1. State Government may by notification declare any area to be a metropolitan area for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure whose population exceeds:
a. Ten lakhs b. Five lakhs
c. Seven lakhs d. Three lakhs
e. Unattempted

2. Section 25 of the CRPC makes provision for the appointment of the :
a. Public Prosecutor
b. Assistant Public Prosecutor
c. Public Authority
d. Government representative
e. Unattempted

3. A magistrate of first class may impose a maximum fine of :
a. Rs. 5,000 b. Rs. 10,000
c. Rs.20,0000 d. No limit
e. Unattempted

4. Procedure of Arrest and Duties of officer making Arrest is provided in Section ____ of CrPc :
a. 41A b. 41B
c. 41C d. 41D
e. Unattempted

5. Where shall the State Government establish a Police Control Room :
a. In every district
b. At State level
c. At Panchayat level
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

6. A private person may arrest any person who :
a. Is reported to be a criminal
b. In his presence commits a non-cognizable offence
c. In his presence commits a bailable offence
d. In his presence commits a cognizable and non-bailable offence
e. Unattempted

7. Under Section 53 of CrPc, examination of accused by medical practitioner is at the request of Police officer of :
a. Not below the rank of Inspector
b. Not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
c. Not below the rank of DSP
d. Not below the rank of SP
e. Unattempted

8. A report of person arrested without warrant shall be given by the officer-in-charge of police station to :
a. Only District Magistrate
b. Only Sub-Divisional Magistrate
c. Judicial Magistrate of First Class
d. Either to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate
e. Unattempted

9. An arrest warrant in a criminal case shall be signed by :
a. Chief Ministerial Officer
b. Head of Office
c. Presiding Officer of Court
d. Authorized Officer
e. Unattempted

10. Section 178(8) of CrPC deals with :
a. Fresh Investigation
b. Further investigation
c. Re investigation
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

11. Oral admissions as to contents of electronic records are relevant when the genuineness of the :
a. Electronic record produced is in question
b. Digital signature on electronic record produced is in question
c. Custody of electronic record is in question
d. Digital signature certificate is in question
e. Unattempted

112. Proof of a fact for the purposes of evidence depends on :
a. Rigid mathematical demonstration
b. Probability of its existence
c. Accuracy of the statement
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

13. Fact in issue means the fact, existence or non-existence of which is :
a. Admitted by the parties
b. Disputed by the parties
c. Non-disputed by the parties
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

114. The case of Sawal Das Vs. State of Bihar is related to :
a. Plea of Alibi
b. Rule of Res Gestae
c. Rule of Estoppel
d. Rule of Res Judicata
e. Unattempted

15. Res Gestae is allowed as an exception to :
a. Confession
b. Dying declaration
c. Hearsay evidence
d. Documentary evidence
e. Unattempted

16. Section 7 of the Indian Evidence act does not include which one of the following :
a. Occasion
b. Cause
c. Purpose
d. Effect
e. Unattempted

17. Kaushal Rao Vs. State of Bombay, AIR 1958 SC 22 is related with which topic of the law of evidence :
a. Confession
b. Admission
c. Dying declaration
d. Estoppel
e. Unattempted

18. Section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with :
a. Judgements in Personam
b. Judgements in Rem
c. Res Judicata
d. Double Jeopardy
e. Unattempted

19. Even a student may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, it was held by the Apex Court in :
a. Bhoginbhai Hirabhai Vs. State of Gujarat
b. Kanpur University Vs. Samir Gupta & Ors.
c. Ram Prakash Vs. State of Punjab
d. Nathu Singh Vs. State of U.P.
e. Unattempted

20. A judicial admission operates as :
a. An admission
b. A confession
c. A plea of ignorance
d. A waiver of proof
e. Unattempted

21. Which one of the following statements does not attract the general exceptions mentioned in Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 :
a. Order issued by a judge for the execution of a sentence of death
b. Act of a child below the age of 7 years
c. Voluntary intoxication
d. Act of a person of unsound mind
e. Unattempted

