



LEGAL
TUTORIAL CENTRE
COMPLETE ACADEMIC SOLUTIONS

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LAW
PAPER II



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1) Who said that there are two elements of possession (a) Corpus possessions and (b) Animus domain?

1. Ihering
2. Paton
3. Savigny
4. Salmond

2) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Hart deals with primary rules of obligation and secondary rules of recognition.

Statement II: Hart has nothing to do with the reformulation of analytical positivism.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

1. Both statements I and Statement II are correct.
2. Both statements I and Statement II are incorrect.
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

3) Trade secrets do not cover the following information:

1. Commercially valuable
2. Production methods
3. Business plans
4. Information discovered by revenue engineering

4) Article 13 of the Constitution India does not apply to:

1. Any legislation made by the Parliament under Article 245 of the Constitution.
2. Any legislation made by the Parliament under Article 253 of the Constitution giving effect to international agreements.
3. Any amendment of the Constitution made under Article 368.
4. Custom and Usage.

5) Under which article of the Constitution of India, is it the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every state is carried on, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India?

1. Article 353
2. Article 354
3. Article 355
4. Article 356

6) Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall require it to be taken at a meeting:

1. By a majority of not less than two-thirds of the weighted votes of the members present.
2. By a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted notes of the members present.
3. By a majority of not less than two-thirds of the weighted notes of all the members of the Council.
4. By a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted notes of all the members of the council.

7) Which of the following is/are NOT administrative

1. Internment, Externment and Deportation
2. Functions of selection committee
3. Fact- finding action
4. Forming an opinion on objective satisfaction

8) Every state and every local authority within the state is required to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority

1. Article 350
2. Article 350 A
3. Article 350 B
4. Article 351

14) Which of the following can be registered as a Trade

1. Mark devoid of distinctive character
2. A distinctive mark
3. A mark causing confusion
4. Oval shape for medicinal tablet

15) Who defined ownership as plenary control over an object?

1. Roscoe Pound
2. Holmes
3. Holland
4. Paton

16) Who said, "A legal person, is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality"?

1. Salmond
2. Holmes
3. Jerome Frank
4. Pound

17) In the light of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 which of the following statements are correct?

1. The word rape in section 375 (PC has been replaced with sexual assault
2. Rape is now a gender-neutral offence
3. The Amendment has fixed the age for consensual sex as 16 years
4. The Amendment has fixed the age for consensual sex as 18 years

18) The doctrine, res-ipsa loquitur, was applied by the Supreme Court in

1. Alka v. Union of India
2. Asa Ram v. Municipal Corporation of Delhi
3. Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti
4. Jasbir Kaur v. State of Punjab

19) The test of reasonable foresight in determining the remoteness of damages was first applied in

1. Re: Polerris
2. Wagon Mound Case
3. Doughty v. Turner Manufacturing Co.Ltd
4. SCM (United Kingdom) Ltd. v. WJ.Whittal & Sons

20) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, talks about direct selling, e-commerce and electronic service provider

1. True
2. False
3. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 did not provide about this.
4. Both 1 and 3

21) In order to establish a cartel, what is NOT necessary?

1. There should be an agreement
2. It should be between an association of producers, sellers, distributors, traders or service providers.
3. The objective should be limit, control or attempt to control the product distribution, sale or price of or trade in goods or provisions of services
4. Cartels are very good for competition.

22) Which one of the following is NOT one of the modes of termination of agency?

1. Insolvency of principal
2. Principal or agent's death
3. General Lien
4. Revocation

23) Voluntarily has been defined as an effect caused by means, whereby a person intended to cause it or by means, at the time of employing those means, to know or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it under

1. Section 35 IPC
2. Section 36 IPC
3. Section 30 IPC.
4. Section 40 IPC

24) Arrange the following cases chronologically (starting from the earliest to the latest)

- A. National Legal Service Authority v. U.O.I
 - B. Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT
 - C. Navtej Singh Johar v. U.O.I
 - D. Suresh Kaushal v. Naz foundation
 - E. The cases of Navtej Singh Johar and Suresh Kaushal were decided in the same
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. C, E, B, D
- 2. D, B, A, C
- 3. B, D, A, C
- 4. E, D, A, B



25) _____has to provide by making regulations for any class or class of companies which may file a shelf prospectus with the Registrar at the stage of first offer of securities

