

RJS 2019

TEST SERIES PLAN

BY NLU & NUJS TOPPERS

5 full length	₹ 399/-
12 full length	₹ 1199/-

by

TestZone

INDIA'S LEAST PRICED TEST SERIES

- ✓ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ✓ Excellent Content
- ✓ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW

Questions for Rajasthan Judicial Services

RJS QUIZ 5

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

1. Pecuniary jurisdiction of the court has been dealt under which section of the CPC?

- A. Section 2 of CPC B. Section 6 of CPC
C. Section 11 of CPC D. Section 9 of CPC

2. Section 115 of CPC applies only when _____ ?

- A. There is error in law. B. There is error in fact.
C. There is jurisdictional error. D. There is erroneous decision.

3. Dacoity is defined under which section of the Indian Penal Code _____ ?

- A. Section 394 B. Section 393
C. Section 392 D. Section 391

4. Which Section defines Offence of forgery under the Indian Penal Code?

- A. Section 304-A of I.P.C. B. Section 468-A of I.P.C.
C. Section 479-A of I.P.C. D. Section 463 of I.P.C.

5. The Indian Penal code uses the word Public Servant. Which section defines it?

- A. Section 22 B. Section 21

C. Section 20

D. Section 23

6. Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, deals with _____ ?

A. Transfer by one co-owner B. Transfer by 2 co-owners

C. Transfer by all co-owners D. Transfer by mutual consent

7. Ostensible owner is a term used in the Transfer of Property Act. Which section defines it in the TOPA?

A. 41

B. 38

C. 40

D. 39

8. Part performance in the Transfer of Property Act has been provided in _____ ?

A. Section 53 a

B. Section 52

C. Section 53

D. Section 53 b

9. The Gift of future property by Ramesh to his own son is _____ in the eyes of law

A. Valid

B. Void

C. Voidable

D. Illegal

10. Under which section of Cr.P.C. a person who is avoiding execution of a warrant may be proclaimed absconder?

A. Section 81

B. Section 83

C. Section 82

D. Section 84

Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	D	B	A	A	A	B	C

Explanations:

1.

Section 6 of CPC states that - Save in so far as is otherwise expressly provided, nothing herein contained shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Hence, option B is correct.

2.

Section 115 (c) of the Code applies when the court 'acts' illegally or with material irregularity in exercise of its jurisdiction. It cannot apply to cases where the court merely comes to a wrong decision on a question of fact or of law.

Hence, option C is correct.

3.

Section 391 of Indian Penal Code defines Dacoity as follows:

When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such

commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding is said to commit “dacoity”.

Hence, option D is correct.

4.

According to Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code, "whoever makes any false document or electronic record or part of a document or electronic record with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery.

Hence, option D is correct.

5.

Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code defines the word Public Servant.

Hence, option B is correct.

6.

Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, deals with transfers by one co-owner. It also deals with the rights of a transferee in this type of a transaction.

Hence, option A is correct.



7.

Transfer by ostensible owner is defined under Section 41 of the TOPA. --- Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immovable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorised to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

Hence, option A is correct.

8.

Section 53A of the Indian Contract Act defines Part performance. --- Where any person contracts to transfer for consideration any immovable property by writing signed by him or on his behalf from which the terms necessary to constitute the transfer can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, and the transferee has, in part performance of the contract, taken possession of the property or any part thereof, or the transferee, being already in possession, continues in possession in part performance of the contract and has done some act in furtherance of the contract, and the transferee has performed or is willing to perform his part of the contract, then, notwithstanding that where there is an instrument of transfer, that the transfer has not been completed in the manner prescribed therefor by the law for the time being in force, the transferor or any person claiming under him shall be debarred from enforcing against the transferee and persons claiming under him any right in respect of the property of which the transferee has taken or continued in possession, other than a right expressly provided by the terms of the contract: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a transferee for consideration who has no notice of the contract or of the part performance thereof. --- .

Hence, option A is correct.

9.

Where a person wants to make a gift of the property which is to come in his hands in future, he cannot transfer it because a gift is voluntary transfer without a consideration. Thus a gift of future property is void.

Hence, option B is correct.

10.

If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

Hence, option C is correct.

The Question Bank

RJS 2019

TEST SERIES PLAN

BY NLU & NUJS TOPPERS

5 full length	₹ 399/-
12 full length	₹ 1199/-

by

TestZone

INDIA'S LEAST PRICED TEST SERIES

- ✓ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ✓ Excellent Content
- ✓ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW