

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: Part II Combined Exam for KSA and ILA
Date of Test 25-03-2024

- Question1:-Which of the following is included in the definition of "impressed stamp"?
- A:-Stamps affixed by any individual
 - B:-Labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer and engraved on stamped paper
 - C:-Stamps affixed digitally
 - D:-Handwritten signatures
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question2:-According to the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, what is required for an instrument to be considered "Duly Stamped"?
- A:-It must have an adhesive stamp, regardless of value
 - B:-It must have a stamp affixed of not less than the proper amount with the law for the time being in force in the territories of the State of Kerala
 - C:-It must have any stamp affixed, regardless of adherence with the law for the time being in force in the territories of the State of Kerala
 - D:-It must be have an impressed stamp, regardless of value
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question3:-Which of the following is considered part of a "Lease" based on the definition in Stamp Act, 1959?
- A:-Agreement executed by the renters of abkari farms only
 - B:-Any instrument related to the letting of tolls
 - C:-Writing on an application for a lease indicating it is granted
 - D:-Patta only
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question4:-Which materials are included in the definition of "Paper" for the purpose of writing instruments as per Stamp Act, 1959?
- A:-Only traditional paper made from wood pulp
 - B:-Vellum and parchment exclusively
 - C:-Vellum, parchment, or any other material suitable for writing instruments
 - D:-Only recycled paper
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question5:-What qualifies as a "Settlement" as per the definition given in Stamp Act?
- A:-Only dispositions of immovable property
 - B:-Any disposition made in consideration of marriage
 - C:-Only verbal agreements
 - D:-Any disposition made without consideration
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question6:-Which of the following is NOT eligible for stamping with adhesive stamps?
- A:-Instruments chargeable with a duty of Twenty Paise or less
 - B:-Notarial Acts
 - C:-Instruments exceeding Twenty Paise in duty
 - D:-Instruments specified by the Government
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question7:-How must an instrument be written when it bears an impressed stamp?
- A:-The stamp should be hidden
 - B:-The stamp should be placed on a separate sheet of paper
 - C:-The stamp should appear on the face of the instrument and be non-transferable
 - D:-The stamp should be applied to multiple instruments
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question8:-According to the provisions of the Stamp Act, what is the limitation on using stamped paper for subsequent instruments?
- A:-Stamped paper can only be used for endorsements
 - B:-No instrument can be written on stamped paper after one instrument chargeable with duty has been written on it
 - C:-Stamped paper can only be used for instruments without duty
 - D:-Endorsements can be made on stamped paper without limitation
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question9:-Who is responsible for denoting the payment of duty on one instrument onto another if their duty amounts are connected?
- A:-The person receiving the instrument
 - B:-The government tax authority
 - C:-The issuer of the instrument
 - D:-The notary public
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question10:-When an instrument is chargeable with ad valorem in respect of stock or marketable securities, what determines the Stamp duty?
- A:-The value of the stock or security on the previous day
 - B:-The value of the stock or security on the date of registration
 - C:-The average price or value of the stock or security on the date of the instrument
 - D:-The value of the stock or security on the date of expiry of the instrument
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question11:-How is an instrument related to mortgages of marketable securities treated for stamp duty purposes?
- A:-It is always exempt from duty
 - B:-It is treated as a regular contract, subject to the usual agreement duty
 - C:-It is chargeable as an agreement or memorandum of an agreement under Article 5 of the Schedule
 - D:-It is only chargeable when it is released or discharged
- Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question12:-Who is responsible for bearing the expense of providing the proper stamp in the case of a lease or agreement to lease?
- A:-The lessor
 - B:-The lessee or intended lessee
 - C:-The government authority
 - D:-The landlord
- Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question13:-In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, who typically bears the expense of providing the proper stamp for settlement documents?
- A:-The person executing the settlement document
 - B:-The government authority
 - C:-The recipient of the settlement
 - D:-The lessor
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

