

Telangana State Council Higher Education

Notations :

- 1.Options shown in green color and with ✓ icon are correct.
- 2.Options shown in red color and with ✗ icon are incorrect.

Question Paper Name :	PGLCET 24th Aug 2021 Shift 1
Subject Name :	PGLCET
Creation Date :	2021-08-24 14:22:40
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Display Marks:	No
Calculator :	None
Magnifying Glass Required? :	No
Ruler Required? :	No
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Scratch Pad Required? :	No
Rough Sketch/Notepad Required? :	No
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Show Watermark on Console? :	Yes
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PGLCET LLM

Group Number :	1
Group Id :	10569844
Group Maximum Duration :	0
Group Minimum Duration :	90
Show Attended Group? :	No
Edit Attended Group? :	No
Break time :	0
Group Marks :	120

Is this Group for Examiner? :

No

Part A

Section Id :	105698123
Section Number :	1
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory
Number of Questions :	40
Number of Questions to be attempted :	40
Section Marks :	40
Enable Mark as Answered Mark for Review and Clear Response :	Yes
Sub-Section Number :	1
Sub-Section Id :	105698123
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 1056985161 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The book “The Concept of Law” is written by:

1. HLA Hart
2. Hans Kelsen
3. John Austin
4. Ronald Dworkin

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 1056985162 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who said that “judges are living oracles of the law”?

1. Salmond
2. Roger Cotterell
3. Blackstone
4. Marshall

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 1056985163 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to whom, “propositions of law are not simply descriptive of legal history, in a straightforward way, nor are they simply evaluative in some way divorced from legal history. They are interpretive of legal history, which combines elements of both description and evaluation but is different from both”?

1. A.V.Dicey
2. Ronald Dworkin
3. Julius Stone
4. John Austin

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 1056985164 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Theories of Natural Law prescribe to the idea that

1. Law is not created by a person or culture but exists independently
2. Law is created by persons and cultures and does not exist independently
3. Law is to be found in the command of the sovereign
4. Law is to be found in the practices of people

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 1056985165 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Natural Law School | (a) John Austin |
| II. Legal Positivism | (b) Thomas Aquinas |
| III. Realist School | (c) Savigny |
| IV. Historical School | (d) Oliver Wendell Holmes |

1. I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
2. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
3. I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b
4. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 1056985166 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“*Man is by nature a political animal.*” This statement was made by

1. Aristotle
2. John Austin
3. Jeremy Bentham
4. Joseph Raz

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 1056985167 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following is not a philosopher in the positivist school of law?

1. Jeremy Bentham
2. John Austin
3. HLA Hart
4. Roscoe Pound

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 1056985168 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“The Pure Theory of Law” was written by

1. Hans Kelsen
2. HLA Hart
3. Savigny
4. Thomas Aquinas

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 1056985169 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The two main theories of Legal Rights are:

1. The obligation and duties theory
2. The obligation and interest theory
3. The duties and interest theory
4. The will theory and the interest theory

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 1056985170 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Property Rights are

1. Rights in rem
2. Positive rights
3. Negative rights
4. Rights in personam

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 1056985171 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under the Hohfeldian analysis of rights, the jural correlative of 'immunity' is

1. Disability
2. Liability
3. Claim
4. Power

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 1056985172 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Constructive possession is

1. Possession exists in law but not in fact
2. Deemed possession
3. Possession in fact but not in law
4. Possession by default

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 1056985173 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who defined Custom as “*the embodiment of those principles which have commended themselves to the national conscience as principles of justice and public utility*”?

1. John Salmond
2. C. K. Allen
3. J. L. Austin
4. Robert Keeton

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 1056985174 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which among the following literally translated as "through lack of care", refers to a judgment of a court which has been decided without reference to a statutory provision or earlier judgment which would have been relevant?

1. *Per incuriam*
2. *Stare decisis*
3. *Obiter dicta*
4. *Sub silentio*

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 1056985175 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to whom, ownership refers to “*a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration*”?

1. John Austin
2. Salmond
3. Pollock
4. Henry Maine

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 16 Question Id : 1056985176 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Roman law had a term “*persona ficta*” which means

1. A human person who is deemed to be a non-person
2. A human who is recognized by law as a person
3. A fictitious person who exists only for the purposes of the law
4. A fictitious person who is not recognized by law as a person

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 17 Question Id : 1056985177 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“*Liability or responsibility is the bond of necessity that exists between the wrongdoer and the remedy of the wrong.*” This definition is given by

1. Gray
2. Salmond
3. Austin
4. Weber

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 18 Question Id : 1056985178 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who had defined 'Obligation' as *"the control over another person, yet not over his person in all respects (in which case his personality would be destroyed), but over single acts of his which must be conceived of subtracted from his free will and subjected to our will"*?

1. Paulus
2. Immanuel Kant
3. Savigny
4. Holland

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 19 Question Id : 1056985179 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The school of jurisprudence in which sanctions have a very important role is

1. Sociologist School
2. Natural Law School
3. Analytical School
4. Legal Realism

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 1056985180 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Jurisprudence is the observation of things human and divine, the knowledge of the just and unjust. This definition is given by

1. John Austin
2. Cicero
3. Ulpian
4. Holland

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 1056985181 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Indian Constitution is a federal constitution. The word 'Federal' is

1. Found in Art 1
2. Found in Art 3
3. Found in Art 11
4. Not found in the text of the Constitution

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 1056985182 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question

Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following rights was recommended as a fundamental right by the Nehru Report, 1928 but was made a Directive Principle under the Constitution of India, 1950?

1. Right to uniform civil code
2. Rights of workers to a living wage
3. Right to environmental protection
4. Right of men and women to have equal rights as citizens

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 1056985183 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question

Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be "cribbed cabined and confined" within traditional and doctrinaire limits.' The above observation was made by the Supreme Court in the case of

1. *Anwar Ali Sarkar v. State of West Bengal*
2. *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*
3. *S. R. Bommai v. Union of India*
4. *E. P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 1056985184 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India declared that “*the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a), and the right to carry on any trade or business under 19(1)(g), using the medium of internet is constitutionally protected*”?

1. *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India*
2. *Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting v. Cricket Association of Bengal*
3. *Internet and Mobile Association of India v. Reserve Bank of India*
4. *Faheema Shirin v. State of Kerala*

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✖ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 1056985185 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of ‘law’ under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

1. Usage having no force of law
2. Bye-law
3. Order
4. Ordinance

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 1056985186 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following judgements, the Supreme Court struck down the reservations made for 'Maratha' people?

1. Maruti Sripat Dubal v. State of Maharashtra
2. Lakshman Triambak Joshi v. State of Maharashtra
3. M. Nagaraj v. Union of India & others
4. Dr. Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v. The Chief Minister & others

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 1056985187 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“The equality doctrine enshrined under Article 14 does not override the Fundamental Right guaranteed by Article 25 to every individual to freely profess, practise and propagate their faith, in accordance with the tenets of their religion.” This observation was made in *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. The State of Kerala (2018)* by:

1. Justice A.M. Khanwilkar in his dissenting opinion
2. Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud in his majority opinion
3. Justice Indu Malhotra in her dissenting opinion
4. Justice Dipak Misra in his majority opinion

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 1056985188 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the Doctrines with the related Judgements, and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Doctrines

- I. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
- II. Doctrine of Severability
- III. Doctrine of Waiver

- IV. Doctrine of Pith and Substance

Judgements

- (a) RMDC v. Union of India
- (b) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara
- (c) National Buildings Construction Corporation v. S. Raghunathan
- (d) Bashsher Nath v. Income Tax Commissioner

- 1. I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d
- 2. I-b, II-a, III-c, IV-d
- 3. I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a
- 4. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b

Options :

- 1. ✘ 1
- 2. ✘ 2
- 3. ✘ 3
- 4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 1056985189 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in Part-IV of the Constitution are not justiciable. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- I. Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country.
 - II. State has a duty to apply the Directive Principles in making of laws.
1. Only (I) is correct
 2. Only (II) is correct
 3. Both (I) and (II) are correct
 4. Neither (I) nor (II) is correct

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 1056985190 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The extent of the Executive power of the Union shall extend to

1. The matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws
2. The matters to which the State legislature has power to make laws
3. The matters which are exclusively entrusted to it
4. The matters which are provided in all the three lists under Schedule-VII at all times

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 1056985191 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The provision that the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers, was

1. Found in the original text of the Constitution
2. Inserted by the 42nd amendment to the Constitution
3. Inserted by the 44th Amendment to the Constitution
4. Inserted by the 17th Amendment to the Constitution

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 1056985192 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and give the correction answer:

Assertion (A): A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under the Government.

Reason (R): There is a reasonable likelihood of bias in the functioning of a person holding an office of profit.

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

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 33 Question Id : 1056985193 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Constitution of India provides that “*The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.*” This provision enshrines which of the following principles:

1. Judicial Activism
2. Judicial Supremacy
3. Judicial Legislation
4. Judicial Restraint

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 1056985194 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

An Ordinance promulgated by the President shall be laid before

1. Both Houses of Parliament
2. Only the House of the People
3. Only the Council of States
4. A joint sitting of both houses of Parliament

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 1056985195 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The power of the Supreme Court to review any judgment or order made by it is contained under

1. Article 136
2. Article 137
3. Article 139
4. Article 142

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 36 Question Id : 1056985196 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following is bound to act with aid and advice of Council of Ministers, except when he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion as required by the Constitution?

1. The President of India
2. The Governor of a State
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
4. Both the President and Governor

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 1056985197 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Under the Indian Constitution the residuary power to make any law not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State list is

1. With the State Legislature
2. With the Parliament
3. Is with the Parliament after approval of the Council of States
4. Is with the Council of States

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 38 Question Id : 1056985198 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question

Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Supreme Court has held that Executive power is

1. The residual power after removing legislative and judicial powers
2. Narrow and confined to executing laws made by Parliament
3. That power which is expressly conferred by the Constitution on the Executive
4. A constituent power which is an amalgam of legislative, executive and judicial

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 39 Question Id : 1056985199 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question

Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Separation of powers in the Indian Constitution is only between the executive and the judiciary because

1. In the Westminster model of Government adopted in India, the legislative and executive powers are combined.
2. The Supreme Court has held that there is no strict separation of powers in the Indian Constitution.
3. Judiciary has usurped many legislative powers.
4. India does not follow a strictly federal form of government.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 40 Question Id : 1056985200 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

When a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may declare that

1. The right to approach any court for the enforcement of all rights under Part III may be suspended.
2. The right to approach any court for the enforcement of Article 20 of the Constitution may be suspended.
3. The right to approach any court for the enforcement of Article 21 of the Constitution may be suspended.
4. The right to approach any court for the enforcement of such of the rights under Part III, except those under Articles 20 and 21 may be suspended.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Part B

Section Id :	105698124
Section Number :	2
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory
Number of Questions :	80
Number of Questions to be attempted :	80
Section Marks :	80
Enable Mark as Answered Mark for Review and Clear Response :	Yes
Sub-Section Number :	1

Sub-Section Id :

105698124

Question Shuffling Allowed :

Yes

Question Number : 41 Question Id : 1056985201 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| I. Monist Theory | (a) Each State decides for itself when and how provisions of international law come into force |
| II. Dualist Theory | (b) Rules of International Law become applicable only when they have been specifically adopted by municipal system |
| III. Transformative Theory | (c) Municipal Law and International Law operate independently of each other |
| IV. Delegation Theory | (d) The Municipal and International legal systems form a unity |

1. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
2. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
3. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
4. I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 42 Question Id : 1056985202 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question

Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

As far as treaties are concerned, a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to carry out an international agreement. This is provided by

1. Art. 46(1) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969
2. Art. 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969
3. Art 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice
4. Decisions of International Organisations

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 43 Question Id : 1056985203 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the difference between the Municipal Law and International Law?

1. International law is soft law and Municipal Law is hard law.
2. International law is based on consent and Municipal Law is based on command of sovereign.
3. International Law is vertical in nature and Municipal Law is horizontal in nature.
4. International Law majorly governs nations whereas Municipal law governs only individuals.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 44 Question Id : 1056985204 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following are NOT subjects of International Law?

1. States
2. International Organisations
3. Individuals
4. Machines and Robots

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 1056985205 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Special Case Entities which are granted unique special status under International Law are

1. Jerusalem
2. Kashmir
3. The Vatican City
4. Palestine

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 46 Question Id : 1056985206 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the following:

- I. Realist School
- II. Fictional School
- III. Functional School
- IV. Constitutive theory

- (a) Individuals are the sole subject for International law as nations are but aggregates of individuals
- (b) Nation states are the only entity for whose conduct International Law comes into existence
- (c) Only by declaration does a state come into being
- (d) Recognises both states, individuals and other entities as subjects of international law

- 1. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- 2. I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- 3. I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
- 4. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c

Options :

- 1. ✘ 1
- 2. ✘ 2
- 3. ✘ 3
- 4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 47 Question Id : 1056985207 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding _____, measured from its baselines.

1. 12 nautical miles
2. 24 nautical miles
3. 200 nautical miles
4. 3 nautical miles

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 48 Question Id : 1056985208 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Article 97 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) deals with:

1. Immunity of warships on the high seas
2. Penal jurisdiction in matters of collision or any other incident of navigation
3. Duties of the flag State
4. Freedom of the high seas

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 49 Question Id : 1056985209 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed on 7 December 1944 is also known as:

1. Geneva Convention
2. Hongkong Convention
3. Montreal Convention
4. Chicago Convention

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 50 Question Id : 1056985210 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The meaning of the term “*Terra Nullis*” in International Law means

1. Where there is no Law
2. Land belonging to no one
3. Not under the occupation of any person
4. Where there is no civilised society

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 51 Question Id : 1056985211 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cession of territory in International Law means

1. Annexation of a territory
2. Accretion of a territory
3. Transfer of sovereignty from one sovereign to another
4. Prescription

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 52 Question Id : 1056985212 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The first Convention on the Status of Stateless persons was signed in the year

1. 1961
2. 1954
3. 1951
4. 1948

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 53 Question Id : 1056985213 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A refugee is defined under

1. Convention on the Status of Stateless persons 1954
2. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness 1961
3. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees 1951
4. Universal Declaration of Refugee Rights 1948

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 54 Question Id : 1056985214 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The principle of double criminality in extradition law means

1. The Act must have been committed in many jurisdictions
2. The Act must have been committed in two jurisdictions
3. The Act must be an offence in both jurisdictions
4. The Act must be such that it is subject to enhanced punishment

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 55 Question Id : 1056985215 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Right to Asylum is an expression used with reference to

1. Ordinary refugees
2. Economic refugees
3. Climate change refugees
4. Political refugees

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 56 Question Id : 1056985216 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which organization of the United Nations has the objective of leading international efforts to fight hunger?

1. UNWTO
2. FAO
3. WIPO
4. WHO

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 57 Question Id : 1056985217 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the following:

Provisions of Indian Contract Act

- I. Section 30
- II. Section 31
- III. Section 62
- IV. Section 71

Subject

- (a) Responsibility of Finder of Lost Goods
- (b) Effect of Novation of Contract
- (c) Contingent Contract
- (d) Wagering Agreement

- 1. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- 2. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
- 3. I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
- 4. I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a

Options :

- 1. ✘ 1
- 2. ✔ 2
- 3. ✘ 3
- 4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 58 Question Id : 1056985218 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A consideration for a promise is

- 1. Any act or promise to do or abstain from doing something
- 2. Only an act to do something
- 3. Only a promise to do something
- 4. Any amount fixed for something

Options :

- 1. ✔ 1
- 2. ✘ 2
- 3. ✘ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 59 Question Id : 1056985219 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Reciprocal promises are

1. Promises made in response to an agreement
2. Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other
3. A promise made to fulfill a contract
4. A promise made after receiving consideration for a contract

Options :

1. ✖ 1

2. ✔ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 60 Question Id : 1056985220 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to be making

1. A promise
2. A proposal
3. A contract
4. A reciprocal promise

Options :

1. ✖ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 61 Question Id : 1056985221 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'A' accepts by a letter, to purchase the house offered for sale by B at a certain price. The communication of the acceptance is complete as against 'B'.

