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A

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT : LAW

10077

Sr. No.

Time : 1½ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

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MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)

SEAL

1. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below :
 Assertion (A) : The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R) : A democracy to be ideal must be characterized by two features.
 Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
2. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases :
- (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above

3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect ?

- (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
- (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K. Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
- (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
- (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes :

- (1) Only (b) (2) (b) and (c) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

4. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties :
 It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
- (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (c) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
- (d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Codes :

- (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (b) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)

5. Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List II
(a) Appointments of <i>ad hoc</i> , Judges.	(i) Article 128
(b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.	(ii) Article 129
(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127
(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137
	(v) Article 139

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(3) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(4) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

6. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in *S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India* by the judge.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Justice P.B. Sawant | (2) Justice S.R. Pandyan |
| (3) Justice J.S. Verma | (4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi |

7. Assertion (A) : A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

Reasons (R) : All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false

8. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :

- (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India

A.

9. Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R) : because Article 368(1) provides so.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
 (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

10. Match List I with List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
a. Effect of proclamation of Emergency	i. Article 360
b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and internal disturbance	ii. Article 353
c. State emergency	iii. Article 355
d. Financial emergency	iv. Article 356

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iii	ii	i	iv
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	i	ii	iv

11. Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the :

- (1) Public importance
 (2) National importance
 (3) Public interest
 (4) National interest

12. Which of the following statement is correct ?

- (1) In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.
 (2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
 (3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
 (4) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health" ?
- (1) Article 45 (2) Article 47 (3) Article 49 (4) Article 51
14. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?
- Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides "Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
 - Under Article 13(3)(a), term law does not includes the bye-laws and notification.
 - Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
 - Article 16(4B) was added under the Indian Constitution by 77th constitutional amendment Act of 1995

Codes :

- (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (c) (3) Only (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
15. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits ?
- (1) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud (2) Justice P.N. Bhagawati
(3) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (4) Justice O.P. Chinnapa Reddy
16. Who gave the pure theory of laws ?
- (1) Pound (2) Savigny (3) Maine (4) Kelson
17. "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality" who said these words ?
- (1) Savigny (2) Maine (3) Bentham (4) Salmond
18. "No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by :
- (1) Kelson (2) Prof. Duguit (3) Holland (4) Salmond
19. Assertion (A) : Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge
Reasons (R) : Custom is source of Law.
- Codes :
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

A

20. The birth and death of legal person is determined by :
(1) Nature (2) Custom (3) Law (4) Precedent
21. "Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement -
(1) Duguit (2) Roscoe Pound (3) Savigny (4) Ehrlich
22. Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ?
(1) Austin (2) Salmond (3) Holland (4) Savigny
23. Match List- I with List -II using codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. Right of the person not to be assaulted | i. Right in re-Propria |
| b. Right of a person in his own property | ii. Right in Rem |
| c. Right of person to enjoy his premises | iii. Right in Personam |
| d. Right of a person in property of someone else | iv. Right in reo aliena |
- Codes :
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) ii | i | iii | iv |
| (2) iv | iii | ii | i |
| (3) iii | ii | iv | i |
| (4) ii | iv | iii | i |
24. According to the Hohfeld, table of jural relations the jural correlative of right is duty. What are the jural correlatives of Liberty, Power and Immunity respectively ?
(1) No claim, Liability and Power (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability
(3) No claim, Duty and Liberty (4) No claim, Liability and Disability
25. Adverse possession may lead to lose of :
(1) Ownership (2) Possession (3) Power (4) Liberty
26. In the S.S Lotus case the permanent court of international justice held that in the case of collision of two foreign ships.
(1) France has jurisdiction
(2) Turkey has jurisdiction
(3) European unity has jurisdiction
(4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction

27. Which of the following has essential elements of a valid international custom ?

- (a) Constant and uniform practice
- (b) Generality of practice
- (c) Jus Cogens
- (d) Opinio juris

Codes :

- (1) (a) alone (2) (c) and (d) (3) (a), (b), and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

28. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter, and give answer from the code given below :

List-I

- a. Original member of U.N.O
- b. Composition of general assembly
- c. Suspension of membership of U.N.O
- d. Organs of U.N.O

List-II

- i. Article-7
- ii. Article-5
- iii. Article-9
- iv. Article-3

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | iii | iv | ii | i |
| (2) | iv | iii | i | ii |
| (3) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (4) | iii | iv | i | ii |

29. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1 (sources of public international law)

- 1. General principles of law recognized by civilized countries
- 2. Juristic work
- 3. International customs
- 4. Justice and Equity

List-2 (case related)

- (a) North continental self case
- (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali
- (c) Portugal vs India
- (d) Paquete Habana case

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (4) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

A

30. Statement I : subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom
Statement II : international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
(2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
(3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
(4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:

31. Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice :

1. Right of passage over Indian territory case
2. South-west Africa case
3. Frontier Dispute case
4. Temple of Preah Vihear case

Codes :

- (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 (4) 3, 2, 4, 1

32. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- a. There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
- b. There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
- c. A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
- d. The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes :

- (1) (a) and (d) (2) (b), (c) and (d) (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

33. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition :

- (1) Anzilotti (2) Oppenheim (3) Hegel (4) D. Hall

34. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?

- a. In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
- b. De jure recognition is final whereas de facto recognition is provisional.
- c. Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
- d. Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes :

- (1) (a) (2) (a) and (b) (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

35. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law" ?
 (1) Bentham (2) W. Friedman (3) J.J. Stark (4) Oppenheim
36. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?
 a. Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
 b. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
 c. "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
 d. UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951
 Codes :
 (1) (a) and (b) (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) Only (a) (4) Only (b)
37. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause {iii} of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with :
 (1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 (2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 (3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 (4) None of above.
38. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :
 a. If he is guilty of desertion
 b. If he has treated her with cruelty
 c. If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 d. If he has any other wife living
 Codes :
 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
 (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
 (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
 (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
39. Grounds for judicial separation are given under :
 (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act.
 (3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 (4) None of the above

40. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of ?
 (1) Death (2) Divorce
 (3) Both (A) and (B) (4) Neither (A) Nor (B)
41. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
 a. Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 b. Section 23 of HMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 c. Section 25 of HMA, 1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance"
 d. Section 19 of HMA, 1955 provides "court to which petition should be made"
 Codes :
 (1) All are correct (2) All are correct except (d)
 (3) Only (b) is correct (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct
42. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-
 a. Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
 b. Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
 c. After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
 d. Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court
 Codes :
 (1) Only (a) (2) (a), (b) and (d). (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) All are incorrect
43. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939-
 a. This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
 b. Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
 c. Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
 d. The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only.
 Codes :
 (1) Only (a) (2) Only(d) (3) (a), (b) (4) (a) and (d)

44. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to :
- (1) A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.
 - (2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.
 - (3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
45. Muta marriage is recognized by :
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Hanafi school | (2) Maliki school |
| (3) Ithana Ashari School | (4) Hanbali School |
46. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean :
- (1) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (2) Judicial separation
 - (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
 - (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
47. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy :
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati | (2) T. Sareetha Vs. Meena |
| (3) Lachman Vs. Meena | (4) None of the above |
48. A proposal is revoked :
- (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
49. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless :
- (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

50. Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in :
 (1) Krell vs. Henry (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell
 (3) Paradine vs. Jain (4) None of the above
51. Assertion (A) : The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it comes in the knowledge of acceptor
 Reason (R) : Because section 4 of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides Codes :
 (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) is correct but (R) is false
 (4) Both are incorrect.
52. Where. both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is :
 (1) Valid (2) Void (3) Illegal (4) Voidable
53. Which of the statement/s is/are correct ? Give the answer according to the codes given below :
 a. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. This agreement is illegal
 b. A and B contracts to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.
 c. A contract to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes void.
 d. Section 55 of Indian contract Act deals with agreement to do possible Act
 Codes :
 (1) (a), (b), (c) (2) (a), (d)
 (3) (b), (c) (4) All are correct except (d)
54. Match the List-1 which provides some provisions of Indian Contract Act with List-2 which provides sections of Indian contract Act and give the answer using the codes given below :
- | List-1 | List-2 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. 'Consent' defined | i. section 13 |
| b. 'Coercion' defined | ii. Section 14 |
| c. 'Fraud' defined | iii. Section 15 |
| d. 'Undue influence' defined | iv. Section 16 |
| | v. section 17 |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) iii ii i iv
 (2) i iii v iv
 (3) ii iii v iv
 (4) iii iv ii v

55. Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to :
 (1) Acceptance (2) Offer
 (3) Intention to create legal obligation (4) Revocation of offer
56. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :
 (1) Void contract (2) Valid contract
 (3) Voidable contract (4) Illegal contract
57. Which section of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides that "party rescinding contract, entitled to compensation" :
 (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74 (3) Section 75 (4) All of the above
58. "Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferer to the transferee. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts, "Circumstances and necessities of the case." Above principle was laid down in
 (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P
 (2) LIC of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani
 (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union
 (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem
59. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
 (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void
 (2) Section 3 provides" communication when complete"
 (3) Section 5 provides" revocation of proposals and acceptance"
 (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"
60. Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher ?
 (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability
 (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability
61. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has ?
 (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 (3) Inevitable accident
 (4) No defense

62. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
 (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.
63. Assertion (A) : A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker.
 Reasons (R) : Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
64. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India ?
 (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
 (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
 (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
 (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.
65. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance :
 (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
 (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
 (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
 (4) All of the above
66. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| List-1 | List-2 |
| a. The wagon mound case | i. Remote but proximate |
| b. Re Polemis and Furness
Withy & co. Ltd. | ii. The test of reasonable foresight |
| c. Scott vs. Shepherd | iii. The test of directness |
| d. Fadden vs. Harcourt
Rivington | iv. Reasonable foreseeability |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (2) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 (3) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
 (4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

67. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort ?
- (1) Vis major (2) Volenti non fit injuria
 (3) Inevitable accident (4) *Scienti non fit injuria*
68. Assertion (A) : X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X. Y cannot claim damage from X.
 Reason (R) : There is a Latin maxim '*damnum sine injuria*'
 Give the answer using the following codes :
- Codes :
- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (2) (A) is false but (R) is true
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
69. In contributory negligence :
- (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
 (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
 (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
 (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care
70. Consider the following elements :
- (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 (b) Any damage
 (c) Existence of a legal right
 (d) Legal damages
- Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if :
- (1) (d), (b) and (a) are present
 (2) (b) and (d) are present
 (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
 (4) (b), (c) and (a) are present
71. The aims of law of torts are :
- (a) Punishment
 (b) Deterrence to wrong doers
 (c) Restoration of original position
 (d) Damages to victim
- Codes :
- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (c) and (b)
 (3) (b) and (d) (4) (c) and (d)

72. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :

- a. One owes a duty of care towards the other
- b. One commit a breach of that duty
- c. The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof

Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below :

- (1) Only the first is an essential ingredient
- (2) None of them is an essential ingredients
- (3) All of them are essential ingredients
- (4) Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed

73. Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as

- (1) Principal crime
- (2) Abetment
- (3) Second degree crime
- (4) Willful mis-representation

74. Term "dishonestly" is defined under which section of Indian Penal code

- (1) Section 23
- (2) Section 24
- (3) Section 25
- (4) Section 26

75. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes given below :

- a. Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53.
- b. Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
- c. The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.
- d. If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of the fine shall be simple.

Codes :

- (1) (a), (b), and (c)
- (2) (a), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- (4) Only (a)

76. A by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed :

- (1) Theft
- (2) Extortion
- (3) Robbery
- (4) Dacoity

77. Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into possession of any other person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriate it. A has committed offence under section -

- (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC

78. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes given below :

- Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.
- When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit rioting"
- An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is any or all which are given under section 141 of Indian penal code.
- Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both which is provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.

Codes :

- (1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) (2) (a) and (c)
 (3) (b) and (c) (4) (c) and (d)

79. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer by using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. Wrongful restraint	(i) section 349
b. Wrongful confinement	(ii) section 350
c. Force	(iii) section 339
d. Criminal force	(iv) section 340

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
 (3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (iv)
 (4) (iv) (iii) (iv) (ii)

80. A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. what offence does B commits :

- (1) Abetment by instigation (2) Abetment by aiding
 (3) Abetment by Mischief (4) None of the above

81. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 - (2) Whoever 'by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 - (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
 - (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country
82. Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case :
- (1) Joseph shine v. union of India
 - (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
 - (3) In Both the cases
 - (4) In None of the case
83. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment' :
- (1) Section 307
 - (2) Section 417
 - (3) Section 511
 - (4) None of the above
84. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by :
- (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - (2) Justice J.S. Verma
 - (3) Justice Altamas Kabir
 - (4) Justice A.S Anand
85. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility ?
- (1) Section 135, schedule v
 - (2) Section 135, schedule vi
 - (3) Section 135, schedule vii
 - (4) Section 135 schedule viii
86. A person can be a director of maximum :
- (1) 15 companies
 - (2) 20 companies
 - (3) 25 companies
 - (4) 30 companies
87. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ? Give answer by using the codes given below -
- a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 - b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 - c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company
 - d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with charitable objects etc.
- Codes :
- (1) (a) and (c)
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (3) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

88. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer of following questions by using the codes given below-

List-1	
a. Partnership at will	
b. General duties of partner	
c. Particular partnership	
d. Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud	

List-2	
i. section 7	
ii. Section 8	
iii. section 9	
iv. Section 10	

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(3) (i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(4) (i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)

89. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below :
 Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm.

Reasons (R) : Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
 (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong

90. Which of the following partnership are legal ?
 a. Twelve members forming a banking firm.
 b. A partnership to create a monopoly
 c. Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform
 d. Trustees carryon business of a firm in their own name

Codes :

- (1) (a), (b),(c) and (d) (2) (b), (c) and (d) only
 (3) (b) and (c) only (4) (c) and (d) only

91. The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with :
 (1) Strike (2) Lockout (3) Retrenchment (4) Closure
92. Term 'industry' is defined under which section of Industrial Dispute Act,1947
 (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h) (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j)

93. Assertion (A) : Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get more pay.
Reasons (R) : Individual has fundamental rights of strike.
Codes :
- (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 - (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 - (3) (A) and (R) are false
 - (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false

94. Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below:

List-1

List-2

(Chapters of Trade Union Act)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Registration of trade union | chapter-iv |
| b. Rights and duties of trade union | chapter-ii |
| c. Regulation | chapter-iii |
| d. Penalties and procedure | chapter-v |

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (v) |
| (2) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |
| (3) (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (ii) |
| (4) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |

95. In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'.

- (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others
- (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
- (3) In both the cases
- (4) In none of the case

96. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens ?