- Question14:-How can an improperly stamped instrument be rectified according to the provisions of the Kerala Stamp Act?
A:-By replacing the stamp with a proper one
B:-By paying the duty with which it is chargeable
C:-By submitting it to a stamp validation authority
D:-By submitting it to the government for review
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question15:-Who is eligible to apply for an allowance for misused stamps?
A:-Any person who has used a stamp of lesser value than necessary
B:-Any person who has used a stamp of greater value than necessary or of a different description than prescribed
C:-Only government officials
D:-Only legal representatives
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question16:-What is the maximum fine that can be imposed on the company issuing a share warrant without proper stamping?
A:-Five hundred rupees
B:-One thousand rupees
C:-Two thousand rupees
D:-Three hundred rupees
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question17:-Who among the company officials can be held responsible if a share warrant is issued without being properly stamped?
A:-Any employee involved in the issuance process
B:-Only the Managing Director
C:-Only the Secretary
D:-Every person who is the Managing Director, Secretary, or other principal officer of the company at the time of issuance
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question18:-Which category of magistrates is authorized to try offenses under the Kerala Stamp Act?
A:-Only magistrates of the Second Class can try offenses under this Act
B:-Only magistrates of the Third Class can try offenses under this Act
C:-Only magistrates whose powers are equivalent to or greater than those of a Magistrate of the First Class can try offenses under this Act
D:-All magistrates are authorized to try offenses under this Act
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question19:-What is the stamp duty for appointments made in the execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property movable or immovable, when made by any writing other than a Will?
A:-50 rupees
B:-75 rupees
C:-100 rupees
D:-125 rupees
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question20:-What is the stamp duty for the Articles of Association of a Company?
A:-500 rupees
B:-750 rupees
C:-1,000 rupees
D:-1,250 rupees
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question21:-According to the the provision of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, 1960, how much fee should be paid on the plaint at the time of the Institution of the suit?
A:-One-fifth of the fee chargeable
B:-One-tenth of the fee chargeable
C:-One-third of the fee chargeable
D:-Half of the fee chargeable
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question22:-In section 5 of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, what action can be taken if a document is received without the full fee due to inadvertence?
A:-The document is returned without any further options
B:-The document is accepted with a warning issued to the sender
C:-The Court or head of the office may allow payment of the full fee within a specified time
D:-The document is accepted without any fee requirement
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question23:-What is the consequence of paying the unpaid fee for a document according to Section 5 of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act?
A:-The document is discarded
B:-The document is archived for future reference
C:-The document is accepted and processed as if the full fee has been paid initially
D:-The document undergoes additional scrutiny
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question24:-Under Section 5 of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation, when can a party pay the unpaid fee for a document?
A:-Only during office hours
B:-Within a time frame specified by the sender
C:-Within a time frame fixed by the Court or head of the office
D:-Only after obtaining special permission from the Court
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question25:-According to Section 7(1) of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, when is the market value of property determined?
A:-On the date of filing the plaint
B:-On the date of issuance fo summons
C:-On the date of judgment
D:-On the date of appeal
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question26:-In suits involving agricultural land as per section 7(2) of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, how is the market value determined?
A:-Based on the current market price of the land
B:-Ten times on he annual gross profits if such land is capable of yielding annual profits minus the assessment if any made to the Government
C:-Based on the resale value of the land
D:-Five times the annual gross profits if such land is capable of yielding annual profits minus the assessment if any made to the Government
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question27:-What is the market value of property other than agricultural land and buildings, as per Section 7 (3A) of the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act?

- A:-Value on the date of judgment
 - B:-Value on the date of institution of the suit
 - C:-Value on the date of appeal
 - D:-Value on the date of summons
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-How are fees determined for documents falling under multiple descriptions in the Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, as per Section 9?

- A:-By selecting the description with the highest fee
 - B:-By selecting the description with the lowest fee
 - C:-By calculating the average of all applicable fees
 - D:-By adding up all applicable fees
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-In cases where a document fits into two or more descriptions with different fees, what is the principle followed for Court fee determination?

- A:-The principle of equitable distribution
 - B:-The principle of proportionality
 - C:-The principle of maximum revenue collection
 - D:-The principle of charging the highest applicable fee
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-What authority does the Taxing Officer have in disputes over fee payment in suits initiated in the High Court under Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act?

