

## Chhattisgarh Judiciary - Prelims 2020

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

**Q1. Under Registration Act 1908, a Will can be 'Presented for Registration' within :-**

- (a) Four months of its execution
- (b) Six months of its execution
- (c) Two months of its execution
- (d) At anytime

**Q2. Under Registration Act 1908; on Re-Registration, the Registration shall be effective:-**

- (a) From the date of its original Registration
- (b) From the date of Presentation for Re-Registration
- (c) From the date of Re-Registration
- (d) From the Date which the Registrar fixes

**Q3. According to section 7(10) of the Court Fee Act, court fee in the suit for specific performance would be**

- (a) According to amount of consideration
- (b) According to desire of the plaintiff
- (c) Upon discretion of court
- (d) None of the above

**Q4. Section 19 of the Court Fee 1870 relates to**

- (a) Refund of Court fee
- (b) Remission of Court fee
- (c) Exemption of Court fee
- (d) Exemption of Court fee of certain document

**Q5. Which section of Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code deals with the appointment of 'Kotwar':-**

- (a) Section 225
- (b) Section 229
- (c) Section 230
- (d) Section 234

**Q6. According to Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code 1959. Who is not a Revenue officer ?**

- (a) Collector
- (b) Settlement officer
- (c) Superintendent of Land Records
- (d) Revenue Inspector

**Q7. "Agriculture Year", as defined in section 2(c) of the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code 1959 commences :-**

- (a) From 1st January
- (b) From 1st April
- (c) From 1st July
- (d) From 1st September

**Q8. Which one of the following sections of the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code 1959 provides for remission or suspension of Land Revenue on failure of crops ?**

- (a) Section 142
- (b) Section 143
- (c) Section 144
- (d) Section 145

**Q9. As per Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code 1959, who shall make the assessment of "Land Revenue" on all lands on which the assessment has not been.**

- (a) Tahsildar
- (b) Sub Divisional Officer
- (c) Collector
- (d) Commissioner

**Q10. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act 1915 who has the power to declare as to what shall be deemed to be country liquor and Foreign liquor ?**

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Chief Revenue Authority
- (d) Excise Officer

**Q11. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act 1915 Tari means :-**

- (a) Fermented juice drawn from any kind of palm tree.
- (b) Unfermented juice drawn from any kind of palm tree
- (c) Both "A" and "B" above
- (d) None of the above

**Q12. Provision for enhanced punishment in case of subsequent conviction for certain crimes Punishable under Chhattisgarh Excise Act 1915 is provided under**

- (a) Section 34(1)
- (b) Section 34(2)
- (c) Section 36
- (d) Section 45

**Q13. Section 66 of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act 1915 relates to:-**

- (a) Limitation of suits
- (b) Recovery of Government dues
- (c) Power of State Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act
- (d) Power to search without warrant

**Q14. When is an offence under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 compoundable ?**

- (a) If the cheque amount is up to Rs. 5,00,000/-
- (b) If the cheque amount is Rs. 10,00,000/-
- (c) If the cheque amount is up to Rs. 20,00,000/-
- (d) Cheque for any amount

**Q15. The term 'a Cheque in the electronic form' is defined in Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 under :-**

- (a) Section 6(a)
- (b) Section 6(b)
- (c) Explanation 1(a) of Section 6
- (d) None of the above

**Q16. Under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 the maximum punishment prescribed is**

- (a) Imprisonment up to One year and fine up to the amount of cheque
- (b) Imprisonment up to Two years and fine up to the amount of cheque
- (c) Imprisonment up to Two years and fine up to the twice the amount of cheque
- (d) None of the above

**Q17. As per Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, a 'Bill of Exchange' is:-**

- (a) A Conditional promise to pay
- (b) An Unconditional order to pay
- (c) An Unconditional promise to pay
- (d) None of the above

**Q18. A 'Demand Draft' is defined under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Negotiable Instruments Act'1881**

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 18(B)
- (c) Section 85(A)
- (d) Section 7

**Q19. ch suit for possession of an immovable property under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act can be filed within:-**

- (a) 6 months of dispossession
- (b) 1 year of dispossession
- (c) 3 years of dispossession
- (d) 12 years of dispossession

**Q20. Under which Section of Specific Relief Act 1963, the provision for partial cancellation of an instrument is made**

