

CHHATTISGARH (J) EXAM 2019

1. A shoots 2 with intention of killing him.

Z. dies in consequences 'A' is liable for

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

2. A imports in to India, or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin knowing, the same to be counterfeit is, liable under section of I.P.C.

- (a) 234
- (b) 235
- (c) 236
- (d) 237

3. Intentional omission to give information, of offence by a person legally bound to inform is dealt under section

- (a) 202
- (b) 203
- (c) 204
- (d) 205

4. The word 'Public servant' denotes. A person falling under

- (a) A Commissioned officer in the military
- (b) Every judge empowered by Law to do any adjudicatory functions
- (c) Every officer of court of Justice
- (d) All the above

5. Section 29A of I.P.C. is related to.

- (a) Documents
- (b) Valuable Security
- (c) Electronic record
- (d) None of the above

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

6. 'A' a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officers in conformity with the commands of the Law. A has committed no offence, his defence comes under section of I.P.C.

(a) Section. 76

(b) Section 77

(c) Section 78

(d) Section 79

7. When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death.

(a) Robbery

(b) House breaking by night

(c) Mischief by fire committed on any building used for human dwelling

(d) All the above

8. Whoever, wages war against the Government of India or attempts to wage such war shall be punished with

(a) Imprisonment up to 14 years with fine.

(b) Death or imprisonment of life with fine.

(c) Imprisonment up to 10 year with fine.

(d) Imprisonment up to 7 year with fine

9. Which kind of hurt is not a grievous hurt.

(a) Emasculation

(b) Privation of any member of joint.

(c) Disfiguration of the head of face.

(d) Fracture or dislocation of tooth.

10. A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that 'A' is about to strike Z. A has.

(a) Committed force

(b) Committed assault

(c) Committed grave provocation

(d) None of the above

11. A lets a house to B at yearly rent of Rs. 12000/The rent for the whole of the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 2018 only for the rent due for the year 2016. Whether A can after wards sue for the rent due for the year of 2015 and 2017?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) If he shows good cause

(d) None of the above

12. Sec 10 of the Civil Procedure Code is related to-

(a) Res-Judicata

(b) Res-Subjudice

(c) Stay of suit

(d) None of the above

13. Sec 96 of Civil Procedure Code applies to appeal from-

(a) Against injunction order

(b) Original decree

(c) Restoration order under Order 9 Rule 13

(d) None of above

14. Where a person commits a public nuisance-

(a) He is liable to criminal prosecution under LPC

(b) Suit may be filed against him under Sec 91 of Civil Procedure Code.

(c) Suit for damages may be filed against him.

(d) All the above

15. Time limit for filing written statement is 30 days which may be extended up to 90 days shall be counted from.

(a) Date of filing of the suit.

(b) Date of first hearing fixed by the court

(c) Date of service of summon on the defendant.

(d) None of the above

16. Principle of Res-judicata does not apply to-

(a) Suits

(b) Execution of decree.

(c) Arbitration proceeding

(d) All of the above

17. On which ground a plaint can not be rejected?

- (a) Where it does not disclose cause of action.
- (b) Plaint is filed in such court which does not have jurisdiction to try the suit.**
- (c) Where suit appears to be barred by law.
- (d) Where plaint is not filed in duplicate.

18. Which section is related to the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court?

- (a) Section 6**
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 15
- (d) All of the above

19. Order 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure is related to?

- (a) Suit by or against minors and persons of unsound mind**
- (b) Suit by or against trustees, executors and administrators
- (c) Suit related to matters concerning family.
- (d) None of the above

20. If a right or a liability is created by a statute, which of the following situations may arise-

- (a) The statute may create a specific forum for its enforcement.
- (b) If no machinery is provided for enforcement, civil court can entertain.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of the above

21. When can police arrest without a warrant?

- (a) Who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a cognizable offence.
- (b) Who has been proclaimed as an offender by the State Government.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of the above

22. Under which section of Cr. P.C. is an Assistant Public Prosecutor appointed by the Government?

- (a) Section 24**
- (b) Section 25

(c) Section 26

(d) Section 29

23. Who is competent to issue a conditional order for removal of nuisance under section 133 of Cr. P.C

(a) District Magistrate

(b) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

(c) Executive Magistrate

(d) All of the above

24. Cognizance under Section 498 A of I.P.C can be taken.

(a) Upon police report

(b) Upon complaint of victim

(c) Upon complaint of parent and brother sister of victim

(d) All the above

25. Which of the following statements are correct.

(a) Accused person is not a competent witness.

(b) Accused can be punished if he gives false answer in examination Section 313-Cr. PC.

