

**FINAL ANSWER KEY**

Paper: Various related Acts (Paper II)  
Date of Test 28-11-2020

Question1:-The limitation Act came into force with the notification by

- A:-State Govt.
- B:-Central Govt.
- C:-High Court
- D:-Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-The term "period of limitation" is defined in section \_\_\_\_\_ of Limitation Act.

- A:-2 (j)
- B:-2 (i)
- C:-2 (c)
- D:-2(i)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Which of the following is correct according to Limitation Act?

A:-every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made after the prescribed period shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence

B:-subject to the provisions contained in section 4 to 24 (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made after the prescribed period shall be dismissed based on defence

C:-subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 24 (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made after the prescribed period shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence

D:-None of these are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-In which of the following cases section 5 of Limitation Act is not applicable?

- A:-Appeal
- B:-Application
- C:-Interim application
- D:-Application under order 21 CPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question5:-Where a person under disability dies after the disability ceases but within the period allowed to him under this 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

Question6:-Which is correct according to section 9 of Limitation Act?

A:-Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it under any circumstance

B:-Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it subject to proviso

C:-Both are correct

D:-Both are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-Suit against trustees and legal representatives are death in section \_\_\_\_\_ of Limitation Act.

- A:-11
- B:-12
- C:-10
- D:-16

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Which is the correct option regarding the computing the period of limitation?

A:-In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall not be excluded

B:-In computing under this section the time requisite for obtaining a copy of a decree or an order, any time taken by the court to prepare the decree or order before an application for a copy thereof is made shall be excluded

C:-Both are correct

D:-Both are not correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-Choose the correct option regarding the explanation to section 13 of Limitation Act for the exclusion of the period of limitation.

A:-In excluding the time during which a former civil proceeding was pending, the day on which that proceeding was instituted and the day on which it ended shall both be counted

B:-A plaintiff or an applicant resisting an appeal shall be deemed to be prosecuting a proceeding

C:-Misjoinder of parties or of causes of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-For the purpose of section 17 of the Limitation Act, it applies to

- A:-Suit only
- B:-Application only
- C:-Suit and application
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Which is the correct option regarding the mandatory requirements for effecting the acknowledgement in writing under Limitation Act?

A:-Writing, Signed and acknowledgement

B:-Writing only

C:-Signing only

D:-None is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-The right can be claimed under section 25 of the Limitation Act related to government property, then the period shall be \_\_\_\_\_ years in the place of 10 years.

- A:-24
- B:-30
- C:-15
- D:-20

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-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

Question14:-Which is correct from the following?

A:-The suit against a carrier for compensation for non-deliver of, or delay in delivering goods. Two years. The period of limitation begins from the goods ought to be delivered

B:-The suit against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering goods. Three years. The period of limitation beings from the date of contract

C:-The suit against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering goods. Three years. The period of limitation begins from the goods ought to be delivered

D:-None is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-The time from which period begins to run for the suits relating to money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.

A:-When the interest becomes due

B:-When the money paid

C:-When the demand of interest is made

D:-None of these are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-What is the period of limitation in a suit by a surely against the principal debtor?

A:-Two years

B:-One year

C:-Four years

D:-Three years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Which is correct regarding the limitation period of suit for specific performance of contract?

A:-The limitation period is two years and the time begins from the data fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refuse.

B:-The limitation period is three years and the time begins from the date of execution of the contract

C:-The limitation period is three years and the time begins from the date fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refuse

D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-The period of limitation by suit to enforce payment of money secured by a mortgage or otherwise charged upon immovable property.

A:-3 years

B:-12 years

C:-2 years

D:-1 year

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-The time begin to run for a suit for possession of immovable property or any interest therein based on title is

A:-When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff

B:-The date of dispossession

C:-When it came to know about the dispossession

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Choose the correct option according to Limitation Act.

