



## Telangana State Council Higher Education

### Notations :

- Options shown in **green** color and with  icon are correct.
- Options shown in **red** color and with  icon are incorrect.

<b>Question Paper Name:</b>	PGLCET
<b>Subject Name:</b>	PGLCET
<b>Creation Date:</b>	2019-05-20 13:19:09
<b>Duration:</b>	90
<b>Total Marks:</b>	120
<b>Display Marks:</b>	No
<b>Share Answer Key With Delivery Engine:</b>	Yes
<b>Actual Answer Key:</b>	Yes
<b>Calculator:</b>	None
<b>Magnifying Glass Required?:</b>	No
<b>Ruler Required?:</b>	No
<b>Eraser Required?:</b>	No
<b>Scratch Pad Required?:</b>	No
<b>Rough Sketch/Notepad Required?:</b>	No
<b>Protractor Required?:</b>	No
<b>Show Watermark on Console?:</b>	Yes
<b>Highlighter:</b>	No
<b>Auto Save on Console?:</b>	No

### PGLCET LLM

<b>Group Number :</b>	1
<b>Group Id :</b>	18896015
<b>Group Maximum Duration :</b>	0
<b>Group Minimum Duration :</b>	90
<b>Revisit allowed for view? :</b>	No
<b>Revisit allowed for edit? :</b>	No
<b>Break time:</b>	0
<b>Group Marks:</b>	120

### Part A

<b>Section Id :</b>	18896041
<b>Section Number :</b>	1
<b>Section type :</b>	Online
<b>Mandatory or Optional:</b>	Mandatory
<b>Number of Questions:</b>	40
<b>Number of Questions to be attempted:</b>	40
<b>Section Marks:</b>	40
<b>Display Number Panel:</b>	Yes
<b>Group All Questions:</b>	No

Sub-Section Number: 1  
Sub-Section Id: 18896041  
Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 1889601681 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“Jurisprudence is the name given to a certain type of investigation into law, an investigation of an abstract, general and theoretical nature which seeks to lay bare the essential principles of law and legal systems.” Who said this?

1. Dias
2. Paton
3. Salmond
4. Friedmann

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 1889601682 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“The prophecies of what the courts will do, in fact, and nothing more pretentious are what I mean by the law.” Who said it?

1. Gray
2. Holmes
3. Cardozo
4. Llewellyn

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 1889601683 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“The movement of progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from status to contract”. Who said this?

1. Savigny
2. Carter
3. Vinogradoff
4. Henry Maine

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 1889601684 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The source of statutory law is

1. custom
2. judicial precedent
3. legislation
4. equity

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 1889601685 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which theory of punishment is based on the idea of vindictive justice?

1. Retributive theory
2. Preventive theory
3. Deterrent theory
4. Reformatory theory

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 1889601686 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who coined the expression 'No-right'?

1. Holland
2. Salmond
3. Hohfeld
4. Allen

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 1889601687 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who distinguished between Absolute duties and Relative duties?

1. Austin
2. Salmond
3. Allen
4. Dias

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 1889601688 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Identify the pair of jural contradictories from the following:

1. Right – Duty
2. Power – Liability
3. Power – Disability
4. Right – Liberty

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 1889601689 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

*Right in personam* means a right against

1. specific persons
2. all persons
3. the society
4. the world

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 1889601690 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who supported the Fiction Theory of corporate personality?

1. Maitland
2. Hohfeld
3. Ihering
4. Salmond

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 1889601691 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Identify the case in which *jus necessitatis* was pleaded as a defence.

1. R v. Prince
2. R v. Tolson
3. R v. Morgan
4. R v. Dudley & Stephens

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 1889601692 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is not correctly matched?

1. Savigny – Historical School
2. Bentham – Analytical School
3. Hart – Philosophical School
4. Roscoe Pound – Sociological School

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 1889601693 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is a merit of legislation over precedent as a source of law?

1. Abrogative power
2. Flexibility
3. Workmanship
4. Ethical content

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 1889601694 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases it was held that currency notes found on the floor of a shop passed into the possession of the finder rather than of the shopkeeper?