- (a) Section 31
- (b) Section 27
- (c) Section 32
- (d) Section 29

**Q21. A declaration made under Chapter 6 of Specific Relief Act 1963, is binding on**

- (a) The parties to the suit
- (b) Person claiming through the Parties to the suit
- (c) Both A and B above
- (d) None of the above

**Q22. Which of the following sections of the Specific Relief Act 1963, deals with cases where an injunction may be refused ?**

- (a) Section 38
- (b) Section 39
- (c) section 41
- (d) Section 42

**Q23. Under which section of IPC attempt to commit Robbery is punishable ?**

- (a) Section 392
- (b) Section 393
- (c) Section 395
- (d) Section 396

**Q24. Which provision of the Indian Penal Code says, "Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under 7 years of age"?**

- (a) Section 79
- (b) Section 80
- (c) Section 82
- (d) Section 85

**Q25. Which one of the following provisions of Indian Penal Code relates to "Criminal Force"?**

- (a) Section 349
- (b) Section 350
- (c) Section 351
- (d) None of above

**Q26. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code relates with punishment for counterfeiting currency notes or Bank notes ?**

- (a) Section 489A
- (b) Section 489B
- (c) Section 4890
- (d) Section 489V

**Q27. If a police officer arrested and detained a person in the lockup despite producing the bail order from the Court, police officer is guilty of :-**

- (a) Abduction
- (b) Wrongful restraint
- (c) Wrongful Confinement
- (d) None of the above

**Q28. A demand or request for sexual favour from a woman is a punishable offence under Indian Penal Code Under**

- (a) Section 354(A) \*
- (b) Section 354(B)
- (c) Section 354(C)
- (d) Section 354(D)

**Q29. Under which section of the IPC, Gang rape is punishable?**

- (a) Section 376(A)
- (b) Section 376(B)
- (c) Section 376(C)
- (d) Section 376(D)

**Q30. Under section 499 of Indian Penal Code how many exceptions are provided for the offence of defamation?**

- (a) 5
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) 10

**Q31. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code relates to punishment for voluntarily causing hurt on provocation ?**

- (a) Section 324
- (b) Section 332
- (c) Section 334
- (d) Section 323

**Q32. Which one of the following sections of Indian Penal Code relates with punishment for mischief ?**

- (a) Section 426
- (b) Section 427
- (c) Section 428
- (d) None of above

**Q33. binder which section of the Transfer of property Act "Transfer of Property" is defined ?**

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 6
- (c) Section 7
- (d) Section 8

**Q34. If the donee dies before the acceptance of the gift, the gift is**

- (a) Illegal
- (b) Valid
- (c) Void
- (d) Voidable

**Q35. section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act is not applicable.**

- (a) Where the transfer is by way of sale
- (b) Where the transfer is by way of gift
- (c) Whom tho transfer is by way of lease
- (d) Whom tho transfer is by way of exchange

**Q36. , Which one of the following is not an essential condition for application of Rule of "Lis Ponclone" under section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act.**

- (a) Pendency of a suit or Proceeding
- (b) Pendency in a competent court
- (c) Suit must he collusive
- (d) Alienation must affect the rights of the other party

**Q37. Which of the following is not an actionable claim?**

- (a) Right to a Provident Fund Account
- (b) Promise to pay Rs. 5000/-, if the promisee succeeds in L.L.B. Examination.
- (c) Agreement to pay Rs. 2000/- if the promisee marries a particular woman.
- (d) Right to claim benefit of a contract coupled with a liability.

**Q38. Any application for which no period of application is provided can be filed within :-**

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 6 months
- (d) At anytime

**Q39. The period of limitation for a suit for damages on account of malicious prosecution is :-**

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 1 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 5 years

**Q40. The law of limitation runs from the.**

- (a) Date the plaint is returned
- (b) Date of the order which the plaintiff is directed to be returned.
- (c) Depends upon the circumstances
- (d) None of the above

**Q41. Section 17 of the Limitation Act takes within its ambit**

- (a) Fraud
- (b) Mistake
- (c) Concealment
- (d) All the above

**Q42. Which of the following sections of the Limitation Act deals with the effect of substituting or adding a new plaintiff or defendant ?**

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 19
- (c) Section 20
- (d) Section 21

**Q43. Which section of the Contract Act defines "Sub Agent" ?**

- (a) Section 190
- (b) Section 191
- (c) Section 192
- (d) None of the above

**Q44. The nature of an agreement made under the provisions of Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act would be.**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Invalid
- (c) Void
- (d) Voidable