A:-The suit to recover movable property deposited or pawned from a depository or Pawnee is Three years from the date of deposit of goods

B:-The suit to recover movable property deposited or pawned from a depository or Pawnee is three years from the date of deposit of goods

C:-The suit to recover movable property deposited or pawned from a depository or Pawnee is two years from the date of refusal after demand

D:-The suit to recover movable property deposited or pawned from a depository or Pawnee is three years from the date of refusal after demand

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-Which of the following categories of suit where the period of limitation is thirty years?

A:-For foreclsoure

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

Question22:-Which of the following does not belong to the same category regarding the period of limitation of two years?

A:-Suit by executors, administrators or representatives under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855

B:-Suit by executors, administrator or representatives under the Legal Representatives Suits Act

C:-Suit under the Legal Represenatives "Suit Act, 1855 (12 of 1855), against an executor, an administrator or any other representative

D:-All the above are two years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-The time which begins the period of limitation begins for compensation for inquiry caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained is

A:-When the injunction obtained

B:-One year after the suit is dismissed

C:-When the injunction ceases

D:-Discretion of the plaintiff

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-What is the period of limitation for which no period is provided elsewhere in this Schedule?

A:-Two years

B:-One year

C:-Twelve years

D:-Three years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-Which of the following is correct according to Limitation Act?

A:-The limitation period of an appeal from an order of acquittal under sub-section (3) of section 417 of Code of Criminal Procedure is Sixty days and it begins from the date of the grant of special leave

B:-The limitation period of an appeal from an order of acquittal under sub-section (3) of section 417 of Code of Criminal Procedure is Thirty days and it begins from the date of the order appealed from

C:-The limitation period of an appeal from an order of acquittal under sub-section (3) of section 417 of Code of Criminal Procedure is Thirty days and it begins from the date of the grant of special leave

D:-The limitation period of an appeal from the order of acquittal under sub-section (3) of section 417 of Code of Criminal Procedure is Ninety days and it begins from the date of the grant of special leave.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-The period of limitation for a review of judgment by a court other than the Supreme Court is

- A:-60 days
- B:-30 days
- C:-90 days
- D:-one year

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Which of the following is the correct option according to limitation Act?

- A:-Application for leave to appeal as a pauper is to the High Court is Sixty days
- B:-Application for leave to appeal to any other court is Thirty days
- C:-Limitation period starts from the date of decree appealed from
- D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-The period of limitation for the enforcement of a decree granting a mandatory injunction is

- A:-3 years
- B:-12 years
- C:-2 years
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-The Kerala Civil Courts Act is aimed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to

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

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-Who among the following will issue the notification to enforce The Kerala Civil Courts Act?

- A:-High Court of Kerala
- B:-Central Government
- C:-State Government
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Which of the following courts is not included in section 2 of the Kerala Civil Courts Act?

- A:-Munsiff
- B:-Subordinate Judges
- C:-District
- D:-Revenue

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Who is empowered to alter the limit of the district court?

- A:-State government
- B:-High court
- C:-District Collector
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Which of the following is the correct option according to Kerala Civil Courts Act?

A:-When the state of business pending before a District Court so requires, one or more Additional District Judges may be appointed to that court for such period as is deemed necessary

B:-An additional District Judge shall discharge all or any of the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of all matters which the District Judge may assign to him

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

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-The establishment Subordinate 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

Question35:-Who is empowered to fix the number of Subordinate Judges to be appointed for a subordinate Judge's Court or the number of Munsiffs to be appointed for Munsiff's Court?

- A:-Central Government
- B:-High Court
- C:-Supreme Court
- D:-State Government

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-When more than one subordinate judges or Munsiff is appointed in a particular station, the assignment of work shall be done by \_\_\_\_\_ for each courts.

- A:-Principal Munsiff/Subordinate Judge
- B:-High Court
- C:-District Court
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Which of the following is correct regarding the alteration of the place of court?

- A:-It may be altered by the High Court in consultation with the Government
- B:-It may be altered by the Government in consultation with the High Court
- C:-It can be altered by the Government without any formality of consultation
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Who is empowered to prescribe the seal of such form and dimensions?

- A:-Government
- B:-High Court
- C:-District Court
- D:-Concerned court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-The original pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Munsiff court can be altered by

- A:-High Court
- B:-District Collector
- C:-State Government through amendment in Kerala Civil Courts Act
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-What is the present pecuniary jurisdiction of Subordinate judges court?