22. The Courts have evolved some tests to determine at what stage an act or a series of acts done towards the commission of the intended offence would become an attempt. Identify which one of the following test is not correct :
a. Proximity test
b. Impossibility test
c. Locus standi test
d. Social danger test
e. Unattempted

23. Cognizance of offence under Section 498A of IPC can be taken by a Court :
a. On a police report
b. On the complaint of the person aggrieved
c. On the complaint of father/ mother of the person aggrieved
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

24. Chapter VI of the IPC deals with what :
a. Offences against the state
b. Offences against human body
c. Offences against women
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

25. The maximum punishment for the offence of mischief under IPC is :
a. 1 month b. 2 months
c. 3 months d. 6 months
e. Unattempted

26. Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant is dealt in Section _____ of IPC : '
a. 407 b. 406
c. 408 d. 409
e. Unattempted

27. In case of criminal misappropriation, the initial possession of the property is :
a. Dishonest b. Fraudulent
c. Innocent d. Illegal
e. Unattempted

28. In which of the following offences under IPC, the right of private defence is not available to the extent of causing death :
a. Acid attacks b. Robbery
c. Dacoity d. Extortion
e. Unattempted

29. Section 396 of IPC deals with :
a. Only dacoity
b. Dacoity and murder
c. Only culpable homicide not amounting to murder
d. Attempt to cause dacoity a=or robbery by using deadly weapon
e. Unattempted

30. Punishment provided for kidnapping for ransom under IPC :
a. Up to seven years imprisonment
b. Life imprisonment only
c. Death sentence or life imprisonment
d. Ten years rigorous imprisonment
e. Unattempted

31. By which amendment of the Indian Constitution, Panchayats were granted a constitutional status?
a. 73rd amendment
b. 81st amendment
c. 83rd amendment
d. 86th amendment
e. Unattempted

32. Article 338A of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of-
a. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
b. National Commission for Scheduled caste
c. National Commission for Backward Classes
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

33. The official language of the Union of India according to the Article 343(1) of the Constitution shall be-
a. Hindi
b. English
c. Both English and Hindi
d. No official language
e. Unattempted

34. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the organization of village Panchayat?
a. Article 39A
b. Article 40
c. Article 44
d. Article 50
e. Unattempted

35. What is the maximum time period for which state emergency may be imposed under the Constitution of India?

a. 1 year b. 2 years
c. 3 years d. 4 years
e. Unattempted

36. The principle provision for 'collective responsibility' of Council of Ministers has been provided under-

a. Lok Sabha rules
b. Constitution of India
c. Rajya Sabha rules
d. Proceedings of Parliament act
e. Unattempted

37. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to 'Money Bills'-

a. A money bill is introduced only in the Lok Sabha
b. Private members cannot introduce money bills
c. Speaker is the final authority to certify that a bill is a money bill
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

38. Which of the following writ is exempted from the application of the principle of 'res judicata'?

a. Habeas corpus b. Mandamus
c. Prohibition d. Certiorari
e. Unattempted

39. Feature of 'writs' under the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the legal system of-

a. United States b. France
c. Britain d. Germany
e. Unattempted

40. India is a 'democratic republic' which implies that-

a. Head of the state is not hereditary but elected
b. Both head of the state and the government are elected
c. Only head of the state is elected
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

41. Where goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of particular description, in such case, there is an implied condition that-

a. Goods shall be of merchantable quality.
b. Goods shall be of merchantable quantity.
c. There is no implied condition.
d. Condition as to free from encumbrances.
e. Unattempted

42. In case of delivery of goods in installments the buyer—

a. Is not bound to accept delivery by installments
b. Is bound to accept the delivery by installments
c. Installment delivery not contemplated in Sale of Goods Act, 1930
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

43. The expression 'course of dealing' between the parties in Section 62 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means—

a. Present dealings between the parties
b. Past dealings between the parties
c. Further dealings between the parties
d. Either A or B or C
e. Unattempted

