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- 1.'A' intentionally causes 'B' death partly by illegally omitting to give B food and partly by beating. A has committed the offence of. Options:
- (a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (b) Murder
 - (c) Grievous hurt
 - (d) Hurt
- 2. Act done in pursuant of order of court, if done in good faith is coverable under General Exception under which of the following sections of I.P.C.,
 - (a) Section 76
 - (b) Section 77
 - (c) Section 78
 - (d) Section 79
- 3. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of.
 - (a) Murder
 - (b) Culpable homicide
 - (c) Abetment of murder
 - (d) Ho offence
- 4. In I.P.C., punishment for rioting is provided under
 - (a) Section 145
 - (b) Section 145
 - (c) Section 147
 - (d) Section 148
- 5. A, being legally bound to appeal' before Raipur District Judge as a witness in obedience to a summons issued by court, intentionally omits to appeal'. A is guilty under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,
 - (a) Section 173
 - (b) Section 174

- (c) section 175
- (d) Section 176
- 6. 'A , knowing that 'B' has murdered 'C', assists 'B' to hide the body with the intention of screening 'B' from punishment. A is liable to punishment,
- (a) Seven years imprisonment and fine
 - (b) Seven years imprisonment
 - (c) Five years imprisonment
 - (d) Five years imprisonment and fine
- 7. Punishment for disclosure of identity of victim of rape is provided under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,
 - (a) Section 225
 - (b) Section 225 A
 - (c) Section 226
 - (d) Section 228 A
- 8. Offences against human body are provided under which of the following chapters of I.P.C.,
 - (a) Chapter XI
 - (b) Chapter XII
 - (c) Chapter XIII
 - (d) Chapter XVI
- 9. 'A , a police officer torture: 'B' to induce 'B' to confess that he lias committed a crime. A is guilty under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,
 - (a) Section 327
 - (b) Section 328
 - (c) Section 129
 - (d) Section 330
- 10. A signs his own name to a document, intending that the document was signed by another person of the same name, which of the offences defined in I.P.C. is committed by A1.
 - (a) Section 461

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- (b) Section 464
- (c) No offence
- (d) Section 491

- (b) Only police commissioner
- (c) Only executive magistrate
- (d) None of these

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- 11. List of cognizable and Non cognisable offences is provided under...... of Cr. P.C.
 - (a) Section 106
 - (b) Section 110
 - (c) Schedule I
 - (d) Schedule II

- 15. Which Section of Cr. P.C. defines cognisable offence?
 - (a) Section 2 (a)
 - (b) Section 2 (b)
 - (c) Section 2 (c)
 - (d) Section 2 (d)

- 12. Section 6 of Cr. P.C. provides,
 - (a) Territorial jurisdiction
 - (b) Classes of Criminal courts
 - (c) Jurisdiction of criminal courts
 - (d) Power of magistrate

- 16. Under Section '41C of Cr. P.C. the State Government shall establish a police control room.
 - (a) Only at district level
 - (b) Only at state level
 - (c) Only at commissioners level
 - (d) At state and district level
- 13. Plea bargaining is provided under which part of the Cr. P.C.,
 - (a) Chapter XIX
 - (b) Chapter XX
 - (c) Chapter XX A
 - (d) Chapter XXI A

- 17. Under which provision an arrested person lias right to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation, Options:
 - (a) Section 39 of Cr. P.C.
 - (b) Section40 of Cr. P.C.
 - (c) Section 41 A of Cr. P.C.
 - (d) Section 41 D of Cr. P.C.
- 14. Power to order execution of bond for good behaviour under Section 105 of Cr. P.C. is vested in. Options :
 - (a) only judicial magistrate

18. Under Section 102 of Cr. P.C. Who is authorised to seize stolen property?

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- (a) Police officer
- (b) Judicial magistrate
- (c) Executive magistrate
- (d) Special magistrate
- 19. Which provision of Cr. P.C. deals with power of revision of High court,
 - (a) Section 393
 - (b) Section 399
 - (c) Section 400
 - (d) Section 401
- 20. Under Section 468 of Cr. P.C. for an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the limited period for taking cognisance is,
 - (a) One year
 - (b) two years
 - (c) Three years
 - (d) Five years
- 21. Private alienation of property after attachment is,
 - (a) Legal
 - (b) Irregular
 - (c) Void
 - (d) Voidable
- 22. Section 75 of C.P.C. Deals with.
 - (a) Power to issue summons
 - (b) Power to issue commissions
 - (c) Right to appeal
 - (d) Res Judicata
- 23. In C.P.C., provision for out of court settlement of suits is made under.
 - (a) Section 75
 - (b) Section 16
 - (c) Section 88
 - (d) Section 89

- 24. Essential condition provided under section 100 (1) of C.P.C. for preferring second appeal is.
 - (a) Substantial question of fact
 - (b) Substantial question of law
 - (c) Error regarding jurisdiction
- (d) Subject matter of public importance
- 25. If a court is satisfied that a case pending before it involves a question as to the validity of any Act, the Court should.

