

Chhattisgarh Judiciary - Prelims 2017

100 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Which of the following is NOT 'law' within the meaning of Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Ordinance
- (b) Government Circular
- (c) Rules
- (d) Notification

Q2. What does the principle of 'Double Jeopardy' mean?

- (a) No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
- (b) No person accused of an offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself
- (c) No person can be convicted for an act which was not an offence when committed
- (d) No person can be deprived of his life without due process of law

Q3. : Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides 'Right to minorities to establish and administer Educational institutions of their choice'?

- (a) Article 26
- (b) Article 17
- (c) Article 30
- (d) Article 24

Q4. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) The Supreme Court has writ jurisdiction.
- (b) The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.
- (c) The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction.
- (d) The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction.

Q5. Which of the following articles of the Constitution makes provision for 'Equal justice and free legal aid'?

- (a) Article 39A
- (b) Article 44
- (c) Article 41
- (d) Article 51

Q6. The composition of Parliament consists of:

- (a) House of the People only
- (b) House of the People and Council of States only
- (c) President, Council of States and House of the People
- (d) Election Commission, House of the People and Council of States

Q7. 'Writ of Certiorari' is issued in which of the following cases?

- (a) To quash illegal appointment on public post
- (b) To direct release of person detained illegally
- (c) To quash order of quasi-judicial bodies, if passed without jurisdiction
- (d) To direct public authorities to perform their public duties

Q8. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?

- (a) Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- (b) Organization of Village Panchayats
- (c) Protect interests of minorities
- (d) Separate Judiciary from executive -

Q9. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court issue directions in the favour of acid attack victims?

- (a) Devika Biswas v. Union of India (2016)
- (b) Laxmi v. Union of India (2016)
- (c) Swaraj Abhiyan v. Union of India (2016)
- (d) Ashiq Hussain Faktoov. Union of India (2016)

Q10. Provisions for Co-operative Societies has been added in the Constitution of India by:

- (a) Constitution (Seventy Eighth Amendment) Act, 1995
- (b) Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act, 2011
- (c) Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014
- (d) Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015

Q11. In which of the following cases was the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?

- (a) Bhim Singh v. Union of India
- (b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- (c) Common Cause v. Union of India
- (d) Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India

Q12. Unless approved by the resolution of both Houses of Parliament, the proclamation of President rule in State shall cease to operate after expiration of.....

- (a) one month
- (b) two months
- (c) three months
- (d) six months

Q13. Which article of the Constitution of India states that "This Constitution may be called ' the Constitution of India'?

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Article 2
- (c) Article 393
- (d) Article 394

Q14. How many Schedules are there in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 11
- (d) 9

Q15. According to Section 57 of the Indian Penal Code, what is the term of imprisonment for life?

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 14 years
- (c) 16 years
- (d) 12 years

Q16. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court make it clear that 'mere criticism or comments on government would not amount to offence of sedition'?

- (a) Ranbir Singh v. State of Haryana
- (b) Gyan Kaur v. State of Punjab
- (c) Kedarnath v. State of Bihar
- (d) ShreyaSinghalv. Union of India

Q17. In which of the following cases did Supreme Court issue directions for playing National

- (a) Devika Biswas v. Union of India
- (b) Shyam Narayan Chouksey v. Union of India ,
- (c) Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala
- (d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

Q18. In which of the following cases, the 'Rarest of rare' doctrine for award of death sentence Was evolved by the Supreme Court?

- (a) Ashok Kumar v. State of Rajasthan
- (b) State of Tamil Naidu v. Nalini
- (c) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- (d) Mahesh Balmiki v. State of MP.

Q19. 'A' finds a diamond ring In shopping mall not knowing to whom It belongs. A' sells It

- (a) 'A' has committed offence of criminal breach of trust
- (b) 'A' has committed an offence of mischief.
- (c) 'A' has not committed any offence.
- (d) 'A' has committed offence of dishonest misappropriation of property

Q20. Any man who monitors the use by a woman of internet, email or any other form of electronic communication commits the offence of:

- (a) voyeurism
- (b) stalking
- (c) sexual harassment
- (d) assault

Q21. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code Is the non-treatment of victims by Public or Private hospitals punishable?

- (a) Section 166B
- (b) Section 165A
- (c) Section 228A
- (d) Section 376D

Q22. 'A' causes 'Z' to go within a walled space and locks 'Z'in. Z' Is thus prevented from proceeding In any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. 'A' has committed an offence of:

- (a) wrongful restraint of Z
- (b) wrongful confinement of Z
- (c) criminal force against Z
- (d) endangering life and personal safety of Z

Q23. What does Section 376-0 of the Indian Penal Code relate to?

- (a) Custodial rape
- (b) Gang rape
- (c) Compensation to victim of rape
- (d) Rape by husband

Q24. Which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides accused the right to be defended by a pleader of his choice?

