1. Under Section 173 of the CrPc, as amended in 2018, the investigation into the offence of rape shall be complete within a span of :
a. Six months b. Four months
c. One month d. Two months
e. Unattempted

2. A person can be arrested without warrant :
a. As preventive or precautionary measure
b. For obtaining correct name and address
c. For securing attendance of accused
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

3. Chapter XXI-A of CrPc, dealing with Plea Bargaining has been inserted by :
a. The Criminal Law (Amendment)Act, 2005
b. The Criminal Law (Amendment)Act, 1993
c. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2011
d. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1993
e. Unattempted

4. Section 167, CrPc, provides that the nature of the custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice versa. This alteration can be done during the period of first :
a. 15 days b. 16 days
c. 14 days d. 12 days
e. Unattempted

5. As per the provisions of the CrPc as amended in 2005, a surety has to declare the number of accused for whom he surety under which Section :
a. Section 441 b. Section 441-A
c. Section 144 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

6. Evidence shall be taken down by the Magistrate either himself or by dictation in open court. Which amended provision of the CrPc permits audio-video electronic means in the presence of Advocate of the accused:
a. Section 274
b. Proviso to Section 275(1)
c. Section 276
d. Section 473
e. Unattempted

7. Rehabilitation scheme for victim compensation is prepared on the recommendation of the court _____ shall decide the quantum of compensation :
a. District Legal Services Authority
b. State Legal Services Authority
c. Either a or b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

8. Composition of an offence under CrPc, 1973 will result in _____ of the accused :
a. Acquittal b. Discharge
c. Compromise d. Probation
e. Unattempted

9. In one trial, X is convicted against which no appeal lies, whereas conviction against Y is appealable. Whether X can file an appeal against the conviction : '
a. No
b. Yes
c. Only with special leave
d. There is no such provision
e. Unattempted

10. Which of the following is incorrect response in the light of CrPc, 1973 :
a. Inquiry is conducted by the Court
b. Inquiry is conducted after framing of charge
c. Inquiry is conducted prior to framing of charge
d. Inquiry is conducted by the Magistrate
e. Unattempted

11. Which of the following Section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is based upon the well known principle that 'possession is prima facie proof of ownership' :

a. 110 b. 112
c. 114 d. 115
e. Unattempted

12. "If a maker of dying declaration survives, his statement can be used under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 :

I. As substantive evidence
II. To corroborate the testimony of maker if examined
III. To contradict the testimony of maker if examined
IV. Cannot be used at all

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

13. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under :

a. Oral evidence
b. Documentary evidence
c. Hearsay evidence
d. Scientific evidence
e. Unattempted

14. A is arrested by the police and accused of murder of B. During investigation A voluntarily agrees to undergo narco analysis and therein he confesses to have murdered B.

a. The confession is relevant and can be sole basis of conviction
b. The confession is irrelevant
c. The confession is relevant but requires corroboration
d. Only that much of A's statement can be used as leads to discovery of fact
e. Unattempted

15. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible in evidence as a substitute for :

a. Inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
b. Admissible primary evidence
c. Both a and b
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

16. As per the Evidence Act, admissions :

a. Are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
b. Are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but operate as estoppel
c. Are conclusive proof of the matter and also operate as estoppel
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

17. All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witness in relation to matters of fact under inquiry is/ are :

a. Primary evidence b. Oral evidence
c. Hearsay evidence d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

18. Under Section 116 of the Indian Evidence Act, the tenant is stopped from denying :

a. The title to the property of the actual owner
b. The title to the property of the landlord
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

19. Section 124 of Indian Evidence Act provides for privileges in respect of :

a. Official Communication
b. Professional Communication
c. Communication as to the information of commission of offence
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

20. The test of ascertaining the burden of proof lies on the person who would fall if that part is not proved is contained in Section _____ of the Indian Evidence Act.

