

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: PART II COMBINED EXAMINATION FOR THE KERALA STAMP ACT 1959 AND THE LIMITATION ACT
Date of Test 13-04-2023

Question1:- _____ as applied to an instrument as per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act means that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the territories of the state of Kerala

- A:-Executed
- B:-Duly stamped
- C:-Signed
- D:-Government security

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-As per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act, an Instrument does not include

- A:-a bill of exchange
- B:-promissory note
- C:-bill of lading
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-Which of the following is the correct option regarding the definition of the term "bond" as per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act?

A:-Any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be

- B:-Any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, where by a person obliges himself to pay money to another
- C:-Any instrument so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-"Lease" under The Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 means a lease of immovable property, and includes

- A:-Marayapattom
- B:-Kanapattom
- C:-Patta
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question5:-When several instruments used in single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement, then the chargeable amount as per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act would be

- A:-Aggregate amount of the duties chargeable to the instrument
- B:-Highest duty of the instrument
- C:-Principal instrument only
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-As per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act, any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with

- A:-Aggregate amount of the duties chargeable to the instrument
- B:-Highest duty of the instrument
- C:-Principal instrument only
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-Which of these instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps:

- A:-Instruments chargeable with the duty of Twenty Paise and less
- B:-Certificate of enrolment in the roll of advocates maintained in the State Bar council
- C:-Notarial Acts
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of India may be stamped within _____ after it has been first received in the State of Kerala

- A:-One month
- B:-Three months
- C:-Six months
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-According to the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act, where an instrument is chargeable with ad valorem in respect of any stock or of any marketable or other security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the _____ or the value thereof on the day of date of the instrument

- A:-average price
- B:-aggregate price
- C:-ad valorem
- D:-highest price

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question10:-A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000 and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,700

- A:-Rs. 200
- B:-Rs. 500
- C:-Rs. 1,000
- D:-Rs. 1,700

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-Every _____ shall, subject to such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf, fix the the fair value of the lands situate within the area of his jurisdiction, for the purpose of determining the duty chargeable at the time of registration of instruments involving lands

- A:-Collector
- B:-Revenue Divisional Officer
- C:-Tahsildar
- D:-Chief Judicial Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Any person aggrieved by the fixation of fair value may, within thirty days of its publication appeal to the

- A:-Collector
- B:-Revenue Divisional Officer
- C:-Tahsildar
- D:-Chief Judicial Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-Who is the appellate authority against the decision of the Collector regarding the matter connected with the instrument undervalued as per section 45B of the Stamp Act?

- A:-District Court
- B:-Revenue Secretary
- C:-Government
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-In the case of an instrument of exchange the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by

- A:-by the purchaser of the property to which such instrument related
- B:-by the parties in equal shares
- C:-by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-When an instrument has been admitted in evidence such admission shall not excepts as provision in _____, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped

- A:-Section 59
- B:-Section 69
- C:-Section 79
- D:-Section 89

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-What is the stamp duty for an agreement or memorandum of agreement in relation to sale of a bill of exchange?

- A:-Ten rupees
- B:-One rupees
- C:-Five rupees
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-What is the stamp duty for an Articles of Association of a Company?

- A:-One thousand rupees
- B:-Two thousand rupees
- C:-Three thousand rupees
- D:-Five thousand rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question18:-What is the stamp duty for Divorce or any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage

- A:-One rupee
- B:-Five rupees
- C:-Ten rupees
- D:-Hundred rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 shall be instituted without the sanction of the

- A:-Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court
- B:-Officer of Police
- C:-Judge of the High Court
- D:-Collector

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Which is the court of lowest jurisdiction to try cases relating to the Kerala Stamp Act

- A:-Chief Judicial Magistrate
- B:-Magistrate of the Second class
- C:-Magistrate of the First class
- D:-Executive Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Section 67 of the Kerala Stamp Act deals with

- A:-Penalties for failure to cancel adhesive stamp
- B:-Place of trail
- C:-Jurisdiction of Magistrate
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-Which section of the Kerala Stamp Act deals with penalty for executing instrument not duty stamped

- A:-Section 40
- B:-Section 50
- C:-Section 60
- D:-Section 70

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-Section 61 of the Kerala Stamp Act deals with

- A:-Penalties for failure to cancel adhesive stamp
- B:-Penalty or devices in defraud the revenue
- C:-Revision of certain decisions of Court regarding the sufficiency of stamps
- D:-Institution and conduct of prosecutions

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-Stamp fee for Certificate of enrolment in the roll of advocates prepared and maintained by the State Bar Council under the Advocate Act, 1961