44. The court can award interest under Section 61 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, to the seller from :

a. The date of tender of goods
b. The date on which the price was payable
c. Either from the date of tender of goods or from the date on which the price was payable
d. From the date of tender of goods and not from the date on which the price was payable
e. Unattempted

45. Under Section 2 (6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 'future goods' means :

a. Goods which are not yet in existence
b. Unascertained goods
c. Ascertained goods
d. Specific goods
e. Unattempted

46. Where the price of the goods under a contract of sale has to be determined by the valuation of a third party and the valuer fails or refuses to make the valuation the contract under Section 10 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 shall :

a. Become void
b. Avoided
c. Remain valid
d. Shall be frustrated
e. Unattempted

47. Where it is uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts, any immovable property is situate, suit may be disposed off by-

a. The Court which High Court determines
b. The Court in which it is instituted
c. Any of those Courts after recording a statement to that effect
d. The Court which the state government determines
e. Unattempted

48. A suit which may be instituted in more than one Courts according to the provisions of CrPC, and is instituted in any one of such Courts, who may get it transferred to any other Court having jurisdiction by filing an application under section 22 of CPC?

a. Plaintiff
b. Defendant
c. Either plaintiff or defendant
d. Both plaintiff and defendant in a joint application
e. Unattempted

49. The Court which passed a decree may, send it for execution to another Court of competent jurisdiction under section 39 of CPC-

a. On the application of decree-holder
b. On the application of judgment-debtor
c. Suo moto by the Court which passed a decree
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

50. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to appeal-

a. No appeal lies against a decree passed with consent of parties
b. A decree may not be reversed for non-joinder of necessary party
c. Where any party aggrieved by a preliminary decree does not appeal from such decree, he shall be precluded from disputing its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the final decree
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

51. Identify the correct statement with regard to section 132 of CPC-

a. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court as well as from arrest in execution of civil process
b. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall not be exempt from personal appearance in Court but shall be exempted from arrest in execution of civil process
c. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court but shall not be exempted from arrest in execution of any civil process
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

52. Under which section of CPC, a caveat may be lodged?
a. Section 142 b. Section 148
c. Section 148A d. Section 151
e. Unattempted

53. Under which section of CPC, the place of trail of any suit by a Civil Court shall be deemed to be an open Court?
a. Section 142 b. Section 149
c. Section 148B d. Section 153B
e. Unattempted

54. The proceedings as against any person added as defendant shall be deemed to have begun-
a. When the plaint has been amended
b. When summons have been served
c. When such added defendant appears for first hearing
d. The date of which written statement is filed by the added defendant
e. Unattempted

55. Every summon served to defendant shall be annexed by a-
a. Copy of the plaint
b. List of documents proposed to be given as evidence
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

56. Summons may be issued for-
a. Settlement of issues
b. Final disposal of suit
c. Either a or b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

57. Every document which a party is called upon to admit by issuing a notice under Order XII Rule 2 of CPC, if not denied specifically or by necessary implication, shall be deemed to be-
a. Denied b. Admitted
c. Admitted except as against a woman
d. Admitted except as against a person under a disability
e. Unattempted

58. The term 'easement' has been defined under which section of the Limitation Act, 1963?
a. Section 2(b) b. Section 2(g)
c. Section 2(f) d. Section 2(i)
e. Unattempted

59. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to 'legal disability' under section 6 of the Limitation Act-
a. Minor, Insane and Idiot are included in 'legal disability'
b. Minor includes a child in the womb for the purpose of section 6
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

60. Section 5 of the Limitation Act does not apply to-
a. Appeal b. Application
c. Application Under Order XXI of CPC
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

61. Where, in the case of any suit or application for which a period of limitation is prescribed, the suit or application is based upon the fraud of the defendant or respondent or his agent, the period of limitation begins-
a. From the time when plaintiff discovers the fraud
b. From the time when plaintiff could have discovered the fraud with ordinary diligence
c. From the time when Court is informed about the fraud
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

