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Ph.D ADMISSION TEST 2020

(All India Law Entrance Test, National Law University Delhi-2020)

Note: Attempt all questions. **Total Marks- 100**

NEGATIVE MARKING: There will be Negative Marking. It will be based on the formula 0.25*4=1 that means per wrong answer 0.25 Marks will be deducted. Therefore, four wrong answers will lead to deduction of 1 Mark.

Section (A)- Research Method

1. Eight year olds are taller than six year olds. This is an example of a reference drawn from:

   a) Vertical study
   b) Time series study
   c) Experimental study
   d) Cross-Sectional study

2. The research focused on determining how education works by testing conclusions related to theories of communication, learning, performance and technology is

   a) Theoretical
   b) Empirical
   c) Interpretative
   d) Evaluation

3. Law, in essence, is a normative and prescriptive science. It lays down norms and standards for human behavior in a set of specified situation(s). It is a _____prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a 'controlling authority'.

   a) Rule of falsifiability
   b) Rule of correlation
   c) Rule of conduct
   d) Rule of inference

4. Which of the statements is/are not true?

   a) Hypothesis is a tool used for data collection.
   b) Questionnaires and Interview schedule are not the tools for data collection.
   c) Case Laws act as secondary sources in Doctrinal Research.
   d) Doctrinal Research is a qualitative inquiry.

   a) Both C and D
   b) Only A
   c) Both A and B
   d) All of the above

5. Match the following:

i.	Hypothesis	a)	Null
ii.	Published Books	b)	Tool
iii.	Schedule	c)	Subject matter of research
iv.	Applied	d)	Secondary Source

a) (i) A,(ii) D,(iii) B,(iv) C
b) (i) B,(ii) D,(iii) A,(iv) C
c) (i) C,(ii) D,(iii) B,(iv) A
d) (i) A,(ii) D,(iii) C,(iv) B

6. Selection of sample that is a replica of the population is known as _____.

a) Quota sample
b) Judgemental sample
c) Accidental sample
d) Non-probability sample

7. A research which is conducted to solve any immediate problem at hand is termed as

a) Action
b) Applied
c) Basic
d) All of the above

8. A research design shall not consist of _____.

a) Objectives
b) Findings
c) Hypothesis
d) Blue print of the research

9. A review of Literature is based upon the assumption that _____.

a) Para-phrasing the work of others
b) Knowledge accumulation and then learn from the work of other researchers
c) Knowledge ids-accumulation
d) All of the above

10. Which of the statements is not true?

a) A research proposal is an outline of the plan that represents a project.
b) A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project.
c) A research proposal is an unplanned and unorganised project
d) A research proposal is like a research report and written before the research project.

11. An inquiry into a legal fact transgresses the discipline of 'law' and touches upon the disciplines 'related' to law. Such a legal research can be termed as _____.

a) Mono-disciplinary legal research
b) Trans-disciplinary legal research
c) Quasi- disciplinary legal research
d) Inter-disciplinary legal research

12. A legal researcher, through critical examination of legal propositions, rules and doctrines embodied therein, in the light of interpretations thereof and legislative policy of the statute, can, with apt analysis and supporting reasoning, exhibit c onsistency and coherence or otherwise of a given law. Such an analysis helps in the development of _____ and _____ or _____as the case may be.

a) Law and Policy or hypothesis
b) Law and hypothesis or theory
c) Law and doctrine or legal provision
d) Policy and doctrine or hypothesis

13. Digests of cases and statutes, like Halsbury's Statutes of England and Yearly Digests (of cases published by All India Reporter, India), published by well-known law publishers fall in this category of legal research. Identify.

a) Projective legal research
b) Predictive legal research
c) Collative legal research
d) Historical legal research

14. Which of the statements is not true?

a) In a non-doctrinal legal research, the researcher tries to investigate through empirical data how law and legal institutions affect or mould human attitudes and what impacton society they create.
b) Non-doctrinal legal research aims at highlighting the 'gaps' that exist between the 'law-in-the statute book' (that is, the image of law projected in the books) and 'law-in-action' (that is, the perception it exhibits in reality), and impact of law on the social behavior.
c) In a non- doctrinal legal research intending to assess the impact of non-legal factors or events upon legal processes or decisions, legal doctrines may appear either as a response to non-legal events or as a factor conditioning the impact of non-legal events.
d) Non-doctrinal legal research aims at highlighting the 'gaps' that exist between the 'law-in-the statute book' (that is, the image of law projected in the books) and 'law-in-action' (that is, the perception it exhibits in reality), and but not the impact of law on the social behavior.