1. when 'A' drafts the letter of acceptance.
2. when the letter of acceptance is put in a course of transmission to 'B', so as to be out of the power of 'A'.
3. when the acceptance comes to the knowledge of 'B'.
4. when 'B' receives acceptance of 'A'.

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✓ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 62 Question Id : 1056985222 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A person of unsound mind

1. Can never enter into a contract
2. Can always enter into a contract
3. Can enter into a contract when he is of sound mind during intervals
4. Can enter into a contract upon reaching the age of majority

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 63 Question Id : 1056985223 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A causes B to enter into an agreement by intimidation while on the High Seas where the Indian Penal Code is not in force. The agreement is

1. Void
2. Voidable at the option of B
3. Voidable at the option of A
4. A crime punishable by the Indian Penal Code

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 64 Question Id : 1056985224 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

1. A contract where consent was caused by fraud may be performed.
2. A contract where consent was caused by fraud is void.
3. Where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.
4. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 65 Question Id : 1056985225 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Implied acceptance of a promise is provided for under

1. Section 4 Indian Contract Act
2. Section 7 Indian Contract Act
3. Section 9 Indian Contract Act
4. Section 11 Indian Contract Act

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 66 Question Id : 1056985226 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Doctrine of Privity of contract means

1. That only parties to a contract can enforce a contract
2. That parties can agree that a contract is void
3. That parties can agree to enforce a contract
4. That parties can agree that a contract is voidable

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 67 Question Id : 1056985227 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following cases is considered as a source of Doctrine of Frustration under English law?

1. *Balfour v. Balfour*
2. *Cooper v. Cooper*
3. *Alkard v. Skinner*
4. *Taylor v. Cadwell*

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 68 Question Id : 1056985228 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract _____.

1. is bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.
2. is not bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it
3. is bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it, only when directed by the Court.
4. has discretion to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 69 Question Id : 1056985229 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'Quantum Meruit' means

1. To compensate an injured party
2. As much as earned
3. Partial withdrawal of consent
4. Partial withdrawal of performance

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✖ 4

Question Number : 70 Question Id : 1056985230 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Quasi Contracts are

1. Contract entered into by parties under a mistake of fact
2. Contracts entered into by parties under a mistake of law
3. Agreements entered into by a misrepresentation
4. Agreements which are created by law in absence of contract

Options :

1. ✖ 1

2. ✖ 2

3. ✖ 3

4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 71 Question Id : 1056985231 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

'A' sells certain merchandise to 'B', warranting it to be of a particular quality, and 'B', in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to 'C' with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty. In this scenario consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- I. 'B' becomes liable to pay 'C' a sum of money by way of compensation.
- II. 'B' is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by 'A'.

1. Only statement (I) is correct.
2. Only statement (II) is correct.
3. Both statements (I) & (II) are correct.
4. Neither statement (I) nor statement (II) is correct.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 72 Question Id : 1056985232 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The concept of '*force majeure*' is implicit under which provision of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

1. Section 33
2. Section 56
3. Section 62
4. Section 73

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 73 Question Id : 1056985233 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

‘First come, last go; and last come, first go’ is the principle of

1. Appointment
2. Closure
3. Retrenchment
4. Dismissal

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 74 Question Id : 1056985234 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Trade Union Act, 1926 is proposed to be replaced by

1. The Industrial Relations Code
2. The Social Security Code
3. The Occupational Safety and Health Code
4. The Code on Wages

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 75 Question Id : 1056985235 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The term 'Trade Union' as defined under Section 2(h) of the Trade Union Act refers to

1. Any combination whether permanent or temporary
2. Any combination which is only permanent in nature
3. Any combination which is only temporary in nature
4. Any combination which is not a federation of Trade Unions

Options :

1. ✔ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 76 Question Id : 1056985236 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The term 'Trade Dispute' as defined under Section 2(g) of the Trade Union Act does NOT include

1. Any dispute between employers
2. Any dispute between workmen
3. Any dispute between employees and workmen
4. Any dispute between workmen and State

Options :

1. ✘ 1

2. ✘ 2

3. ✘ 3

4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 77 Question Id : 1056985237 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

An application for registration of a Trade Union may be made by

1. Any seven or more members of a Union
2. At least ten employees of an establishment or Industry
3. At least 15% of the workmen of an establishment or Industry
4. At least 300 workers employed in an establishment or Industry

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 78 Question Id : 1056985238 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The main objective of the Trade Union Act as set out in its preamble is to

1. Regulate employment conditions
2. To provide for registration of Trade Unions
3. To provide for minimum wages
4. To provide for recognition of Trade Unions

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 79 Question Id : 1056985239 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

As per the decision of the Supreme Court in, *Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board v. R. Rajappa*, the term 'Industry' for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act does NOT include:

1. Any activity which is systematic in nature
2. Any activity irrespective of profit
3. Any activity which is carried on by the cooperation of employer and workman
4. Any activity which is carried on only for the purpose of profit

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 80 Question Id : 1056985240 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The provision for Reference of disputes to Boards, Courts or Tribunals, is provided under:

1. Section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act
2. Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act
3. Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act
4. Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 81 Question Id : 1056985241 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act defines

1. Industry
2. Workman
3. Industrial Dispute
4. Employer

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 82 Question Id : 1056985242 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following legislations contains the provisions for 'Unfair Labour Practices'?

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1950
4. Factories Act, 1948

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 83 Question Id : 1056985243 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“There is no moral or equitable justification to go on strike. Apart from statutory rights, Government employees cannot claim that they can take the society at ransom by going on strike. Even if there is injustice to some extent, as presumed by such employees, in a democratic welfare State, they have to resort to the machinery provided under different statutory provisions for redressal of their grievances.” These observations were made by the Supreme Court in case of:

1. *Communist Party of India (M) v. Bharat Kumar and others*
2. *T.K. Rangarajan v. Government of Tamil Nadu & Others*
3. *Bidi Supply Co. v. Union of India*
4. *Harish Uppal v. Union of India and Another*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 84 Question Id : 1056985244 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The meaning of the term ‘retrenchment’ in the Industrial Disputes Act includes:

1. retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation.
2. voluntary retirement of the workman.
3. termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.
4. termination by the employer of the service of a workman.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 85 Question Id : 1056985245 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Power of the Labour Court to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of the workman is provided under which provision of the Industrial Disputes Act?

1. Section 10
2. Section 10-A
3. Section 11-A
4. Section 12

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 86 Question Id : 1056985246 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The period of operation of Awards and Settlements is provided under which provision of the Industrial Disputes Act?

1. Section 18
2. Section 17
3. Section 19
4. Section 20

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 87 Question Id : 1056985247 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent do NOT include

1. Payment of compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes.
2. Payment of lawyer's fees to defend prosecution of Trade Union members.
3. Payment of compensation imposed by employer for an illegal strike.
4. Payment for the upkeep of a periodical published for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers and workmen.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 88 Question Id : 1056985248 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being an office bearer of a Trade Unions unless _____ have lapsed since his release from imprisonment on conviction for any offence involving moral turpitude.

1. 2 years
2. 5 years
3. 3 years
4. 1 year

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 89 Question Id : 1056985249 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The meaning of the Latin maxim '*furiosi nulla voluntas est*' is:

1. A madman has no will
2. A child has no will
3. An angry woman has no will
4. A drunk has no will

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 90 Question Id : 1056985250 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is NOT an inchoate crime?

1. Planning and preparing to commit a crime
2. Conspiracy to commit a crime
3. Aiding and abetting a crime
4. Commission of a crime by an insane person

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 91 Question Id : 1056985251 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court uphold the law on criminal defamation

1. *Puttaswamy v. Union of India*
2. *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*
3. *Subrahmanya Swamy v. Union of India*
4. *Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 92 Question Id : 1056985252 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“.....throughout the web of English criminal law, one golden thread is always to be seen, that it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt” This was the observation made by Viscount Sankey in the case of:

1. *Woolmington v. DPP*
2. *R v. Sussex Justices*
3. *Hambly v. Trott*
4. *Phillips v. Homfray*

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 93 Question Id : 1056985253 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following interests is NOT protected by the law of tort?

1. Reputation
2. Loss of commercial profit due to competition
3. Physical safety
4. Peaceful enjoyment of one's land

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 94 Question Id : 1056985254 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following legal maxims is not related to the law of tort?

1. *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
2. *Consensus ad idem*
3. *Ex turpi causa non oritur action*
4. *Res ipsa Loquitur*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 95 Question Id : 1056985255 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The principle of '*Doli incapax*' in India is reflected as 'Nothing is an offence which is done by a child below the age of _____'

1. 7 years
2. 12 years
3. 16 years
4. 18 years

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 96 Question Id : 1056985256 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The right of private defence against an act of a person of unsound mind is:

1. not available because the act is not an offence since the person is of unsound mind.
2. a limited right is available.
3. the same as in any other case.
4. not available as there is no reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt.

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 97 Question Id : 1056985257 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Qui Peccat Ebrius, Luat Sobrius means

1. One who sins while drunk should be punished when he is sober.
2. A person who is drunk is deemed not guilty of offences
3. A person who is drunk must be understood as of diminished capacity.
4. The law does not take account of trifles.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 98 Question Id : 1056985258 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Salmond's theory of law of torts is also known as:

1. Pigeon Hole Theory
2. Wider and Narrower Theory
3. Rat Hole Theory
4. Pot Hole Theory

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 99 Question Id : 1056985259 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

One of the important changes brought about by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is

1. Addition of product liability
2. Complaint regarding excessive prices
3. Unfair trade practice
4. Complaint regarding defective goods

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 100 Question Id : 1056985260 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Respondent Superior means

1. A person is responsible for the actions of his superiors
2. A person is responsible for the actions of his subordinate
3. A person is responsible for his own actions
4. A person is responsible for the actions of a major

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 101 Question Id : 1056985261 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The principle of Duty of care was established in

1. *Rylands v. Fletcher*
2. *Ashby v. White*
3. *Donoghue v. Stevenson*
4. *Gloucester Grammar School case*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✔ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 102 Question Id : 1056985262 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

‘Libel’ refers to a statement which is made intending to lower the reputation of another person

_____.

1. in a written form which is actionable per se.
2. by words spoken or gestures made.
3. regarding a public personality which is true.
4. with the consent of the aggrieved party.

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 103 Question Id : 1056985263 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The key difference between a Tort and a Crime is that

1. the law of torts the individual is affected.
2. the law of torts primarily provides compensatory relief to the injured person.
3. in the law of torts there is no evidence that needs to be led.
4. in the law of torts there is a breach of duty owed to members of the public.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 104 Question Id : 1056985264 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Consumer Protection Act 2019 comes into force with effect from:

1. 20th July 2020
2. 20th July 2019
3. 20th June 2020
4. 20th June 2019

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 105 Question Id : 1056985265 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is a leading case on subject matter of copyright protection?