- (a) Section 304
- (b) Section 303
- (c) Section 302
- (d) Section 306

Q25. In which of the following cases have the rights of arrested person been enumerated by the Supreme Court?

- (a) E.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
- (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (c) Thakur Ram v. State of Bihar
- (d) ADM Jabalpur v. Union of India

Q26. - Report of police officer on completion of investigation under Section 173 of the Code

- (a) Policy Diary
- (b) Case Diary
- (c) Charge Sheet
- (d) Complaint

Q27. The doctrine of Plea bargaining is NOT applicable to offence punishable with:

- (a) imprisonment of 2 years
- (b) imprisonment of 3 years
- (c) life imprisonment
- (d) imprisonment of 1 year

Q28. What has the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 introduced?

- (a) Victim compensation scheme
- (b) Plea bargaining
- (c) Sentencing power of magistrate
- (d) Medical examination of victim of rape

Q29. Section 167(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure allows police custody for

- (a) 30
- (b) 60
- (c) 90
- (d) 45

Q30. What is the bar of taking cognizance after lapse of period of limitation of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year?

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Two years
- (d) Three years

Q31. The Power to Remit Sentence can be exercised by:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Appropriate Government
- (d) President

Q32. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court recently held that recall of witness cannot be permitted endlessly on the pretext of fair trial?

- (a) State of Haryana v. Ram Mehar (2016)
- (b) State of Tamil Nadu v. K. Ramesh (2015)
- (c) CBI v. Maninder Singh (2016)
- (d) Pooja Pal v. Union of India (2016)

Q33. In which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure is the provision for compounding of offences provided?

- (b) Section 320
- (c) Section 482
- (d) Section 395

Q34. Under Section 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which court can entertain a case Under reference?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Trial Court
- (c) Session Court
- (d) High Court

Q35. Provision of Section 6 of the Evidence Act relating to Relevancy of facts forming part of

- (a) Res subjudice
- (b) Estoppel
- (c) Res gestae
- (d) Hearsay evidence

Q36. Which of the following does not constitute evidence within the meaning of Section 3 of the Evidence Act?

- (a) Tape recording of conversation
- (b) Affidavit
- (c) Electronic record produced for the inspection of court
- (d) All documents produced for the inspection of court

Q37. Confession of co-accused is considered as:

- (a) strong type of evidence
- (b) weak type of evidence
- (c) no evidence
- (d) sufficient evidence

Q38. Which of the following statements is NOT correct? '

- (a) Facts of which judicial notice has been taken need not be proved.
- (b) Character to prove conduct in civil cases is not relevant.
- (c) Expert opinion is binding on the court.
- (d) In criminal cases, previous good character is relevant.

Q39. Presumption as to dowry death has been provided in which of the following sections of

- (a) Section 113B
- (b) Section 114
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 113

Q40. In which of the following cases was the principle of estoppel clearly framed?

- (a) Polanski v. Conde Nast Publications Ltd.
- (b) Rv. Fester
- (c) Queen v. Holmes
- (d) Pickard v. Sears

Q41. A' (a client) says to 'B' (an attorney), 'I wish to obtain possession of property by use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.

- (a) The communication is protected from disclosure.
- (b) The communication is not protected from disclosure.
- (c) Limited protection can be granted.
- (d) This communication can be rejected.

Q42. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court summarised and reiterated the rule of inadmissibility of confession made to Police Officer In Police custody?

- (a) Pawan Kumar v. State of U.P.
- (b) Ram Krishna Mishra v. State of U.P.
- (c) Indra Dalal v. State of Haryana
- (d) State of Delhi v. V.C. Shukla

Q43. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Minimum 2 witnesses are required for the proof of any fact.
- (b) Minimum 3 witnesses are required for the proof of any fact.
- (c) Minimum 4 witnesses are required for the proof of any fact.

Q44. Recent Judgement of the Supreme Court in Raju Davade v. State of Maharashtra deals with:

- (a) dying declaration
- (b) hostile witness
- (c) child witness
- (d) expert witness

Q45. When the court gives a decision in Ignorance of a statute or a rule having statutory effect,

- (a) In personam
- (b) perineurium
- (c) Sub Silentio
- (d) In rem

Q46. Plea raised by contesting respondents in fact called:

- (a) Plea for caveat
- (b) Plea for adjournment
- (c) Plea for demurrer
- (d) Plea for rejection of evidence

Q47. What does Pleadings consist of?

- (a) Complaint and written statement
- (b) Affidavit
- (c) Order of Court
- (d) Decree of Court

Q48. Provision for grant of temporary Injunction Is provided in.....of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (a) Section 95 read with order XXXIX
- (b) Section 78
- (c) Section 95 read with order XXXVII
- (d) Section 151

Q49. Non Joinder of necessary party In a suit will lead to:

- (a) dismissal of suit
- (b) stay of suit
- (c) continuation of suit
- (d) imposition of cost

Q50. Which of the following Is a correct statement?

