1. There shall be no appeal by a convicted person where the High Court passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding :
a. Six months b. Nine months
c. One year d. Two years
e. Unattempted

2. On a complaint of offense triable by Court of Sessions after recording of the statement of complainant and witnesses on oath :
a. The police can be directed to investigate under Section 156(3)
b. The police be directed to investigate under Section 202
c. The police cannot be directed to investigate at all and the Magistrate himself has to conduct an enquiry
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

3. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides for joint trial of several persons :
a. Section 220 b. Section 221
c. Section 223 d. Section 225
e. Unattempted

4. A person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor by the Central Government or State Government only if he has been in practice as an advocate for not less than _____ years :
a. 3 years b. 7 years
c. 5 years d. 10 years
e. Unattempted

5. Which one of the following is the first step in trial of summons case by Magistrate :
a. Trial to be conducted by Public Prosecutor
b. Compliance with Section 207. CrPc
c. Recording of plea of guilty
d. Substance of accusation to be stated
e. Unattempted

6. Under Section 216 of the CrPc, the Court has the power to :
a. Add to the charge already framed
b. Alter the charge already framed
c. Add to and alter the charge both
d. Only alter and not add to the charge already framed
e. Unattempted

7. 'Charge' is defined under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure :
a. Section 2(b) b. Section 2(d)
c. Section 2(c) d. Section 2(a)
e. Unattempted

8. Special summons under Section 206 of CrPc can be issued :
a. By a Magistrate only
b. By a Court of Sessions
c. By a Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
d. By the High Court
e. Unattempted

9. Under Section 167 of CrPc, the longest period for which an accused can be remanded to police custody is :
a. Fourteen days
b. Fifteen days
c. Twenty days
d. Seven days
e. Unattempted

10. A proclamation required a person to appear must be published giving :
a. Not less than 15 days time to the person concerned
b. Not less than 25 days time to the person concerned
c. Not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
d. Not less than 45 days time to the person concerned
e. Unattempted

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11. As per Section 120 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which of the following has been stipulated :
a. Wife of a party is not a competent witness in a civil proceeding
b. Husband of a party is not a competent witness in a civil proceeding
c. Wife of an accused is not competent witness in a criminal proceeding
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

12. Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is based on :
a. The rule of hearsay
b. The rule of agency
c. The rule of res gestae
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

13. Oral account of the contents of a document by a person who has seen it is :
a. Testimonial evidence
b. Primary evidence
c. Circumstantial evidence
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

14. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India said that 'it is not absolute rule of law that dying declaration must be corroborated by other evidence before it can be acted upon' ?
a. Sharad Birdichand Sharda Vs. State of Maharashtra
b. Pakala Narayana Swami Vs. Emperor
c. Kaushal Rao Vs. State of Bombay
d. Harjit Kaur Vs. State of Punjab
e. Unattempted

15. Leading question is defined in :
a. Section 140
b. Section 141
c. Section 139
d. Section 144
e. Unattempted

16. An accomplice is a competent witness under :
a. Section 122 b. Section 133
c. Section 118 d. Section 119
e. Unattempted

17. For presumption under Section 107 of Evidence Act, the person is to be shown to be alive :
a. Within 7 years b. Within 12 years
c. Within 30 years d. Within 3 years
e. Unattempted

18. Section 91 of Evidence Act applies to documents which are :
a. Unilateral b. Bilateral
c. Tripartite d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

19. A dying declaration:
a. Can form the sole basis of conviction without any corroboration by independent evidence
b. Can form the basis of conviction only on corroboration by independent witness
c. Cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless corroborated by independent witness
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

20. Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act is applicable to :
a. Civil cases only
b. Criminal cases only
c. Both civil and criminal cases
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

21. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court has upheld constitutional validity of a criminal statute in 'offences against the order of nature' :
a. National Legal Services Authority Vs. Union of India
b. Charu Khanna Vs. Union of India
c. Jaya Bhaduri Vs. Union of India
d. Suresh Kumar Kaushal Vs. Naz Foundation
e. Unattempted