(c) Conviction can be based upon evidence partly recorded by one magistrate and partly recorded by another magistrate.

(d) Compounding of offence under section 320 (8) Cr. PC. does not have effect. of acquittal.

Ans. (All answers are correct)

26. Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass sentence?

(a) Up to death

(b) Upto life imprisonment

(c) Upto 10 year imprisonment

(d) Upto seven year imprisonment

27. When any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on an accusation of having committed a non bailable offence he may apply for anticipatory bail under.

(a) Section 436 Cr. P.C

(b) Section 437 Cr. PC

(c) Section 438 Cr. PC

(d) Section 439 Cr. PC

28. Who is not competent to pass an order under section 106 Cr. P.C to take security. For keeping the peace on conviction.

- (a) Judicial magistrate first class
- (b) Additional session judge
- (c) Chief judicial magistrate
- (d) Executive magistrate

Ans. (Both c and d are not correct)

29. Power of court to convert summons case in to warrant case is provided under.

- (a) Section 302 Cr. P.C
- (b) Section 259 Cr PC
- (c) Section 301 Cr. P.C
- (d) Section 322 Cr. PC

30. The provision to tender pardon to an accomplice is given in.

- (a) Section 265 Cr. PC
- (b) Section 306 Cr. PC
- (c) Section 280 Cr. PC
- (d) Section 289 Cr. PC

31. A is tried for murder of 'B' intentionally beating him with a club causing his death, which of the following facts are is issue.

- (a) A's beating 'B' with club.
- (b) A's causing B's death by such breating
- (c) A's intention to cause B's death.

(d) All the above

32.A desires, a court to give judgement that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B on basis of certain facts-

- (a) A can not prove the existence of those facts
- (b) A need not prove the existence of those facts
- (c) A must prove the existence of those facts
- (d) None of the above

33. Relevant facts to consider a statement under section 32 of Evidence Act, are

- (a) When it relates to cause of death
- (b) When it relates to existence of relationship
- (c) When it is made in will or in deed relating to family affair

(d) All the above

34. Essential requirements for application of Section 27 of Evidence Act are

- (a) Person giving information must be an accused of any offence
- (b) The person must be in police custody
- (c) The person may or may not be in police custody

(d) A & B both

35. When court is to form an opinion regarding electronic signature then opinion of certifying officer who issued electronic signature is.

- (a) Not admissible in Evidence

(b) Is relevant

- (c) Not relevant

(d) None of the above

36. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of accused, the burden of proving that fact is upon.

(a) Accused

- (b) Prosecution

(c) Either accused or prosecution

(d) None of the above

37. Husband and wife are competent witnesses against each other in.

(a) In civil and criminal cases

- (b) Only in civil cases

(c) Only in criminal cases.

(d) Only under investigation

38. Presumption as to dowry death is provided in Sec of Evidence Act.

(a) Section 133 A

(b) Section 113 B

(c) Section 114A

(d) Section 111A

39. Queen v. Abdulla (1885) ALL 385 case law is related to.

(a) Conduct

(b) Consequences

(c) Motive

(d) Preparation

40. Whether following document are public documents.

(a) Relating to acts or records of acts of the sovereign authority

(b) Public record kept in state of private documents

(c) Both (A) and (B)

(d) None of the above

41. A owes B Rs 1000/- but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs 500/- on account of debt.

(a) This is no a contract

(b) This is a contract

(c) Either A or B

(d) None of these

42. A agrees to buy from B a certain horse it turns out that the horse was dead at the time of bargaining though neither party was aware of the fact.

(a) This agreement is void

(b) This agreement is valid for compensation

(c) Either A or B

(d) None of these

43. A employs to beat C and agree to indemnify him against all consequences of the Act. B thereupon beats C and pays damages to C for so doing -

(a) A is liable to identify B for these damages

(b) A is partially liable to indemnify to those damages

(c) A is not liable to indemnify B for these damages

(d) None of these

44.A for natural love and affection promises to give his son B Rs 100000/ A puts his promise to 'B' in to writing and register it. This is a?

- (a) Contract
- (b) Promise only
- (c) Proposal
- (d) None of the above

45. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must

- (a) Be absolute and qualified
- (b) Be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

46. Court fees Act defines fees on document filed, etc in mufassil courts is in public office under.

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

47. Fees on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation is provided under-

- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) None of the above

48. Under Court Fees Act, the exemption of certain documents from fees include-

- (a) Written statement
- (b) Plaint and process
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

49. Where the court refers the parties to the suit to the mode of settlement of dispute referred to Section 89 of C.P.C. plaintiff shall be entitled to refund of court fees under Section of Court Fees Act.