- (a) A woman can be arrested for execution of money decree.
- (b) A woman can be arrested and released on bail in execution of money decree.
- (c) A woman cannot be arrested for execution of money decree.
- (d) Money decree cannot be executed against women.

Q51. Proceedings by which a decree holder seeks to recover money or property of judgement debtor In the hands of third party Is known as:

- (a) Interpleader suit
- (b) Mesne profit
- (c) Garnishee order
- (d) Doctrine of Subrogation

Q52. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court held that "When hearing of the suit is commenced, it has to be continued from day to day"?

- (a) M.V. Shastri v. Gopalkrishna Bhat
- (b) Ram Narang v. Ramesh Narang
- (c) Lachman Dass v. Jagat Ram
- (d) Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. TVS Motor Co.

Q53. Which of the following is NOT liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree?

- (a) Land and Building
- (b) Money and Cheques
- (c) Money payable under policy of insurance
- (d) Shares

Q54. Under which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure is the requirement of statutory notice before filing suit against the government laid down?

- (a) Section 75
- (b) Section 80
- (c) Section 14
- (d) Section 115

Q55.) What does the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in Union of India v.Diller Singh deal with?

- (a) Second appeal
- (b) Restitution
- (c) Res Judicata
- (d) Suit against government

Q56. In which section of the Code of Civil Procedure are the inherent powers of court mentioned?

- (a) Section 148
- (b) Section 151
- (c) Section 95
- (d) Section 114

Q57. An offer which is allowed to remain open for acceptance over a period of time is known as:

- (a) Invitation to offer
- (b) Cross offer
- (c) Standing offer
- (d) Specific offer

Q58. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Contract with a minor is valid.
- (b) Rule of estoppel applies to minors.
- (c) Contracts with minors can be ratified on attaining majority.
- (d) A minor can be an agent.

Q59. In which of the following situations will the provisions of Section 56 of the Contract Act not apply?

- (a) Destruction of subject matter
- (b) Subsequent impossibility
- (c) Change of law
- (d) Difficulty of performance

Q60. A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of third person in case of his default is known as:

- (a) Contract of indemnity
- (b) Contract of bailment
- (c) Contract of guarantee
- (d) Contract of agency

Q61. A without authority of B lends money of B to C. Afterwards, B accepts interest on money from C. What does B's conduct lead to?

- (a) Agency by necessity
- (b) Agency by holding out
- (c) Agency by estoppel
- (d) Agency by ratification

Q62. In which of the following cases was the legality of contract over telephone decided?

- (a) Hyde v. Wrench
- (b) Rowell v. Lee
- (c) Entores Ltd. v. Miles Far East Corporation
- (d) Said v. Butt

Q63. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court struck down a clause in service agreement whereby service of a permanent employee could be terminated by giving 3 months' notice, as unreasonable and opposed to public policy?

- (a) Hakam Singh v. Gammon India
- (b) S.G. Nayak v. National Insurance Co.
- (c) State of Karnataka v. Shree Rameshwara Rice Mills
- (d) Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd. v. Brojo Nath

Q64. Responsibility of finder of goods is covered under:

- (a) indemnity
- (b) quasi contract
- (c) contingent contract
- (d) agency

Q65. In which of the recent cases has the Supreme Court held that 'there can only be an assignment of rights arising under a contract, but not the burden of a contract'?

- (a) Sasan Power Ltd. v. North American Coal Corp India Private Limited (2016)
- (b) United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Orient Treasures (P) Ltd. (2016)
- (c) DDA v. Kenneth Builders & Developers (2016)
- (d) Gangotri Enterprises v. Union of India (2016)

Q66. As per the Transfer of Property Act which of the following NOT transferable?

- (a) Future property
- (b) Movable property
- (c) Immovable property
- (d) Pension amount of pensioner

Q67. A suit to obtain a decree under Section 67 of the Transfer of Property Act is called:

- (a) Suit for foreclosure or sale
- (b) Suit for redemption
- (c) Suit for mesne profit
- (d) Interpleader Suit

Q68. In which section of Transfer of Property Act has the rule against perpetuity been mentioned?

- (a) Section 56
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 52
- (d) Section 61

Q69. What does the rule of 'Spes successionis' mean?

- (a) Once a mortgage, always a mortgage.
- (b) Mere right of re-entry for breach of condition subsequently cannot be transferred.
- (c) The chance of an heir apparent succeeding to an estate, cannot be transferred.
- (d) Transfer to unborn child is not valid.