Options:

- (a) Decide the validity of Act
- (b) Refer the matter to high court
- (c) High Court should exercise power of revision
- (d) Refer to Supreme Court for advice
- 26. Who of the following is exempted from personal appearance before court?
- (a) Ministers of union
- (b) Ministers of States
- (c) Judges of High court
- (d) All of these
- 27. Period of operation of caveat under C.P.C. is,
 - (a) Fifteen days
 - (b) Sixteen days
 - (c) Ninety days
 - (d) Four months
 - 28. Can a document which is not produced with the plaintiff and which ought to have been produced by the plaintiff, be received in evidence on his behalf?
 - (a) No
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) Only with leave of court
 - (d) Only before framing of issues

- 29. What can the court do when neither party appears when it is called for hearing?
- (a) Ex parte order
- (b) Refer for arbitration
- (c) Refer for conciliation
- (d) Dismissal of suit
- 30. What is the maximum time granted to court by C.P.C. to draw up a decree after pronouncing judgement?
- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 50 days
- 31. Under Section 3 of Indian Evidence Act 'Court' does not include.
- (a) Judge
- (b) Magistrate
- (c) Arbitrator
- (d) District Judge
- 32. As per section 1 of Indian Evidence Act, the Act came into force on.
 - (a) March 15, 1872
 - (b) September 1, 1872
 - (c) September 15, 1872
 - (d) October 1, 1872
- 33. Indian Evidence Act consists of.
- (a) 11 Chapters 167 Sections
- (b) 11 Chapters 2 Schedules
- (c) 11 Chapters 157 Sections
- (d) 156 Sections 3 Schedules
- 34. In Indian Evidence Act, the principle of Res gestae is codified under,
- (a) Section 4
- (b) Section 5
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 7

- 35. 'A' is tried for murder of 'B' by administering Potassium Cyanide. The fact that A has purchased potassium cyanide just before the murder of B is relevant under,
- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 10
- 36. In which section of Indian Evidence Act, those conditions are mentioned when facts not otherwise relevant, are relevant. Options:
- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14
- 37. In Evidence Act confession is defined under,
- (a) Section 19
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 21
- (d) none of these
- 38. What is the evidentiary value of admission?
- (a) Unimportant
- (b) Conclusive proof
- (c) As estoppels
- (d) Binding
- 39. In which chapter of Indian Evidence Act provisions regarding Burden of proof are codified,
- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII
- 40. Evidence given by dumb witness according to section 119, shall be treated to be.
- (a) Oral Evidence

- (b) Documentary Evidence
- (c) Hearsay Evidence
- (d) Circumstantial Evidence
- 41. In the Preamble of the Constitution, the word socialist was added by.
- (a) Section 2 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (b) Section 3 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (c) Section 4 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (d) Section 5 of 42nd Amendment Act



- 42. Which of the following provisions empower the president to appoint Prime Minister?
- (a) Article 74
- (b) Article 75
- (c) Article 16
- a(d) Article 77
- 43. A money Bill passed by Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by Rajya Sabha, if no action is taken within
- (a) Three weeks
- (b) Fourteen days
- (c) Four weeks
- (d) Seventeen days
- 44. Chief election Commissioner of India may be removed by.
- (a) Resolution of cabinet by two third majority
- (b) Resolution of both houses
- (c) On recommendation of Chief Justice of India
- (d) none of these

- 45. The Constitution of India was adopted by the constituent Assembly on.
- (a) November 25, 1949
- (b) November 29, 1949
- (c) November 26, 1949
- (d) November 27, 1949
- 46. In which of the following cases the supreme court has ruled by majority that parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights exercising its power under Art. 368,
- (a) Shankari Prasad Vs. Union of India
- (b) Sajjan singh case
- (c) Golak Nath Vs. Punjab
- (d) Kesavanand case
- 47. First women judge to be appointed to supreme court was,
- (a) M. Fathima Beevi
- (b) Gyan Sudha Mishra
- (c) Leela seth
- (d) Rani Jethmalani
- 48. What is the tenure of Chief Election commissioner of India?
- (a) Five years
- (b) 62 years of age
- (c) Five years or 62 years of age whichever is earlier
- (d) Six years or 65 years of age whichever is the earlier
- 49. Which of the constitutional provisions provides personal immunity to the president of India for his official act from answerability to any court.
- (a) Article 362
- (b) Article 363
- (c) Article 364
- (d) Article 361
- 50. After declaration of financial emergency what is the maximum period of its operation without approval of the President?
- (a) Four months

