SET - B

LL.M ADMISSION TEST – 2020

1. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth amendment) Act, 2020, has extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies from:

(a) Fifty to Sixty years

(b) Sixty to Seventy years

(c) Seventy to Eighty years

(d) Forty to Fifty years

2. The total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India including the Chief Justice of India at present is:

(a) 29 (b) 30 (c) 32 (d) 34

3. The exchange of certain enclaves between India and Bangladesh along with the conferment of citizenship was carried out through the:

(a) Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015

(b) Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth amendment) Act, 2020

(c) Constitution (One Hundred and Second amendment) Act, 2018

(d) Legislation enacted under article 4 of the Constitution.

4. For the impeachment of the President, a Resolution can be moved only after giving

(a) 10 days' notice (b) 14 days' notice (c) 7 days' notice (d) 30 days' notice

5. How many fundamental duties are there in Part IV A?

(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12

6.When can the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament be convened?

(a) When a bill is rejected by the other House

(b) When Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill

(c) when more than 6 months have elapsed from the date of the reception of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it

(d) All the above

7. A bill pending in the Parliament shall not lapse

(a) when the Council of States is prorogued

(b) when the House of the People is prorogued

(c) when a bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by House of People

(d) All the above

8. A Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States, the Council of States:

(a) Cannot make any recommendations on the Money Bill

(b) Can keep the Bill only during the duration of the session

(c) Cannot delay for more than 14 days

(d) cannot delay for more than 30 days

9. Who will decide if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

(a) President (b) Vice President (c) Speaker (d) Finance Minister

10. The minimum number of judges in the Supreme Court required for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 is

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

11. Who can be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court?

(a) Attorney General (b) Comptroller and Auditor General

(c) Advocate General (d) Solicitor General

12. Under Article 200 of the Constitution, when a Bill is passed by the State Legislative Assembly and presented to the Governor, the Governor may

(a) Assent to the Bill
(b) Withhold the Assent
(c) Reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
(d) (a) or (b) or (c)

13. Which provision of the Constitution of India authorises the Parliament to make a law to remove the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

(a) Article 262 (b) Article 263 (c) Article 144 (d) Article 147

14. The Interstate Council was established under:

(a) Parliamentary Law
(b) the Constitution
(c) Executive Order
(d) Sarkaria Commission recommendation

15. The Constitution of India came into force with effect from 26th January 1950 based on:

(a) Resolution of Constituent Assembly
(b) Article 394
(c) Order of Governor General
(d) Order of President of Constituent Assembly

16. If an amendment to the First Schedule to the Constitution is made to change the name of a State, then the procedure required is:

(a) Two thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament

(b) Two thirds majority in both Houses and ratification by not less than half of the states

(c) Simple majority of both the Houses of Parliament

(d) Simple majority in both Houses and ratification by not less than half of the states

17. For the first time in India, one of the Houses of Parliament passed a resolution for the removal of a judge. Who was the judge?

(a) Justice V. Ramaswamy (b) Justice Soumitra Sen (c) Justice Dinakaran (d) None

18. President can promulgate an Ordinance under Article 123 if,

(a) Council of States is adjourned and House of the People is prorogued

(b) Council of States is prorogued and House of the People is adjourned

(c) Council of States is adjourned and House of the People is dissolved

(d) Both Council of States and House of the People are not in session

19. The presidential election can be challenged only in

(a) High Court of Delhi (b) Supreme Court

(c) Election Commission (d) Special Tribunal

20. The doctrine of eclipse was first used to interpret

(a) Article 13 (1) (b) Article 13 (2) (c) Article 13 (3) (d) Article 13 (4)

21. The doctrine of Severability was extended to constitutional amendments as well by the Supreme Court in:

(a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab (b) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

(c) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (d) Kihoto Hollohon v. Zachilhu

22. 'Proclamation of emergency' means a proclamation issued under:

(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) All of them

23. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed _____ of the total number of members in Legislative Assembly.