Q70. Mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage money on certain date. Transfer mortgage property absolutely to mortgagee with condition that upon repayment of mortgage money, the mortgage will retransfer it to mortgagor. This type of mortgage is known as.:

- (a) English mortgage
- (b) Mortgage by deposit of title deed
- (c) Usufructuary mortgage
- (d) Simple mortgage

Q71. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Transfer of actionable claim is not permissible.
- (b) Transfer of actionable claim can be made orally.
- (c) Transfer of actionable claim cannot be made without consideration.
- (d) Transfer of actionable claim whether with or without consideration shall be effected only by execution of an instrument in writing.

Q72. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court recognize the principle "once a mortgage, always a mortgage"?

- (a) Indira Kaur v. Sheo Lal Kapoor
- (b) Mrityunjay Pane v. Narmada Bake 'Sasural
- (c) Sidh Kamal Nayak v. BiraNayak
- (d) Chandi Rani v. Kamal Rani

Q73. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court held' that 'Right of redemption of Mortgagor stands extinguished, when sale of mortgaged property is effectuated in court auction? ' '

- (a) Embassy-Hotel (P) Ltd, v. Gaiaraj & Co
- (b) Punjab & Sind Bank v. Punjab Breeders Ltd.
- (c) State of H.P. v. Rajesh Chandra Sood
- (d) Unitech v. Union of India

Q74. 'A' signs an Instrument in writing as under 'on demand, I promise, I promise to pay 'B' the sum of Rs. 10,000'. What is this called?

- (a) Bill of exchange
- (b) Simple note
- (c) Promissory note
- (d) Cheque

Q75. Who is Holder in due course'?

- (a) A person who holds negotiable instrument in the name of his spouse
- (b) A person who holds a negotiable instrument in his name.
- (c) A person who becomes possessor of negotiable instrument without consideration
- (d) A person who becomes the possessor of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer for

Q76. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that a complaint for dishonour of cheque can be filed at the place where cheque was lodged and not where cheque was issued?

- (a) A.C. Narayan v. State of Maharashtra
- (b) P.J. Agro v. Water Base Ltd.
- (c) Bridgestone India (?) Ltd. v. Inderpal Singh
- (d) Standard Chartered Bank v. State of Maharashtra

Q77. Which of the following is NOT Included in the " definition of 'accommodation' within the meaning of Section 2(1) of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act?

- (a) Garden
- (b) Open space
- (c) Agricultural land
- (d) Garage

Q78.) The Chairman of Rent Control Tribunal shall be appointed in consultation with:

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Revenue Department
- (d) High Court

Q79. Appeal against the order of Rent Control Tribunal shall lie to:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) District Court
- (d) State Government

Q80. Which provision of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act requires licence for sale of Intoxicant?

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 23
- (d) Section 25

Q81. 'A' has been found consuming alcohol at Railway Station, on two occasions. He was convicted earlier. What will be the minimum amount of fine to be imposed on 'A' on second conviction?

- (a) Rs. 2,000
- (b) Rs. 3,000
- (c) Rs. 5,000
- (d) Rs. 1,000

Q82. Which of the following offences under Chhattisgarh Excise. Has the Act been declared as non-billable?

- (a) Consuming liquor at public place
- (b) Misconduct of licensee
- (c) Unlawful transport of liquor
- (d) Importing of liquor unfit for human consumption

Q83. Under Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, Power to propose fixation of assessment rates has been upon:

- (a) Patwari
- (b) Settlement officer
- (c) Revenue Board
- (d) Collector

Q84. Any person found guilty of theft under section 241 of the chhattisgarh Land Revenue code (as amended in 2011) shall be levied a penalty not exceeding a sum of:

- (a) Rs. 5,000
- (b) Rs. 10,000
- (c) Rs. 15,000
- (d) Rs. 25,000

Q85. Suit against which of the following is NOT barred by period of limitation?

- (a) Trustee
- (b) Tenant
- (c) Debtor
- (d) Partner

Q86. In case of continuous breach of contract, what shall the period of limitation be reckoned as?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 2 years
- (d) Fresh period of limitation to run at every breach of contract

Q87. For claiming easementary right, one must have enjoyed open and peaceful access for a period of:

- (a) 15 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 20 years
- (d) 40 years

Q88. By which of the following methods shall the Court fee be collected?

- (a) Online transfer
- (b) Cash payment
- (c) Bank Draft
- (d) Stamps

Q89. In which of the sections of the Court Fees Act, Is the provision for computation of court fee provided?

- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 3
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 2

Q90. In which of the recent cases has the Supreme Court held that period spent bonafide prosecuting proceedings In wrong forum Is to be excluded In computing period of limitation?

- (a) A.P. Power Coordination Committee v. LancoKondapalli Power Limited (2016)
- (b) BS. Sheshagiri Shetty v. State ofKarnataka (2016)
- (c) Sundaram Finance v. Noorjahan Beevi (2016)
- (d) Standard Chartered Bank v. Andhra Bank Financial Services (2016)

Q91. Registration pf_wjhich of the following documents Is compulsory?(1) Deed of will

- (b) Gift deed of immovable property -
- (c) Lease of immovable property for less than one year
- (d) Acknowledgement of receipt of payment

Q92. Other than Will, all documents should be presented for registration within from date of execution.-----

- (a) 1 year •
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 4 months
- (d) 3 months

Q93. Document (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office for a period exceeding....may be destroyed.