- 1. NCLT
- 2. SEBI
- 3. IBBI
- 4. Director of a company

26) Every partner of a partnership firm is liable for all the acts of the firm done while he is a partner. This doctrine is called:

- 1. The doctrine of holding out
- 2. The doctrine of restitution
- 3. The doctrine of estoppel
- 4. The doctrine of proportionality

27) When an unmarried woman adopts a child and subsequently marries, the person who she subsequently marries shall be the

1. Adoptive father of the child
2. Stepfather of the child
3. Natural father of the child
4. Either 1 or 2

28) Which of the following is NOT a ground of divorce available to wife under section 13(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

1. Pre-Act bigamous marriage of the husband
2. Repudiation of marriage
3. Cruelty by husband
4. Husband guilty of rape, sodomy and bestiality

29) The children born out of a void Hindu marriage are in the eyes of law

1. illegitimate
2. legitimate
3. illegitimate, having no rights in the ancestral property
4. legitimate but having right of inheritance limited to their parent's property only

30) Restitution of Conjugal rights has its genesis under the

1. English Law
2. Indian Law
3. Jewish Law
4. Swedish Law

31) Among the Muslims, Sariri is the stage

1. When the boy or the girl is below 10 years of age
2. When the boy or the girl is above seven years but below fifteen years
3. When the boy or the girl is above fifteen years of age
4. When the boy or the girl is above 10 years of age

32) The law relating to armed conflicts of non-international character is governed by

1. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Convention, 1949 or the Additional Protocol I, 1977
2. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Convention 1949 or the Additional Protocol II, 1977
3. Additional Protocols, I and II, 1977
4. Only Additional Protocol 1977

33) Nottebohm's case deals with Nationality by

1. Naturalisation
2. Birth
3. Resumption
4. Subjugation

34) Which of the following doctrines is called as Doctrine of Non-recognition?

1. Estrada Doctrine
2. Hallestein Doctrine
3. Franco Doctrine
4. Stimson Doctrine

35) Pacta Terties Nec Nocent Nec Prosunt means

1. Multilateral treaties prevail over bilateral treaties
2. Treaties are not binding in case of situations of emergency
3. Only parties to an international treaty are bound by it
4. The right of innocent passage cannot be thwarted by bilateral treaties

36) "General principles of law recognized by civilized states, as a source of international law has been applied in following case:

1. Corfu Channel case
2. Asylum case
3. Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions case
4. Reparations case

37) Which of the following is incorrect?

1. An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be voidable
2. An agreement enforceable by law is a contract
3. Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is an agreement
4. An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void

38) Which of the following is false?

1. A contract is frustrated where the actual and specific subject matter of the contract has ceased to exist
2. A contract will frustrate where circumstances arise which make the performance of the contract impossible in the manner contemplated
3. A contract which required personal performance by promisor is frustrated on the death of the promisor
4. Ceasing of subject matter of contract does not frustrate the contract

39) Which one of the following is correct?

1. A public company can be formed with a minimum of nine persons
2. A private company can be formed with two or more persons
3. Memorandum of Association is not required for registration of a company
4. Articles of Association is not required for registration of a company

40) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: A master is liable for all tortious acts of his servants done in the course of employment

Reason R: The representatives of the dead person are, in certain cases, liable for the acts of the deceased

In light of the above statements,

choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

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 not correct
4. A is not correct but R is correct

41) The Competition Act, 2002, provides for which of the following?

- A. Establishment of a Commission to prevent practices having effect on competition
- B. To promote and sustain competition in markets
- C. To protect the interests of consumers
- D. To ensure freedom of trade carried on by the other participants in the markets
- E. To establish NCLT and NCLAT to decide various matters

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A, B, C, D and E
2. B, C and D only
3. C, D and E only
4. A, B, C and D only

42) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: The President of India is a mere constitutional head

Reason R: In the parliamentary form of government, the Prime Minister is the head

In light of the above statements:

choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

43) Given below are two statements

Statement I: For Judicial review, irrationality means that the decision is so outrageous in its defiance of logic or accepted moral standards, that no sensible person could have arrived at such a decision

Statement II: For judicial review, unreasonableness means either the facts do not warrant the conclusion reached by the authority or the decision is partial and unequal in its operation

In light of the above statements,

choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

44) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The power of legislation carries with it the power to delegate and unless the legislature has completely abdicated or effaced itself, there is no restriction on delegation of legislative powers