- A:-Limited to providing advice to the parties involved
 - B:-Authority to make a final decision without any further review
 - C:-Authority to decide the matter, subject to review by the court
 - D:-Authority to delegate the decision - making power to lower-ranking officers
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Which section is invoked for determining and levying fees on a written statement filed by a defendant as per the provisions of Kerala Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act?

- A:-Section 10
- B:-Section 12
- C:-Section 15
- D:-Section 20

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-In the context of determining and levying fees on written statements, how is the defendant treated according to the provisions of the Court Fees Act?

- A:-As the plaintiff
- B:-As the defendant
- C:-As a third party
- D:-As a co-defendant

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-In what manner do the provisions of sections 10 to 14 of Court Fees Act apply to fees on petitions and applications?

- A:-Proactively
- B:-Mutatis mutandis
- C:-Retroactively
- D:-Selectively

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-Who has the authority to designate officers as Court-fee Examiners under Court Fees Act?

- A:-The subordinate courts
- B:-The Government
- C:-The High Court
- D:-The Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-What is the primary purpose of Court-fee Examiners, as described in Court Fees Act?

- A:-To preside over court proceedings
- B:-To fix the number of officers in subordinate courts
- C:-To inspect records and examine correctness of representations and orders
- D:-To determine the sufficiency of evidence in court cases

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-What does the statement clarify regarding the Court's authority when deciding questions raised in Court-fee Examiners' reports?

- A:-The Court's decision cannot overturn previous rulings
- B:-The Court's decision is subject to review by the Government
- C:-The Court can review earlier decisions on the same question
- D:-The Court's decision is final and cannot be appealed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-How is the court fee computed in suits for money?

- A:-Based on the defendant's income
- B:-Based on the amount claimed in the suit
- C:-Based on the duration of the legal proceedings
- D:-Based on the number of plaintiffs involved

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-How is the court fee computed in a suit for maintenance?

- A:-Based on the plaintiff's income
- B:-On the total amount claimed for the entire duration of maintenance
- C:-On the amount claimed to be payable for one year
- D:-On the total assets of the defendant

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-What jurisdictional requirement is stated for suits for enhancement or reduction of maintenance as per Court Fees Act?

- A:-The suit must be filed in the court closest to the plaintiff's residence
- B:-The suit must be filed in a court with jurisdiction over the defendant's residence
- C:-The suit for enhancement must be filed in a court where the enhanced rate can be received
- D:-The suit for reduction must be filed in a court where the current maintenance rate is applicable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-What is the basis for determining the court fee in declaration in regard to the validity or invalidity of an adoption suit?

- A:-The number of children involved in the adoption
- B:-The age of the adoptive parents

- C:-The market value of the property involved or affected by the relief sought
- D:-The geographical location of the adoption agency
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-How is the court fee computed in a pre-emption suit?

- A:-Based on the pre-emptor's income
- B:-Based on the market value of the property in question or on the base value, whichever is less
- C:-Based on the amount of consideration for the sale sought to be avoided or on the market value, whichever is less
- D:-Based on the duration of the pre-emption process
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-How is the court fee computed in a suit for joint possession where the plaintiff has been excluded from possession?

- A:-Based on the total market value of the joint family property
- B:-Based on the market value of the plaintiff's share
- C:-Based on the plaintiff's income
- D:-Based on the duration of exclusion from possession
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-What type of property is in suits for joint possession according to the provisions of Court Fees Act?

- A:-Property owned solely by the plaintiff
- B:-Joint family property
- C:-Property owned by the defendant
- D:-Government-owned property
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-When is a suit considered to be instituted in ordinary cases under the laws of limitation?

- A:-When the court issues a summons to the defendant
- B:-When the defendant files a counterclaim
- C:-When the plaint is presented to the proper officer
- D:-When the judgment is pronounced by the court
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-In what circumstances is a suit considered to be instituted in the case of a pauper according to Limitation Act?

- A:-When the plaintiff pays the court fees
- B:-When the plaintiff submits a written statement to the court
- C:-When the plaintiff's application for leave to sue as a pauper is made
- D:-When the plaintiff hires a lawyer
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-When is a suit considered to be instituted in the case of a claim against a company being wound up by the court according to Limitation Act?