**Q45. "Contract of Indemnity" is defined in which section of Indian Contract Act ?**

- (a) Section 124
- (b) Section 125
- (c) Section 126
- (d) Section 127

**Q46. Under Section 24 of Indian Contract Act which one of the following agreements is void ?**

- (a) If caused by fraud
- (b) If caused by coercion
- (c) If consideration is unlawful
- (d) None of the above

**Q47. "The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor." It has been provided under Indian Contract Act:-**

- (a) In Section 126
- (b) In Section 127
- (c) In Section 128
- (d) In Section 129

**Q48. The Rent controller shall be not below the rank of**

- (a) Tahsildar
- (b) Assistant Superintendent
- (c) Deputy Collector
- (d) Civil Judge

**Q49. The right available to a tenant under the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011 is provided in**

- (a) Schedule 1 of the Act
- (b) Schedule 2 of the Act
- (c) Schedule 3 of the Act
- (d) Schedule 4 of the Act

**Q50. Which of the following sections of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 defines "Habitual defaulter" ?**

- (a) Section 2(1)
- (b) Section 2(3)
- (c) Section 2(4)
- (d) Section 2(5)

**Q51. Which of the following is compulsorily registrable under the provision of the Registration Act 1908 ?**

- (a) Will
- (b) Deed of Adoption
- (c) Debenture
- (d) Gift deed of immovable property

**Q52. Section 17 of the Registration Act provides for**

- (a) documents which are not at all registrable
- (b) documents which are compulsorily registrable
- (c) documents the registration of which is optional
- (d) both (A) & ©

**Q53. What is estoppel?**

- (a) Prohibition from proving a certain fact
- (b) Prohibition from claiming a certain property
- (c) To stop a person
- (d) None of the above

**Q54. Thirty years old document if produced from a proper custody**

- (a) Court shall presume its execution
- (b) Court may presume its execution
- (c) Presumption not involved
- (d) None of the above

**Q55. Which of the following is not included in Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act?**

- (a) Motive
- (b) Intention
- (c) Preparation
- (d) Conduct

**Q56. Under which section of Indian Evidence Act, a public servant shall not be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence?**

- (a) Section 123
- (b) Section 124
- (c) Section 125
- (d) Section 126

**Q57. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act does not deal with criminal matters?**

- (a) Section 25
- (b) Section 23
- (c) Section 53
- (d) Section 30

**Q58. The Court can presume about the legality of digital signature on the electronic record under Indian Evidence Act when it is**

- (a) 30 years old
- (b) 03 years old
- (c) 05 years old
- (d) 06 years old

**Q59. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Opinions of experts - Sec. 45 of the Evidence Act.
- (b) Secondary Evidence - 62 of the Evidence Act.
- (c) Leading Question - Sec. 141 of the Evidence Act.
- (d) No. of witness - Sec. 134 of the Evidence Act.

**Q60. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act the principle of "Res Gestae" is given**

- (a) Section - 60
- (b) Section - 25
- (c) Section - 24
- (d) Section - 06

**Q61. Indian Evidence Act does not expressly mention about**

- (a) Oral Evidence
- (b) Documentary Evidence
- (c) Secondary Evidence
- (d) Circumstantial Evidence

**Q62. What is a private document ?**

- (a) document executed in a family
- (b) Secret document
- (c) Document in custody of private person
- (d) Document other than a public document

**Q63. When under section 161 of the code of criminal procedure is a statement recorded by the Police?**

- (a) During trial
- (b) Before investigation
- (c) During enquiry
- (d) During investigation

**Q64. The procedure for trial before a Court of session is provided under Section of the code of Criminal Procedure**

- (a) Sec. 262 to sec. 265 of CrPC
- (b) Sec. 238 to sec. 250 of CrPC
- (c) Sec. 251 to sec. 269 of CrPC
- (d) Sec. 225 to sec. 237 of CrPC

**Q65. What is the maximum period an Executive Magistrate may authorise the detention of an accused in custody?**

- (a) Not exceeding 24 hours
- (b) Not exceeding 3 days
- (c) Not exceeding 7 days
- (d) Not exceeding 15 days

**Q66. For the purpose of taking cognizance of an offence, what period of limitation is prescribed for an offence carrying punishment not exceeding one year by the court**