Statement II: Parliament can abdicate or efface itself by creating a parallel legislative body

In light of the above statements,

choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement is incorrect but Statement II is correct

45) Given below are two statements

Statement I: A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable

Statement II: An agreement in restraint of trade is voidable

In light of the above statements,

choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement and Statement II are false
3. Statement is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement is false but Statement II is true

46) Given below are two statements

Statement I: It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislations

Statement II: it is the duty of the Prime Minister to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation, as the President may call for

In light of the above statements,

choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement I are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

47) Given below are two statements

Statement I: An appeal shall lie in the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India, if the High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death

Statement II: An appeal shall lie in the Supreme Court from any judgement, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court has withdrawn from trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such a trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

48) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Imperative law means "a concept of the rule of action imposed upon men by some authority which enforces obedience to it

Statement II: Natural law signifies the principles of natural right and wrong

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement is incorrect but Statement is correct

49) Given below are two statements

Statement I: "All human beings are not legal persons"

Statement II: "State is a juristic person"

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

50) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Holland defines ownership as 'plenary control over an object'

Statement II: Ownership is either vested or contingent

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement II is incorrect but Statement II is correct

- 51) A. An agreement without consideration is a void contract
B. An agreement in restraint of marriage is a voidable contract
C. An unmeaning agreement is a void contract
D. An agreement to do impossible acts is a voidable contract
E. An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is a void contract

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A and C only
2. B and D only
3. A, C and E only
4. E only

- 52) A. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse is covered in Article 301
B. Restrictions on legislative powers of the Union and States with regard to trade and commerce are covered in Article 302
C. Power of Parliament to impose Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse is covered in Article 302
D. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among states are covered in Article 304
E. Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of Article 301-304 is enshrined in Article 306.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B and C only
2. B, C and D only
3. A, C and D only
4. B, D and E only

- 53) A. Courts cannot review the question as to what "aid and advice" is given by the Council of Ministries to the President
B. The question of "aid and advice" by the Council of Ministers is a justifiable issue
C. Article 14 cannot be invoked against discrimination made by constitutional provisions
D. The question of "aid and advice" by the Council of Ministers is a non-justifiable issue
E. Article 14 can be worked against discrimination made by constitutional provisions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A, B and C only
2. A, C and D only
3. B, C and D only
4. C, D and E only

54) The institution of Ombudsman was first developed in

1. India
2. UK
3. France
4. Sweden

55) A car was sold on 'as is' basis and without any warranty or guarantee whatever. After 5 days of the contract, the engine of the car blew up. Discuss the liability of the seller.

1. He is liable for the damages due to the doctrine of fundamental breach of standard form of contract
2. The seller is not liable because the car was sold on 'as is' basis and without any warranty or guarantee
3. The buyer should take care if he buys a second-hand car
4. Under standard form contract, in this case, contributory negligence is applicable

56) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Theory of Justice	I	David Hume
B	Idea of Justice	II	John Rowls
C	Nicomachean Ethics	III	Amartya Sen
D	An Enquiry Concerning the principles of morals	IV	Aristotle

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
4. A-II, C-I, B-III, A-IV

57) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as

Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of right of private defence.

Reason R: Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing that the shot may kill Z. His shot gives Z a mortal wound. A has not committed any offence. In light of the above statements,

choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

58) Arrange the following in chronological order starting from earlier to later years:

- A. The Trade Marks Act
- B. The Patents Act

- C. The Design Act
- D. The Copyright Act
- E. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, C, D, E
- 2. B, D, A, E, C
- 3. D, B, A, C, E
- 4. A, B, C, E, D

59) National Commission for Backward Classes has been created through which Amendment to the Constitution of India?

- 1. 100th Amendment
- 2. 101st Amendment
- 3. 102nd Amendment
- 4. 103 Amendment

60) Under Article 338(5) of the Constitution of India, National Commission for Scheduled Castes has:

- 1. The power to issue caste certificates
- 2. The power to revoke caste certificates'
- 3. The power to decide validity of caste certificates
- 4. No power to issue/revoke certificates and has no power to decide upon the validity of caste certificates

61) Arrange the following Protocols/Declarations in the correct chronological sequence

- A. Kyoto Protocol
- B. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- C. Montreal Protocol
- D. Nagoya Protocol
- E. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. E, A, B, C D
2. E, B, C, D, A
3. E, CA, B. D
4. E, D, C, B. A