- A:-10 Lakhs
- B:-5 Lakhs
- C:-20 Lakhs
- D:-No limits

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Which of the following is correct according Kerala Civil Courts Act?

- A:-All regular and special appeals shall lie from the decrees or order of a Subordinate Judge' Court to the High Court
- B:-Subject to section 13 of the Act, all regular and special appeals shall lie from the decrees or orders of a Subordinate Judge's Court to the High Court

- C:-All regular and special appeals shall lie from the decrees or orders of a subordinate Judge's Court to the District Court
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Civil Courts Act Power to require witness or partly to make oath or affirmation.

- A:-21
- B:-13
- C:-14
- D:-24

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Choose the correct option from the following that cases Judges not to try suits in which they are interested; or to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.

- A:-Munsiff
- B:-Subordinate Judge
- C:-District Judge
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question44:-Which of the following is correct option according to Kerala Civil Courts Act?

- A:-No District Judge or Subordinate Judge shall hear any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself
- B:-The superior court may transfer the suit, proceeding, case or appeal either to itself or to any court under its administrative control competent to decide

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

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Who is vested with the general control over all the civil courts under this Act in any district

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

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-Who is empowered to issue notification for the Investiture for District or Subordinate Judge or Munsiff with small cause jurisdiction?

- A:-State Government
- B:-High Court
- C:-District Court
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-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

Question48:-Who is empowered to nominate the District Judge for each District, who shall have the power to make provisional orders on all urgent matters and for such purpose, appeals, plaints and petitions and other matters during the adjournment period?

- A:-State Government
- B:-Principal District Judge
- C:-Central Government
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-The duties of the ministerial staff is imposed upon by them shall be the

- A:-State Government
- B:-High Court
- C:-District Judge
- D:-Presiding officers of the court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-Which is the correct option according to Kerala Civil Courts Act?

A:-The government may in consultation 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-B

Question51:-Which of the following is the correct option according to Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959?

- A:-It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala
- B:-It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint.
- C:-The provisions of this Act shall not apply to documents presented or to be presented before an officer serving under the Central Government
- D:-All the above three are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-The term 'court' according to Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation means

- A:-Civil Court only

- B:-Civil and Revenue Court
- C:-Civil, revenue or criminal court
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Levy of fee in Courts and public offices is dealt under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959.

- A:-4A
- B:-4
- C:-14
- D:-3

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-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

Question55:-How the court fee shall be payable in any suit in which separate and district reliefs are sought based on the same cause of action?

- A:-The plaint shall be chargeable with a fee on the aggregate value of the reliefs
- B:-The plaint shall be chargeable only on the first relief in all cases
- C:-The plaint shall be chargeable according to the discretion of the court
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-How market value shall be determined for the building in cases where its rental value has been entered in the registers of any local authority?

- A:-ten times such rental value
- B:-the actual market value of the building as on the date of the plaint
- C:-Market value or document value
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-Which of the following is the correct option according to section 11 of Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act?

- A:-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 Taxing Officer who shall decide the same
- B:-The Taxing Officer, may refer it to the Chief Justice of the High Court or Such Judge or Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice shall appoint, either generally or specially in this behalf in case where the question is of general importance
- C:-Both are not correct
- D:-Both are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-What is the consequences where the party required to pay additional fee does not pay such additional fee within the time allowed?

- A:-the court shall dismiss the whole suit
- B:-the court shall process to hear and decide the case
- C:-the court shall strike off the issue and proceed to hear and decide the other issues in the case
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-How the court fee is computed on a suit for maintenance?

- A:-on the amount claimed to be payable for one year
- B:-on the amount estimated for three years
- C:-court fee is fixed for any amount
- D:-none of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-Which of the following is correct option according to Kerala Court fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959 for the computation of the court fee in a suit for movable property?

- A:-In a case property other than documents of title, fee shall be computed on the market value
- B:-Where the subject-matter has no market value, on the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint
- C:-Both are not correct
- D:-Both are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-The court fee calculated in a suit where the prayer is for a declaration and for possession of the property to which the declaration related fee shall be computed.