1. *R. G. Anand v. Deluxe Films*
2. *Novartis A. G. v. Union of India*
3. *M/s. S. M. Dyechem Ltd. v. M/s. Cadbury (India) Ltd.*
4. *Raymond Ltd. v. Raymond Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.*

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 106 Question Id : 1056985266 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

An 'artistic work' under Section 2(c) of the Copyright Act 1957 would NOT include

1. A painting
2. An engraving
3. A cinematograph film
4. A sculpture

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 107 Question Id : 1056985267 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 31B of the Copyright Act, 1957 deals with:

1. Compulsory licence for benefit of disabled
2. Compulsory licence in unpublished works
3. Statutory licence for cover versions
4. Statutory licence for broadcasting of literary and musical works and sound recording

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 108 Question Id : 1056985268 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following statements is NOT true in case of patents which can be used for public purpose?

1. Compulsory license can be granted in case of patented products or processes during health emergency.
2. A patented medicine or drug may be imported by the Government for the purpose merely of its own use or for distribution in any Government dispensary, hospital.
3. A patent once granted can never be acquired by the Government even for public purpose.
4. A patented medicine or drug may be imported by the Government for distribution in any Government dispensary, hospital.

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 109 Question Id : 1056985269 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is NOT an invention under the Patents Act, 1970?

1. A new invention
2. A new chemical entity
3. A new machine having novelty, utility and non-obviousness
4. A new software programme

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 110 Question Id : 1056985270 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following judgements of the Supreme Court of India deals with Air Pollution due to bursting of fire crackers?

1. *M.C. Mehta v. NCT of Delhi*
2. *In re. Noise Pollution*
3. *Arjun Gopal v. Union of India*
4. *T. N. Godavarman v. Union of India*

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✓ 3

4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 111 Question Id : 1056985271 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

“Any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism, property or the environment” is defined under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as

1. Ecological Pollutant
2. Dangerous substance
3. Environmental Pollutant
4. Hazardous substance

Options :

1. ✗ 1

2. ✗ 2

3. ✗ 3

4. ✓ 4

Question Number : 112 Question Id : 1056985272 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The first international treaty with aims based upon universal respect for human rights is

1. The Charter of the United Nations
2. The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination
3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 113 Question Id : 1056985273 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is NOT a component of International Bill of Human Rights?

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
3. The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination
4. International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✓ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 114 Question Id : 1056985274 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The judgement which brought the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of India under the purview of the Right to Information Act, 2005 is:

1. *Aditya Bandopadhyay v. CBSE*
2. *Jaiprakash Narayan v. Registrar General, Supreme Court of India*
3. *Supreme Court Bar Association v. Registrar General, Supreme Court of India*
4. *Central Public Information Officer v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal*

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 115 Question Id : 1056985275 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Protection of Human Rights Act, is deemed to have come into force in the year

1. 1992
2. 1993
3. 1994
4. 1996

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✔ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 116 Question Id : 1056985276 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Human Rights under the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 include

1. Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India or the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
2. Rights guaranteed under International Covenants only.
3. Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India only.
4. All legal rights enforceable under the laws of India.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 117 Question Id : 1056985277 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The apex institution set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 is:

1. Human Rights Courts
2. National Human Rights Commission
3. State Human Rights Commission
4. National Commission for Women

Options :

1. ✗ 1
2. ✓ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4

Question Number : 118 Question Id : 1056985278 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The Information Technology Act 2000 was enacted to give effect to

1. The Model Law on Information Technology adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
2. The Model Law on Information Technology adopted by the World Trade Organisation.
3. The Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the World Trade Organisation.
4. The Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

Options :

1. ✘ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✔ 4

Question Number : 119 Question Id : 1056985279 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Section 66C of the Information Technology Act 2000 deals with:

1. Punishment for Identity Theft.
2. Punishment for cheating by personation by using computer resource.
3. Punishment for violation of privacy.
4. Punishment for cyber terrorism.

Options :

1. ✔ 1
2. ✘ 2
3. ✘ 3
4. ✘ 4

Question Number : 120 Question Id : 1056985280 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following information is exempted from disclosure under the Right to Information Act, 2000?

1. Information which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual.
2. Information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority.
3. Data, material held in any electronic form.
4. Models of any public buildings being constructed.

Options :

1. ✓ 1
2. ✗ 2
3. ✗ 3
4. ✗ 4