62) The National Green Tribunal Act. 2010 came into force on

1. 10 May 2010
2. 18 August 2010
3. 10 December 2010
4. 18 October 2010

63) Read the following principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and select the correct answer from the given options:

- A. Principle 1: Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development
- B. Principle 16: In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by states according to their capabilities
- C. Principle 14: Environmental Impact Assessment...shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment
- D. Principle 20 Women have a vital role in environmental management and development
- E. Principle 24: Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and D only
2. B and C only
3. C and E only
4. B and E only

64) The word "Environment" has been defined under which of the section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

1. Section 2(a)
2. Section 2(e)
3. Section 2(d)
4. Section 2(b)

65) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Application of the Act to electronic cheque and truncated cheque	I	I.Sec.3A
B	Electronic Signature	II	I.Sec. 81 A
C	Secure Electronic Record	III	Sec.15
D	Validity of contracts formed through electronic means	IV	Sec. 10 A

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
3. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
4. A-IV, C-III, B-II, A-I

66) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid	I	354-A, IPC
B	Voluntary throwing or attempting to throw acid	II	326-B, IPC
C	Sexual Harassment and punishment for sexual harassment	III	354-D, IPC
D	Stalking	IV	326-A, IPC

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
2. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

67) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Solomon v. Solomon	I	Voting Rights
B	Royal British Bank v. Turquand	II	Corporate Personality
C	Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron v. Riche (Ashbury)	III	Doctrine of Ultra-Vires
D	Vodafone International Holdings v. UOI	IV	Doctrine of Indoor Management

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
3. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
4. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

68) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Judicial Review	I	Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narayan
B	Free and Fair Election	II	Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
C	Balance between Part III and IV of the Constitution	III	S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
D	Secularism	IV	Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union Of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
2. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
3. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
4. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

69) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Doctrine of Pith and Substance	I	What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly
B	Doctrine of Incidental encroachment	II	The Part of Statute which is bad cannot be severed from the rest
C	Doctrine of Severability	III	A Law is not invalid even though trenced incidentally to another list.
D	Doctrine of Colourable legislation	IV	True nature and character of the legislation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
3. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

70) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Post Modernism	I	Grund Norm
B	A.Source of Law	II	Ratio Decidendi
C	A.Authority of a decision as a precedent	III	Critical Legal Studies
D	Analytical School	IV	Volkgeist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
3. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
4. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

71) Greenhouse effect means: Increase in atmospheric temperature due to the concentration of greenhouse

1. Gases in the atmosphere
2. Growing vegetables and flowers in increased temperature
3. Growing food crops in glass houses
4. Photosynthesis in plants grown in sunlight received in the glass house

72) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Void marriage	I	Section 27, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
B	Divorce by mutual consent	II	Section 24, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
C	Maintenance pendente lite	III	Section 13-B, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
D	Disposal of Property	IV	Section 11, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
3. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
4. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

73) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Mersey Dock'e v. Proctor	I	Statutory Authority
B	Metropolitan Asylum District	II	Vicarious liability
C	Nichols v. Marsland	III	Inevitable accident
D	Holmes	IV	Act of God

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
2. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
3. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
4. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

74) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Bonn Convention	I	Protection of the ozone
B	Vienna	II	Control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal
C	Convection	III	Conservation of migratory species of wild animals
D	Rotterdam Convention	IV	Prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
2. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
3. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
4. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

75) Match the List-I with List-II

List I		List II	
A	Ramsar Convention	I	1992
B	Convention on Biological Diversity	II	1994
C	Minamata Convention	III	1991
D	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	IV	2013

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
2. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
3. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

76) Arrange in chronological order the case laws pertaining to cruelty under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (year-wise from beginning till the latest)

- A. Durga Prasanna Tripathy v. Arundhati Tripathy
- B. Bhagwat v. Bhagwat
- C. Parveen Mehta v. Inderjeet Mehta
- D. Swapan Kumar Das v. Maya Rani Dutta
- E. Satendra Kumar Gupta v. Kanchan Gupta & Ors

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. B, C, A, D, E
- 2. A, C, B, D, E
- 3. C, D, A, B, E
- 4. D, C, B, A, E



77) In case of theft under IPC, the following ingredients are necessary

- A. Dishonest intention to take the property
- B. The property can be movable or immovable
- C. Property should be taken without the consent of the person
- D. There must be some removal of the property
- E. The property must be movable property