62. At the determination of the period limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property-
a. His right to property nonetheless survives
b. His right to property extinguishes
c. His right to property becomes contingent
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

63. Time limit for instituting a suit for arrears of rent is-

a. One year b. Two years
c. Three years d. Six years
e. Unattempted

64. "Trustee" under section 2(d) of the SRA includes-

a. Beneficiary
b. Every person holding property in trust
c. Maker of the trust
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

65. Which of the following contracts are not specifically enforceable?

a. a contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise
b. a contract which is in its nature determinable
c. where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of contract
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

66. Specific performance of a contract may not be enforced by-

a. Party
b. Representative in interest of any party
c. Principal of any party
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

67. Special provisions for contract involving infrastructure project has been provided under-

a. Section 20 b. Section 20A
c. Section 20B d. Section 20C
e. Unattempted

68. Identify the incorrect statement-

a. Liquidation of damages in a contract is not a bar to its specific performance
b. In a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff may also claim compensation for its breach only in lieu of such performance
c. Obtaining substituted performance of a contract amounts to personal bar to relief of specific performance
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

69. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to restore, any benefit which he may have received from the other party on the basis of-

a. Market value
b. Valuation done by a third party
c. Valuation done by parties themselves
d. Equity and justice
e. Unattempted

70. According to Specific Relief Act, what is not relevant for recovering possession of an immovable property under section 6-

a. Possession b. Title
c. Time limit d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

71. Identify the incorrect match-

a. Reciprocal promises- Section 2(f)
b. Voidable contract- Section 2(i)
c. Promise- Section 2(b)
d. Void- Section 2(h)
e. Unattempted

72. For the purpose of determining competency of forming a contract, the Indian Contract Act gives relevance to-

a. Legal insanity only
b. Medical insanity only
c. Both legal and medical insanity
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

73. The principle of 'consensus ad idem' has been incorporated under which section of the Indian Contract Act?

a. Section 10 b. Section 12
c. Section 13 d. Section 14
e. Unattempted

74. Identify the conditions in which consideration is lawful-

I- A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose

II- A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A

III- A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken

IV- A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The letting is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

a. I only
b. I and IV only
c. II, III only
d. I, II, III, IV
e. Unattempted

75. Agreements which are uncertain are-

a. Valid given that meaning may be ascertained
b. Void
c. Voidable at the option of the party who is required to ascertain the meaning
d. Unenforceable
e. Unattempted

76. A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. This is an example of-

a. Reciprocal promises
b. Contingent contract
c. Wagering agreement
d. Contract of guarantee
e. Unattempted

77. A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

a. Whole agreement is unlawful and void
b. Promises to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract. that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.
c. Whole agreement is a valid contract
d. Promises to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract. that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a voidable agreement.
e. Unattempted

78. A contract may be discharged by-

a. Novation
b. Performance
c. Breach
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

79. Qusi-contracts are based on-

a. Doctrine of restitution
b. Clayton's principle
c. Doctrine of unjust enrichment
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

80. A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them as per the provision of-

a. Section 68 of Indian Contract Act
b. Section 69 of Indian Contract Act
c. Section 70 of Indian Contract Act
d. Section 72 of Indian Contract Act
e. Unattempted

81. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, term 'land-suit' has been defined?

a. Section 3(1)
b. Section 3(2)
c. Section 3(3)
d. Section 3(3)
e. Unattempted

82. Special Judges under section 28 of the Punjab Courts Act are appointed by-

a. State Government after consultation with High Court
b. High Court
c. State Government
d. District Judge
e. Unattempted

83. An appeal from an order of Additional District Judge exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to-

a. High Court
b. District Court
c. Either High Court or District Court depending upon pecuniary jurisdiction
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