- (a) 1 year
- (b) six months
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 3 years •

Q94. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that the registering officer under' Section 35 of the Registration Act Cannot enquire into the title of the person seeking registration?

- (a) Satyapal Anand v. State of M.P.
- (b) Yellapu Uma Maheswari v. Buddha Jagadheeswararao
- (c) Maya Devi v. Lalta Prasad .
- (d) Om Prakash v. Shanta Devi

Q95. Which of the following statements Is NOT correct?

- (a) Registrar shall refuse registration of document, if duplicate copy along with original copy is not submitted.
- (b) Document for registration of property shall be presented before sub-registrar in whose jurisdiction the whole or part of the property is situated.
- (c) A will may be presented for registration at any time. , .
- (d) The carbon copy of original documents can be treated as duplicate copy

Q96. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- (a) "A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers can also be specifically enforced.
- (b) Suit for recovery of possession of immovable property by a person who has been dispossessed can be filed after expiry of one year of dispossession.
- (c) A contract, for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief, is not specifically enforceable.
- (d) Suit for recovery of possession of immovable property by a person who has been dispossessed can also be brought against the government

Q97. 'A', a singer, has entered into a contract with 'B' for giving a performance. Subsequently 'A' commits breach of contract. What remedy is available to 'B'?

- (a) 'B' can file suit for specific performance of contract against 'A'.
- (b) 'B' can file suit for injunction against 'A'.
- (c) 'B' can claim damages for 'A'.
- (d) 'B' can rectify the contract.

Q98. When an instrument in writing does not express the real intention, then either party may institute a suit for:

- (a) cancellation of instrument
- (b) rectification of instrument
- (c) rescission of instrument
- (d) impounding of instrument

Q99. Which of the following remedies cannot be granted under the Specific Relief Act?

- (a) Declaratory Decree
- (b) Cancellation of Instrument
- (c) Grant of Perpetual Injunction
- (d) Issuance of Writ .

Q100. In which of the sections of Specific Relief Act is the specific performance of contract enforceable?

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 16
- (d) Section 18

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

Article 13 'law' includes Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having force of law; a mere Government Circular (administrative instruction) is not 'law' under Art. 13(3)(a).

Q2. Answer: A

Double Jeopardy (Art. 20(2)) means no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. Option (b) is self-incrimination, (c) is ex post facto, (d) is due process.

Q3. Answer: C

Article 30 of the Constitution confers the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Q4. Answer: D

The statement that the Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction is incorrect; Article 131 expressly confers original jurisdiction in Centre-State and inter-State disputes.

Q5. Answer: A

Article 39A (a Directive Principle inserted by the 42nd Amendment) provides for equal justice and free legal aid.

Q6. Answer: C

Under Article 79, Parliament consists of the President and the two Houses - the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Q7. Answer: C

Certiorari is issued to quash an order of an inferior court or quasi-judicial body passed without/in excess of jurisdiction or in breach of natural justice. (b) is habeas corpus, (d) is mandamus, (a) is quo warranto territory.

Q8. Answer: A

Fundamental duty under Article 51A includes safeguarding public property and abjuring violence (51A(i)). Options (b), (c), (d) are Directive Principles, not fundamental duties.

Q9. Answer: B

In *Laxmi v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court issued directions in favour of acid attack victims (regulation of acid sale, minimum Rs. 3 lakh compensation, free treatment).

Q10. Answer: B

The Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 added Part IX-B on co-operative societies and inserted Art. 19(1)(c) protection and Art. 43B.

Q11. Answer: D

The NJAC was struck down as unconstitutional in *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India* (2015), the Fourth Judges Case.

Q12. Answer: B

Under Article 356(3), a proclamation of President's rule, unless approved by both Houses, ceases to operate at the expiration of two months.

Q13. Answer: C

Article 393 is the short-title article: 'This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.'

Q14. Answer: B

The Constitution of India currently has 12 Schedules (originally 8; the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th were added by amendments).

Q15. Answer: A

Section 57 IPC provides that in calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years.

Q16. Answer: C

In *Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar* (1962), the Supreme Court held that mere criticism or comments on the government do not amount to sedition under Section 124A IPC; only incitement to violence/disorder does.

Q17. Answer: B

In *Shyam Narayan Chouksey v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court (2016 interim order) directed that the National Anthem be played in cinema halls before films.

Q18. Answer: C

The 'rarest of rare' doctrine for awarding the death sentence was evolved in *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* (1980).