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, D and C only
- 2. B, C, D and E only
- 3. A CD and E only
- 4. A, B, C and E only

78) The following is/are the exceptions to the principle of strict liability

- A. Act of God
- B. Consent of the plaintiff
- C. Intention of the defendant
- D. Act of third party
- E. Minority

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and B only
- 2. A, B and D only
- 3. A, C and D only
- 4. B and E only

79) Which of the following are true with regard to the desertion of spouse under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- A. Factum of Separation
- B. Animus deserendi
- C. Prescribed period of 2 years must have passed before presentation of petition
- D. With reasonable cause
- E. Without the consent of the petitioner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, C, D and E only
- 2. B, C and D only
- 3. A, B, C and E only
- 4. A, B and D only

80) Choose the correct chronological order of the emergence of the schools of Jurisprudence (earliest to the latest):

- A. Natural Law School, Historical, Analytical Positivism, Realist
- B. Historical, Natural, Realist, Analytical Positivism
- C. Analytical Positivism, Historical, Realist, Natural Law School
- D. Realist, Historical, Analytical Positivism, Natural Law School
- E. Realist, Natural, Historical, Analytical Positivism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A only
2. B only
3. C only
4. D only

81) Choose the correct chronological order of the jurists from the earliest to the latest:

- A. Austin, Bentham, Pound, Holmes
- B. Bentham, Holmes, Austin, Pound
- C. Bentham, Austin, Pound, Holmes
- D. Holmes, Austin, Bentham, Pound
- E. Bentham, Holmes, Pound, Austin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. B only
2. Either A or B
3. C only
4. E only

82) The following can be appointed as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

1. Only a person who has been the Chief Justice of the Supreme court
2. A person who has been the Chief Justice of the Supreme court or a Judge of the Supreme court
3. A person who has been the Chief Justice of a High court
4. A person who has been a Judge of the High court

83) Select the right answer from the given options:

- A. COP 26: Glasgow Climate Change Conference
- B. COP 25: Lima Climate Change Conference
- C. COP 24: Marrakesh Climate Change Conference
- D. COP 22: Katowice Climate Change Conference
- E. COP 21: Paris Climate Change Conference

Choose the correct answers

1. A and E only
2. B and C only
3. B and D only
4. C and D only

84) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: A bigamous marriage is void under Hindu Law

Reason R: A child born out of void marriage is legitimate child of his parents

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given

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

85) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Personal rights are inheritable

Statement II: Legal rights are recognized and enforced by law

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

86) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: The ex post-facto laws are laws which voided and punished an act that had been lawful when done

Reason R: Imposing or increasing a penalty with retrospective affect for violation of a taxing statute does not infringe Article 20(1)

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

87) Given below are two statements

Statement I: A negotiable instrument' means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable either to order or to bearer

Statement II: Holder means any person who for consideration became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, if payable to bearer or the payee or endorsee

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement is incorrect but Statement II is correct

88) Given below are two statements

Statement I: A childless stepmother is entitled to claim maintenance under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. 1956

Statement II: Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. 1956, if the son is to be adopted, the adoptive father or mother should not have a Hindu Son,

Son's Son or Son's Son's Son (whether by legitimate blood relationship or by adoption) living at the time of adoption

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

89) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Every public company shall have at least three directors and every private company shall have at least two directors.

Statement II: There can be a maximum of 15 directors and for having more than 15 directors, the company may pass a special resolution.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

90) Given below are two statements

Statement I: A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent that B's salary shall be raised and that he shall become liable for one fourth of the losses on overdrafts. B allows a customer to overdraw and the bank loses a sum of money.

Statement II: A is liable to make good the loss as he is a surety to C for B's conduct.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

91) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The binding force of international law is based on the supreme fundamental norm or principle known as Pacta sunt servanda. This means that agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them in good faith. This is a well established and recognised custom of international law.

The customary principle of international law has now been codified and finds mention in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969

The principle of Pacta sunt servanda is also based on the actual practice of the States. It emphasises the importance of the agreement entered into by States and regards them as the basis of international law.

There is a view that to assert the binding force of international law is based only on the principle of Pacta sunt servanda is far from the truth. It fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law which are not based on agreement between States. The realisation that international customary law does not rest on agreements and that the tenet. Pacta sunt servanda is itself a rule of customary law, led to new formulations of the basic norm.

