



HIGH COURT OF KERALA

KERALA JUDICIAL SERVICE MAIN (WRITTEN) EXAMINATION - 2019

Paper – I : General English

Duration : 3 hours

Total marks : 100

I Write an essay of about 300 words on any two of the following:- (15x2=30)

- Abrogation of Article 370 and the Kashmir conundrum.
- Kerala as a tourist destination.
- “Cunning dodgers, porous law and the collusive bureaucracy have rendered the honest citizen spineless and tongue less” Do you agree?
- Politics of Communication : the muzzled media, the muffled truth and the warped news.
- The forlorn plight of God’s own Country.
- Monsoon Fury: Benign Nature’s vengeful ‘Me-Too’ Cry

II Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences :- (1x6= 6)

- Take cognizance of
- Play fast and loose
- Hold fast to
- Tongue in cheek
- Bring to book
- Locus standi

III Identify the misspelt word in each set and correct it :- (1x6=6)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a) Depridation | bodacious | remedial | irredeemable |
| b) Succor | rescession | corral | simile |
| c) Serendipitous | Punctilious | cerenade | cuisine |
| d) Nebullous | zealot | scurrility | lesion |
| e) Necropsy | Scavenge | Scenario | dissimilate |
| f) Timult | rapacious | rabid | reticent |





IV Distinguish between words in the following pairs with illustrative sentences:-

(2x6=12)

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| a) Collision | - | Collusion |
| b) Emigrate | - | immigrate |
| c) Rescue | - | Recuse |
| d) Perpetuate | - | Perpetrate |
| e) Incident | - | Incidence |
| f) Meritorious | - | meretricious |

V Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :-

(1x5=5)

- a) You must take up the matter the authorities
- b) Everybody hankers success
- c) He is blind one eye
- d) I congratulated him his success
- e) He has been suffering from fever the last three days

VI Substitute one word for the following:-

(1x6=6)

- a) An elderly unmarried woman
- b) A person who does not drink alcohol
- c) Allowance due to a wife from her husband on legal separation
- d) A remedy for all diseases
- e) A person who hates mankind
- f) A place where birds are kept

VII Supply a verb in agreement with the subject:-

1x5=5)

- a) The cost of all these articles risen
- b) I the Taj last month
- c) The cow as well as the horse on grass
- d) His friends, as well as he punished
- e) Neither he nor I responsible for this.





It is a cruel fact that it doesn't rain evenly across the planet. With the havoc that rapidly-intensifying climate change is bringing, one man's drought could well coincide with another man's deluge. These climatically turbulent times beg the question of whether it would be too far-fetched to use the 'water train' model widely and set up infrastructure to transport water from areas with surplus to parched lands. Historically, this notion has been toyed with and abandoned, mainly owing to the expense involved. Yet, it isn't as much a technical problem as one of money, and perhaps politics.

A novel idea, is to use water to transport water. The advantages of transporting water over water include the fact that one Horsepower of energy can move 150 kg on road, 500 kg on rail and 4,000 kg on water. Similarly, one litre of fuel can move 24 tonnes per km on road, 85 tonnes on rail and 105 tonnes on inland water transport. The disadvantages are that the loading and unloading facilities are expensive to construct and, in India, most rivers don't have the depth and breadth to accommodate large barges all through the year. It will also require the dredging of rivers, which is exorbitant and might destroy natural ecosystems. Finally, though India recently forged ahead with its inland waterways development plans by investing in the National Waterways in the Northeast, the bigger problem is that there are too few large industries located near river belt. The impetus for investment simply doesn't exist. Nevertheless, exciting and path-breaking innovations in technology and enterprise still hold out much potential to solve our world's resource problem. Desilting of lakes and rivers (concomitant with effective garbage/plastic disposal), extensive state-mandated rainwater harvesting, desalination, and finally recycling of water - all these can make a considerable difference.

According to Magsayasay awardee P.Sainath, there have been five principal migrations of water in India: from agriculture to industry; rural to urban; food to cash crops; poor to rich; and livelihood to lifestyle. These are all independent of seasonal droughts and have to do with our poor water management strategies. But, in a country of contrasts where animals frantically try to save themselves from floodwaters in Kaziranga National Park, while at the same time, innocent children carry back-breaking quantities of water in the blistering Chennai sun - perhaps it is time to consider out-of-the-box technological innovations.





(15)

വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ കോടതി അനുവദിച്ച വിവാഹമോചനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താനും വിവാഹരജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു ഹൈക്കോടതി. വിവാഹമോചനവും അതേ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതു രേഖയിൽ വിവാഹം നിലവിലുണ്ടെന്നുവരും. ഇതു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കക്ഷികളുടെ പൗരാവകാശങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കുമെന്നു കോടതി വ്യക്തമാക്കി.

കേരളരജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഓഫ് മാറേജസ് (കോമൺ) ചട്ടപ്രകാരം വിവാഹം രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്തതെങ്കിലും വിദേശ കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും വിവാഹ മോചനം നേടിയതായി കാണിച്ചു പിറവം സ്വദേശി ജിതിൻ സമർപ്പിച്ച ഹർജിയിലാണു ജസ്റ്റിസ് എ. മുഹമ്മദ് മുഷ്താഖിന്റെ ഉത്തരവ്. വിവാഹ മോചനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താനോ വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റദ്ദാക്കാനോ വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് അധികാരമുണ്ടോ എന്ന നിയമപ്രശ്നമാണ് കോടതി പരിഗണിച്ചത്.

ഇത്തരം സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനറൽ ക്ലോസ് ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ള അധികാരം അധികൃതർക്കുണ്ടെന്നു കോടതി ചൂണ്ടികാട്ടി. ഇതനുസരിച്ച് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നടത്താനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിൽ തന്നെ അതു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യാനോ മാറ്റാനോ റദ്ദാക്കാനോ ഉള്ള അധികാരവും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് കോടതി വ്യക്തമാക്കി.