84. Which section of the Punjab Courts Act provides the provision for second appeal-

a. Section 38 b. Section 41
c. Section 42 d. Section 43
e. Unattempted

85. A second appeal under the Punjab Courts Act lies-

a. If the decision is contrary to law
b. Against an appellate decree passed ex parte
c. In a suit of the nature cognizable by Court of Small Causes if the value of the subject-matter of original suit does not exceed Rupees three thousand
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

86. A Hindu wife is entitled to claim maintenance after the death of her husband from her father-in-law under :

a. Section 10 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
b. Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
c. Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
d. Section 19 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
e. Unattempted

87. Maintenance order under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 under Section 27 will be :

a. Like a surety b. Like a pre-emption
c. Like a charge d. Like a deposit
e. Unattempted

88. Which provision of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 expressly saves the custom regarding the adoption of a married person :

a. Section 10(ii) b. Section 10(iii)
c. Section 10 (iv) d. None of these
e. Unattempted

89. Who amongst the following females does not have a capacity to adopt :

a. A married female
b. An unmarried female
c. A widow
d. A divorcee
e. Unattempted

90. The term 'intestate' under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 has been defined under which Clause of Section 3?

a. Clause (e) b. Clause (d)
c. Clause (h) d. Clause (g)
e. Unattempted

91. If the two persons are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through males, each is known to have _____ to other :

a. Cognate b. Agnate
c. Full blood d. Half blood
e. Unattempted

92. A Hindu father has the power to make, within reasonable limits, gifts of separate property :

a. without consent of his sons
b. with the consent of his sons
c. with the consent of other coparceners
d. Either (b) or (c)
e. Unattempted

93. A minor can act as a guardian of :

a. His wife.
b. His children
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

APS

94. After divorce, a Muslim woman can validly marry :
a. Immediately after divorce
b. After observing the iddat period
c. Has to wait for one year
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

95. Give the correct answer with the code given below :
A Muta marriage is :
a. A temporary marriage
b. Recognised under Sunni law
c. Recognised under Shia law
d. A marriage for a fixed period
Code -
a. d, b, a and c b. b, c and d
c. a, c and d d. a , b and d
e. Unattempted

96. The dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 brought various grounds for dissolution of marriage based on the principles of :
a. Shai schools b. Hanafi schools
c. Shafai schools d. Maliki schools
e. Unattempted

97. 'Muslim marriage is a religious sacrament too.' It was laid down in :
a. Maina Bibi Vs. Chaudhary Vakil Ahmad, 1925, PC
b. Shah Bano case, 1986 SC
c. Mohd. Khan Vs. Husaini Begum 1903, PC
d. Anis Begum Vs. Mustafa (1933) ILR 55 All 733
e. Unattempted

98. After the death of the husband, a Muslim wife can retain possession over her husband's property until dower is paid. This is her right of :
a. Pre-emption b. Recovery
c. Retention d. Pledge
e. Unattempted

99. In Muslim law 'Hizanat' is related to :
a. Father's custody of child
b. Brother's custody of child
c. Mother's custody of child
d. Sister's custody of child
e. Unattempted

100. Under Muslim Law when wife and husband seek divorce on mutual consent. It is called:
a. Mubarat b. Talaq-e-tafavid
c. Ila d. All of these
e. Unattempted

101. A partnership firm is :
a. A distinct legal entity from its partners.
b. Not a distinct legal entity from its partners.
c. A juristic person.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted.

102. As per section 5 of the Indian Partnership Act, the relationship of partnership is created by :
a. Status. b. Contract.
c. Statute. d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted.

103. Goodwill of a partnership business is the property of the partnership as per :
a. Section 14 b. Section 13
c. Section 12 d. Section 11
e. Unattempted.

104. Every partner has a duty to indemnify the firm for any loss caused to the firm by his.... in the conduct of the business of the firm.
a. Negligence.
b. Wrongful act.
c. Fraud.
d. All of the above.
e. Unattempted.