- (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
- (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
- (3) Karnataka Industrial



97. Which one of the following is correct ?
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted :
- (1) By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
 - (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
 - (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
 - (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
98. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment ?
- (1) Rio Declaration
 - (2) Tbilisi Declaration
 - (3) The Stockholm Declaration
 - (4) Environment product Declaration
99. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description' ?
- (1) Section 12
 - (2) Section 13
 - (3) Section 14
 - (4) Section 15
100. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act,1881
- (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above

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B

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT : LAW

Sr. No. 10066

Time : 1½ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. **All questions are compulsory.**
2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code will be got uploaded on the University website after the conduct of Entrance Examination. In case there is any discrepancy in the Question Booklet/Answer Key, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examination in writing/through E.Mail within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
5. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
6. **There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
7. Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
8. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)

SEAL

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU
ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

SET-Y

B

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SUBJECT : LAW

Sr. No. 10066

Time : 1½ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)_____
(Signature of the Invigilator)

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MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)

SEAL

1. The aims of law of torts are :

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Deterrence to wrong doers
- (c) Restoration of original position
- (d) Damages to victim

Codes :

- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (c) and (b) (3) (b) and (d) (4) (c) and (d)

2. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :

- a. One owes a duty of care towards the other
- b. One commit a breach of that duty
- c. The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof

Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below :

- (1) Only the first is an essential ingredient
- (2) None of them is an essential ingredients
- (3) All of them are essential ingredients
- (4) Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed

3. Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as

- (1) Principal crime (2) Abetment
- (3) Second degree crime (4) Willful mis-representation

4. Term "dishonestly" is defined under which section of Indian Penal code

- (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24 (3) Section 25 (4) Section 26

5. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes given below :

- a. Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53.
- b. Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
- c. The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.
- d. If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of the fine shall be simple.

Codes :

- (1) (a), (b), and (c) (2) (a), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (4) Only (a)

6. A by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed :
- (1) Theft (2) Extortion
(3) Robbery (4) Dacoity
7. Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into possession of any other person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriate it. A has committed offence under section -
- (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC
8. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes given below :
- a. Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.
- b. When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit rioting"
- c. An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is any or all which are given under section 141 of Indian penal code.
- d. Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both which is provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.

Codes :

- (1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) (2) (a) and (c)
(3) (b) and (c) (4) (c) and (d)

9. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer by using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. Wrongful restraint	(i) section 349
b. Wrongful confinement	(ii) section 350
c. Force	(iii) section 339
d. Criminal force	(iv) section 340

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (2) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (3) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (4) (iv) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |

10. A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. what offence does B commits :
- (1) Abetment by instigation (2) Abetment by aiding
(3) Abetment by Mischieif (4) None of the above
11. Assertion (A) : The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it comes in the knowledge of acceptor
Reason (R) : Because section 4 of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides Codes :
- (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is correct but (R) is false
(4) Both are incorrect.
12. Where. both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is :
- (1) Valid (2) Void (3) Illegal (4) Voidable
13. Which of the statement/s is/are correct? give the answer according to the codes given below :
- a. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. This agreement is illegal
b. A and B contracts to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.
c. A contract to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes void.
d. Section 55 of Indian contract Act deals with agreement to do possible Act
- Codes :
- (1) (a), (b), (c) (2) (a), (d)
(3) (b), (c) (4) All are correct except (d)
14. Match the List-1 which provides some provisions of Indian Contract Act with List-2 which provides sections of Indian contract Act and give the answer using the codes given below :
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| List-1 | List-2 |
| a. 'Consent'defined | i. section 13 |
| b. 'Coercion'defined | ii. Section 14 |
| c. 'Fraud' defined | iii. Section 15 |
| d. 'Undue influence' defined | iv. Section 16 |
| | v. section 17 |
- Codes :
- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) iii | ii | i | iv |
| (2) i | iii | v | iv |
| (3) ii | iii | v | iv |
| (4) iii | iv | ii | v |

15. Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to :
 (1) Acceptance (2) Offer
 (3) Intention to create legal obligation (4) Revocation of offer
16. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :
 (1) Void contract (2) Valid contract
 (3) Voidable contract (4) Illegal contract
17. Which section of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides that "party rescinding contract, entitled to compensation" :
 (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74 (3) Section 75 (4) All of the above
18. "Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferor to the transferee. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts, Circumstances and necessities of the case."
 Above principle was laid down in
 (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P
 (2) L.I.C of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani
 (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union
 (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem
19. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
 (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void
 (2) Section 3 provides "communication when complete"
 (3) Section 5 provides "revocation of proposals and acceptance"
 (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"
20. Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher ?
 (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability
 (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability
21. Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice :
 1. Right of passage over Indian territory case
 2. South-west Africa case
 3. Frontier Dispute case
 4. Temple of Preah Vihear case
 Codes :
 (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 (4) 3, 2, 4, 1

22. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?
- There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
 - There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
 - A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
 - The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) and (d) | (2) (b), (c) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

23. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Anzilotti | (2) Oppenheim |
| (3) Hegel | (4) D. Hall |

24. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?

- In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
- De jure recognition is final whereas de facto recognition is provisional.
- Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
- Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

25. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law" ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Bentham | (2) W. Friedman | (3) J.J. Stark | (4) Oppenheim |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
- Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
- "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
- UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) (a) and (b) | (2) (a), (b) and (c) |
| (3) Only (a) | (4) Only (b) |

27. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause (iii) of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with :
- Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - None of above.
28. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :
- If he is guilty of desertion
 - If he has treated her with cruelty
 - If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 - If he has any other wife living
- Codes :
- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
 - (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
 - (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
29. Grounds for judicial separation are given under :
- Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 - Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act
 - Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 - None of the above
30. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of ?
- Death
 - Divorce
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Neither (A) Nor (B)
31. Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the :
- Public importance
 - National importance
 - Public interest
 - National interest
32. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.
 - President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
 - The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
 - An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

33. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health" ?
 (1) Article 45 (2) Article 47 (3) Article 49 (4) Article 51
34. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?
 a. Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides "Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
 b. Under Article 13(3)(a), term law does not includes the bye-laws and notification.
 c. Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
 d. Article 16(4B) was added under the Indian Constitution by 77th constitutional amendment Act of 1995
 Codes :
 (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (c) (3) Only (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
35. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits ?
 (1) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud (2) Justice P.N. Bhagawati
 (3) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (4) Justice O.P. Chinnappa Reddy
36. Who gave the pure theory of laws ?
 (1) Pound (2) Savigny (3) Maine (4) Kelson
37. "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality" who said these words ?
 (1) Savigny (2) Maine (3) Bentham (4) Salmond
38. "No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by :
 (1) Kelson (2) Prof. Duguit (3) Holland (4) Salmond
39. Assertion (A) : Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge
 Reasons (R) : Custom is source of Law.
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

40. The birth and death of legal person is determined by :
 (1) Nature (2) Custom (3) Law (4) Precedent
41. The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with :
 (1) Strike (2) Lockout (3) Retrenchment (4) Closure
42. Term 'industry' is defined under which section of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
 (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h) (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j)
43. Assertion (A) : Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get more pay.
 Reasons (R) : Individual has fundamental rights of strike.
 Codes :
 (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) and (R) are false
 (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
44. Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-1 | List-2
(Chapters of Trade Union Act) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Registration of trade union | chapter-iv |
| b. Rights and duties of trade union | chapter-ii |
| c. Regulation | chapter-iii |
| d. Penalties and procedure | chapter-v |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v)
 (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
 (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)
 (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
45. In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'.
 (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others
 (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
 (3) In both the cases
 (4) In none of the case

46. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens ?
- (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 - (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
 - (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa
 - (4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu
47. Which one of the following is correct ?
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted :
- (1) By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
 - (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
 - (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
 - (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
48. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment ?
- (1) Rio Declaration
 - (2) Tbilisi Declaration
 - (3) The Stockholm Declaration
 - (4) Environment product Declaration
49. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description' ?
- (1) Section 12
 - (2) Section 13
 - (3) Section 14
 - (4) Section 15
50. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act,1881
- (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above
51. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has ?
- (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense

52. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
 (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.
53. Assertion (A) : A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker.
 Reasons (R) : Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.
54. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India ?
 (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
 (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
 (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
 (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.
55. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance :
 (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
 (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
 (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
 (4) All of the above
56. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | List-1 | List-2 |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. The wagon mound case | i. Remote but proximate |
| b. Re Polemis and Furness
Withy & co. Ltd. | ii. The test of reasonable foresight |
| c. Scott vs. Shepherd | iii. The test of directness |
| d. Fadden vs. Harcourt
Rivington | iv. Reasonable foreseeability |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (2) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 (3) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
 (4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

57. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort ?
 (1) Vis major (2) Volenti non fit injuria
 (3) Inevitable accident (4) *Scienti not fit injuria*
58. Assertion (A) : X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X. Y cannot claim damage from X.
 Reason (R) : There is a Latin maxim '*dammum sine injuria*'
 Give the answer using the following codes :
 Codes :
 (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (2) (A) is false but (R) is true
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
59. In contributory negligence :
 (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
 (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
 (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
 (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care
60. Consider the following elements :
 (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 (b) Any damage
 (c) Existence of a legal right
 (d) Legal damages
 Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if :
 (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present (2) (b) and (d) are present
 (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present
61. Which of the following statement is correct ?
 (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
 (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country

62. Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case :
 (1) Joseph shine v. union of India (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
 (3) In Both the cases (4) In None of the case
63. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment' :
 (1) Section 307 (2) Section 417 (3) Section 511 (4) None of the above
64. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by :
 (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari (2) Justice J.S. Verma
 (3) Justice Altamas Kabir (4) Justice A.S Anand
65. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility ?
 (1) Section 135, schedule v (2) Section 135, schedule vi
 (3) Section 135, schedule vii (4) Section 135 schedule viii
66. A person can be a director of maximum :
 (1) 15 companies (2) 20 companies (3) 25 companies (4) 30 companies
67. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ? Give answer by using the codes given below -
 a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company
 d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with charitable objects etc.
- Codes :
 (1) (a) and (c) (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
68. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer of following questions by using the codes given below-
- | List-1 | List-2 |
|---|----------------|
| a. Partnership at will | i. section 7 |
| b. General duties of partner | ii. Section 8 |
| c. Particular partnership | iii. section 9 |
| d. Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud | iv. Section 10 |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (2) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
 (3) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
 (4) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

69. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below :
 Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm.
 Reasons (R) : Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
 (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong
70. Which of the following partnership are legal ?
 a. Twelve members forming a banking firm.
 b. A partnership to create a monopoly
 c. Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform
 d. Trustees carry on business of a firm in their own name
 Codes :
 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (2) (b), (c) and (d) only
 (3) (b) and (c) only (4) (c) and (d) only
71. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
 a. Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 b. Section 23 of HMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 c. Section 25 of HMA, 1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance
 d. Section 19 of HMA, 1955 provides" court to which petition should be made"
 Codes :
 (1) All are correct (2) All are correct except (d)
 (3) Only (b) is correct (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct
72. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-
 a. Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
 b. Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
 c. After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
 d. Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court
 Codes :
 (1) Only (a) (2) (a), (b) and (d) (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) All are incorrect

73. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939-
- This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
 - Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
 - Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
 - The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only.
- Codes :
- (1) Only (a) (2) Only(d) (3) (a), (b) (4) (a) and (d)
74. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to :
- A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.
 - Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.
 - An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
75. Muta marriage is recognized by :
- Hanafi school
 - Maliki school
 - Ithana Ashari School
 - Hanbali School
76. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean :
- Restitution of conjugal rights
 - Judicial separation
 - Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
 - Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
77. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy :
- Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
 - T. Sareetha Vs. Meena
 - Lachman Vs. Meena
 - None of the above

78. A proposal is revoked :
- (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
79. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless :
- (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law
80. Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in :
- (1) Krell vs. Henry
 - (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell
 - (3) Paradine vs. Jain
 - (4) None of the above
81. "Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement -
- (1) Duguit
 - (2) Roscoe Pound
 - (3) Savigny
 - (4) Ehrlich
82. Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ?
- (1) Austin
 - (2) Salmond
 - (3) Holland
 - (4) Savigny
83. Match List- I with List -II using codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. Right of the person not to be assaulted | i. Right in re-Propria |
| b. Right of a person in his own property | ii. Right in Rem |
| c. Right of person to enjoy his premises | iii. Right in Personam |
| d. Right of a person in property of someone else | iv. Right in reo aliena |
- Codes :
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) ii | i | iii | iv |
| (2) iv | iii | ii | i |
| (3) iii | ii | iv | i |
| (4) ii | iv | iii | i |

84. According to the Hohfeld, table of jural relations the jural correlative of right is duty. What are the jural correlatives of Liberty, Power and Immunity respectively ?
- (1) No claim, Liability and Power (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability
 (3) No claim, Duty and Liberty (4) No claim, Liability and Disability
85. Adverse possession may lead to lose of :
- (1) Ownership (2) Possession
 (3) Power (4) Liberty
86. In the S.S Lotus case the permanent court of international justice held that in the case of collision of two foreign ships.
- (1) France has jurisdiction
 (2) Turkey has jurisdiction
 (3) European unity has jurisdiction
 (4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction
87. Which of the following has essential elements of a valid international custom ?
- (a) Constant and uniform practice
 (b) Generality of practice
 (c) Jus Cogens
 (d) Opinio juris
- Codes :
- (1) (a) alone (2) (c) and (d)
 (3) (a), (b), and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
88. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter ,and give answer from the code given below :
- | List-I | | List-II | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| a. | Original member of U.N.O | i. | Article-7 |
| b. | Composition of general assembly | ii. | Article-5 |
| c. | Suspension of membership of U.N.O | iii. | Article-9 |
| d. | Organs of U.N.O | iv. | Article-3 |
- Codes :
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | iii | iv | ii | i |
| (2) | iv | iii | i | ii |
| (3) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (4) | iii | iv | i | ii |

89. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1 (sources of public international law)

1. General principles of law recognized by civilized countries
2. Juristic work
3. International customs
4. Justice and Equity

List-2 (case related)

- (a) North continental self case
- (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali
- (c) Portugal vs India
- (d) Paquete Habana case

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (4) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

90. Statement I : subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom

Statement II : international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
- (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:

91. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below :

Assertion (A) : The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R) : A democracy to be ideal must be characterized by two features.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

92. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases :

- (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
- (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
- (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
- (4) None of the above

93. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect ?

- (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
- (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
- (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
- (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Only (b) | (2) (b) and (c) |
| (3) (a), (c) and (d) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

94. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties :
It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
- (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (c) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
- (d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (c) and (d) | (4) (a) and (c) |

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95. Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
(a) Appointments of <i>ad hoc</i> , Judges.	(i) Article 128
(b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.	(ii) Article 129
(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127
(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137
	(v) Article 139

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(3) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(4) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

96. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in *S.R. Bommai vs. union of India* by the judge.

(1) Justice P.B. Sawant	(2) Justice S.R Pandyan
(3) Justice J.S. Verma	(4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi

97. Assertion (A) : A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

Reasons (R) : All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false

98. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :

- (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India

99. Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R) : because Article 368(1) provides so.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

100. Match List I with List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
a. Effect of proclamation of Emergency	i. Article 360
b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and internal disturbance	ii. Article 353
c. State emergency	iii. Article 355
d. Financial emergency	iv. Article 356

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iii	ii	i	iv
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	i	ii	iv

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU
ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

C

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT : LAW

Sr. No.10063.....

Time : 1½ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)_____
(Signature of the Invigilator)

**CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE
STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.**

- 1. All questions are compulsory.**
- The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
- Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code will be got uploaded on the University website after the conduct of Entrance Examination. In case there is any discrepancy in the Question Booklet/Answer Key, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examination in writing/through E.Mail within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
- The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
- There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
- Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)

1. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- Section 16 of HIMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 - Section 23 of HIMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 - Section 25 of HIMA, 1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance"
 - Section 19 of HIMA, 1955 provides "court to which petition should be made"

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) All are correct | (2) All are correct except (d) |
| (3) Only (b) is correct | (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct |

2. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-

- Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
- Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
- After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
- Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) (a), (b) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) All are incorrect |

3. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939-

- This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
- Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
- Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
- The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only.