ഹർജിക്കാരന്റെ മുൻ ഭാര്യയ്ക്കു നോട്ടീസു നൽകി വിവാഹ മോചനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താൻ നടപടിയെടുക്കണമെന്ന് പിറവം മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രാറോടു കോടതി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു. വിവാഹ മോചനത്തിന്റെ സാധുത സംബന്ധിച്ചു തർക്കമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അധികാരപ്പെട്ട കോടതിയുടെ ഉത്തരവില്ലാതെ അതു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തരുതെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു.





KERALA JUDICIAL SERVICE (MAIN) EXAMINATION - 2019

Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hours

PAPER - II

PART - I

Answer all the questions (Answers to the questions in this Part should be marked only in the OMR Answer sheet. Answers marked/written elsewhere will not be valued)

(15x1 = 15 marks)

- 1) A is said to be "agnate" to B under the Hindu Succession Act in which among the following case?
 - a) A is the son of the paternal uncle of B
 - b) A is B's paternal sister's son
 - c) A is the daughter of maternal aunt of B
 - d) A is B's maternal uncle's son
- 2) Which one among the following is not the duty of DLSA?
 - a) Perform functions authorized by state authority
 - b) coordinate activities of Taluk Legal Service authorities
 - c) Organize Lok Adalath
 - d) Conduct Arbitration
- 3) One person who is dispossessed of a property files a suit under section 6 of Specific Relief Act within 6 months from the date of dispossession. It is dismissed on merits. What is the most appropriate remedy available to him?
 - a) To file an appeal against the decree
 - b) To file a suit for mandatory injunction
 - c) To file a suit for recovery of possession
 - d) No further remedy is available
- 4) Vested interest is
 - a) heritable and inalienable
 - b) Non heritable and inalienable
 - c) heritable and alienable
 - d) Non heritable and alienable



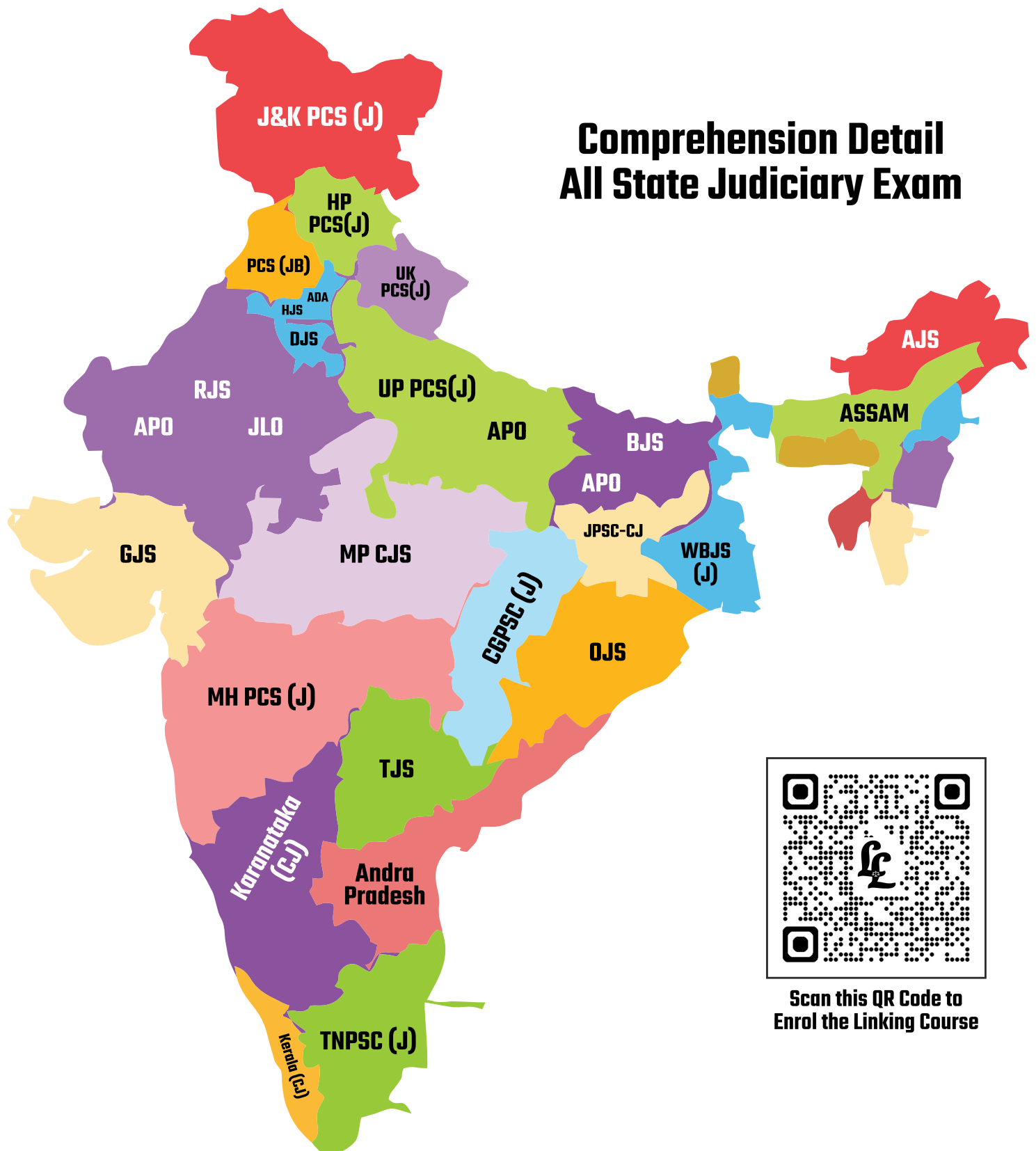


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- 5) The provision which enables the State Government to constitute a special Court for trying certain types of suits under Specific Relief Act is?
 - a) S.20C
 - b) S.20B
 - c) S.22A
 - d) S.21A

- 6) Which one among the following is not a compulsorily registerable document under the Registration Act 1908?
 - a) Contract of sale of right of way for Rs.200
 - b) Lease deed of an immovable property for 3 years
 - c) A power of attorney in favour of an agent for the sale of immovable property valued more than Rs.1000
 - d) Sale of standing timber in a property