1. Elwas v. Brig Gas Co.
2. Hannah v. Peel
3. Bridges v. Hawkesworth
4. South Staffordshire Water Co. v. Sharman

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 1889601695 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Legal remedies provided for the protection of possession even against ownership are called

1. Proprietary remedies
2. Possessory remedies
3. Personal remedies
4. Protective remedies

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 16 Question Id : 1889601696 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Identify the correct statement from the following:

1. Dead men are no longer persons in the eye of law.
2. Dead men are persons in the eye of law.
3. Dead men are natural persons in the eye of law.
4. Dead men are legal persons in the eye of law.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 17 Question Id : 1889601697 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following wrongs, the mens rea is not required as a condition of penal liability?

1. Intentional wrongs
2. Reckless wrongs
3. Wrongs of negligence
4. Wrongs of strict liability

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 18 Question Id : 1889601698 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is not an immaterial form of property?

1. Patents
2. Trade-marks
3. Chattels
4. Commercial good-will

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 19 Question Id : 1889601699 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Salmond's classification of obligations, the obligations arising from torts may be termed as

1. Contractual obligations
2. Quasi-contractual obligations
3. Delictal obligations
4. Innominate obligations

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 1889601700 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In the classification of legal sanctions into civil and criminal sanctions, which of the following is not a kind of civil sanction?

1. Damages
2. Costs
3. Injunction
4. Deprivation of civil rights

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 1889601701 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The NJAC case held the following to be part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution

1. Judicial Review
2. Judicial Independence
3. Judicial appointments Commission
4. Judicial Primacy

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 1889601702 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical



Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 2019 deals with

1. Reservations in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
2. Reservations for the Backward Classes
3. Reservations for Economically Weaker Sections among the Backward Classes
4. Reservations for Economically weaker sections among the General category

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 1889601703 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Supreme Court of India has held 'the form of divorce in Muslim Law *Talaq-e-Biddat* also known as Triple Talaq' to be

1. Violative of the right against discrimination under Article 15
2. A Crime against women
3. Arbitrary and violative of the Right to Equality under Article 14
4. Part of religious freedom

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 1889601704 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The proclamation of President's rule under Article 356 is subject to judicial review on the grounds that it is

1. It is in conflict with the Rule of Law
2. In violation of the Fundamental Rights
3. In violation of the doctrine of Separation of Powers
4. *Malafide* and based upon irrelevant considerations

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 1889601705 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Environmental protection is

1. a fundamental duty
2. a directive principle of state policy
3. an implied fundamental right
4. all the above

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 1889601706 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The disputes regarding the election of the President are decided by

1. The Parliament
2. The Election Commission of India
3. The Election Tribunal
4. The Supreme Court

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 1889601707 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is not a fundamental right implicit under Article 21 of the Constitution?

1. Right to privacy
2. Right to livelihood
3. Right to live with human dignity
4. Right to die

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 1889601708 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following takes the decision whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Speaker of Lok Sabha
4. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 1889601709 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The doctrine of *Pith and Substance* is traced to the decision in the case of

1. M S M Sharma v. Sri Krishna Sinha
2. Shamsheer Singh v. State of Punjab
3. Prafulla Kumar v. Bank of Commerce
4. Kesavanada Bharati v. State of Kerala

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 1889601710 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The fundamental freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India are available to

1. All persons
2. All citizens
3. Corporations
4. Foreigners

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 1889601711 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is **not** an unamendable basic feature of the Constitution?

1. Rule of Law
2. Independent Judiciary
3. Right to Property
4. Secularism

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 1889601712 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The principle of Constitutional morality was invoked in the case of

1. Islamic Academy of Education v. State of Karnataka
2. Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India
3. Anwar Ali v. State of West Bengal
4. Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 33 Question Id : 1889601713 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In *Common Cause v. Union of India* (2018), the right to life has been extended to

1. Right to privacy
2. Right to enter Shabarimala temple by women of all ages
3. Right to die with dignity
4. Right against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 1889601714 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Special provisions in the Constitution of India for the National Capital Territory of Delhi were made by the