Codes :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) Only(d) |
| (3) (a), (b) | (4) (a) and (d) |

4. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to :
- (1) A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.
 - (2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.
 - (3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
5. Muta marriage is recognized by :
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Hanafi school | (2) Maliki school |
| (3) Ithana Ashari School | (4) Hanbali School |
6. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean :
- (1) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (2) Judicial separation
 - (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
 - (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
7. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy :
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati | (2) T. Sareetha Vs. Meena |
| (3) Lachman Vs. Meena | (4) None of the above |
8. A proposal is revoked :
- (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
9. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless :
- (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

C

10. Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in :
 (1) Krell vs. Henry (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell
 (3) Paradine vs. Jain (4) None of the above
11. "Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement -
 (1) Duguit (2) Roscoe Pound (3) Savigny (4) Ehrlich
12. Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ?
 (1) Austin (2) Salmond (3) Holland (4) Savigny
13. Match List- I with List -II using codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. Right of the person not to be assaulted | i. Right in re-Propria |
| b. Right of a person in his own property | ii. Right in Rem |
| c. Right of person to enjoy his premises | iii. Right in Personam |
| d. Right of a person in property of someone else | iv. Right in reo aliena |
- Codes :
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) ii | i | iii | iv |
| (2) iv | iii | ii | i |
| (3) iii | ii | iv | i |
| (4) ii | iv | iii | i |
14. According to the Hohfeld, table of jural relations the jural correlative of right is duty. What are the jural correlatives of Liberty, Power and Immunity respectively ?
 (1) No claim, Liability and Power (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability
 (3) No claim, Duty and Liberty (4) No claim, Liability and Disability
15. Adverse possession may lead to lose of :
 (1) Ownership (2) Possession (3) Power (4) Liberty
16. In the S.S Lotus case the permanent court of international justice held that in the case of collision of two foreign ships.
 (1) France has jurisdiction
 (2) Turkey has jurisdiction
 (3) European unity has jurisdiction
 (4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction

17. Which of the following has essential elements of a valid international custom ?
- Constant and uniform practice
 - Generality of practice
 - Jus Cogens
 - Opinio juris

Codes :

- (1) (a) alone (2) (c) and (d) (3) (a), (b), and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

18. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter, and give answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
a. Original member of U.N.O	i. Article-7
b. Composition of general assembly	ii. Article-5
c. Suspension of membership of U.N.O	iii. Article-9
d. Organs of U.N.O	iv. Article-3

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | iii | iv | ii | i |
| (2) | iv | iii | i | ii |
| (3) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (4) | iii | iv | i | ii |

19. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1 (sources of public international law)

- General principles of law recognized by civilized countries
- Juristic work
- International customs
- Justice and Equity

List-2 (case related)

- North continental self case
- Burkina Faso vs Mali
- Portugal vs India
- Paquete Habana case

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (4) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

20. Statement I : subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom
Statement II : international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.
Using the codes given below give the correct answer
- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
 - (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
 - (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
 - (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:
21. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below :
- Assertion (A) : The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
- Reason (R) : A democracy to be ideal must be characterized by two features.
- Codes :
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
22. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases :
- (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above
23. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect ?
- (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
 - (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
 - (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
 - (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only
- Codes :
- (1) Only (b)
 - (2) (b) and (c)
 - (3) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (b) , (c) and (d)

24. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties :
It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-
- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
 - To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
 - To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (c) and (d) | (4) (a) and (c) |

25. Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
(a) Appointments of <i>ad hoc</i> , Judges.	(i) Article 128
(b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.	(ii) Article 129
(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127
(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137
	(v) Article 139

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (v) |
| (3) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (4) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |

26. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the judge.

- Justice P.B. Sawant
- Justice S.R. Pandyan
- Justice J.S. Verma
- Justice A.M. Ahimadi

27. Assertion (A) : A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.
Reasons (R) : All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.
Codes :
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
(4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
28. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :
(1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
(2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
(3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
(4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India
29. Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article
Reasons (R) : because Article 368(1) provides so.
Codes :
(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
(4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
30. Match List I with List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | List I | List II |
|--|------------------|
| a. Effect of proclamation of Emergency | i. Article 360 |
| b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and internal disturbance | ii. Article 353 |
| c. State emergency | iii. Article 355 |
| d. Financial emergency | iv. Article 356 |
- Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(1) i ii iii iv
(2) iii ii i iv
(3) ii iii iv i
(4) iii i ii iv

31. The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with :
 (1) Strike (2) Lockout (3) Retrenchment (4) Closure
32. Term 'industry' is defined under which section of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
 (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h) (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j)
33. Assertion (A) : Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get more pay.
 Reasons (R) : Individual has fundamental rights of strike.
 Codes :
 (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) and (R) are false
 (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
34. Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-1 | List-2
(Chapters of Trade Union Act) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Registration of trade union | chapter-iv |
| b. Rights and duties of trade union | chapter-ii |
| c. Regulation | chapter-iii |
| d. Penalties and procedure | chapter-v |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v)
 (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
 (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)
 (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
35. In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'.
 (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others
 (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
 (3) In both the cases
 (4) In none of the case
36. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens ?
 (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
 (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa
 (4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu

37. Which one of the following is correct ?
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted :
- (1) By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
 - (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
 - (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
 - (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
38. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment ?
- (1) Rio Declaration
 - (2) Tbilisi Declaration
 - (3) The Stockholm Declaration
 - (4) Environment product Declaration
39. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description' ?
- (1) Section 12
 - (2) Section 13
 - (3) Section 14
 - (4) Section 15
40. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
- (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above
41. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has ?
- (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense
42. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 - (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 - (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 - (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.

43. Assertion (A) : A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker.

Reasons (R) : Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.

44. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India ?

- (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
- (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
- (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
- (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.

45. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance :

- (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
- (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
- (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
- (4) All of the above

46. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. The wagon mound case	i. Remote but proximate
b. Re Polemis and Furness Withy & co. Ltd.	ii. The test of reasonable foresight
c. Scott vs. Shepherd	iii. The test of directness
d. Fadden vs. Harcourt Rivington	iv. Reasonable foreseeability

Codes :

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (3) (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
| (4) (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |

47. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort ?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Vis major | (2) Volenti non fit injuria |
| (3) Inevitable accident | (4) <i>Scienti not fit injuria</i> |

C

48. Assertion (A) : X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X. Y cannot claim damage from X.

Reason (R) : There is a Latin maxim '*damnum sine injuria*'

Give the answer using the following codes :

Codes :

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (2) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

49. In contributory negligence :

- (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
- (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
- (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
- (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care

50. Consider the following elements :

- (a) Infringement of a legal rights
- (b) Any damage
- (c) Existence of a legal right
- (d) Legal damages

Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if :

- (1) (d), (b) and (a) are present
- (2) (b) and (d) are present
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
- (4) (b), (c) and (a) are present

51. Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice :

1. Right of passage over Indian territory case
2. South-west Africa case
3. Frontier Dispute case
4. Temple of Preah Vihear case

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 |
| (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 | (4) 3, 2, 4, 1 |

52. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
- There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
- A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
- The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) and (d) | (2) (b), (c) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

53. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition :

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Anzilotti | (2) Oppenheim | (3) Hegel | (4) D. Hall |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|

54. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?

- In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
- De jure recognition is final whereas de jacto recognition is provisional.
- Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
- Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

55. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law" ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Bentham | (2) W. Friedman | (3) J.J. Stark | (4) Oppenheim |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|

56. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
- Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
- "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
- UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) (a) and (b) | (2) (a), (b) and (c) | (3) Only (a) | (4) Only (b) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|

57. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause (iii) of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with :
- (1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (4) None of above.

58. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 ,A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :
- a. If he is guilty of desertion
 - b. If he has treated her with cruelty
 - c. If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 - d. If he has any other wife living

Codes :

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct

59. Grounds for judicial separation are given under :

- (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
- (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act
- (3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
- (4) None of the above

60. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of ?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Death | (2) Divorce |
| (3) Both (A) and (B) | (4) Neither (A) Nor (B) |

61. The aims of law of torts are :

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Deterrence to wrong doers
- (c) Restoration of original position
- (d) Damages to victim

Codes :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) (a) and (c) | (2) (c) and (b) |
| (3) (b) and (d) | (4) (c) and (d) |

62. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :
- One owes a duty of care towards the other
 - One commit a breach of that duty
 - The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof
- Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below :
- Only the first is an essential ingredient
 - None of them is an essential ingredients
 - All of them are essential ingredients
 - Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed
63. Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as
- Principal crime
 - Abetment
 - Second degree crime
 - Willful mis-representation
64. Term "dishonestly" is defined under which section of Indian Penal code
- Section 23
 - Section 24
 - Section 25
 - Section 26
65. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes given below :
- Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53.
 - Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
 - The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.
 - If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of the fine shall be simple.
- Codes :
- (a), (b), and (c)
 - (a), (c) and (d)
 - (a), (b), (c) and (d)
 - Only (a)
66. A by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed :
- Theft
 - Extortion
 - Robbery
 - Dacoity

67. Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into possession of any other person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriate it. A has committed offence under section -
 (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC
68. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes given below :
- Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.
 - When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit rioting"
 - An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is any or all which are given under section 141 of Indian penal code.
 - Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both which is provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.

Codes :

- (1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) (2) (a) and (c)
 (3) (b) and (c) (4) (c) and (d)

69. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer by using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. Wrongful restraint	(i) section 349
b. Wrongful confinement	(ii) section 350
c. Force	(iii) section 339
d. Criminal force	(iv) section 340

Codes :

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (1) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (2) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (3) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (4) (iv) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |

70. A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. what offence does B commits :
 (1) Abetment by instigation (2) Abetment by aiding
 (3) Abetment by Mischief (4) None of the above

P. T. O.

71. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 - (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 - (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
 - (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country
72. Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case :
- (1) Joseph shine v. union of India
 - (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
 - (3) In Both the cases
 - (4) In None of the case
73. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment' :
- (1) Section 307
 - (2) Section 417
 - (3) Section 511
 - (4) None of the above
74. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by :
- (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - (2) Justice J.S. Verma
 - (3) Justice Altamas Kabir
 - (4) Justice A.S Anand
75. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility ?
- (1) Section 135, schedule v
 - (2) Section 135, schedule vi
 - (3) Section 135, schedule vii
 - (4) Section 135 schedule viii
76. A person can be a director of maximum :
- (1) 15 companies
 - (2) 20 companies
 - (3) 25 companies
 - (4) 30 companies
77. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ? Give answer by using the codes given below -
- a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 - b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 - c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company
 - d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with charitable objects etc.
- Codes :
- (1) (a) and (c)
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (3) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

78. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer of following questions by using the codes given below-

List-1

- Partnership at will
- General duties of partner
- Particular partnership
- Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud

List-2

- section 7
- Section 8
- section 9
- Section 10

Codes :

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (3) (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (4) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |

79. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm.

Reasons (R) : Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.

Codes :

- Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
- (R) is right, but (A) is wrong

80. Which of the following partnership are legal ?

- Twelve members forming a banking firm.
- A partnership to create a monopoly
- Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform
- Trustees carry on business of a firm in their own name

Codes :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) | (2) (b), (c) and (d) only |
| (3) (b) and (c) only | (4) (c) and (d) only |

81. Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Public importance | (2) National importance |
| (3) Public interest | (4) National interest |

82. Which of the following statement is correct ?

- (1) In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.
- (2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
- (3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
- (4) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

83. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health" ?

- (1) Article 45 (2) Article 47 (3) Article 49 (4) Article 51

84. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?

- a. Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides "Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
- b. Under Article 13(3)(a). term law does not includes the bye-laws and notification.
- c. Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- d. Article 16(4B) was added under the Indian Constitution by 77th constitutional amendment Act of 1995

Codes :

- (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (c) (3) Only (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

85. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits ?

- (1) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud (2) Justice P.N. Bhagawati
(3) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (4) Justice O.P. Chinnapa Reddy

86. Who gave the pure theory of laws ?

- (1) Pound (2) Savigny (3) Maine (4) Kelson

87. "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality" who said these words ?

- (1) Savigny (2) Maine (3) Bentham (4) Salmond

88. "No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by :
 (1) Kelson (2) Prof. Duguit (3) Holland (4) Salmond
89. Assertion (A) : Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge
 Reasons (R) : Custom is source of Law.
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.
90. The birth and death of legal person is determined by :
 (1) Nature (2) Custom
 (3) Law (4) Precedent
91. Assertion (A) : The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it comes in the knowledge of acceptor
 Reason (R) : Because section 4 of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides
 Codes :
 (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) is correct but (R) is false
 (4) Both are incorrect.
92. Where, both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is :
 (1) Valid (2) Void (3) Illegal (4) Voidable
93. Which of the statement/s is/are correct? give the answer according to the codes given below :
 a. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. This agreement is illegal
 b. A and B contracts to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.
 c. A contract to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes void.
 d. Section 55 of Indian contract Act deals with agreement to do possible Act
 Codes :
 (1) (a), (b), (c) (2) (a), (d)
 (3) (b), (c) (4) All are correct except (d)

P. T. O.

94. Match the List-1 which provides some provisions of Indian Contract Act with List-2 which provides sections of Indian contract Act and give the answer using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. 'Consent' defined	i. section 13
b. 'Coercion' defined	ii. Section 14
c. 'Fraud' defined	iii. Section 15
d. 'Undue influence' defined	iv. Section 16
	v. section 17

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) iii	ii	i	iv
(2) i	iii	v	iv
(3) ii	iii	v	iv
(4) iii	iv	ii	v

95. Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to :
 (1) Acceptance (2) Offer
 (3) Intention to create legal obligation (4) Revocation of offer
96. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :
 (1) Void contract (2) Valid contract
 (3) Voidable contract (4) Illegal contract
97. Which section of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides that "party rescinding contract, entitled to compensation" :
 (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74 (3) Section 75 (4) All of the above
98. "Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferer to the transferee. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts, circumstances and necessities of the case."
 Above principle was laid down in
 (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P
 (2) LIC of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani
 (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union
 (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem
99. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
 (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void
 (2) Section 3 provides "communication when complete"
 (3) Section 5 provides "revocation of proposals and acceptance"
 (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"
100. Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher ?
 (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability
 (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU
ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

D

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT : LAW

10068

Sr. No.