- 7) In the course of trial of election petition in a Panchayath election, the Court concludes that, 2 candidates who had secured highest votes have equal votes, and that, returning officer had not taken any decision on votes. How the issue will be resolved by Court?
 - a) by ordering recounting of votes
 - b) by declaring the election as void
 - c) by declaring re-election
 - d) by deciding the returned candidate from among the two, by drawing of lots

- 8) In *Narayan v. District Judge (1991(1) KLT 646)* Kerala High Court had held that the term "Rent Controller" was an obvious mistake. What is the reason?
 - a) Rent Controller and Accommodation Controller are two separate authorities
 - b) Kerala Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act and Rules do not employ the term Rent Controller
 - c) Act has used the term Rent Controller, though Rules do not use that term
 - d) Act does not use the term Rent Controller, though Rule 7(4) has used the above term

- 9) S.5 of Limitation Act is applicable to which among the following?
 - a) Institution of suit
 - b) Institution of appeal
 - c) institution of execution petition
 - d) institution of election petition

- 10) Plaint was insufficiently stamped. Plaintiff failed to pay the deficit court fee. Consequently, plaint was rejected. Court fee paid will be?
 - a) refunded in full
 - b) refunded by half
 - c) forfeited
 - d) refunded after deduction of costs





- 11) In a suit for declaration of plaintiff's exclusive right to use a book valued at Rs.900/-, the court fee is liable to be paid on
- Rs.1000
 - Rs.900
 - market value of book
 - thrice the value computed in the plaint
- 12) A defendant is added after issues are framed. He pleads that suit has not been properly valued. When shall the question of valuation be decided?
- before evidence is recorded
 - after evidence is recorded
 - at the time of passing of final judgment
 - at the time of final hearing
- 13) Which among the following is not a void agreement under the Indian Contract Act?
- An agreement to give Rs.10,000/- without consideration
 - An agreement by which one party undertakes not to do any business
 - An agreement by an employee not to conduct any rival business near the shop of the employer
 - An agreement by which wife undertakes not to claim any maintenance from husband under S.125 CrPC
- 14) Which one among the following is not the duty of a seller?
- to disclose patent defects
 - to answer all questions regarding title
 - to produce for examination of buyer all relevant title deeds
 - to give possession to person whom buyer directs such possession, as its nature admits.
- 15) Which one among the following does not constitute a promissory note?
- I promise to pay B or order Rs.2000/-
 - For value of Rs.2000 received from B, I will pay Rs.2000 on demand
 - I promise to pay on demand to B or his order Rs.2000/-
 - I promise to pay Rs.2000/- to B and all other sums due to him





PART - II

Answer any 15 questions. Answer shall not exceed 120 words (1 page). If more than 15 questions are answered the first 15 answers alone will be evaluated. Answers to the questions in this Part should be written in the Common Answer Book.
(15x3=45marks)

- 16) Distinguish between Lok Adalath and Permanent Lok Adalath.
- 17) A Hindu converts to another religion in 2000. He dies in the year 2006. His major son who has been professing Hindu faith since childhood claims inheritance in 2007 under the Hindu Succession Act. Is he entitled to claim succession under the Act?
- 18) A enters into a contract for sale of immovable property of B, with a pond situated therein. As per the terms, the pond will be filled by him within 3 months and conveyed within 6 months. On finding that, it was not filled up in 3 months, A fills up through an agency. B thereafter conveys the property to A within 6 months. Can A file suit for recovery of cost and expenses incurred for filling up pond. Explain with reasons.
- 19) A, a young girl files a suit against B, contending that she was in love with B and that he had promised to marry her. She produces few letters written by B to her and various photographs to support it. It is alleged that his marriage with another woman is proposed to be held next Sunday. Marriage invitation card is produced. A seeks permanent prohibitory injunction restraining the defendant from marrying any other girl than plaintiff. An interim injunction application is filed in the above terms. Can interim injunction be granted? Answer with reasons.
- 20) A who is a Manager in an establishment contends that, he is permanently employed since 2010 and he has service upto 2030. However, raising false allegations of misconduct, he is about to be terminated. A domestic enquiry was conducted and report filed. He has been issued with a notice to show cause within 3 days as to why he shall not be terminated. He files a suit for permanent prohibitory injunction to restrain the management from terminating him. He seeks an interim injunction against termination of service and from preventing him from discharging his duties. Appointment order and show cause notice are produced along with several other documents. Is he entitled for interim injunction?





- 21) On the strength of a valid agreement for sale, transferee has taken possession of the property. Alleging that, he is ready and willing to perform his part of the contract and that, he is tried to be forcefully evicted, he files a suit for prohibitory injunction restraining the transferor from dispossessing him, otherwise than by due process of law. Defendant appears and contends that the plaintiff is only entitled to seek relief under section 53A of Transfer of Property Act and he is entitled to use the right, if any, under section 53A, as a shield only. Is that contention sustainable? Explain.
- 22) A, B and C mortgage their individual properties valued at Rs.50,000/-, Rs.1 lakh and Rs.2 lakhs respectively and receives a sum of Rs.2 lakhs. A takes Rs.1 lakh out of it and B and C at Rs.50,000/- each. When the mortgage money becomes due, on what basis the rate of contribution should be fixed. Explain.
- 23) Explain a statutory tenant and a tenancy by holding over. What are the characteristics of both?
- 24) In a monthly lease under the Transfer of Property Act, the lessor issues a one month notice determining lease and directs the lessee to quit on expiry of lease period. After 6 months, he issues another one month notice determining lease. Is he entitled to seek eviction with effect from the date of 1st notice? Explain with reasons.
- 25) What are the documents executed in favour of Government, that are exempted from Registration under the Registration Act?
- 26) A suit is filed against A and the Municipality alleging that A is constructing a building in violation of the approved plan and license granted by the Municipality, that it is encroaching into the property of plaintiff and that a portion of the super structure projects into his property. It is further alleged that Municipality is not taking any action inspite of written complaint. Mandatory injunction is sought directing the Municipality to take appropriate action and for directing first defendant to demolish illegal structures. Injunction is sought against granting of completion certificate. Municipality, inter alia, contends that, in the light of specific bar under the Municipalities Act, suit is not maintainable. Is the suit not maintainable?
- 27) What are the grounds on which an election under the Panchayath Raj Act can be declared as void by Court? Can the Court declare any other person than the petitioner as elected? If so, under what circumstances?