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 years
- (d) None of the above

**Q67. Under which section of CrPC. Magistrate may direct a local investigation?**

- (a) Section 133
- (b) Section 139 Y
- (c) Section 145
- (d) Section 146

**Q68. A Statement recorded under which section of CrPC need not be signed by the maker ?**

- (a) 164
- (b) 313
- (c) 161
- (d) None of the above

**Q69. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of the CrPC by**

- (a) Any police officer
- (b) The police officer investigating the case
- (c) The station house officer
- (d) None of the above

**Q70. The prosecution of Judges and public servants are provided in**

- (a) Section 179 CrPC
- (b) Section 192 CrPC
- (c) Section 197 CrPC I
- (d) Section 297 CrPC

**Q71. An accused person may be a competent witness in his own defence under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973; in**

- (a) Section 312
- (b) Section 313
- (c) Section 315
- (d) Section 316

**Q72. Under section 190(2) of CrPC who may empower any Magistrate of second class to take cognizance of offences ?**

- (a) High Court
- (b) Court of sessions
- (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (d) None of the above

**Q73. Under which one of the following sections of CrPC., Magistrate second class can conduct a summary trial?**

- (a) Section 260
- (b) Section 261
- (c) Section 262
- (d) Section 263

**Q74. Treatment of the victim has been incorporated under CrPC by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, under**

- (a) Section 357(A)
- (b) Section 357(B)
- (c) Section 357(C) i
- (d) Section 357

**Q75. Which are the two essential elements of an offence?**

- (a) Motive and Act
- (b) Motive and Conviction
- (c) Motive and Injury
- (d) Preparation and Punishment

**Q76. For the offence of abduction of person, abducted must be**

- (a) Minor
- (b) Major
- (c) Minor or major
- (d) None of the above

**Q77. Which of the following is an essential part of 'Rule of Law' and 'Independence of Judiciary' ?**

- (a) Judicial Review
- (b) Impartial appointment of Judges
- (c) Impeachment
- (d) Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

**Q78. According to Clause 1 of Art : 25 of the Indian Constitution, the freedom of religion is subject to the interest of**

- (a) Public order
- (b) Morality
- (c) Health
- (d) All of the above

**Q79. Which among the following has the power to extend the functions of the State Public Service Commission ?**

- (a) The Governor
- (b) The State Legislature
- (c) The Chief Minister
- (d) The Advocate General

**Q80. Which of the following Amendment Act of the Constitution provides for the appointment of one person as Governor of two or more states?**

- (a) 2nd
- (b) 3rd
- (c) 5th
- (d) 7th

**Q81. Power to constitute new states and determination of its boundaries vests in\_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Governor
- (d) Supreme Court of India

**Q82. The words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" were incorporated in the Preamble of The Constitution of India by which Amendment?**

- (a) 41
- (b) 44
- (d) 43

**Q83. Right to property is a-----**

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Legal Right
- (c) Social Right
- (d) Directive Principle of the States

**Q84. Which of the following is not mentioned in Directive IN principles of State Policy under The Constitution of India?**

- (a) Right to adequate means of livelihood
- (b) Right to equal pay for equal work
- (c) Promotion of international peace and security
- (d) Free and compulsory education for children up to fourteen years of age

**Q85. Article 340 of the Indian Constitution deals with**

- (a) Backward Classes Commission
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Union Public Service Commission
- (d) finance Commission

**Q86. Joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament is chaired by**

- (a) President of India
- (b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) None of the above

**Q87. Under The Constitution of India, the procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge is given in**

- (a) Article 126
- (b) Article 127
- (c) Article 124(4)
- (d) Article 124(6)

**Q88. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with**

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) Proclamation of Emergency
- (d) Union Public Service Commission

**Q89. In a suit against the Central Government the authority to be named as defendant is**

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Minister of concerned department
- (d) The Union of India

**Q90. Under Section 100 of Civil Procedure Code 1908, second appeal lies to the High Court from every decree passed in appeal by any subordinate Court to the High Court if it involves**

- (a) Question of Law
- (b) Question of Fact
- (c) Mixed Question of Law and Fact
- (d) Substantial Question of Law

**Q91. The maximum amount which a Court may order for payment of compensatory cost in case of false or vexatious claims or defence under Civil Procedure Code 1908 is**

- (a) Rs. 10,000/-
- (b) Rs. 3,000/-
- (c) Rs. 5,000/-
- (d) Rs. 25,000/-

**Q92. Under which provision of Civil Procedure Code, Attachment before Judgement is provided?**

- (a) Order 26 Rule 04
- (b) Order 39 Rule 02
- (c) Order 38 Rule 05
- (d) Order 40 Rule 01

**Q93. Order 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908 provides for**

- (a) Admission
- (b) Summoning and attendance of witness
- (c) Issue and service of summons
- (d) Pleadings

**Q94. Pleading can be amended under which of the provisions of Civil Procedure Code 1908 :**

- (a) Before the trial Court only
- (b) Before the first Appellate Court only
- (c) Before the second Appellate Court only
- (d) Before either the trial Court, first Appellate Court or second Appellate Court

**Q95. Attachment of a portion of salary can be continued as a provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for a maximum period of**

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 12 months
- (c) 24 months
- (d) 36 months

**Q96. Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit**

- (a) For partition
- (b) For possession and mesne profit
- (c) For partnership
- (d) All of the above

**Q97. The period of detention in civil imprisonment as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed**

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

**Q98. A suit in respect of Public Charities is provided under**

- (a) Section 41 of CPC
- (b) Section 92 of CPC
- (c) Section 100 of CPC
- (d) Section 91 of CPC

**Q99. Where a party dies after conclusion of the hearing and before pronouncement of the judgement,**

- (a) The suit shall abate
- (b) The suit shall not abate
- (c) It will be deemed that the judgement has been pronounced before death of the party
- (d) None of the above

**Q100. If a party who has obtained an order to amend the pleadings under Civil Procedure Code, if not amended after expiration of how many days shall not be permitted to amend the same without the leave of the Court?**

- (a) 14 days
- (b) 15 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 45 days

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: D**

Section 27 of the Registration Act, 1908 ('Wills may be presented or deposited at any time') imposes no time limit; a Will may be presented for registration at any time, unlike the 4-month rule for other documents.

**Q2. Answer: A**

On re-registration under the Registration Act, the document is deemed duly registered for all purposes from the date of its original registration (relation-back), not from the date of re-registration.

**Q3. Answer: A**

Under Section 7(x)(a) of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, court fee in a suit for specific performance of a contract of sale is computed according to the amount of the consideration.

**Q4. Answer: D**

Section 19 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 is titled 'Exemption of certain documents' (e.g. specified probate/administration documents), making (d) the most precise match.

**Q5. Answer: C**

Section 230 of the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, 1959 provides for the appointment of Kotwars and their duties.

**Q6. Answer: D**

Section 11 of the CG Land Revenue Code lists revenue officers including Collector, Settlement Officer and Superintendent of Land Records; 'Revenue Inspector' is not among the classes of Revenue Officers.

**Q7. Answer: C**

Section 2(c) of the CG Land Revenue Code, 1959 defines 'agricultural year' as the year commencing on the 1st day of July.

**Q8. Answer: C**

Section 144 of the CG Land Revenue Code, 1959 provides for remission or suspension of land revenue on failure of crops.

**Q9. Answer: C**

Under Section 60 of the CG Land Revenue Code, on all lands on which assessment has not been made, the assessment of land revenue shall be made by the Collector in accordance with the rules.

**Q10. Answer: B**

Under the CG Excise Act, 1915 (s.4/declaration power), the State Government has power to declare what shall be deemed country liquor and foreign liquor.

**Q11. Answer: C**

Section 2 of the CG Excise Act, 1915 defines 'tari' as fermented or unfermented juice drawn from any kind of palm tree, i.e. both (a) and (b).

**Q12. Answer: D**

Section 45 of the CG Excise Act, 1915 provides enhanced punishment after previous conviction for offences under ss.34, 35, 36 etc.

**Q13. Answer: C**

Section 66 of the CG Excise Act, 1915 confers power on the State Government to exempt persons/intoxicants from the provisions of the Act (limitation of suits is s.68).

**Q14. Answer: D**

An offence under s.138 NI Act is compoundable under Section 147 of the Act notwithstanding the CrPC, irrespective of the cheque amount.

**Q15. Answer: C**

'A cheque in the electronic form' is defined in Explanation I, clause (a) of Section 6 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

**Q16. Answer: C**

Section 138 NI Act prescribes imprisonment up to two years, or fine up to twice the amount of the cheque, or both.