- A:-Two hundred rupees
- B:-Two hundred and fifty rupees
- C:-Three hundred rupees
- D:-Three hundred and Fifty rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Allowance for spoiled or misused stamps how to be made: In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the collector may give in lieu thereof

- A:-Other stamp of the same description and value; or
- B:-If required and he thinks fit, stamps or any other description to the same amount in value; or
- C:-at this description, the same value in money deducting six paise for each rupee or fraction of a rupee
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-The Limitation Act, 1963 applies to

- A:-the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- B:-the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir

C:-the whole of India except the North eastern State of India

D:-the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern State of India

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-Under section 2(1) of limitation Act suit includes

A:-appeal

B:-application

C:-both

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-Under section 3, Limitation Act, 1963 cross suit by way of set-off shall be deemed to have been instituted

A:-on the same day-as the suit in which set-off is pleaded has been filed

B:-on the day on which the set-off is pleaded

C:-either (1) or (2) whichever is beneficial to the defendant

D:-either (1) or (2) whichever is beneficial to the Plaintiff

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-Section 4, Limitation Act, 1963 applies

A:-where a certain period has been prescribed by a statute

B:-where a certain period is fixed by agreement of parties

C:-where a certain date is fixed by agreement of parties

D:-all the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-In the matters of condonation of delay under section 5, of Limitation Act, 1963, public institutions like banks should

A:-be treated at par with private individuals

B:-be treated at par with private institutions

C:-be treated at par with corporate body

D:-neither be treated at par with (1), nor (2) and nor (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Period of limitation could be extended, by virtue of section 6 of limitation Act for a maximum period of

A:-1 year

B:-3 years

C:-6 years

D:-12 years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-Legal disabilities under the Limitations Act are

A:-Minority

B:-Insanity

C:-Idiocy

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-In computing the period of limitation for application to set aside an award, the time requisite in obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded under

A:-Section12(1)

B:-Section 12(2)

C:-Section 12(3)

D:-Section 12(4)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Section 5 of the Limitation Act allows the extension of prescribed period in certain cases on sufficient cause being shown for the delay.

This is known as doctrine of _____ for condonation of delay

A:-Sufficient cause

B:-Sufficient reserves

C:-Sufficient quality

D:-Sufficient resources

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-The period of three years under Section 6 of the Limitation Act has to be counted, not from the date of attainment of majority by the person under disability, but from the date of

A:-Beginning of minority or disability

B:-Cessation of minority or disability

C:-Both 1 and 2

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-Where a person under disability dies after the disability ceases but within the period allowed to him under the section, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application

A:-within the same period after the death, as would otherwise have been available to that person had he not died

B:-A fresh period will start after the death of the person

C:-With the discretion of the court

D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Exclusion of certain days or exclusion of time in legal proceedings

A:-The day on which the judgement complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be revised or reviewed shall be excluded

B:-The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgement shall also be excluded

C:-The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-In a suit or an application for execution of a decree by any receiver or interim receiver or any liquidator, the period beginning with the date of institution of such proceeding and ending with the expiry of 3 months from the date of their appointment shall be

A:-Excluded

B:-Included

C:-Not at all relevant

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-The following requirements should be present for a valid acknowledgment of liability in respect of property of right on the period of limitation

(i) There must be an admission or acknowledgement

(ii) Such acknowledgement must be in respect of any property or right

- (iii) It must be made before the expiry of period of limitation and
(iv) It must be in writing and signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed
A:-Option (i) and (ii) is correct
B:-Option (ii) and (iii) is correct
C:-Option (iii) and (iv) is correct
D:-Option (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) is correct
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-_____ includes a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another according to the provisions of the Limitation Act

- A:-Bill of Exchange
B:-Easement
C:-Application
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-Application for term Loan, the period of limitation is three years from the

- A:-Date of documents
B:-Date of default
C:-Due date of payment of each instalment
D:-Date of default in payment of each instalment
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Under section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963, defect in jurisdiction must relate to

- A:-territory jurisdiction
B:-pecuniary jurisdiction
C:-subject matter jurisdiction
D:-either (1) or (2) or (3)
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Section 17, Limitation Act, 1963, does not apply to

- A:-Criminal proceedings
B:-Civil proceedings
C:-Execution proceedings
D:-Both (1) and (3)
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Under section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963 the easement rights are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user

- A:-For 12 years
B:-for 20 years
C:-for 30 years
D:-for 3 years
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Under section 21, of the Limitation Act, 1963 a suit is deemed to have been instituted in case of a new plaintiff impleaded/added