Kelsen has decided on a formula which takes into account usage, as the fact which is the origin of the rules of international law - States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved.

Which of the following is correct?

1. Pacta sunt servanda is an absolute principle
2. Pacta sunt servanda covers unequal treaties also
3. Pacta sunt servanda is not an absolute principle as it fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law
4. Pacta sunt servanda explains the binding force of customary rules of international law.

92) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The binding force of international law is based on the supreme fundamental norm or principle known as Pacto sunt servanda. This means that agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them in good faith. This is a well-established and recognised custom of international law. The customary principle of international law has now been codified and finds mention in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969

The principle of Pacto unt servando is also based on the actual practice of the States. It emphasises the importance of the agreement entered into by States and regards them as the basis of international law.

There is a view that to assert the binding force of international law is based only on the principle of Pacta sunt servanda is far from the truth. It fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law which are not based on agreement between States. The realisation that international customary law does not rest an agreements and that the tenet. Pacta sunt servanda is itself a rule of customary law, led to new formulations of the basic norm.

Kelsen has decided on a formula which takes into account usage, as the fact which is the origin of the rules of international law "States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved.

The codification of Pacta sunt servanda finds a mention in which Article of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969?

1. It does not find mention in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969
2. Article 26
3. Article 2
4. Article 47

93) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The binding force of international law is based on the supreme fundamental norm or principle known as *Pacta sunt servanda*. This means that agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them in good faith. This is a well established and recognised custom of international law. The customary principle of international law has now been codified and finds mention in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969. The principle of *Pacta sunt servanda* is also based on the actual practice of the States. It emphasises the importance of the agreement entered into by States and regards them as the basis of international law.

There is a view that to assert the binding force of international law is based only on the principle of *Pacta sunt servanda* is far from the truth. It fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law which are not based on agreement between States. The realisation that international customary law does not rest on agreements and that the tenet, *Pacta sunt servanda* is itself a rule of customary law, led to new formulations of the basic norm.

Kelsen has decided on a formula which takes into account usage, as the fact which is the origin of the rules of international law - "States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved."

The literal meaning of *Pacta sunt servanda* is

1. Pacts are sacred
2. Pacts are good servants
3. Pacts need not be observed
4. Agreements must be observed

94) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The binding force of international law is based on the supreme fundamental norm or principle known as Pacta sunt servanda. This means that agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them in good faith. This is a well established and recognised custom of international law.

The customary principle of international law has now been codified and finds mention in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969

The principle of Pacta sunt servando is also based on the actual practice of the States. It emphasises the importance of the agreement entered into by States and regards them as the basis of international law.

There is a view that to assert the binding force of international law is based only on the principle of Pacta sunt servanda is far from the truth. It fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law which are not based on agreement between States. The realisation that international customary law does not rest on agreements and that the tenet. Pacta sunt servanda is itself a rule of customary law, led to new formulations of the basic norm.

Kelsen has decided on a formula which takes into account usage, as the fact which is the origin of the rules of international law - States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved.

To which does the passage give primacy. Pacta sunt servanda or the principles of customary international law?

1. Pacts sunt servanda
2. Principles of customary international law
3. Both Pacta sunt servando and the principles of customary international law
4. Neither Pacta sunt servanda nor principles of customary international law

95) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The binding force of international law is based on the supreme fundamental norm or principle known as Pacta sunt servanda. This means that agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them in good faith. This is a well established and recognised custom of international law. The customary principle of international law has now been codified and finds mention in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969

The principle of Pacta sunt servanda is also based on the actual practice of the States. It emphasises the importance of the agreement entered into by States and regards them as the basis of international law.

There is a view that to assert the binding force of international law is based only on the principle of Pacta sunt servanda is far from the truth. It fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law which are not based on agreement between States. The realisation that international customary law does not rest on agreements and that the tenet, Pacta sunt servanda is itself a rule of customary law, led to new formulations of the basic norm.

Kelsen has decided on a formula which takes into account usage, as the fact which is the origin of the rules of international law - States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved.