22. Injury means any harm _____ caused to a person in body, mind, reputation or property.
a. Unlawfully
b. Illegally
c. Unintentionally
d. Intentionally
e. Unattempted

23. Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code is :
a. Compoundable
b. Non-Compoundable
c. Compoundable with the permission of the court
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

24. Stalking for a second or subsequent conviction attracts a punishment of :
a. Imprisonment upto 3 years or fine or both
b. Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine
c. Imprisonment upto 5 years or fine or both
d. Imprisonment upto 2 years or fine or both
e. Unattempted

25. Which of the following statements is/are correct :
I. Abettor may be liable for a different offence other than for which principal is liable.
II. Abettor is liable even if principal is innocent.
III. Abettor's liability is dependent on the liability of the principal.
IV. Abettor must have the same guilty intention or knowledge as the principal.
Codes :
a. I and II
b. I, II and IV
c. II and IV
d. I, III and IV
e. Unattempted

26. The right to private defence is :
a. Unrestricted
b. Subject to restrictions contained in Section 100 of IPC
c. Subject to other provisions of IPC
d. Subject to restrictions contained in Section 99 of IPC
e. Unattempted

27. The Section of the IPC based on the maxim 'Furiosi nulla voluntas est' is :
a. Section 85 b. Section 82
c. Section 83 d. Section 84
e. Unattempted

28. Which is correct for Section 274 of the IPC :
a. Imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 1,000 or both; Non-Compoundable; Non-Cognizable; Non-Bailable
b. Imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 500 or both; Non-Compoundable; Cognizable; Non-Bailable
c. Imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 1,000 or both; Compoundable; Cognizable; Bailable
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

29. If the offender does not know that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, he will be guilty of :
a. Murder
b. Attempt to murder
c. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

30. Rash navigation of vessel is provided under : '
a. Section 280
b. Section 256
c. Section 278
d. Section 298
e. Unattempted

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31. Who has the power to form an Inter-State Council under the Constitution of India?
a. Supreme Court of India
b. President of India
c. Prime Minister of India
d. Either a or b or c
e. Unattempted

32. President of India may be impeached on the ground/s of-
a. Violation of the Constitution
b. Proved misbehavior
c. Incapacity
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

33. The Superintendence, direction and control of elections to the Panchayat vests in-
a. Election Commission of India
b. State Election Commission
c. High Court of the concerned state
d. Governor of the concerned state
e. Unattempted

34. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty mentioned under the Indian Consitution?
a. To safeguard public property
b. To defend the country and render national service
c. To stand in attention whenever national anthem is being played
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

35. The Constitution of India mentioned to encourage the settlement of international disputes by-
a. Arbitration b. Mediation
c. Conciliation d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

36. Under which article of the Constitution, martial law may be imposed?
a. Article 31 b. Article 34
c. Article 35 d. Article 37
e. Unattempted

37. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts?
a. Article 141 b. Article 142
c. Article 143 d. Article 144
e. Unattempted

38. A Governor may promulgate an ordinance under-
a. Article 123 b. Article 213
c. Article 321 d. Article 312
e. Unattempted

39. A person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court may plead before-
a. Supreme Court
b. High Court other than the High Court in which he was the Judge
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

40. Judicial review under Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the constitution of-
a. US b. Britain
c. Japan d. South Africa
e. Unattempted

41. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is based on :
a. The English Bill of Exchange Act, 1882
b. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
c. The English Sale of Goods Act, 1893
d. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
e. Unattempted

42. In an agreement to sell the goods on the terms that the price is to be fixed by the valuation of a third party but such third party fails to make the valuation, then :
a. The valuation may be made by the seller
b. The valuation may be made by the buyer
c. The valuation may be made by the buyer and the seller
d. The buyer and the seller cannot make the valuation and the contract becomes void
e. Unattempted

