1. Which of the following have been endowed with power to try a case summarily :
a. Chief Judicial Magistrate
b. Metropolitan Magistrate
c. Magistrate of the first class specially empowered
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

2. The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may not pass a sentence of imprisonment for-
a. Eight years b. Five years
c. Three years d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

3. Notice of appearance before police officer is issued if :
a. Credible information has been received against that person
b. Credible information is regarding the commission of a cognizable offence
c. He could not be arrested under section 41 despite attempt being made
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

4. What is the meaning of non-bailable offence?
a. It means any other offence other than bailable offence
b. In non-bailable offence the bail is not a right
c. The bail is the discretion of the Court
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

5. Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under CrPC shall be signed by-
a. Magistrate issuing the warrant
b. Presiding officer of the Court
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

6. While ordering attachment of property of a person absconding, which of the following property may not be attached?
a. Movable property
b. Immovable property
c. Both movable and immovable property
d. Intangible property such as right
e. Unattempted

7. Property of person absconding may be attached by way of-
a. Seizure
b. Appointment of a receiver
c. Written order prohibiting the payment of rent on delivery of property to the proclaimed person
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

8. Where two or more Courts subordinate to different High Courts have taken cognizance of the same offence and a question arises as to which of them ought to inquire into or try that offence, the question shall be decided
a. By the Supreme Court
b. By any of the High Court
c. By the High Court which first took cognizance
d. By the Supreme Court
e. Unattempted

9. A complaint may be dismissed by the Magistrate under section 203 after considering-
a. Statements of the complainant and victim
b. Result of inquiry and investigation under section 202
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

10. No summon or warrant shall be issued against the accused until-
a. Magistrate has examined the complainant or Police report
b. List of prosecution witness has been filed
c. 15 days have passed after receipt of complaint
d. Magistrate has examined the witnesses on oath
e. Unattempted

11. 'Presumption of fact' under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872-

a. Is based on logic, human experience and natural events and law of nature
b. Is based on provisions of law
c. Cannot be ignored by the Court
d. Is of certain and uniform position
e. Unattempted

12. Which one of the following statements is not true?

According to section 5 of the Evidence Act, evidence may be given in any suit or proceedings of the;

a. Existence of every fact in issue
b. Non-existence of every fact in issue
c. Those facts declared relevant under the various provisions of the Evidence Act
d. Those facts which the parties think are relevant
e. Unattempted

13. A is accused of murder of B by beating him. What is not admissible as evidence?

a. Whatever was said by A or B or by bystanders at the time of beating
b. A has intention for murder of B
c. Marks on the ground of struggle between A and B
d. A is a man of bad character
e. Unattempted

14. The evidence relating to conspiracy is :

a. Common motive of the conspirators and any act done in pursuance of it.
b. Common intention of the conspirators and anything in writing in pursuance of it.
c. Common intention of the conspirators and anything said, done, written by any of them in furtherance of that intention.
d. Common motive of the conspirators and the statement of a witness.
e. Unattempted

15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

Admission is acknowledging any right or liability under civil law, made-

a. Orally before a judicial authority
b. In writing before a notary
c. By conduct and document, as well as orally, but not in electronic form
d. By conduct, orally, or in writing or contained in electronic form.
e. Unattempted

16. Confession can be result of self-talk, communication of confession to another person is not necessary, was held in the case of :

a. Sankaria Vs State of Rajasthan.
b. Butta Singh Vs State of Punjab.
c. Sahoo Vs State of UP.
d. Nishikant Jha Vs State of Bihar.
e. Unattempted

17. About 14 days ago, 1, K and the people of my party, lay in wait for S and others at about sunset time at the corner of Pulipad tank. We all beat S and H to death. The remaining persons F, K and N ran away. D, who was in our party, received blows on his hand. He had a spear in his hand. He gave it to me then. I hid it with my stick in the rick of V in the village. I will show you if you come. We did all this at the investigation of K.