- A:-On the date on which the new plaintiff is impleaded
B:-On the date on which the suit was initially instituted
C:-On the date on which the application for impleading a new plaintiff is made
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-Under section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963 for extension of period of limitation the part payment must be

- A:-in the handwriting of the person
B:-in the writing signed by the person
C:-either 1 and 2
D:-both 1 and 2
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-The period of limitation for an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership is

- A:-Two years
B:-Three years
C:-Five years
D:-One year
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-The period of limitation against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods when good are ought to be delivered

- A:-Two years
B:-Three years
C:-Five years
D:-One year
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-The time from which period begins to run for the suits relating to money payable for or money payable for money lent

- A:-When the interest becomes due
B:-When the demand is made
C:-When the demand of interest is made
D:-When the loan is made
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-Which of the following is the correct option according to limitation Act

- A:-On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment, the period of limitation is three years from the day so specified
B:-On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment, the period of limitation is three years from the time specified arrives or the contingency happens
C:-On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment, the period of limitation is four years from the day so specified
D:-On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment, the period of limitation is three years from the condition is broken
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-The period of limitation by suit for foreclosure of money secured by a mortgage or otherwise charged upon immovable property

- A:-3 years
B:-12 years
C:-30 years
D:-1 year
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Under Article 112 of the Schedule, of the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation for filing a suit by the Central Government is

- A:-3 years if relates to movable property and 12 years if relates to immovable property

- B:-12 years if relates to movable property and thirty years if relates to immovable property
- C:-30 years for any suit
- D:-60 years for any suit

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Which of the following categories of suit where the period of limitation is thirty years?

- A:-foreclosure
- B:-Possession of immovable property mortgaged
- C:-Possession of immovable property or any interest therein based in title
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-Which of the following is correct according to Limitation Act?

- A:-The limitation period for compensation for false imprisonment is one year and it begins from the date when the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated
- B:-The limitation period for compensation for false imprisonment is one year and it begins from the date when the imprisonment ends
- C:-The limitation period for compensation for false imprisonment is one year and it begins from the date when the act or omission takes place
- D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Which of the following is correct according to Limitation Act?

- A:-The limitation period for compensation for trespass upon immovable property is three years from the date of the obstruction
- B:-The limitation period for compensation for trespass upon immovable property is three years from the date of the trespass
- C:-The limitation period for compensation for trespass upon immovable property is three years from the date of the e infringement
- D:-The limitation period for compensation for trespass upon immovable property is three years from the date of the diversion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-The limitation period to file appeal from a decree or order of any High Court to the same court is

- A:-Thirty days from the date of the decree or order
- B:-Sixty days from the date of the decree or order
- C:-Ninety days from the date of the decree or order
- D:-One twenty days from the date of the decree or order

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-The limitation period to file applications under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for an order to set aside an abatement is

- A:-Thirty days from the date of the date of abatement
- B:-Sixty days from the date of the date of abatement
- C:-Ninety days from the date of the date of abatement
- D:-One twenty days from the date of the date of abatement

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question58:-The limitation period to file applications for a review of judgment by a court other than the supreme court is

- A:-Thirty days from the date of the decree or order
- B:-Sixty days from the date of the decree or order
- C:-Ninety days from the date of the decree or order
- D:-One twenty days from the date of the decree or order

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-The definition of court under the Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, includes

- A:-Civil, or Criminal Court
- B:-Revenue Court
- C:-Tribunal
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-Where more reliefs than one based on the same cause of action are sought in the alternative in any suit, the plaint, shall be chargeable with the _____ of the fees leviable in respect of any one of the reliefs

- A:-Highest
- B:-Aggregate value
- C:-Smallest
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-A written statement pleading a set off or counter claim shall be chargeable with fee in the same manner as a _____ the Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959

- A:-Plaint
- B:-Written statement
- C:-Counterclaim
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-In section 12 The Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, the expression "merits of the claim" refers to

- A:-Matters which arise for determination in the suit
- B:-Matters relating to the frame of the suit
- C:-misjoinder of parties and causes of action
- D:-the jurisdiction of the court to entertain or try the suit or the fee payable

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question63:-The High court may depute officers to inspect the correctness of records of subordinates courts. They are known as

- A:-Taxing Officer
- B:-Court-Fee Examiners
- C:-Registrar
- D:-Judge of the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-In a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption, fee shall be computed on