43. A stipulation in a contract of sale with reference to goods which are subject thereof may be a:

a. Warranty b. Guarantee
c. Agreement d. Both b and c
e. Unattempted

44. The rights of an unpaid seller have been laid down in : '

a. Section 45 b. Section 46
c. Section 47 d. Section 49
e. Unattempted

45. Whether goods in transit can be stopped by unpaid seller, after agreeing to receive price later on, when the buyer becomes insolvent :

a. No b. Yes
c. Yes, by injunction from court
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

46. Section 15 of the Sale of Goods Act deals with :

a. Sale by sample
b. Implied conditions as to quality or fitness
c. Goods must be ascertained
d. Sale by description
e. Unattempted

47. According to section 3 of CPC, Court of Small Cause is subordinate to-

a. District Court b. High Court
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

48. For instituting a suit against the Government or against a Public Officer in official capacity, the notice period under Section 80 of CPC is:

a. 3 months b. 2 months
c. 1 month d. 15 days
e. Unattempted

49. Which of the following is a true statement in relation to Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code?

a. A suit without service of notice can be instituted generally, with the leave of the court
b. A suit without service of notice can be instituted in cases of urgent or immediate relief, with the leave of the court
c. In cases of urgent or immediate relief where leave to institute the suit without service of notice has been granted, interim or otherwise ex parte relief can be granted
d. No suit under Section 80 can be instituted without the compliance of the requirement of notice
e. Unattempted

50. A person may sue a foreign state:

a. With the consent of the State Government
b. Only with the consent of the Central Government
c. With the consent of Central or State Government
d. With the consent of the Present of India
e. Unattempted

51. The provision regarding interpleader suit has been incorporated in Section:

a. 87 b. 88
c. 89 d. 90
e. Unattempted

52. For an 'interpleader suit' which of the following conditions is not necessary?

a. There must be some debt or the property in dispute
b. Two or more persons claiming the debt or the property in dispute adversely to one another
c. There must be suit pending wherein the rights of rival claimants for the debt or the property in dispute can be properly adjudicated
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

53. Dhulabhai v. State of M.P. is related to which of the following under CPC?
a. Jurisdiction of Civil Court
b. Pleadings
c. Interim Orders
d. First Appeal
e. Unattempted

54. All civil courts have jurisdiction to try—
a. All suits of a civil nature
b. All suits of civil nature except suits of which their cognizance is expressly not barred
c. All suits of civil nature except suits of which their cognizance is impliedly not barred
d. All suits of civil nature except suits of which their cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred
e. Unattempted

55. If court is satisfied that a case pending before it involves a question as to validity of any Act, the Court should
a. Decide the validity of Act
b. Refer the matter to the High Court
c. High Court should exercise power to revision
d. Refer to supreme court for advice
e. Unattempted

56. Which of the following court cannot make an order for the attachment of immovable property under Order XXXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
a. Senior Civil Court
b. Court of Small Causes
c. District Court
d. High Court
e. Unattempted

57. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, if
a. the cause of action survives
b. the relief survives
c. the right to sue survives
d. all of the above
e. Unattempted

58. For the purpose of The Limitation Act, 1963, in case of a pauper, a suit is instituted-
a. When leave to sue as pauper is granted by the Court
b. When application for leave to sue as a pauper is made
c. When plaint is presented by the pauper
d. When application for leave to sue as a pauper is accepted by the Court
e. Unattempted

59. A court shall be deemed to be closed on any day within the meaning of section 4 of The Limitation Act, 1963-
a. If it is closed for full time during its normal working hours
b. If it is closed for half day during office hours
c. If it remains closed on that day during any part of its normal working hours
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

60. Nothing in section 6 or in section 7 of The Limitation Act, 1963 applies to suits-
a. For mesne profit
b. To enforce preemption
c. For execution of money decree
d. For maintenance
e. Unattempted

61. Where a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time-
a. From the day of death
b. From the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting such a suit or making such application
c. from the time when the legal representative of the deceased instituted a suit on his behalf
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

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62. Identify the incorrect statement with respect to 'Effect of Acknowledgement' under section 18 of The Limitation Act, 1963-

a. The word "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized
b. An application for the execution of a decree or order shall not be deemed to be an application in respect of any property or right. in this behalf
c. An acknowledgment is not sufficient if it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