From the above passage, which of the following is admissible under section 27 of the Evidence Act?

a. We all beat S and H to death.
b. The remaining persons F, K and N ran away. D, who was in our party, received blows on his hands. He had a spear in his hand. He gave it to me then.
c. I hid it and my stick in the rick of V in the village. I will show you if you come
d. We did all this at the instigation of K
e. Unattempted

18. What is the evidentiary value of the confession of a co-accused implicating himself as well as his other non-confessing co-accused?

a. Such a confession is relevant against all the co-accused
b. It shall not be relevant against non-confessing co-accused
c. Such a confession amounts to proof of guilt of all the co-accused
d. If the confessing co-accused is acquitted of the main offence his confession shall cease to be admissible
e. Unattempted

19. Under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 opinion of an expert witness is :

a. A conclusive proof
b. Is not relevant
c. Is not admissible
d. Is not a conclusive proof
e. Unattempted

20. Section 58 of the Evidence Act deals with :

a. Formal admission.
b. Evidentiary admissions.
c. Formal as well as evidentiary admissions.
d. Proof of facts by oral evidence.
e. Unattempted

21. In which of the following case it was held by the court 'The court said that the two finger test is "regressive and invasive" and has "no scientific basis as it neither proves nor disapproves allegations of rape". It instead "re-victimises and re-traumatises women who may have been sexually assaulted."?

a. Lillu versus State of Haryana
b. Polka singh versus state of punjab
c. Ritu singh Versus State of Haryana
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

22. By virtue of which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code,1860, the hangman is provided with the exception from the offence under the act?

a. Section 75 b. Section 78
c. Section 57 d. Section 74
e. Unattempted

23. To which of the following offences against the right to private defence of property doesn't extend to causing the death, under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

a. House-breaking by night
b. Robbery
c. House-breaking by day
d. Mischief by fire
e. Unattempted

24. Anish, a police-officer, whose duty it is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. Here, Anish is liable to which of the following punishments under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

a. one-half of the longest term of imprisonment of the offence
b. Fine
c. Both A & B
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

25. Arsh 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, here, Arsh has committed which of the following offence under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

a. Section 114 b. Section 295
c. Section 294 d. Section 117
e. Unattempted

26. Arun, knowing that dacoity is about to be committed at B, falsely informs the Magistrate that a dacoity is about to be committed at C, a place in an opposite direction, and thereby misleads the Magistrate with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence. The dacoity is committed at B in pursuance of the design. Arun is punishable under which of the following sections of the Indian penal code,1860?

a. Section 115 b. Section 118
c. Section 119 d. Section 120
e. Unattempted

27. A riot took place at the plot owned by the Girdhari. Girdhari had no knowledge or reason to believe that any act of this kind can take place in his plot. Here Girdhari can be punished with which of the following punishments under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

a. Fine extended to Rs. 2000
b. Fine extended to Rs. 1000
c. No punishment
d. Imprisonment extended to 3 months
e. Unattempted

28. Which of the following are the essential ingredients to claim exemption under section 85 of the Indian Penal code,1860?

a. Incapable of knowing the nature of the act
b. Incapable of knowing that act doing is contrary to the law
c. Substance intoxicating the person was given to him against his will
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

29. Shivani saw Ria dropping her purse with money in it. Shivani picks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Ria, but afterwards appropriates it to her own use. Shivani is guilty of which crime?

a. Criminal misappropriation
b. Theft
c. No offence
d. Robbery
e. Unattempted

30. Which of the following conditions are required for bringing a case of homicide under the section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860,?

a. Death of the person in the question
b. Accused must have caused that death
c. Such act of the accused was a planned one without any rash act
d. Both A and B
e. Unattempted

31. Which of the following have termed Indian federalism as 'cooperative federalism'?

a. KC Wheare
b. Granville Austin
c. BR Ambedkar
d. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyenagar
e. Unattempted

32. Principles of 'jus soli' and 'jus sanguinis' are generally used with reference to-

a. Federalism
b. Reasonability
c. Territorial extent of laws
d. Citizenship
e. Unattempted

33. Which of the following fundamental rights are available to all persons?

a. Article 15 b. Article 19
c. Article 22 d. Article 29
e. Unattempted

34. In which of the landmark US judgments, it was observed that life means more than just mere animal existence which is now an accepted principle by Indian Courts with regard to Article 21?

a. Cooper v. Aaron
b. Brown v. Board of Education
c. Munn v. Illinois
d. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier
e. Unattempted