- A:-the amount of the consideration for the sale which the pre-emptor seeks to avoid or on the market value, whichever is less
- B:-the amount claimed
- C:-the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint, or rupees one thousand whichever is higher
- D:-the market value of the property or on rupees one thousand whichever is higher

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-All fees chargeable under The Kerala Court Fees and Suits valuation Act, 1959 shall be collected by

- A:-Rupees
- B:-Stamps
- C:-Coins
- D:-Demand draft

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Power of Board of Revenue to make rules under the Kerala Court Fees and suits valuation Act, 1959, includes the matters connected with

- A:-the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Board of Revenue and by the Revenue courts
- B:-the supply of stamps to be used under this Act
- C:-the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Act
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Section 22 of the Kerala Court Fees and Suits valuation Act deals with

- A:-Suits for maintenance and annuities
- B:-Suits for movable property
- C:-Suits for money
- D:-Suits for declaration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-In a suit for accounts,court fee shall be computed on the amount

- A:-Sued for as estimated in the plaint or on [rupees one thousand] whichever is higher
- B:-Sued for as estimated in the plaint or on [rupees ten thousand] whichever is higher
- C:-Sued for as estimated in the plaint or on [rupees ten thousand] whichever is lower
- D:-Sued for as estimated in the plaint or on [rupees one thousand] whichever is lower

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Identify exempted documents from payment of court fees, under The Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959

A:-Mukhtarnama, Vakalatnama or other written authority to institute or defend a suit when executed by a member of any of the Armed Forces of the Union not in civil employment

- B:-Memorandum of appearance filed by advocates or pleaders when appearing for persons proceeded against in criminal cases
- C:-Plaints and other documents in suits filed in village courts
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question70:-What is the maximum court fee payable for a petition under section 54 or 55 of the Insolvency Act, 1955?

- A:-Five hundred rupees
- B:-One percent of the value
- C:-Thousand rupees
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-What is the court fee for an application to set aside an award under the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996 (Central Act 26 of 1996) if the value of the subject matter of the award does not exceed Rs. 5,000?

- A:-Hundred and Fifty rupees
- B:-Hundred rupees
- C:-Fifty rupees
- D:-Thousand rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-What is the court fee for application under section 8(1) of the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971, to the Tribunal constituted under that Act

- A:-Twenty rupees
- B:-Twenty-Five rupees
- C:-Thirty rupees
- D:-Thirty-Five rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-What is the court fee for application for review of judgment

- A:-One-half of the fee payable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal comprising the relief sought in the application for review
- B:-One-third of the fee payable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal comprising the relief sought in the application for review
- C:-One-fourth of the fee payable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal comprising the relief sought in the application for review
- D:-One-fifth of the fee payable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal comprising the relief sought in the application for review

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-What is the court fee for an election petition presented to the High Court under section 80A of the representation of the people Act, 1951?

- A:-Two hundred and fifty rupees
- B:-Two hundred
- C:-Fifty rupees
- D:-Ten rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-What is the court fee for an application for permission to deposit revenue or rent either in the office of the collector or in the court

- A:-Twenty rupees
- B:-Fifteen rupees
- C:-Ten rupees
- D:-Five rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-What is the court fee for filing a Caveat

- A:-Twenty rupees
- B:-Thirty rupees
- C:-Forty rupees
- D:-Fifty rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-What is the court fee for filing agreement in writing stating a question for the opinion of the court under the code of civil procedure, 1908-when presented to in a case where the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 5,000

- A:-Fifty rupees
- B:-Hundred rupees
- C:-One fifty rupees
- D:-Three hundred rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Choose the correct option from the following according to Court fees and Suit valuation Act in a suit relating to Inter-pleader Suits?

A:-In an inter-pleader suit, fee shall always be payable on the plaint at the rates specified in section 50 of the Act

B:-Value for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of courts shall be the amount of the debt, or the sum of money or the market value of other property to which the suit relates

- C:-Both are not correct
- D:-Both are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-The amount of fee to be paid on plaint at the time of institution of suit shall be _____ of the amount of fee chargeable under the Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959

- A:-One-half
- B:-One-third
- C:-One-tenth
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-In a suit instituted in the High Court, any difference as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall be referred to the _____ who shall decide the same under the Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959

- A:-Taxing Officer
- B:-Court-Fee Examiners
- C:-Registrar
- D:-Revenue Divisional Officer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-What is the maximum amount can be collected by way of Legal Benefit Fund?