**Q17. Answer: B**

Under Section 5 of the NI Act, a bill of exchange is an instrument containing an unconditional order directing a person to pay a certain sum of money.

**Q18. Answer: C**

Section 85A of the NI Act deals with drafts (demand drafts) drawn by one branch of a bank on another payable to order.

**Q19. Answer: A**

A suit for possession under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 must be filed within 6 months of dispossession (s.6(2)(a)).

**Q20. Answer: C**

Section 32 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for cancellation of an instrument in part ('what instruments may be partially cancelled').

**Q21. Answer: C**

Under Section 35 (Chapter VI) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a declaration is binding on the parties to the suit and persons claiming through them respectively, i.e. both.

**Q22. Answer: C**

Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 enumerates the cases in which an injunction may be refused / cannot be granted.

**Q23. Answer: B**

Section 393 IPC punishes attempt to commit robbery (s.392 punishes robbery itself).

**Q24. Answer: C**

Section 82 IPC: nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

**Q25. Answer: B**

Section 350 IPC defines 'criminal force' (s.349 defines 'force'; s.351 defines 'assault').

**Q26. Answer: A**

IPC Section 489A punishes counterfeiting of currency notes or bank notes (489B = using forged notes; 489C = possession). The garbled options 'c' and 'd' are distractors.

**Q27. Answer: C**

Detaining a person despite a valid bail order keeps him wrongfully confined within fixed limits, constituting wrongful confinement (IPC Section 340, punishable u/s 342), not mere wrongful restraint.

**Q28. Answer: A**

IPC Section 354A (inserted by Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013) criminalises sexual harassment, including a demand or request for sexual favours.

**Q29. Answer: D**

IPC Section 376D prescribes punishment for gang rape (376A = death/persistent vegetative state; 376C = sexual intercourse by person in authority).

**Q30. Answer: D**

Section 499 IPC provides ten exceptions to the offence of defamation (e.g. imputation of truth for public good, public conduct of public servants, fair comment, etc.).

**Q31. Answer: C**

IPC Section 334 punishes voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation; option 'c' lists Section 334.

**Q32. Answer: B**

IPC Section 426 is the general punishment for mischief; however the standard 'punishment for mischief' provision intended here is Section 426 (general) - Section 427 deals with mischief causing damage of fifty rupees or more. The basic punishment for mischief is Section 426.

**Q33. Answer: A**

Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 defines 'transfer of property' as an act by which a living person conveys property to one or more living persons.

**Q34. Answer: C**

Under Section 122 read with Section 123 TPA, a gift requires acceptance during the lifetime of the donor and while he is capable of giving; if the donee dies before acceptance the gift is void.

**Q35. Answer: B**

Section 12 TPA (condition making interest determinable on insolvency or attempted transfer) does not apply to a lease where the condition is for the lessor's benefit on the lessee's insolvency/attempted assignment.

**Q36. Answer: C**

Lis pendens under Section 52 TPA applies even to a bona fide non-collusive suit; the suit need NOT be collusive - that is not an essential condition.

**Q37. Answer: C**

A wagering/contingent agreement to pay on marrying a particular woman is not a debt or beneficial interest in movable property and so is not an actionable claim under Section 3 TPA; provident fund and benefit of a contract are recognised actionable claims.

**Q38. Answer: A**

Article 137 of the Limitation Act 1963 (residuary article for applications) prescribes three years for any application for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere.

**Q39. Answer: B**

Article 74 of the Limitation Act 1963 prescribes one year for a suit for compensation for malicious prosecution, from the date the plaintiff is acquitted/proceeding terminated.

**Q40. Answer: C**

There is no single starting point; under the Limitation Act the period runs from the cause of action/right to sue, which depends upon the circumstances of each case and the relevant Article in the Schedule.

**Q41. Answer: D**

Section 17 of the Limitation Act 1963 covers suits/applications based on fraud, mistake, and concealment of facts - postponing the start of limitation in all such cases.

**Q42. Answer: D**

Section 21 of the Limitation Act 1963 deals with the effect of substituting or adding a new plaintiff or defendant (suit deemed instituted against him when he is made a party).

**Q43. Answer: B**

Section 191 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 defines a 'sub-agent' as a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

**Q44. Answer: C**

Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act (mutual mistake of both parties as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement) renders the agreement void.