63. For compensation for false imprisonment, a suit may be instituted within one year from the date-

a. When imprisonment ends
b. When judgment of conviction was pronounced by the Court
c. When the period of imprisonment starts
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

64. The purpose of The Specific Relief Act is-

a. Enforcement of individual civil rights
b. Enforcing penal laws
c. Enforcing fundamental rights
d. Enforcing all legal rights
e. Unattempted

65. Against an order passed under section 6 of The Specific Relief Act-

a. Appeal does not lie
b. Review lies
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

66. For the recovery of specific movable property under section 7 of The Specific Relief Act-

a. There shall be an absolute right to the present possession of movable property
b. There shall be a permanent right to the present possession of movable property
c. A special right to the present possession of movable property is sufficient
d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

67. The specific performance of contracts under The Specific Relief Act is subject to-

a. Section 11(2) and -16 only
b. Section 14 and -16 only
c. Section 11(2) only
d. Section 11(2), -14 and -16
e. Unattempted

68. Power of Court to engage experts under The Specific Relief Act has been provided under-

a. Section 14A b. Section 15B
c. Section 14C d. Section 15A
e. Unattempted

69. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to substituted performance of a contract under the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

a. It is obtained when the contract is broken due to non-performance of any party
b. Substituted performance may be obtained from a third party
c. Before obtaining substituted performance, a written notice of not less than thirty days, to the party in breach calling upon him to perform the contract within specified time is required to be given
d. Obtaining substituted performance under section 20 shall prevent the party who has suffered breach of contract from claiming compensation from the party in breach
e. Unattempted

70. According to section 20C of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a suit filed under the provisions of this Act shall be disposed of by the court within a period of-

a. 6 months
b. 12 months
c. 15 months
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

71. A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price. B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post-

a. The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against A when the letter is posted
b. The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against B, when the letter is received by A.
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

72. What are the ways in which a 'proposal' may be revoked?

a. Communication of notice of revocation
b. Lapse of time for acceptance
c. Death or insanity of proposer
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

73. Which of the following amounts to fraud according to section 17 of Indian Contract Act?

a. A sells, by auction, to B, a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness.
b. A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A stays silent
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

74. An agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party if the consent is caused by-

a. Coercion
b. Fraud
c. Misrepresentation
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

75. A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract is-

a. Enforceable
b. Valid
c. Voidable
d. Void
e. Unattempted

76. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee-

a. Discharges other promisors
b. Does not discharge the other promisors
c. Discharges other promisors only if conditions under section 44 of the Indian Contract Act are fulfilled
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

77. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly, to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal-

a. Whole agreement is void
b. The first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.
c. It is a valid contract
d. It is a voidable agreement
e. Unattempted

78. 'Clayton's principle' is related to-

a. Frustration of contract
b. Appropriation of payment
c. Fraud
d. Damages
e. Unattempted

79. Which of the following is said to be a subtle species of fraud?
a. Coercion
b. Misrepresentation
c. Undue influence
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

80. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a-
a. Bailee
b. Finder of goods
c. Surety
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

81. 'Small Cause' under section 3(1) of the Punjab Courts Act means-
a. Suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Cause
b. Suit in which value of subject matter does not exceed Rs 5000
c. Category of suits which are notified as such by the State Government
d. Suit in which value of relief claim does not exceed Rs 3000
e. Unattempted

82. District Judges under section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act are appointed by-
a. State Government after consultation with the High Court
b. State Government
c. High Court
d. Chief Justice of High Court
e. Unattempted

83. Posting of district judges in each district is done by the-
a. High Court
b. State Government
c. State Government in consultation with High Court
d. Governor
e. Unattempted

84. Place of sitting of any Court under section 31 of the Punjab Courts Act is fixed by the-
a. State Government
b. High Court
c. Governor
d. Supreme Court
e. Unattempted