1. 69<sup>th</sup> Amendment
2. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
3. 39<sup>th</sup> Amendment
4. 100<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 1889601715 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The principle of Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the State Legislative Assembly is found in

1. Article 164(2)
2. Article 163(1)
3. Article 164(1)
4. Article 163(2)

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 36 Question Id : 1889601716 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

With the approval of the Parliament, an emergency under Article 352 can continue in the country for

1. a maximum period of five years
2. a maximum period of three years
3. a maximum period of ten years
4. an indefinite period

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 1889601717 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Ninth Schedule of the Constitution relates to

1. List of States and Union Territories
2. Anti-defection law
3. Three lists relating to distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States
4. Acts saved from judicial review on the ground that such Acts were inconsistent with Fundamental Rights

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 38 Question Id : 1889601718 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is a landmark case in which the Supreme Court decriminalized Adultery under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code,1860?

1. Joseph Shine v. Union of India
2. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
3. Justice (Retd) K.S.Puttaswamy v. Union of India
4. P.Subramaniam v. Union of India

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 39 Question Id : 1889601719 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Proportionality test that *Puttaswamy v. Union of India* has laid down is composed of the following

1. A balancing of interest between Fundamental Rights and reasonable restrictions
2. Reasonableness of the State action
3. A legitimate State action which is the least intrusive on rights and whether the right that is being violated is greater than the stated public purpose
4. The effect and impact of the State action on Fundamental Rights.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 40 Question Id : 1889601720 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Find out the incorrect statement from the following:

1. The scope and application of Article 51A of the Constitution is confined to citizens.
2. The provisions as to fundamental duties can be enforced through writs.
3. The courts may look at the fundamental duties while interpreting equivocal statutes which admit of two constructions.
4. Where the constitutionality of an Act is challenged the court may look at Article 51A to uphold it.

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

	Part B
Section Id :	18896042
Section Number :	2
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional:	Mandatory
Number of Questions:	80
Number of Questions to be attempted:	80
Section Marks:	80
Display Number Panel:	Yes
Group All Questions:	No

Sub-Section Number:	1
Sub-Section Id:	18896042
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Number : 41 Question Id : 1889601721 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who has remarked that International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence?

1. Hugo Grotius
2. Hans Kelsen
3. J.G. Starke
4. Holland

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 42 Question Id : 1889601722 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In the *Island of Palmas Arbitration case* it was held that the legal condition necessary for inclusion of a portion into the territory of a State is

1. Sovereignty
2. Legal Interest
3. Recognition
4. Possession

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✖ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 43 Question Id : 1889601723 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following Articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice deals with sources of International Law?

1. Article 21 (2)
2. Article 26
3. Article 38 (1)
4. Article 45

Options :

1. ✖ 1

2. ✖ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 44 Question Id : 1889601724 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following is not the objective of the United Nations?

1. Maintenance of international peace and security
2. Ensuring respect for treaty obligations
3. Establishment of democratic governments throughout the world
4. Promotion of better standards of life

Options :

1. ✖ 1

2. ✖ 2



3. ✓ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 1889601725 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“Law of Nations or International Law is the name for the body of customary and treaty rules which are considered legally binding by civilized states in their intercourse with each other.” This definition was given by

1. Brierley
2. Starke
3. Lauterpacht
4. Oppenheim

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 46 Question Id : 1889601726 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

*Jus cogens* denotes:

1. Superiority of States
2. Superiority of United Nations
3. Dominance of USA over other States
4. Peremptory norm of International Law

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 47 Question Id : 1889601727 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following is a prominent exponent of Monism Theory as to the relationship between Municipal Law and International Law?

1. Kelsen
2. Anzilloti
3. Triepel
4. Hegel

Options :

1. ✓ 1

2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 48 Question Id : 1889601728 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following cases has elucidated retroactive effects of recognition?