- A:-Always on the market value of the property
- B:-Always on the market value of the property or rupees one thousand whichever is higher
- C:-Always on rupees one thousand
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Which of the following is correct according to Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act regarding a suit for injunction?

- A:-Where an issue is framed regarding the plaintiff's title to the property, fee shall be computed on one-half of the market value of the property in all cases
- B:-Where an issue is framed regarding the plaintiff's title to all property, fee shall be computed on one-half of the market value of the property in all cases or on rupees five hundred whichever is lower
- C:-Where the prayer related to the plaintiff's exclusive right to use, sell, print or exhibit any mark, name, book, picture, design or other thing and is based on an infringement of such exclusive right, fee shall be computed on the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or on rupees five hundred whichever is higher
- D:-None of these are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-The fee calculated in a suit for possession of immovable property not otherwise provided for, fee shall be computed

- A:-on the market value of the property or on rupees one thousand whichever is higher
- B:-on the market value of the property or on rupees one thousand whichever is lower
- C:-always on the market value of the property
- D:-always on one-half of the market value of the property

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-The calculation of court fee relating to Suits relating to mortgages is dealt in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act.

- A:-32
- B:-31
- C:-29

D:-33

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-What is the court fee payable on a suit for partition to be filed before the Sub Court?

- A:-Five hundred
- B:-One hundred and fifty
- C:-Three hundred
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-Choose the correct option from the following according to Court fees and Suit valuation Act in suits relating to Inter-pleader Suits?

- A:-In a 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

Question67:-Where a memorandum of appeal is rejected on the ground that it was not presented within the time allowed by the law of limitation?

- A:-one-half of the fee shall be refunded
- B:-entire court fee shall be refunded
- C:-no refund is allowed
- D:-refund is allowed subject to the discretion of the court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Which is correct from the following according to Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act regarding Refund in cases of compromise or when suit is decided on the admission of Parties?

- A:-When a suit or appeal is compromised or when a suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties without any investigation, the Court fee paid on the plaint, or memorandum of appeal shall be ordered by the Court to be refunded
- B:-Refund shall not be ordered where only one-tenth of the amount of fee on plaint as required by section 4A or one-third of the amount of fee on memorandum of appeal as required by section 52 has been paid by the parties
- C:-When a suit or appeal is compromised or when suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties without any investigation, one-third the court fee paid on the plaint, or memorandum of appeal shall be ordered by the Court to be refunded
- D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-What is the maximum amount can be collected by way of Legal benefit fund?

- A:-Rs. 1000/- or one 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

Question70:-What is the penalty for the person appointed to sell stamps, who disobeys any rule made under this Act, and any person, not so appointed, who sells or offers for sale any stamps?

- A:-Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
- B:-Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
- C:-Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Who is empowered to make rules in connections with the remuneration of persons employed by the courts mentioned in the service or execution of processes?

- A:-Central Government
- B:-State Government
- C:-Concerned Court
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-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

Question73:-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

Question74:-The court fee payable for Caveat application is

- A:-Hundred rupees
- B:-Fifty rupees
- C:-One hundred and fifty rupees
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-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

Question76:-What is the court fee on Plaint or written statement pleading a set off or counter-claim or memorandum of appeal presented to any court exceeds one hundred rupees in excess of one hundred rupees up to fifteen thousand rupees?

- A:-For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees - eight rupees
- B:-For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees - six rupees
- C:-For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees - ten rupees
- D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-The Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 commences with effect from

- A:-1/9/1960
- B:-9/1/1960
- C:-1/9/1959
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:-Which of the following is the correct option regarding the definition of the term "bond"?

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

Question79:-The term "stamp" is defined according to section \_\_\_\_\_ of Kerala Stamp Act.

- A:-2(d)
- B:-2(c)
- C:-2(qq)
- D:-2(q)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Which of the following transaction does not cover for the purpose of charging fee under section 4 of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959?