Kelsen focuses on

1. Primacy of Pacta sunt servanda
2. State behaviour being in conformity with customary international law
3. Pacta sunt servanda being responsible for the growth of customary international law
4. Pacta sunt servanda being independent of the principles of customary international law

96) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

"In England justice goes to the people; in India the people had to come to justice (The litigant) had to find his way to this strange tribunal in an unknown land as best he could, in charge of the police, whose tender mercies he dreaded, or alone. If he went alone, it was not for long. Around the Courts were swarms of petty lawyers who had their touts on the roads and in the villages. Longer he came within hail of the Court he had been fastened upon by several of these, and persuaded that his only chance of success was to put himself in their hands; say what they bade him; pay what, when, and to whom they told him; and above all, to beware of telling the truth; it

would never be believed.

In those strange cases there was no common ground. Whatever one side asserted that other denied; all the witnesses were tutored; and whether true or not to begin with the case as presented on both sides was invariably concocted for one came to the conclusion that nearly all, save a few of the graver cases, were episodes in some dispute not before the Court. The parties were not the real parties, but puppets of others, who remained in the back ground paying for and directing the proceedings. Most of the genuine disputes never reached our Courts at all, but were settled at some earlier stage in other ways.

While we dispensed justice as best as we could to those who came before us, we knew that an enormous number of injured persons never came to us at all. Many were deterred by difficulties in the way, many dared not come for fear of offending the local despot, who by threats of injuries threats which he could carry out was able to prevent them from complaining and to stop the mouths of their witness"

What are the challenges for a litigant to seek justice in India and England? Choose the best option from the following:

1. There are no challenges. The passage is silent about this.
2. There are many challenges that are difficult to summarise
3. In England, Justice goes to the people. In India, the litigant faces many difficulties in approaching the strange tribunal to seek justice
4. The way to the tribunal is easy and the litigant in India need not dread at all

97) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

"In England justice goes to the people; in India the people had to come to justice (The litigant) had to find his way to this strange tribunal in an unknown land as best he could, in charge of the police, whose tender mercies he dreaded, or alone. If he went alone, it was not for long. Around the Courts were swarms of petty lawyers who had their touts on the roads and in the villages. Longer he came within hail of the Court he had been fastened upon by several of these, and persuaded that his only chance of success was to put himself in their hands; say what they bade him; pay what, when, and to whom they told him; and above all, to beware of telling the truth; it would never be believed.

In those strange cases there was no common ground. Whatever one side asserted that other denied: all the witnesses were tutored; and whether true or not to begin with the case as presented on both sides was invariably concocted.

I for one came to the conclusion that nearly all, save a few of the graver cases, were episodes in some dispute not before the Court. The parties were not the real parties, but puppets of others, who remained in the background paying for and directing the proceedings. Most of the genuine disputes never reached our Courts at all, but were settled at some earlier stage in other ways.

While we dispensed justice as best as we could to those who came before us, we knew that an enormous number of injured persons never came to us at all. Many were deterred by difficulties in the way, many dared not come for fear of offending the local despot, who by threats of injuries - threats which he could carry out was able to prevent them from complaining and to stop the mouths of their witness

What are the chances of success of any litigant? Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. The chance of success work only if he puts the hands of petty lawyers and touts.
2. He need not beware of telling the truth.
3. Cases on both sides were usually not concocted.
4. There were no difficulties and the injured person could approach the court easily.

98) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

In England justice goes to the people; in India the people had to come to justice (The litigant) had to find his way to this strange tribunal in an unknown land as best he could, in charge of the police, whose tender mercies he dreaded, or alone.

If he went alone, it was not for long. Around the Courts were swarms of petty lawyers who had their touts on the roads and in the villages. Longer he came within hail of the Court he had been fastened upon by several of these, and persuaded that his only chance of success was to put himself in their hands; say what they bade him; pay what,

when, and to whom they told him; and above all, to beware of telling the truth; it would never be believed.

In those strange cases there was no common ground. Whatever one side asserted that other denied; all the witnesses were tutored; and whether true or not to begin with the case as presented on both sides was invariably concocted.

I for one came to the conclusion that nearly all, save a few of the graver cases, were episodes in some dispute not before the Court. The parties were not the real parties, but puppets of others, who remained in the background paying for and directing the proceedings. Most of the genuine disputes never reached our Courts at all, but were settled at some earlier stage in other ways.

While we dispensed justice as best as we could to those who came before us, we knew that an enormous number of injured persons never came to us at all. Many were deterred by difficulties in the way, many dared not come for fear of offending the local despot, who by threats of injuries - threats which he could carry out was able to prevent them from complaining and to stop the mouths of their witness"

Whether, in the strange cases, there were any common grounds?