15. In the Law Schools' orientation in research methodology has been aimed at familiarization of law students with researching of legal materials like Acts of Parliament/Statutes/Proclamations, decisions of (higher) Courts, (case) digests, the art of distinguishing and (predominantly in common law jurisdictions) , _____.

a) Indexes, Rules of interpretation of statutes
b) Writings of legal scholars
c) Finding the ratio decidendi of a case
d) All of the above

16. The Constitution, National Gazette, which publish Acts/Proclamations passed by Parliament (and by State Legislature),[41] Rules, Regulations, Statutory Orders, and Directives of Administrative Agencies, and case reports that publish judicial pronouncements of different higher courts act as _____.

a) Secondary sources in legal research
b) Tertiary sources in legal research
c) Primary sources in legal research
d) Both a and b

17. The basic tools of a doctrinal legal researcher are statutory materials, case reports, standard textbooks and reference books, legal periodicals, Parliamentary Debates, and

a) Government Reports
b) Interviews
c) Observation
d) All of the above

18. The basic tools of data collection for a socio-legal research are interview, schedule, interview guide, observation, participant or non-participant, and published or unpublished materials (such as Census Reports, Reports of Governmental and/or Non-Governmental Agencies, and appropriate literature on sociology of law).

    a) Parliamentary Debates
    b) Questionnaire
    c) Observation
    d) Both b and c

19. Analogies may be one of the fertile sources of _____.

    a) Primary Data
    b) Secondary Data
    c) Both a and b
    d) Hypothesis

20. The Delhi Lawyers Association wants to carry out research on the following title. "The significance of the family courts in the protection of women rights: Case based study. Taking this research topic into consideration, do you think collecting facts/cases related to women rights from all the courts or from each bench, be practical?

    a) Yes, if sampling method is employed.
    b) Yes, if secondary data is taken into consideration
    c) Not possible to conduct such research
    d) Both a and b

21. The purpose of researching in law is to ascertain the legal consequences of a specific set of actual or potential _____.

    a) Theories
    b) Hypothesis
    c) Facts
    d) Both b and c

22. _____is a means of recording classification in a compact form in such a way to facilitate comparisons and show the involved relations between two or more variables.

    a) Classification or categorization
    b) Tabulation
    c) Interpretation
    d) Sampling

23. The identification of the issues and sources to be researched in any particular situation requires an understanding of _____.

a) The various sources of legal rules and the processes by which these rules are made
b) The variety of legal remedies available in any given situation, including legislative remedies
c) Only a
d) Both a and b

24. _____leads to the establishment of explanatory concepts that can serve as a guide for further research studies; it opens new avenues of intellectual adventure and stimulates the quest for more knowledge.

a) Interpretation
b) Classification
c) Referencing
d) Objectives

25. In. a _____the author's name is given in its normal order (first name first), in a _____the authors' names are listed alphabetically by surname.

a) Bibliography and Footnote
b) Footnote and Bibliography
c) End note and Bibliography
d) Index and Footnote

26. _____refers to an alphabetical listing of names, places, and topics along with the numbers of the pages in a book or report on which they are mentioned or discussed.

a) References
b) Citations
c) Bibliography
d) Index

27. Literature review helps the researcher to know and to have his preliminary impressions about:

a) The thitherto explored and unexplored aspects/dimensions of the problem and the explanations offered or issues raised without offering solutions therefor.
b) The gaps, if any, in the thitherto-offered explanations of the problem/its dimensions and their inter-relationship and adequacy in explaining the problem/its dimensions.
c) Theoretical and conceptual issues raised, with or without suggesting solutions there for.
d) All of the above

28. _____ helps the researcher to identify in advance the kind of data he requires, the means to collect them, the methods to be used for analysis and interpretation of the data, and presentation of his findings with more accuracy.

a) Data collection
b) Review of literature
c) Data interpretation
d) Research Design

29. _____ of data is the process of arranging data in groups or classes according to their resemblance or affinity.

a) Classification or categorization
b) Interpretation
c) Analysis
d) Sampling

30. The structure of hypothesis comprises

a) Some questions
b) Two variables
c) Two variables with no relationship
d) Two variables with negative relationship

31. _____ are generally carried out by Law Commissions, Parliamentary Committees or Joint Select Committees, invariably, before a proposed legal measure takes formal shape and becomes operational.

a) Predictive legal studies
b) Projective legal studies
c) Impact studies
d) Identificatory legal studies

32. A comparative legal research, according to it, is undertaken _____.

a) To initiate acquaintance with a foreign law and animate and modernize the study of private law of a country,
b) To prepare an internal law by knowing the way in which the legislature from other jurisdictions has carried out reforms and
c) To study law 'common to all'.
d) All of the above.

33. Which of the following statements is not true?

I. Hypothesis should be conceptually clear
II. Hypothesis should be specific

III. Hypothesis should not be empirically testable
IV. Hypothesis should be related to available techniques

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

34. An important use of empiricism is to analyze legal rules in the light of a certain theory or, alternatively by using the _____as an important part of the analysis, for a legal.

a) Relevance
b) Perspective
c) Value
d) Theory

35. Jurisprudential analysis focused on the development of method in legal technique seeks to clarify our understanding by examining the varied forms in which legal technique occurs, as legislative technique, contract based rights and duties, _____; perhaps even as certain _____.

a) legally imbued institutions and figures
b) constitutional premises
c) Both a and b
d) Sampling methods and Objectives

36. In order to conduct legal research effectively a lawyer, as a researcher should have a working knowledge of the _____and legal institutions, the fundamental tools of legal research, and the process of devising and implementing a coherent and effective research design.

a) Primary sources
b) Jurisdiction
c) Nature of legal rules
d) Both a and c

37. After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher has to accomplish the task of drawing inferences, followed by _____.

a) Report writing
b) Sampling methodology
c) Objective formulation
d) Hypothesis

38. A _____ analysis might try to show which arguments are given weight in the first instance, how precedential decisions are used and the like, perhaps examine the degree to which classical, legal values as well as predictability are given consideration in general legislation.

    a) Quantitative
    b) Statistical
    c) Qualitative
    d) Both a and c

39. _____are brief statements of the contents of research articles published in periodicals and/or anthologies, without appraisal.

    a) Abstracts
    b) Summary
    c) Conclusion
    d) Findings

40. _____observation is a widely used method in flexible designs, particularly those which follow an ethnographic approach.

    a) Structured
    b) Non-participant
    c) Participant
    d) Stratified

41. Doctoral dissertations (theses leading to Ph D Degree), which offer very systematic and in-depth analysis of the subject-matter/aspect delved therein and the conclusions/opinions/suggestions based on the analysis, constitute another _____source of information.

    a) Secondary
    b) Tertiary
    c) Primary
    d) Primary as well as secondary

42. _____requires the necessary sub-skills for - fact collection, legal analysis, legal knowledge, problem identification, legal analysis, fact analysis, further fact collection, identification of avenues of research, and generation of key (search) words.

    a) Research implementation
    b) Presentation of research findings
    c) Research writing
    d) Research planning

43. Legal scholars, interested in having insight into policy of law its implementation or 'understanding' 'social dimension' or role of law, in the absence of their own well-

developed legal research methodology, have to place their reliance on the social science techniques of _____and research methodology.

a) Hypothesis
b) Data collection
c) Interpretation
d) Research questions

44. A____is an integrated and organized discussion of the literature pertaining to a well-defined subject. It usually covers a limited period of time.

a) Case study
b) Hypothesis
c) Research question
d) Review

45. The whole group from which the sample is drawn is technically a universe or population and the group actually selected for a study is known as _____.

a) Case study
b) Locale
c) Research question
d) Sample

46. Footnotes or endnotes are meant for cross references, citation of authorities and sources, ,elucidation or explanation of a point of view and _____.

a) To acknowledge the source of the information
b) To avoid plagiarism
c) To amplify textual discussions
d) All of the above

47. _____research is related to some abstract idea(s) or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to re-interpret the existing ones.

a) Conceptual
b) Empirical
c) Qualitative
d) Quantitative

48. Doctrinal legal research is_____, while, non- doctrinal legal research is 'research about law'.

a) Research in law
b) Socio-Legal research
c) Research in black-letter of law
d) Both a and c

49. A _____analysis, would form the foundation for general observations, such as categories of persons who are disadvantaged by the application of the legislation.

a) Quantitative
b) Empiricism
c) Qualitative
d) Both b and c

50. _____ include directories, subject guides and Union lists.

