

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: 301 - Part-II Combined Exam for the Kerala Stamp Act and the Indian Limitation Act etc.
Date of Test 24-06-2026

Question1:-Under the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, the term "executed" when used with reference to instruments means:

- A:-Registered
- B:-Witnessed
- C:-Signed
- D:-Sealed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-"Conveyance" under the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 includes;

- A:-Only a sale of immovable property
- B:-Only transfer of movable property
- C:-Every instrument by which property is transferred inter vivos
- D:-Only gifts

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-The Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 extends to:

- A:-Malabar area only
- B:-Travancore area only
- C:-Cochin area only
- D:-The whole of the State of Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-Instruments chargeable with duty under the Kerala Stamp Act are generally list in:

- A:-First Schedule of the Constitution
- B:-Schedule to the Act
- C:-Rules framed under the Act
- D:-Indian Stamp Rules

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Where several instruments are employed for completing a single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement, under Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, the principal instrument is chargeable with:

- A:-No duty
- B:-Concessional duty
- C:-The full duty prescribed for that transaction
- D:-Only nominal duty of fifteen rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-Under Section 5, of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 an instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters is chargeable with:

- A:-Duty on the matter of highest value only
- B:-A fixed duty of fifteen rupees
- C:-Aggregate amount of duties as if separate instruments were executed
- D:-No duty

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-The general rule regarding instruments coming within several description in the Schedule of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, is that such instrument is chargeable:

- A:-With cumulative duty of all descriptions
- B:-Only with the lowest duty
- C:-Only with the highest of such duties
- D:-With no duty

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Under Section 10, of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, stamp duties chargeable on instruments are generally paid:

- A:-Only in cash at the Treasury
- B:-By means of stamps

C:-Only through bank challan

D:-By electronic payment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Which of the following is specifically permitted to be stamped with adhesive stamps under Section 11 of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959?

A:-All conveyances

B:-Chitty variola

C:-Instruments chargeable with duty of twenty paise and less

D:-Mortgage deeds

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question10:-An instrument executed in Kerala under Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 and chargeable with duty must be stamped:

A:-Within three months of execution

B:-At any time before registration

C:-Before or at the time of execution

D:-Within one year of execution

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Where an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty is expressed in foreign currency, the duty is calculated as per the provisions of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959:

A:-At a flat rate irrespective of currency

B:-On the value converted into Indian currency at the current rate of exchange on the date of the instrument

C:-On the face value without conversion

D:-On an average of monthly exchange rates

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Under Section 28, of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of an instrument with duty:

A:-Must be fully and truly set forth in the instrument

B:-Need not be stated in the instrument

C:-May be orally explained later

D:-Are relevant only at the time of trial

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing proper stamp duty under the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 on a lease is to be borne by the:

A:-Lessor

B:-Lessee

C:-Sub-lessee

D:-Government

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Under Section 33 (1), of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 every person having authority to receive evidence who finds an instrument chargeable with duty but not duly stamped shall:

A:-Ignore the defect

B:-Return it to the party

C:-Send it directly to the High Court

D:-Impound the instrument

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question15:-As per section 34, of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 an instrument not duly stamped shall:

A:-Still be admitted in evidence without condition

B:-Not be admitted in evidence for any purpose unless duly stamped or duty and penalty are paid

C:-Automatically stand cancelled

D:-Require no action by the court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Allowance for spoiled stamps under Section 47 of Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 may be granted by:

A:-High Court

B:-District Court

C:-Sub-Registrar

D:-Collector

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Under Section 48, of Kerala Stamp Act, in case of a stamped paper on which no instrument has been executed, the application for relief for spoiled stamps must generally be made within:

A:-Two months

B:-Three months

C:-Six months

D:-One year

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-The Government's power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Kerala Stamp Act is contained in:

A:-Section 54

B:-Section 59

C:-Section 69

D:-Section 72

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-Under Section 60 (1), of Kerala Stamp Act, executing an instrument chargeable with duty without it being duly stamped is punishable with a fine which may extend to:

A:-One hundred rupees

B:-Two hundred rupees

C:-Five hundred rupees

D:-One thousand rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-"Instrument of partition" as defined in the Kerala Stamp Act includes:

A:-Only deeds executed by private parties

B:-Only family arrangements not in writing

C:-Only wills

D:-Final orders of Revenue Authority or Civil Court and awards directing partition

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-The Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, extends to:

A:-The Malabar area only

B:-The Travancore-Cochin area only

C:-The whole of the State of Kerala

D:-The whole of South India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-Under the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, the provisions of the Act do NOT apply to documents presented:

A:-Before any Civil Court

B:-Before any Criminal Court

C:-Before any Revenue Court

D:-Before an officer serving under the Central Government

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-As per Section 3 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, "appeal" includes:

A:-Cross-objection

B:-Review

C:-Revision

D:-Reference

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-According to Section 3 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, "Court" means and includes:

A:-Only Civil and Criminal Courts

B:-Civil, Revenue or Criminal Courts and Certain Tribunals

C:-Only High Court and Subordinate Civil Courts

D:-Only Tribunals under Special laws

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Under Section 4 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, no document chargeable with fee shall be acted on by any Court unless:

- A:-It is registered
- B:-It bears a notarial seal
- C:-The proper court-fee is paid
- D:-It is attested by two witnesses

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-As per section 4A of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, at the time of institution of a suit, the plaintiff must generally pay:

- A:-Full court-fee
- B:-Half the court-fee
- C:-One-tenth of the court-fee
- D:-One-third of the court-fee

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-According to the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, where separate and distinct reliefs are sought based on the same cause of action, the plaint is chargeable:

- A:-On the value of the main relief only
- B:-On the aggregate value of the reliefs
- C:-On the highest valued relief only
- D:-With a fixed fee

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Under Section 7(1) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, market value for purposes of court-fee is generally determined as on:

- A:-Date of decree
- B:-Date of registration
- C:-Date of presentation of the plaint
- D:-Date of cause of action

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-As per section 8 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, a written statement pleading a set-off or counter-claim is chargeable with fee:

- A:-At a nominal fixed rate
- B:-In the same manner as a plaint
- C:-Only if allowed by the Court
- D:-Only in money suits

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-Under Section 10 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in suits where court-fee depends on market value, the plaintiff must file:

- A:-A vakalatnama
- B:-A schedule of witnesses
- C:-A statement of particulars of the subject-matter and his valuation
- D:-An affidavit of service

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-As per Section 12(1) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in a suit instituted in any Court other than the High Court, decision as to proper fee on the plaint before registration is initially made by:

- A:-The Taxing Officer
- B:-The Court of Appeal
- C:-The Government Pleader
- D:-The Court in which the suit is instituted

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Under Section 22 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in a suit for money, the fee shall be computed:

- A:-On the amount claimed

B:-On the market value of security

C:-On half the amount claimed

D:-On a fixed slab

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-According to Section 23 (a) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in a suit for maintenance, court-fee is computed:

A:-On five times the annual amount claimed

B:-On the amount claimed to be payable for one year

C:-On the total amount claimed for the whole period

D:-On a fixed fee

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-Under Section 25 (b) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in a suit for declaration with consequential injunction relating to immovable property, fee is computed:

A:-On the full market value only

B:-On one-third of market value or a fixed minimum

C:-On one-half of the market value of the property or on rupees one thousand, whichever is higher

D:-On a fixed fee irrespective of value

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-As per Section 27 (a) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in a suit for injunction relating to immovable property where the plaintiff's title is denied or in issue, fee is computed:

A:-On full market value only

B:-On one-third of market value or minimum

C:-On One-half of the market value of the property or on rupees five hundred, whichever is higher

D:-On a fixed nominal fee

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-As per Section 37 (2) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, in partition suits where the plaintiff is in joint possession, the court-fee is:

A:-A fixed amount depending on the Court in which the plaint is presented

B:-Ad valorem on market value of plaintiff's share

C:-Ad valorem on full market value of entire property

D:-Nil if in joint possession

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Under Section 50 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, suits not otherwise provided for, are chargeable:

A:-Only on a uniform fixed fee of rupees fifty

B:-At rates depending on the Court and the value as indicated in the section and schedules

C:-At a rate to be fixed by the Court case-to-case

D:-Only as per Schedule III

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Under Section 52 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, the fee on a memorandum of appeal is generally:

A:-Half the fee of the plaint

B:-One-third of the fee of the plaint

C:-The same fee as would be payable in the Court of first instance on the subject-matter of the appeal

D:-A fixed fee for all appeals

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-As per Section 66 (1) of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, where a plaint or memorandum of appeal is rejected for delay in presentation or for non-payment of deficit fee, the Court:

A:-Forfeits the fee to Government

B:-Orders full refund of the fee paid

C:-Orders refund of half the fee

D:-Orders no refund

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-Under Section 69 of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1959, when a suit or appeal is compromised or decided solely on the admission of parties without investigation, the Court shall order:

- A:-No refund of fee
- B:-Refund of one-fourth of the fee
- C:-Refund of one-half of the court-fee paid, subject to the proviso
- D:-Refund of full fee in all cases

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, "period of limitation" means:

- A:-Period prescribed by the Schedule for any suit, appeal or application
- B:-Period fixed by court order
- C:-Period during which delay is condoned
- D:-Period under special laws only

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-According to the Limitation Act, 1963, nothing a deemed to be done in "good faith" which is not done:

- A:-Honestly, even if careless
- B:-In accordance with legal advice
- C:-With due care and attention
- D:-With approval of the court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following is a recognized legal disability?

- A:-Minority, insanity or idiocy
- B:-Poverty
- C:-Mere physical infirmity
- D:-Imprisonment in civil prison

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-The Limitation Act, 1963 extends to:

- A:-Whole of India
- B:-Only Part A States
- C:-Whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir (original text)
- D:-Only Union Territories

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, suits against trustees in whom property is vested in trust for a specific purpose are:

- A:-Barred after 12 years
- B:-Barred after 30 years
- C:-Not barred by any length of time
- D:-Barred after 3 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-The Limitation Act, 1963 provides that every suit, appeal or application made after the prescribed period:

- A:-May be dismissed if limitation is pleaded
- B:-Shall be dismissed even if limitation is not set up as a defence
- C:-Can always be entertained on equitable grounds
- D:-Is void ab initio

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-When the prescribed period under the Limitation Act, 1963 expires on a day when the court is closed, filing:

- A:-Must be done before that date
- B:-May be done on the day the court re-opens
- C:-Can be done within 30 days of reopening
- D:-Requires an application under Section 5

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, allowing extension on "sufficient cause", applies:

- A:-To suits, appeals and all applications
- B:-Only to suits

C:-To appeals and certain applications, but not to applications under Order XXI CPC

D:-Only to criminal appeals

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, once time has begun to run:

A:-Any later disability stops it

B:-Minority alone stops it

C:-No subsequent disability or inability stops it

D:-Death of plaintiff always stops it

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Section 8 of the Limitation Act, 1963 restricts the benefit of disability by providing that the disability:

A:-Can extend limitation indefinitely

B:-Can never extend limitation at all

C:-Must extend limitation for at least ten years

D:-Cannot extend limitation for more than three years from cessation of disability in such cases

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question51:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, in computing limitation for an appeal, the court must exclude:

A:-Entire time taken in trial

B:-Only counsel's preparation time

C:-Day of judgment and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree/sentence/order

D:-Only court vacation after judgment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Time spent bonafide prosecuting a prior civil proceeding in a court which, from defect of jurisdiction, cannot entertain it is:

A:-Ignored; limitation runs continuously

B:-Excluded in computing limitation for the subsequent suit or application

C:-Relevant only for executive proceedings

D:-Relevant only in criminal cases

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, where fraud or mistake has occurred, the period of limitation:

A:-Always runs from the original cause of action

B:-Does not begin to run until fraud or mistake is discovered or could with reasonable diligence be discovered

C:-Is automatically doubled

D:-Runs only from the date of decree

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-An acknowledgment of liability in writing, signed before expiry of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963, results in:

A:-Extinguishment of the original cause of action

B:-A fresh period of limitation from the date of acknowledgement

C:-Mere evidentiary support without affecting time

D:-Reduction of the limitation period

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Under the Limitation Act, 1963, a payment on account of debt or of interest on a legacy, made before expiry of limitation and duly acknowledged:

A:-Has no effect on limitation

B:-Suspends limitation for one year

C:-Can be relied on only in execution proceedings

D:-Creates a fresh period of limitation from the time of payment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-For continuing breaches of contract and continuing torts, the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that:

A:-Only one cause of action arises at first breach

B:-A fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment during which the breach or tort continues

C:-No limitation applies

D:-Limitation begins only when damages are quantified

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-As per the Limitation Act, 1963, acquisition of an easement by prescription against a private owner generally requires enjoyment "as of right" and without interruption for:

- A:-Twelve years
- B:-Fifteen years
- C:-Twenty years
- D:-Sixty years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-The Limitation Act, 1963 provides that, at the determination of the limitation period for a suit for possession of property:

- A:-Only the remedy is barred, right survives
- B:-The right to such property is extinguished
- C:-Both right and remedy survive
- D:-Court must extend time in equity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-According to Section 29(2) of the Limitation Act, 1963, where a special or local law prescribes a different limitation period:

- A:-The Limitation Act never applies
- B:-Section 3 applies as if such period were in the Schedule and Section 4-24 apply unless expressly excluded
- C:-Only Section 5 applies automatically
- D:-Only Section 2 and 3 stand excluded

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-Under the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963, for any suit for which no specific period of limitation is provided elsewhere, the prescribed period is:

- A:-One year from accrual of right
- B:-Two years from accrual of right
- C:-Three years from when the right to sue accrues
- D:-Twelve years from cause of action

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-The Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 was enacted to:

A:-Consolidate and amend the law relating to civil courts in the State of Kerala subordinate to the High Court of Kerala

- B:-Establish criminal courts in Kerala
- C:-Regulate court-fees in Kerala
- D:-Constitute the High Court of Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-Section 1 of the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 deals with all of the following, except:

- A:-Short title
- B:-Extent
- C:-Commencement
- D:-Classes of subordinate civil courts

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-As per Section 1(2), the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 extends to:

- A:-Only Malabar district
- B:-Only Travancore-Cochin area
- C:-The whole of the State of Kerala
- D:-Only municipal areas of Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-Under Section 1(3), the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 comes into force:

- A:-On such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint
- B:-Automatically on the date of assent
- C:-Only after rules are framed by the High Court
- D:-On 1 November 1956

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-Section 2 of the Act specifies that, in addition to courts under other laws, the subordinate civil courts in Kerala include:

- A:-High Court, District Court, Family Court
- B:-District Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Munsiff's Court
- C:-Sessions Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Munsiff's Court
- D:-District Court, Family Court, Village Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Under Section 3(1), for purposes of the Act, the State may be divided into civil districts by:

- A:-The High Court of Kerala
- B:-The President of India
- C:-The Government by notification in the Gazette
- D:-The District Judge by administrative order

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-Section 3 (2) provides that for each civil district:

- A:-A District Court shall be established and a District Judge appointed
- B:-Only a Munsiff's Court shall be established
- C:-Only a Subordinate Judge's Court shall be established
- D:-No court is required if workload is low

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Under Section 4(1), one or more Additional District Judges may be appointed to a District Court when:

- A:-The Bar Association so resolves
- B:-The state of business pending before the District Court so requires
- C:-There is a vacancy in the High Court
- D:-The District Judge requests leave

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-According to Section 4(2), an Additional District Judge:

- A:-Has powers inferior to the District Judge
- B:-Can discharge only appellate work
- C:-Discharges such functions as assigned and, in doing so, exercises the same powers as the District Judge
- D:-Can act only as a Munsiff on deputation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Section 5(1) states that Subordinate Judge's Courts and Munsiff's Courts in each district are established:

- A:-By the High Court alone
- B:-By the Government in consultation with the High Court
- C:-By the District Judge
- D:-By the Governor through ordinance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Under Section 6(1), where more than one Subordinate Judge or more than one Munsiff is appointed to a court:

- A:-All are simply called "Joint Judges"
- B:-One is designated Principal Subordinate Judge or Principal Munsiff and the others as Additional
- C:-Only the senior-most can sit alone
- D:-They must always sit as a bench of two

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Section 6(3) authorises the Munsiff, subject to District Judge's orders, to:

- A:-Frame substantive rules of civil law
- B:-Make arrangements for distribution of the business of the court among the various Judges or Munsiffs
- C:-Appoint ministerial staff
- D:-Alter pecuniary jurisdiction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-Section 7(1) (as amended) provides that the place or places at which courts referred to in Section 2 shall be held may be fixed or altered by:

- A:-The High Court alone
 - B:-The Government in consultation with the High Court
 - C:-The District Judge alone
 - D:-The Supreme Court of India
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Under Section 8, every court under the Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 shall use:

- A:-Any seal chosen by the presiding officer
 - B:-No seal in civil proceedings
 - C:-A seal of such form and dimensions as prescribed by the Government
 - D:-Only the seal of the High Court
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Section 11(1) provides that the jurisdiction of a District Court or Subordinate Judge's Court in original suits:

- A:-Extends only to small cause suits
 - B:-Extends, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature
 - C:-Is only appellate in character
 - D:-Is confined to cases above a prescribed minimum valuation
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Section 11(2) (as amended) states that the jurisdiction of a Munsiff's Court in original suits extends to like suits and proceedings of which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed:

- A:-Fifty thousand rupees
 - B:-Ten lakh rupees
 - C:-Two lakh rupees
 - D:-Five lakh rupees
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Under Section 12, except as provided in Section 13, regular and special appeals from decrees and orders of a District Court or Subordinate Judge's Court shall lie to:

- A:-The Supreme Court
 - B:-The High Court of Kerala
 - C:-The District Court
 - D:-The Munsiff's Court
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Section 13(1) provides that appeals from decrees and orders of a Munsiff's Court and, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed the prescribed limit, from original decrees and orders of a Subordinate Judge's Court shall lie to:

- A:-The District Court
 - B:-The High Court
 - C:-The Supreme Court
 - D:-Any Subordinate Judge's Court chosen by the appellant
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-Under Section 15(1), no District Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsiff shall try any suit, proceeding or other case:

- A:-In which the Government is a party
 - B:-Arising partially outside the State
 - C:-To which he is a party or in which he is personally interested
 - D:-Below a specified pecuniary value
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Section 16 provides that, on the death, incapacity or absence from station of the District Judge, the person who shall assume charge of the District Judge's office is:

- A:-The Registrar of the High Court
- B:-The Senior Additional District Judge or the Additional District Judge or the senior Subordinate Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be
- C:-The Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D:-Any Munsiff nominated by the Government

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-The Kerala High Court Act, 1958 was enacted primarily to:

- A:-Make provision regulating the business and the exercise of the powers of the High Court of the State of Kerala
- B:-Constitute the High Court of Kerala for the first time
- C:-Regulate subordinate civil courts in Kerala
- D:-Consolidate all criminal laws in Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-Under the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, its short title together with the provision on commencement are contained in:

- A:-Section 1
- B:-Section 2
- C:-Section 3
- D:-Section 4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Under Section 1(2) of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, the Act comes into force:

- A:-On such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint
- B:-Automatically on the date of Presidential assent
- C:-On 1 November 1956
- D:-Only after rules are framed by the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Section 2 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, defines "High Court" to mean:

- A:-Any High Court in India
- B:-The High Court of the State of Kerala
- C:-The High Court having Jurisdiction over Madras and Kerala
- D:-Any court exercising appellate jurisdiction in Kerala

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Under Section 3 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, the powers of the High Court in relation to specified matters may be exercised by:

- A:-A Single Judge
- B:-A Full Bench only
- C:-A Magistrate designated by the High Court
- D:-A District Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-Which of the following is one of the matters that may be dealt with by a Single Judge under Section 3 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958?