- A:-Rs. 100/- or ten percent of the amount involved in the appeal
- B:-Rs. 100/- or one percent of the amount involved in the appeal
- C:-Fifty percent of the court fee
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-The Kerala Civil Courts Act is aimed to consolidated and amend the laws relating to

- A:-All courts in the State Civil of Kerala subordinate to the High Court of Kerala
- B:-Civil court in the State of Kerala subordinate to the High Court of Kerala
- C:-Civil court in the State of Kerala including High Court of Kerala
- D:-All courts in the State of Kerala subordinate to the High Court of Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-As per The Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 Courts Location may be altered by the Government in consultation with

- A:-The High court
- B:-The Governor
- C:-Supreme Court
- D:-The President

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-The pecuniary jurisdiction of a Munsiff's Court limited up to a valuation of _____ as per the provisions of The Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957

- A:-One lakh rupees
- B:-Five lakh rupees
- C:-Ten lakh rupees
- D:-Fifteen lakh rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-As per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 The Government Shall fix and may from time to time vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Munsiff's Court in consultation with the

- A:-The High Court
- B:-The Governor
- C:-Supreme Court
- D:-The president

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-The Government may, in consultation with the _____, fix, and from time to time vary by notification in the Gazette, the number of Munsiff's to be appointed for a Munsiff's Court as per the provisions of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957

- A:-The High Court
- B:-The Governor
- C:-District Court
- D:-The President

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-The establishment Subordinates Judge's Courts shall be made by

- A:-The State Government may, in consultation with the Central Government
- B:-The Government may, in consultation with the High Court
- C:-The High Court may, in consultation with the State Government
- D:-The Central Government may, in consultation with the respective High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-The maximum period of adjournment can be given according to the provisions of the Kerala Civil Courts Act is ____ in a year

- A:-Two weeks
- B:-Three months
- C:-Sixty days
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-Which is the correct option according to Kerala Civil Courts Act?

- A:-The government may in consultation of High Court, direct that the civil courts subordinate to it shall maintain such forms, books and registers as may be specified by it in the interested of the Public
- B:-The High Court may take rules specifying the particular which such forms, books and registers shall contain
- C:-Both are correct
- D:-Both are not correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Who is vested with the general control over all the civil courts under the Kerala Civil Courts Act in any district

- A:-District Judge
- B:-High court
- C:-Subordinate Judge
- D:-District Collector

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-The ministerial officer of a court of small causes is known as

- A:-Attorney of the court
- B:-Judge of the Court
- C:-Registrar of the Court
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-All suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees shall be cognizable by _____ under the provisions of The Kerala Small cause Courts Act, 1957

- A:-District Court
- B:-Munsiff Court
- C:-Court of Small causes
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Section 23 of the Kerala Small causes Courts Act, 1957, deals with

- A:-Appeal from certain orders of Courts of Small Causes
- B:-Revision of decrees and orders of Courts of Small Causes
- C:-Return of plaints in suits involving questions of title
- D:-Finality of decrees and orders

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-When the judge of a court of small causes is absent, and an Additional judge has not been appointed or having been appointed is also absent, the _____ may admit a plaint or return or reject a plaint for any reason for which the judge might return or reject it

- A:-Registrar
- B:-Magistrate
- C:-Collector
- D:-Revenue Divisional Officer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-Appeal from certain orders of Court of Small Causes lies to

- A:-Munsiff Court
- B:-District Court
- C:-Judicial First-class magistrate Court
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Identify the suit exempted from the cognizance of a court of small causes

- A:-A suit concerning any act done or purporting to be done by or by order of the Central Government or the Government
- B:-a suit concerning an act purporting to be done by any person in pursuance of a judgment or order of a Court or of a Judicial officer acting in the execution of his office
- C:-a suit for the possession of immovable property or for the recovery of an interest in such property
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-The _____ may permit a Court of Small Causes to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate sixty days in each year

- A:-Munsiff Court
- B:-District Court
- C:-Judicial first-class Magistrate Court
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-The powers of the High Court in relation to the _____ matters may be exercised by a single Judge

- A:-Determining in which of several courts having jurisdiction a suit shall be heard
- B:-Admission of an appeal in forma pauperis
- C:-Exercise or original jurisdiction under any law for the time being in force
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-The _____ may direct that any matter be heard by a Full Bench under the provisions of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958

- A:-Magistrate
- B:-Chief Justice
- C:-Revenue Divisional Officer
- D:-Collector

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-Which Act stands repealed during the commencement of Kerala High Court Act, 1958

- A:-Travancore-cochin High Court Act, 1125
- B:-Cochin Village Courts Act, XII of 1118
- C:-Travancore Village Panchayat Courts Act, 1090
- D:-Madras Village Courts Act, 1888

Correct Answer:- Option-A