1. **Under Section 50 of the CrPc, 1973, it is not mandatory to inform the arrested person that he is entitled to be released on bail if he is arrested :**
   a. With warrant
   b. Without warrant
   c. With warrant foR bailable offence
   d. Without warrant for non-bailable offence
   e. Unattempted
2. **Every office-in-charge of a police station is required to send reports of arrest to :**
   a. Judicial Magistrate of first class
   b. Chief Judicial Magistrate
   c. District Magistrate
   d. Any one of the above
   e. Unattempted
3. **A declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 can be set aside by :**
   a. Sessions Court
   b. Magistrate issuing the search warrant
   c. Chief Judicial Magistrate
   d. High Court
   e. Unattempted
4. **In proceeding under Section 107, an Executive Magistrate may require to execute a bond for keeping peace for such period, not exceeding :**
   a. One year b. Two years
   c. Three years d. Six months
   e. Unattempted
5. **Who may order for maintenance of wives, children and parents :**
   a. Any Judicial Magistrate
   b. Executive Magistrate
   c. Judicial Magistrate First Class
   d. Judicial Magistrate Second Class
   e. Unattempted
6. **Under Sections 129-132, an unlawful assembly may be dispersed :**
   a. By the use of civil force
   b. By the use of armed forces
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above
   e. Unattempted
7. **Under Section 146(1) of CrPC, the Magistrate may attach the subject of dispute if :**
   a. It is movable
   b. He decided that one of the parties was in possession of the said subject
   c. He is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was in possession of the subject of dispute
   d. In relation to that, a receiver is appointed by any civil court
   e. Unattempted
8. **An offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years relates to :**
   a. Summons case
   b. Warrants case
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above
   e. Unattempted
9. **Inquiry is conducted by a Magistrate with a view to :**
   a. Find out a prima facie case
   b. Convict the accused
   c. Authorize remand of the accused
   d. Release the accused under Section 436
   e. Unattempted
10. **Offences against other laws (except IPC) if punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upward but not more than 7 years then :**
    a. It will be cognizable and Non-bailable
    b. Non-cognizable and bailable
    c. Cognizable and bailable
    d. Non-cognizable and non-bailable
    e. Unattempted
11. **By virtue of which section of the IEA,1872, facts constituting motive becomes relevant for any fact in issue' or relevant facts?**
    a. Section 8
    b. Section 4
    c. Section 5
    d. Section 21
    e. Unattempted

APS

12. The English doctrine of Res Gestate?
a. Has no place in India
b. It's not an english doctrine
c. Has place in India and has been incorporated under section 6 of IEA,1872
d. Has been incorporated under section 7 of IEA,1872
e. Unattempted

13. In which of the following cases it was held by the court that ' the party who claims the equal pay for equal work has to make the necessary averments, and prove that all things are equal'?
a. State of haryana v. charanjit singh
b. Rajpal v. state of haryana
c. Sodhi transport co. v state of U.P
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

14. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act,1872, deals with the relationship of 'Tenant and Landlord'?
a. Section 114 b. Section 114A
c. Section 116 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

15. Which chapter of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, makes the provision that there shall be no new trial for improper admission or rejection of evidence?
a. Section 167 b. Section 165
c. Section 163 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

16. Alibi is governed by which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
a. Section 11 b. Section 12
c. Section 13 d. Section 14
e. Unattempted

17. Upon which of the following maxim, proviso (5) of Section 92 of the Evidence Act is based?
a. Consuetude loci est observand
b. Magister rerum uses
c. Optimus interpres rerum usus
d. All of them
e. Unattempted

18. Who said that the witnesses are the 'eyes and ears of justice'?
a. Bentham b. Austin
c. Savigny d. Salmond
e. Unattempted

19. By the virtue of Section 119, the statement of Witnesses unable to communicate verbally can give his/her evidence in writing or by sign language. The statement given either ways shall be deemed to be -
a. Oral Evidence
b. Special Evidence
c. Evidence by Gestures
d. Written Evidence
e. Unattempted