85. District Judge may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit. This power of District Judge under section 34 of the Punjab Courts Act is-
a. Subject to provisions of Code of Civil Procedure
b. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure
c. Subject to rules made by State Government
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

86. Who among the following is the author of the famous work 'Mitakshara' :
a. Apararka
b. Bhoja
c. Vijnanesvara
d. Parasara
e. Unattempted

87. Non-registration of marriage under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :
a. Invalidates the marriage and calls for imposition of penalty
b. Does not invalidate the marriage but calls for imposition of penalty
c. Neither invalidates the marriage nor calls for imposition of penalty
d. Makes the marriage vaidable
e. Unattempted

88. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 contains the minimum period of desertion for filing a suit for judicial separation is :

a. Three years
b. Five years
c. Two years
d. Seven years
e. Unattempted

89. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was challenged in the case of Laxmi Ammal Vs. Ramaswami Naicker :
a. Section 10
b. Section 11
c. Section12
d. Section 13
e. Unattempted

90. Pre-marital relation of a spouse is a statutory ground for :
a. Judicial separation
b. Divorce
c. Nullity of marriage
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

91. Russel Vs. Russel is related to which of the following matter in Hindu law :
a. Desertion
b. Cruelty
c. Adultery
d. Leprosy
e. Unattempted

92. The case relating to 'constructive desertion' is :
a. Sunil Kumar Vs. Swarnalata
b. Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
c. Dastane Vs. Dastane
d. Jyotish Chandra Vs. Meera
e. Unattempted

93. In Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the provisions of 'Divorce By Mutual Consent' was added by :
a. Amendment in 1964
b. Amendment in 1976
c. Amendment in 1978
d. Amendment in 1980
e. Unattempted

94. Who applied Qiyas for the first time as source of Muslim Law :
a. Iman Abu Hanifa
b. Imam Yusuf
c. Imam Jafar
d. Imam Ahmed
e. Unattempted

95. Which one is not a recognized branch of Sunni School of Muslim Law :
a. Ithana Ashari b. Hanafi
c. Maliki d. Shafei
e. Unattempted

96. What is the age of puberty for a Muslim marriage :
a. 9 years
b. 12 years
c. 15 years
d. 18 years
e. Unattempted

97. On consummation of a Muta Marriage, the wife is entitled to :
a. Half dower
b. Full dower
c. Double dower
d. No dower
e. Unattempted

98. How much time of abstinence is required in 'Ila from' to enforce dissolution of marriage under Muslim Law:
a. 2 months
b. 3 months
c. 4 months
d. 6 months
e. Unattempted

99. What is 'Iddat' period prescribed for a widow under Muslim Law:
a. Four lunar months and ten days
b. Four lunar months
c. Three lunar months and ten days
d. Three lunar months
e. Unattempted

100. Under Muslim Law, a 'Will' may be made of :
a. One-fourth of property
b. One-third of property
c. One-half of property
d. Entire property
e. Unattempted

101. Under Muslim law, if the donee dies before acceptance of gift, then the gift is :
a. Void
b. Voidable
c. Valid
d. Convertible into will
e. Unattempted

101. The true test of partnership is based on :
a. Sharing of profit only
b. Sharing of profit and loss
c. Mutual agency
d. Intention of the parties
e. Unattempted

102. The historic case laying down the test for determining the existence of partnership is :
a. Grave Vs. Smith b. Wagh Vs. Carver
c. Bloream Vs. Pell d. Cox Vs. Hickman
e. Unattempted

103. What is a partnership at will :
a. Created under a will by testator
b. Created by consent of all partners
c. Partnership without provision for duration
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

104. The authority of a partner to bind the firm by his acts done in the usual course of business is called his 'implied authority.' such authority does not include :
a. Selling the firm's goods
b. To borrow in a trading firm
c. Settling accounts with the persons dealing with the firm
d. Withdraw a suit or proceeding filed on the firm's behalf
e. Unattempted