35. By which amendment in the Indian Constitution, Right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights?

a. 42nd amendment
b. 44th amendment
c. 51 amendment
d. 52nd amendment
e. Unattempted

APS

36. Under the Indian Constitution, the term 'impeachment' is used with reference to-
a. President
b. Judge of Supreme Court
c. Judge of High Court
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

37. The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution have been borrowed from-
a. Irish Constitution
b. British Constitution
c. German Constitution
d. South African Constitution
e. Unattempted

38. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, provision for Finance Commission has been provided?
a. Article 275 b. Article 280
c. Article 282 d. Article 285
e. Unattempted

39. 'Privy Purse' was abolished by which amendment of the Indian Constitution?
a. 24th amendment b. 26th amendment
c. 42nd amendment d. 44th amendment
e. Unattempted

40. Which of the following is the longest serving Chief Justice of India?
a. AS Anand b. BP Sinha
c. YV Chandrachud d. KG Balakrishnan
e. Unattempted

41. The unpaid seller can exercise his right to stoppage of goods in transit when the buyer :
a. Becomes insolvent
b. Refuses to pay the price
c. Acts fraudulently
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

42. Under the Sale of Goods Act, payment and _____ are concurrent conditions :
a. Price b. Delivery
c. Possession d. Exchange
e. Unattempted

43. Repudiation of contract before due date is mentioned under _____ of Sale of Goods Act :
a. Section 61 b. Section 60
c. Section 54 d. Section 55
e. Unattempted

44. The fact that a buyer has set up a breach of warranty in diminution or _____ of the price does not prevent him from suing for the same breach of warranty if he has suffered further damage.
a. repudiation b. Exchange
c. Extinction d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

45. Sale under Section 64 of the Sale of Goods Act is complete when the :
a. Auctioneer announces it completion by the fall of the hammer
b. Or in any customary manner
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

46. If the seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise the price, the sale is _____.
a. Voidable at the option of the buyer
b. Voidable
c. Void
d. None of the above
e. unattempted

47. Under which section of the CPC, has the term 'foreign judgment' been defined?
a. Section 2(4) b. Section 2(5)
c. Section 2(6) d. Section 2(7)
e. Unattempted

48. A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benaras, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A instituted a suit at Calcutta where B resides to which C objects-

a. A may not institute a suit at Calcutta according to section 20 of CPC
b. A may institute a suit at Calcutta and the suit may be proceeded with notwithstanding objection raised by C
c. A may institute a suit at Calcutta but the suit may not be proceeded with without the leave of Court because C has objected
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

49. General power of transfer and withdrawal of suit has been provided to which Court under section 24 of CPC?

a. Supreme Court b. High Court
c. District Court d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

50. Summons under CPC may be issued to-

a. Defendant b. Witness
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

51. Precepts under section 46 of CPC are issued by Court-

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

52. Under which provision of CPC, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that any person or class of persons whose arrest might be attended with danger or inconvenience to the public shall not be liable to arrest in execution of a decree otherwise than in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by the State Government in this behalf?

a. Section 55(2)
b. Section 55(3)
c. Section 55(4)
d. Section 55(5)
e. Unattempted

53. Which of the following properties shall not be liable for attachment and sale in the execution of a decree?

a. Books of accounts
b. Mere right to sue for damages
c. Right of personal service
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

54. Under section 81 of CPC, in a suit instituted against a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity-

a. Property of defendant shall not be liable to attachment including execution of a decree
b. Property of defendant shall not be liable to attachment otherwise than in execution of a money decree
c. Property of defendant shall not be liable to attachment otherwise than in execution of a decree
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

55. Procedure for suits relating to matters concerning the family is given in-

a. Order 32A b. Order 29
c. Order 27A d. Order 30
e. Unattempted

56. Procedure on returning plaint is provided under:

a. Order VII, Rule 10A
b. Order VII, Rule 10
c. Order VII, Rule 7
d. Order VII, Rule 9
e. Unattempted