Time : 1½ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

**CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE
STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code will be got uploaded on the University website after the conduct of Entrance Examination. In case there is any discrepancy in the Question Booklet/Answer Key, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examination in writing/through E.Mail within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
5. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
6. **There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
7. Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
8. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D)

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 (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.
10. The birth and death of legal person is determined by :
 (1) Nature (2) Custom (3) Law (4) Precedent
11. The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with :
 (1) Strike (2) Lockout (3) Retrenchment (4) Closure
12. Term 'industry' is defined under which section of Industrial Dispute Act,1947
 (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h) (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j)
13. Assertion (A) : Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get more pay.
 Reasons (R) : Individual has fundamental rights of strike.
 Codes :
 (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) and (R) are false
 (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
14. Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-1 | List-2
(Chapters of Trade Union Act) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Registration of trade union | chapter-iv |
| b. Rights and duties of trade union | chapter-ii |
| c. Regulation | chapter-iii |
| d. Penalties and procedure | chapter-v |
- Codes :
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v)
 (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
 (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)
 (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

15. In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'.
- (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others
 - (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
 - (3) In both the cases
 - (4) In none of the case
16. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens ?
- (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 - (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
 - (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa
 - (4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu
17. Which one of the following is correct ?
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted :
- (1) By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
 - (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
 - (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
 - (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
18. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment ?
- (1) Rio Declaration
 - (2) Tbilisi Declaration
 - (3) The Stockholm Declaration
 - (4) Environment product Declaration
19. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description' ?
- (1) Section 12
 - (2) Section 13
 - (3) Section 14
 - (4) Section 15
20. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act,1881
- (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above

21. The aims of law of torts are :
- Punishment
 - Deterrence to wrong doers
 - Restoration of original position
 - Damages to victim
- Codes :
- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (c) and (b) (3) (b) and (d) (4) (c) and (d)
22. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :
- One owes a duty of care towards the other
 - One commit a breach of that duty
 - The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof
- Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below :
- Only the first is an essential ingredient
 - None of them is an essential ingredients
 - All of them are essential ingredients
 - Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed
23. Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as
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25. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes given below :
- Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53.
 - Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
 - The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.
 - If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of the fine shall be simple.
- Codes :
- (a), (b), and (c)
 - (a), (c) and (d)
 - (a), (b), (c) and (d)
 - Only (a)

26. A by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed :
- (1) Theft (2) Extortion
(3) Robbery (4) Dacoity
27. Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into possession of any other person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriate it. A has committed offence under section -
- (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC
28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes given below :
- a. Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.
- b. When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit rioting"
- c. An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is any or all which are given under section 141 of Indian penal code.
- d. Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both which is provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.

Codes :

- (1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) (2) (a) and (c)
(3) (b) and (c) (4) (c) and (d)

29. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer by using the codes given below :

List-1	List-2
a. Wrongful restraint	(i) section 349
b. Wrongful confinement	(ii) section 350
c. Force	(iii) section 339
d. Criminal force	(iv) section 340

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
(1) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (iv)
(4) (iv) (iii) (iv) (ii)

30. A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. what offence does B commits :
- (1) Abetment by instigation (2) Abetment by aiding
(3) Abetment by Mischief (4) None of the above
31. Assertion (A) : The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it comes in the knowledge of acceptor
Reason (R) : Because section 4 of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides
Codes :
- (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is correct but (R) is false
(4) Both are incorrect.
32. Where, both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is :
- (1) Valid (2) Void (3) Illegal (4) Voidable
33. Which of the statement/s is/are correct? give the answer according to the codes given below :
- a. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. This agreement is illegal
b. A and B contracts to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.
c. A contract to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes void.
d. Section 55 of Indian contract Act deals with agreement to do possible Act
Codes :
- (1) (a), (b), (c) (2) (a), (d)
(3) (b), (c) (4) All are correct except (d)
34. Match the List-1 which provides some provisions of Indian Contract Act with List-2 which provides sections of Indian contract Act and give the answer using the codes given below :
- | List-1 | List-2 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. 'Consent' defined | i. section 13 |
| b. 'Coercion' defined | ii. Section 14 |
| c. 'Fraud' defined | iii. Section 15 |
| d. 'Undue influence' defined | iv. Section 16 |
| | v. section 17 |
- Codes :
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) iii | ii | i | iv |
| (2) i | iii | v | iv |
| (3) ii | iii | v | iv |
| (4) iii | iv | ii | v |

35. Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to :
 (1) Acceptance (2) Offer
 (3) Intention to create legal obligation (4) Revocation of offer
36. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :
 (1) Void contract (2) Valid contract
 (3) Voidable contract (4) Illegal contract
37. Which section of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides that "party rescinding contract, entitled to compensation" :
 (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74 (3) Section 75 (4) All of the above
38. "Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferer to the transferee. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts, circumstances and necessities of the case."
 Above principle was laid down in
 (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P
 (2) LIC of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani
 (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union
 (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem
39. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
 (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void
 (2) Section 3 provides "communication when complete"
 (3) Section 5 provides "revocation of proposals and acceptance"
 (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"
40. Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher ?
 (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability
 (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability
41. Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice :
 1. Right of passage over Indian territory case
 2. South-west Africa case
 3. Frontier Dispute case
 4. Temple of Preah Vihear case
 Codes :
 (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 (4) 3, 2, 4, 1

42. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
- There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
- A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
- The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) and (d) | (2) (b), (c) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

43. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Anzilotti | (2) Oppenheim |
| (3) Hegel | (4) D. Hall |

44. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ?

- In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
- De jure recognition is final whereas de jure recognition is provisional.
- Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
- Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

45. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law" ?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Bentham | (2) W. Friedman |
| (3) J.J. Stark | (4) Oppenheim |

46. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect ?

- Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
- Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
- "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
- UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) (a) and (b) | (2) (a), (b) and (c) | (3) Only (a) | (4) Only (b) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|

47. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause (iii) of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with :
- (1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (4) None of above.
48. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 ,A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :
- a. If he is guilty of desertion
 - b. If he has treated her with cruelty
 - c. If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 - d. If he has any other wife living
- Codes :
- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
 - (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
 - (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
49. Grounds for judicial separation are given under :
- (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 - (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act
 - (3) Section 13(1), 13(2) ,13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 - (4) None of the above
50. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of ?
- (1) Death
 - (2) Divorce
 - (3) Both (A) and (B)
 - (4) Neither (A) Nor (B)
51. "Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement -
- (1) Duguit
 - (2) Roscoe Pound
 - (3) Savigny
 - (4) Ehrlich
52. Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ?
- (1) Austin
 - (2) Salmond
 - (3) Holland
 - (4) Savigny

53. Match List- I with List -II using codes given below :

- | List-I | List-II |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. Right of the person not to be assaulted | i. Right in re-Propria |
| b. Right of a person in his own property | ii. Right in Rem |
| c. Right of person to enjoy his premises | iii. Right in Personam |
| d. Right of a person in property of someone else | iv. Right in reo aliena |

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | ii | i | iii | iv |
| (2) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (3) | iii | ii | iv | i |
| (4) | ii | iv | iii | i |

54. According to the Hohfeld, table of jural relations the jural correlative of right is duty. What are the jural correlatives of Liberty, Power and Immunity respectively ?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) No claim, Liability and Power | (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability |
| (3) No claim, Duty and Liberty | (4) No claim, Liability and Disability |

55. Adverse possession may lead to lose of :

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Ownership | (2) Possession | (3) Power | (4) Liberty |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|

56. In the S.S Lotus case the permanent court of international justice held that in the case of collision of two foreign ships.

- (1) France has jurisdiction
- (2) Turkey has jurisdiction
- (3) European unity has jurisdiction
- (4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction

57. Which of the following has essential elements of a valid international custom ?

- (a) Constant and uniform practice
- (b) Generality of practice
- (c) Jus Cogens
- (d) Opinio juris

Codes :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) alone | (2) (c) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b), and (d) | (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) |

58. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter, and give answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
a. Original member of U.N.O	i. Article-7
b. Composition of general assembly	ii. Article-5
c. Suspension of membership of U.N.O	iii. Article-9
d. Organs of U.N.O	iv. Article-3

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	iii	iv	ii	i
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii
(3)	iv	iii	ii	i
(4)	iii	iv	i	ii

59. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1 (sources of public international law)

1. General principles of law recognized by civilized countries
2. Juristic work
3. International customs
4. Justice and Equity

List-2 (case related)

- (a) North continental self case
- (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali
- (c) Portugal vs India
- (d) Paquete Habana case

Codes :

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

60. Statement I : subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom

Statement II : international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
- (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:

61. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 - Section 23 of HMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 - Section 25 of HMA, 1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance"
 - Section 19 of HMA, 1955 provides "court to which petition should be made"

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) All are correct | (2) All are correct except (d) |
| (3) Only (b) is correct | (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct |

62. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-

- Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
- Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
- After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
- Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court

Codes :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) (a), (b) and (d) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) All are incorrect |

63. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939-

- This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
- Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
- Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
- The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only.