Q19. Answer: D

Finding property and dishonestly appropriating it knowing the owner can be found constitutes dishonest misappropriation of property under Section 403 IPC (Illustration to Sec. 403).

Q20. Answer: B

Monitoring a woman's use of internet, email or any other electronic communication is stalking under Section 354D IPC.

Q21. Answer: A

Section 166B IPC punishes the person in charge of a hospital (public or private) who contravenes Sec. 357C CrPC by not providing treatment to victims (of acid attack/rape etc.).

Q22. Answer: B

Preventing a person from proceeding in any direction beyond a circumscribing limit is wrongful confinement under Section 340 IPC (the walled-space illustration). Wrongful restraint (Sec. 339) is obstruction in a particular direction only.

Q23. Answer: B

Section 376D IPC relates to gang rape.

Q24. Answer: B

Section 303 CrPC gives the accused the right to be defended by a pleader of his choice. (Section 304 is legal aid at State expense.)

Q25. Answer: A

In *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* (1997), the Supreme Court enumerated the rights of an arrested person and laid down custodial-arrest guidelines. Option (a) 'E.K. Basu' is an OCR error for D.K. Basu.

Q26. Answer: C

The report of a police officer on completion of investigation under Section 173 CrPC is the police report, commonly known as the charge sheet.

Q27. Answer: C

Under Section 265A CrPC, plea bargaining does not apply to offences punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment exceeding seven years; among the options, life imprisonment is excluded.

Q28. Answer: A

The CrPC (Amendment) Act, 2008 inserted Section 357A, introducing the Victim Compensation Scheme (and the definition of 'victim' in Section 2(wa)). Plea bargaining was introduced earlier by the 2005 amendment.

Q29. Answer: C

Section 167(2) CrPC permits detention beyond 15 days up to a total of 90 days for offences punishable with death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment of 10 years or more; 90 is the maximum period stated.

Q30. Answer: B

Under Section 468(2) CrPC, the bar of limitation for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year is one year.

Q31. Answer: C

Under Section 432 CrPC, the power to suspend or remit a sentence is vested in the appropriate Government.

Q32. Answer: A

In *State of Haryana v. Ram Mehar* (2016), the Supreme Court held that recall of witnesses under Section 311 CrPC cannot be permitted endlessly on the pretext of fair trial.

Q33. Answer: B

Compounding of offences is provided under Section 320 CrPC.

Q34. Answer: D

Under Section 395 CrPC, a subordinate court may state a case and refer it to the High Court, which entertains the reference.

Q35. Answer: C

Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act makes relevant facts forming part of the same transaction, embodying the doctrine of *res gestae*.

Q36. Answer: B

Under Section 3 of the Evidence Act, 'evidence' means oral and documentary evidence; an affidavit is generally not 'evidence' within this definition (it cannot be read as evidence unless permitted by law/court). Documents and electronic records produced for inspection are documentary evidence.

Q37. Answer: B

A confession of a co-accused (Section 30, Evidence Act) is treated as a weak type of evidence; it can only be taken into consideration to lend assurance and cannot by itself form the basis of conviction.

Q38. Answer: C

Expert opinion under Section 45 of the Evidence Act is only advisory and is NOT binding on the court; hence the statement that it is binding is incorrect.

Q39. Answer: A

Presumption as to dowry death is provided under Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act.

Q40. Answer: D

The principle of estoppel by representation was clearly framed in *Pickard v. Sears* (1837).

Q41. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 126 of the Evidence Act, communications made in furtherance of an illegal purpose (such as obtaining property by a forged deed) are NOT protected from disclosure.

Q42. Answer: C

In *Indra Dalal v. State of Haryana* (2015), the Supreme Court summarised and reiterated the rule of inadmissibility of confessions made to a police officer (Sections 25-26, Evidence Act).

Q43. Answer: D

Section 134 of the Evidence Act provides that no particular number of witnesses is required to prove any fact. Option (d) (presumably 'No particular number is required') is correct, but option (d) text is missing/truncated in the OCR; among visible options none is correct, so best answer is the standard 'no minimum number' choice (d).

Q44. Answer: A

Raju Devade (Davade) v. State of Maharashtra (2016) concerned the reliability of multiple dying declarations, i.e., it deals with dying declaration.

Q45. Answer: C

A decision given in ignorance of a statute or a rule having statutory effect is a decision 'sub silentio' and is not a binding precedent (*per incuriam*/sub silentio doctrine).

Q46. Answer: C

A plea by which the respondent admits the facts but contends they are legally insufficient is a demurrer; hence a plea for demurrer.

Q47. Answer: A

Under Order VI Rule 1 CPC, 'pleading' means plaint or written statement; pleadings consist of the plaint and the written statement.

Q48. Answer: A

Temporary injunctions are governed by Section 94/95 read with Order XXXIX of the CPC; among the options, Section 95 read with Order XXXIX is correct.

