1. Compounding of an offence under Section 320 of the CrPc, 1973 has the effect of : '

a. Discharge b. Probation
c. Acquittal d. Release on bail
e. Unattempted

2. Whether in a summons trial case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint, a Magistrate of First Class can stop the proceedings and discharge (no acquit) the accused without pronouncing judgment ?

a. No, Magistrate must after recording entire evidence pronounce final judgment of conviction or acquittal
b. Yes, after evidence of principal witnesses has been recorded
c. Yes, for reasons to be recorded, where evidence of principal witnesses has not been recorded
d. Yes, as Magistrate has discretion to discharge or acquit regardless of the stage of the proceedings
e. Unattempted

3. Anticipatory bail can be granted by the Sessions Court :

a. When the offence committed is bailable
b. When the accused has committed a non-bailable offence and has been arrested
c. When the accused it is alleged has committed non-bailable offence and is yet to be arrested
d. When the FIR has not been registered
e. Unattempted

4. A valid proclamation under Section 82 of the CrPc, 1973 requires :

a. Public reading of the proclamation in a conspicuous place of town or village where the accused ordinarily resides
b. Copy of the proclamation should be affixed at some conspicuous place of the house in which the victim resides
c. If passed by the Sessions Judge, a copy of the proclamation should be affixed to some conspicuous part of the High Court of the State
d. A copy of the proclamation is affixed on conspicuous part of all police stations in the town/village where the crime was committed
e. Unattempted

5. Under Section 389(3) CrPc, the Trial Court can release an accused on bail after conviction where :

a. The accused is sentenced with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years and not fine is imposed whether he is on bail or not
b. The accused is on bail and he is sentenced with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years and no fine is imposed
c. The accused is on bail and he is sentenced with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years
d. The accused is on bail and he is sentenced with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and no fine is imposed
e. Unattempted

6. Recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with under Section 200 CrPc :

a. If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
b. If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in discharge of his official duties
c. If the complainant is a senior citizen
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

7. The period of limitation for for execution of order of maintenance under Section 125 CrPc is :

a. One year from the date on which it becomes due
b. Three years from the date on which it becomes due
c. Five years from the date on which it becomes due
d. Twelve years from the date on which is becomes due
e. Unattempted

8. Section 164 CrPC provides for recording of a confession or statement :

a. In the course of the investigation only
b. At any time after conclusion of investigation and before commencement of trial
c. During investigation or at any time afterwards before commencement of inquiry or trial
d. During investigation, inquiry or trial
e. Unattempted

9. Which of the following persons has/have the right to file an appeal under Section 372 CrPc against an order of acquittal :

a. Victim
b. Victim's guardian
c. Victim's legal heir
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

10. A court can stop the proceedings of a case under Section 258 CrPc in which of the following cases :

a. Warrant cases instituted otherwise on police report
b. Summons cases instituted otherwise on a police report
c. Warrant cases instituted on police report
d. Summons cases instituted otherwise than upon Complaint
e. Unattempted

11. 'A' filed an FIR giving details of a crime that he had committed. There were no exculpatory statements in the FIR and gave all the details regarding the commission of the crime. Which of the following statements is accurate?

a. The FIR is hit by Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act and hence is inadmissible as evidence. However, the fact that 'A' filed the FIR is admissible under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act.
b. Since the FIR is confessional in nature, the fact that 'A' filed the FIR is also not admissible in evidence.
c. FIR including confession is admissible under the Indian Evidence Act as it was voluntary and before arrest.
d. It is admissible under Section 32(3) of the Indian Evidence Act.
e. Unattempted

12. The previous sexual experience of a prosecturix in a case of rape where the question of consent is an issue :

a. Can be used to impeach the creditworthiness of the prosecutrix, under Section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act
b. Is irrelevant
c. Is relevant only if the person is known to the prosecutrix
d. Is relevant to prove consent
e. Unattempted