1. Duff Development Co. v. Kelantan Government
2. Civil Air Transport Inc. v. Central Air Transport Corporation
3. Rich v. Naviera Vacuba and Republic of Cuba
4. Michell v. Sultan of Johore

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 49 Question Id : 1889601729 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

First attempt to codify the international law on the law of the sea was made by

1. UNCLOS I
2. Hague Codification Conference
3. 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea
4. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 50 Question Id : 1889601730 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Sovereign right of Coastal States in respect of Continental Shelf

1. is ipso facto rendered *void ab initio*
2. is limited to the extent of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources
3. depends on occupation, effective or notional, by the Coastal State
4. depends on express proclamation by the Coastal State

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 51 Question Id : 1889601731 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The category of subject known as *erga omnes* is

1. an objective personality
2. a qualified personality
3. a non - personality
4. a derivative subject

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 52 Question Id : 1889601732 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The main difference between *de jure* and *de facto* recognition is that the former is

1. legal while the latter is factual
2. provisional and the latter is definite
3. informal while the latter is formal
4. explicit and the latter is implicit

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 53 Question Id : 1889601733 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which one of the following cases did the International court of Justice upheld the legitimacy of the 'baselines method' for delimiting the territorial sea in certain coastal waters?

1. North Sea Continental Shelf Case
2. Lotus Case
3. Alabama Claims Case
4. Fisheries Case

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 54 Question Id : 1889601734 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to the Italian Jurist Anzilloti, a positivist, the binding force of International Law is founded on the supreme principle of

1. Jus cogens
2. Rebus sic stantibus
3. Pacta sunt servanda
4. Quid pro quo

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 55 Question Id : 1889601735 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

States under International Law are

1. The only subjects of International Law
2. Primary subjects of International Law
3. The only source of International Law
4. The primary source of International Law

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 56 Question Id : 1889601736 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

"Extradition is the delivery of an accused or a convicted individual to the State on whose territory he is alleged to have committed or to have been convicted of a crime, by the State on whose territory the alleged criminal happens to be for the time being." Who said this?

1. J.G. Starke
2. Oppenheim
3. Edward Collins
4. Charles G. Fenwick

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 57 Question Id : 1889601737 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Lay-off means

1. Dismissing a workman
2. Removing a workman
3. Retirement of a workman
4. Inability of employer to provide work to workmen

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 58 Question Id : 1889601738 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The minimum number of workmen required for registration of a trade union is

1. 6
2. 7
3. 8
4. 9

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 59 Question Id : 1889601739 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'Last come first go' rule is applicable in the case of

1. Closure
2. Lockout
3. Retrenchment
4. Transfer of undertaking

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 60 Question Id : 1889601740 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which of the following Sections of the Industrial Disputes Act, giving financial aid to illegal strikes is punishable?

1. 25
2. 26
3. 27
4. 28

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✖ 2
3. ✖ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 61 Question Id : 1889601741 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which of the following Sections of the Trade Unions Act, a Registered Trade Union is immuned from its criminal liability where act done by the members in furtherance of their Trade Disputes?

1. 15
2. 16
3. 17
4. 20

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✖ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 62 Question Id : 1889601742 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

To be a member of Trade Union, a person must attain the age of

1. 14 years
2. 15 years
3. 16 years
4. 18 years

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 63 Question Id : 1889601743 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'Unfair Labour Practices' mean any of the practices specified in the

1. Fourth Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act
2. Fifth Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act
3. Sixth Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act
4. Seventh Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 64 Question Id : 1889601744 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A Seven Judges Bench of the Supreme Court exhaustively considered the scope of the definition of 'Industry' and laid down the 'Triple test' in one of the following cases :

1. State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha
2. University of Delhi v. Ramnath
3. Management of Safdurjung Hospital, Delhi v. Kuldip Singh
4. Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board v. R. Rajappa

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 65 Question Id : 1889601745 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

"A strike could be legal or illegal and an illegal strike could be a justified one" - it was opined by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in one of the following cases:

1. Bharat Kumar K. Palicha v. State of Kerala
2. Gujarat Steel Tubes v. Its Majdoor Sabha
3. Monogram Mills Ltd. v. State of Gujarat
4. University of Delhi v. Ramnath

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 66 Question Id : 1889601746 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is an instrument of coercion in the hands of Employer?

