

## BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY PET (LL.M.) 2015

1. The word Jurisprudence first started in the country :
  - (a) Germany
  - (b) Rome
  - (c) Greece
  - (d) Britain
2. Who made the following observation "pure theory of law is an exercise in logic and not life".
  - (a) Holmes
  - (b) Austin
  - (c) Laski
  - (d) Salmond
3. Law consists of social norms which are :
  - (a) Coercive
  - (b) Ethical
  - (c) Non-coercive
  - (d) Religious
4. Who of the following does not belong to natural law school?
  - (a) Thomas Aquinas
  - (b) R. Stammler
  - (c) John Finnis
  - (d) Leon Duguit
5. The concept of possession according to Savigny must have which of the following ingredients :
  - (a) Animus domini only
  - (b) Corpus possessionis only
  - (c) Quasi Possessio
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
6. Precedents are considered as a source of law under :
  - (a) English Law
  - (b) Indian Law
  - (c) French Law
  - (d) (a) and (b) both
7. Concession theory was propounded by :
  - (a) Austin
  - (b) Holland
  - (c) Salmond
  - (d) Pound

- Correlatives are :
8. (a) Right and duty  
(b) Privilege and no right  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
  9. Who said "The existence of law is one thing, its merit and demerit another".  
(a) Austin  
(b) Salmond  
(c) Allen  
(d) Bentham
  10. Natural Law appeals to the :  
(a) Reason of man  
(b) Intelligence of man  
(c) Social intelligence of man  
(d) Kindness of man
  11. Who said "Law is not a set of rules, but is a method or technique for harmonising conflicting social interests" :  
(a) Ihering  
(b) Bentham  
(c) Roscoe Pound  
(d) Ehrlich
  12. "Law is a product of social life and is not created by arbitrary will of individual but by slow unavoidable advancement of human development". This statement belongs to :  
(a) Analytical School  
(b) Historical School  
(c) Sociological School  
(d) None of the above
  13. Right in rem is right against which one of the following :  
(a) Police brutality  
(b) An individual  
(c) Everyone  
(d) Government
  14. Positive law is called positive, because it is :  
(a) Made as a result of divine providence  
(b) Made as a result of collective effort  
(c) Made by a person in authority  
(d) Followed by everybody
  15. According to one of the theories of punishment, evil should be returned by 'evil'. This theory is known as the :  
(a) Deterrent theory  
(b) Retributive theory  
(c) Preventive theory



(d) Reformatory theory

16. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

**List I**

- (A) Fuller
- (B) Bentham
- (C) Maine
- (D) Duguit

**List II**

- (1) Status to contract
- (2) Social solidarity
- (3) Inner morality
- (4) Utilitarianism

**Code**

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

17. The true is right reason in agreement with nature was propagated by :

- (a) Salmond
- (b) Grotius
- (c) Hart
- (d) Cicero

18. Who said : "Right spring from right"?

- (a) Austin
- (b) Salmond
- (c) Hart
- (d) Allen

19. Match List I with List II and select correct answer using the code given below the lists :

**List I**

- (A) Savigny
- (B) Hegel
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Henry Maine

**List II**

- (1) Evolutionary Concept of History
- (2) Evolution of Laissez faire
- (3) Status to contract
- (4) Reflection of spirit of people in legal system

**Code**

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

20. Eugen Ehrlich is a well known Jurist of sociological school of jurisprudence. Which one of the following statements may not be attributed to the theory propounded by him?
- (a) Law is derived from social facts
  - (b) Law depends on social compulsion



- (c) There is a 'living law' underlying the formal rule of the legal system
- (d) State law has significant influence on shaping and development of living law.
21. President shall act on aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The following is true :
- (a) On advice sought by the President
- (b) On matter referred by the Supreme Court
- (c) On matter of national importance
- (d) On dissolution of the House
22. Power of contempt of Court owes its authority because of :
- (a) Constitution of India
- (b) Contempt of Court Act
- (c) Its inherent feature
- (d) Judicial pronouncement
23. Council of States consists of following classes of members :
- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) No classification
24. Total number of Ministers in the council of ministers shall not exceed :
- (a) 22% of the total number of members of the House of People
- (b) 15% of the total number of members of the House of People
- (c) 25% of the total number of members of the House of People
- (d) The number as desired by the Prime Minister
25. First amendment was brought in the Preamble to the Constitution in the year :
- (a) 1978
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1951
26. Which of the following is true? A person :
- (a) Cannot waive fundamental right but the non-fundamental right
- (b) Can waive fundamental right but the non-fundamental right unless he knows of it
- (c) Can waive his right without any qualification
- (d) Waiver itself is a fundamental right
27. Residuary tax power has been given to :
- (a) Parliament
- (b) State
- (c) Both
- (d) President to assign either to Parliament or the State
28. The following is not true :