(a) One half (b) One fourth (c) One third (d) No limits

24. The process of 'Proportional representation' by means of 'single transferable vote' is not used in the election of:

(a) Vice President (b) Council of States (c) Legislative Council (d) President

25. Paragraph 3 of the X Schedule was omitted by:

(a) The Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, 1985

(b) The Constitution (Fifty Eighth Amendment) Act, 1987

(c) The Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2003

(d) The Constitution (Ninety Sixth Amendment) Act, 2011

26. The total number of judges in the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India was increased to 34 by:

(a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018

(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019

(c) The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2020

(d) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019

27. The power to prorogue the House of the People is exercised by:

(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Speaker (d) Council of Ministers

28. A Member of Parliament disqualified under the Anti defection law, is also disqualified to be appointed as a Minister is provided for by:

(a) X Schedule (b) Rules of the Houses

(c) Convention (d) Constitution (Ninety First) Amendment Act, 2003

29.The Council of State enjoys co-equal power with the House of the People in

(a) Constitutional Amendment Bills (b) Introduction of Money Bills

(c) Creation of All India Services (d) All of them

30. The Session of the House of the People is adjourned by:

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Council of Ministers (d) Speaker

31. 'X' sells a minor, but a married girl to a brothel keeper. Has 'X' committed any offence under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

(a) Trafficking of person.

(b) Procuration of a girl by kidnapping or abduction

(c) Selling minor for purposes of prostitution.

(d) Both Trafficking and Selling minor for purposes of prostitution.

32. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:

Y, a butcher selling beef was threatened in the open market by a group of people that if he bought or sold beef, he would be prosecuted and his living in the municipality would be jeopardized.

(a) Extortion (b) Assault (c) Intentional insult (d) Criminal intimidation.

33. Identify the wrong statements relating to the offence of Waging War against the Government of India under the Indian Penal Code?

(I) The expression "waging war" means an act of war and does not include an act of defiance of Government of India in a like manner and by the like means as a foreign country would do.

(II) The number of perpetrators and the manner in which they are equipped or armed is material to determine the guilt.

(III) The key element in determining the guilt is *quo animo* of the perpetrators and there is no distinction between principal and accessory.

(IV) The object of the gathering must be to obtain by force or violence an object of public or private nature, thereby striking directly against the authority of the State.

(a) I, II and III (b) II and III (c) III and IV (d) I, II and IV

34. W is bathing. T pours into the bathwater a solution which he knows is animal urine. Decide the liability of T.

(a) T is guilty of assault
(b) T is guilty of intentional insult
(c) T is guilty of corrupting water
(d) T is guilty of criminal force

35. The principle '*de minimus non curat lex*' means

(a) Law would not take action in serious matters
(b) Law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm.
(c) Law would not take actions on small and trivial matters
(d) Law would take action only if it is proved that harm whether small or large has been sustained by a victim.

36. Which out of the following is not a source of Criminal Law?

(a) Legislation (b) Customs (c) Local laws (d) Constitution of India

37. Which of the following offences is true of the offence of affray under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

(a) The act of affray must be committed by three persons or more done in a public place.
(b) The act of affray must necessarily include violence.
(c) The act of affray should result in the disturbance of peace and tranquillity of the locality.
(d) The act of affray should always be premeditated.

38. Causing the death of a child in the mother's womb amounts to the offence of

(a) Death caused by an act done with the intent to cause miscarriage
(b) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
(c) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
(d) Attempt to murder.

39. Which of the following offences cannot be made against both moveable and immovable property under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

(I) Extortion
(II) Theft

(III) Criminal Misappropriation

(IV) Dishonestly receiving stolen property

(a) I and II (b) I and IV (c) II and III (d) III and IV

40. Which of the following is a principle in relation to the offence of criminal conspiracy under the Indian Penal Code,1860?

(I) When two or more persons agree to commit a crime of conspiracy, then regardless of hatching of any plans for its commission, a crime has been committed by each one who joins in the agreement.

(II) All conspirators should agree to the common purpose for the commission of the crime at the same time

(III) The offence of criminal conspiracy is complete the moment when there is an agreement between the parties as to the purpose of the commission of an act and how it is to be accomplished

(IV) Criminal conspiracy is an act of mutual agency for the prosecution of a common plan and confers constructive liability on all the parties for any act done in pursuance of the agreement.