1. Closure
2. Lay-off
3. Lock out
4. Retrenchment

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 67 Question Id : 1889601747 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Strike is the legitimate weapon in the hands of

1. the employer
2. the workmen
3. Both employers and workmen
4. None of the above

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 68 Question Id : 1889601748 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In India, the Trade Unions Act was enacted in the year

1. 1923
2. 1926
3. 1947
4. 1948

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4



Question Number : 69 Question Id : 1889601749 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The institution of Works Committee was introduced in India through

1. The Trade Union Act
2. The Workmen's Compensation Act
3. The Industrial Disputes Act
4. The Employment Standing Orders Act

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 70 Question Id : 1889601750 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Registration of Trade Union may be cancelled by the Registrar of Trade Union, when

1. Leaders of Union are not working well
2. Registration Certificate has been obtained by fraud
3. Members of Union do not take interest in Union activities
4. Employer does not want registered Union

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 71 Question Id : 1889601751 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following statements is true?

1. All Government departments are industries.
2. No Government department can be industry.
3. Government department carrying on business or trade may be industry.
4. Government department carrying on only sovereign function may be industry

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 72 Question Id : 1889601752 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Trade Union cannot spend its common fund on

1. Payment of salary to its office bearers
2. Education of children of its members
3. Funding of a political party
4. Litigation

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 73 Question Id : 1889601753 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

If an agreement is against public policy, it shall be

1. valid
2. void
3. voidable
4. irregular

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 74 Question Id : 1889601754 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

For a contract arising out of natural love and affection

1. consideration is not necessary
2. insufficient consideration is sufficient
3. inadequate consideration is adequate
4. consideration must be necessarily lovely and affectionate

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 75 Question Id : 1889601755 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which of the following Sections of the Indian Contract Act, remedies for breach of contract are available?

1. Section 72
2. Section 73
3. Section 74
4. Section 75

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 76 Question Id : 1889601756 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

When a person making a false statement believes the statement to be true and does not intend to mislead the other party to the contract, it is known as

1. Mistake
2. Fraud
3. Misrepresentation
4. Undue influence

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 77 Question Id : 1889601757 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

X promises Y to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against Y for theft, and Y promises to restore the value of the goods stolen.

1. the agreement is not void, as its object is unlawful
2. the agreement is void, as its object is lawful
3. the agreement is void, as its object is unlawful
4. the agreement is not void as its object is lawful

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 78 Question Id : 1889601758 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Contracts sometimes contain clauses that are partially unenforceable. In such cases, the Courts can adopt the

1. **blue pencil** test
2. **white pencil** test
3. **black pencil** test
4. **red pencil** test

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 79 Question Id : 1889601759 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad.

1. the contract is valid
2. the contract becomes void
3. the contract becomes partly void
4. the contract cannot become void

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 80 Question Id : 1889601760 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A undertakes to repay B a loan of Rs. 10,000/- by ten equal monthly instalments with a stipulation that, in default of payment of any instalment, the whole shall become due.

1. this stipulation is by way of penalty, and the contract cannot be enforced according to its terms.
2. this stipulation is not by way of penalty, and the contract cannot be enforced according to its terms.
3. this stipulation is not by way of penalty, and the contract may be enforced according to its terms.
4. this stipulation is by way of penalty, and the contract can be enforced according to its terms.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 81 Question Id : 1889601761 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 69 of the Indian Contract Act embodies which one of the following doctrines?

1. Doctrine of **implied contract**
2. Doctrine of **frustration**
3. Doctrine of **novation**
4. Doctrine of **unjust enrichment**

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 82 Question Id : 1889601762 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following defines 'contingent contract' in the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

1. Section 20
2. Section 28
3. Section 31
4. Section 36

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 83 Question Id : 1889601763 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life.

1. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.
2. A is not entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.
3. A is entitled to be given a share in B's property.
4. None of these

Options :

1. ✓ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 84 Question Id : 1889601764 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following Reports by the Law Commission of India recommended elaborate provisions dealing with the Unfair (Procedural and Substantive) Terms in Contracts?

1. The 199<sup>th</sup> Report of 2006
2. The 198<sup>th</sup> Report of 2006
3. The 197<sup>th</sup> Report of 2006
4. The 196<sup>th</sup> Report of 2006

Options :

1. ✓ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 85 Question Id : 1889601765 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following sections of the Indian Contract Act deals with the effect of novation, recession and alteration of contract?