13. A document claimed to be a Will shall not be used as evidence until :

a. All attesting witnesses have been called for the purpose of proving its execution
b. All attesting witnesses alive and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence have been called for the purpose of proving its execution
c. One attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive and subject to the process of the Court capable of giving evidence
d. It has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908
e. Unattempted

14. An attested document not required by law to be attested :

a. Has to be necessarily proved by examining an attesting witness
b. May be proved as if it was unattested
c. Is inadmissible in evidence
d. Can only be proved by examining the executant
e. Unattempted

15. For leading secondary evidence :

a. Moving an application seeking permission therefore, immediately after admission/ denial of documents and before framing of issues is essential
b. An application seeking permission of the Court is to be filed before the commencement of evidence of the party seeking to lead secondary evidence
c. No application seeking permission of the court is necessary
d. Application seeking permission if not filed earlier can be filed even after the conclusion of evidence
e. Unattempted

16. Who amongst the following is a competent witness :

a. A police officer
b. A victim of rape
c. A dumb person
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

17. Which of the following is a leading case on estoppel :

a. Sharat Chandra Dey Vs. Gopal Chandra Laha
b. Gangabai Vs. Chabbubai
c. Amar Singh Vs. State of Punjab
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

18. Under Section 154, the Court may in its discretion permit the party who has called a witness to put him such questions as could have been asked in cross-examination by the adverse party. This is in relation to :

a. Hostile witness
b. Adverse witness
c. Unfavorable witness
d. Interested witness
e. Unattempted

19. A document is said to be in the handwriting of 'A'. that document is produced from proper custody. If the document is purporting or proved to be ____ years old, the court may presume that it is in 'A's handwriting. :

a. Thirty
b. Fifteen
c. Twenty
d. Twelve
e. Unattempted

20. How many witnesses are required to attest a document, if a document is required by law to be attested :

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

21. 'A' who is abducted by 'B' is forced by the threat of instant death by 'B' who is heavily armed to use his (A's) skills as a smith to force open the door of a house in order to enable B to commit robbery. 'A' has committed :

a. Housebreaking
b. House trespass
c. Robbery
d. No offence
e. Unattempted

22. 'A' a Government servant removed a file from his colleague's office to his house, made it available to an outsider and then returned it back to the office on the same day in the evening . 'A' is guilty of which of the following :

a. Criminal misappropriation of property
b. Theft
c. Criminal breach of trust
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

23. Under the IPC, which of the following will constitute 'Homicide' :

a. Termination of pregnancy before twelfth week of pregnancy
b. Termination of pregnancy before twentieth week of pregnancy
c. Termination of pregnancy before thirty sixth week of pregnancy
d. Causing death of the living child after a part of the child's body has been brought forth of the mother's body
e. Unattempted

24. Section 511 of the IPC is not related to the offence of which the punishment is:
a. Death sentences b. Life imprisonment
c. Imprisonment d. Both b and c
e. Unattempted

25. 'A' has knocked down two teeth of B. 'A' has committed the offence of :
a. Grievous hurt b. Simple hurt
c. Culpable homicide d. Attempt to hurt
e. Unattempted

26. Use of violence by a member of an assembly of five or more persons in furtherance of common object will constitute:
a. Affray b. Assault
c. Rioting d. Unlawful assembly
e. Unattempted

27. What amounts to cruelty :
a. Mere conduct towards each other
b. Misconduct of husband to his wife
c. Harassment of the woman with view to coerce her
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

28. The punishment under Section 379 of the IPC could be upto :
a. One year b. Two years
c. Three years d. Four years
e. Unattempted

29. Hazarding a dangerous neglect or failure to exercise the reasonable and proper care and precaution to guard against injury either to the public generally or to a particular individual implies :
a. Criminal negligence b. Criminal rashness
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

30. Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed under :
a. Grave and sudden provocation
b. Madness
c. Moral conviction
d. Anger
e. Unattempted

31. Consider the following statements about the Indian Constitution-
I- The concept of Parliamentary Privileges has been borrowed from the British system
II- In re Keshav Singh is one of the landmark judgment on Parliamentary privileges
III- Indian Constitution provides only for collective privilege of houses. Individual privilege of members of House has been provided in rules of procedure
IV- According to the Constitution, the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and MP's are to be defined by Parliament. No law has so far been enacted in this respect. In the absence of any such law, it continues to be governed by British Parliamentary conventions.
V- At present, no punishment in case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House may be given.

Identify the incorrect statement/s-
a. I, II, V b. II, III, V
c. III, V d. II, V
e. Unattempted

32. Identify the statement which is incorrect about the Vice-President of India-
a. The Vice-President of India is appointed under Article 63 of the Constitution
b. When the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States
c. For a person to be eligible for the election as Vice-President, he shall not be the member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, but he shall be qualified to be the member of any house of the Parliament
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

33. Identify the statement which is correct about the Zonal Councils-

a. Zonal councils are executive bodies which have been set up by a notification of Central Government in the gazette
b. All the states of India have been grouped into five zones and there is one zonal council for each zone
c. The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

34. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Right of President to address the houses of Parliament-

a. Article 87 of the Indian Constitution makes it mandatory for the President to address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together after each general election to the House of the People
b. The Constitution also provides that President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

35. The categories of Directive Principle of State Policy are-

a. Gandhian
b. Socialist
c. Liberal-intellectual
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

36. In Prafulla v. Bank of Commerce (1946), the SC held that "a State law, dealing with money lending (a State subject), is not invalid, merely because it incidentally affects promissory notes." Considering the above mentioned statement, this case is a leading case on which of the following-

a. Directive Principles of State Policy
b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
c. Doctrine of reasonableness
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

37. "Wednesbury principle" is related to-

a. Reasonableness
b. Subject-matter jurisdiction
c. Morality
d. Public interest
e. Unattempted

38. "The ghost of Section 377 lives on in spite of the decriminalization of the sexual offense and the recognition of the rights of queer persons in Navtej Singh Jauhar case" is the statement of-

a. Justice DY Chandrachud
b. Justice Indira Banerjee
c. Justice SK Kaul
d. Justice Hima Kohli
e. Unattempted

39. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court may withdraw the case or cases pending before the High Court or the High Courts and dispose of all the cases itself-

a. Article 141 b. Article 142
c. Article 139 d. Article 139A
e. Unattempted

40. Which of the following is not a constitutional body-

a. Advocate General
b. State Finance Commission
c. Deputy Prime Minister
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

41. Payment and delivery under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is:

a. Implied condition
b. Express condition
c. Concurrent condition
d. Either a or c
e. Unattempted

42. Where by a contract of sale, the seller purports to affect a present sale of future goods, the contract operates as:
a. Sale
b. An agreement to sell the goods
c. A sale or an agreement to sell the goods, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

43. There are exceptions to the rule that a seller of goods cannot give to the buyer a better title than he himself has over them, which among the following is a wrong exception?
a. Sale by Mercantile Agent
b. Sale by one of the joint owners
c. Sale by seller in possession after sale
d. Sale without the consent or authority of owner
e. Unattempted

44. Which of the following is/are 'goods' according to the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?
a. Actionable claim
b. Money
c. Stocks and shares
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

45. Section..... of Sale of Goods Act, 1930, is an exception to rule of Caveat Emptor
a. 8
b. 11
c. 16
d. 18
e. Unattempted

46. When a buyer can sue the seller:
a. He may ask for the specific performance, if this being the part of the contract
b. He may initiate for the breach of the warranty
c. He may initiate a suit for delivery of the goods, if not delivered.
d. All of the above.
e. Unattempted

47. A suit can be dismissed in default
a. Under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
b. Under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
c. Under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC
d. All the above
e. Unattempted

48. An ex-parte proceeding against a defendant implies-
a. The Court may proceed with the case in the absence of the defendant
b. The Court may proceed with the case in the absence of the defendant on the particular day of hearing on which the defendant remains absent
c. The Court may proceed with the case in absence of the plaintiff
d. The defendant cannot be allowed to appear at all in the subsequent proceeding of the suit
e. Unattempted

49. No evidence is required to be pleaded in:
a. Written statement
b. Writ petition
c. Counter affidavit
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

50. Delivery of summons may be by-
a. Court
b. Plaintiff
c. Plaintiff if the Court permits
d. A and C
e. Unattempted

51. Under Section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which question does not relate to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of decree?
a. Whether a decree is executable
b. Whether the property is liable to be sold in execution of the decree
c. Whether the decree is fully satisfied
d. Whether the decree is fraudulent or collusive
e. Unattempted

52. To what extent a legal representative shall be liable if decree is executed against him?
a. He shall not be liable even any property of deceased come to his hand
b. His personal property shall be liable for execution of decree
c. Only that property of deceased shall be liable which has come to his hand and has not been duly disposed of
d. Only that property of deceased shall be liable which has come to his hand and has been duly disposed of
e. Unattempted

53. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 'Letter of Request' may be issued to-
a. examine a witness
b. to make a local investigation
c. to make a partition
d. to conduct sale of property
e. Unattempted

54. Representative Suit under Order 1 Rule 8 of CPC may be permitted by the Court when-
a. Numerous persons are parties in another suit
b. Numerous persons belong to the same family
c. Numerous persons have the same interest in one suit
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

55. Which is the case under which notice to all the persons interested in the representative suit need not be given?
a. Abandonment of the suit
b. Withdrawal of the suit
c. Recording of compromise in a suit
d. Addition of new defendant in a suit
e. Unattempted

56. The object of oral examination under Order 10 R. 2 of C.P.C. is—
a. To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
b. To record evidence
c. To secure admissions
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

57. The consequences of non-compliance with the order to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection of documents have been dealt with under
a. Order XI, Rule 12 of the Civil Procedure Code
b. Order XII, Rule 12 of the Civil Procedure Code
c. Order XI, Rule 21 of the Civil Procedure Code
d. Order XII, Rule 21 of the Civil Procedure Code
e. Unattempted

58. Bar of limitation provided under section 3 of the Limitation Act is subject to-
a. Section 4 to 24 of the Limitation Act
b. Code of Civil Procedure
c. Section 26 of the Limitation Act
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

59. An application by notice of motion in a High Court is made when-
a. Application is presented to the proper officer of that court
b. Application is admitted by the High Court
c. When the registrar signs the motion
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

60. Which of the following shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation of any suit or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution of which has been stayed by injunction or order-
a. Time of the continuance of the injunction or order
b. Time of the continuance of the injunction or order and the day on which it was issued or made
c. Time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn
d. Day on which the injunction or order was issued or made and the day on which the injunction or order was withdrawn
e. Unattempted

APS

61. Recently, in which of the following cases the Supreme Court observed that in the context of tenancy laws, Section 5 of Limitation Act, 1963 (Extension of prescribed period in certain cases) cannot be used to extend the time limit prescribed, when a lesser time period has been specifically provided under the relevant act for a particular purpose?

a. A. Valliammai V. K.P. Murali
b. Debasish Paul & Anr V. Amal Boral
c. K. Ramesh V. K. Kothadarman
d. Pradeep Kumar v. Rana Mukherjee
e. Unattempted

62. Under which section of the Limitation Act, limitation period for continuing breaches and torts has been provided?

a. Section 19
b. Section 21
c. Section 22
d. Section 24
e. Unattempted

63. The Limitation period of specific performance of contract if no date is fixed for performance begins from-

a. Date plaintiff has notice that performance is refused
b. Date defendant tenders his intention to not perform the contract
c. Date plaintiff approach defendant for performance of contract
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

64. Bar on a suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act does not include-

a. Dispossession is by the Government
b. Suit has been brought after 7 months of date of dispossession
c. Plaintiff had no title in the immovable property
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

65. The specific performance of a contract may be obtained by the company, when the promoters of a company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation provided that-

a. company has accepted the contract
b. Acceptance of the contract by the company has been communicated
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

66. Which of the following is a bar to specific performance of a contract under the Specific Relief Act?

a. Substituted performance of contract
b. Violation of the essential term of the contract
c. Sum named in the contract as amount for its breach
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

67. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not express their real intention, then either party or his representative in interest may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified; only instrument which is an exception to this is-

a. Contract of guarantee
b. Articles of Association of a Company
c. Contract of partnership
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

68. Under section 27 of the Specific Relief Act, which of the following may sue for a contract to have it rescinded-

a. Plaintiff
b. Defendant
c. Either plaintiff or defendant
d. Any person interested in the contract
e. Unattempted

69. Under section 30 of the Specific Relief Act, on adjudging the rescission of a contract, the court may require the party to whom such relief is granted-

a. To restore benefits received
b. To specifically perform the enforceable part
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

70. A declaration made under the Specific Relief Act is binding on-

a. All persons
b. Parties to suit
c. Persons claiming though parties
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

71. Under section 23 of the Indian Contract, contracts are unlawful if they are opposed to public policy. With regard to the term 'public policy', which of the following has given the famous remark "Public policy is a very unruly horse, and when you get astride, you never know where it will carry you"

a. Lord Atkin
b. Lord Clemenson
c. Justice Burrough
d. Justice Krishna Iyer
e. Unattempted

72. Consider the following statements with respect to contract with minors under the Indian Contract Act-

I- Khan Gul vs Lakha Singh Case dealt with "Equitable Jurisdiction" which was initially developed on various principles of equity and its purpose was to provide fair and reasonable remedies to people, keeping in mind the intention of both the parties

II- In the case of Ajudhia Prasad vs Chandan Lal Case courts refrained from using the principle of equity and affirmed that application of the principle of equity would cause chaos

III- Ajudhia Prasad v. Chandan Lal is a judgment of the Supreme Court

Which of the following statement is incorrect-

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

73. Under the Indian Contract Act, if the finder of goods has voluntarily incurred trouble and expenses to preserve the goods-

a. He has no right to sue the owner for compensation for such trouble and expenses
b. He has a right to sue the owner for compensation for such trouble and expenses
c. He may not retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

74. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act, bailee has a particular lien-

a. Section 171
b. Section 170
c. Section 169
d. Section 168
e. Unattempted

75. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest-

a. Pledge is not valid
b. Pledge is void
c. Pledge is valid to the extent of that interest
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

76. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do-

a. Every necessary thing whether lawful or unlawful
b. Every thing which is in his capacity
c. Only things for which he has been expressly authorized
d. Every lawful thing which is necessary
e. Unattempted

APS

77. "Misrepresentation" does not include-
a. the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true
b. the suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true
c. causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing which is the subject of the agreement
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

78. Section 19A of the Indian Contract Act provides power to set aside contract induced by-
a. Fraud b. Coercion
c. Undue influence d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

79. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act, contingent contract has been defined?
a. Section 33 b. Section 32
c. Section 31 d. Section 30
e. Unattempted

80. Which of the following is the landmark case in which roots of 'doctrine of frustration of contract' were laid down?
a. Satyabrata Ghosh v. Mugneeram Bangur
b. Taylor v. Cardwell
c. Tweddle v. Atkinson
d. Moses v. McPhearson
e. Unattempted

81. What is the maximum number of district judges which shall be appointed under section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act?
a. Number of districts in Haryana
b. Fifteen
c. Ten d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

82. Functions of which of the following may be assigned to Additional District Judge?
a. District Judge
b. Civil Judge (Senior division)
c. Civil Judge (Junior division)
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

83. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, pecuniary jurisdiction of civil Courts have been provided?
a. Section 24 b. Section 25
c. Section 26 d. Section 27
e. Unattempted

84. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to Punjab Courts Act-
a. The High Court may fix the place at which any Court has to be held
b. The State Government may fix the place at which any Court has to be held
c. The State Government in consultation with High Court may fix the place at which any Court has to be held
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

85. The control of District Judge over all the Civil Courts in its area under section 33 of the Punjab Courts Act is subject to-
a. Directions of State Government
b. Directions of Governor
c. General superintendence and control of High Courts
d. Orders issued by the local government
e. Unattempted

86. Under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 a marriage must be solemnised in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of:
a. The bride
b. The bridegroom
c. Both bride and the bridegroom
d. Either the bride or the bridegroom
e. Unattempted

87. The consequence of non-registration of a marriage under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act is:
a. Marriage becomes voidable at the option of either party thereto
b. Marriage is valid but calls for imposition of penalty
c. Marriage is void but calls for imposition of penalty
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

88. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu male can adopt a child without the consent of his wife provided:

a. The wife is not interested in adoption
b. The wife is living in a foreign country
c. He has more than one wife
d. The wife has ceased to be a Hindu
e. Unattempted

89. Choose the wrong statement :

a. A Hindu who has a Hindu son cannot adopt a son
b. A Hindu who has a Hindu grandson cannot adopt a son
c. A Hindu who has a Hindu great grandson cannot adopt a son
d. A Hindu who has a Hindu a daughter cannot adopt a son
e. Unattempted

90. Proceedings to be in camera and may not be printed or published, is provided under _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

a. Section 24 b. Section 22
c. Section 21 d. Section 23
e. Unattempted

91. Desertion is:

a. Total repudiation of obligation of marriage
b. Partial repudiation of the obligation of marriage
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

92. Presumption that the younger survived the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act :

a. Presumption of fact
b. Presumption of fact and law
c. Rebuttable presumption of law
d. Irrebuttable presumption of law
e. Unattempted

93. The relation of a HUF arises from.....

A.Status B.Contract
C.Agreement D.None of these
e. Unattempted

94. The effect of death of Muslim husband or wife during the period of iddat, following a revocable pronouncement of divorce on inheritance rights is:

a. Only husband can inherit
b. Only wife can inherit
c. Both can inherit
d. Both cannot inherit
e. Unattempted

95. The punishment for pronouncement of any irrevocable form of divorce by a Muslim husband upon his wife is:

a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine
c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine
e. Unattempted

96. Under Muslim law, Wakf means:

a. Permanent dedication of movable property
b. Permanent dedication of immovable property
c. Permanent dedication of movable and immovable property
d. Permanent or temporary dedication of movable and immovable property
e. Unattempted

97. How many grounds of divorce are provided for a Muslim woman under Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?

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

98. Khyar-ul-bulugh is :

a. Option of puberty
b. A form of valid marriage
c. A form of dower
d. Infidelity
e. Unattempted

APS

99. The religious preceptor and the manager of a Khankah is called :

a. Imam
b. Mujawar
c. Sajjandanshin
d. Fakir
e. Unattempted

100. An alienation made by the Mutawalli without the prior permission of the court is : '

a. Valid
b. Void ab initio
c. Voidable
d. Irregular
e. Unattempted

101. Where partners upon or in anticipation of the dissolution of the firm make an agreement that some or all of them will not carry on a business similar to that of the firm within a specified period or within specified local limits, such agreement is:

a. Valid, its restriction imposed are reasonable, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act
b. Void, irrespective of the nature of the restrictions imposed on the ground of being an agreement in restraint of trade
c. Voidable
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

102. In which of the following situations, a public notice is not required to be given under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932:

a. When a partner retires from the firm
b. When a partner is expelled from the firm
c. When the firm is dissolved
d. When an alteration is made in the name of the firm
e. Unattempted

103. An act of a firm means :

a. Any act of partner or agent of the firm which gives rise to a right enforceable by or against the firm
b. Any act by all the partners
c. Any omission by all the partners
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

104. The liability by holding out, in case of retiring partner, continues up to :

a. Date of retirement
b. Date of public notice about such retirement
c. Date of notice to other partners about such retirement
d. Whichever is either out of a, b and c
e. Unattempted