105. When a contract creating partnership is rescinded on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation of any of the parties thereto, the party entitled to rescind is inter alia entitled in law to:

a. A lien over the entire assets of the firm forthwith, towards any capital contributed by him.
b. A right to be indemnified by the partners guilty of the fraud against all the debts of the firm
c. Premium for his share
d. The goodwill of the firm, preferentially
e. Unattempted.

106. In an innocent partner seeks dissolution of a firm under Section 44(C) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, he has to satisfy the Court that :

a. Conduct of the other partner is calculated to prejudice the carrying on the partnership business
b. The partnership firm is not in a position to repay the loan borrowed from a Nationalized Bank
c. The partnership firm has not gained profit in past three years
d. None of these
e. Unattempted.

107. Optional registration of documents are mentioned under which section of the Indian Registration Act :

a. Section 17 b. Section 11
c. Section 18 d. Section 20
e. Unattempted

108. Which of the following documents may be refused to be accepted for registration :

a. Erasure b. Alterations
c. Interlineations d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

109. Wills may be presented or deposited :

a. At any time
b. Before the registration
c. After the registration
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

110. Registration Act was enforced on :

a. 18th December, 1909
b. 18th December, 1908
c. 1st January, 1908
d. 1st January, 1909
e. Unattempted

111. Order of refusal by Registrar is given under :

a. Section 75 b. Section 70
c. Section 76 d. Section 77
e. Unattempted

112. Under Section 78 of the Registration Act, fees is to be fixed by :

a. State Government
b. Central Government
c. Registrar
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

113. Which of the following is essential for determination of 'fair rent' under section 4 of Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act?

a. Application by landlord or tenant to the Collector
b. Determination of basic rent by the Controller
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

114. For converting a residential building to a non-residential building-

a. Written permission of landlord is required
b. Expressed or implied consent of landlord is required
c. Written permission of Controller is required
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

115. An application for eviction lies if the tenant has ceased to occupy the building (other than building in a hilly area)-

a. For a period of four months
b. For a continuous period of four months
c. For different periods of 15 days at a time amounting to four months in aggregate
d. For different periods of 10 days at a time amounting to three months in aggregate
e. Unattempted

116. Cognizance of offenses under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act may only be taken-

a. On complaint in writing filed with prior sanction of Controller
b. Report of facts in writing made by the Controller
c. Reasonable suspicion of offense being committed
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

117. Bar on landlord to interfere with amenities provided to tenant has been provided under-

a. Section 10 b. Section 11
c. Section 13 d. Section 14
e. Unattempted

118. Subletting by tenant under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act-

a. Is not allowed and forms a ground for eviction of tenant
b. Is allowed but written consent of landlord is required, otherwise forms ground of eviction of tenant
c. Is allowed but written consent of Controller is required
d. Is not allowed and renders the tenant to eviction and penalty
e. Unattempted

119. Under which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, dissolution of marriage by custom has been recognized?

a. Section 29(1) b. Section 29(2)
c. Section 13(5) d. one of the above
e. Unattempted

120. The 15th summit of the BRICS group is being held under the chairmanship of which country?

a. Brazil b. India
c. China d. South Africa
e. Unattempted

121. Which country has recently filed a case in International Court of Justice alleging genocide by Israel and has asked for ceasefire?

a. Turkey b. South Africa
c. Canada d. UAE
e. Unattempted

122. 'My Own Boswell' is an autobiography of-

a. Justice YV chandrachud
b. Justice M. Hidayatullah
c. Justice Fali S. Nariman
d. Justice KrishnaIyer
e. Unattempted

123. Which state has recently passed the Uniform Civil Code Bill?

a. Uttar Pradesh b. Uttarakhand
c. Himachal Pradesh d. Meghalaya
e. Unattempted

124. What is the sanctioned strength of the Punjab and Haryana High Court?

a. 26 b. 53
c. 68 d. 71
e. Unattempted

125. Which country won the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup trophy 2023?

a. India b. South Africa
c. Australia d. Pakistan
e. Unattempted

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