20. Which section talks about the expert opinion?
a. Section 44 b. Section 46
c. Section 45 d. Section 47
e. Unattempted

21. A woman who causes herself to miscarry is :
a. Exempted from the scope of section 312 of IPC
b. Liable under section 312 of IPC
c. Liable under section 310 of IPC
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

22. False statement, rumour, etc, with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will between different classes is dealt under :
a. Section 169 of IPC
b. Section 505 of IPC
c. Section 171 of IPC
d. Section 172 of IPC
e. Unattempted

23. Accident as an exception has been dealt with in :
a. Section 77 b. Section 78
c. Section 80 d. Section 82
e. Unattempted

24. Under section 79 of the IPC, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is justified by law or who by reason of mistake of fact in good faith believes himself to be:

a. Bound by law to do it
b. Justified by law to do it
c. Bound by morality to do it
d. All the above
e. Unattempted

25. Assault or use of criminal force on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty is dealt under :
a. Section 354 of IPC
b. Section 355 of IPC
c. Section 356 of IPC
d. Section 357 of IPC
e. Unattempted

26. Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonesty releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled is dealt under :
a. Section 421 of IPC
b. Section 422 of IPC
c. Section 423 of IPC
d. Section 424 of IPC
e. Unattempted

27. Nothing is said to be done or believed to be done in good faith which is done or believed without due care & intention - is the definition of good faith contained in:
a. Section 29 of IPC
b. Section 29A of IPC
c. Section 52 of IPC
d. Section 52A of IPC
e. Unattempted

28. 'A' affixes in a public place a placard instigating a sect consisting of more than ten members to meet at a certain time and place, for the purpose of attacking the members of an adverse sect, while engaged in a procession. A has committed the offence defined in which of the following sections of the IPC?
a. Section 117 b. Section 118
c. Section 119 d. Section 110
e. Unattempted

29. 'I' continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse. 'I' is liable for punishment under which of the following sections of the IPC?
a. Section 143 b. Section 145
c. Section 147 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

30. Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, shall be punished under which of the following sections of the IPC?
a. Section 296 b. Section 297
c. Section 298 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

31. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution-
a. Permits class legislation but prohibits reasonable classification
b. Permits class legislation as well as reasonable classification
c. Prohibits class legislation as well as reasonable classification
d. Prohibits class legislation but permits reasonable classification
e. Unattempted

32. In which of the following cases, Justice PN Bhagwati termed the act of the Governor under Article 213 of the Constitution to re-promulgate ordinances from time to time without getting them replaced by Acts of the Legislature, 'a fraud on the Constitution'?
a. RC Cooper v. Union of India
b. DC Wadhwa v. Union of India
c. Manjeet Singh v. Union of India
d. Dhamajay v. Union of India
e. Unattempted

33. Identify the correct preposition with regard to fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution-

a. In the case of Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, fundamental rights were held to be mutually exclusive
b. Before the landmark judgment in KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India, 2017, right to privacy in any form was stated as part of Article 21 in the case of Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh (1962)
c. Foundations of Right to Education under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution were laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Rani Johri v. Union of India
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

34. Consider the following statements with regard to President of India-

I- Minimum age to be the President of India is thirty-five years
II- Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies take part in the election of President but not in the impeachment of President
III- President exercises its legislative powers by promulgating ordinances under Article 213 of the Indian Constitution

Which of the abovementioned statements are incorrect-

a. I, II, III b. II, III
c. I, III d. III
e. Unattempted

35. A proclamation of national emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, if not approved by resolutions passed by both the houses of Parliament, ceases to operate at the expiration of-

a. Three months b. Two months
c. One month d. Three weeks
e. Unattempted

36. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, it is the duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance?

a. Article 352 b. Article 254
c. Article 355 d. Article 266
e. Unattempted

37. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution put a cap on the number of Ministers in the Parliament?