- A:-Sale
- B:-Lease
- C:-Mortgage
- D:-Settlement

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-What is the maximum fine as punishment provided for the default in deduction of stamp duty under sub section 1 or failure to remit duty under sub section 2 of section 10A of the Kerala Stamp Act?

- A:-Rs. 50,000/-
- B:-Rs. 30,000/-
- C:-40,000/-
- D:-1,00,000/-

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of India may be stamped with in \_\_\_\_\_ after it has first received in Kerala.

- A:-One year
- B:-Three months
- C:-Six months
- D:-Two months

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-A mortgages house of the value of Rs. 10,000/- for Rs. 5,000/-. B afterwards buys the house from B. What is the amount of stamp duty payable under Kerala Stamp Act?

A:-Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 10,000/-

B:-Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 15,000/-

C:-Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 10,000/- less the amount of stamp duty already paid on mortgage

D:-None of the above is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Kerala Stamp act deals with the stamp where value of the subject matter is indeterminate.

- A:-26
- B:-24
- C:-25
- D:-27

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-Who is bound to pay the duties for the transaction of certificate of sale in the normal circumstances?

- A:-Seller
- B:-Both the seller and buyer
- C:-Purchaser of the property
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-Who is the adjudicating authority regarding the determination of the proper stamp according to section 31 of the Kerala Stamp Act?

- A:-Government
- B:-Collector
- C:-District Court
- D:-Thahasildar

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-What is the time period within which the appeal filed by the aggrieved person in connection with the instrument not bearing the stamp of sufficient stamp as per fair value of land?

- A:-60 days
- B:-90 days
- C:-45 days
- D:-30 days

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-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

Question89:-What is the amount of deduction when a person purchased stamps which have not been spoiled or becomes unfit for use but for which he has no immediate use?

- A:-Six percentage of the whole amount
- B:-Six paise per rupee or portion thereof
- C:-Ten paise per rupee
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

- Question90:-What is the maximum penalty for the failure to cancel adhesive stamps?  
A:-Imprisonment up to one month  
B:-Fine up to one thousand rupees  
C:-Fine up to one hundred rupees  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question91:-Which is the correct option from the following regarding the prosecution of the offence under the Kerala Stamp Act?  
A:-It requires the sanction from the collector  
B:-The government can stay the prosecution  
C:-The govt. can compound the offence  
D:-All the above are correct  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question92:-Who among the following is empowered to try the prosecution of the offence under Kerala Stamp Act?  
A:-Magistrate whose powers less than First Class Magistrate  
B:-Magistrate of any class  
C:-Revenue Divisional Officer  
D:-Any Executive Magistrate  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question93:-Who is the authority to make rules for regulating the supply and the sale of stamp and stamped papers?  
A:-Government  
B:-Registrar of stamps  
C:-District Collector  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question94:-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 rupee  
C:-Five rupees  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question95:-The duty for the Chitty Kuri Variola where the total amount subscribed exceed Rs. 100 is  
A:-Five rupees for every thousand or part thereof of the total amount subscribed  
B:-Twenty rupees for every thousand or part thereof of the total amount subscribed  
C:-Twenty five rupees for every thousand or part thereof of the total amount subscribed  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question96:-The stamp duty for the instrument of partnership deed is \_\_\_\_\_ rupees.  
A:-2000  
B:-3000  
C:-500  
D:-1000  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question97:-The proper stamp duty for the power of attorney authorizing not more than 5 persons to ac jointly and severally in more than transaction or generally is \_\_\_\_\_ rupees.  
A:-One hundred  
B:-Two hundred  
C:-Three hundred  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question98:-Penalty for devices to defraud the revenue is mentioned in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Stamp Act.  
A:-68  
B:-64  
C:-69  
D:-56  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question99:-Who is the authority to recover the duties and penalties under section 46 of the Kerala Stamp Act?  
A:-Collector  
B:-Government  
C:-Thasildar  
D:-None of these  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question100:-Who among the following is empowered to fix the fair value of the land?  
A:-Collector  
B:-Thasildar  
C:-District Registrar  
D:-Revenue Divisional Officer  
Correct Answer:- Option-D