a) Primary sources
b) Secondary sources
c) Tertiary sources
d) Both b and c

Your Personal Exams Guide

Section- B - Law

51. A person deposited his suitcase at a cloak room at a railway station. He was handed over a ticket by the clerk on the face of which it was mentioned "see back". On the back of the ticket, there was a notice that the railway administration will not be responsible for any luggage exceeding Rs 5000/- value. In the cloak room a notice to the same affect was hung. The person's suitcase was lost and he claimed the full value of his loss approximating around Rs 20,000/-. On the basis of the above, select the correct answer:

a) The person will be able to recover only Rs 5000/-
b) The person would be able to recover full value of his loss as the condition on the back of the ticket was not brought to is notice.
c) The person will be able to recover only Rs 5000/- as the condition on the back limited the liability of railway administration.
d) The person will be able to recover only Rs 5000/- as the condition on the back limited the liability of railway administration even if failed to read the notice on the back of the ticket.

52. "*A Constitution may indicate the direction in which we are to move, but the Social structure will decide how far we are able to move and at what pace.*' Who had written the above statement? Select the correct option from the following:

a) Granville Austin
b) Rajni Kothari
c) M.N. Srinivas
d) Andre Beteille

53. Select the incorrect statement from the following:

a) A fact is said to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.
b) A fact is said to be not proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.
c) Allegations in charge sheet in criminal matters constitute the facts in issue.
d) Facts in issue in civil matters is known as framing of issues.

54. Following is true in the case of frustration of contracts:

a) The performance of the contract becomes physically impossible.
b) The performance of the contract is physically possible but the object the parties had in mind fails to materialise.
c) Section 56 of the Contract Act, 1872 accepts both the above stated situations
d) All of the above

55. A contracting party is under no obligation to disclose the whole truth to the other party or to give him the whole information in his possession affecting the subject-matter of the contract, Pick the most appropriate option for the statement:

a) Passive concealment never amounts to fraud. Therefore, there is no obligation of disclosure.
b) Active and passive concealment both are frauds.
c) Ordinarily mere silence is no fraud even if its result is to conceal facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract.
d) None of the above

56. What is true to the principle of estoppel? Select the most appropriate option:

a) A representation that a certain state of thing is true
b) The person to whom the representation is made should have believed it
c) The person to whom the representation is made should have believed, acted and altered his/her position
d) Both (a) and (c) are true.

57. "*The victim cannot be considered to be any match to the multinational companies or the government with whom in the conditions that the victims or their representatives were after the disaster physically, mentally, financially, economically and also because of the position of litigation would have to contend. People needed the State's protection and should come within the umbrella of State's sovereignty to assert, establish and maintain their rights against the wrongdoers in this mass disaster. In that perspective, it is jurisprudentially possible to apply the principle of parens patriae doctrine to the victims...*"
In which Constitution Bench judgment, the Supreme Court of India enunciated the doctrine of *parens patriae:*

a) *D.S. Nakara* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1983 SC 130
b) *M.C.Mehta* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1987 SC 1086
c) *Charan Lal Sahu* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1990 SC 1480
d) *E. P. Royappa* v. *State of T.N.*, AIR 1974 SC 555

58. What is true about transfer of immoveable property:

a) Transfer made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor is voidable at the option of creditor.
b) Transfer made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor is voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.
c) Fraudulent transfer impairs the rights of a transferee in good faith and for consideration.
d) All of the above the true.

59. 'A surety's liability can be discharged only by release of principal debtor'. Pick the appropriate option/s in relation to the given statement from the following:

a) The above statement is partially true
b) The liability of surety can also be discharged by his death, revocation, variance, release of principal debtor, composition, extension of time and promise not to sue.
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) The statement is true.