- (b) Three months
- (c) Two months
- (d) One month
- 51. Which of the following statement is incorrect,
- (a) Every contract is an agreement but every agreement is not a contract
- (b) The test of contractual intention should be objective and not subjective
- (c) Acceptance is complete when it is communicated to the offeror
- (d) The party inviting tender is bound to accept the tender
- 52. Which provision of Indian Contract Act provides definition of free consent. Options:
- (a) Section 13
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11
- 53. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain are.
- (a) Valid
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Void
- (d) Effective
- 54. In Indian contract Act, Contingent contract is defined under,
- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 34
- (d) Section 36
- 55. Section 40 of Indian contract Act deals with.
- (a) about persons by whom promise is to be performed
- (b) About compensation on non performance of promise

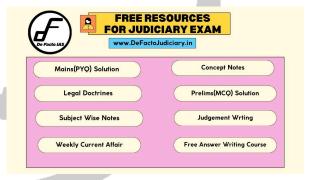
- (c) About voidability of agreement
- (d) About legality of contract
- 56. In Indian contract Act, certain relations resembling with contract are provided under,
- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

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- 57. In Indian contract Act, the responsibility of finder of goods is provided under, Options:
- (a) Section 68
- (b) Section 69
- (c) Section 70
- (d) Section 71
- 58. Transfer of property Act 1882, came into force on.
 - (a) March 1,1882
 - (b) April 1, 1882
 - (c) May 1, 1882
 - (d) None of these
- 59. In transfer of property Act, conditions of oral transfer are provided under,
 - (a) Section 8
 - (b) Section 9

- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11
- 60. Section 58 of transfer of property Act defines,
 - (a) Mortgagor
 - (b) Mortgage
 - (c) Mortgage money
 - (d) All of these
- 61. In transfer of property Act, rights and liabilities of mortgagee is provided under,
 - (a) Section 55 to 57
 - (b) Section 61 to 65
 - (c) Section 67 to 77
 - (d) Section 78
- 62. In transfer of property Act, rights of seller and buyer are provided under, Options :
 - (a) Section 60 to 64
 - (b) Section 67 to 77
 - (c) Section 78 to 80
 - (d) Section 55
- 63. In transfer of property Act, effect of holding over of lease is provided under, Options:
 - (a) Section 114A
 - (b) Section 115
 - (c) Section 116
 - (d) Section 117
- 64. In the transfer of property Act, provision regarding onerous gifts is provided. Options :
 - (a) Section 124
 - (b) Section 125
 - (c) Section 126
 - (d) Section 127
- 65. Specific Relief Act 1963, came into operation on
 - (a) December 14, 1963
 - (b) January 1, 1964

- (c) February 1, 1964
- (d) March 1, 1964
- 66. Section 44 of the Specific Relief Act is related with.
 - (a) Permanent injunction
 - (b) Negative agreement
 - (c) Compensation
 - (d) Repeal
- 67. In which section of Specific Relief Act 1963, provision regarding perpetual injunction has been made?
 - (a) Section 34
 - (b) Section 38
 - (c) Section 39
 - (d) Section 44
- 68. Provision regarding grant of mandatory injunction lias been made under which of the following sections of Specific Relief Act 1963,
 - (a) Section 31
 - (b) Section 35
 - (c) Section 39
 - (d) Section 43



- 69. Section 42 of Specific Relief Act 1963 provides for.
- (a) Injunction to perform negative agreement
- (b) Injunction when refused
- (c) Damages in lieu of injunction
- (d) Mandatory injunctions
- 70. Computation of limitation time, for date used in an instrument, will be calculated according to which Calendar?
 - (a) Hindu Calendar
 - (b) Islamic Calendar

- (c) English Calendar
- (d) Gregorian Calendar
- 71. For a suit for which no limitation period is provided the period of limitation will be.
 - (a) Three years
 - (b) Five years
 - (c) Twelve years
 - (d) Thirty years
- 72. In Which section of Indian limitation Act, time limit is provided for acquiring easement by way of prescription?
 - (a) Section 24
 - (b) Section 25
 - (c) Section 26
 - (d) Section 27
- 73. In which section of Indian limitation Act, effect of death before accrual of right to sue is provided?
- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 18
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 20
- 74. Grounds of legal disability provided under Section 6 of limitation Act are,
- (a) Minority
- (b) Insanity
- (c) Idiocy
- (d) All of these
- 75. Under the Registration Act, inspector General of registration is appointed by.
- (a) President
- (b) President on advice of Central Govt.
- (c) President on recommendation of Governor
- (d) State Government
- 76. When the office of Registrar is temporarily vacant, who has the power to