- A:-When the claimant submits the claim to the company's board of directors
- B:-When the claimant files a lawsuit against the company
- C:-When the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator
- D:-When the claimant obtains a judgment against the company
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-What happens if a person is affected by two disabilities or if another disability occurs before the cessation of the first, according to Limitation Act?

- A:-The period of limitation is extended indefinitely
- B:-The person cannot institute a suit or make an application under any circumstances
- C:-The person may act within the same period after both disabilities have ceased
- D:-The person must seek approval from the court before taking any legal action
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrue. What period is A allowed to institute the suit from the date of attaining majority under the Law of Limitation?

- A:-Four years
- B:-Three years
- C:-Seven years
- D:-Indefinitely
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-What rules of limitation apply to suits instituted in the state on contracts entered into in a foreign country?

- A:-Rules specified by the foreign country
- B:-Rules specified by the state where the suit is instituted
- C:-Rules specified by international law
- D:-Rules specified by the contracting parties
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-When does the time limit for instituting a suit or making an application begin against a person claiming through the fraudulent actor according to Limitation Act?

- A:-From the date of the fraud
- B:-From the date of the plaintiff's knowledge of the fraud
- C:-From the date the fraudulent actor is convicted
- D:-From the date the plaintiff decides to pursue legal action
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-When does a fresh period of limitation begin to run in the case of a continuing breach of contract?

- A:-Only at the beginning of the breach
- B:-At the time the breach is discovered
- C:-At every moment of the time during which the breach continues
- D:-When the plaintiff decides to take legal action
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Why is it important to consider continuing breaches and wrongs in the context of limitation periods to Limitation Act?

- A:-To discourage plaintiffs from pursuing legal action
- B:-To ensure that defendants are not unfairly prejudiced by delayed claims
- C:-To expedite the resolution of legal disputes
- D:-To minimize the role of the limitation period in legal proceedings
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-What does the "Saving of limitation as regards pending suits" entail?

- A:-All pending suits will be dismissed automatically
- B:-Pending suits will be saved from dismissal on the grounds of being barred by limitation
- C:-Pending suits will be dismissed if they were not filed under the limitation regulation of 1977
- D:-All pending suits will be subject to an extension of the limitation period
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

- Question54:-When will a pending suit be dismissed on the grounds of being barred by limitation?
A:-If it was instituted after the commencement of the Act
B:-If it was instituted before the commencement of the Act regardless of its limitation status
C:-If it was not instituted under the Limitation Regulation of 1977
D:-If it was barred under the Limitation Regulation of 1977
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question55:-How does the provision regarding pending suits affect the legal status of ongoing litigation according to Limitation act?
A:-It accelerates the resolution of pending cases
B:-It ensures that pending cases are not dismissed solely based on limitation grounds
C:-It delays the resolution of pending cases
D:-It limits the jurisdiction of the courts to hear pending cases
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question56:-What is the period of limitation Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immovable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue?
A:-One year
B:-Two year
C:-Three year
D:-Five year
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question57:-What is the period of limitation for compensation for a malicious prosecution
A:-one year
B:-two year
C:-three year
D:-five year
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question58:-What is the period of limitation for compensation for tress-pass upon immovable property
A:-one year
B:-two year
C:-three year
D:-five year
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question59:-Explain the time from which limitation period begins to run for the price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon
A:-Period from when the goods ought to be delivered
B:-The date of the delivery of the goods
C:-When the period of credit expires
D:-When the period of the proposed bill elapses
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question60:-What is the starting point for the limitation period concerning property conveyed while the plaintiff was insane, according to the Limitation Act?
A:-Date of the plaintiff's restoration to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance
B:-Date of the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff
C:-The date of the failure
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question61:-Which of the following is the highest civil court in a district?
A:-Subordinate Judge's Court
B:-Munsiff's Court
C:-District Court
D:-High Court
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question62:-In the hierarchy of civil courts, which court is directly below the District Court?
A:-Subordinate Judge's Court
B:-Musiff's court
C:-High court
D:-Supreme court
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question63:-Which court typically handles civil cases of lesser value or importance compared to the Subordinate Judge's Court?
A:-District Court
B:-Subordinate Judge's Court
C:-Munsiff's court
D:-High Court
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question64:-What is the official publication where notifications regarding the establishment and alterations of civil districts are made?
A:-Civil Gazette
B:-Government Gazette
C:-Judicial Gazette
D:-Administrative Gazette
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question65:-What is the purpose of dividing the state into civil districts as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?
A:-For administrative purposes
B:-For electoral purposes
C:-For establishing police stations
D:-For establishing district courts
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question66:-Which authority is responsible for fixing the location of a Munsiff's court as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?
A:-The President
B:-The Chief Justice
C:-The Government
D:-The High Court
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question67:-How are alterations to the limits or number of civil districts made according to the as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?
A:-Through a referendum
B:-Through an executive order
C:-Through a notification in the Gazette