60. In which case of the following, the validity of Article 323-A(2)(d) and 323-B(3)(d) of Part XIV-A entitled "Tribunals" inserted by the Constitution (Forty-Second) Amendment Act, 1976 was challenged whereby it was held that the Tribunals could not supplant the High Court especially in respect of judicial review and their decisions are amenable to jurisdiction of the Division Bench of the High Court under Article 226 and then assailable by way of special leave to the Supreme court under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

a) *Maneka Gandhi* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1978 SC 597
b) *Minerva Mills* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1980 SC 1789
c) *S.R. Bommai* v. *Union of India*, AIR 1994 SC 1918
d) *L. Chandra Kumar* v. *Union of India*, AIR 1997 SC 1125

61. Select the incorrect statement about sale and contract of sale:

a) A sale involves transfer of ownership whereas contract of sale is an agreement to sell
b) Ownership remains vested in the vendor on contract of sale
c) A sale creates a right *in personam* whereas contract of sale creates right *in rem*
d) Legal title passes to the purchaser in sale whereas no such title passes in case of contract of sale

62. Pick the incorrect statement from the following:

a) Order 18 Rule 17 of the Civil Procedure Code enables the court, at any stage of a suit, to recall any witness who has been examined.
b) The power to recall any witness under Order 18 Rule 17 can be exercised only by the court on its own motion.
c) The power to recall any witness under Order 18 Rule 17 can be exercised by the court on its own motion or on application filed by any of the parties to the suit requesting the court to exercise the said power.
d) The power to recall any witness under Order 18 Rule 17 is discretionary.

63. Select the correct statement from the following:

a) Past consideration always consists of an act done in response to a positive promise.
b) Executed consideration always consists of an act done in response to a positive promise.
c) Executory consideration is not acceptable under the Contract Act, 1872
d) None of the above

64. Following is true about 'Theory of unjust enrichment':

a) Theory has been accepted by Contract Act, 1872 under Chapter V
b) Theory is based on the principle that law and justice should try to prevent unjust enrichment of one person at the cost of the other
c) This theory was discarded by implied -in-fact theory.
d) All of the above

65. According to the provisions of the Constitution of India, in which court the validity of any proceeding in Parliament can be challenged on grounds of irregularity of procedure or the conduct of business or for maintaining order:

a) No court
b) In Supreme Court of India only
c) In High Courts or in the Supreme Court of India
d) In any court within the territory of India

66. *The power to promulgate an Ordinance is essentially a power to be used to meet an extraordinary situation and it cannot be allowed to be "perverted to serve political ends"...if the Executive were permitted to continue the provisions of an ordinance in force by adopting the methodology of re-promulgating without submitting to the voice of the Legislature, it would be nothing short of the usurpation by the Executive of the law-making function of the Legislature..."*
The above statement has been quoted from the case decided by the Supreme Court of India. Please select the case carrying above quotation from the following:

a) *D.P. Joshi* v. *State of Madhya Bharat,* AIR 1955 SC 334
b) *D.R. Nim* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1967 SC 1301
c) *D.S. Nakara* v. *Union of India,* AIR 1983 SC 130
d) *D.C. Wadhwa* v. *State of Bihar*, AIR 1987 SC 579

67. Which one of the following statements is not true regarding Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974?

a) The Act introduced the doctrine of vicarious and joint liability for offences by companies
b) The maxim of *qui facit per alium, facil per se* is applicable under the Act.
c) It includes a residuary penalty clause.
d) All of the above are true.

68. Select the incorrect statement from the following:

a) Original document produced for inspection of the court is a primary evidence.
b) Each counterpart of a document is primary evidence against the party signing it.
c) A cheque is a secondary evidence against the drawer of the cheque.
d) Copies made form original are secondary evidence.

69. Select the most appropriate statement from the following:

a) Communications between a man and wife are prevented from being disclosed.
b) No one is permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records
c) Public interest immunity from non-disclosure is necessary for detection of crime.
d) All of the above are correct.

70. Select the incorrect statement from the following:

a) A dying declaration cannot be the sole basis of conviction without corroboration.
b) A dying declaration is a weaker kind of evidence than any other piece of evidence.
c) A dying declaration can be recorded in question and answer form.
d) A dying declaration is not necessarily required to be recorded by a magistrate.

71. Select the correct statement form the following:

a) A lease is transferable and heritable where a license is not.
b) A lease involves transfer of an interest in the immovable property whereas in licence right to occupy the property is given.
c) The lessee gets a personal right of using the property of another whereas the licensee gets the proprietary right in respect of the land.
d) All of the above are incorrect.

72. Lord Selborne said: "It is merely the course which a man dealing bona fide in the proper and usual manner for his own interest, ought, by himself or his solicitor, follow with a view to his own title and his own security". The statement relates to the following:

a) Legal presumption of constructive notice
b) Conditional transfer
c) Conditional limitation
d) Doctrine of holding out

73. What is the correct statement for insurance contracts?

a) Premiums paid are refundable in case an insurance policy is void due to fraud of insured.
b) Premiums paid are refundable in case an insurance policy is void due to fraud of the insurer.
c) The period of limitation is applicable only to life insurance contracts.
d) Premiums are refundable in case an insurance is affected without interest.