- A:-Determining in which of several courts having jurisdiction a suit shall be heard
- B:-Imposing a sentence of death in appeal
- C:-Framing High Court Rules
- D:-Trying election petitions under the Constitution

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-Under the proviso to Section 3 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, in exercising criminal revisional jurisdiction, a Single Judge:

- A:-May impose any sentence including death
- B:-Shall not impose a sentence of death or imprisonment for life
- C:-May impose imprisonment for life but not death
- D:-Has no power to alter any sentence already passed

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Section 4 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958 provides that the powers of the High Court in certain matters may be exercised by:

- A:-A Bench if two Judges
- B:-A Single Judge only
- C:-A Full Bench only
- D:-A Magistrate with delegated powers

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-According to Section 5 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958, an appeal shall lie to a Bench of two Judges from:

A:-Any judgment or order of a Single Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction

B:-Any order of a Munsiff's Court

C:-Any administrative order of the Chief Justice

D:-Any interlocutory order in a criminal case by a Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-Section 9 of the Kerala High Court Act, 1958 provides for repeal of:

A:-The Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957 in its entirety

B:-The Travancore-Cochin High Court Act, 1125

C:-The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as applicable to Kerala

D:-All prior State Acts relating to criminal procedure

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-The Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 was enacted mainly to:

A:-Regulate criminal procedure in petty cases

B:-Establish the High Court of Kerala

C:-Repeal all Village Courts in Kerala

D:-Consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-As per Section1(1) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957, the short title of the Act is:

A:-The Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957

B:-The Kerala Village and Small Causes Act, 1957

C:-The Kerala Petty Civil Courts Act, 1957

D:-The Kerala Minor Causes Act, 1957

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Section 1(2) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 provides that the Act extends to:

A:-Only Malabar area

B:-Only Travancore-Cochin area

C:-The whole of the State of Kerala

D:-Only municipal areas

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Under Section 1(3) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957, the Act comes into force:

A:-Automatically on Presidential assent

B:-On such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint

C:-On 1 November 1956

D:-Immediately on publication of the Bill

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-Section 2 of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 (Savings) declares that nothing in the Act shall be construed to affect, inter alia:

A:-The Jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala

B:-Any rules framed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

C:-The Kerala Civil Courts Act, 1957

D:-The jurisdiction of any court constituted under specified Village Courts Acts and any special law other than the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Section 3 of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 defines "Court of Small Causes" to mean:

A:-Any civil court subordinate to the District Court

B:-Any court trying suits up to Rs. 1,000

C:-A Court of Small Causes constituted under the Act, and any person exercising jurisdiction under the Act in any such Court

D:-Any village court recognised by the State

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-Under Section 4(1) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957, a Court of Small Causes at any place in the State may be established by:

- A:-The High Court by rules
- B:-The District Court by order
- C:-The Government by notification in the Gazette
- D:-The President of India directly

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-Section 5 of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 provides that when a Court of Small Causes has been established, there shall be appointed, by notification in the Gazette:

- A:-A Judge of the Court
- B:-A Registrar of the Court
- C:-A District Judge in charge of the Court
- D:-A Munsiff as ex officio Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Under Section 7(2) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957, an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes:

- A:-Has only administrative functions
- B:-Can merely assist in recording evidence
- C:-Shall discharge such of the functions of the Judge
- D:-Has powers only during vacation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Section 10 (3) of the Kerala Small Cause Courts Act, 1957 empowers the Government by notification in the Gazette, to confer upon a Registrar:

A:-The jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees

- B:-Only the power to sign decrees
- C:-Only the power to grant adjournments
- D:-Only the power to issue summons

Correct Answer:- Option-A