D:-Through a court ruling
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Who does the Government consult with when varying the local limits of jurisdiction for Subordinate Judge's Courts as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-The District Judge
B:-The Chief Minister
C:-The High Court
D:-The President

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Who may propose changes to the local limits of jurisdiction for Subordinate Judge's Courts as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-The Government only
B:-The High Court only
C:-Both the Government and the High Court
D:-The District Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Which law governs the jurisdiction of District courts and Subordinate Judge's Courts

A:-The Indian Penal Code
B:-The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
C:-The Constitution of India
D:-The Indian Evidence Act

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Which court has jurisdiction over civil suits and proceedings regardless of the value of the subject matter as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-District Court
B:-Subordinate Judge's Court
C:-Munsiff's court
D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Where can appeals from decrees or orders of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court be made as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-District Court
B:-Supreme court
C:-High court
D:-Subordinate Judge's court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-What kind of appeals are permitted from decrees or orders of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-Regular appeals only
B:-Special appeals only
C:-Both regular and special appeals
D:-Appeals in criminal cases only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-What authority can direct the preference of appeals from Munsiff's Courts to a Subordinate Judge's Court within its jurisdiction as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-High Court
B:-District Court
C:-Supreme Court
D:-Government

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-In what type of proceeding can a court require a witness or party to make an oath or affirmation as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-Only in criminal cases
B:-Only in civil cases
C:-In any suit or proceeding pending in the court
D:-Only in administrative cases

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-What should the officer do if they are involved in a case as described in subsection (1) or (2) of Section 15 of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-Proceed with the trial
B:-Seek permission from the Chief Justice
C:-Transmit the record of the case to the court to which they are immediately subordinate
D:-Transfer the case to another jurisdiction

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-What restriction is outlined in subsection (2) 15 of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957, regarding appeals?

A:-Judges cannot hear appeals from certain types of cases
B:-Judges cannot hear appeals from cases they have previously presided over
C:-Judges cannot hear appeals during specific times
D:-Judges cannot issue decrees or orders

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Who has the authority to permit civil courts under its control to adjourn from time to time according to subsection (1) of Section 19 of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-The District Judge
B:-The High Court
C:-The Supreme Court
D:-The Government

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-During the adjournment of a civil court, who has the power to make provisional orders in urgent matters as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

A:-The District Judge
B:-The Supreme Court
C:-The High Court
D:-The Government

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-What is the maximum aggregate period for which civil courts can be permitted to adjourn in each year as per the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

- A:-Thirty days
 - B:-Sixty days
 - C:-Ninety days
 - D:-One hundred twenty days
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-Who are ministerial officers in a court?

- A:-Judges
- B:-Lawyers
- C:-Court clerks, bailiffs, and other administrative staff
- D:-Witnesses

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-Under what circumstances can an appeal be made from a judgment of a single judge in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction as per the Kerala High Court Act, 1959?

- A:-When the Supreme Court permits it
- B:-When the Single Judge declares the case fit for appeal
- C:-When the appellant request it
- D:-When the lower court permits it

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-To which authority can an appeal be made from a judgment or order of a Single Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction as per the Kerala High Court Act, 1959?

- A:-A bench of two Judges
- B:-The Supreme Court
- C:-Another Single Judge
- D:-The District Court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Are there any limitations as per the Kerala High Court Act, 1959, on the Chief Justice's power to direct a matter to be heard by a Full Bench?