- 28) In case of failure of tenant to pay rent to the Landlord, before the institution of a Rent Control Proceeding and during the pendency of proceedings, what are the remedies available to a landlord? What is the procedure to be followed by the Court?
- 29) A document styled as a Registered sale deed was executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant, on receipt of an amount. On the same day a contemporaneous agreement was executed by both, by which plaintiff undertook to repay the amount and to secure reconveyance of property. Plaintiff claimed that the transaction was a mortgage by conditional sale, which was refuted by defendant. Examine whether the contention of plaintiff is sustainable?
- 30) In a suit for declaration of plaintiff's title over a property and for recovery of possession, defendant raised a plea of limitation. It was contended by defendant that limitation period for declaration of title under S.34 of Specific Relief Act was 3 years and suit was instituted after 3 years and hence barred, though limitation for institution of suit for possession on basis of title was 12 years. Is it sustainable?
- 31) "Once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or to make an application stops it". Explain with reference to various provisions of Limitation Act, 1963.
- 32) Explain the mode of valuation of court fee under Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act 1959 payable on separate and distinct reliefs, ancillary reliefs to main reliefs and alternative reliefs on same or distinct causes of action.
- 33) Explain the impact of partition of dominant heritage, on the easement attached to it? Explain with examples.
- 34) Explain the features of contingent contracts under the Indian Contract Act?
- 35) Briefly explain the Rule against perpetuity under the Transfer of Property Act?





PART - III

Answer any 5 questions. Answers shall not exceed 250 words (2 pages). If more than 5 questions are answered the first 5 answers alone will be evaluated. Answers to the questions in this Part should be written in the Common Answer Book.
(5x8 = 40 marks)

- 36) What are the characteristics which distinguish a lease from a license? Explain with decisions?
- 37) What is the procedure to be adopted under the Kerala Stamp Act when an insufficiently stamped instrument is produced before any authority to receive evidence, or a court when it is sought to be tendered in evidence? Will it make any difference, if it is produced only for any collateral purpose and not tendered in evidence? What will be the position, if it is produced before an (a) arbitrator (b) criminal court? Who is to pay the penalty, if the stamp duty is payable by the other party to document, than the one producing it?
- 38) Is the Appellate authority under S.18 of Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1965, a persona designata? Have they power to condone delay under S.5 of Limitation Act? Examine in the light of decisions of Supreme Court in *Mukri Gopalan v. C.P.Aboobacker* (1995(2) KLJ 136) and *M.P.Steel Corporation v. Commissioner of Central Excise* (2015(3) KLJ 147)
- 39) Explain the grounds on which a Muslim woman is entitled to a decree of dissolution of marriage under Act 8 of 1939.
- 40) What are the ingredients to be pleaded and established in a claim for easement by necessity and easement by prescription. Can both easements be claimed in relation to same right? Explain.
- 41) What are the Special Rules of Evidence under Chapter XIII of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881?
- 42) Distinguish between indemnity and guarantee under the Indian Contract Act?
- 43) Explain the rights and liabilities of mortgagee.



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HIGH COURT OF KERALA

KERALA JUDICIAL SERVICE MAIN (WRITTEN) EXAMINATION, 2019

PAPER – III

Duration: 3 hours

Total marks:100

PART I

Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. (Answers to the questions in this part should be marked only in the OMR answer sheet. Answers marked/written elsewhere will not be valued.)

15x1=15 marks

1. What is the period within which a complaint for an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 shall be filed?
 - (A) Within 15 days of the date on which the cause of action arises.
 - (B) Within 30 days of the date on which the cause of action arises.
 - (C) Within one month of the date on which the cause of action arises.
 - (D) Within three months of the date on which the cause of action arises.
2. When an offence under the Indian Penal Code is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, what is the maximum term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine which may be awarded by the Court?
 - (A) one-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence.
 - (B) one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence.
 - (C) three months.
 - (D) one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence.





3. What offence is committed, when a man assaults or uses criminal force to a woman with the intention of disrobing her?
- (A) Section 354B of the Indian Penal Code.
(B) Section 354C of the Indian Penal Code.
(C) Section 354D of the Indian Penal Code.
(D) Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code.
4. Which among the following facts is relevant under Section 9 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Fact which constitutes a motive for committing an offence.
(B) Fact which is so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction.
(C) Fact which is the immediate effect of a fact in issue.
(D) Fact which establishes the identity of a person whose identity is relevant.
5. A protection order is an order passed in terms of which provision in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- (A) Section 18 of the Act. (B) Section 19 of the Act.
(C) Section 20 of the Act. (D) Section 21 of the Act.
6. What is the punishment provided for an offence under Section 20(b)(ii)(A) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985?
- (A) Simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or both.
(B) Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten





years and fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

(C) Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or both.

(D) Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or both.

7. Breach of what order constitutes an offence under Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

(A) Residence order. (B) Compensation order.

(C) Protection order. (D) Custody order.

8. 'A' intentionally gives a blow to 'B' with his hand causing only bodily pain to B. No visible injury was caused on the body of 'B'. What offence is committed by 'A'?

(A) Under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

(B) Under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.

(C) Under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

(D) Under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

9. The fact in issue in a case is whether A committed a crime at Kochi. During the trial, A proves that at the time when the crime was committed, he was at New Delhi. It is a relevant fact under which provision?

(A) Under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act.

(B) Under Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act.

(C) Under Section 16 of the Indian Evidence Act.

(D) Under Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act.