57. Select the correct answer- In an appeal by an indigent person-

a. The Appellate Court is bound to accept the affidavit that Appellant is an indigent person even though objected by respondent

b. The Appellate Court has no power to inquire whether the applicant is an indigent person
c. Once in Civil Suit a person is declared to be an indigent person, he shall be treated as an indigent person in appellate proceedings also
d. The Government pleader or the Respondent may dispute the truthfulness of the statements in the Affidavit made by the appellant and then the Court shall inquire into the question of appellant being indigent
e. Unattempted

58. Which of the following terms have not been defined under the Limitation act?
a. Suit b. Foreign country
c. Petitioner d. Plaintiff
e. Unattempted

59. Section 5 of the Limitation Act does not apply to-
a. Appeal
b. Application
c. Application under Order XXI of CPC
d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

60. Under which section of the Limitation Act, exclusion of time in cases where leave to sue or appeal as a pauper is applied for has been provided?
a. Section 12 b. Section 13
c. Section 14 d. Section 15
e. Unattempted

61. Which of the following times shall not be excluded as per the provisions of section 12 of the Limitation Act?
a. In computing the period of limitation for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award
b. Where a decree or order is appealed from or sought to be revised or reviewed, or where an application is made for leave to appeal from a decree or order, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment
c. The time requisite for obtaining a copy of a decree or an order, any time taken by the court to prepare the decree or order before an application for a copy thereof is made
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

62. Prescribed period of time for instituting a suit for libel is one year from the date-
a. When the libel is published
b. When the libel comes to the knowledge of plaintiff
c. When the libel is submitted for publication
d. When the libel comes to the knowledge of any third person
e. Unattempted

63. What is the prescribed period of limitation for a suit for compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege?
a. 1 year b. 2 years
c. 3 years d. 5 years
e. Unattempted

64. Which of the following instruments are not excluded from the definition of Settlement provided under section 2(b) of the Specific Relief Act?
a. Will
b. Codicil
c. Negotiable instruments
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

65. A trustee may sue under which section of the Specific Relief Act for the possession of movable property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled?

a. Section 6 b. Section 7
c. Section 8 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

66. Identify the correct preposition with regard to Specific performance of contracts under the Specific Relief Act-

a. The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court notwithstanding the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16
b. The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court without prejudice to general provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16
c. The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16
d. The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court not subject to anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16
e. Unattempted

67. Identify the correct preposition regarding specific performance of contract of trusts-

a. Specific performance of a contract shall be enforced when the act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly or partly of a trust
b. Specific performance of a contract may be enforced when the act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly or partly of a trust
c. Specific performance of a contract shall be enforced when the act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly of a trust.
d. Specific performance of a contract may be enforced when the act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly of a trust
e. Unattempted

68. Under which section of the Specific Relief Act meaning of substituted performance of contracts has been provided?

a. Section 14 b. Section 15
c. Section 17 d. Section 20
e. Unattempted

69. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit filed under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act shall be disposed of by the court within a period of twelve months from the date of-

a. Filing of suit
b. Filing of written statement
c. Service of summons to defendant
d. First hearing
e. Unattempted

70. In which of the following cases, the Court has power to award compensation in a suit for specific performance of contracts under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act?

a. If, in any such suit, the court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant, and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach,
b. If, in any such suit, the court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

71. Under the Indian Contract Act, promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called-

a. Consideration
b. Alternative promises
c. Agreement
d. Reciprocal promises
e. Unattempted

72. Display of goods with price tags is an-

a. Offer
b. Proposal
c. Invitation to offer
d. Standard form of contract
e. Unattempted

73. A proposal under the Indian Contract Act may be revoked at any time -

a. before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer
b. before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the acceptor
c. before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer and the acceptor
d. after the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer
e. Unattempted

74. Which section of the Indian Contract Act provides that acceptance shall be unqualified and absolute?

a. Section 6 b. Section 7
c. Section 8 d. Section 9
e. Unattempted

75. A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is-

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

76. A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void under which section of the Indian Contract Act?

a. Section 23 b. Section 24
c. Section 25 d. Section 26
e. Unattempted

77. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act effect of novation, rescission and alteration of contracts has been provided?

a. Section 61 b. Section 62
c. Section 65 d. Section 75
e. Unattempted

78. A continuing guarantee under a contract of guarantee may be revoked by surety by giving notice of revocation to-

a. Principal debtor b. Creditor
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