a. Article 42 b. Article 52
c. Article 91 d. Article 101
e. Unattempted

38. How many members of the Council of States are nominated by the President?

a. 10 b. 12
c. 14 d. 16
e. Unattempted

39. Power to adjourn the Lok Sabha during proceedings lies with-

a. President
b. Speaker
c. Any member of the Lok Sabha
d. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
e. Unattempted

40. "History owes an apology to the members of the LGBTQ community and their families, for the delay in providing redressal for the ignominy and ostracism that they have suffered through the centuries" is an observation which was made by the Supreme Court in the landmark judgment of-

a. Navtej Singh Jauhar v. Union of India
b. Supriyo v. Union of India
c. KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India
d. NALSA v. Union of India
e. Unattempted

41. A warranty is a stipulation in the contract which is :

a. Essential to the main purpose of the contract and gives rise to a right to reject the goods
b. Collateral to the main purpose of the contract without right to claim damages in case of breach of it
c. Essential to the main purpose and breach gives rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated
d. Collateral to the main purpose and breach of it gives rise to a claim for damages
e. Unattempted

42. Which of the following is provided under Section 9 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 :
a. Ascertainment of price
b. Conditions and warranties
c. Agreement to sell
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

43. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the delivery can be :
a. Symboli only b. Actual only
c. Constructive only d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

44. In a sale of goods, condition is _____ :
a. Limit on the price
b. Limit on the quantity
c. Stipulation essential to the main purpose of contract
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

45. Which of the following Sections deal with an implied warranty in every contract of sale :
a. 14(a) b. 14(b)
c. 15 d. 16(2)
e. Unattempted

46. Section 57 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1932 deals with :
a. Suit for price
b. Suit for damages for non-delivery
c. Suit for return of goods
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

47. Pecuniary jurisdiction under the Code of Civil Procedure has been provided under-
a. Section 5 b. Section 6
c. Section 7 d. Section 9
e. Unattempted

48. Which of the following may limit the amount which any Court or class of Courts is empowered to award as costs under section 35A of CPC?
a. State government b. District Court
c. High Court d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

49. The State government under section 59 of the CPC may release a judgment debtor committed in civil prison only on the ground of-
a. Serious illness
b. Family emergency
c. Existence of any infectious or contagious disease
d. Either of the above
e. Unattempted

50. All persons may be joined in one suit as defendants where-
a. Common question of law would arise
b. Right to relief arise out of same act
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

51. Any scandalous interrogatories may be set aside or strike out under-
a. Order XI Rule 5 b. Order X Rule 7
c. Order XI Rule 7 d. Order X Rule 5
e. Unattempted

52. Under Order XIX Rule 2 of CPC, the Court may order attendance of deponent for cross-examination-
a. In its discretion
b. At the instance of plaintiff
c. At the instance of defendant
d. At the instance of either party
e. Unattempted

53. Which of the following is not provided as a penalty for compelling attendance of a person against whom summons has been issued under Section 32 of CPC:
a. Impose a fine not exceeding twenty thousand rupees
b. Issue a warrant for his arrest
c. Attach and sell his property
d. Order him to furnish security for his appearance and in default commit him to civil prison
e. Unattempted

54. The expression, "Each party shall bear his own costs" implies that

a. both the parties are entitled to cost from each other
b. both the parties are not to be deprived of costs
c. both the parties are to be deprived of costs
d. both the parties are not entitled to cost from each other
e. Unattempted

55. In an Interpleader suit, the plaintiff claims:

a. Interest in the subject matter of the suit
b. No interest in the subject matter of the suit except charges or costs
c. No interest in the subject matter of the suit also not claims charges or costs
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

56. Order XXXIX, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with

a. Attachment before judgment
b. Temporary Injunction
c. Execution of Decree
d. Appointment of Receiver
e. Unattempted

57. A decree for restitution of conjugal rights can be executed under Order 21 CPC by

a. detention in civil prison
b. either by detention in civil prison or attachment of property
c. detention in civil prison and attachment of property
d. attachment of property
e. Unattempted

58. Period during which proceedings stand stayed by an injunction or order is excluded has been provided:

a. Under section 14 of the Limitation Act
b. Under section 15 of the Limitation Act
c. Under section 16 of the Limitation Act
d. Under section 13 of the Limitation Act
e. Unattempted