105. A minor acting through the guardian :
a. Can be inducted as partner of a firm
b. Can be admitted to the benefit of partnership with personal liability
c. Can be admitted to the benefit of partnership without personal liability
d. Cannot be admitted to benefit of partnership
e. Unattempted

106. Compulsory dissolution of a firm has been provided under which section of the Indian Partnership Act :
a. Section 39 b. Section 41
c. Section 40 d. Section 44
e. Unattempted

107. under section 34 of the Indian Registration Act, the registering officer shall inquire :
a. About the identity of the property under transfer
b. About the identity of the parties to the transfer
c. About the title of the party seeking transfer of the property
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

108. Under the registration act a registered document operates :
a. From the date of its registration
b. From the date of its execution
c. From the date as given for operation of the document, in the document
d. Either of the aforesaid date
e. Unattempted

109. When the office of the registrar is temporarily vacant, who has the power to act a registrar till permanent arrangement is made :
a. Governor
b. Governor on advice of State Government
c. Inspector General of Registration
d. District Judge
e. Unattempted

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110. other than will all documents should be presented for registration within _____ from the date of execution :
a. 4 months b. 6 months
c. 1 year d. 3 months
e. Unattempted

111. Documents for registration may be presented :
a. Anywhere in the state where the property is situated
b. Anywhere in the country
c. Anywhere in the district
d. At the office of sub-registrar in whose jurisdiction property or part is situated
e. Unattempted

112. What is provided under Section 17 of the Registration Act :
a. Documents of which registration is compulsory
b. Documents of which registration is optional
c. Validation of use of computers
d. Description of property and maps or plans
e. Unattempted

113. Which of the following is not included in the definition of the term "building" under section 2(a) of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act?
a. Out-house b. Garden
c. Room in a hotel d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

114. If the landlord or the tenant applies to the Controller for fixing the fair rent under section 4 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the Controller-
a. May fix the fair rent upon his discretion
b. May refuse to fix the fair rent if the application lacks merit
c. Shall fix the fair rent
d. Shall fix the fair rent only on the application of landlord and may fix the fair rent on the application of the tenant
e. Unattempted

115. Time limit for recovering the rent which which should not have been paid under section 7 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act is-
a. 3 months b. 6 months
c. 9 months d. 12 months
e. Unattempted

116. Every order made under the provisions of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act shall be executed by-
a. Police b. Civil Court
c. Controller
d. Sub-divisional Magistrate
e. Unattempted

117. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction), landlord and tenant are bound to furnish particulars?
a. Section 18 b. Section 20
c. Section 21 d. Section 23
e. Unattempted

118. The High Court has power to transfer proceedings under section 20 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act-
a. On the application of tenant only
b. On the application of landlord only
c. Suo moto only
d. On the application made to it as well as suo moto
e. Unattempted

119. According to section 3(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, for custom to obtain force of law-
a. Continuous and uniform observation for a long time is required
b. Reasonableness is required
c. It should not be against public policy
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

120. Which Indian Actor has been recognised as National Icon for voter awareness for the Election Commission of India (ECI)?

a. Ranveer Singh
b. Rajkummar Rao
c. Vidya Balan
d. Rajini Kanth
e. Unattempted

121. National Unity Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of which leader?
a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
d. Dr B.R Ambedkar
e. Unattempted

122. Which Indian chess player replaced Viswanathan Anand as the country's top-ranked player?
a. R Praggnananda
b. D Gukesh
c. Nihal Sarin
d. Arjun Erigaisi
e. Unattempted

123. Which institution organised the conference on 'Millets for Military Ration & Specific Nutritional Requirements'?
a. DRDO
b. HAL
c. NABARD
d. FAO
e. Unattempted

124. Pest-resistant cotton commonly known as 'Bt-Cotton' is genetically engineered by inserting a gene from a:
a. Bacterium
b. Virus
c. Microalgae
d. Protist
e. Unattempted

125. Who among the following is the author of 'Law in the Scientific Era'?
a. Justice Markandey Katju
b. Justice K. K. Mathew
c. Justice G. T. Nanavati
d. Justice N. Santosh Hegde
e. Unattempted

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