74. If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned under Article 102(1), the question shall be referred to the President of India and his decision shall be final. But before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall have to obtain the opinion of _____ and shall act according to such opinion. Fill in the blank from the following:

a) Prime Minister of India
b) Law Minister of India
c) Election Commission of India
d) Finance Commission of India

75. *"When mores are sufficient, laws are unnecessary; when mores are insufficient, laws are unenforceable."* Out of the following, whose statement is this:

a) Émile Durkheim
b) Auguste Comte
c) Hans Kelsen
d) John Stuart Mill

76. Development entails a set of linked freedoms: political freedoms and transparency in relations between people; freedom of opportunity, including freedom to access credit and economic protection from abject poverty, including through income supplements and unemployment relief. *"Development as Freedom"* was a book authored by Amartya Sen, an Indian, who won Nobel Prize in:

a) Philosophy
b) Law
c) Economics
d) Political science

77. Pick the incorrect statement:

a) Full effect is given to the purport and object of the Act under purposive construction.
b) Statutes in *pari materia* means statutes dealing with the same subject matter made at the same time.
c) A court may refer to a text book for arriving at the true meaning of an enactment.

d) A court may take into account such historical facts as may be necessary to understand the subject matter of the statute.

78. In which of the following situations, does the President of India address a Joint Session of the Parliament?

a) At the first session after each General Election to the House of People
b) At the commencement of the first session of each year
c) Neither (a) nor (b)
d) Both (a) and (b)

79. Select the correct option:

a) Lis pendens mans a suit under consideration under any court of law.
b) *Ut lite pendente nihi innovetur* means nothing new should be introduced into a pending litigation.
c) Usufructuary mortgagor binds himself to deliver possession of mortgaged property to the mortgagee.
d) All of the above are correct.

80. *He desired to create a pure science of law, stripped of all irrelevant material, and to separate jurisprudence from the social sciences as rigorously as did the analysts. He refused to define law as a command, for that introduces subjective and political considerations and he wished his science to be truly objective.*
With whose theory of law, you can relate to the above statements:

a) John Austin
b) H.L.A. Hart
c) Hans Kelsen
d) Jeremy Bentham

81. Following is true about Mischief Rule:

a) It is applicable where the language is capable of more than one meaning.
b) The court has to consider what was the law before the making of the Act.
c) The court has to consider what is remedy provided by the Act and what is the reason for such remedy?
d) All of the above.

82. The following is not true about case of State of Bombay v Hospital Mazdoor Sabha (SC 1960):

a) It is related to declaration of a hospital as an industry.
b) The Mazdoor Sabha filed a mandamus for reinstatement of employees of hospital.
c) It is related to declaration of the canteen of a hospital as an industry

d) None of the above.

83. International law evolved to circumscribe the use of armed force with legal restrictions. The forcible acquisition of territory by conquest became illegitimate and individual criminal liability might attach to those who pursued it. In criminalizing war, this treaty played a role in the development of a new norm of behaviour in international relations, a norm that continues to play a role in our current international order. Which is this treaty or pact which also initiated the concept of renunciation and outlawry of war in international law and also served as the legal basis for the concept of crimes against peace and humanity and on that basis, the trials were held which executed the top leaders responsible for starting World War II:

a) Treat of Locarno
b) League of Nations
c) Kellogg-Briand Pact
d) United Nations

84. All members of United Nations shall ipso facto members of which organ of United Nations:

a) General Assembly
b) Security Council
c) Economic and Social Council
d) World Health Organization

85. Select the correct statement:

a) S. 45, Insurance Act applies to life insurance policies as well as Mediclaim policies
b) 'Insurer' means only a person who is carrying on the business of insurance
c) An assignment creates a vested right in the assignee of the insurance policy
d) A nominee of the insurance policy gets a vested right in insurance amount of the policy

86. A Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) or the global emergency has been defined in the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) as, "an extraordinary event which is determined to constitute a public health risk to other States through the international spread of disease and to potentially require a coordinated international response". This definition implies a situation that is: serious, sudden, unusual or unexpected; carries implications for public health beyond the affected State's national border and may require immediate international action. Which international organization has declared the situation of PHEIC recently in 2020:

a) United Nations
b) World Health Organization
c) World Trade Organization
d) World Bank