10. When a person is found in an intoxicated manner at a public place, what offence is committed by him?
- (A) Under Section 118 (e) of the Kerala Police Act, 2011.
 - (B) Under Section 118 (b) of the Kerala Police Act, 2011.
 - (C) Under Section 118 (c) of the Kerala Police Act, 2011.
 - (D) Under Section 118 (a) of the Kerala Police Act, 2011.
11. When an offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which may be imposed by the Court in default of payment of fine shall be -
- (A) Simple imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.
 - (B) Simple imprisonment only.
 - (C) Rigorous imprisonment only.
 - (D) No imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall be awarded.
12. Which among the following is a wrong statement?
- (A) Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.
 - (B) Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act.
 - (C) Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.
 - (D) Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under the age of twelve.
13. What right of a woman in domestic relationship is protected under Section 17(1) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?





- (A) Right to seek maintenance from the husband.
 - (B) Right to reside in the shared household.
 - (C) Right to have custody of the child.
 - (D) Right to seek compensation for acts of domestic violence.
14. To what matter privilege from disclosure in evidence is given under Section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) Communication made to a public officer in official confidence.
 - (B) Communication made by a client to his lawyer.
 - (C) Source of information of a Magistrate or police officer as to commission of any offence.
 - (D) Communication made to spouse during the subsistence of marriage.
15. Identify the odd one among the following in relation to Section 6 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- (A) Imprisonment.
 - (B) Character of the offender.
 - (C) Offence under Section 302 IPC
 - (D) Twenty-one years of age.

PART II

Answer any fifteen questions. Answers shall not exceed 120 words (1 page). If more than fifteen questions are answered, the first fifteen answers alone will be evaluated. Answers to the questions in this part should be written in the common answer book.

15x3=45 marks

16. What are the ingredients of the offence of theft?
17. What are the pre-requisites for granting an ex-parte order under Section 23(2) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?





18. Who is a child in conflict with law?
19. Write a brief note on the presumptions provided under Sections 139 and 146 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
20. What acts are made punishable under Section 27(1) (e) of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961?
21. Write a brief note on Section 119 (1) of the Kerala Police Act.
22. What is the distinction between 'wrongful restraint' and 'wrongful confinement'?
23. What are the ingredients of the offence of cheating under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code?
24. What are the ingredients of the offence of 'criminal trespass' ?
25. Write a brief note on the offence punishable under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code.
26. What are public documents?
27. What is the circumstance under which opinion as to handwriting becomes relevant under Section 47 of the Indian Evidence Act? When can a person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another?
28. What are the circumstances under which previous bad character of an accused person becomes relevant?
29. A, accused of committing an offence, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. What is the provision which states the burden of proof in this regard? Explain it.





30. When a person is found in possession of stolen articles, what is the presumption that may be made by the Court and under what circumstances such presumption may be raised?
31. Who are the persons competent to testify?
32. What are the ways by which the credit of a witness can be impeached?
33. What is grievous hurt?
34. What are the ingredients of an offence punishable under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code?
35. What is an unlawful assembly?

PART III

(Answer any five questions. Answers shall not exceed 250 words (2 pages). If more than five questions are answered the first five answers alone will be evaluated. Answers to the questions in this part should be written in the common answer book.

(5x8=40 marks)

36. What is secondary evidence? When can secondary evidence be given?
37. State and explain the statutory provisions regarding awarding of interim compensation to the complainant by the trial court in cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?
38. What are the orders which a court may pass under Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act? Explain the procedure?
39. Write an essay on "residence orders" under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.?





40. Explain the expressions “may presume”, “shall presume” and “conclusive proof” in Section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act ?
41. Explain the offence of defamation and state the exceptions provided to it under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code?
42. Explain the right of private defence of the body?
43. Explain the scope of the power of a Judge to put questions to a witness?





KERALA JUDICIAL SERVICE MAIN (WRITTEN) EXAMINATION, 2019

PAPER – IV

Duration: 3 hours

Total marks:100

PART I

Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. (Answers to the questions in this part should be marked only in the OMR answer sheet. Answers marked/written elsewhere will not be valued.)

15x1=15 marks

1. Identify the wrong statement.

- (A) Subject to the provisions of CPC, civil courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred.
- (B) Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.
- (C) A suit for partition of an immovable property shall be instituted in the court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate or the defendant actually and voluntarily resides.
- (D) Where a suit is for compensation for wrong done to a person, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one court and the defendant resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another court, the suit may be instituted at the option of the plaintiff in either of the said courts.

2. Mark the offence which is non-bailable.

- (A) Forgery for the purpose of cheating, punishable under Sec.468 of IPC
- (B) Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, punishable under Sec.469 of IPC.
- (C) Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged, punishable under Sec.471 of IPC.
- (D) Falsification of accounts, punishable under Sec.477 A of IPC.





3. Which of the following may be written, typewritten or printed on both sides of the paper except the last sheet?

- (A) Plaint
- (B) Written-statement
- (C) Memorandum of appeal
- (D) Affidavit

4. How the period of 15 days mentioned in Sec.167 (2) of Cr.P.C should be computed under the provisions of the Criminal Rules of Practice, Kerala?

- (A) The day on which the remand order is made and the day on which the accused is ordered to be produced before the court shall be excluded.
- (B) The day on which the remand order is made and the day on which the accused is ordered to be produced before the court shall be included.
- (C) The day on which the remand order is made shall be excluded and the day on which the accused is ordered to be produced before the court shall be included.
- (D) The day on which the remand order is made shall be included and the day on which the accused is ordered to be produced before the court shall be excluded.

5. Who in consultation with whom shall fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of a munsiff's court?

- (A) The district collector in consultation with the district judge
- (B) The district judge in consultation with the district collector
- (C) The high court in consultation with the government
- (D) The government in consultation with the high court





6. Choose the correct statement.

- (A) A police officer may record a confession under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C if he is conferred with the powers of a magistrate under any law for the time being in force.
- (B) The magistrate who records a confession under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C need not necessarily have jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.
- (C) If a person who appears before a magistrate to make a confession under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C tells the magistrate that he is not willing to make any confession, the magistrate shall authorise the detention of such person in police custody.
- (D) The magistrate who records a confession under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C shall administer oath to the person who makes the confession.