(a) I and II (b) I and IV (c) II and III (d) III and IV

41. Which of the following is true on the current death penalty jurisprudence in India?

(a) The option to impose a sentence of imprisonment for life cannot be conscientiously exercised having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and all the relevant circumstances.

(b) The number of death *ipso facto* will be a relevant aggravating circumstance alone and the mental condition of the accused will be the relevant mitigating circumstance

(c) The discretion in the matter of choosing between the sentences of death and life imprisonment is to be exercised by the judge after balancing all the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the crime

(d) The circumstances and the manner of committing the crime should be such that it pricks the judicial conscience of the Court to the extent that the only and inevitable conclusion should be awarding death penalty.

42. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:

'Y', standing at the gate of a college openly addressed two girls who were strangers to him, in amorous words indicative of illicit sexual relations with them and asked them to come along with him.

(a) Intentional insult
(b) Criminal intimidation
(c) Obscene act
(d) Assault to outrage the modesty of a woman

43. The punishment for trafficking of a person is imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of the natural life of that person is applicable when the offender is

(a) Public official (b) Police officer (c) Repeated offender (d) Habitual dealer

44. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:

While at a supermarket, 'Z' removed the label of a cheaper hairbrush and stuck it over the label on the hairbrush she intended to buy, thus hoping to pay less than the true price, She paid the lower price at the pay counter but was apprehended while on her way outside.

(a) Criminal Misappropriation of property
(b) Theft
(c) Cheating
(d) Mischief

45. Which of the following is not a guiding rule when the question of justification of an offence arises either due to a mistake of fact or mistake of law?

(a) When an act is in itself criminal and is more severely punishable if certain circumstances co-exist, ignorance of such circumstances is no answer to a charge for the aggravated offence.
(b) When an act is prima facie innocent and proper unless certain circumstances co-exist, ignorance of such circumstances is an answer to the charge
(c) When an act which is in itself wrong is, under certain circumstances, criminal, a person who does the wrong act can take up as a defence, ignorance of facts which turned the wrong into a crime
(d) When the character of the act is changed, the mind of the accused should be in absolute ignorance of the circumstances which altered such character of the act.

46. 'X', a landlord after repeatedly demanding and not getting the rent of his flat from tenant 'H', one day locked the flat in order not to allow 'H' to enter it, till he pays off the rent to 'X'. Which of the following offence has he committed?

(a) Wrongful confinement
(b) Assault
(c) Criminal force
(d) Wrongful restraint

47. 'Y' gives grave and sudden provocation to 'M'. 'M' on this provocation, fires a pistol at 'Y', intending to kill him but, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill 'S', who is near him but out of his sight. The act of 'M' results in the immediate death of 'S'. The liability of the act is on

(a) Manu is guilty of culpable homicide
(b) Manu and Yojana are guilty of murder
(c) Yojana is guilty of culpable homicide.
(d) Manu and Yojana are guilty of culpable homicide.

48. During a cricket match between 'ML' Sports Club and 'TK' Sports Club, a heated argument commenced between the captains of the two teams in the municipal park. It ensued into a fight between the two teams causing the bystanders to intervene. What offence has been committed?

(a) Affray
(b) Public Nuisance
(c) Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace
(d) Rioting

49. Identify the principle which is not applicable in the case of *Mens rea* under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(a) *Mens rea* is not an essential ingredient in cases where the act is not criminal in any real sense but which in the interests of the public has been prohibited and imposed with a penalty.
(b) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient in acts amounting to public nuisance
(c) *Mens rea* is an essential ingredient in cases which although are criminal in form, are in reality, only a summary mode of enforcing a civil right
(d) Mens rea is an essential ingredient except in cases where the implementation of the object of the statute would otherwise be defeated.

50. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:
A verbal altercation cropped up between 'P' and 'Q' during which 'P' slapped 'Q' on the face. As a result of the slap, 'Q' lost the balance of his body and fell hitting his head on the side of a wooden table stationed behind him. 'Q' was taken to the hospital immediately where he was kept under observation. Two days later, he left the hospital without the permission of the doctor treating him. A week after he left the hospital, he died due to septicemia (infection on the wounded area).
(a) Causing grievous hurt by act endangering human life
(b) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
(c) Causing death by rash or negligent act
(d) Voluntarily causing hurt

51. Non – bailable warrants should be issued to bring in a person to the court when summons of bailable warrants would be likely to have the desired result. In which of the following cases is it not so?
(a) Police authorities are unable to find the person to serve with a summons
(b) Police authorities are unable to find the person to serve with a warrant
(c) It is reasonable to believe that the person will not voluntarily appear in court
(d) It is considered that the person could harm someone if not placed into custody immediately.

52. In which of the following cases can an appeal not be preferred before a Court of Session?
(a) An order made after an inquiry against a person requiring him to give security for keeping peace or for good behaviour
(b) An order of conviction made by a Chief Judicial Magistrate after a case was forwarded to him by a Judicial Magistrate of the second class owing to not being empowered to pass a sufficiently severe sentence
(c) An order of acquittal passed by a Chief Judicial Magistrate in respect of a cognizable and bailable offence
(d) An order passed by Judicial Magistrate of the first class to release a person on probation of good conduct.

53. Who is empowered under S.144 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 to prohibit mass drill or training with arms in public places?

(a) District Magistrate
(b) District Police Commissioner
(c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) Court of Session

54. When a person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a court does not appear,

(a) the officer presiding in such court may issue a warrant directing that such a person be arrested and produced before him
(b) the officer presiding in such court may cancel the warrant directing that such a person be simply apprehended by the police
(c) the officer presiding in such court may issue proclamation directing that such a person is absconding and be produced before him
(d) the officer presiding in such court must issue proclamation directing that such a person is absconding and be declared as a proclaimed offender.

55. Which of the following point must be considered by a Court of Session while granting bail to an applicant apprehending arrest in a case where he is accused of committing rape of a w oman below the age of twelve years?

(a) The possibility of the applicant to flee from justice.
(b) The possibility of the accusation being made with an object of injuring or humiliating the applicant by having him so arrested.
(c) The presence of the applicant seeking anticipatory bail shall be obligatory at the time of the final hearing of the application and passing of final order by the Court.
(d) None of the above.

56. Which of the following is not true of an order discharging an accused in the absence of the complainant?

(a) A Magistrate before discharging the accused must apply his mind to the evidence in the case.
(b) A Magistrate discharging the accused can review his order.
(c) A complainant can file a fresh complainant against the same accused on the same facts.

(d) A Magistrate may discharge an accused on absence of complainant if the offence is not a cognizable offence.

57. The power to issue a commission for the examination of a primary witness in a case involving the gang rape of a woman below the age of eighteen years, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is conferred on

(a) Court of Session only. (b) any Magistrate above the rank of Chief Judicial Magistrate.

(c) any Magistrate. (d) Judicial Magistrate of First Class only.

58. In which of the following cases can the accused claim the principle of *autrefois acquit or convict?*

(a) 'A' was tried for causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon and convicted. The injured dies afterwards. 'A' was tried for murder

(b) 'A' was charged and convicted for the offence of theft. He was afterwards tried on the same facts for the offence of theft in a building.

(c) 'A' and 'B' were charged with and convicted of the offence of criminal conspiracy. They were tried and convicted of the offence of cheating committed by them in pursuance of the earlier criminal conspiracy.

(d) 'A' was tried for the offence of attempted robbery. Subsequently, he was tried afresh for illegal possession of firearms under the Arms Act, 1959.

59. Identify the correct procedure in relation to the investigation and trial of gang rape of a woman under S.376 D of the Indian Penal Code,1860?

(a) The court may take appropriate measures to ensure that the woman against whom the offence is committed is not confronted by the accused while her evidence is to be recorded, only, if the age of the woman is below eighteen years while at the same time ensuring the right of fair trial of the accused.

(b) No court shall take cognizance where a public servant is accused of the offence except with the previous sanction of the concerned Government; Central or State as the case may be.

(c) For the purposes of recording the statement during the course of investigation, the Magistrate need not administer oath to a person against whom the offence is committed.

(d) The investigation of the offence shall be completed within three months from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.

60. An order to pay compensation under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to a woman against whom the offence of gang rape has been committed can be passed by

(a) Court of Session. (b) Court of Appeal. (c) Court of Revision. (d) All the above.