1. Section 60
2. Section 61
3. Section 62
4. Section 63

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✖ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 86 Question Id : 1889601766 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following sections of the Indian Contract Act deals with the responsibility of finder of goods?

1. Section 70
2. Section 71
3. Section 73
4. Section 75

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✖ 3
4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 87 Question Id : 1889601767 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The nature of 'wagering agreement' was explained in

1. Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose
2. Derry v. Peek
3. Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
4. Felthouse v. Bindley

Options :

1. ✖ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✖ 3
4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 88 Question Id : 1889601768 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A contract which is formed without free consent of parties is

1. valid
2. void
3. void ab initio
4. voidable at the instance of the party whose consent was not free

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 89 Question Id : 1889601769 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 11 of the Indian Penal Code defines the word

1. Public servant
2. Person
3. Document
4. Moveable property

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 90 Question Id : 1889601770 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 73 of the Indian Penal Code deals with

1. Commutation of sentence of death
2. Imprisonment for life
3. Solitary confinement
4. Amount of fine

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 91 Question Id : 1889601771 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is false as to Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?

1. it is only a rule of evidence.
2. it does not create a distinct offence.
3. it lays down principle of liability.
4. it is a penal provision.

Options :



1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 92 Question Id : 1889601772 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is

1. not excusable and an offence punishable
2. excusable and not an offence
3. unpardonable
4. an offence and pardonable

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 93 Question Id : 1889601773 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases, for the first time, the doctrine of *mens rea* was discussed as a condition of criminal liability under common law?

1. R v. Dudley & Stephens
2. R v. Tolson
3. R v. Morgan
4. R v. Prince

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 94 Question Id : 1889601774 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z, and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation.

1. only A is liable
2. only B is liable
3. only C is liable
4. all of them are liable

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 95 Question Id : 1889601775 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is incorrectly matched:

1. R v. Prince – Doctrine of *mens rea*
2. M'Naghten case --- Defence of insanity
3. R v. Dudley & Stephens --- Doctrine of necessity
4. R v. Tolson --- Defense of infancy

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 96 Question Id : 1889601776 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is false as to Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code?

1. it defines the term attempt
2. It makes an attempt to commit an offence punishable.
3. It is applicable where no specific provisions in the IPC are made for punishing attempts to commit an offence.
4. it is not applicable to an attempt to commit a non-IPC offence.

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 97 Question Id : 1889601777 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The main supporter of the theory that "it is a Law of Tort and not Law of Torts" is

1. Salmond
2. Winfield
3. Fleming
4. Heuston

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 98 Question Id : 1889601778 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher* does not apply when the escape is due to

1. mistake of the defendant
2. negligence of the defendant
3. *vis major*
4. inevitable accident

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 99 Question Id : 1889601779 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The rule that joint tortfeasors are jointly and severally liable means that

1. only one is liable not the other
2. one will not be liable unless the other is liable
3. each is liable as if the acts were done by each alone
4. suit must be filed against all

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 100 Question Id : 1889601780 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is an illustrative case of the maxim 'injuria sine damnum'?

1. Ashby v. White
2. Mayor of Bradford Corporation v. Pickles
3. Gloucestershire Grammar School case
4. Mogul Steamship Co. v. McGregor, Gow, & Co

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 101 Question Id : 1889601781 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is an extra-judicial remedy available in tort law?

1. damages
2. Injunction
3. distress damage feasant
4. specific restitution of property

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 102 Question Id : 1889601782 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Identify the case in which the defence of the 'Act of State' was invoked:

1. Priestly v. Fowler
2. Rose v. Ford
3. Buron v. Denman
4. Rookes v. Bernard

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 103 Question Id : 1889601783 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases the doctrine of sovereign immunity was successfully pleaded as a defence?

1. N. Nagendra Rao & Co. v. State of Andhra Pradesh
2. Kasturi Lal v. State of Uttar Pradesh
3. Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das
4. Saheli v. Commissioner of Police, Delhi

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 104 Question Id : 1889601784 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under the Consumer Protection Act 1986, the District Forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation, if any, claimed does not exceed

1. Rupees five lakhs
2. Rupees ten lakhs
3. Rupees twenty lakhs
4. Rupees twenty five lakhs

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✔ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 105 Question Id : 1889601785 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 2 (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 defines 'human rights' as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual

1. guaranteed by the Constitution and enforceable by courts in India
2. embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
3. guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
4. Enumerated in the Constitution or any statute whether enforceable or not by the courts in India

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 106 Question Id : 1889601786 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission is located at

1. Hyderabad
2. Bhopal
3. Delhi
4. Nagpur

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 107 Question Id : 1889601787 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In the case of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court

1. struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000
2. read down Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the related Rules
3. affirmed the constitutionality of Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000
4. all the above

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 108 Question Id : 1889601788 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for

1. Punishment for identity theft
2. Punishment for cyber terrorism
3. Punishment for violation of privacy
4. Punishment for sending offensive messages

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 109 Question Id : 1889601789 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Chapter X of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with

1. Electronic Governance
2. Digital Signature Certificates
3. The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal
4. Electronic Records

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 110 Question Id : 1889601790 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which provision of the Right to Information Act, 2005 defines the expression 'information'?

1. Section 2 (f)
2. Section 2(h)
3. Section 2(j)
4. Section 2(n)

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 111 Question Id : 1889601791 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which provision of the Right to Information Act, 2005 every public authority is under obligation to provide as much information *suo motu* to the public through various means of communication so that the information is easily accessible to the public?

1. Section 3
2. Section 4
3. Section 6
4. Section 8

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 112 Question Id : 1889601792 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 2(c) of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 defines the term

1. Environment
2. Environment protection
3. Environmental pollution
4. Hazardous substance

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 113 Question Id : 1889601793 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases Justice Arjit Pasayat observed that 'by destroying natural environment, man is committing matricide, having in a way killed Mother Earth' ?

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
2. T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India
3. Sachidananda Pandey v. State of West Bengal
4. S.Jagannath v. Union of India

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4



Question Number : 114 Question Id : 1889601794 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following environmental litigation cases the Supreme Court of India exercised the epistolary jurisdiction by accepting a letter written to the Court as a writ petition?

1. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
2. Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Vardichand
3. T. Damodar Rao v. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad
4. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 115 Question Id : 1889601795 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The first Geographical Indication (GI) of Goods was registered in India for

1. Payyannur Pavitra Ring
2. Thirupathi Laddo
3. Darjeeling tea
4. Kancheepuram silk

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 116 Question Id : 1889601796 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Patent application can be filed in India by

1. True and first inventor
2. Assignee of the inventor
3. Legal representative of the inventor
4. all the above

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 117 Question Id : 1889601797 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following **cannot** be registered as a Trademark in India?

1. An invented word
2. A sur name
3. An alphanumeric word
4. A mark with deceptive similarity

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 118 Question Id : 1889601798 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The first Compulsory License in case of a patented invention under the Patents Act, 1970 was granted in the case of

1. Novartis vs. Cipla
2. Merck vs. Glenmark
3. Ericsson vs. Xiaomi
4. Bayer vs Natco

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 119 Question Id : 1889601799 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A Division Bench of the Delhi High Court on December 9, 2016 ruled that the preparation of 'course packs' i.e. compilation of photocopies of the relevant portions of different books prescribed in the syllabus, and their distribution to the students by educational institutions does not constitute infringement of copyright in those books under the Copyright Act, 1957, as long as the inclusion of the works photocopied (irrespective of the quantity) was justified by the purpose of educational instruction. It was in the case of

1. Syndicate of the Press of the University of Cambridge vs. B.D.Bhandari & Ors.
2. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (P) Ltd. Vs. Ibrahim Mahmmmed Issak
3. The Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford & Ors. v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services & Ors.
4. Copyright Licensing Authority vs. University of Auckland

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 120 Question Id : 1889601800 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes  
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1957 deals with

1. works in which copyright subsists
2. works in which copyright shall not subsist
3. Meaning of copyright
4. term of copyright

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4