59. The period of limitation for a review of the judgment is:

a. 60 days
b. 90 days
c. 30 days
d. 180 days
e. Unattempted

60. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is not applicable to-

a. Suit
b. Appeal
c. Application
d. All of these
e. Unattempted

61. Where one of several persons jointly entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is under any disability, and a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, then-

a. time will run against them all
b. time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others
c. time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others or until the disability has ceased.
d. Either b or c
e. Unattempted

62. Under the Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following is not a correct

definition?

a. 'Tort' means a civil wrong which is exclusively the breach of a contract or

the breach of a trust.

b. 'Suit' doesn't include an appeal or application.
c. 'Foreign country' means any country other than India.
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

63. For the purpose of Limitation Act, a suit is instituted-

I. In an ordinary case, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer.

II. In the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as pauper is made.

III. In the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the court when the claimant first sends in the claim to the official liquidator.

Which of the above are correct?

a. Only I b. Only I and II
c. I, II and III d. None
e. Unattempted

64. No suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act may be brought after 6 months from the-

a. Date of defendant's possession becoming adverse
b. Date of dispossession
c. Date of acquiring interest by the defendant
d. Date of acquiring title by the defendant
e. Unattempted

65. When the act agreed to be done in a contract is in the performance wholly or partly of a trust-

a. Specific performance of such contract shall not be enforced
b. Specific performance of such contract may be enforced
c. Specific performance of such contracts may be enforced in the discretion of the Court
d. Specific performance of such contracts shall be enforced
e. Unattempted

66. In which of the following cases, an injunction shall not be granted by the Court under the Specific Relief Act-

a. to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body
b. to prevent a continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced
c. Contract relating to infrastructure projects
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

67. Under section 22(a) of the Specific Relief Act, which of the following may be asked in addition to the relief of specific performance-

a. Possession
b. Partition
c. Separate possession
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

68. An instrument may be partially canceled under the Specific Relief Act if-

a. It is evidence of different rights
b. It is evidence of different obligations
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

69. Under which section of the Specific Relief Act, perpetual injunction is granted-

a. Section 36
b. Section 38
c. Section 39
d. Section 41
e. Unattempted

70. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be-

a. Rescinded b. Declared void
c. Novated d. Either a, b or c
e. Unattempted

71. When acceptance of a contract is put in a course of transmission, it is complete against-

a. Proposer b. Acceptor
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

72. Which of the following persons are competent to contract-

I- who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject

II- who is of sound mind

III- Who is not disqualified from contracting under any law relating to contract

IV- Who is not disqualified from contracting under any law to which he is subject

ANSWERS-

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

73. For a contract to be said to be induced by 'undue influence', one perquisite is that one party shall be in a dominant position to the other. In which of the following cases, position of 'B' will be said to be in the dominant position?

a. A, being in debt to B, the money-lender of his village, contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be unconscionable.
b. A applies to a banker B for a loan at a time when there is stringency in the money market. The banker declines to make the loan except at an unusually high rate of interest. A accepts the loan on these terms.
c. Both a and b
d. Neither a nor b
e. Unattempted

74. Gherulal Parekh v. Mahadeo Das is a leading case on-

a. Quasi- contracts
b. Fraud
c. General offer
d. Wagering agreements
e. Unattempted

75. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee, and the offer has not been accepted; the promisor does not lose his rights under the contract if the offer made was-

a. Unconditional
b. Absolute
c. Qualified or unqualified
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

76. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person-

a. He may enforce it against the promisor if the third party does not object
b. He may enforce it against the promisor in promisor does not object
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

77. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then-

a. right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives
b. right to claim performance rests, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor
c. right to claim performance rests, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

78. Which of the following is incorrect about General Lien and Particular Lien?

a. A general lien applies to all of a person's property, while a particular lien applies only to specific property or assets
b. According to section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, only Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy-brokers have a general lien over goods bailed to them
c. If there is an express contract, any person other than those mentioned under section 171 of the Indian Contract Act may have a General Lien
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

79. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may-

a. May bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledge as a collateral security
b. Sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

80. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act, the terms 'agent' and 'principal' have been defined?

a. Section 2 b. Section 181
c. Section 182 d. Section 183
e. Unattempted

81. Under the Punjab Courts Act, 'unclassed suit' means a suit which is not a-

a. Small cause suit b. Land suit
c. Commercial suit d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

82. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, district judges are appointed?

a. Section 18 b. Section 20
c. Section 21 d. Section 41
e. Unattempted

83. Under the Punjab Courts Act, which of the following courts is the principal court of original civil jurisdiction?

a. District Court
b. Court of Civil Judge (Senior division)
c. Court of Civil Judge (Junior division)
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

84. Local limits of jurisdiction of civil courts under the Punjab Courts Act are defined by-

a. High Court
b. State government in consultation with High Court
c. State Government
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

85. Honorary Civil Judge under section 28 of the Punjab Courts Act are appointed by-

a. State Government
b. High Court
c. State government in consultation with the High Court
d. Governor
e. Unattempted

86. A reversioner under the Hindu Succession Act :

a. Is heir of the last full owner i.e., the husband
b. Can sue for a declaration that alienation by widow before the Act came into force is void, and will not be binding on him after the death of widow
c. Both a and b are correct
d. Both a and b are incorrect
e. Unattempted

87. The lapsing of property to the Government in default of heirs on the death of the intestate is provided for by Section 29 of the Hindu Succession Act. This is known as :

a. Escheat b. Estoppel
c. Deemed partition d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

88. The two persons are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through males:

a. Entries b. Propositus
c. Collaterals d. Cognates
e. Unattempted

89. The off-springs of a person are known are :

a. Ascendants b. Descendants
c. Heirs d. Collaterals
e. Unattempted

90. A partition cannot be re-opened by which of the following persons :

a. Adopted son
b. Absentee coparcener
c. Mother
d. Minor coparcener
e. Unattempted

91. Guardian by affinity is the :
a. Guardian of a minor widow
b. Guardian of a major widow
c. Guardian of a bastard child
d. Guardian of an orphan
e. Unattempted

92. Aged or infirm parents can claim maintenance under which Section :
a. Section 19 b. Section 20
c. Section 22 d. Section 24
e. Unattempted

193. Unstamped and unregistered documents have been made admissible for the purpose of evidence in matrimonial cases under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act :
a. Section 20 b. Section 21A
c. Section 21B d. Section 21C
e. Unattempted

94. The Shias base the right of succession to the property on the :
a. Principle of nasab
b. Principle of sabab
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

95. When the sum total of the shares allotted to various heirs in accordance with their entitlements exceeds the unity (one), which doctrine is applicable :
a. Doctrine of increase (Aul)
b. Doctrine of radd
c. Doctrine of return
d. Doctrine of proportional representation
e. Unattempted

96. Within the limits of each class of heirs, an heir nearer in blood excludes the more remote. This is known as :
a. Theory of propinquity
b. Theory of Aul
c. Theory of Radd
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

97. A guardian of property in Muslim law is called :
a. Wali b. Wasi
c. Jabar d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

98. The mother's right of hizanat can be enforceable against :
a. Husband only b. Uncle only
c. Grandfather only d. Any person
e. Unattempted

99. Under Shia law, the mother is entitled to the custody of a female child till the age :
a. 2 years b. 3 years
c. 7 years d. Puberty
e. Unattempted

100. The wife is also entitled to the special allowance under a prenuptial agreement relating to maintenance, such as :
a. Kharch-i-pandan b. Guzara
c. Mewa-khori d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

101. "Partnership" means-
a. Joint venture.
b. Agreement between the persons to share the profit of a business carried on between them.
c. Agreement between the persons to do some work.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted.

102. 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.

103. When a contract creating partnership is rescinded on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation of any of the parties thereto, 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.