61. If the purpose of agreement is unlawful then such a contract of indemnity is –

(a) Void (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) None of the above

62. In contract of indemnity, the liability of the indemnifier is –

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Neither primary nor secondary

(d) None of the above

63. 'B' owes 'C' a debt guaranteed by 'X'. 'C' does not sue 'B' for a year after the debt has become payable. In the meantime 'B' becomes insolvent. Which of the following is correct according to Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(a) 'X' is discharged from the guarantee

(b) 'X' is not discharge from the guarantee

(c)Mere forbearance on the part of 'C' to sue discharge 'X'

(d) None of the above

64. The person, who gives the guarantee in a contract of guarantee is called:

(a) The surety (b) The creditor (c) The principal debtor (d) None of them

65. In which of the following case there is creation of contract of bailment:

(a) Guest using the goods of his host

(b) A servant having custody of the goods of his master

(c) Delivery of a car for repair

(d) X's friend used his car without his permission

66. According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872 a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody is subject to same responsibility as a –

(a) Bailee (b) Bailor (c) Surety (d) Pawnee

67. In pledge goods are bailed –

(a) for sale (b) as a security for payment of debt

(c) for auction (d) as a gift

68. 'X' leaves a cow in the custody of 'Y' for two years. The cow gives birth to a calf during this period. Which of the following is correct according to Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(a) 'Y' is bound to deliver the cow as well calf to 'X'

(b) 'Y' is not bound to deliver the cow or calf to 'X'

(c) 'Y' is bound to deliver only cow not calf to 'Y'

(d) None of the above

69. If a third person wrongfully causes injury to the good bailed or deprives the bailee of the possession of them, according to Indian Contract, Act 1872 an action against wrong doer can be brought by –

(a) Bailor only (b) Bailee only (c) Bailor or Bailee (d) None of them

70. According to Indian Contract, 1872 if an agency is created by ratification , then there is a contract between the principal and the third party-

(a) from the date of ratification

(b) from the date when the agent first contracted

(c) from the date notified by the third party

(d) from the date notified by the principal

71. The judicial decision of K.C. Skaria v. The Government of Kerala(2006) related to-

(a) The right of the agent to sue the principal for account (b) Liability of bailor

(c) Revocation of continuing guarantee (d) Release of principal debtor

72. According to Indian Contract Act, 1872 the surety stands discharged –

(a) by death (b) by revocation

(c) by variance in terms of the contract (d) in (a), (b), (c) above

73. Which of the following statement is wrong regarding "agency" according to Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(a) Principal should be competent to contract

(b) Consideration is necessary to create an agency

(c) Agency may be created by ratification

(d) The authority of agent may be expressed or implied

74. Which of the following is correct according to the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(a) Pledge made by a person having a limited interest is valid to the extent of that interest

(b) Pledge made by a person under voidable contract is valid

(c) Pledge made by a mercantile agent is valid

(d) Goods may be pledge by the servant in the absence of owner

75. According to Indian Contract Act, 1872 the principle of agency of necessity is –

(a) applicable in emergent situations where communication with the principal is not possible

(b) applicable in normal situations if the communication with the principal is not possible

(c) unknown to the law agency

(d) None of the above

76. Display of goods in a shop with price tag is

(a) a general offer (b) a counter offer

(c) an offer (d) an invitation to offer

77. What type of contract is formed between the finder of goods and the actual owner of the goods?

(a) No contract is formed

(b) A quasi-contract under section 71 of the Indian Contract Act

(c) A contingent contract

(d) A wagering contract

78. An agreement without consideration is:

(a) Void (b) Illegal (c) Voidable (d) Enforceable

79. An agreement to share the benefits of a public office is:

(a) valid (b) voidable (c) void (d) none of the above

80. A notice in the newspaper inviting tenders is:

(a) a proposal (b) an invitation to proposal

(c) a promise (d) an invitation for negotiation

81. Which one of the following statements is true?

(a) offer and acceptance are revocable

(b) offer and acceptance are irrevocable

(c) An offer can be revoked but acceptance cannot

(d) An offer cannot be revoked but acceptance can be

82. The phrase "Quantum Meruit" literally means:

(a) As much as earned (b) The fact in itself

(c) A contract for the sale (d) None of these

83. How many contracts are there in a contract of guarantee?

(a) Two contracts (b) Three contracts (c) Four contracts (d) None of these

84. According to Limited Liability Partnerships Act, 2008, a LLP is -

(a) a body corporate (b) a distinct legal entity from its partners

(c) a juristic person (d) all of the above

85. Which of the following is a valid partnership for the purpose Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

(a) partnership between two partnership

(b) partnership between one partnership firm and an individual

(c) partnership between one partnership firm and a company

(d) partnership between an individual and a company

86. Where a partner is entitled to interest on the capital contributed 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 the above

87. According to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, where the partnership at will, the firm may be dissolved by any partner

(a) by giving public notice in writing of his intention to dissolve the firm

(b) by giving notice in writing to all other partners of his intention to dissolve the firm

(c) by giving oral notice to any other partner of his intention to dissolve the firm

(d) by giving oral notice to all other partners of his intention to dissolve the firm

88. What is the right of a outgoing partner to carry on competing business according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

(a)May carry on a business competing with that of the firm and may advertise such business.

(b)May use the firm name

(c) May represent himself as carrying on the business of the old firm.

(d)May solicit the custom of person who were dealing with the firm before he ceased to be a partner

89. Which of the following matching is incorrectly made under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

(a) No new partner to be introduced – section 31(1).

(b) No liability before joining the firm –section 32(1).

(c) Right to the use of partnership property –section 15.

(d) Partner's authority in emergency – section 21.

90. Which of the following liabilities remains when a minor decides not to become a partner, according to Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

(a) His rights and liabilities as a minor continue up to date on which he gives public notice of his election not to become a partner.

(b) His share shall not be liable for any acts of the firm after the date of giving public notice of his election not to become a partner.

(c) He shall be entitled to sue the partners for his share of property and profits of the firm.

(d)All the above.

91. Within the Hohfeldian scheme *Doli incapax* manifests the following connotation of right

(a) Liberty (b) Immunity (c) Power (d) Liability

92. Within the Hohfeldian scheme right to vote is an example of

(a) Power and liberty (b) Claim and liberty (c) Power and claim (d) Liberty and immunity

93. "True law is right reason in agreement with nature." Whose words are these

(a) St. Thomas Acquinas (b) Aristotle (c) John Finnis (d) Cicero

94. The first principle of John Rawls theory of Justice embodies the following

(a) Liberty only (b) Equality and fraternity

(c) Liberty and equality (d) Fraternity and Liberty

95. Abstraction as a method adopted by Rawls is strongly criticised by

(a) Libertarians (b) Liberals (c) Contractarians (d) Feminists

96. Taxation of earnings from labour is on a par with forced labour. Who holds this view?

(a) John Rawls (b) Robert Nozick (c) J.S.Mill (d) Jeremy Bentham

97. The author of 'The Constitution of Liberty' is

(a) F.A.Hayek (b) Milton Friedman (c) Robert Nozick (d) Judith Butler

98. Who among the following is not a proponent of metaphysical theory of property

(a) Grotius (b) Kant (c) Hegel (d) Miller

99. Which of the following is not the basis of Kant's categorical imperative?

(a) Intelligible realm (b) Autonomy (c) Heteronomy (d) Duty

100. "Power must be analysed as something which circulates or rather as something which only functions in the form of a chain." Whose words are these?

(a) Jean Francois Lyotard (b) Michel Foucault (c) Jacques Derrida (d) Hegel

101. "The prophecies of what the courts will do in fact and nothing more pretentious, are what I mean by the law." Who stated this?

(a) Jerome Frank (b) Karl Llewellyn (c) O. W. Holmes (d) W. Twinning

102. Which of the following does Austin regard as constituting positive morality'?

(a) Laws of God

(b) Human laws not set by political superior or in pursuance of a legal right

(c) Laws by analogy

(d) Both (b) and (c)

103. The assumption of legal theory that law has an objective existence apart from the human beings who live it and create it is called

(a) Deconstruction (b) Reification (c) Trashing (d) Delegitimation

104. Match the Following:

S.No.	Column 1	Column 2
A	Volksgeist	Martha-Marie Kleinhans
B	Autopoietic theory of law	Roscoe Pound
C	Social Engineering	Karl Von Savigny
D	Critical Legal Pluralism	Niklas Luhmann

(a) A-B, B-A, C-D, D-C (b) A-C, B-D, C-B, D-A

(c) A-C, B-A, C-B, D-D (d) A-D, B-C, C-A, D-B

105. Who among the following philosophers offers a deontological approach to justice

(a) Jeremy Bentham (b) J.S.Mill (c) Immanuel Kant (d) None of the above

106. The notion of rights as side constraints was propounded by

(a) Robert Nozick (b) Ronald Dworkin (c) Roscoe Pound (d) Hegel

107. The book 'Idea of Justice' is written by

(a) Michel Foucault (b) Amartya Sen (c) Martha Nussbaum (d) Jean Dreze

108. Ownership of self is an idea held by which of the following stream of thought

(a) Egalitarians (b) Neo-Liberals (c) Libertarians (d) Utilitarians

109. The second wave of feminism is also known as

(a) Radical feminism (b) Liberal feminism

(c) Postmodern feminism (d) Difference feminism

110. Fiction theory of personality was propounded by

(a) Savigny and Salmond (b) Brinz and Barker (c) Gierke and Maitland (d) Hohfeld

111. Where, in a tortuous litigation, the court forms a very low opinion about the claim of the plaintiff, it awards:

I. Contemptuous damages
II. Nominal damages

(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Only II is correct (d) Neither I nor II are correct

112. The victim of a tort committed by joint tortfeasors may file a suit against:

I. One or some or all of the tortfeasors
II. All of the tortfeasors only

(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Only II is correct (d) Neither I nor II are correct

113. Case of Read v. Coker [1853 138 All ER 1437] is related to:

(a) Battery (b) False Imprisonment (c) Assault (d) Malicious Prosecution

114. In Malicious Prosecution-

(I) Element of Malice must be present

(II) Acquittal of the plaintiff is sufficient proof of Malicious Prosecution

(a) Only I is correct
(b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I & II are correct
(d) Both I & II are incorrect

115. Which of the following is not a defence to the tort of Battery-

(a) Self-defence
(b) Acting in Support of Law
(c) Irresistible Impulse
(d) Ejection of Trespasser

116. The maxim *'sic utere tuo ut alienum non leadas'* means:

(a) Hurt no one by your words of mouth or actions
(b) Voluntarily acceptance of risk does not give rise to a cause of action
(c) Exercise your right in such a manner so as not to interfere with others' rights
(d) None of the above

117. While granting 'injunctions,' as a remedy in tort, the court is guided by the provisions of:

(a) The Limitation Act, 1963
(b) The Specific Relief Act, 1963
(c) The Evidence Act, 1872
(d) The General Clauses Act, 1897

118. Which one of the following case is not related to the general defence of *volunti non-fit injuria:*

(a) Woodlridge v. Summer
(b) T.C. Balakrishnan v. T.R. Subramanium
(c) Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club
(d) R. v. Williams

119. One who sells his goods on the name of others may be sued for committing the tort of:

(a) Breach of confidence (b) Conspiracy (c) Passing off (d) Deceit

120. 'An act in relation to goods of a person which results in an unjustifiable denial of his title to them' constitutes the tort of:

(a) Conversion(b) Negligence(c) Nuisance (d) None of the above

121. An act of interference with the rights relating use or enjoyment of property of public in general amounts to:

(a) Private nuisance (b) Public nuisance (c) Trespass to property (d) Trespass to person

122. "A,' the defendant who pulled away the chair of the speaker who was about to sit as a result of which the speaker fell down and sustained bodily injuries may be sued for committing:

(a) Tort of battery (b) Tort of Assault (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above

123.For interference with the right of consortium of a married couple, the husband may file a suit for?

