1. The Supreme Court in Lalita Kumari, held that while ensuring and protecting the rights of the accused and the complainant, a preliminary inquiry should be made in a time bound manner and in any case it should not exceed ?

a. 7 days b. 10 days
c. 30 days d. 14 days
e. Unattempted

2. An accused is entitled to statutory bail if the police fails to file the charge sheet within how many days of his arrest for the offence punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years :

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

3. Under Section 468 CrPc, the period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term not exceeding one year is :

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

4. Under Section 216 of Cr.P.C., the Court has the power to:

a. Add to the charge(s) already framed
b. Alter the charge(s) already framed
c. Neither to alter nor to add to the charge already framed
d. Add to and alter the charge both.
e. Unattempted

5. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused _____ be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences :

a. Shall b. May
c. Will d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

6. Where a summons has been issued under Section _____ of CrPc and the accused desires to plead guilty to the charge without appearing before the Magistrate, he shall transmit to the Magistrate by post or by messenger a letter containing his plea and also the amount of fine specified in the summons. :

a. Section 208 b. Section 206
c. Section 210 d. Section 209
e. Unattempted

7. No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding _____ shall be passed in the case of any conviction under Section 262 :

a. 6 months b. 1 year
c. 3 months d. 30 days
e. Unattempted

8. Under Section 265C, in a case instituted otherwise than on police report, the Court _____ issue notice to the accused and the victim of the case to participate in a meeting to work out a satisfactory disposition of the case :

a. May b. Will
c. Shall d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

9. In all trials before a Court of Session, the evidence of each witness shall, as his examination proceeds, be taken down in writing either by the_____himself or by his dictation in open Court, or under his direction and superintendence, by an officer of the Court appointed by him in this behalf :

a. Judge
b. Presiding Officer
c. Presiding Judge
d. Any officer of the court
e. Unattempted

10. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not _____ for the property :

a. Purchase b. Bid
c. Sell d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

11. Circumstantial evidence is considered weaker evidence as compared to direct evidence:

a. "Because it has 2 errors of fallibility: (i) of the fact from which inference is drawn being proved and;(ii) of the inference to be drawn from the fact proved"
b. Because the inference in circumstantial evidence is based upon a presumption
c. Because circumstances may sometimes tell a lie
d. Because circumstantial evidence is based upon the process of deductive logic
e. Unattempted

12. Only such facts are made relevant by the Evidence Act as are encompassed by:

a. Section 5 to Section 55 of the Evidence Act
b. Section 5 to Section 32 of the Evidence Act
c. All the Sections of the Evidence Act
d. Only such facts which can be proved as per Section 59 and 60 of the Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

13. Secondary evidence cannot be led :

a. When original is in the possession of other party
b. Original is of such nature that it is not easily movable
c. When original is in possession of such person who is out of reach and not subject to processes of the court
d. When original is in possession of the person who wants to adduce secondary evidence
e. Unattempted

14. The autopsy report provided by a medical practitioner is :

a. Eye witness Evidence
b. Opinion Evidence
c. Contradictory Evidence
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

15. In an appeal from a decision by the trial court, the appellate court finds that certain necessary evidence was not taken by the trial court. The appellate court:

a. Can only remand the matter of the trial court for taking additional evidence
b. Shall decide the matter only on the basis of the evidence before it
c. Shall presume that the missing evidence would have adversely impacted the case of the party who should have brought that evidence
d. May take additional evidence itself
e. Unattempted

16. Primary evidence means and includes :

a. Oral account of the contents of the document by a person who has seen the original document
b. The original document
c. True copy made from and compared with the original document by a private party
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

17. Under Section 33 of the Evidence Act, evidence of witness 'A' recorded in earlier judicial proceedings can be produced in another judicial proceeding where:

a. Witness 'A' is alive
b. Witness 'A' is alive and is incapable of giving evidence
c. Criminal proceedings are pending against witness 'A'
d. There was no right but opportunity of cross-examination of 'A' was granted in the first judicial proceedings
e. Unattempted

18. Documents _____ be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned :

a. Must
b. Shall
c. May
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

APS

19. Section 67A of the Indian Evidence Act deals with :
a. Proof as to electronic signature
b. Proof of execution of document
c. Proof where no attesting witness found
d. Proof of signature
e. Unattempted

20. Presumption as to documents thirty years old is provided under :
a. Section 88 b. Section 89
c. Section 91 d. Section 90
e. Unattempted

21. Section 76 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence, which is done by a person who is or who by reason of:
a. Mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it
b. Mistake of fact in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it
c. Mistake of fact believes himself to be bound by morals to do it
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

22. Which one of the following is not correct in case of defence of intoxication?
a. Defence of intoxication is available both in case of involuntary and voluntary intoxication
b. Intoxication is a defence when the intoxicated person is incapable of knowing the nature of the act at the time of doing it
c. Intoxication is a defence when the intoxicated person is incapable of knowing what he was doing was either wrong or contrary to law
d. Particular intention and not knowledge is attributed to the accused who has acted under involuntary intoxication.
e. Unattempted

23. A, armed with a sword, is at a great distance from B. A threatened to kill B. B shot at A, and killed him.
a. B could plead private defence, as he has a reasonable apprehension of being attacked by A's sword
b. B could not plead private defence, as it cannot be said that he has a present and reasonable apprehensions of being attacked by A
c. B could not plead private defence, as such a right is available only when one is being attacked by another
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted

24. 'A' was relieved of his wristwatch worth Rs. 100 by 'B' in a running train. When the train was about to stop at a railway station, 'A' raised an alarm. At this point of time, 'C' pushed 'A' as a result of which 'A' fell down and sustained injuries. This was done by 'C' to enable 'B' to carry the stolen watch. c has committed the offence of ?
a. Hurt
b. Grievous hurt
c. Abetment of an offence
d. Robbery
e. Unattempted

25. Assertion (A): There is no liability for an attempt to commit an impossible theft.
Reason (R): No criminal liability can be incurred under Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code for an attempt to be an act which, if done will not be an offence.
a. Both 'A' and 'R' are false
b. 'A' is false but 'R' is true
c. Both 'A' and 'R' are true
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

26. Right of private defence is available:
a. Against all members of an unlawful assembly
b. In a free fight
c. To retrieve from the wrongdoer one's property
d. Both a & b above.
e. Unattempted

27. When an act is abetted and a different act is done by the person instigated, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it, provided:

a. The act done was a probable consequence of the abetment irrespective of being committed under the influence of instigation
b. The act was done with the aid and pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment
c. The abettor had a reasonable ground to believe that a different act may be committed
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

28. In cases in which a judgment is given that a person is guilty of one of the several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of the offence he is guilty of, the offender shall be:

a. Acquitted of all the charges
b. Re-tried for all the charges
c. Punished for offence carrying the lowest punishment
d. Punished for the offence carrying the highest punishment
e. Unattempted

29. Perjury resulting in the conviction of a person for an offence punishable with death attracts the maximum penalty of:

a. Death
b. Imprisonment for life
c. RI for 10 years
d. RI for 10 years and fine.
e. Unattempted

30. Section 401 of the IPC is :

a. Punishment for belonging to a gang of dacoits.
b. Making preparation to commit dacoity
c. Punishment for belonging to gang of thieves
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

31. Speaker of Lok Sabha may vacate his office by tendering a written resignation to the-

a. President of India
b. Prime Minister
c. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

32. The quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of the Parliament is-

a. One-tenth of the total number of members of the House
b. One-fifteenth of the total number of members of the House
c. One-tenth of the total number of elected members of the House
d. One-fifteenth of the total number of elected members of the House
e. Unattempted

33. The House may declare seat of any member vacant if he is absent from all meetings of the House without permission for a period of-

a. Thirty days b. Sixty days
c. Ninety days d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

34. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to subscription of oath by the members of the Parliament?