- (a) Section 16

- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 18
- (d) None of the above

50. Under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, State Government remits the court fees where plaintiffs annual income does not exceed Rs 25000/- to

- (a) Member of Scheduled Castes
- (b) Member of Scheduled Tribes
- (c) women
- (d) All of these

51. Cultivate personally means under the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code

- (a) By ones's own labour
- (b) Industrial labour
- (c) Technician
- (d) None of the above

52. When a witness fails to comply with the summons may be issued under CG, land Revenue Code

- (a) Bailable and arrest warrant
- (b) To furnish security for appearance
- (c) Fine not exceeding Rs 1000/-
- (d) None of the above

53. The assessment of land revenue on any land shall be made with reference to the use of land.

- (a) For educational purpose
- (b) For industrial purpose
- (c) For commercial purpose
- (d) All of the above

54. Section 118 of Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code related to

- (a) Obligation to furnish information as to title
- (b) Presumption as to entries in land records
- (c) Dispute regarding entry in khasra or in any other land record

(d) None of the above

55. Under Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code define Governments title to minerals

(a) Section 250

(b) Section 249

(c) Section 247

(d) Section 248

56. Chapter 5 of the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code is related to

(a) Appeal

(b) Revision

(c) Review

(d) All of the above

57. The document registration of which is optional have been dealt in.

(a) Section 16 of Registration Act

(b) Section 17 of Registration Act

(c) Section 18 of Registration Act

(d) Section 19 of Registration Act

58. A document, executed out of India can be registered if presented with in

(a) Two month of its arrival in India

(b) Four month of its arrival in India

(c) One month of its arrival in India

(d) Six month of its arrival in India

59. Under Section 32 of Registration Act a document for registration can be presented.

(a) By the person executing the document

(b) By the representative of the executor

(c) By the agent of the executor authorized

(d) Any of the above

60. The term 'Negotiation' of the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881, refers to

(a) The transfer of a bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque to any person, so as to constitute the person the holder there of

(b) When presentment for payment can be made at any reasonable time

- (c) There is no such stipulation on time for presentment.
- (d) None of the above

61. When presentment for payment is to be made under Section 65 of the Act?

- (a) Presentment for payment can be made at any reasonable time
- (b) Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business and, if at a banker's within banking hours
- (c) there is no such stipulation on time for presentment
- (d) None of the above

62. For what term of imprisonment an offender under section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act can be punished

- (a) For a term which may extend to two years
- (b) For a term which may extend to one years
- (c) For a term exceeding three years
- (d) None of the above

63. At sight under the Negotiable Instrument Act means

- (a) On presentation
- (b) On demand
- (c) On coming into vision
- (d) None of the above

64. Dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds etc. in the account related to

- (a) Section 137 of N.I. Act
- (b) Section 138 of N.I. Act
- (c) Section 139 of N.I. Act
- (d) Section 141 of N.I. Act

65. Section 13 of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act related to-

- (a) Passes for import, export or transport

(b) Licence required for manufacture, etc of intoxicants

(c) Requirement of pass for import, export or transport

(d) All the above

66. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act the penalty for certain unlawful acts of Licenced vendor defined-

(a) Section 38

(b) Section 37

(c) Section 36

(d) Section 35

67. On the direction of State Government duty may be levied on excisable articles.

(a) Imported

(b) Exported

(c) Transported

(d) All the above

68. Prohibition of sale of liquor intoxicating drug to person under age or 21 years provided under-

(a) Section 22 of the CG Excise Act

(b) Section 23 of the Excise Act

(c) Section 24 of the CG Excise Act

(d) Section 25 of the CG Excise Act

69. Limit of quantity for the possession of intoxicant has been provided in section of Chhattisgarh Excise Act

(a) Section 10

(b) Section 16

(c) Section 18

(d) Section 13

70. Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act is related to-

(a) Power to award compensation

(b) Power to grant relief for possession partition refund of earnest money etc.

(c) Both (A) and (B)

(d) None of the above

71. The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age-

(a) 8-16 year

(b) 6-14 year

(c) 8-18 year

(d) None of the above

72. Which is not related to freedom to manage religious affairs under Constitution of India-

(a) To establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose

(b) To manage its own affair in matter of religion

(c) To administer such property in accordance with law

(d) To payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

73. Provisions as to the administration of tribal areas in the State of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram is in which Schedule of Constitution of India-

(a) Third schedule

(b) Eight schedule

(c) Fifth schedule

(d) None of above

74. Under which Article, the definition of State include the Government and Parliament of India, Government and Legislature of State and all local authorities in the territory of India.