- appoint a person to act as Registrar till permanent arrangement is made?
- (a) Governor
- (b) Governor on advice of State Government
- (c) Inspector General of Registration
- (d) District Judge
- 77. Section 16A of Registration Act was inserted in,
- (a) Year 2001
- (b) Year 1950
- (c) Year 1939
- (d) Year 1937
- 78. What is provided under Section 17 of Registration Act?
- (a) Storage of documents
- (b) Validation of use of computers
- (c) Documents of which registration is compulsory
- (d) Documents of which registration is optional
- 79. In Registration Act, provision of re-registration of certain documents is made under,
- (a) Section 22
- (b) Section 23
- (c) Section 23A
- (d) Section 22A
- 80. Under negotiable instruments Act, promissory note can be drawn for a minimum period of.
- (a) Thirty days
- (b) Six months
- (c) One year
- (d) No time limit is fixed
- 81. Negotiable instrument is defined under,
- (a) Section 25 of Reserve Bank of India Act
- (b) Section 13 of Banking Regulation Act

- (c) Section 13 of Negotiable Instrument Act
- (d) Section 3 of Negotiable Instrument Act
- 82. Under Negotiable instruments Act, the "Bill of Exchange" is defined under,
- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 13
- 83. Instruction of "Stop Payment" remains valid for.
- (a) Three months
- (b) One year
- (c) Two years
- (d) None of these
- 84. In which section of the negotiable instrument Act, "Public holiday" is explained?
- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 22
- (c) Section 24
- (d) Section 25
- 85. The Court fees Act came into force on.
- (a) March 1, 1870
- (b) March 11, 1870
- (c) April 1, 1870
- (d) April 11, 1870
- 86. In which section of Court Fees Act provision for refund of fees on application for review of judgement is provided?
- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14
- 87. Section 19 of the Court Fees Act is related with:
- (a) Documents exempted from court fees

- (b) Determination of court fees in appeals
- (c) Determination of court fees in revision
- (d) Determination of court fees in pauper's suits
- 88. Chapter V of Court Fees Act is related to.
 - (a) Mode of levying fees
 - (b) Miscellaneous provisions
 - (c) Provisions related with probates
 - (d) Interpretation clause
- 89. Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011 came into force on:
 - (a) May 23, 2011
 - (b) June 1, 2011
 - (c) July 1, 2012
 - (d) November 6, 2012
- 90. In Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011, powers of Rent Control Tribunal are provided under,
 - (a) Section 8
 - (b) Section 7
 - (c) Section 6
 - (d) Section 5
- 91. Schedule 1 of Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act is related with.
 - (a) Appointment of Rent Controller
 - (b) Rights of Tenants
 - (c) Procedure of determination of rent
 - (d) Establishment of Tribunal
- 92. In Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act rights of landlord are provided under,
 - (a) Schedule 1
 - (b) Schedule 2
 - (c) Schedule 5
 - (d) Schedule 6
- 93. Section 257 of Land Revenue Code is related with.
- (a) Establishment of Gram Sabha

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- (b) Establishment of Revenue Board
- (c) Exclusive jurisdiction of revenue authorities
- (d) Power of revision of District Judge
- 94. In Chhattisgarh Land revenue code 1959 Schedule IV was inserted by.
- (a) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2011
- (b) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2012
- (c) Chhattisgarh amendment Act 2000
- (d) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2001
- 95. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act power to declare a drink: as 'country liquor is vested in.
- (a) Excise commissioner
- (b) Excise Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) State Government
- 96. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Crt power to declare a drink as 'foreign liquor' is vested in.

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- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Excise Commissioner
- (d) President
- 97. Whose prior permission is essential for granting licence to sell liquor in the cantonment?
 - (a) President
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) Commanding Officer
 - (d) Defense Secretary
- 98. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act, liquor cannot be sold to a person below what year of age?
 - (a) 18 years
 - (b) 21 years

- (c) 16 years
- (d) 15 years
- 99. Power to issue orders for closing liquor shops for preservation of public peace is vested in.
 - (a) Excise commissioner
 - (b) Superintendent of Police
 - (c) Excise officer
 - (d) District Magistrate
- 100. First offence of Bhang cultivation is punishable with,
- (a) Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years and fine of Rs. 10000 to 50000
- (b) Imprisonment up to 2 years and fine up to Rs. 50000/
- (c) Imprisonment up to 6 months or fine of Rs. 2000 or both
- (d) Fine up to Rs. one Lakh

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