7. Which of the following can never be attached?

- (A) A promissory note
- (B) A property in the custody of a superior court
- (C) A book of account
- (D) A decree for sale in enforcement of a charge

8. When can a person who is not a qualified legal practitioner be permitted to act as a private pleader in a criminal proceedings?

- (A) To prevent a possible miscarriage of justice
- (B) In the interest of justice
- (C) He has the skill and vast experience
- (D) The accused has no confidence in anybody else

9. A magistrate erroneously in good faith does the following things without being empowered by law to do it. Which proceedings of his shall be void?

- (A) Attaches and sells a property under Sec.83 of Cr.P.C.
- (B) Issues a search warrant under Sec.94 of Cr.P.C.





- (C) Takes cognizance of an offence upon a police report under Sec.190 of Cr.P.C.
- (D) Tenders a pardon under Sec.306 of Cr.P.C.
10. In which of the following situations a court can strike out the defence of a defendant?
- (A) He violated an order of temporary injunction passed against him.
- (B) He sold his property which was under attachment.
- (C) He failed to comply with an order directing him to answer an interrogatory.
- (D) He prevented the receiver from taking possession of a property.
11. Which among the following acts of a magistrate is correct?
- (A) He under Sec.202 of Cr.P.C directed an investigation to be made by a police officer in a complaint filed against another police officer.
- (B) He acting under Sec.202 of Cr.P.C forwarded a complaint against a police officer for inquiry to another magistrate of equal in rank.
- (C) He examined the complainant upon oath and forwarded the complaint against a police officer to another police officer under Sec.156 (3) of Cr.P.C for investigation.
- (D) He under Sec.156(3) of Cr.P.C forwarded a complaint against a police officer to another police officer for investigation without examining the complainant upon oath despite the presence of the complainant in court.
12. To which court the court which passed the decree may send the decree for execution under Sec.39 of CPC?
- (A) To the court which had jurisdiction to try the suit when it was instituted.





- (B) To the court which would have jurisdiction to try the suit at the time of making the application for transfer of the decree.
- (C) To the court which had jurisdiction to try the suit when the decree was passed.
- (D) To the court which would have jurisdiction to try the suit at the time of passing the order for transfer of the decree.

13. The magistrate shall record the substance of the evidence in a summary trial. The magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence in a summons trial?

- (A) The first statement alone is correct.
- (B) The second statement alone is correct.
- (C) Both the statements are incorrect.
- (D) Both the statements are correct.

14. A court considering an application filed under rule 89 of order 21 of CPC need not consider whether-

- (A) the applicant had deposited a sum equal to five percent of the purchase money.
- (B) the amount specified in the proclamation of sale, less any amount received by the decree-holder since the date of proclamation, was deposited.
- (C) there was a material irregularity or fraud in conducting the sale.
- (D) the deposit was made within 60 days from the date of sale.

15. Select the one which is not a ground under Sec.125 (5) of Cr.P.C to cancel an order for maintenance made in favour of a wife?

- (A) She has sufficient means to maintain herself.





- (B) She is living in adultery.
- (C) She refused to live with her husband without sufficient reason.
- (D) She and her husband live separately by mutual consent.

PART II

Answer any eleven questions. Answers shall not exceed 160 words (1 ½ pages). If more than eleven questions are answered, the first eleven answers alone will be evaluated. Answers to the questions in this part should be written in the common answer book.

11x5=55 marks

- 16. A minor plaintiff attains the age of majority. What should he and the court do?
- 17. Discuss the provisions in order VI of CPC regarding striking out pleadings, amendment of pleadings and failure to amend pleadings after getting an order?
- 18. Who is an indigent person? When shall an application for permission to sue as an indigent person be rejected? When is a permission granted liable to be withdrawn?
- 19. (a) Who can apply for rateable distribution of assets and when can he apply for it? (1 mark)
(b) What are the rights and restrictions of a mortgagee applying for rateable distribution? (2 marks)
(c) An immovable property was sold in execution of a decree for the discharge of an encumbrance thereon. How the proceeds of the sale shall be applied? (2 marks)





20. (a) Write a brief note on framing of issues. (3 marks)
(b) When can a suit be disposed of on a preliminary issue? (2 marks)
21. (a) State why more than one final decree can be passed in a suit for partition? (1 mark)
(b) How do you distinguish a decree from an order? (2 marks)
(c) The suit was for possession of immovable property with mesne profits. What are the options for the court while granting the relief seeking mesne profits? (2 marks)
22. (a) A defendant who suffered a decree restraining him from obstructing a right of way obstructed it. In what manner the decree may be executed? (3 marks)
(b) When can a court which is called upon to execute a decree stay execution of such decree? (2 marks)
23. A document in the custody of a court and a document in the custody of a district registrar are to be called for to let in evidence in a suit. Briefly discuss the relevant provisions?
24. (a) What shall a magistrate do before recording, while recording and after recording a confession under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C? (3 marks)
(b) State how a statement of a victim in a sexual offence case shall be recorded under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C and also state when can it be considered a statement in lieu of an examination under Sec.137 of the Indian Evidence Act? (2 marks)
25. (a) What to do if one of the accused persons persistently disturbs the proceedings in court? (1 mark)
(b) Discuss the provisions which declare that an accused shall be a competent witness for the defence? (2 marks)





- (c) When and how the provisions of Sec.319 of Cr.P.C can be invoked? (2 marks)
26. What particulars a charge shall contain and what should a magistrate do when he alters the charge?
- 27.(a) Who may apply for withdrawal from prosecution of a criminal case, what role the court has in the matter and what is the effect of a withdrawal from prosecution? (2½ marks)
- (b) When can a court issue a warrant for the production of a prisoner who is a convict or in custody in another case? When can the officer-in-charge of the prison abstain from producing the prisoner? (2 ½ marks)
- 28.(a) Discuss the powers, duties and functions of magistrates in the matter of grant of bail in non-bailable offences? (4 marks)
- (b) The accused was released on bail. Later, the sureties applied to the magistrate to discharge the bond. What should the magistrate do? (1 mark)
29. State briefly how a warrant trial is different from a summons trial?
- 30.(a) What are the special provisions relating to medical witnesses contemplated in the Criminal Rules of Practice, Kerala? (2 marks)
- (b) What to do to issue summons to an official witness whose correct address is not known? (1 mark)
- (c) How a request for remand to police custody shall be made and how a magistrate should act when such a request is made? (2 marks)





PART III

Answer both the questions. Answers to the questions in this part should be written in the common answer book.

