

# ISHAN INSTITUTE OF LAW

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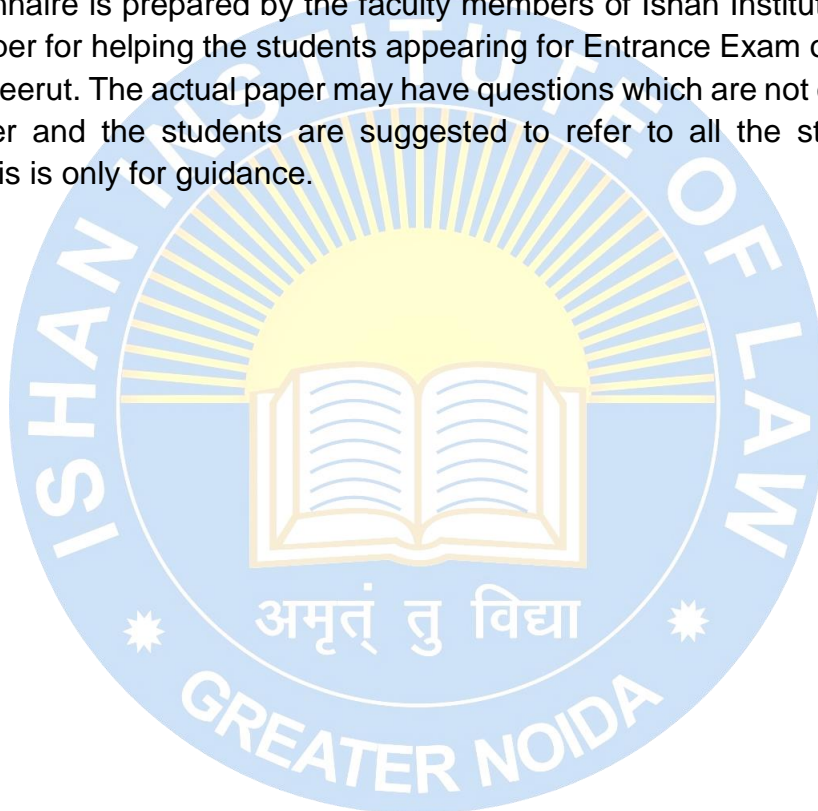
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## LL.M. Model Question Paper for Entrance Exam of CCS University, Meerut

## For Admission to LL.M.

The Entrance Test will be of a single question paper of 2 hours duration containing 100 objective type questions, based on 10 questions each from 10 papers of the subject, namely: Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law of India, Law of Crime (IPC), Law of Contract (General principles of contract), Law of Torts, Public International Law, Family law (Hindu and Muslim Law), Environmental Law, Administrative Law and Company Law, each with multiple choices having only one best amongst the given choices. If the candidate is selected for the first preference, then his/her name will not appear in the merit lists of other colleges/Campuses.

This questionnaire is prepared by the faculty members of Ishan Institute of Law as a guidance paper for helping the students appearing for Entrance Exam of LL.M. of CCS University, Meerut. The actual paper may have questions which are not covered in this sample paper and the students are suggested to refer to all the study materials available. This is only for guidance.



Q1. The maxim actio personalis moritur cum persona means:

- a) Personal action dies with the parties to the cause of action
- b) An action is not given to him who has received no damages
- c) No one is responsible for inevitable accidents
- d) An act done by me against my will, is not my act**

Q2. Match the incorrect entries.

- a) Injuria sine damnum Ashby v. White
- b) Damnum sine injuria Gloucester's Case
- c) Remoteness of Damage Rylands v. Fletcher**
- d) Negligence Donoghue v. Stevenson

Q3. In Rylands v. Fletcher, Justice Blackburn used the term(s):

- a) Strict liability**
- b) Absolute liability
- c) Strict and absolute liability
- d) None of the above

Q4. Contributory negligence is a:

- a) Tort
- b) Crime
- c) Defence**
- d) Right

Q5. Volenti injuria is a:

- a) General defence
- b) Particular non fit defence
- c) Not a defence
- d) Defence in Tort law**

Q6. Test of directness for determining remoteness of damage was laid down in:

- a) Wagon Mound 1
- b) Wagon Mound 2**
- c) Re Polemis
- d) Rylands v. Fletcher

Q7. Following is not an essential of tort of negligence

- a) Duty of care on the part of plaintiff**
- b) Duty of care on the part of defendant
- c) Breach of duty

d) Damage to plaintiff

Q8. Defamation is:

**a) Both a tort and crime**

b) Tort only

c) Crime only

d) Neither a tort nor a crime

Q9. Defaming someone by words or by gestures is called in Torts as:

a) Libel

**b) Slander**

c) Nuisance

d) None

Q10. What defense could be used when an injury is caused to a person due to unforeseen or unexpected events in spite of reasonable care taken by him?

**a) Inevitable accident**

b) Act of third party

c) Act of God

d) None

Q11. Under Section 57 of Indian Penal Code, in calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life' shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for:

**a) twenty years**

b) twelve years

c) thirty years

d) imprisonment till death

Q12. A soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. Choose the correct statement:

a) A has committed the offence of murder

b) A has committed the offence of culpable homicide

**c) A has committed no offence**

d) A has committed the offence of riot.

Q13. The principle that —Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age is provided under:

a) Section 81 of I.P.C.

**b) Section 82 of I.P.C.**

c) Section 83 of I.P.C.

d) Section 84 of I.P.C.

Q14. Every person has a right to defend \_\_\_\_\_ against any offence:

- a) his own body only
- b) his own body and the body of his relatives only
- c) his own body and the body of any other person**
- d) he has no right to defend against any offence affecting the human body

Q15. X, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill Y.

- a) X has committed the offence of murder
- b) Y has no right of private defense as X is insane
- c) Y has right of private defense which he would have if X were sane**
- d) All statements are correct.

Q16. The right of private defense of property against theft continues till:

- a) the offender has effected his retreat with the property
- b) the assistance of the public authorities is obtained
- c) the property has been recovered
- d) All of the above**

Q17. A person abets the doing of a thing by:

- a) Instigating any person
- b) Engages in any conspiracy
- c) Intentionally aiding
- d) All of the above**

Q18. When two or more persons agree to do an illegal act, such an act is known as:

- a) Abetment
- b) Public Tranquillity
- c) Criminal conspiracy**
- d) All of the above

Q19. To commit an affray, the minimum number of persons required is:

- a) Two**
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Seven

Q20. Outraging the modesty of a woman is punishable under:

- a) Section 354, IPC**

- b) Section 363, IPC
- c) Section 509, IPC
- d) Section 511, IPC

Q21. Opinio juris' means:

- a) Opinion of the jurists
- b) Opinion of law**
- c) State practice
- d) Law of opinion

Q22. Jus cogens' means:

- a) Norms
- b) Negotiable norms
- c) Non-derogable norms**
- d) Legal norms

Q23. 'Jus gentium' is a body of:

- a) International Statutes
- b) Decisions of ICJ
- c) International Conventions**
- d) International Customs

Q24. World Intellectual Property Organization is a specialized agency of:

- a) UN
- b) ICJ
- c) WTO**
- d) ILO

Q25. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted in the year:

- a) 1998
- b) 1999
- c) 2000
- d) 2001**

Q26. Which one of the following is not formally considered as an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368?

- a) Creation of new states
- b) Change in the Preamble
- c) Change in the Part IV A
- d) Change in Part XII**



Q27. Who presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?

- a) **Speaker**
- b) President
- c) Vice President
- d) Nominee of the Chief Justice of India.

Q28. Which of the following category of judges is not mentioned in the Constitution?

- a) Acting Judge
- b) Additional Judge
- c) Adhoc Judge
- d) **Puisne Judge**

Q29. The right to vote in elections in India is a:

- a) Fundamental right
- b) **Constitutional right**
- c) Statutory right
- d) Customary right

Q30. The fundamental right to form co-operative societies is provided under:

- a) **Article 19 (1) (C)**
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 14
- d) Article 51 A (j)

Q31. The Ordinance making power of the President under the Indian Constitution is:

- a) **An Executive power**
- b) A legislative power
- c) Quasi-legislative power
- d) Quasi executive power

Q32. The concurrent power to impose tax has been provided under:

- a) Article 246
- b) **List III of Schedule VII**
- c) Article 307
- d) Article 246 A

Q33. The Goods and Services Tax Council is set up under:

- a) Article 263
- b) Article 269-A
- c) **Article 279-A**

d) Article 281

Q34. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?

- a) **B N Rau**
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) K M Munshi

Q35. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on:

- a) December 08, 1948
- b) December 09, 1948
- c) **December 10, 1948**
- d) December 11, 1949

Q36. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights meets every year at:

- a) The Hague
- b) **Geneva**
- c) France
- d) Spain

Q37. CEDAW was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly in the year:

- a) **1979**
- b) 1989
- c) 1999
- d) 2009

Q38. Human Rights Treaty Bodies:

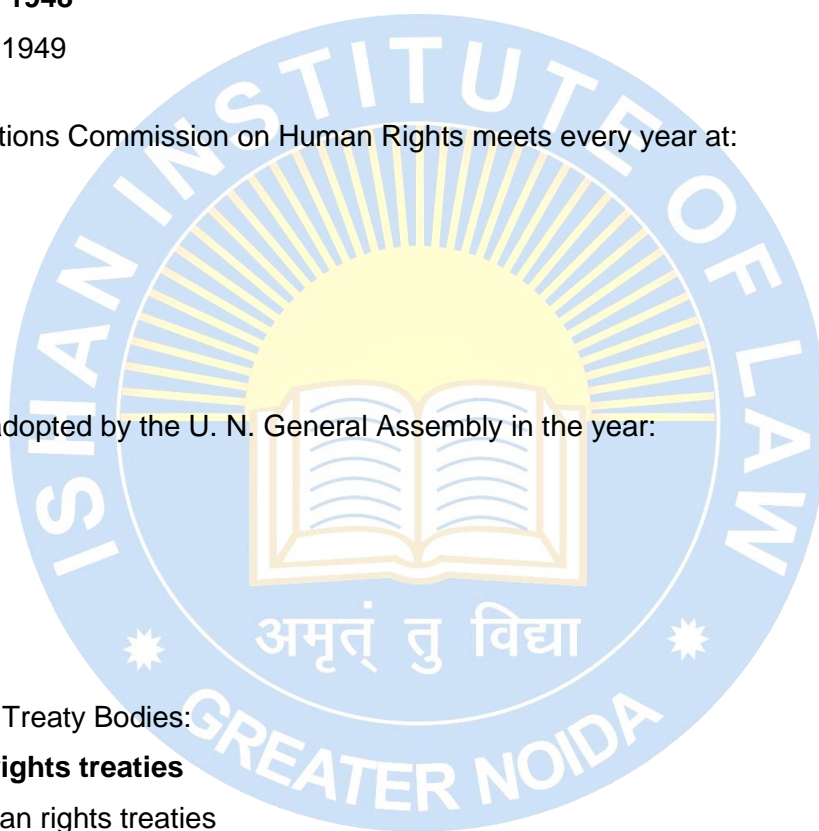
- a) **Draft human rights treaties**
- b) Negotiate human rights treaties
- c) Monitor human rights treaties
- d) Amend human rights treaties

Q39. The following Committee cannot hear individual complaints of human rights violations:

- a) Committee that monitors ICCPR
- b) **Committee that monitors human rights bodies**
- c) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- d) Committee on Torture

Q40. The Courts are the capitals of law's empire, and judges are its princes' wrote:

- a) H.L.A. Hart





**b) Ronald Dworkin**

c) Robert Nozick

d) John Rawls

Q41. For H.L.A. Hart, the 'open texture of law' means that the regulation of areas of conduct must be left to be developed by:

**a) law teachers**

b) courts

c) legislature

d) people at large

Q42. According to Immanuel Kant rational formal knowledge is:

a) material knowledge

b) concerned with some object

**c) concerned with the form of understanding and reasons themselves**

d) a misnomer

Q43. Austinian notion of 'positive morality' is:

a) a priori

b) socially constructed

c) religiously constructed

**d) law strictly so called**

Q44. For Roscoe Pound 'jural postulates' are to be discovered:

a) in the law itself

b) outside the law

c) in the juristic thought

**d) in all of the above**

Q45. According to John Austin, the relationship between the sovereign and political independent society is:

a) Symmetrical

b) Asymmetrical

c) Elliptical

**d) Relative**

Q46. John Rawls's concept of justice is a:

**a) Legal Concept**

b) Political Concept

c) Sociological Concept

d) Philosophical Concept

Q47. According to Realists:

a) Custom is real law

**b) Precedent is real law**

c) Statute is real law

d) Rule is real law

Q48. 'What are States without justice, but robber bands enlarged?' asked:

a) St. Aquinas

**b) St. Augustine**

c) St. Joseph

d) St. Patrick

Q49. The following thinker is normally associated with the secularization of natural law:

**a) Hugo Grotius**

b) Antonio Gramsci

c) Martin Heidegger

d) Auguste Comte

Q50. The minimum number of judges of the Supreme Court who are to sit to decide any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution shall be:

a) Three

**b) Five**

c) Seven

d) Nine

Q51. 'A' applied for allotment of 100 shares in 'B' company. A letter of allotment addressed to 'A' was posted in due time, but it never reached 'A'. The posting of letter of allotment:

a) completes the contract

**b) does not completes the contract**

c) makes the contract voidable

d) makes the contract void

Q52. A takes a life insurance policy making a false statement about his health and does not disclose the fact that he has been treated for a serious illness. In this case which one of the following statements is correct:

a) The Contract is void

b) The Contract is valid

**c) Contract is voidable on the ground of fraud**

- d) Contract is voidable on the ground of misrepresentation

Q53. In which case it has been laid down that a promise to pay subscription is binding on the promisor if promisee has undertaken some liability on the faith of the promisee:

- a) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
- b) Kedar Nath v. Gorie Mohd**
- c) Bhagwandas v. Girdhari Lal
- d) Banwari Lal v. Sukhdarshan Dayal

Q54. Is past consideration for a promise valid to create a contract?

- a) It is valid only in Indian Law and not in English Law**
- b) It is valid only in English Law and not in Indian Law
- c) It is valid both in Indian Law and English Law
- d) It is neither valid in English Law nor in Indian Law

Q55. An agreement not enforceable by law is:

- a) Void**
- b) Contract
- c) Voidable Contract
- d) Valid Contract

Q56. Where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other is known as

- a) Coercion
- b) Misrepresentation
- c) Fraud
- d) Undue Influence**

Q57. The document is known as “Magna Carta” for efforts taken in form of conference on international level :

- a) The Stockholm conference**
- b) The Rio conference
- c) The Johannesburg conference
- d) United Nations Millennium

Q58. The Central Government has issued the BioMedical Waste Rules in the year :

- a) 2000
- b) 1998**
- c) 2003

d) 2007

Q59. The Ramsar Convention deals with the conservation of :

- a) **wet lands**
- b) endangered species of birds
- c) endangered species of wild animals
- d) none of the above

Q60. Earth Summit means:

- a) **Biodiversity Convention 1992**
- b) Kyoto Protocol 1997
- c) Johannesburg Convention 2002
- d) None of the above

Q61. M.C. Mehta vs. Kamal Nath [(1997) ISCC 388] deals with :

- a) Right to wholesome environment
- b) **Precautionary Principle**
- c) Public Trust Doctrine
- d) None of the above

Q62. Under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the State Government cannot appoint :

- a) Chief Wildlife Warden
- b) **Wild Life Warden**
- c) Director of Wildlife Preservation
- d) All of the above

Q63. Under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, member of the boards other than Member Secretary can hold office for a term of :

- a) **5 years**
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 4 years

Q64. Supreme Court opined that there is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution in the case of :

- a) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
- b) **Murli Deora vs. Union of India**
- c) Krishna Gopal vs. State of M.P.
- d) Nyamadevi vs. State of Kerala

Q65. The following is not a green-house gas:

- a) Sulphur-di-oxide
- b) Chloro fluoro carbon**
- c) Methane
- d) Carbon-di-oxide

Q66. In 1987, Montreal protocol was signed for which of the following reasons?

- a) To ban nuclear testing in tropical oceans
- b) To phase out the use of CFCs found to be causing depletion of ozone layer**
- c) To stop global trade in products made from endangered species
- d) All of the above

Q67. Delegated Legislation cannot be controlled by

- a) Judiciary
- b) Parliament
- c) Executive
- d) Press**

Q68. Personal Bias means

- a) When the person sits as a judge and one of the parties is his relative**
- b) When he holds the shares in the company which is one of the parties before him
- c) When he wants some share in the property which is the subject matter of the dispute
- d) When he wants to be elevated

Q69. Montesquieu propounded the theory of Separation of Power based on the model of

- a) United Kingdom**
- b) United States of America
- c) France
- d) India

Q70. A.K. Kraipak vs Union Of India, is a landmark judgment in relation to

- a) Bias**
- b) Delegated legislation
- c) Corporations
- d) Rule of law

Q71. Speaking Orders are the orders which are issued by

- a) Administrative authorities**
- b) Private trusts
- c) Petitioners asking for relief



- d) Defendants defending their case

Q72. Under Right to Information Act:

- a) **Information is furnished on payment of fees as may be prescribed**
- b) Information is given free of cost
- c) Information regarding police enquiry is given free
- d) None of the above

Q73. Which of these is not a public corporation:

- a) **N. G. O. for disabled persons**
- b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) Damodar Valley Corporation.

Q74. Whether employees of public corporations are government servants :

- a) No
- b) **Yes**
- c) Sometimes
- d) Only till his retirement.

Q75. In central services categories like sweepers, gardeners, peons, etc. are classified as :

- a) **Class IV service**
- b) Class III service
- c) Class II service
- d) Not classified at all.

Q76. The Chairman or any member of the Public service commissions in India can be removed :

- a) **only by President**
- b) only by the appointing committee
- c) only if he is adjudged insolvent
- d) Only if he is guilty of misbehaviour.

Q77. Which of the following was the customary practice for adoption for Hindus before 1956?

- a) **Datta Homam**
- b) Thread ceremony
- c) Tehravi
- d) None of the above

Q78. Which of the following marriages are not recognized under Hindu Marriage Act 1955?

- a) Valid Marriage

- b) Void Marriage
- c) Voidable Marriage
- d) **None of the above**

Q79. Which of the following statement is true about Adultery?

- a) Adultery is an offence and a ground for divorce under Hindu Law.
- b) Adultery was never a criminal offence under Indian law
- c) **Adultery is a ground for divorce under Hindu law.**
- d) None of these

Q80. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under Hindu law?

- a) **Bigamy**
- b) Adultery
- c) Cruelty
- d) None of these

Q81. Which sections of HMA 1955 lays down that no petition for divorce can be filed within one year of the marriage?

- a) Section 13
- b) **Section 14**
- c) Section 12
- d) Section 17

Q82. The concept of Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage is given under which section of Hindu Marriage Act 1955?

- a) Judgement made law
- b) **Section 13**
- c) Section 12
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Q83. Shariat Application Act deals with —————

- a) Customary law
- b) Legislative law
- c) **Personal law**
- d) None of these.

Q84. The Manager of Wakf property is known as —————

- a) Mulla
- b) **Mutawalli**
- c) Father

d) Mother.

Q85. Through a Gift a Muslim can transfer his/her \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **1/3 property**
- b) 1/2 of the property
- c) 2/3rd of property
- d) None of these

Q86. Triple pronouncement of Talak is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Talak Ahasan
- b) **Talak-ul-biddat**
- c) Talak Hasan
- d) Lian.

Q87. Undivided share in property is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Separate property
- b) Joint property
- c) **Mushaa**
- d) Shuffa.

Q88. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Maliki School.

- a) Imam Shafei
- b) **Malik ibn Anas**
- c) Abu Hanifa
- d) None of the above.

Q89. A gift made during death illness is known as \_\_\_\_\_

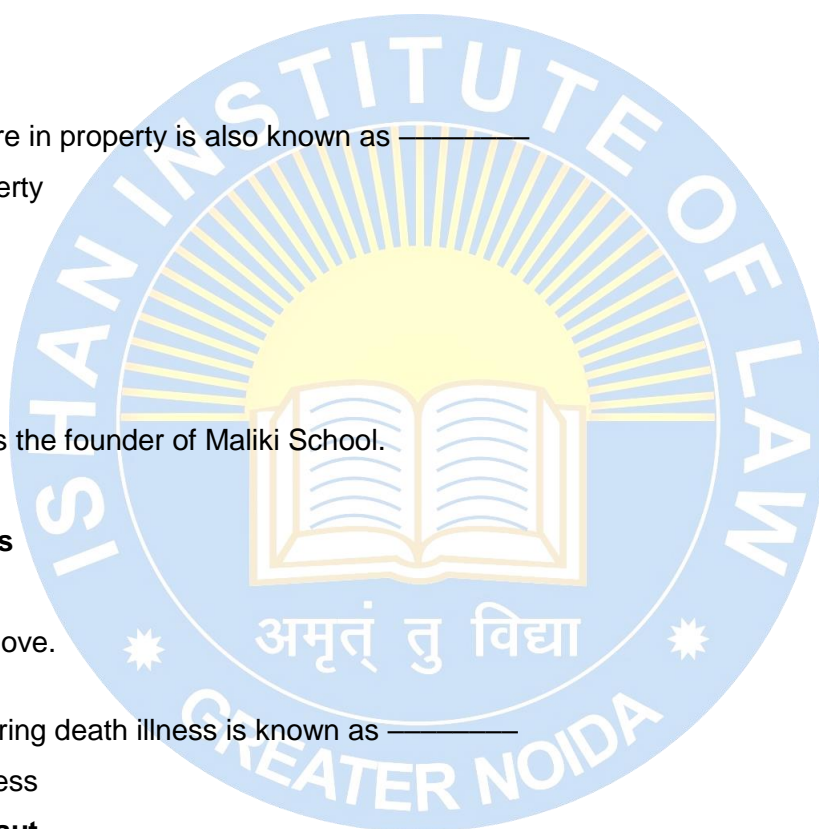
- a) Hiba—bil—illness
- b) **Marz—ul—maut**
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above.

Q90. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) The statutory minimum age of a director is 18.
- b) There is no statutory maximum age for directors.
- c) **A public limited company must have at least two directors.**
- d) There are no legal qualifications necessary for being a director.

Q91. What is the legal minimum number of directors for a private limited company?

- a) 1



- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 20

Q92. Cicero was a \_\_\_\_\_ jurist.

- a) Greek
- b) **Roman**
- c) Chinese
- d) English

Q93. Legislation is derived from two Latin terms, *legis* which means \_\_\_\_\_ and *latum* which means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Leg/Legs
- b) **Law/to make**
- c) Low/price
- d) Rule/Random

Q94. Delegated legislation is a \_\_\_\_\_ legislation.

- a) Supreme
- b) Superb
- c) Kind
- d) **None of the above**

Q95. One way to grapple with the problem of conflicting claims over limited resources according to Amartya Sen would be:

- a) Adopt socialism
- b) The communist approach to distribution
- c) **Ensure justice is served irrespective of means**
- d) Replace 'obsession with justice' with an aim of reducing Injustice

Q96. Who said "law grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength with the people and finally dies away the nation loses its nationality"?

- a) Stone
- b) Feinberg
- c) **Savigny**
- d) Maine

Q97. Who is the profounder of Vienna School of Thought?

- a) **Kelsen**
- b) Hart

- c) Salmond
- d) Austin

Q98. Who said that “law is the art of science of what is equitable and good”?

- a) Ulpian**
- b) Cicero
- c) Salmond
- d) Austin

Q99. Criticizing the Salmond’s definition of law, who said that “what should we think of a medicine as drug prescribed by a doctor”?

- a) Pollock
- b) Allen
- c) Vinogradoff**
- d) Hugo

Q100. Jurisprudence is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ law.

- a) Religious
- b) Moral
- c) Ethical
- d) Positive.**

Q101. The provision relating to extension of Indian Penal Code to extra-territorial offences is provided in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the IPC:

- a) 4**
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Q102. Who amongst the following is exempted from the application of the IPC?

- a) The President of India
- b) Diplomats
- c) Alien enemy**
- d) All of the above

Q103. What is the punishment for grievous hurt by use of acid?

- a) imprisonment not less than 10 years**
- b) Imprisonment not less than 7 years



- c) Imprisonment not less than 5 years
- d) Imprisonment not less than 2 years

Q104. Section 326B in IPC which was added by criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 refers to

- a) Grievous Hurt
- b) Sexual assault
- c) Attempting to throw acid**
- d) Trafficking of a person

Q105. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not Homicide as provided under

- a) Explanation I to section 299
- b) Explanation II to section 299
- c) Explanation III to section 299**
- d) Explanation IV to section 299

Q106. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is based on the recommendations of

- a) Justice Usha Mehta Committee Report
- b) Justice M.B Shah Committee Report
- c) Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report**
- d) Justice P.S. Verma Committee Report

Q107. In case where the act involves a specific mens rea, in cases of intoxication under section 86 of IPC

- a) The existence of mens rea is presumed
- b) The specific mens rea is not presumed
- c) The specific mens rea depends upon the attending circumstances and the degree of intoxication**
- d) None of the above

Q108. Women ran to a well stating she would jump in it but she was caught before she could reach it. She is guilty of

- a) Attempt to suicide
- b) Attempt to injure her
- c) Attempt to culpable homicide
- d) No offence**

Q109. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five**
- d) Six

Q110. The maxim 'Ignorantia juris non excusat' means

- a) Ignorance of law is no excuse**
- b) Ignorance of fact is no excuse
- c) Ignorance of law is an excuse
- d) Ignorance of fact is excuse

Q111. Who is considered as the Father of English Jurisprudence

- a) Blackstone
- b) Herbert Spencer
- c) Austin**
- d) Savigny

Q112. Who wrote an influential book 'The Concept of Law' criticizing Austin's theory:

- a) Dr. Allen
- b) Professor Hart**
- c) Ihering
- d) Hans Kelsen

Q113. According to John Austin the subject-matter of Jurisprudence is

- a) Positive**
- b) Negative
- c) Both a' and 'b'
- d) Metaphysical

Q114. Legal Realism is the theory of law according to which 'law is the

- a) Wisdom
- b) Understanding
- c) Practice**
- d) None of the above

Q115. Probation is a ..... of the administration of criminal justice:

- a) Kind
- b) Type
- c) Characteristic**
- d) Component

Q116. The theory of Utility was propounded by.

- a) Roscoe Pound
- b) Jeremy Bentham**
- c) Henry Maine
- d) Rawls

Q117. The sources of law were classified by

- a) Salmond/Keeton**
- b) Salmond/Austin
- c) Keeton/Austin
- d) Hobbes/Holland

Q118. The book Leviathan was written by

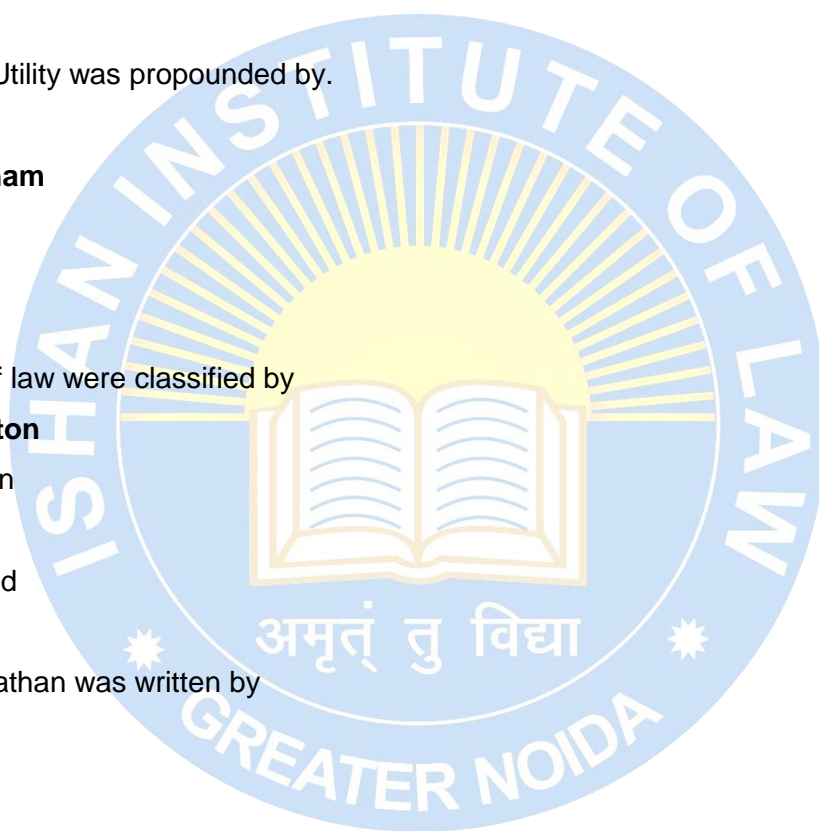
- a) Grey
- b) Lloyd
- c) Hobbes
- d) Austin**

Q119. Ownership is the

- a) de jure**
- b) de facto
- c) ipso facto
- d) per se

Q120. The term person is derived from Latin term persona which means.

- a) Human being



**b) Living thing**

- c) Animals
- d) Mask

Q121. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the

**a) Prime Minister**

- b) Vice- President
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Chief Justice

Q122. The President gives his resignation to the

- a) Chief Justice
- b) Parliament
- c) Vice President**
- d) Prime Minister

Q123. The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 14**
- d) 12

Q124. Which one of the following does not constitute the Electoral College for electing the President of India?

- a) Elected members of Lok Sabha
- b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state.**
- c) Elected members of the Legislative Council
- d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha

Q125. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

- a) Chief of the Army
- b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Chief of the Air Force

Q126. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) President**

- c) Parliament
- d) Citizens of India

Q127. The first woman Governor of a state in free India was

- a) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- b) Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit**
- c) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- d) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

Q128. One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is

- a) Power of impeachment**
- b) Indirect election
- c) Nomination of members
- d) Tenure of membership

Q129. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?

- a) Art 342
- b) Art 344
- c) Art 340**
- d) Art 339

Q130. The Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission are appointed by the

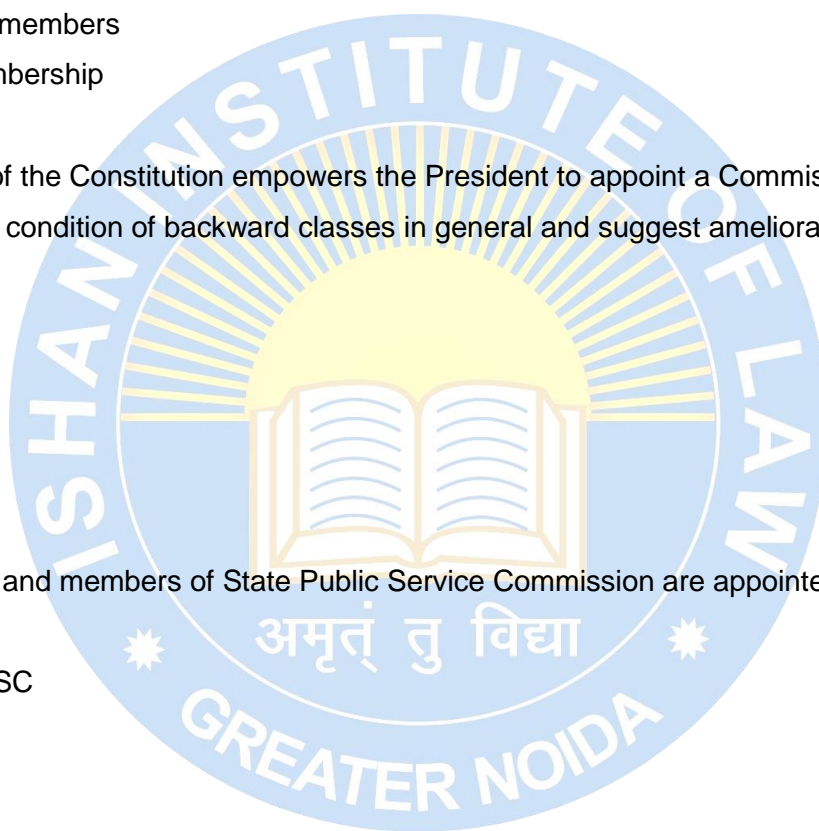
- a) President
- b) Chairman, UPSC
- c) Governor**
- d) Prime Minister

Q131. Which one of the following element is not necessary for a contract?

- a) Competent parties
- b) Reasonable terms and conditions.
- c) Free consent
- d) Lawful consideration.**

Q132. An agreement becomes a contract if:

- a) It is by free consent of the parties.
- b) Parties are competent.
- c) It is enforceable by law.**





d) None of the above.

Q133. In a standardized contract:

- a) **The individual has no choice but to accept and sign on the dotted line.**
- b) The individual must be protected in contract.
- c) The agreement is without consideration.
- d) None of the above.

Q134. What will be the effect of mistakes as to law in force in India on the agreement?

- a) Not voidable
- b) Voidable
- c) **Void**
- d) Not void

Q135. A contract caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to matter of fact is :

- a) Void
- b) **Valid**
- c) Voidable at the option of either party.
- d) Voidable at the option of the party who under mistake.

Q136. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 relates to the rule no consent, no agreement?

- a) **Section 13**
- b) Section 21
- c) Section 20
- d) Section 22

Q137. Which may render an agreement void?

- a) Coercion causing consent.
- b) Undue influence causing consent.
- c) Fraud causing consent.
- d) **Agreement in restraint of trade.**

Q138. A promise made without intention to perform is:

- a) **Misrepresentation**
- b) Fraud
- c) Undue influence

d) Coercion

Q139. Under which one of the following sections of The Indian Contract Act, for the purpose of contract, the term sound mind has been defined:

**a) Section 12**

b) Section 10

c) Section 11

d) Section 13

Q140. B says to A if you do not deny it .I shall assume that is sound'. A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to:

a) Fraud

b) Misrepresentation

c) Coercion

**d) Speech**

Q141. In the case of the trespass to the person, which of the following defences will not apply?  
Private Defence

**a) Lawful authority**

b) Contributory Negligence

c) None of the above

d) The purpose behind the punishments given under the law of tort is not

Q142. Giving Compensation to the victim अमृतं तु विद्या

a) Deterrence

b) Corrective Justice

**c) Weakening the accused**

d) None of the above

Q143. The rule of 'strict liability' is based on the decision in –

a) Donoghue vs Stevenson

**b) Rylands vs Fletcher**

c) Lumley vs Gye

d) Champman vs Pickersgill.

Q144. Tort is a violation of

a) a right in personam

- b) a right in rem
- c) **both right in personam and a right in rem.**
- d) neither a right in personam nor a right in rem.

Q145. Law of tort has developed mainly through

- a) Customs and precedents
- b) **Judicial decisions**
- c) Enactments
- d) All the above.

Q146. The defence of volenti non fit injuria, is not available

- a) If the consent is obtained by compulsion.
- b) If the consent is obtained by fraud.
- c) If the consent is obtained under a mistake.
- d) **all the above**

Q147. The doctrine of vicarious liability applies when there is a

- a) Relationship of principal and agent.
- b) Relationship of partners.
- c) Relationship of master and servant.
- d) **All the above.**

Q148. Act of State

- a) Are directed against another sovereign state or its sovereign personally or its subject.
- b) Being based on policy considerations and not on law administered by the municipal courts.
- c) **Both (a) and (b).**
- d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Q149. M. C. Mehta vs Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086 is a decision on

- a) Strict liability.
- b) **Absolute liability.**
- c) Vicarious liability.
- d) None of the above.

Q150. 'Tort' which is derived from the Latin term tortum is

- a) A English word.
- b) **A French word.**
- c) A Spanish word.

d) A German word.

Q151. International law is also known as Public International because it is law which deals with

- a) Member of public
- b) Law among nations**
- c) Group and not with individuals
- d) Law among the states and individuals

Q152. The International law was earlier known as

- a) Transactional law**
- b) Inter-state law
- c) Law of nations
- d) Transitional law

Q153. Who is said to be “The Father of Modern International Law”?

- a) Gentilis
- b) Grotius**
- c) Lauterpacht
- d) Thomas rutherford

Q154. The following jurist has said that International Law is mere positive morality:

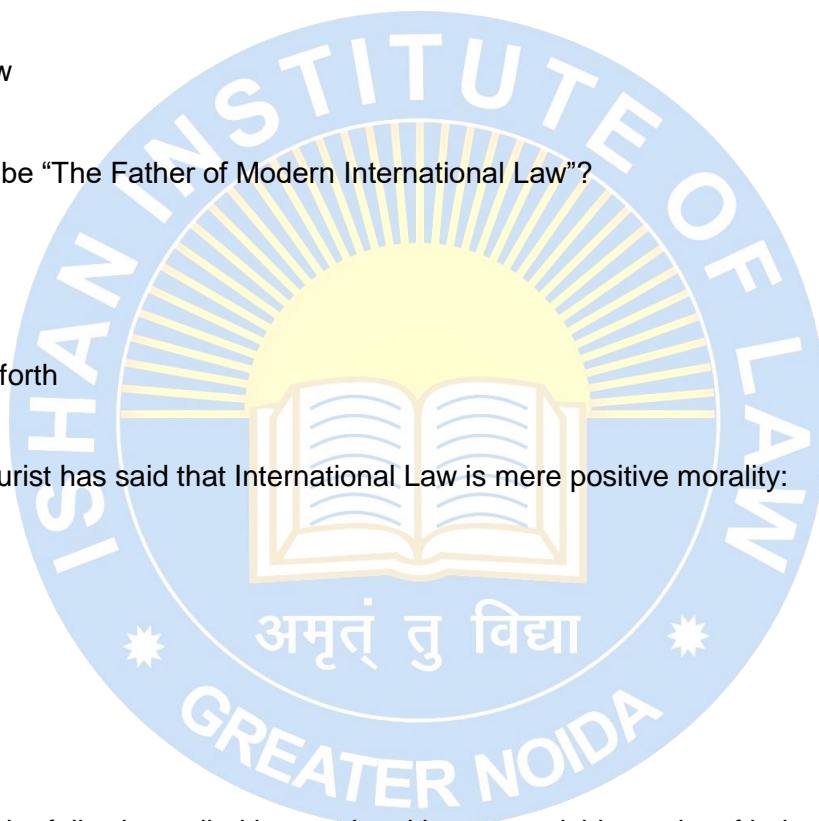
- a) Brierly
- b) Kelsen
- c) Hall
- d) Austin**

Q155. Who amongst the following called international law as vanishing point of jurisprudence?

- a) Austin
- b) Maine
- c) Oppenheim
- d) Holland**

Q156. Which one of the following scholars consider International law as true law?

- a) Grotius**
- b) Hobbes
- c) Holland
- d) Austin



Q157. “It is true that International Law is frequently violated but it doesn’t mean that International Law is not law” was observed by

- a) Oppenheim
- b) Hobbes
- c) Holland**
- d) Bentham

Q158. Who defined the law of Nations or international law as the body of rules and principles of actions which are binding upon civilized countries in their relations with one another?

- a) Grotius
- b) Brierly
- c) Oppenheim
- d) Gray**

Q159. How many sources of international law have been listed in Article 38(1) of the statute of international court of Justice?

- a) Four**
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) Three

Q160. Which one of the following is not a source of international law?

- a) Constitutions of Sovereign States**
- b) Treaties
- c) International Conventions
- d) International Customs and Practices

Q161. Which sections of HMA 1955 lays down that no petition for divorce can be filed within one year of the marriage?

- a) Section 13
- b) Section 14**
- c) Section 12
- d) Section 17

Q162. Which of the following is not a theory of divorce under Hindu law?

- a) No fault theory**
- b) Fault Theory**



c) Mutual Consent Irretrievable breakdown of marriage

Q163. The testamentary guardian is discussed under which of the following section of Hindu Minor and Guardianship Act?

- a) Section 7
- b) Section 8
- c) **Section 9**
- d) Section 12

Q164. The concept of Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage is given under which section of Hindu Marriage Act 1955?

- a) **Judgement made law**
- b) Section 13
- c) Section 12
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Q165. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under Hindu law?

- a) Bigamy
- b) Adultery
- c) Cruelty
- d) **None of these**

Q166. In which of the following case it was held that "in view of the provision under section 129 of the transfer of property act, the provision of section 123 of the transfer of property act shall not affect the validity of the gift under any rule of Mohammedan law?

- a) Abdul Rahim and Ors. Vs. Sk. Abdul Zabar and Ors
- b) **Ashiq Ali and Ors. Vs. Smt. Rasheeda Khatoon and Anr**
- c) Norr Sabha Khatoon Vs. MD Quasim
- d) Mustafa vs. Abu Bakr

Q167. Which of the following is the major school of Shia?

- a) Hanafi
- b) Maliki
- c) Shafei
- d) **Imamia**

Q168. Which of the following terminology in Muslim law is correct?

- a) Valid Marriage – Fasid

- b) **Void Marriage – Batil**
- c) Irregular Marriage – Sahih
- d) All are correct

Q169. Which of the following is not a ground of irregular marriage under Muslim law?

- a) **Polyandry**
- b) Unlawful conjunction
- c) Muslim with a fifth wife
- d) Marriage without witness

Q170. When the dower is payable immediately on the marriage taking place, and it must be paid on demand unless the delay is agreed, what is it called?

- a) **Marjjal**
- b) Muwajjal
- c) Mahr
- d) Mahar-i-nisi

Q171. One of the following is the first major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India?

- a) Environmental Act
- b) Air Act
- c) **Water Act**
- d) Noise Pollution Rule

Q172. Who introduced NEPA into law on January 1, 1970?

- a) **Nixon**
- b) Luther
- c) William
- d) Benjamin

Q173. When did The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, come into force?

- a) 19 April 1986
- b) 19 March 1986
- c) 19 May 1986
- d) **19 November 1986.**

Q174. Which section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the Offences by companies?

- a) **Section 16 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**
- b) Section 14 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- c) Section 13 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) Section 18 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Q175. Section 4 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides?

- a) **Appointment of officers and their powers and functions**
- b) Offences by companies
- c) Effect of other laws
- d) Information, reports or returns

Q176. When did the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, come into force?

- a) 01 April 1986
- b) 01 March 1986
- c) 01 May 1986
- d) **29 March 1981**

Q177. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court discussed the development of the “Precautionary Principle”?

- a) **Olga Tellis (1986) case**
- b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- c) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P
- d) D. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V Nayudu

Q178. The doctrine of ..... means that the absolute liability for harm to environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also to the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.

- a) **Polluter pays principle**
- b) Precautionary principle
- c) Public Trust
- d) Public Nuisance

Q179. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation?

- a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) The Factories Act, 1948
- d) **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.**

Q180. Assertion (A): Public Trust Doctrine in the state to act as the Trustee Resources.

Reason (R): The benefit of natural resources to public cannot be deprived unilaterally Code

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) **Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is not correct explanation of (A)**
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q181. When the court finds that the order is suffering from error apparent on face of the record, which of the following writs can be issued?

- a) Writ Of Habeas Corpus
- b) Writ Of Mandam
- c) **Writ Of Certiorari**
- d) Writ Of Quo Warranto

Q182. the institution of ombudsman originated in 1809 at

- a) France
- b) **Sweden**
- c) Germany
- d) Australia

Q183. The Administrative tribunal have been recognised under which of the following articles of the constitution

- a) Art136 and Art 227
- b) **Art 323 A and 323 B**
- c) Art 32
- d) all of the above

Q184. Which of the following is NOT a type of bias

- a) **Pecuniary bias**
- b) Personal bias
- c) Judicial obstinacy
- d) None of the above

Q185. Principles of natural justice are NOT applicable against which of the following actions?

- a) Administrative actions
- b) **Rule making action**
- c) Quasi judicial actions

d) Judicial process

Q186. Which of the following is not a control on delegated legislation

- a) Judicial
- b) Legislative
- c) Doctrine of ultra vires**
- d) Doctrine of lifting of veil

Q187. Which of the following is correct definition of 'Audi alteram partem'?

- a) Listening to the appeal
- b) Right of fair hearing
- c) Right to know reasons of decision
- d) All of the above**

Q188. 'Delegatus non protest delgare' means

- a) The delegate not protest against the authority
- b) The delegate does not have potential for making laws
- c) The delegate cannot further delegate**
- d) The delegate can further delegate

Q189. Which of the following is not held to be a quasi-judicial function

- a) Determination of citizenship
- b) Disciplinary proceedings against students
- c) Determination of disqualification of members of parliament
- d) An order of preventive detention**

Q190. The doctrine of Separation of Power was systematically propounded by

- a) Montesquieu in his book The Spirit of Laws**
- b) Plato in his book The Social Contract
- c) Aristotle in his book The Spirit of Laws
- d) Montesquieu in his book The Constitution.

Q191. A V Dicey criticized which legal system?

- a) English legal system**
- b) French legal system
- c) Australian legal system
- d) American legal system



Q192. What is known as a charter of a Company?

- a) **Memorandum of Association**
- b) Bye laws
- c) Articles of Association
- d) Prospectus

Q193. Minimum paid up capital for a public company

- a) **500000**
- b) 400000
- c) 300000
- d) 200000

Q194. Mark out the document that need not be prepared and registered with the registrar of companies in public limited companies.

- a) Statutory declaration
- b) Memorandum of association.
- c) **Articles of association.**
- d) Directors undertakings to take up and pay for qualification shares

Q195. The \_\_\_\_\_ on equity shares is not cumulative.

- a) **Dividend**
- b) Profit
- c) Loss
- d) Reserve

Q196. The \_\_\_\_\_ constitute the top administrative organ of the company.

- a) General Manager.
- b) Shareholders.
- c) **Board of directors.**
- d) Advisory panel.

Q197. The total managerial remuneration to the directors and the manager in respect of any financial year must not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the net profit.

- a) One
- b) Three
- c) **Eleven**
- d) Ten

Q198. The share capital of a company may be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_.

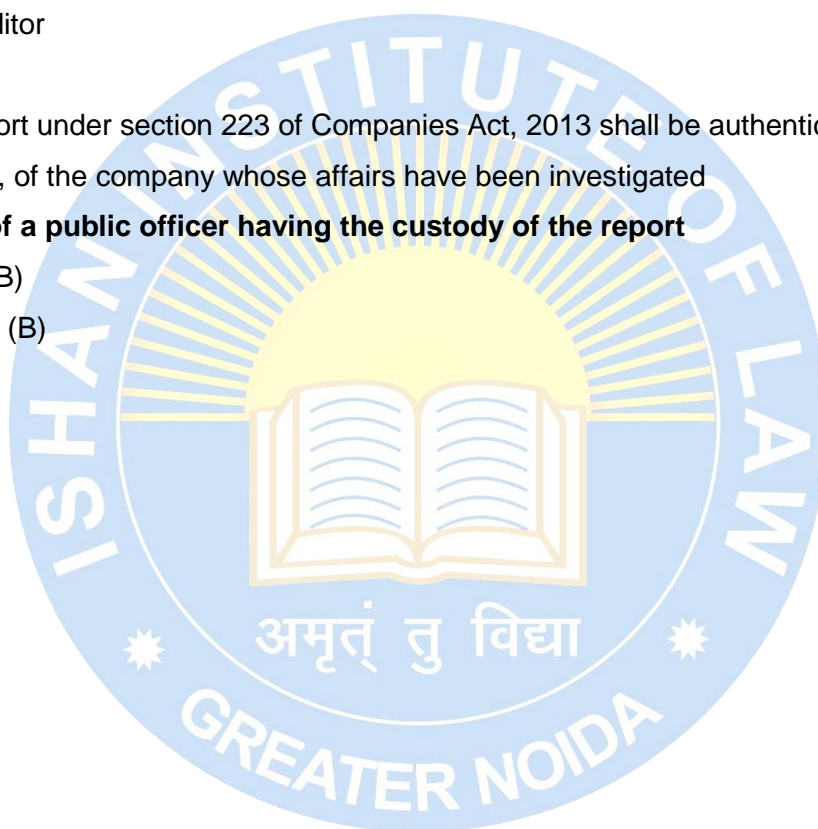
- a) An ordinary resolution
- b) **A special resolution**
- c) A resolution of the board of directors
- d) Obtaining permission from the company law board

Q199. Under Companies Act 2013, the Company may be wound up by \_\_\_\_ and Voluntary winding up.

- a) Debt Recovery Tribunal
- b) **National Company Law Tribunal**
- c) Court
- d) Corporate creditor

Q200. Inspectors report under section 223 of Companies Act, 2013 shall be authenticated by

- a) the seal, if any, of the company whose affairs have been investigated
- b) **A certificate of a public officer having the custody of the report**
- c) Option (A) or (B)
- d) Option (A) and (B)





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