104. A partner wants to dissolve the partnership firm before the agreed time. Select which one of the following is not a perfect ground for dissolution of the firm for such a partner?

a. That one of the partners has become permanently incapable of performing his duties as a partner
b. The other partner has transferred the whole of his interest in the firm to a third party.
c. That the business of the firm cannot be carried on except for losses
d. That the partner suing is in an adulterous relationship with the wife of another person which is apprehensive to affect the business of the firm.
e. Unattempted.

105. Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud is dealt within section….. of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

a. 7. b. 8.
c. 9. d. 10.
e. Unattempted.

106. Who can inspect the Register and file documents at the office of the Registrar?

a. Any Government servant.
b. The Partners of the firm.
c. The partners of the other firms.
d. Any person.
e. Unattempted.

107. Normally no document other than a Will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within _____ the date of its execution.

a. One month b. Two months
c. Four months d. Three months
e. Unattempted

108. Which of the following documents needs compulsory registration as per the Registration Act, 1908:

a. Wills
b. Instruments acknowledging the receipt of payment
c. Lease of immovable property not exceeding one year
d. Lease of exceeding property exceeding one year
e. Unattempted

109. Power of Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars is mentioned under :

a. Section 68 b. Section 69
c. Section 70 d. Section 60
e. Unattempted

110. Section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 deals with :

a. Publication of fees
b. Fee to be fixed by State Government
c. Destruction of unclaimed documents
d. Fees payable on presentation
e. Unattempted

111. Section 54 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 deals with :

a. Current indexes and entries therein
b. Entries to be numbered consecutively
c. Certificate of registration
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

112. Registering officers to be deemed public servants is mentioned under :

a. Section 85 b. Section 84
c. Section 80 d. Section 82
e. Unattempted

113. Which of the following areas are exempted from the application of Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act?

a. Rural areas b. Cantonment areas
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

114. The authorities under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act includes-
a. Controller b. Rent collector
c. Rent tribunal d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

115. Under which provision of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the landlord shall not claim anything in excess of fair rent?
a. Section 4 b. Section 5
c. Section 6 d. Section 7
e. Unattempted

116. A landlord shall not cut off or withhold any of the amenities enjoyed by the tenant except when there is-
a. Just cause b. Sufficient cause
c. Reasonable cause d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

117. Where there are more than one Controller at the same place under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Evidence) Act, the application shall be made to-
a. Controller who is senior most in posting
b. Any Controller
c. Controller authorized by the appellate authority
d. Controller authorized by the High Court
e. Unattempted

118. Under section 21 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, landlord and tenant are bound to furnish particulars to-
a. Each other b. Controller
c. District magistrate d. Patwari
e. Unattempted

119. Which of the following forces has recently become the first force in India to use drones for tear gas?
a. Indian army
b. Indian air force
c. Haryana police force
d. Punjab police force
e. Unattempted

120. Recently, the Saras Ajeevika Mela-2023 to bring rural women Self Help Group under one platform was held in which district of Haryana?
a. Rewari b. Rohtak
c. Bhiwani d. Gurugram
e. Unattempted

121. Who was conferred the prestigious 'Jeevan Raksha Padak' by the Honorable President of India for the year 2023?
a. Manoj Singh
b. Karanpreet Awasthi
c. Shashikant Kumar
d. Mohan Mahapatra
e. Unattempted

122. Recently, NITI Aayog signed a MoU with which institution on fast tracking SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)?
a. UNDP b. UNEP
c. World Bank d. WEF
e. Unattempted

123. 'Bhaderwah Rajmash and Sulai honey', which got the Geographical Indication (GI) tag recently, is from which State/UT?
a. Assam
b. Jammu and Kashmir
c. Rajasthan
d. West Bengal
e. Unattempted

124. Which was the wettest town in the country, during August 2023?
a. Rishikesh b. Cherrapunji
c. Haridwar d. Mawsynram
e. Unattempted

125. Which city topped the 'Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan 2023 Clean Air Survey'?
a. Indore b. Mysuru
c. Kochi d. Panjim
e. Unattempted