1. There was no common ground
2. All grounds were common
3. Witnesses were not tutored
4. All witnesses were tutored

99) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

"In England justice goes to the people; in India the people had to come to justice (The litigant) had to find his way to this strange tribunal in an unknown land as best he could, in charge of the police, whose tender mercies he dreaded, or alone.

If he went alone, it was not for long. Around the Courts were swarms of petty lawyers who had their touts on the roads and in the villages. Longer he came within hail of the Court he had been fastened upon by several of these, and persuaded that his only chance of success was to put himself in their hands, say what they bade him; pay what, when, and to whom they told him; and above all, to beware of telling the truth; it would never be believed.

In those strange cases there was no common ground. What-ever one side asserted that other denied; all the witnesses were tutored; and whether true or not to begin with the case as presented on both sides was invariably concocted.

I for one came to the conclusion that nearly all, save a few of the graver cases, were episodes in some dispute not before the Court. The parties were not the real parties, but puppets of others, who remained in the back ground paying for and directing the proceedings. Most of the genuine disputes never reached our Courts at all, but were settled at some earliest stage in other ways. While we dispensed justice as best as we could to those who came before us, we knew that an enormous number of injured persons never came to us at all. Many were deterred by difficulties in the way, many dared not come for fear of offending the local despot, who by threats of injuries threats which he could carry out was able to prevent them from complaining and to stop the mouths of their witness"

In the passage, it is said that all the genuine disputes never reached the courts.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Most of the genuine disputes never reached the courts
2. Parties to the cases were not the real parties in many cases
3. Many witnesses are not the real witnesses
4. Real parties were puppets of others and not the real parties

100) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

"In England justice goes to the people: in India the people had to come to justice (The litigant) had to find his way to this strange tribunal in an unknown land as best he could, in charge of the police, whose tender mercies he dreaded, or alone.

If he went alone, it was not for long. Around the Courts were swarms of petty lawyers who had their touts on the roads and in the villages. Longer he came within hail of the Court he had been fastened upon by several of these, and persuaded that his only chance of success was to put himself in their hands; say what they bade him; pay what, when, and to whom they told him; and above all, to beware of telling the truth: it would never be believed. In those strange cases there was no common ground. Whatever one side asserted that other denied: all the witnesses were tutored; and whether true or not to begin with the case as presented on both sides was invariably concocted.

I for one came to the conclusion that nearly all, save a few of the graver cases, were episodes in some dispute not before the Court. The parties were not the real parties, but puppets of others, who remained in the back ground paying for and directing the proceedings. Most of the genuine disputes never reached our Courts at all, but were settled at some earlier stage in other ways. While we dispensed justice as best as we could to those who came before us, we knew that an enormous number of injured persons never came to us at all. Many were deterred by difficulties in the way, many dared not come for fear of offending the local despot, who by threats of injuries - threats which he could carry out was able to prevent them from complaining and to stop the mouths of their witness

Many injured persons never came to the courts because of the following reason:

1. They were deterred by difficulties in the way
2. They had no interest
3. They were not sure to win Only two state
4. They could not arrange witnesses

ANSWER SHEET

1. 3	11. 2	21.4	31. 1	41. 4	51. 3	61. Dropped	71. 1	81. 3	91. 3
2. 3	12. 1	22. 3	32. 4	42. 2	52. 3	62. 4	72. 2	82. 2	92. 2
3. 4	13. 4	23. 3	33. 1	43. 1	53. 2	63. 1	73. 1	83. 1	93. 4
4. 3	14. 2	24. 3	34. 4	44. 3	54. 4	64. 1	74. 2	84. 2	94. 2
5. 3	15. 3	25. 2	35. 3	45. 3	55. 1	65. 2	75. Dropped	85. 4	95. 2
6. 2	16. 1	26. 1	36. 3	46. 1	56. 3	66. 1	76. 1	86. 3	96. 3
7. 4	17. 4	27. 2	37. 1	47. 1	57. 3	67. 4	77. 3	87. 3	97. 1
8. 2	18. 3	28. 3	38. 4	48. 1	58. 3	68. 2	78. 2	88. 1	98. 1
9. 1	19. 2	29. 4	39. 4	49. 1	59. 3	69. 4	79. 3	89. 1	99. 1
10. 2	20. 4	30. 2&3	40. 2	50. 1	60. 4	70. 1	80. 2	90. 3	100. 1