- A:-Yes, there are limitations outlined in the Act
- B:-No, there are no limitations
- C:-Only if the government permits it
- D:-Only if the Supreme Court permits it

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-What type of matters are usually heard by a Full Bench as per the provisions of the Kerala High Court Act, 1959?

- A:-Routine matters
- B:-Matters of minor importance
- C:-Matters of major importance or significance
- D:-Matters outside the jurisdiction of the court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-What options does the Full Bench have when a question of law is referred to it as per the Kerala High Court Act, 1959?

- A:-It must always return the case to the referring judge
- B:-It may only express its opinion without deciding the case
- C:-It may finally decide the case or express its opinion on the referred question for final adjudication
- D:-It must refer the case to the Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Who is responsible for ensuring the continuity of judicial functions during the adjournment of the High Court?

- A:-The District Judge
- B:-The Chief Justice
- C:-The Government
- D:-The Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-What is the purpose of establishing a Court of Small Causes?

- A:-To handle minor criminal cases
- B:-To address small civil disputes and claims
- C:-To conduct administrative hearings
- D:-To oversee municipal affairs

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Who has the authority to establish Subordinate Judge's Courts and Munsiff's Courts in each district under the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

- A:-The Government, in consultation with the High Court
- B:-The District Judge
- C:-The Chief Minister
- D:-The Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-Who is involved in the decision-making process regarding the establishment and staffing of Subordinate Judges Courts and Munsiff's Courts under the provisions of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957?

- A:-The President
- B:-The Prime Minister
- C:-The District Judge
- D:-The Government and the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-Who appoints the Judge of a Court of Small Causes?

- A:-The Chief Justice
- B:-The District Judge
- C:-The Local Municipality
- D:-The Government, by notification in the Gazette

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-Who publishes notices regarding the times at which a Judge will sit in each Court as per the Small Cause Courts Act, 1957?

- A:-The District Court
- B:-The High Court, as directed from time to time
- C:-The Judge himself
- D:-The Local municipality

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-What is the function of the officer appointed to a Court of Small Causes called the Registrar?

- A:-To serve as the Chief Justice
- B:-To handle administrative matters of the court

C:-To preside over court proceedings

D:-To interpret legal statutes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-What role does the Registrar play in the Court of Small Causes?

A:-Chief Minister

B:-Chief Minister Officer

C:-Chief Legal Advisor

D:-Chief Prosecutor

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-What jurisdiction can be conferred upon the Registrar within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction as per the Small Cause Courts Act, 1957?

A:-Jurisdiction of a District Judge

B:-Jurisdiction of a High Court Judge

C:-Jurisdiction of a Supreme Court Judge

D:-Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for trials not exceeding twenty rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-What is meant by the term "exclusive jurisdiction" in the contest of Courts of small causes?

A:-It means that only certain individuals can access the court

B:-It means that the court has the sole authority to hear specific types of cases within its jurisdiction

C:-It mean that the court shares its jurisdiction with other courts

D:-It means that the court has no jurisdiction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-What is the authority of the Registrar in terms of trying suits and executing decrees as per the Small Cause Courts Act, 1957?

A:-Limited to administrative tasks

B:-Equivalent to that of the District Judge

C:-Subject to approval from the High Court

D:-Restricted to cases involving small claims

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-In the absence of the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, what authority does the Registrar have regarding plaints?

A:-The Registrar can admit, return, or reject plaints at their discretion

B:-The Registrar can only admit plaints

C:-The Registrar cannot take any action on plaints

D:-The Registrar can only reject plaints

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-When can the Judge of a Court of Small Causes return or reject a plaint admitted by the Registrar?

A:-Only if the plaint was returned by the Registrar

B:-Only if the plaint was rejected by the Registrar

C:-On the Judge's own motion or upon application by a party

D:-Only if an Additional Judge has been appointed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Under what circumstances can the Registrar pass a decree on confession as per the Small Cause Courts Act, 1957?

A:-If the plaintiff admits the defendant's claim

B:-If the defendant admits the plaintiff's claim before the date appointed for the hearing of the suit

C:-If the Judge is present

D:-If an Additional Judge has been appointed

Correct Answer:- Option-B