(15x2=30 marks)

31. Decide the claim petition. Some of the provisions of law are deliberately omitted. Those provisions should be shown in the answer. The preface and appendix shall be avoided.

EA 200/2019 in EP 302/2018 in OS 102/2018

Petitioner	–	Rajendran
First respondent	–	Suresh
Second respondent	–	Krishnan

The case of the petitioner

The petitioner is not a party to the suit and the decree. The first respondent obtained an ex parte decree for money against the second respondent on 16.1.2018. The first respondent alleged in the suit that from him the second respondent borrowed Rs 5,00,000/- and failed to repay it. But there was no such transaction between them. The first respondent had no financial capacity to lend Rs 5,00,000/-. The property shown in the schedule to the application is owned by the second respondent. The said property was attached before judgment to defeat the petitioner. He had entered into an agreement with the second respondent to purchase the said property. The agreement was executed on 25.7.2017. Out of the agreed price of Rs 9,00,000/-, Rs 3,00,000/- was paid by the petitioner to the second respondent on the





date of execution of the agreement. It was after the execution of the said agreement the property was attached before judgment. The petitioner has filed a suit before this court for specific performance of the agreement. The suit, OS 42/2018, is pending in this court. The first respondent filed the suit, got the property attached before judgment and obtained a decree in collusion with the second respondent in order to defeat the decree which might be passed in OS 42/2018. The attachment is liable to be vacated.

The second respondent did not contest.

The contentions of the first respondent

The application of the petitioner is not maintainable in law. The property was attached under order 38 rule 5 CPC. The procedure for adjudication of claims is provided in rule 8 of order 38 of CPC. The present application filed in the execution side is not maintainable in law. The application of the petitioner is one without any bona fides and is highly belated. The petitioner has no right or interest in the property attached. The second respondent had borrowed Rs 5,00,000/- from the first respondent and executed a promissory note. The suit was filed since the former failed to repay the debt. The property was attached when he was about to dispose it of. The agreement for sale relied on by the petitioner is the result of the collusion between him and the second respondent to defeat the first respondent. The agreement was executed only after the execution of the promissory note. OS 42/2018





is a collusive suit between the petitioner and the second respondent. The attempt of the petitioner is only to defeat and delay the execution of the decree obtained by the first respondent. The application is liable to be dismissed.

Evidence

PW1-petitioner

Ext A1- certified copy of the agreement for sale dated 25.7.2017

Ext A2-certified copy of the plaint in OS 42/2018

No evidence adduced by the respondents.

Evidence of PW1- Proof-affidavit filed reiterating his contentions and denying the allegations in the counter-statement .

Cross-examination

I do not know whether I should have filed a claim petition under order 38 rule 8 of CPC. My advocate advised me to file the present application. I do not have any witness to prove the collusion between the respondents. Going by the dates, the promissory note was executed before Ext A1 agreement. The suit was filed and the property was attached after the execution of Ext A1. My suit was pending when OS 102/2018 was filed. My suit was decreed yesterday. I deny that the said suit was filed in collusion with the second respondent. I deny that the present application is not maintainable. I deny that my remedy is to file a petition under order 38 rule 8 of CPC.





Re-examination

The second respondent filed written-statement in OS 42/2018. I was cross-examined in the said suit. The second respondent was examined in the said suit as DW1 and he was cross-examined by my counsel.

32. Write a judgment of conviction (the provisions of law and a few expressions deliberately omitted shall be stated in the judgment. Cause title and appendix shall be avoided)

In the Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the First Class, Aluva

CC 20/2019

Complainant - State of Kerala

Accused - Ramachandran

Prosecution case

The incident was at 9 am on 4.8.2018 at Aluva on the Aluva-Perumbavoor road. The accused was the driver of a bus (KL7/ZA 2028). The bus while overtaking another bus through wrong side hit that bus at its back. The bus driven by the accused hit a scooter which was proceeding in the same direction. The bus of the accused ran over the scooter and its rider, Reghu, who died on the spot. The bus proceeded further and hit against a compound wall and stopped. Three passengers travelling in the bus of the accused sustained injuries. The bus was





driven..... The accused
committed offences punishable under Sec., Sec. and Sec.
..... IPC.

Evidence

PW1-(Rameshan)

I am a photographer by profession. Reghu who died in the accident was my cousin. Getting information about the accident, I rushed to the spot. Reghu was lying on the road in a pool of blood. He was dead. I asked my brother to remain there and I went to the police station. I gave a statement to the assistant sub-inspector of police. He recorded my statement. I signed it. This is the said statement. It bears my signature(the FIS is marked as Ext P1) . The incident was on 4.8.2018.

Cross-examination

I did not see the incident. I did not see the accused when I saw Reghu lying on the road.

PW2 (Surendran)

I am an advocate clerk. I saw the incident. It was on 4.8.2018. The time was 9'O clock in the morning. I was talking to my friend Rajan. We were standing by the side of the road. I saw two buses plying in the same direction. The bus on the front was at a normal speed. The bus behind was coming at a high speed. The ~~said bus~~ overtook the other bus through the left hand side. While so, the bus on





the back hit at the back of the bus on the front side. The bus which overtook the other bus hit the scooter driven by Reghu. He was thrown on the road and ran over by the bus driven by the accused. The bus went further and hit against a compound wall and stopped. Reghu was my friend. He died on the spot. I identified his dead body to the police. The accused is also known to me. I have travelled in his bus several times. He was driving the bus at the time of the incident. I saw him coming out of the bus when it stopped hitting against the compound wall. I have given a statement to the police.