105. If a partner withdraws from a firm by dissolving it, then :

a. It is dissolution and not retirement of a partner
b. It is a novation and not retirement of a partner
c. It is a retirement of a partner
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

106. According to Section 44 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the Court may dissolve a firm on the suit of a partner on any of the following grounds :

a. Insanity
b. Permanent incapacity
c. Breach of agreement
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

107. Which of the following may be appointed by the Registrar to perform his duties while he is absent from his office on duty under section 11 of the Registration Act?

a. Sub-Registrar
b. Any other person
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

108. Where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration within-

a. Four months from the date of first registration
b. Four months from the date of last registration

c. Four months from the date of each registration
d. Four months multiplied by the number of times of execution
e. Unattempted

109. Which of the following persons are exempted from appearance at registration -offense?
a. Person in jail under civil process
b. Person in jain under criminal process
c. Person exempt by law from personal appearance
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

110. Under which section of the Registration Act, effect of non-registration has been provided-
a. Section 47 b. Section 48
c. Section 49 d. Section 50
e. Unattempted

111. After separation from Punjab, Haryana became ..... state of India-
a. 15th b. 16th
c. 17th d. 18th
e. Unattempted

112. Under which scheme launched by the Haryana government, The enlisted beneficiaries are provided an 'amantran patra' by the ANM or ASHA workers to visit their healthcare facilities on the specified date for lab health check-ups which includes a complete general physical examination, including physical measurements, height, weight, pulse, BP, dental, and eye examination-
a. Swasth Haryana b. Arogyam Haryana
c. Nirogi Haryana d. Tandarust Haryana
e. Unattempted

113. Under section 4 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the Controller-
a. May allow an increase or decrease on the basic rent
b. May not allow increase or decrease on the basic rent
c. Shall not allow increase or decrease on the basic rent
d. Shall allow an increase or decrease on the basic rent
e. Unattempted

114. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the Controller may fix the fair rent on the basis compromise arrived at between the parties?
a. Section 4(2) b. Section 4(3)
c. Section 4(5) d. Section 4(6)
e. Unattempted

115. Applications under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act shall be summarily rejected by the Controller according to section 14 of the act if it raises substantially the issues as have been finally decided in proceedings under the act?
a. Section 13(1) b. Section 13(2)
c. Section 13(4) d. Section 13(5)
e. Unattempted

116. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, provision for execution of orders has been provided?
a. Section 16 b. Section 17
c. Section 18 d. Section 19
e. Unattempted

117. A Court may take cognizance of offenses under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act only on-
a. Written complaint
b. Written complaint filed with the sanction of Controller
c. Written complaint filed with the sanction of Police
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

118. Which of the following has power to make rules under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act-
a. State government b. High court
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

119. Which of the following is the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?
a. Justice Arun Kumar Mishra
b. Justice Justice Adarsh Kumar Goyal
c. Justice S. R. Bhat
d. Justice Ajay Rastogi
e. Unattempted

120. Who is the 22nd chairperson of the Law Commission of India :
a. Justice K.T. Sankaran
b. Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi
c. Prof. D.P. Verrma
d. Shri Neeraj Sagar
e. Unattempted

121. D.K. Basu's judgment is related to which one of the following?
a. Protect the rights and dignity of individuals in police custody
b. Protection of interests of minorities
c. Child Labour
d. Safeguards against sexual exploitation
e. Unattempted

122. Who is the current Minister of Law and Justice of India :
a. Kiren Rijiju
b. Meenakshi Lekhi
c. Arjun Ram Meghwal
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

123. Who is the current chairman of the Bar Council of India :
a. Manan Kumar Mishra
b. Ashok Parija
c. Biri Singh Sinsinwar
d. Jaganath Patnaik
e. Unattempted

124. Who of the following has been appointed twice as the chairman of the Bar Council of India :
a. Arun Mishra
b. D.V. Subba Rao
c. Manan Kumar Mishra
d. Ashok Parija
e. Unattempted

125. When is Army day celebrated in India :
a. 15th January
b. 15th February
c. 16th January
d. 15th March
e. Unattempted

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