I- It is mandatory for the members of the Parliament to subscribe to an oath before the President of India under Article 99 of the Constitution
II- Form of oath and affirmations has been provided under Schedule III of the Indian Constitution which provides forms of oath to be taken by Members of both Houses of Parliament and of state legislative only
III- Penalty for sitting or voting in the House without subscribing to oath has been provided in the Rules of Procedure of the Houses

Identify the incorrect statement-

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

35. Which of the following bills may only be introduced on the recommendation of the President?

I- Bill for alteration of state boundaries
II- Money Bill
III- Taxation Bills affecting states
IV- Bill amending any of the lists in the VII Schedule

Answer Key

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

36. Identify the correct statement/s on 'Rule of Law'-

a. In India, out of the three principles of Rule of Law laid down by AV Dicey, only first two are followed
b. Rule of law has not been expressly mentioned in the Indian Constitution, but its presence is attributed to Article 14
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

37. State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara is a leading case on-

a. Doctrine of pith and substance
b. Doctrine of colourable legislation
c. Doctrine of separation of power
d. Doctrine of severability
e. Unattempted

38. Which of the following do not have a constitutional status?

a. Cooperative bodies
b. Law commission
c. State Finance Commission
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

39. 'Right to work' under the Indian Constitution is a part of the-

a. Fundamental rights
b. Directive Principles of State Policy
c. Legal rights
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

40. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years under Article 45 was added by an amendment made in the year-

a. 2001
b. 2002
c. 2003
d. 1998
e. Unattempted

41. Under Section 63 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, 'Reasonable Time' is a:

a. Question of law
b. Question of fact
c. Mixed question of law and fact
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

42. Section 57 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with :

a. Suit for price
b. Suit for return of goods
c. Suit for damages for non-delivery
d. Suit for damages for non-acceptance
e. Unattempted

43. Under chapter V of the Sale of Goods, the term seller includes?

a. Seller's agent
b. Buyer
c. Unpaid seller
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

44. Under which provision of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 has it been provided that unless the goods are ascertained, no property in goods passes to the buyer :

a. Section 18
b. Section 15
c. Section 10
d. Section 29
e. Unattempted

45. Delivery under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means :

a. Transfer of possession from one person to another
b. Voluntary transfer of ownership from one person to another
c. Voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

46. Sale and agreement to sell is provided under which provision of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930:
a. Section 4 b. Section 8
c. Section 3 d. Section 5
e. Unattempted

47. Under the CPC, a person in whose favor an order capable of execution has been made is known as-
a. Decree-holder b. Judgment debtor
c. Orderee d. Order-holder
e. Unattempted

48. Under section 14 of CPC, the Court shall presume upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment, that such judgment was pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on the record; but such presumption may be displaced-
a. By proving excess of jurisdiction
b. By proving error of jurisdiction
c. By proving want of jurisdiction
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

49. Where any suit or proceeding has been transferred or withdrawn under sub-section 24(1), the Court which is thereafter to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding-
a. May retry it
b. Shall proceed from the point at which it was transferred or withdrawn
c. May proceed from the point at which it was transferred or withdrawn
d. Either a or c
e. Unattempted

50. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to 'Cost'-
a. The costs of an incident to all suits shall be in the discretion of the Court
b. Where the Court directs whether any costs shall or shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing
c. The fact that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the suit shall be no bar to the exercise of cost awarding powers
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

51. Section 56 of the CPC prohibits the arrest and detention of women in civil prison in the execution of-
a. Any decree
b. Money decree
c. Decree for possession and mesne profit
d. Decree for recovery of immovable property
e. Unattempted

52. If under section 89 of the CPC, the parties seek to settle dispute outside Court by way of mediation, the compromise shall be effected by-
a. Court
b. Lok Adalat
c. District Legal Service Authority
d. Any of the above
e. Unattempted

53. Supplemental proceedings under section 94 of CPC do not include-
a. Direct the defendant to furnish security to produce any property belonging to him and to place the same at the disposal of the Court or order the attachment of any property
b. Issue of commission for partition of any property
c. Appoint a receiver of any property and enforce the performance of his duties by attaching and selling his property
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

54. Abatement means
a. Suspension or termination of proceedings in an action for want of proper parties
b. The process of bringing on record legal representatives of the deceased party
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

55. Where an indigent person succeeds, as per Order XXXIII Rule 10 the court fee shall be recoverable-

a. From the defendant only
b. By the State Government
c. Not recoverable
d. From the Plaintiff only
e. Unattempted

56. The court may by order appoint a receiver of any property before decree:
a. Where it appears to the court to be just and convenient
b. Where the suit property is in danger of being wrongfully sold in execution of a decree
c. Where the defendant is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property
d. Where the defendant has ascended the local limits of the jurisdiction of the court
e. Unattempted

57. A receiver is an:
a. Officer of the Court.
b. Agent of the plaintiff.
c. Agent of the defendant
d. Either agent of the plaintiff or defendant its depends on circumstances
e. Unattempted

58. Time period for instituting a suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose under the Limitation Act is-
a. 5 years b. 10 years
c. 12 years d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

59. Effect of fraud or mistake on the prescribed period of limitation under the Limitation Act has been provided under-
a. Section 15 b. Section 16
c. Section 17 d. Section 18
e. Unattempted

60. Under section 21 of the Limitation Act, the Court may direct that the suit as regards newly added plaintiff or defendant shall be deemed to have been instituted on any earlier date if-
a. Omission was due to a clerical error
b. Omission was due to mistake made in good faith
c. Omission was due to any mistake
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

61. Any claim by way of a set off shall be treated as a separate suit and shall be deemed to have been instituted-
a. On the date set-off is pleaded
b. On the date on which the suit in which the set off is pleaded was pleaded
c. On the date set-off claim was admitted
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

62. Which of the following is not defined under section 2 of the Limitation Act?
a. Plaintiff b. Applicant
c. Good faith d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

63. Prescribed period of limitation for a review of judgment by a court other than the Supreme Court under the Limitation Act is-
a. 10 days b. 20 days
c. 30 days d. 40 days
e. Unattempted

64. Readiness of plaintiff to perform a contract under section 16 of the Specific Relief Act includes-
a. Capacity of the plaintiff.
b. Potential of the plaintiff to perform
c. Willingness of the plaintiff
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

65. When due to fraud played by the parties, a contract in writing does not express real intention, then appropriate remedy would be a suit for-
a. Specific performance
b. Declaration
c. Rectification of Instrument
d. Perpetual Injunction
e. Unattempted

66. Suit under Section 8 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is not competent –

a. Against a person who is the owner of the article claimed
b. Against a person who has the possession or control over the article
c. In respect of an article for which compensation in money is not an adequate relief
d. In case where ascertainment of damages in extremely difficult
e. Unattempted

67. In which of the following cases any person having the possession or control of a particular article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession?

a. when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff
b. when compensation in money would not afford the plaintiff adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed
c. when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

68. Power of Court to engage experts under Specific Relief Act is-

a. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure
b. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act
c. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions in Code of Civil Procedure
d. Subject to provisions in Code of Civil Procedure
e. Unattempted

69. Section 11 of SRA refers to specific performance of contract connected with-

a. Arbitration b. Trusts
c. a and b both d. None of these
e. Unattempted

70. In case of specific performance of part of contract the purchaser-

a. May relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has right to compensation
b. May not relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has no right to compensation
c. Specific performance of part of the contract is not possible.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted

71. Under the Indian Contract Act, every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is-

a. Agreement b. Consideration
c. Reciprocal promises d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

72. Communication of acceptance is complete against the acceptor-

a. when it is put in a course of transmission
b. when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
c. When it reaches the designated address of the proposer
d. When it is acknowledged by the proposer
e. Unattempted

73. Acceptance of a proposal does not include-

a. Expressing in some usual and reasonable manner
b. Performance of the conditions of a proposal
c. Acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

74. A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the IPC. A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta

a. Suit is maintainable because A has not employed coercion, as his act is not an offense by the law of England
b. Suit is maintainable because A has not employed coercion, as section 506 of the IPC was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done
c. Suit is maintainable
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

75. A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory.
a. Contract is voidable on account of misrepresentation by A
b. Contract is voidable on account of fraud by A
c. Contract is not voidable
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

76. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot
be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform-
a. such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise
b. such promisor must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract
c. Either a or b
d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

77. Which of the following is not a mode of discharge of contract?
a. Breach b. Novation
c. Performance d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

78. Which of the following is entitled to compensation under section 75 of the Indian Contract Act?
a. Finder of goods
b. Party rightfully rescinding contracts
c. Parties to a void agreement
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

79. Which of the following acts as a consideration for guarantee in case of a contract of guarantee?
a. Anything done for the benefit of principal debtor
b. Any promise made for the benefit of principal debtor
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

80. Under section 146 of the Indian Contract Act, co-sureties are liable to contribute-
a. Equally
b. Proportionately
c. Appropriately
d. Equitably
e. Unattempted

81. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, functions of District Judge may be assigned?
a. Section 19 b. Section 20
c. Section 20A d. Section 21A
e. Unattempted

82. What is the maximum amount of fine which may be imposed as fine on ministerial officers under the Punjab Courts Act?
a. Not exceeding one month's salary
b. Not exceeding half of one month's salary
c. Not exceeding one-third of one month's salary
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

83. Under the Punjab Courts Act, against an appellate decree passed ex parte-
a. No appeal lies b. Second appeal lies
c. Only review lies d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

84. The period of limitation for an appeal under section 41 shall be-

a. Thirty days
b. Sixty days
c. Ninety days
d. One hundred twenty days
e. Unattempted

85. The list of holidays to be observed each year as holidays of the civil court shall be prepared by the-

a. High Court
b. State government
c. Governor
d. District Court
e. Unattempted

86. Under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, consent of wife for adopting a child is not necessary when :

a. Wife ceased to be a Hindu
b. Wife declared by Court to be of unsound mind
c. Wife renounce by the world
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

87. Kanyadaan is an important ceremony in Hindu Marriages. It is mandatory for a marriage to be held valid :

a. True
b. False
c. True, only if Kanyadaan is done by biological father
d. True, only if Kanyadaan is done by any blood relative
e. Unattempted

88. If a girl becomes pregnant by some person before marriage, and subsequently marries some third person. What is position under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:

a. Marriage is void
b. Marriage is valid
c. Marriage is voidable at the option of the groom
d. Marriage is voidable at the option of the bride
e. Unattempted

89. A is a Hindu male. He dies intestate leaving a son B, two grandsons M and N of deceased son C and three great grandsons X, Y and Z of deceased grandson P of deceased son D. what will be the share of M and X:

a. 1/3 and 1/6
b. 1/6 and 1/9
c. 1/3 and 1/9
d. 1/9 and 1/9
e. Unattempted

90. Non-registration of marriage under Section 8 of the HMA, 1955 :

a. Invalidates the marriage and calls for imposition of penalty
b. Does not invalidate the marriage but calls for imposition of penalty
c. Neither invalidates the marriage not calls for imposition of penalty
d. Makes the marriage voidable
e. Unattempted

91. An adoption of a boy, whose mother, the adopting father could not have legally married, is not recognised by law but is still considered valid :

a. Because of judicial pronouncements
b. Because of promulgation of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
c. Because of custom
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

92. For desertion to qualify as a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, intention to desert is :

a. A necessary condition
b. A sufficient condition
c. Neither a nor b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

93. Under Section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu is bound to maintain :

a. Aged parents
b. Legitimate children
c. Illegitimate children
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

94. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, a woman can seek divorce from the husband:
a. If he is impotent at the time of marriage
b. If he continues to be impotent after marriage
c. Both a and b
d. Impotency is not at all a ground for divorce under the said Act
e. Unattempted

95. In Islamic Law, a bequest to an heir :
a. Cannot be made at all
b. Can be made subject to the consent of other heirs
c. Can be made without the consent of other heirs
d. Can be made if the senior most heir permits
e. Unattempted

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

97. Musha under Muslim law means :
a. An undivided share in the property
b. Share in a joint property after partition
c. Compensation in lieu of share in the property
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

98. Where the person who performed Nikah is dead, the proof of marriage will ge give by the :
a. Husband b. Wife
c. Witness d. Guardian
e. Unattempted

99. A Muslim wife's right to 'dower' can be claimed as :
a. A preferential debt
b. An ordinary unsecured debt along with other creditors
c. An ordinary debt but priority over other creditors
d. A secured debt
e. Unattempted

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

101. The mode of determining the existence of partnership has been laid down in :
a. Section 5 b. Section 6
c. Section 9 d. Section 10
e. Unattempted

102. If a partner choose to use any assets of the partnership firm for his own purpose, it gives rise to :
a. Civil liability of the partner
b. Criminal liability of the partner
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

103. A dormant partner is one who is :
a. Not interested in the business of the firm
b. Not liable to outsider
c. Entitled to share profits only
d. Neither active nor known to partners
e. Unattempted

104. Under section 25 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the liability of the partners for the acts of firm is :
a. Joint and several
b. Several
c. Joint or several
d. Joint
e. Unattempted

105. Which statement is correct :
a. A partnership firm is a juristic person
b. A partnership firm is a distinct legal entity from its partners
c. A partnership firm is not a distinct legal entity from its partners
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

106. A partnership for which no period or duration is fixed, under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 is known as :
a. General partnership
b. Partnership at will
c. Particular partnership
d. Co-ownership
e. Unattempted

107. The registration of a gift of immovable property is :
a. Compulsory
b. Optional
c. Compulsory in relation to ancestral property
d. Depends on the Court
e. Unattempted

108. Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 speaks about any document being presented for registration to the proper office within _____ months from its date of execution :
a. 6 months b. 3 months
c. 4 months d. 1 months
e. Unattempted

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

110. Seal of registering officers :
a. Section 16 b. Section 15
c. Section 20 d. Section 21
e. Unattempted

111. Time for presenting the documents is provided under :
a. Section 30 b. Section 22
c. Section 23 d. Section 15
e. Unattempted

112. Section 10 of the Registration Act, 1908 is :
a. Inspector-General of Registration.
b. Absence of Registrar on duty in his district.
c. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
d. Absence of Registrar or vacancy in his office.
e. Unattempted

113. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, term 'urban area' has been defined?
a. Section 2(f) b. Section 2(g)
c. Section 2(i) d. Section 2(j)
e. Unattempted

114. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the state government may exempt buildings from the application of the act?
a. Section 2 b. Section 3
c. Section 4 d. Section 5
e. Unattempted

115. According to section 15 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, appeal against the order of Controller lies to the-
a. District Court
b. High Court
c. Court of Small cause
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

116. Identify the correct statement-
a. There is no provision for second appeal under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act
b. No appeal or review lies against the decision of the appellate authority under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act
c. High Court may act as revisional authority on its own motion or on the application under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act
d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

117. Which of the following authority has power to summon and attendance of witnesses as vested in a Court under the Code of Civil procedure?

a. Controller
b. Appellate authority
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

118. Under section 4(1) of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act-

a. It is mandatory for the Controller to make an enquiry
b. It is discretionary for the Controller to make an enquiry
c. It is not allowed to the Controller to make an enquiry
d. The Controller shall not make any enquiry
e. Unattempted

119. DRIISHYA in context Haryana relates to-

a. Pension scheme for blind residents of Haryana
b. Scheme for audio aid for blind children studying in Government Primary Schools in Haryana
c. Program for Drone based land survey
d. Scheme for free Laser eye operation of cataract
e. Unattempted

120. Who is the present chairman of the National Commission for Women :

a. Ms. Mamta Sharma
b. Ms. Rekha Sharma
c. Dr. Girija Vyas
d. Ms. Jayanti Patnaik
e. Unattempted

121. Who is the chairman of National Minority Commission :

a. Shri Iqbal Singh Lalpura
b. Shri Kersi Deboo
c. Ms. Syed Shahezadi
d. Ms. Rinchen Lhamo
e. Unattempted

122. Who is the chairperson of Haryana's Women's Commission :

a. Renu Bhatia
b. Preeti Bhardwaj Dalal
c. Monika Malik
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

123. The maximum tenure of each member of the National Commission for Women is :

a. 4 years
b. 5 years
c. 2 years
d. 3 years
e. Unattempted

124. Name the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth National Commission for Scheduled Castes :

a. Shri Vijaya Sampla
b. Shri Arun Halder
c. Dileep Singh Bhuria
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

125. Where is the Khelo India Games being held in 2024?

a. Karnatak
b. Gulmarg
c. Madhya Pradesh
d. Delhi
e. Unattempted

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