Cross-examination

Normally I should be at the office of my advocate at 9.am. But on that day I had taken leave since I had to attend a marriage. It was the marriage of a cousin of mine. I have not produced the invitation card before the police. I deny that I did not see the incident. I deny that I have grudge against the accused. I have no reason for any such grudge. I know the accused only as a bus driver. Why should I have a grudge against him. I do not know whether the accused and his wife are on unfriendly terms. I am not the cousin of the wife of the accused. I do not even know her. The accused drove the bus at a very high speed. I cannot say at what speed he drove the bus. The bus came at a very high speed. I can assert it.

PW3 (Radhika)

I am a school teacher. I was a passenger in the bus which





caused the accident. It occurred at 9 a.m on 4.8.2018. The bus was driven at a very high speed. The driver was the accused. I know him. I used to go to the school in the said bus. I know the accused as the driver of it. He tried to overtake another bus through the wrong side. The bus in which I was travelling hit the other bus which was on the front. As a result of the impact, I was thrown out of my seat. I sustained an injury on my head and another one on my right hand. I had pain at the sites of the injuries. The bus hit against a compound wall and stopped. Before that, the bus hit a scooter and the rider died. The accused was completely responsible for the accident. The accident would not have occurred if the accused had driven the bus carefully. He lost control because of the high speed. I went to the hospital to dress my wounds. I was questioned by the police.

Cross-examination

I have no personal acquaintance with the accused. I know him since I used to travel in his bus. I can assert that the bus was driven at a high speed. I am unable to assess the exact speed. I did not see the bus hit the scooter. But I saw the rider of the scooter lie on the road in a pool of blood. I saw it when I came out of the bus. I did not ask the accused to drive slowly. I was not sleeping in the bus at the time of the accident. I deny that I give evidence against the accused only because a person died in the accident. I am not giving evidence against anybody. I only said what I saw. I remember everything said in court.





happened just a year ago.

PW4 (Dr Joseph)

On 5.8.2018 I was working as assistant surgeon at the Government General Hospital, Ernakulam. On that day at 10.30 a.m I conducted post-mortem examination on the dead body of one Reghu (the doctor spoke to each injury including fracture of skull). The cause of death was the injury on the head. This is the post-mortem examination certificate issued by me and it bears my signature (the report is marked as Ext P2). My statement was recorded by the police.

Cross-examination

The death was instantaneous.

PW5 (Dr Ramachandran)

On 4.8.2018 I was working as assistant surgeon at the taluk headquarters hospital, Aluva. On that day at 10.30 a.m I examined one Radhika who came to the hospital with the history of road traffic accident. She sustained two injuries. Both were contusions. One was on the forehead and the other was on the lower aspect of the right hand. My opinion as to the cause of injuries is this: it could be as alleged. This is the wound certificate issued by me and it bears my signature (marked as Ext P3).

Cross-examination

The injuries were minor.





PW5(Rajan)

I signed as a witness in the document now shown to me (scene mahazar shown- marked as Ext P4). It was prepared at 3 p.m on 4.8.2018 by the sub-inspector of Aluva town police station.

Cross-examination

I do not know the contents of Ext P4. I deny that I went to the police station on the next day and signed Ext P4.

PW6 (Mohamed)

I am working as the assistant motor vehicle inspector at the regional transport office. This document shown to me is the report prepared by me. It bears my signature and office seal (AMVI's report is marked as Ext P5). I thoroughly checked the vehicle KL7/ ZA 2028. No mechanical defect was noticed. The bus had damage on the right at its front. On the same day I inspected the bus KL7 XA 567 involved in the same accident. It had no mechanical defect. It had damage on the left at its rear side. This is the certificate prepared by me and it bears my signature (marked as Ext P6).

cross-examination

I deny that I prepared Exts P5 and P6 to suit the prosecution case.

PW7 (Shekharan)

I own the bus bearing registration no.KL7/ZA 2028. This document shown to me is the trip-sheet maintained in my bus (marked





as Ext P7). The accused was employed by me as the driver of my bus. At 9. am on 4.8.2018 my bus was on trip and its driver at that time was the accused.

Cross-examination

I have only one bus. I have employed two drivers. The other driver is Kesavan. He and the accused work 15 days in a month. I deny that I have labour disputes with the accused. I deny that Kesavan is more dear to me and that my attempt is to save Kesavan. I deny that the bus at the relevant time was driven by Kesavan.

Re-examination

The signature in the trip-sheet is that of the accused. I am familiar with his signature.

PW8 (Sasi)

At the relevant time I was working as the assistant sub-inspector of police at the Aluva town police station. At about 10.30 am on 4.8.2018 PW1 came to my police station and gave me a statement. I recorded it. This is the said statement (Ext P1 shown). On the basis of it, I registered the FIR. The document shown to me is the FIR registered by me (Ext P1(a) marked). It bears my signature.

Cross-examination

I handed over the FIR to the sub-inspector. It reached the magistrate at 10.30 a.m on the next day. I do not know why it was not sent to the magistrate on 4.8.2018 itself.





PW9 (Vinod)

On 4.8.2018 I was working as the sub-inspector of police at the Aluva town police station. I conducted the investigation. On the same day I went to the place of occurrence. I made arrangements to remove the dead body of Reghu to the general hospital. I conducted inquest at the general hospital at 1 p.m. The document shown to me is the inquest report prepared by me (marked as Ext P8). It bears my signature. I again went to the place of occurrence. I prepared the scene mahazar which is now shown to me. Ext P4 scene mahazar bears my signature. I questioned the witnesses and recorded their statements. I concluded the investigation and filed the charge-sheet.

Cross-examination

The FIR was handed over to me by the ASI. I made arrangements to dispatch the FIR to the court of the magistrate. The court is not far away from the police station. The initial of the magistrate and the seal of the court show that it reached the court at 10.30 a.m on the next day.

Re-examination

It was a hectic day for all in our police station. There were a few more accident cases on that day.