(a) Deprivation of matrimonial rights
(b) Enticement
(c) False Imprisonment
(d) None of the above

124. In which one of the following cases the test of reasonable foreseeability was not allowed?

(a) S.C.M. (UK) Ltd. V. W.J. Whitall & sons
(b) Overseas Tankship (U.K.) v. Morts Dock Engineering Co. Ltd.
(c) Hambrook v. Stokes Bros.
(d) Bourhill v. Young

125. The test of 'Necessary Element of Sufficient Set (NESS) is related to:

(a) Factual causation
(b) Legal causation
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d)
(d) None of the above

126. A person sued for the tort of defamation for expressing his opinion in public interest based on existing facts, may claim the defence of:

(a) Absolute Privilege (b) Qualified Privilege (c) Fair Comment (d) All the above.

127. A consumer who has been misled by an advertisement about quality of goods he purchased may file suit under which tortuous liability?

(a) Nuisance (b) Negligence (c) Strict liability (d) Absolute liability

128. A person who is partly responsible for the damage suffered by him may not be allowed full claim of damages on the grounds of:

(a) Negligence
(b) Composite Negligence
(c) Contributory Negligence
(d) All the above

129. The definition of the tort of conspiracy as, "the tort of conspiracy is committed when two or more persons combine to cause damage to a third person by unlawful means and the damage actually results in", is given in or by:

(a) Sir Salmond
(b) Dr. Winfield
(c) The General Clauses Act, 1897
(d) The Limitation Act, 1963.

130. A licensee who uses the premises of the licenser and suffers the damage inside the premises due to non-disclosure of the defect may sue licensee under:

I. Liability for dangerous premises based on strict liability
II. Liability for dangerous premises and the Indian Limitation Act, 1963

(a) Only I is correct
(b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Only II is correct
(d) Neither I nor II are correct

131. When Kelson defined International Law as a primitive legal order, it meant that International Law lacks:

(a) Legislative organ (b) judicial organ (c) Enforcement organ (d) All the above

132. The International Law Commission is aided by consultations with various bodies like

(a) Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

(b) European Commission on Legal Cooperation

(c) Inter-American Council of Jurists

(d) All the above

133. Human Rights Council was established in

(a) 1949 (b) 1969 (c) 2002 (d) 2006

134. The Sustainable Developments Goals are sought to be realised by

(a) 2030 (b) 2025 (c) 2035 (d) 2040

135. The Rome Statute entered into force in

(a) 1996 (b) 1998 (c) 2000 (d) 2002

136. Who was the first Indian Judge in the International Court of Justice?

(a) Sir Benegal Rau (b) R. S. Pathak (c) Dalveer Bhandari (d) Nagendra Singh

137. The International Humanitarian Law was developed by the pioneering work done by

(a) Henry Dunant (b) Dinstein (c) Leiden (d) T. Meron

138. *'Opinio juris sive necessitatis'* was first formulated by

(a) Francois Geny (b) D. Anzilotti (c) R. Mullerson (d) Tunkin

139. *'Pacta sunt servanda'* means

(a) States must enter into agreements (b) Agreements are binding

(c) Fact is to be proved (d) Agreements are not binding

140. How many members are there in the International Law Commission?

(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 34 (d) 46

141. Monist theory in international law is supported by

(a) Lauterpacht (b) Triepel (c) Strupp (d) Anzilotti

142. The extinction of statehood takes place in international law as a result of

(a) Merger (b) Absorption (c) Annexation (d) All of them

143. Dualist theory in international law is supported by

(a) Lauterpacht (b) Kelson (c) Triepel (d) Strupp

144. The 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law provides for

(a) Sovereign equality of all states irrespective of their size

(b) States have equal rights

(c) States have equal duties

(d) All of them

145. ILO was created in

(a) 1946 (b) 1919 (c) 1944 (d) 1945

146. UNESCO was established in

(a) 1919 (b) 1939 (c) 1946 (d) 1949

147. How many judges are elected to International Criminal Court?

(a) 18 (b) 16 (c) 15 (d) 12

148. The phrase 'war crime' includes

(a) Wilful killing

(b) Torture

(c) Taking civilians as hostages

(d) All of them

149. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is based in

(a) London (b) New York (c) Hamburg (d) Perth

150. The Sustainable Development Goals are to be realised by

(a) 2025 (b) 2030 (c) 2035 (d) 2040