Codes :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) Only (a) | (2) Only(d) |
| (3) (a), (b) | (4) (a) and (d) |

64. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to :
- (1) A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.
 - (2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.
 - (3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
65. Muta marriage is recognized by :
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Hanafi school | (2) Maliki school |
| (3) Ithana Ashari School | (4) Hanbali School |
66. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean :
- (1) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (2) Judicial separation
 - (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
 - (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
67. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy :
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati | (2) T. Sarcetha Vs. Meena |
| (3) Lachman Vs. Meena | (4) None of the above |
68. A proposal is revoked :
- (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
69. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless :
- (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

70. Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in :
- (1) Krell vs. Henry
 - (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell
 - (3) Paradine vs. Jain
 - (4) None of the above
71. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has ?
- (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense
72. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 - (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 - (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 - (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.
73. Assertion (A) : A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker.
Reasons (R) : Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- Codes :
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.
74. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India ?
- (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
 - (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
 - (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
 - (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.
75. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance :
- (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
 - (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
 - (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
 - (4) All of the above

76. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-1

- a. The wagon mound case
- b. Re Polemis and Furness
Withy & co. Ltd.
- c. Scott vs. Shepherd
- d. Fadden vs. Harcourt
Rivington

List-2

- i. Remote but proximate
- ii. The test of reasonable foresight
- iii. The test of directness
- iv. Reasonable foreseeability

Codes :

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (3) (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
| (4) (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |

77. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort ?

- (1) Vis major
- (2) Volenti non fit injuria
- (3) Inevitable accident
- (4) *Scienti not fit injuria*

78. Assertion (A) : X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X. Y cannot claim damage from X.

Reason (R) : There is a Latin maxim '*damnum sine injuria*'

Give the answer using the following codes :

Codes :

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (2) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

79. In contributory negligence :

- (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
- (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
- (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
- (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care

P. T. O.

80. Consider the following elements :

- (a) Infringement of a legal rights
- (b) Any damage
- (c) Existence of a legal right
- (d) Legal damages

Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if :

- (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present
- (2) (b) and (d) are present
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
- (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present

81. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below :

Assertion (A) : The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R) : A democracy to be idle must be characterized by two features.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

82. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases :

- (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
- (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
- (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
- (4) None of the above

83. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect ?

- (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
- (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
- (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
- (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes :

- (1) Only (b)
- (2) (b) and (c)
- (3) (a), (c) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

84. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties :
It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-
- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
 - To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
 - To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Codes :

- (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (b) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)

85. Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
(a) Appointments of <i>ad hoc</i> , Judges.	(i) Article 128
(b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.	(ii) Article 129
(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127
(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137
	(v) Article 139

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (1) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (v) |
| (3) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (4) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |

86. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the judge.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Justice P.B. Sawant | (2) Justice S.R Pandyan |
| (3) Justice J.S. Verma | (4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi |

87. Assertion (A) : A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

Reasons (R) : All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false

88. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :

- (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
- (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India

89. Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R) : because Article 368(1) provides so.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

90. Match List I with List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below :

List I	List II
a. Effect of proclamation of Emergency	i. Article 360
b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and internal disturbance	ii. Article 353
c. State emergency	iii. Article 355
d. Financial emergency	iv. Article 356

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | i | ii | iii | iv |
| (2) | iii | ii | i | iv |
| (3) | ii | iii | iv | i |
| (4) | iii | i | ii | iv |

91. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 - (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 - (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
 - (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country
92. Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case :
- (1) Joseph shine v. union of India
 - (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
 - (3) In Both the cases
 - (4) In None of the case
93. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment' :
- (1) Section 307
 - (2) Section 417
 - (3) Section 511
 - (4) None of the above
94. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by :
- (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - (2) Justice J.S. Verma
 - (3) Justice Altamas Kabir
 - (4) Justice A.S Anand
95. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility ?
- (1) Section 135, schedule v
 - (2) Section 135, schedule vi
 - (3) Section 135, schedule vii
 - (4) Section 135 schedule viii
96. A person can be a director of maximum :
- (1) 15 companies
 - (2) 20 companies
 - (3) 25 companies
 - (4) 30 companies
97. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct ? Give answer by using the codes given below -
- a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 - b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 - c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company
 - d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with charitable objects etc.

Codes :

- (1) (a) and (c)
- (2) (a), (b) and (c)
- (3) (a), (c) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

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98. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer of following questions by using the codes given below-

List-1

- a. Partnership at will
- b. General duties of partner
- c. Particular partnership
- d. Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud

List-2

- i. section 7
- ii. Section 8
- iii. section 9
- iv. Section 10

Codes :

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (2) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (3) (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (4) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |

99. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm.

Reasons (R) : Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.

Codes :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
- (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong

100. Which of the following partnership are legal ?

- a. Twelve members forming a banking firm.
- b. A partnership to create a monopoly
- c. Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform
- d. Trustees carry on business of a firm in their own name

Codes :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) | (2) (b), (c) and (d) only |
| (3) (b) and (c) only | (4) (c) and (d) only |

Answer Key of M.Phil/Ph.D 2019 (Law)				
Sr. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	3	3	1	4
2	4	3	2	4
3	3	2	4	2
4	4	2	2	3
5	3	2	3	2
6	1	2	3	4
7	1	3	2	4
8	3	4	4	2
9	4	2	3	1
10	3	1	2	3
11	4	4	2	3
12	4	2	3	4
13	2	3	1	3
14	3	2	4	2
15	2	3	1	2
16	4	2	2	4
17	4	3	4	1
18	2	1	3	3
19	1	2	4	4
20	3	3	3	2
21	2	3	3	3
22	3	2	4	3
23	1	4	3	2
24	4	4	4	2
25	1	2	3	2
26	2	4	1	2
27	4	1	1	3
28	3	3	3	4
29	4	1	4	2
30	3	1	3	1
31	3	4	3	4
32	2	4	4	2
33	4	2	3	3
34	4	3	2	2
35	2	2	2	3
36	4	4	4	2
37	1	4	1	3
38	3	2	3	1
39	1	1	4	2
40	1	3	2	3
41	1	3	3	3
42	2	4	4	2
43	4	3	1	4
44	2	2	1	4
45	3	2	4	2
46	3	4	2	4
47	2	1	4	1
48	4	3	4	3
49	3	4	1	1
50	2	2	3	1
51	4	3	3	2
52	2	4	2	3
53	3	1	4	1
54	2	1	4	4

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55	3	4	2	1
56	2	2	4	2
57	3	4	1	4
58	1	4	3	3
59	2	1	1	4
60	3	3	1	3
61	3	2	3	1
62	4	3	3	2
63	1	3	2	4
64	1	2	2	2
65	4	3	2	3
66	2	2	2	3
67	4	3	3	2
68	4	4	4	4
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75	2	3	3	4
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79	2	3	2	1
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83	3	1	2	3
84	2	4	3	4
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86	2	2	4	1
87	3	4	4	1
88	4	3	2	3
89	2	4	1	4
90	4	3	3	3
91	3	3	4	2
92	4	4	2	3
93	3	3	3	3
94	2	4	2	2
95	2	3	3	3
96	4	1	2	2
97	1	1	3	3
98	3	3	1	4
99	4	4	2	2
100	2	3	3	4

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