a. Section 202
b. Section 203
c. Section 102
d. Section 101
e. Unattempted

APS

21. The maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of the IPC is :

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

22. A child who does not understand or distinguish between the right and the wrong is called doli incapax. This is defined under which Section of IPC :

a. Section 82 b. Section 84
c. Section 86 d. Section 87
e. Unattempted

23. Section 396 of IPC deals with :

a. Only with dacoity
b. Dacoity with murder
c. Only culpable homicide not amounting to murder
d. Attempt to cause dacoity or robbery by using deadly weapon
e. Unattempted

24. Which of the following statements is true about malice-in-law and malice-in-fact :

a. The former is a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive.
b. The former is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally without a just cause.
c. The former is a wrongful act done intentionally whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally.
d. Both have the same consequences.
e. Unattempted

25. If the act is a lawful one and not a criminal act and if in the course of such act one of the person's jointly doing that act commits an offence, then :

a. All the persons shall be liable under Section 34 of IPC
b. Only the doer of the act shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of IPC shall not apply
c. Nobody shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of IPC shall not apply
d. No other person except the real doer of the act shall be liable for it and Section 34 IPC shall apply
e. Unattempted

26. Acid attack is an offence mentioned under :

a. Section 326 b. Section 320
c. Section 326A d. Section 354
e. Unattempted

27. 'A' beats his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder, 'A' hanged her on the fan with rope. Post mortem report disclosed her death from hanging. 'A' is liable for :

a. Murder b. Culpable Homicide
c. Hurt d. Grievous hurt
e. Unattempted

28. Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation under Section 353 of the IPC is which kind of offence :

a. Bailable and Cognizable
b. Bailable and Non-Cognizable
c. Non-Bailable and Cognizable
d. Non-Bailable and Non-Cognizable
e. Unattempted

29. Under Section 376 of the IPC, a public servant committing rape on a woman in his custody shall be punishable with :

a. Rigorous imprisonment up to 7 years
b. Rigorous imprisonment of at least 8 years
c. Rigorous imprisonment of at least 10 years
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

30. A crime under Section 399 can sufficiently attract punishment under the IPC at the stage of :

a. Intention b. Preparation
c. Attempt d. Commission
e. Unattempted

31. The salaries and allowances of the Governor of an Indian state are charged from the____?

a. Consolidated Fund of the State
b. Consolidated Fund of India
c. Public Account of India
d. Contingency Fund of India
e. Unattempted

32. Which among the following is a written supplementary, explanatory or appended document of Indian constitution?

a. Part VI b. Preamble
c. Schedules d. DPSP
e. Unattempted

33. What was the Constitutional status of India when the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950?

a. A Secular Republic
b. A Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
c. A Sovereign Democratic Republic
d. A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
e. Unattempted

34. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament has power to regulate the right of citizenship by law?

a. Article 7 b. Article 9
c. Article 11 d. Article 13
e. Unattempted

35. 'Doctrine of legitimate expectation' has been incorporated under which section of the Indian Constitution?

a. Article 13
b. Article 14
c. Article 19
d. Article 21
e. Unattempted

36. Consider the following statements with regard to doctrine of colourable legislation-

I- The Doctrine of Colourable Legislation is derived from a latin maxim "Quando aliquid prohibetur ex directo, prohibetur et per obliquum"

II- State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh is a landmark judgment where the statute has been proclaimed clearly invalid on the ground of being colorable legislation

III- The Indian Constitution does not expressly mention the doctrine of colourable legislation

Identify the incorrect statement-

a. I, II, III b. II, III
c. III d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

37. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to Article 18 of the Indian Constitution-

a. No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State
b. No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State
c. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the Governor, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

38. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, it is provided that- Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest..?

a. Article 22(1) b. Article 22(2)
c. Article 22(3) d. Article 22(4)
e. Unattempted

39. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the term 'martial law' has been used?
a. Article 32 b. Article 33
c. Article 34 d. Article 36
e. Unattempted

40. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to President of India-
a. President of India shall be qualified for election as a member of the House of the People
b. A person appointed as President is not eligible for re-appointed
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