87. According to the Statute of International Court of Justice, who can be parties to the disputes before this international Court:

a) Only individuals
b) Only States
c) Both States and individuals
d) Any person or entity

88. The principle of balancing between losses and gains, by reason of death, to arrive at the amount of compensation is a general rule applicable to the following:

a) Life insurance contracts
b) Fire insurance
c) Motor vehicle insurance
d) Marine insurance

89. Which of the following are cases relating to environment protection?

a) F. B Taraporewala v Bayer India Ltd
b) Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action v Union of India
c) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v Union of India
d) All of the above

90. Select the correct statement from the following:

a) During the pendency of an appeal against a preliminary decree a final decree can be passed and executed.
b) During the pendency of an appeal against a preliminary decree a final decree can be passed. However, the final decree cannot be executed unless a fresh final decree in terms of appellate decree is passed.
c) A purely declaratory decree can be executed.
d) The court executing a decree can widen the scope of the decree.

91. He sought to steer a middle course between traditional natural law theory and legal positivism. He rejected traditional religious forms of natural law theory, which view human law as rooted in a rationally knowable and universally binding 'divine law' that derives from God. He criticized legal positivism and defended a secular and procedural form of natural law theory· In his widely discussed book, *The Morality of Law*, he argues that all systems of law contain an "internal morality" that imposes on individuals- a presumptive obligation of obedience. Who was this legal philosopher:

a) Lon Luvois Fuller
b) Robert S. Summers
c) Rudolph Stammler

d) Hans Kelsen

92. Name the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning the production of an entire category of weapons which is considered as the first global and non-discriminatory disarmament convention outlawing a whole range of weapons of mass destruction, including bio-weapons. India has recently affirmed that obligations on the 40th anniversary of this Convention becomes more pertinent than ever and called it a 'high priority' and asked for its 'full and effective implementation by all states parties,'

a) The Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare or the Geneva Protocol, 1925
b) The Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, 1929
c) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction or Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), 1972
d) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (the Chemical Weapons Convention or CWC), 1997

93. According to Article 25 of the Charter of United Nations, members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of which of its organs in accordance with the present Charter:

a) General Assembly
b) Security Council
c) Economic and Social Council
d) World Health Organization

94. Annual General Meeting of a public company in India can be held:

a) Only through physical presence of shareholders
b) Through video conferencing and physical mode
c) Only through physical mode, however, in view of COVID 19 allowed through video conferencing and other audio-visual modes
d) None of the above

95. Following is true about retrenchment:

a) It is removal of deadweight of uneconomic surplus.
b) It includes termination of services of a workman due to continued ill health.
c) It includes termination of employment of a workman on the ground of non-renewal of contract of employment.
d) Both (a) and (b) are true.

96. Predatory pricing is related to the following:

a) It is an abuse of dominance issue
b) Airtel was alleged to have engaged into predatory pricing by other telecom companies
c) Companies engage in reducing the prices in predatory pricing but maintain their profits by selling above the cost of production
d) All of the above

97. Which of the following is correct:?

a) the burden of proof that the accused was not insane at the time of commission of offence is on the prosecution
b) the burden of proving that the accused was insane at the time of commission of offence is on the accused
c) there is a rebuttable presumption of fact that accused was insane at the time of commission of the offence
d) it is a matter of inference to be drawn by the court on the facts proved by the prosecution.

98. "Every injury imports a damage, though it does not cost the party one farthing and it is impossible to prove the contrary; for a damage is not merely pecuniary, but an injury imports a damage, when a man is thereby hindered of his right. As in an action for slanderous words, though a man does not lose a penny by reason of the speaking of them, yet he shall have an action." The statement is related to:

a) The doctrine of *damnum sine injuria*
b) The case of Ashby v White
c) The doctrine of *injuria sine damnum*
d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.

99. Which of the following case is known for emphasising the importance of Magistrate in cases of detention?

a) D. K. Basu case
b) Arnesh case
c) Nilabati Behra Case
d) Lalita Kumari case

100. The Section 319 of Cr.P.C. confers power to the court to-

a) Examine all the witnesses present
b) Proceeding against other persons appearing to be guilty of offence
c) Hearing the guilty person on sentence
d) Order judicial detention

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