**Q45. Answer: A**

Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 defines a 'contract of indemnity' (Section 126 defines a contract of guarantee).

**Q46. Answer: C**

Section 24 of the Indian Contract Act makes an agreement void if any part of a single consideration for one or more objects is unlawful.

**Q47. Answer: C**

Section 128 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 provides that the liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless otherwise provided by the contract.

**Q48. Answer: C**

Under the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011, for every district the State Government appoints as Rent Controller an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector.

**Q49. Answer: A**

Every tenant under the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011 has the rights set out in Schedule 1 (landlord's rights are in Schedule 2); the Tribunal and Rent Controller must secure these tenant rights.

**Q50. Answer: C**

Section 2(4) of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011 defines 'habitual defaulter' as a tenant who, in a period of 12 months, on three or more occasions fails to pay rent/dues in full by the due date.

**Q51. Answer: D**

Under Section 17 of the Registration Act 1908, gift deeds of immovable property are compulsorily registrable. A Will (Sec 18) and adoption deed registration are optional; a debenture is exempt.

**Q52. Answer: B**

Section 17 of the Registration Act 1908 enumerates documents of which registration is compulsory.

**Q53. Answer: A**

Estoppel (Sec 115 Evidence Act) bars a person who has by declaration/act/omission caused another to believe a thing and act on it from later denying that fact - i.e., prohibition from proving a certain fact.

**Q54. Answer: B**

Under Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, for a document 30 years old produced from proper custody, the Court may presume (discretionary, not mandatory) its execution and signature.

**Q55. Answer: B**

Section 8 of the Evidence Act deals with motive, preparation and previous/subsequent conduct. 'Intention' is not separately listed in Section 8 (it falls under Section 14).

**Q56. Answer: B**

Section 124 of the Indian Evidence Act protects a public officer from being compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence. (Sec 123 deals with unpublished State affairs records.)

**Q57. Answer: B**

Section 23 (admissions in civil cases when relevant) is the only one not dealing with criminal matters; Sec 25 (confession to police), Sec 30 (confession affecting co-accused) and Sec 53 (good character in criminal cases) are all criminal provisions.

**Q58. Answer: C**

Section 85B/presumption provisions read with the rules - under Section 90A (state amendment) and the scheme of the Act, the Court may presume a digital signature on an electronic record five years old produced from proper custody.

**Q59. Answer: B**

Secondary Evidence is defined in Section 63 of the Evidence Act, not Section 62 (which defines Primary Evidence). Hence the match in option (b) is incorrect.

**Q60. Answer: D**

The principle of Res Gestae is embodied in Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act (facts forming part of the same transaction).

**Q61. Answer: D**

The Evidence Act expressly mentions oral, documentary, primary and secondary evidence, but does not expressly mention 'circumstantial evidence' as a defined category.

**Q62. Answer: D**

Under Section 75 of the Evidence Act, all documents other than public documents (Sec 74) are private documents.

**Q63. Answer: D**

A statement under Section 161 CrPC is recorded by a police officer during the course of investigation.

**Q64. Answer: D**

Trial before a Court of Session is governed by Sections 225 to 237 CrPC (Chapter XVIII).

**Q65. Answer: C**

Under Section 167(2) proviso, an Executive Magistrate may authorise detention of an accused for a term not exceeding 7 days in the aggregate.

**Q66. Answer: B**

Under Section 468(2)(b) CrPC, the period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding one year is one year.

**Q67. Answer: C**

Under Section 145 CrPC (disputes as to immovable property likely to cause breach of peace), the Magistrate may direct a local investigation/inquiry; the related Sec 148 provides for local investigation. Among the options, Section 145 is the correct fit for directing local investigation.

**Q68. Answer: C**

Under Section 162(1) CrPC, a statement recorded under Section 161 (during investigation) shall not be signed by the person making it.

**Q69. Answer: B**

Under Section 160 CrPC, only the police officer making the investigation may require the attendance of a person as a witness.

**Q70. Answer: C**

Section 197 CrPC requires prior sanction for prosecution of Judges and public servants for acts done in discharge of official duty.

**Q71. Answer: C**

Under Section 315 CrPC, an accused person is a competent witness in his own defence (only on his own written request).

**Q72. Answer: C**

Under Section 190(2) CrPC, the Chief Judicial Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the second class to take cognizance of offences under Section 190(1).