Q49. Answer: C

Under Order I Rule 9 CPC, no suit shall be defeated by reason of mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties (except non-joinder of a necessary party); generally non-joinder does not by itself cause dismissal, the suit continues. (Note: non-joinder of a necessary party can be fatal, but the Code's general rule favours continuation.)

Q50. Answer: C

Under the proviso to Section 56 CPC, a woman cannot be arrested or detained in civil prison in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Q51. Answer: C

A garnishee order (Order XXI Rule 46A CPC) is the process by which a decree-holder recovers money/property of the judgment-debtor lying in the hands of a third party (garnishee).

Q52. Answer: D

In *Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. TVS Motor Co.* the Supreme Court (applying Order XVII CPC) directed that once the hearing of a suit (IPR matters) commences it has to be continued from day to day and disposed of expeditiously.

Q53. Answer: C

Under Section 60(1) proviso CPC, money payable under a policy of insurance on the life of the judgment-debtor is exempt from attachment and sale; land, money, cheques and shares are attachable.

Q54. Answer: B

Section 80 CPC requires a two-month prior statutory notice before instituting a suit against the Government or a public officer in respect of acts done in official capacity.

Q55. Answer: A

Union of India v. Diler Singh (2016) held that a High Court cannot decide a second appeal without framing a substantial question of law under Section 100 CPC; the case deals with second appeal.

Q56. Answer: B

Section 151 CPC preserves the inherent powers of the court to make orders necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of process.

Q57. Answer: C

A standing (or continuing) offer is one kept open for acceptance over a period of time, accepted from time to time by placing orders (e.g., tenders); each order is a separate acceptance.

Q58. Answer: D

An agreement with a minor is void ab initio (*Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose*), cannot be ratified, and estoppel does not apply; but a minor can act as an agent (Section 184 Contract Act) binding the principal to third parties.

Q59. Answer: D

Section 56 (frustration/supervening impossibility) does not apply to mere difficulty or commercial hardship in performance; the contract is discharged only on true impossibility, not difficulty of performance.

Q60. Answer: C

A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default is a contract of guarantee (Section 126 Indian Contract Act).

Q61. Answer: D

By accepting interest on the money, B ratifies the unauthorised act of lending; this is agency/ratification by subsequent acceptance (Section 196 Indian Contract Act).

Q62. Answer: C

Entores Ltd. v. Miles Far East Corporation [1955] held that for instantaneous communication (telephone/telex) a contract is complete only when acceptance is received by the offeror.

Q63. Answer: D

In Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd. v. Brojo Nath Ganguly (1986) the Supreme Court struck down Rule 9(i) allowing termination of a permanent employee on three months' notice as unconscionable and opposed to public policy under Section 23.

Q64. Answer: B

The responsibilities of a finder of goods are dealt with as a quasi-contract (Sections 71 and 168-169, Chapter V 'certain relations resembling those created by contract', Indian Contract Act).

Q65. Answer: A

Sasan Power Ltd. v. North American Coal Corp India Pvt. Ltd. (2016) is the 2016 Supreme Court decision addressing assignment of a contract, recognising that rights under a contract may be assigned but the burden/obligations cannot be transferred without consent (assignor remains liable).

Q66. Answer: D

Under Section 6(g) Transfer of Property Act, a stipend/pension and the right to future maintenance are not transferable; future property, movables and immovables are transferable.

Q67. Answer: A

Section 67 of the Transfer of Property Act confers the mortgagee's right of foreclosure or sale; a suit under it is a suit for foreclosure or sale.

Q68. Answer: B

Section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act embodies the rule against perpetuity, limiting the postponement of vesting beyond the life of the last preceding interest plus minority of the ultimate beneficiary.

Q69. Answer: C

'Spes successionis' is the mere chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate; under Section 6(a) Transfer of Property Act such a chance cannot be transferred.

Q70. Answer: A

An English mortgage (Section 58(e) TPA) is where the mortgagor binds himself to repay on a certain date and transfers the property absolutely to the mortgagee subject to a proviso for re-transfer on repayment.

Q71. Answer: D

Under Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, the transfer of an actionable claim, whether with or without consideration, must be effected only by execution of an instrument in writing.

Q72. Answer: B

The principle 'once a mortgage, always a mortgage' (Stanley v. Wilde) was recognised by the Supreme Court in Mrutunjay Pani v. Narmada Bala Sasmal (option (b), OCR-garbled as 'Mrityunjay Pane v. Narmada Bake Sasural').

Q73. Answer: A

In Embassy Hotels (P) Ltd. v. Gajaraj & Co. (2015) the Supreme Court held that the mortgagor's right of redemption stands extinguished once the mortgaged property is sold in a court auction (proviso to Section 60 TPA).

Q74. Answer: C

An unconditional written undertaking signed by the maker to pay a certain sum to a certain person on demand is a promissory note (Section 4 Negotiable Instruments Act).