79. Which section of the Indian Contract Act defines the term 'bailment'?

a. Section 2 b. Section 148
c. Section 147 d. Section 149
e. Unattempted

80. Lien of a bailor under section 170 of the Indian Contract Act is-

a. General b. Particular
c. Specific d. No lien
e. Unattempted

81. Which of the following sections of the Punjab Courts Act have not been repealed?

a. Section 7 b. Section 9
c. Section 16 d. Section 22
e. Unattempted

82. Under section 25 of the Punjab Courts Act, the Court of Civil Judge shall have jurisdiction in original civil suits without limits as regards the-

a. Territory b. Value
c. Provisions of CPC d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

83. Which of the following may be appointed an honorary civil judge under section 28 of the Punjab Courts Act?
a. Only retired judges of High Court
b. Only gazetted officers
c. Only legal academicians
d. Any person
e. Unattempted

84. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act the place of sitting of civil courts is fixed?
a. Section 30 b. Section 31
c. Section 32 d. Section 34
e. Unattempted

85. Revision power of the High Court has been provided under which section of the Punjab Courts Act?
a. Section 41 b. Section 42
c. Section 44 d. Section 46
e. Unattempted

86. After the passing of a decree for judicial separation, cohabitation is :
a. Obligatory b. Non obligatory
c. Directory d. Either a or c
e. Unattempted

87. The children born out of a void Hindu Marriage are _____ in the eyes of law :
a. Illegitimate
b. Legitimate
c. Illegitimate but having no rights in the ancestral property
d. Legitimate but having right of inheritance limited to their parents property only
e. Unattempted

88. A person who is dependant under Section 21 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and is also Class 1 heir and gets a share in the deceased's estates as an heir is :
a. Entitled to claim maintenance as dependant
b. Not entitled to claim maintenance as dependant
c. Entitled to claim maintenance with the consent of other heirs
d. Entitled to claim maintenance through the judicial process
e. Unattempted

89. A subsequent impotency ie., impotency after the solemnization of marriage is :
a. Remains valid b. Become void
c. Becomes voidable d. None of these
e. Unattempted

90. The mother of an illegitimate child has the power to give the child in adoption:
a. Only with the consent of putative father
b. Without the consent of putative father
c. With the prior permission of the court
d. Without the consent of putative father but with the prior permission of the court
e. Unattempted

91. Under Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, who among the following will rank first as heir :
a. Widow
b. Mother
c. Widow of a predeceased son
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

92. A bar to entertain petition for divorce is mentioned in :
a. Section 14 of the HMA
b. Section 15 of the HMA
c. Section 19 of the HMA
d. Section 23 of the HMA
e. Unattempted

93. Who comes first in succession as per section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act:
a. Cognates
b. Agnates
c. Relatives specified in Class III of the schedule
d. Relatives specified in Class IV of the schedule
e. Unattempted

94. Which one of the following is not a secondary source of Muslim Law:
a. Custom
b. Judicial Decision
c. Ijma
d. Qiyas
e. Unattempted

95. Essential requirements of a Muslim marriage are :
a. Qabul only
b. Ijab only
c. Both Qabul and Ijab
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

96. During the term of Muta Marriage :
a. The wife has a right to divorce
b. The husband has a right to divorce
c. Husband and wife both have a right to divorce
d. Neither the husband nor the wife has a right to divorce
e. Unattempted

97. A marriage between persons with consanguinity relationship under Muslim Law is :
a. Sahih
b. Fasid
c. Batil
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

98. Hiba of future property in Muslim law is :
a. Void
b. Valid under certain conditions
c. Valid
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

99. In a 'mubarat' divorce under Muslim Law :
a. Aversion is on the side of husband only
b. Aversion is on the side of wife only
c. Aversion is mutual
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

100. A Muslim can marry any number of wives not exceeding four. If a Muslim marries a fifth wife, such a marriage shall be :
a. Void
b. Valid
c. Irregular
d. Voidable
e. Unattempted

101. Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 where a partner is entitled to interests on the capital subscribed by him, such interest is payable. :
a. Out of profits only
b. Out of capital if no profits
c. Out of capital if losses
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

102. Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, where the partnership is at will, a partner may retire :
a. By giving oral notice expressing his intention
b. By giving written notice expressing his intention
c. Without any notice
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

103. Z and W are partners in a stationery business. Z orders on the firm's letterhead to supply two bags of wheat at his residence. What will be the liability of the firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :
a. The firm is not liable to pay the debt
b. The firm is liable to pay the debt
c. The firm is liable to pay only half the debt
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

104. As per Section 5 of the Indian Partnership Act, the relationship of partnership is created :
a. Status
b. Contract
c. Statue
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

105. Winding up a business involves :
a. To realize the assets of the business
b. To pay its liabilities
c. To distribute the surplus if any among the partners
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

106. Which of the following is not a ground sufficient to justify a dissolution of a firm :
a. Incompetence for business
b. Ordinary partnership squabbles
c. Misuse of partnership funds for payment of personal debts
d. Persistent breach of agreement
e. Unattempted

107. When a document is executed by several person at different times then it may be presented for registration under Section 24 of Registration Act, 1908 within :

a. Four months from the date of each execution
b. Four months from the date of execution by first person
c. Four months from the date of execution by last person
d. Four months from the date of execution by 50% of executors
e. Unattempted

108. The Registration Act, 1908 came into force on :

a. 30th September, 1908
b. 31st December, 1908
c. 1st January, 1909
d. 1st April, 1909
e. Unattempted

109. Section 17 of the Registration Act, 1908 provides for :

a. Documents which are not at all registerable
b. Documents which are compulsorily registrable
c. Documents, the registration of which is optional
d. Both a and c
e. Unattempted

110. Section 39 of the Registration Act, 1908 provides for, law as to :

a. Summonses b. Commissions
c. Witness d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

111. Procedure on admission and denial of execution respectively is mentioned in :

a. Section 35
b. Section 48
c. Section 30
d. Section 32
e. Unattempted

112. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the _____ directs :

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

113. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, the term 'tenant' has been defined?

a. Section 2(d) b. Section 2(f)
c. Section 2(h) d. Section 2(j)
e. Unattempted

114. Section 6A of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, provides for-

a. Expeditious disposal of suit
b. Revision power
c. Deposit of rent
d. Fair rent
e. Unattempted

115. If any person contravenes any of the provision of section 8(2), he shall be punishable with-

a. Fine only
b. Imprisonment only
c. Fine and imprisonment both
d. Either fine or imprisonment
e. Unattempted

116. Which of the following may transfer proceedings under section 20 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act ?

a. High Court b. District Court
c. Appellate authority d. Both a and c
e. Unattempted

117. Under which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, landlord and tenant are bound to furnish particulars?

a. Section 20 b. Section 21
c. Section 22 d. Section 23
e. Unattempted

118. SYL Canal is a river sharing mechanism between Haryana and-

a. Uttar Pradesh b. Punjab
c. Delhi d. Himachal Pradesh
e. Unattempted

119. Open loop ticketing system launched in Haryana covers-

a. Gurgaon Rapid Metro
b. Private buses
c. Roadways buses
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

120. Which among the following is a wildlife trade monitoring network?

a. DISS b. PETA
c. UN- HABITAT d. TRAFFIC
e. Unattempted

121. 'Parker Solar Probe' is associated with which country?

a. USA b. India
c. Israel d. Russia
e. Unattempted

122. What is the name of the recently opened airport in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh?

a. Sant Ravidas International Airport
b. Maharishi Valmiki International Airport
c. Ram Janaki International Airport
d. Tulsidas International Airport
e. Unattempted

123. Which country/bloc has been recently admitted as the Permanent Member of G20?

a. Mauritius b. African Union
c. Maldives d. Egypt
e. Unattempted

124. Which country is the host of the 19th edition of "EXERCISE YUDH ABHYAS 2023"?

a. USA b. India
c. Australia d. Sri Lanka
e. Unattempted

125. Which of the following was the Chairperson of a committee constituted in the year 2020 by the Ministry of Home Affairs to suggest reform in criminal laws?

a. Balraj Chauhan b. Ranbir Singh
c. Mahesh Jethmalani d. GP Thareja
e. Unattempted

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