41. Goods are deemed to be in course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer :
a. Until the buyer or his agent in that behalf takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee
b. Until the buyer himself takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee
c. Until the buyer or his agent personally communicates to the carrier or bailee that the delivery is taken
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

42. In the case of _____ it was held that lottery tickets are goods and not actionable claims. Thus, sale of lottery tickets is sale of goods :
a. H. Anraj Vs. Government of Tamil Nadu
b. U.P. Cooperative Cane Unions Federation Vs. West U.P. Sugar Mills Association
c. Commissioner of Sales Tax Vs. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

43. Warranty as per Section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is :
a. A stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract
b. A stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract
c. The same as a condition
d. A ground for repudiating the contract
e. Unattempted

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

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

46. The rights of un unpaid seller have been listed in Section :
a. 45 b. 46
c. 47 d. 49
e. Unattempted

47. Under which section of the CPC the general rule as to place of suing has been provided for?
a. Section 13 b. Section 14
c. Section 15 d. Section 16
e. Unattempted

48. Exemption of agriculture produce from attachment in the execution of a decree under section 61 of the CPC may be-
a. Partial b. Whole
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

49. In a suit to obtain a urgent or immediate relief against Government or public officer for act done in his official capacity, if the court is satisfied after hearing the parties that no urgent or immediate relief need to be granted in suit, the court shall

a. Impose penalty upon plaintiff
b. Reject the plaint
c. Pass a decree in favor of that government or public officer
d. Return the plaint for presentation after complying with requirements
e. Unattempted

50. In which of the following cases, no appeal lie under CPC-

a. A decree passed with the consent of parties
b. Decree in a suit cognizable by Court of Small Cause in which value of the subject-matter in the original suit is 12000 rupees
c. Decree in a suit cognizable by Court of Small Cause in which value of the subject-matter in the original suit is 8000 rupees and a question of law is involved
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

51. Under section 97 of the CPC, where any party aggrieved by a preliminary decree passed after the commencement of the CPC does not appeal from such decree-

a. He may dispute its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the final decree with th
b. He may dispute its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the final decree with the leave of the Court
c. He may dispute its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the final decree if the opposite party does not object
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

52. Under which section of the CPC, doctrine of restitution has been provided?

a. Section 141 b. Section 142
c. Section 144 d. Section 146
e. Unattempted

53. Under section 147 of CPC, consent or agreement on behalf of person under disability may be made by-

a. Next friend or guardian
b. Next friend or guardian with the leave Court
c. Next friend or guardian with the express leave of the Court
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

54. All parties shall complete inspection of all documents disclosed within thirty days of the-

a. Date of filing written statement
b. Date of institution of suit
c. Date of first hearing
d. Date of issuing summon to defendant
e. Unattempted

55. Rule 8 of order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with

a. Agent for Government to receive process
b. Procedure in suits against public officer
c. Definition of Government
d. Persons authorized to act for Government
e. Unattempted

56. Order XVIA of the CPC deals with-

a. Attendance of witness confined or detained in prison
b. Case Management Hearing
c. Summary Judgment
d. Security for Costs
e. Unattempted

57. Under which provision of CPC, is it provided for proceedings in suits relating to matters concerning the family to be held in camera?

a. Order XXXIIA Rule 1
b. Order XXXIIA Rule 2
c. Order XXXIIA Rule 4
d. Order XXXIIA Rule 6
e. Unattempted

58. Under which section of the Limitation Act, the term "bond" has been defined?

a. Section 2(b) b. Section 2(d)
c. Section 2(e) d. Section 2(g)
e. Unattempted

59. What is the prescribed period of limitation under the Limitation Act for filing a suit to enforce the right to share in a joint family property if the person has been excluded?

a. 5 years b. 7 years
c. 12 years d. 30 years
e. Unattempted

60. Which of the following suits are covered under section 17(1) of the Limitation Act?

a. the suit or application is for relief from the consequences of a mistake
b. where any document necessary to establish the right of the plaintiff or applicant has been fraudulently concealed from him
c. the suit or application is based upon the fraud of the defendant or respondent or his agent
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

61. For the purpose of section 19 of the Limitation Act providing for effect of payment on account of debt or of interest on legacy, term "debt" does not include-

a. Debt barred by time
b. Vyavaharik Debt under Hindu Law
c. Debt is a money payable under a decree
d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

62. Under which section of the Limitation Act, the effect of substituting new plaintiff or defendant has been provided?

a. Section 18 b. Section 19
c. Section 20 d. Section 21
e. Unattempted

63. According to section 18 of the Limitation Act, where, before the expiration of the prescribed period for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by any person through whom he derives his title or liability, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to this provision-

a. an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right
b. Notwithstanding anything containing in the Indian Evidence Act, oral evidence of contents of the writing containing the acknowledgment may be given
c. Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

64. The provision of mandatory injunction is regulated by Section ____ of the Specific Relief Act.

a. 42 b. 41
c. 40 d. 39
e. Unattempted

65. Under section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, a dispossessed person may recover the possession of specific immovable property-

a. In the manner provided under any law for the time being in force
b. In the manner provided under the Specific Relief Act
c. In the manner provided under the Code of Civil Procedure
d. Either b or c
e. Unattempted

66. Against an order or decree passed under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act-

a. Appeal lies but no review lies
b. Both appeal and review lies
c. No appeal lies but review lies
d. Neither appeal nor review lies
e. Unattempted

67. In which of the following cases, specific performance cannot be granted?

I- A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers or in breach of trust cannot be specifically enforced
II- Where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of contract in accordance with the provisions of section 20
III-A contract containing clause for liquidated damages in case of breach
IV-A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise

Answer-

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

68. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Contract Act provides for relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title-

a. Section 16
b. Section 18
c. Section 19
d. Section 21
e. Unattempted

69. Obtaining substituted performance of a contract under section 20 of the Specific Relief Act is-

a. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act
b. Subject to the provisions of Indian Contract Act
c. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in the Indian Contract Act
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

70. In a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff may also claim compensation for its breach ..... such performance-

a. In lieu of
b. In addition to
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

71. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act, the term 'agent' has been defined?

a. Section 2
b. Section 180
c. Section 181
d. Section 182
e. Unattempted

72. A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies-

a. Estoppel
b. Ratification
c. Rescission
d. Discharge
e. Unattempted

73. In which of the following situations, the surety stands discharged?

a. A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands
b. A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo.
c. A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber.
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

74. An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject matter of the agreement is

a. Deemed to be mistake as to a matter of fact
b. Not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact
c. Renders a contract void
d. Both a and c
e. Unattempted

75. Select the statement which is not FALSE in respect of damages

1. Damages which arise naturally in the usual course of things from the breach itself are called general damages.
2. The rule as to general damages is 'subjective' as it makes the liability dependent upon a 'reasonable man's foresight' of the loss that will naturally result from the breach.
3. Damages are compensatory as well as penal in nature.

a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 only
c. 2 and 3 only d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

76. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act, it is the duty of the bailor to disclose faults in the goods bailed?

a. Section 148 b. Section 149
c. Section 150 d. Section 151
e. Unattempted

77. A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a Manager of C's bank. Afterwards B and C contract without A's permission that B shall become liable for 1/4 th of the losses on overdraft B allows a customer to overdraw and the bank loses a sum of money. To make good this loss A is-

a. Wholly liable
b. Not liable
c. Liable to the extent of one-fourth
d. Liable to the extent of three fourths
e. Unattempted

78. The maxim, Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio, means-

a. A stranger to the contract cannot sue
b. A contract without consideration is void
c. No action lies against a void agreement
d. Any party stranger to contract can sue if it is not barred by law
e. Unattempted

79. In which of the following case it was recognized that an anticipatory breach of contract gives an immediate right of action

a. Hochester v De La Tour
b. Felthouse v Bindley
c. Powell v Lee
d. Harris v Nickerson
e. Unattempted

80. Any guarantee which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to material circumstances, is-

a. Valid b. Invalid
c. Illegal d. Voidable
e. Unattempted

81. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, the term "value" has been defined?

a. Section 2(2) b. Section 2(1)
c. Section 2(3) d. Section 2(4)
e. Unattempted

82. Which of the following appoints district judges?

a. High Court
b. State Government
c. State Government in consultation of High Court
d. High Court in consultation with State Government
e. Unattempted

83. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, place of sitting of Court has been provided?

a. Section 29 b. Section 30
c. Section 31 d. Section 32
e. Unattempted

84. Under which section of the Punjab Courts Act, a district judge has power to transfer appeals?

a. Section 38 b. Section 39
c. Section 40 d. Section 41
e. Unattempted

85. The period of limitation for appeal under section 41 of the Punjab Courts Act is-

a. 30 days b. 60 days
c. 90 days d. 120 days
e. Unattempted

86. A female Hindu inherited property from her husband. She died intestate. The said property shall, in the absence of any children or grandchildren of the deceased, devolve upon :

a. Government Charitable Trust
b. The heirs of her father
c. The heirs of her mother
d. The heirs of her husband
e. Unattempted

87. Which of the following statement is incorrect in the light of provisions of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :

a. Documents not duly stamped or registered are admissible
b. Proceedings may be held in camera on the request of the party
c. No appeal can be filed on the subject of costs only
d. Limitation for appeal against final order under Section 25 of the Act is 90 days
e. Unattempted

88. Section 12 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 does not oust the jurisdiction of _____ to appoint guardian of a minor's undivided interest in joint family property.

a. District Court
b. High Court
c. Collector of the District
d. State Government
e. Unattempted

89. Under which of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a dependant's claim for maintenance under the Act, can be created as a charge on the estate of deceased :

a. 25 b. 26
c. 27 d. 28
e. Unattempted

90. Who among the following under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, will be the natural guardian of minor wife's person :

a. Husband b. Her father
c. Her mother d. Her father-in-law
e. Unattempted

91. If a Hindu male dies intestate leaving behind Mother, Father, Son, Brother and Sister, the property will devolve on :

a. All 5 getting 1/5 share each
b. Father, son and brother being males getting ⅓ share each
c. Father and mother getting ½ share each
d. Mother and son getting ½ share each
e. Unattempted

92. Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been incorporated by Amendment Act of :

a. 1956 b. 1964
c. 1976 d. 1999
e. Unattempted

93. Which Section of the Hindu Succession act, 1956 lays down the order of succession among agnates and cognates :

a. Section 8 b. Section 10
c. Section 12 d. Section 14
e. Unattempted

94. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriages) Act 2018 provides for:

(I) It declares instant triple talaq illegal and criminalizes it
(II) It makes declaration of talaq a non-bailable offence
(III) A husband declaring talaq can be imprisoned for up to two years along with a fine.

(IV) It entitles Muslim Woman against whom triple talaq has been declared to seek subsistence allowance from her husband for herself and for her dependent children.

a. I & IV
b. I, III & IV
c. I, II & IV
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

95. If husband swears that he will not have sexual intercourse with his wife for four months or more it amounts to a form of divorce known :

a. Ila
b. Zihar
c. Tafweez
d. Mubarat
e. Unattempted

96. 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. Nobody can inherit
e. Unattempted

97. 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

98. A Nikah solemnized in the absence of Qazi is :

a. Valid
b. Void
c. Irregular
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

99. Islamic law is formally contained in :

a. Hadith
b. Quran
c. Ijma and Qiyas
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

100. Shariat Act, 1937 came into force on :

a. 4th April, 1937
b. 7th January, 1937
c. 7th July, 1937
d. 7th October, 1937
e. Unattempted

101. The registering officer may in discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

a. The sub-registrar
b. The notary public
c. The person executing the document
d. Document writer
e. Unattempted

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

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

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

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

104. Identity the correct proposition:

a. A decree is not exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.
b. A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act,
1908
c. A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 15(2) of the Registration Act, 1908
d. A consent decree purporting to create a git is exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.
e. Unattempted

105. Which section of the Registration Act, 1908 makes it compulsory to affix passport size photographs and fingerprints upon the documents to be registered?

a. 16A b. 23A
c. 32A d. 79A
e. Unattempted

106. Under Section 34 of the Registration Act, the registering officer shall inquire :

a. About the identity of the property under transfer
b. About the identity of the parties to that transfer
c. About the title of the party seeking transfer of that property
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

107. 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

108. Which of the following is not a mode of dissolution of a firm under Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

a. Dissolution by agreement
b. Compulsory dissolution
c. Dissolution by Registrar
d. Dissolution by Court
e. Unattempted

109. Where no provision is made by contract between the partners for the duration of their partnership, or for the determination of their partnership, the partnership is known as-

a. Undetermined partnership
b. Unlimited partnership
c. Partnership at Will
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

110. Under which section of the Indian Partnership Act, a partner is the agent of the firm?

a. Section 16 b. Section 17
c. Section 18 d. Section 19
e. Unattempted

111. An admission or representation made by a partner concerning the affairs of the firm is evidence against the firm-

a. Under all circumstances
b. If the Court deems so
c. If it is in the ordinary course of business
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

112. Liability of partners for the act of a firm under section 25 of the Indian Partnership Act is-

a. Joint b. Several
c. Joint and Several d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

113. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to fixing the 'fair rent' under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act?

a. It is mandatory for the controller to fix the fair rent if an application has been made in this regard
b. The Controller may also fix the fair rent on the basis of compromise arrived at between the parties to the proceedings
c. The Controller shall not fix the fair rent if it has already been fixed under the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

114. Section 6A of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act was inserted by amendment made in which year?

a. 1961 b. 1965
c. 1968 d. 1978
e. Unattempted

115. A landlord may apply to the Controller for an order directing the tenant to put the landlord in possession under-

a. Section 13(1) b. Section 13(2)
c. Section 13(3) d. Section 13(3A)
e. Unattempted

116. Where the Controller is satisfied that any application made by a landlord for the eviction of a tenant is frivolous or vexatious, the Controller may direct the landlord to pay the tenant compensation not exceeding-

a. Rupees 500 b. Rupees 1000
c. Rupees 2000 d. Rupees 5000
e. Unattempted

117. Power of appellate authority for the purpose of Haryana Urban (Control or Rent and Eviction) Act is conferred by the-

a. District Judge
b. High Court
c. State Government
d. District Magistrate
e. Unattempted

118. Which of the following was the partner state of Haryana for International Gita Mahotsav 2023?

a. Uttarakhand
b. Madhya Pradesh
c. Assam
d. Tripura
e. Unattempted

119. Which of the following is the main objective of the 'Atom on Wheels' campaign launched in Haryana in October 2023?

a. To remove the misconceptions of the common people regarding nuclear energy
b. To aware school children about simple everyday science
c. To set up moving planetarium
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

120. Recently, a hot air balloon safari has been inaugurated in-

a. Pinjore b. Chandigarh
c. Kurukshetra d. Sohna
e. Unattempted

121. Which city has been renamed as 'Chatrapati Sambhajinagar'?

a. Pune b. Aurangabad
c. Nashik d. Ahmed Nagar
e. Unattempted

122. Which institution has launched a special marketing campaign called 'Millets Giveaway'?

a. NABARD b. SFAC
c. E-NAM d. TRIFED
e. Unattempted

123. As of 2023, which is the heaviest payload rocket of the Indian Space Research Organisation?

a. LVM1 b. LVM2
c. LVM3 d. PSLV-XL
e. Unattempted

124. Which is the authorized seller of electoral bonds in India?

a. RBI
b. SBI
c. NITI Aayog
d. Election Commission of India
e. Unattempted

125. Kiran Baliyan clinched India's first medal in 72 years in which game, at the Asian Games?

a. Weight Lifting
b. Shot put
c. Fencing
d. Swimming
e. Unattempted

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