**Q73. Answer: B**

Under Section 261 CrPC, the High Court may empower a Magistrate of the second class to try specified offences summarily. (Sec 260 covers CJM/Metropolitan/first class Magistrates empowered to try summarily.)

**Q74. Answer: C**

Section 357C CrPC, inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, mandates free first-aid/medical treatment of victims (especially of sexual offences) by hospitals.

**Q75. Answer: A**

The two essential elements of an offence are mens rea and actus reus - i.e., a guilty mind (motive/intention) and a prohibited act; among the options, Motive and Act is correct.

**Q76. Answer: C**

Abduction under IPC s.362 applies to any person 'by force or deceitful means'; unlike kidnapping from lawful guardianship (s.361), there is no age limit, so the abducted may be minor or major.

**Q77. Answer: A**

Judicial Review is the essential safeguard ensuring Rule of Law and judicial independence, empowering courts to test executive/legislative action against the Constitution.

**Q78. Answer: D**

Article 25(1) makes freedom of conscience and free profession/practice of religion subject to public order, morality and health (and other Part III rights).

**Q79. Answer: B**

Under Article 321, the State Legislature (by law made by it) may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the State Public Service Commission.

**Q80. Answer: D**

The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 added a proviso to Article 153 permitting appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States.

**Q81. Answer: A**

Article 3 vests Parliament with the power to form new States and alter areas, boundaries or names of existing States.

**Q82. Answer: B**

OCR-broken: correct answer is the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, which inserted 'unity and integrity of the Nation' in the Preamble. The option set lists a=41, b=44, d=43 with '42' missing; flagged as no valid option matches. (b) recorded as least-wrong placeholder.

**Q83. Answer: B**

The 44th Amendment (1978) deleted Art.19(1)(f) and Art.31; right to property is now only a legal/constitutional right under Article 300A, not a fundamental right.

**Q84. Answer: A**

Right to an adequate means of livelihood appears in Art.39(a) as a DPSP directed to citizens; but 'Right to adequate means of livelihood' is not framed as a guaranteed right in the DPSP chapter, making it the odd one out among the listed directive provisions.

**Q85. Answer: A**

Article 340 empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes (Backward Classes Commission).

**Q86. Answer: C**

Under Article 108, a joint sitting of both Houses is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

**Q87. Answer: C**

Article 124(4) lays down the procedure for removal of a Supreme Court Judge by Presidential order after an address by both Houses on proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

**Q88. Answer: C**

Article 352 deals with the Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

**Q89. Answer: D**

Under Section 79 CPC, in a suit by or against the Central Government the authority to be named as defendant is the Union of India.

**Q90. Answer: D**

Section 100 CPC (as amended in 1976) allows a second appeal to the High Court only where the case involves a substantial question of law.

**Q91. Answer: B**

Section 35A CPC caps compensatory costs for false or vexatious claims/defences at three thousand rupees (or the court's pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less).

**Q92. Answer: C**

Attachment before judgment is provided under Order 38 Rule 5 CPC.

**Q93. Answer: C**

Order V CPC deals with issue and service of summons to the defendant.

**Q94. Answer: D**

Under Order 6 Rule 17 CPC, pleadings may be amended at any stage, so amendment can be sought before the trial court, first appellate court or second appellate court.

**Q95. Answer: C**

Under the proviso to Order 21 Rule 48 CPC, attachment of salary in execution of a single decree can continue only for a maximum of 24 months.

**Q96. Answer: D**

A preliminary decree can be passed in suits for partition (O.20 R.18), for possession and mesne profits (O.20 R.12), and for dissolution of partnership/accounts (O.20 R.15); hence all of the above.

**Q97. Answer: B**

Under Order 39 Rule 2A read with s.94 CPC, detention in civil prison for disobedience or breach of an injunction shall not exceed three months.

**Q98. Answer: B**

Section 92 CPC governs suits relating to public charities (public charitable or religious trusts).

**Q99. Answer: B**

Under Order 22 Rule 6 CPC, where a party dies after conclusion of hearing but before judgment, the suit shall not abate notwithstanding the death.

**Q100. Answer: A**

Under Order 6 Rule 18 CPC, if a party who has obtained leave to amend does not amend within the time limited (or, if none fixed, within 14 days), he shall not amend without further leave of the court.