Q75. Answer: D

Under Section 9 NI Act, a holder in due course is a person who, for consideration, becomes the possessor of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer (or the payee/indorsee) before maturity and without notice of any defect in title; option (d) describes this.

Q76. Answer: C

In *Bridgestone India Pvt. Ltd. v. Inderpal Singh* (2016), the Supreme Court held that after the 2015 NI Act amendment a Section 138 complaint can be filed where the cheque is delivered/lodged for collection (payee's bank), not where it was issued/drawn.

Q77. Answer: C

Under Section 2(1) of the CG Accommodation (Rent) Control Act, 'accommodation' includes garden, garage and open space appurtenant to a building, but expressly excludes agricultural land.

Q78. Answer: D

Under the CG/MP Accommodation Control Act, the Chairman of the Rent Control Tribunal is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

Q79. Answer: B

An appeal against an order of the Rent Control Tribunal lies to the High Court.

Q80. Answer: C

Section 23 of the Chhattisgarh/MP Excise Act prohibits sale of any intoxicant without a licence; no liquor may be sold except under and in accordance with a licence.

Q81. Answer: A

Flagged: the enhanced second-conviction fine for drinking liquor in a public place under the CG Excise Act is a state-specific figure not reliably verifiable from public Bare-Act text. Best guess Rs. 2,000 as the minimum fine on a second/repeat conviction.

Q82. Answer: D

Option text is OCR-broken ('non-billable' = non-bailable). Importing/possessing liquor unfit for human consumption (noxious liquor endangering life) is the grave offence treated as non-bailable under the CG Excise Act; best guess (d).

Q83. Answer: B

Under the CG Land Revenue Code, the power to propose fixation of assessment (revenue) rates vests in the Settlement Officer during settlement operations.

Q84. Answer: D

Flagged: this refers to penalty for unauthorised cutting/removal (theft) of trees/produce under the 2011 amendment to the CG Land Revenue Code; the exact ceiling is state-specific and not reliably verifiable. Best guess Rs. 25,000 as the maximum penalty.

Q85. Answer: A

Under the Limitation Act, a suit by a beneficiary against an express trustee to follow trust property is not barred by limitation (Section 10); trustee suits are excepted from the period of limitation.

Q86. Answer: D

Under Section 22 of the Limitation Act, in case of a continuing breach of contract a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment the breach continues.

Q87. Answer: C

Under Section 15 of the Indian Easements Act / Section 25 Limitation Act, an easement of light, air or way is acquired by peaceable, open enjoyment as of right without interruption for 20 years.

Q88. Answer: D

Under Section 25 of the Court Fees Act, court fees are collected by means of stamps (impressed or adhesive).

Q89. Answer: A

Section 7 of the Court Fees Act lays down the mode of computation of fees payable in suits of various kinds.

Q90. Answer: A

In A.P. Power Coordination Committee v. Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd. (2016), the Supreme Court applied Section 14 of the Limitation Act, holding that time spent bona fide prosecuting a claim before a forum lacking jurisdiction is to be excluded in computing limitation. (Sundaram Finance v. Noorjahan Beevi (2016) instead concerned accrual of cause of action.)

Q91. Answer: B

Under Section 17 of the Registration Act, a gift deed of immovable property is compulsorily registrable; a will, a lease for less than one year, and a mere receipt are not (will is optional under Section 18).

Q92. Answer: C

Under Section 23 of the Registration Act, every document other than a will must be presented for registration within four months from the date of its execution.

Q93. Answer: C

Under Section 85 of the Registration Act, documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in a registration office for more than two years may be destroyed.

Q94. Answer: A

In Satya Pal Anand v. State of M.P. (2016), the Supreme Court held that the registering officer under Section 35 of the Registration Act performs a purely administrative function and cannot enquire into the title of the person presenting the document.

Q95. Answer: A

Statement (a) is NOT correct: the Registration Act does not make registration refusible merely because a duplicate copy is not filed; refusal grounds are limited (Sections 19-22, 32, 35). The other statements correctly state the law.

Q96. Answer: C

Under Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, a contract for which compensation in money is an adequate relief cannot be specifically enforced; this is a correct statement (option a, b and d are incorrect).

Q97. Answer: C

A contract for personal services (a singer's performance) is not specifically enforceable (Section 14, Specific Relief Act); on breach B's remedy is to claim damages.

Q98. Answer: B

Under Sections 26-27 of the Specific Relief Act, where a written instrument does not express the real intention of the parties due to fraud or mutual mistake, either party may sue for rectification of the instrument.

Q99. Answer: D

Issuance of a writ is a constitutional remedy under Articles 32/226, not a relief available under the Specific Relief Act; declaratory decrees, cancellation of instruments and perpetual injunctions are.

Q100. Answer: A

Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act provides for the cases in which specific performance of a contract is enforceable.