- (a) Power of the Supreme Court has been laid down in the Constitution
- (b) Supreme Court may review its own order
- (c) Parliament may by law confer power on the Supreme Court
- (d) Supreme Court cannot make rules
29. Special provisions with respect to the States are contained in :
- (a) Article 249
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 370
- (d) Article 371
30. Which of the following amendment does require ratification by the States :
- (a) Amendment for High Court for Union Territories
- (b) Amendment for alteration of State boundaries
- (c) Amendment for appointment and term of office of the Governor
- (d) Amendment for Public Service Commission
31. The following Article prohibits discrimination but permits classification :
- (a) Article 15(4)
- (b) Article 16(4)
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 29
32. Following is the example of conversion of state's obligation into fundamental right :
- (a) Providing education to the child
- (b) Providing mid day meal
- (c) Improving environmental condition
- (d) Securing social order
33. Which of the following is true :
- (a) Article 31-B and Schedule IX provides absolute immunity to the Acts included therein
- (b) Article 31-B and Schedule IX does not provide absolute immunity to the Acts included therein
- (c) Article 31-B and Schedule IX provides immunity to the Acts included therein to the extent it does not abrogate the basic feature doctrine
- (d) Article 31-B and Schedule IX is not a matter of constitutional adjudication
34. British rule in India came to end by the :
- (a) Government of India Act, 1919
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) Constitution of India
35. Directive Principles of State Policy is not enforceable because of :



- (a) Being State's obligation
- (b) Article 37
- (c) Judicial Interpretation
- (d) All of the above

36. The following is protected under Article 25 of the Constitution :

- (a) Not to sing national anthem in pursuant to religious belief
- (b) Use of amplifier for religious practices
- (c) Tandava dance in public by certain community
- (d) Acquiring land for worship

37. Article 29 of the Constitution protects :

- (a) Rights of minorities based on religion
- (b) Rights of persons having distinct culture
- (c) Rights of linguistic minorities to establish educational institution
- (d) Rights of citizens having distinct culture, language and script to conserve it

38. Emergency may be proclaimed by the President on the ground, except, of :

- (a) War
- (b) External aggression
- (c) Armed rebellion
- (d) Failure of constitutional machinery in the State

39. Following has the constitutional status :

- (a) National Human Rights Commission
- (b) National Women Commission
- (c) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (d) All of the above

40. Basic feature doctrine was laid down in the following case :

- (a) Shankari Prasad case
- (b) Golaknath case
- (c) Keshavanand Bharti case
- (d) Indira Nehru Gandhi case

41. Who propounded the pigeon hole theory of law of torts?

- (a) Fraser
- (b) Salmond
- (c) Winfield
- (d) Pollock

42. Select which of the following statements is incorrect about tort :

- (a) Tort is concerned with allocation of responsibility for losses
- (b) A person suffering damage due to cuts of others is inclined to look to law for redress
- (c) Tort compensates for misfortune
- (d) Function of tort is allocating or redistributing loss



43. In which of the following cases Holt C.J. observed, "If men will multiply injuries, actions must be multiplied too for every man who is injured ought to have recompense."
- Ashby v. White*
  - Donoghue v. Stevenson*
  - Campbell v. Paddington Corporation*
  - Chasemore v. Richards*
44. The maxim *ubi jus ibi remedium* means :
- There shall be no remedy for minor loss
  - There is no wrong without a remedy
  - One can seek remedy by self-help
  - For getting remedy one must be just and come with clean hands
45. "It is the act, not the motive for the act, that must be regarded, if the act apart from motive gives rise merely to change without legal injury, the motive, however reprehensible it may be, will not supply that element". Who made this observation?
- Lord Camden
  - Lord Watson
  - Lord Denning
  - Lord Macnaughten
46. The forms of action are dead but their ghosts still haunt us from their graves. In their life they were powers evil and even in their death, they have not ceased from troubling us" who made this comment?
- Winfield
  - Salmond
  - Holmes
  - Fraser
47. Which one of the following cases is related to strict liability?
- Donoghue v. Stevenson*
  - Derry v. Peck*
  - Rylands v. Fletcher*
  - Re Polemis case.*
48. In case of tort of defamation publication of statement means :
- It must be published in a news paper
  - It must be published in a book
  - It must be published through pamphlets
  - It must be communicated to a person other than the plaintiff
49. In which of the following cases principle of absolute liability was propounded by the Supreme Court of India?
- State of U.P. v. Kasturilal*
  - Vidyawati v. State of Rajasthan*
  - Shyam Sunder v. State of Rajasthan*
  - M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*
50. Which one of the following is not a defence in an action for defamation?



- (a) Justification or truth
  - (b) Fair comment
  - (c) Compulsion
  - (d) Privilege
51. Which one of the following cases is related to contributory negligence?
- (a) *Butterfield v. Forester*
  - (b) *Rylands v. Fletcher*
  - (c) *Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills*
  - (d) *Vidyawati v. State of Rajasthan*
52. To which tort out of the following the case of *Hollywood Silver, Fox Farm Ltd. v. Emmet* is related?
- (a) Negligence
  - (b) Nuisance
  - (c) Defamation
  - (d) Strict liability
53. Which of the following cases is not related to *damnum sine injuria*?
- (a) *Bradford Corporation v. Pickles*
  - (b) *Allen v. Flood*
  - (c) *Moghul Steam Ship v. Mc Gregor & Co.*
  - (d) *Ashby v. White*
54. Which one out of the following statements about joint tortfeasors is incorrect?
- (a) Liability of joint tortfeasors is joint as well as several
  - (b) Release of one joint tortfeasor is release of all from liability
  - (c) If one joint tortfeasor pays full compensation he cannot sue other joint tortfeasors for contribution
  - (d) If one joint tortfeasor pays compensation, he can sue the others for contribution
55. Which one of the following pairs of cases and specific torts is not correctly matched?
- (a) *Brook v. Bool*—Joint tortfeasor
  - (b) *Haynes v. Harwood*—False Imprisonment
  - (c) *Parvati v. Mannar*—Slander
  - (d) *Hulton v. Jones*—Defamation
56. Which one of the following cases is not related to principle of remoteness of damages?
- (a) *Wagon Mound* case
  - (b) *Re Polemis* case
  - (c) *Derry v. Peek*
  - (d) *Smith v. London & South Western Railway*
57. In which of the following cases K is not liable for trespass to T's land? Select the correct answer.

Cases.

- (A) K throws stones on T's land



- (B) K enters T's land, practices cycling there without permission and comes back
- (C) T permits K to keep his cows in his land for two days but K continues to keep the cows inspite of request for their removal even after one month and himself goes there for attending and milking his cows, though no harm is done by himself or his cows
- (D) K having big tree in his land, over grown branches from that tree over hang T's land and leaves fell in T's well
- (a) K is not liable in B & C cases
- (b) K is not liable in case C and D
- (c) K is not liable in case A and C
- (d) K is not liable only in case D
58. Which of the following pairs of maxims and cases is not properly matched?

### Maxims

- (a) *Res Ipsa Loquitor*
- (b) *Volenti non fit injuria*
- (c) Doctrine of alternative danger
- (d) *Damnum sine injuria*

### Cases

- Delhi Municipal Corporation v. Subhagwanti*
- Tolly v. Fry and Sons Ltd.*
- Shyamsunder v. State of Rajasthan*
- Action v. Blundell*

59. Which of the following cases is not related to tort of Malicious prosecution?
- (a) *Abrath v. North Eastern Railway Co.*
- (b) *Balbhaddar Singh v. Badrishah*
- (c) *Smith v. Baker*
- (d) *Gaya Prasad v. Bhagatsingh*
60. In which of the following cases no compensation was paid for nervous shock suffered by the plaintiff?
- (a) *Hambrook v. Stokes*
- (b) *Bourhill v. Young*
- (c) *Dulieu v. White*
- (d) *King v. Phillips*
61. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor :
- (a) When it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (b) When it is put in the course of transmission
- (c) When it is communicated to the acceptor that the acceptance has reached the proposer
- (d) When the proposer conveys the acceptance to the acceptor
62. 'A' by threat of suicide induced his wife and son to execute a release deed in favour of his brother in respect of certain properties they claimed as their own. The threat by 'A' amounts to :
- (a) Undue influence
- (b) Coercion



- (d) Misrepresentation
63. A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000/- if B's house is burnt. The contract is :
- (a) Voidable contract
  - (b) Wagering contract
  - (c) Unlawful contract
  - (d) Contingent contract
64. When does the Doctrine of Frustration come into play?
- (a) When there is commercial hardship
  - (b) When the object has failed
  - (c) When either of the parties feels frustrated
  - (d) When both the parties feel frustrated
65. Which of the following is the primary object of law of damages for a breach of contract?
- (a) To give some type of compensation
  - (b) To punish the party who committed breach of contract
  - (c) To put the party who sustained loss in the same position as if the contract has been performed
  - (d) To enrich the party who sustained loss
66. An advertisement inviting tenders is :
- (a) An offer
  - (b) An invitation to offer
  - (c) Standard form of contract
  - (d) None of the above
67. In order to create a contract the offer made must be intended to create a :
- (a) Social binding
  - (b) Moral binding
  - (c) Legal binding
  - (d) All of the above
68. Promise made by a person to, give some award on doing some specific act, if done by a person not aware about that offer will give rise to a :
- (a) Valid contract
  - (b) Invalid contract
  - (c) Voidable contract
  - (d) Moral contract
69. In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must be :
- (a) Conditional
  - (b) Qualified
  - (c) Absolute and unqualified
  - (d) All of the above
70. A promise in absence of consideration is :
- (a) Binding
  - (b) Not binding



- (c) Creates legal obligation
  - (d) Gratuitous
71. An agreement made by a minor is :
- (a) Void
  - (b) Void-ab-initio
  - (c) Voidable
  - (d) Legal
72. Contract made by a lunatic person during lucid interval is :
- (a) Invalid
  - (b) Valid
  - (c) Void-ab-initio
  - (d) Voidable
73. An agreement between two persons to gain or loss prize money on the result of a cricket match is :
- (a) Enforceable in law
  - (b) Not enforceable in law
  - (c) Void
  - (d) Voidable
74. A contract may be discharged by :
- (a) Performance
  - (b) Waiver
  - (c) Operation of law
  - (d) All of the above
75. In a contract of guarantee, how many number of contracts are implied therein between the parties :
- (a) One
  - (b) Two
  - (c) Three
  - (d) Four
76. In a gratuitous bailment :
- (a) The lender of things may require its return on completion of time
  - (b) The lender of things may at any time require its return
  - (c) The lender of things may require its return on fulfillment of object
  - (d) All of the above
77. The finder of lost goods has a right :
- (a) To retain the goods against the owner until he receives compensation
  - (b) Where there is any offer for reward for lost good, the finder may claim for such reward
  - (c) When the thing is perishable item, he may sell it
  - (d) All of the above
78. In a pledge the pawnee :
- (a) Cannot retain the goods if partial payment of debt is made
  - (b) Can retain the goods till his discretion



- (c) Retain the goods pledged till payment of debt
- (d) Retain the goods pledged for payment of debt along with expenses and interest

79. The loss sustained in a breach of contract is remedied by payment of :

- (a) Nominal damage
- (b) Exemplary damage
- (c) Extra-ordinary damage
- (d) Liquidated damage

80. A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessities suitable to his condition in life :

- (a) A is not entitled to get reimbursement from B's property
- (b) A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property
- (c) A is entitled to reimbursement from B's relatives property
- (d) None of the above

81. The basis of principle underlying section 94 of IPC is the maxim :

- (a) Violenti non fit injuria
- (b) Non compos mentis
- (c) Ignorantia facti excusat
- (d) Actus me invito factus est means actus

82. In which one of the following case, the Supreme Court of India has held that section 303 of IPC is ultra-vires of the Constitution of India?

- (a) *R. v. Govinda*
- (b) *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab*
- (c) *Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab*
- (d) *Mithu Singh v. State of Punjab*

83. Section 124-A defines 'Sedition', it was inserted in the Indian Penal Code by :

- (a) Act XIX of 1898
- (b) Act XXVII of 1870
- (c) Act XXI of 1875
- (d) Act IX of 1855

84. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India has held that death sentence is not violative of Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India?

- (a) *Jagmohan Singh v. State of U.P.*
- (b) *Swaran Singh v. State of U.P.*
- (c) *Kehar Singh v. Union of India*
- (d) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab*

85. Point out false statement :

- (a) Attempt to commit offence is always punishable
- (b) Preparation to commit an offence is punishable in exceptional cases
- (c) Corporations may not be held liable for an offence
- (d) To commit crime, there must be a nexus between mens rea and actus reus



86. *Director Public Prosecution v. Beard* is a leading case on which one of the following?
- Unsoundness of mind
  - Accident
  - Intoxication
  - Infancy
87. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India explained the distinction between section 299 (culpable homicide) and section 300 (murder) of the Indian Penal Code?
- Andhra Pradesh v. R.R. Punneya*
  - P. Rathinam v. Union of India*
  - Nanakchand v. State of Punjab*
  - Basudev v. State of PEPSU*
88. The principle of criminal liability-actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea was developed by :
- Courts of Star Chamber
  - Courts of Exchequer
  - Common Law Courts
  - Privy Council
89. According to 'Mc Naughten Rule', legal insanity is quite different from medical insanity. It relates to the :
- Total loss of conative faculties
  - Total loss of cognitive faculties
  - Congenital insanity
  - None of the above
90. A distinction has been well explained by the Supreme Court in *Nanakchand v. State of Punjab* relating to which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code?
- Between Section 34 and Section 149
  - Between Section 361 and Section 362
  - Between Section 350 and Section 351
  - Between Section 378 and Section 383
91. 'A' a good swimmer finds 'B' drowning in a river. 'A' does not save 'B' and 'B' dies of drowning. For what offence shall 'A' be guilty?
- Murder
  - Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - Causing death by rash and negligent act
  - Not liable for any offence
92. "Section 309 of the Penal Code deserves to be effected from the statute Book to humanise our Penal laws. It is cruel and irrational provision and it may result in punishing a person again [doubly] who had suffered agony and would be undergoing ignominy because of his failure to commit suicide".
- The above dictum was laid down by the Supreme Court in case of :



- (a) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab*  
(b) *P. Rathinam / Nagbhushan Patnaik v. Union of India*  
(c) *Chenna Jagdeshwar v. State of A.P.*  
(d) None of the above
93. Who amongst the following has observed that 'they also serve who only stand and wait' in leading case *Barendra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor*?  
(a) Sir Madhavan Nair  
(b) Lord Sumner  
(c) Justice Subba Rao  
(d) Lord Atkin
94. 'A' instigates 'B' to instigate 'C' to murder 'Z'. 'B' accordingly instigates 'C' to murder 'Z' and 'C' commits that offence in consequence of 'B's' instigation. 'A' is :  
(a) Guilty of abetting murder  
(b) Guilty of abetment by conspiracy  
(c) Guilty of abetment by intentional aiding  
(d) Non guilty of any offence
95. 'Z' strikes 'B'. 'B' is by this provocation, excited to violent rage. 'A' a bystander intending to take advantage of B's rage and to cause him to kill 'Z' puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. 'B' kills 'Z' with the knife. What offence has been committed by 'A'?  
(a) Culpable homicide amounting to murder  
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder  
(c) Abetting culpable homicide  
(d) Attempt to murder
96. 'A' by putting 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces 'Z' to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to 'A'. 'Z' signs and deliver the paper to 'A'. 'A' is guilty :  
(a) Of robbery  
(b) Of extortion  
(c) Of cheating  
(d) Of forgery
97. The offence of Sexual Harassment, defined under section 354-A, IPC may be committed by :  
(a) Man only  
(b) Women only  
(c) Man or woman both  
(d) A man above the age of eighteen years only
98. Which one of the following cases is not relating to preparation and attempt?  
(a) *Abhayanand Mishra v. State of Bihar*  
(b) *Malkiat Singh v. State of Punjab*  
(c) *Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee v. State of W.B.*  
(d) *Yusuf Abdul Aziz v. State of Bombay*



99. 'A' cuts down a tree on Z's ground without his permission and takes it away without Z's knowledge. A commits :
- (a) Theft
  - (b) Extortion
  - (c) Dishonest Misappropriation
  - (d) No offence
100. 'A' obtained a sum of Rs. 10,000 from 'B' by putting 'B' in fear of instant death. 'A' commits offence of :
- (a) Cheating
  - (b) Extortion
  - (c) Mischief
  - (d) Robbery
101. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was passed under :
- (a) Article 253
  - (b) Article 249
  - (c) Article 248
  - (d) Article 252
102. United Nations Conference on Environment 1992 was focused on :
- (a) Human Rights
  - (b) Poverty
  - (c) Development
  - (d) Population
103. Central Pollution Control Board comprises :
- (a) Chairman and 13 members
  - (b) Chairman and 16 members
  - (c) Chairman and 17 members
  - (d) Chairman and 11 members
104. Following is the first case pertaining to Environmental Protection before the Supreme Court :
- (a) Ratlam Municipality case
  - (b) Kanpur Tanneries case
  - (c) Doon Valley case
  - (d) Vellore citizen case
105. In case of inconsistent laboratory report on sample collected from an industry :
- (a) Report of the Pollution Control Board lab shall be accepted by the court
  - (b) Report of the Government's lab shall be accepted by the court
  - (c) Sample shall be sent to the Central Government's lab for examination
  - (d) Court shall exercise its discretion on merit
106. Word "abatement" is found in preamble to the :
- (a) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
  - (b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act



- (c) Environment (Protection) Act  
(d) All of the above
107. Which of the following Acts has knick name "umbrella legislation".  
(a) National Green Tribunal Act  
(b) Biodiversity Act  
(c) Environment (Protection) Act  
(d) Forest Conservation Act
108. On the application for consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act if the application is not given or refused, within the prescribed period by the Board, the consent is deemed to have been given. The prescribed period is :  
(a) 4 months  
(b) 3 months  
(c) 5 months  
(d) Not fixed
109. In which of the following cases Supreme Court first time observed on the importance of Articles 48A and 51A(g) :  
(a) *Virendra Gaur v. State of Haryana*  
(b) *Sachidanand Pandey v. State of West Bengal*  
(c) *Consumer Education and Research Centre v. Union of India*  
(d) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (Ganga Pollution Municipalities case)
110. Air pollution control area may be declared by the :  
(a) Central Government  
(b) State Government in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board  
(c) State Pollution Control Board in consultation with the State Government  
(d) Central Pollution Control Board
111. Latest amendment in environmental legislations was done in the year :  
(a) 1995  
(b) 1992  
(c) 2010  
(d) 2013
112. Following act constitute hunting :  
(a) Killing of any wild animal  
(b) Capturing of any wild animal  
(c) Disturbing nest of birds  
(d) All of the above
113. In a water sanctuary, following restriction cannot apply :  
(a) Teasing of animals  
(b) Entry of dependants of public servants  
(c) Passage of vessel  
(d) Tourism



114. Environment (Protection) Act may be implemented by :

- (a) Central Government
- (b) Central Pollution Control Board
- (c) State Government
- (d) Delegation of power by the Central Government

115. Article 48-A was linked to fundamental right to trade/business in the case of :

- (a) *State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kassab Jamat*
- (b) *Islamic Academy of Education v. State of Karnataka*
- (c) *Lafarge Umium Mining Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India*
- (d) *Environmental Action Group v. Pune Cantonment Board*

116. "The subjects of law in any legal system are not necessarily identical in their nature or in the extent of their rights, and their nature depends upon the needs of the community."

In which of the following cases, the above observations were made :

- (a) *Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions case*
- (b) *Island of Palmas case*
- (c) *Clipperton Island Arbitration*
- (d) *Reparation for Injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations*

117. In which of the following cases the court recognized that treaties could create rights for individuals?

- (a) *Alabama claims Arbitration*
- (b) *Danzig Railway officials case*
- (c) *Missouri v. Holland*
- (d) *Rann of Kutch Arbitration*

118. In which of the following cases, the ICJ held that the 'general principles of law' refers to "rules generally accepted by municipal legal systems..."

- (a) *Barcelona Traction case*
- (b) *Hungary v. Slovakia*
- (c) *Asylum (Columbia v. Peru) case*
- (d) *Right of Nationals of the United States in Morocco case*

119. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations shall as soon as possible be registered with :

- (a) The General Assembly
- (b) The Secretariat
- (c) The Security Council
- (d) The International Court of Justice

120. The Security Council shall submit annual and when necessary special reports to the :

- (a) Trusteeship Council
- (b) Secretariat
- (c) Economic and Social Council



- (d) General Assembly
121. Each member of the Security Council shall have :
- (a) One representative
  - (b) Five representatives
  - (c) Four representatives
  - (d) Two representatives
122. Which of the following cases supports the declaratory theory of recognition :
- (a) *Tinoco Arbitration*
  - (b) *Luther v. Sagor*
  - (c) *Filartiga v. Pena Irala*
  - (d) *US Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran case*
123. Which of the following crime is not referred to by the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda :
- (a) Crimes against Humanity
  - (b) War crimes
  - (c) Piracy Jure gentium
  - (d) Genocide
124. International Criminal Court has its seat in :
- (a) London
  - (b) Rome
  - (c) New York
  - (d) The Hague
125. Human Rights Committee consists of :
- (a) 21 members
  - (b) 24 members
  - (c) 18 members
  - (d) 54 members
126. Which of the following states does not admit the propriety of the passive Nationality principle of jurisdiction?
- (a) United States of America
  - (b) Italy
  - (c) Mexico
  - (d) Turkey
127. In which case it was held that the flag state has no exclusive criminal jurisdiction in cases of collision in high seas?
- (a) *Paquete Habana & Lola*
  - (b) *Arantzazu Mendi*
  - (c) *Corfu Channel case*
  - (d) *S.S. Lotus case*
128. What is the maximum limit of Territorial sea under Law of Sea Convention 1982 :
- (a) 3 nautical miles
  - (b) 6 nautical miles



- (c) 12 nautical miles  
(d) 20 nautical miles
129. Haya Dela Torre case is concerned with :  
(a) Asylum in Foreign Embassies  
(b) Asylum in Foreign ship  
(c) Asylum in U.N. Mission in a state  
(d) Asylum in U.N. Head quarter
130. Which article of the Indian Constitution lays down the general obligation of India to world?  
(a) Article 37  
(b) Article 41  
(c) Article 51  
(d) Article 52
131. Fact includes any mental condition of which any person is conscious.  
(a) The aforesaid statement is wrong  
(b) The aforesaid statement is correct  
(c) The aforesaid statement applies only in criminal cases  
(d) The aforesaid statement applies only to prove unsoundness of mind
132. Indian Evidence Act applies to :  
(a) All judicial proceedings in or before any court, including courts-martial  
(b) All judicial proceedings in or before any court excluding all courts-martial  
(c) All judicial proceedings in or before any Court including proceeding before Tribunal  
(d) All judicial proceedings in or before any court including proceeding before an arbitrator
133. 'A' is tried for murder of 'B' by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that 'A' was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them is :  
(a) Relevant fact and admissible in evidence  
(b) Irrelevant  
(c) Irrelevant fact but admissible in evidence  
(d) Relevant fact but inadmissible in evidence
134. Presumptions as to documents thirty years old are :  
(a) Discretionary  
(b) Obligatory  
(c) Neither discretionary nor obligatory  
(d) Conclusive Proof
135. The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound. A says to B 'Go and ask C, C knows all about it', C's statement is :  
(a) Irrelevant  
(b) Hearsay  
(c) Admission



- (d) Extra-judicial confession
136. It is said that Quran is at Furqan. It shows :  
(a) Truth from falsehood  
(b) Right from wrong  
(c) Truth from falsehood and right from wrong  
(d) None of the above
137. A muslim who renounces Islam and goes out of the ambit of muslim law. It is known as :  
(a) Conversion  
(b) Apostasy  
(c) Both of the above  
(d) None of the above
138. A marriage by a muslim male at the same time by two sisters is :  
(a) Valid (Sahih)  
(b) Void (Batil)  
(c) Irregular (Fasid)  
(d) None of the above
139. The subject of will must exist :  
(a) When the will is made  
(b) When the will becomes operative  
(c) At the time of the legator's death  
(d) (b) and (c) both
140. Three demands, i.e., first demand (Talab-e-mowasibat); second demand (Talab-e-Eshad) and third demand (Talab-e-tamlik) deals with law of :  
(a) Maintenance  
(b) Pre-emption  
(c) Wills  
(d) Inheritance
141. Which one of the following is not recognized as ancient source of Hindu law?  
(a) Vedas  
(b) Commentaries on Smritis  
(c) Bhasya or Digests  
(d) Equity, Justice and good conscience
142. By which section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 bigamy has been prohibited for Hindus.  
(a) Section 3  
(b) Section 5  
(c) Section 7  
(d) Section 9
143. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lays down how a Hindu Marriage can be performed :  
(a) Section 5  
(b) Section 7  
(c) Section 9  
(d) Section 10



144. Which of the following treatises is not followed in the Banaras sub-school of mitakshara school?
- (a) Virmitrodaya
  - (b) Nirnay Sindhu
  - (c) Smriti Chandrika
  - (d) Subodhini
145. Which sections of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deal with the succession to the property of a Hindu female?
- (a) Sections 6 and 7
  - (b) Sections 8 and 9
  - (c) Sections 10 and 11
  - (d) Sections 15 and 16
146. Under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, which of the following is not an essential condition of eligibility of a child for being adopted :
- (a) Child must be Hindu
  - (b) He should not already have been adopted
  - (c) He should be a legitimate child
  - (d) Child should not have completed age fifteen unless custom permits it
147. A Hindu women dies intestate leaving behind her a son, a daughter her husband and her mother and her self earned property worth 12 lakh, who shall succeed to her property?
- (a) Son and daughter equally
  - (b) Son, daughter and husband equally
  - (c) Son, daughter and mother equally
  - (d) Son, daughter, husband and mother equally
148. Which one of the following though a member of joint family is not a coparcener in mitakshara coparcenary :
- (a) A Hindu male born in the family
  - (b) His son
  - (c) His wife, mother of son
  - (d) Daughter of a coparcener
149. Which section of Hindu Succession Act disqualifies a murderer from succeeding to the property of the deceased :
- (a) Section 22
  - (b) Section 23
  - (c) Section 24
  - (d) Section 25
150. A Hindu male dies intestate leaving behind him his mother, father and widow of his predeceased son, and his self-earned property worth 20 lakh. Who shall succeed to his property and how much share?
- (a) His mother and widow of his predeceased son equally
  - (b) His mother and father equally
  - (c) His mother, father and widow of predeceased son equally
  - (d) His father and widow of predeceased son equally



## Answers

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(d)	5.	(d)
6.	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)
11.	(c)	12.	(b)	13.	(c)	14.	(c)	15.	(b)
16.	(d)	17.	(d)	18.	(d)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(d)	22.	(c)	23.	(a)	24.	(b)	25.	(c)
26.	(b)	27.	(a)	28.	(d)	29.	(d)	30.	(a)
31.	(c)	32.	(a)	33.	(c)	34.	(c)	35.	(b)
36.	(b)	37.	(d)	38.	(d)	39.	(c)	40.	(c)
41.	(b)	42.	(c)	43.	(a)	44.	(b)	45.	(d)
46.	(b)	47.	(c)	48.	(d)	49.	(d)	50.	(c)
51.	(a)	52.	(b)	53.	(d)	54.	(c)	55.	(b)
56.	(c)	57.	(d)	58.	(b)	59.	(c)	60.	(b)
61.	(a)	62.	(b)	63.	(d)	64.	(b)	65.	(c)
66.	(b)	67.	(c)	68.	(b)	69.	(c)	70.	(d)
71.	(b)	72.	(b)	73.	(c)	74.	(d)	75.	(c)
76.	(b)	77.	(d)	78.	(d)	79.	(d)	80.	(b)
81.	(d)	82.	(c)	83.	(b)	84.	(a)	85.	(c)
86.	(c)	87.	(a)	88.	(c)	89.	(b)	90.	(a)
91.	(d)	92.	(b)	93.	(b)	94.	(a)	95.	(a)
96.	(b)	97.	(a)	98.	(d)	99.	(a)	100.	(d)
101.	(d)	102.	(c)	103.	(b)	104.	(c)	105.	(b)
106.	(b)	107.	(c)	108.	(a)	109.	(b)	110.	(b)
111.	(c)	112.	(d)	113.	(c)	114.	(d)	115.	(a)
116.	(d)	117.	(b)	118.	(a)	119.	(b)	120.	(d)
121.	(a)	122.	(a)	123.	(c)	124.	(d)	125.	(c)
126.	(a)	127.	(d)	128.	(c)	129.	(a)	130.	(c)
131.	(b)	132.	(a)	133.	(b)	134.	(a)	135.	(c)
136.	(c)	137.	(b)	138.	(c)	139.	(d)	140.	(b)
141.	(d)	142.	(b)	143.	(b)	144.	(c)	145.	(d)
146.	(c)	147.	(b)	148.	(c)	149.	(d)	150.	(a)