(a) Article 11

(b) Article 12

(c) Article 13

(d) Article 9

75. Which of the following Articles of the constitution provide for the protection of right of freedom of speech.

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 20

(c) Article 18

(d) Article 21

76. In which of the contingencies Articles 31A(1) of Indian Constitution applies.

- (a) Acquisition of an estate
- (b) Extinguishment of right in an estate
- (c) Modification of right in an estate

(d) All of the above

77. To remove the President from the post Impeachment can be brought on the ground of-

(a) Violation of Constitution

- (b) Misconduct
- (c) Corruption
- (d) All of the above

78. Vice President may be removed from his post by resolution of members of Council of State?

(a) By at least majority of the members and agreed by house of people

- (b) By 2/3rd majority of the members
- (c) By 3/4th majority of the members
- (d) By Supreme Court only

79. President's resignation shall be given to-

- (a) Speaker of house of people
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Prime Minister

80. What is maximum age for retirement President-

- (a) 65 years
- (b) 70 years
- (c) 75 years

(d) None of the above

81. In movable property does not include-

- (a) Standing Timber
- (b) Growing crop
- (c) Grass

(d) All the above

Ans.(Deleted)

82. Sec 6 of Transfer of Property Act is related to

(a) Transfer of property

(b) Person competent to transfer

(c) What may be transferred

(d) None of the above

83. Provisions of longer period in the matter of accumulation of property under Sec 17 of T.P. Act amounts to-

(a) 18 years

(b) 20 years

(c) 22 years

(d) 25 years

84. Under Transfer of Property Act where two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transfer is called-

(a) A transfer

(b) An exchange

(c) Alense

(d) An eviction

85. The foundation of doctrine of election under the Transfer of Property Act is that a person taking the benefit of an instrument-

(a) Must not bear the burden

(b) Burden is not the subject matter of election

(c) Must bear the burden

(d) None of the above

86. Time requisite under the Limitation Act means

(a) Minimum Time

(b) Maximum Time

(c) Actual Time Taken

(d) Absolutely necessary time

87. Legal disability of Limitation Act applies in case of-

- (a) Illness
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Insolvency
- (d) None of the above

88. Sec. 14 of Limitation Act will have no application-

- (a) Where the suit is dismissed after adjudication on its merits
- (b) Where the suit is dismissed because the court was unable to entertain it
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

89. Under Limitation Act applicant includes-

- (a) A petitioner
- (b) Any person from or through whom an application derives his right to apply
- (c) Any person whose state is represented by the applicant an executor, administrator of other representative
- (d) All of the above

90. Sec. 6 of the Limitation Act is related to-

- (a) Bar of limitation
- (b) Legal disability
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

91. Sec. 2(4) of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act is related to:

- (a) Tenant
- (b) Social nuisances
- (c) Rent
- (d) Municipal Area

92. Constitution of the Rent Control Tribunal is under-

- (a) Sec. 3

(b) Sec. 4

(c) Sec. 5

(d) Sec. 6

93. Powers and functions of the Rent Control Tribunal does not include

(a) Reconciling disputes between landlord and tenant

(b) Establishment of rent controller

(c) Functioning as appellate authority

(d) (b) and (c)

94. The rent controller shall execute the order through one of more than one modes-

(a) Attachment and sale of the movable or immovable property of the opposite party

(b) Arrest and detention of the opposite party

(c) Attachment of any one or more bank accounts

(d) All of the above

95. Sec. 12 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act is related to:

(a) Procedure to be followed by rent controllers and rent control tribunal

(b) Rights and obligation of land lord and tenants

(c) Repeal and savings

(d) None of the above

96. Which of the following are true about the word "possession" used in Sec. 5 of the Specific Relief Act.

(a) It is prima facie proof of property

(b) It is good title against all who can not show better title

(c) It is constituted by itself, a limited title to the property

(d) All of the above

Ans. (Deleted)

97. What is remedy where a lease or agreed to sell property to his lease and accepted part of the price

(a) Specific performance

(b) A suit for rejection

(c) Either a or b

(d) None of these

98. Schedule 1 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act is related to

- (a) Tenant rights available under the Act
- (b) Land lords rights available under the Act
- (c) Land lords obligation under the Act
- (d) None of the above

Ans.(Deleted)

99. Which of the contract cannot be specifically enforced-

- (a) A contract which is in its nature determinable
- (b) A contract for the non performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief
- (c) (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

100. Specific performance of a contract can not be enforced in favour of a person

- (a) Who would not be entitled to recover compensation for is breach
- (b) Who has become incapable of performing
- (c) Who fails to over and prove that he has performed
- (d) All of the above

From Student to Lawyer to Judge