

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY PET (LL.M.) 2017

No. of Questions : 120

Full marks :360

note.—(1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (Three) marks. One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. Who is not associated with Analytical Positivism?
 - (a) John Austin
 - (b) Hans Kelsen
 - (c) H.L.A. Hart
 - (d) O.W. Holmes
2. 'Interest Theory of Right' has been given by :
 - (a) Salmond
 - (b) Hegel
 - (c) Ihering
 - (d) Ihrlich
3. Which of the following is not an attribute of Sovereignty?
 - (a) Illimitability
 - (b) Individuality
 - (c) Effectiveness
 - (d) Continuity
4. Time barred debt is an example of :
 - (a) Perfect Right
 - (b) Imperfect Right
 - (c) Positive Right
 - (d) Personal Right
5. The distinction between 'Concept of Law' and 'Ideal of Law' was made by :
 - (a) Rudolf Stammler
 - (b) Jean Dabin
 - (c) John Rawls
 - (d) Jerome Hall
6. Who is not associated with the 'Economic Interpretation of Law'?
 - (a) Alf Ross
 - (b) Pashukanis

- (c) Antonio Gramsci
(d) Karl Renner
7. Thibaut proposal for codification was halted due to influence of ;
(a) Sir Henry Maine
(b) Von Savigny
(c) Puchta
(d) Herder
8. The distinction between 'morality of duty' and 'morality of aspiration' was made by :
(a) H.L.A. Hart
(b) L.L. Fuller
(c) Joseph Kohler
(d) Rudolf Stammler
9. The term 'Skeptical Movement' was given by :
(a) John Dickinson
(b) Oliphant
(c) Bingham
(d) Prof. Corbin
10. A Realist Movement thinker who has argued for temporary divorce between 'is' and 'ought' is :
(a) Jerome Frank
(b) Karl Llewellyn
(c) Hagerstrom
(d) Olivcrona
11. In whose theory of law, coercion finds no place :
(a) Ihering
(b) Jerome Frank
(c) Hans Kelsen
(d) John Austin
12. 'Jurisprudence was the first of the social sciences to be born'. This statement is of :
(a) Wayne Morrison
(b) Lloyd
(c) Paton
(d) Wurzel
13. Which school is blamed for juristic pessimism?
(a) Natural Law
(b) Realist
(c) Marxian
(d) Historical
14. 'Law is reason free from all passion'. This statement is of :
(a) Roscoe Pound
(b) Socrates
(c) Plato

- (d) Aristotle
15. 'The centre of gravity of all legal development lies not in legislation, nor in juristic science nor in judicial decisions, but, in society itself'. This statement is of :
- (a) Joseph Kohler
 - (b) Eugen Ehrlich
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) Durkheim
16. Who has viewed the concept of justice as 'irrational ideals'?
- (a) Hans Kelsen
 - (b) Jeremy Bentham
 - (c) Thomas Hobbes
 - (d) John Rawls
17. The two Supreme Court Judges who delivered the famous 2-G judgment in February, 2012 were :
- (a) Justice G.S. Singhvi and Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra
 - (b) Justice G.S. Singhvi and Justice A.K. Ganguly
 - (c) Justice S.H. Kapadia and Justice A.K. Ganguly
 - (d) Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad and Justice H.L. Gokhale
18. Which is the only State in India to have the Common Civil Code?
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) Nagaland
19. Which one of the following is not the 'State' for the purpose of Article 12 of the Constitution?
- (a) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies
 - (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - (c) Life Insurance Corporation of India
 - (d) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
20. Under the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the state can place restrictions on freedom speech & expression?
- (a) Public order
 - (b) Decency or morality
 - (c) Sovereignty and integrity of India
 - (d) Unity and Integrity of India
21. The appropriate writ which has been issued by the Supreme Court to quash the appointment of a judge of a High Court :
- (a) Prohibition
 - (b) Certiorari
 - (c) Quo-warranto
 - (d) Mandamus

22. The Supreme Court has held that limited oral hearing of review petition is mandated by Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Identify the case :
(a) *Kamlesh Verma v. Mayawati & others*
(b) *M/s. Northern India Caterers (India) Ltd. v. Lt. Governor of Delhi*
(c) *Chandra Kante v. Sheikh Habib*
(d) *Mohd. Arif and others v. The Registrar, Supreme Court of India and others*
23. In Constituent Assembly, who was appointed as Chairman of Minority sub-committee?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) H.C. Mookherjee
(d) J.B. Kripalani
24. In *Abhiram Singh v. C.D. Comma Chen*, (2017), dissenting opinion is expressed by :
(a) Justice Madan B. Loktur
(b) Justice T.S. Singh
(c) Dr. D.Y. Chandra Chud
(d) S.A. Bobde
25. The Supreme Court upheld the Constitutional validity of section 499 and 500 of Indian Penal code and section 199 of Code of Criminal Procedure in :
(a) *Subramaniam Swamy v. Union of India*
(b) *PUCCL v. Union of India*
(c) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*
(d) *R.R. Gopal v. State of T.N.*
26. The Supreme Court of India, in this case, ruled that any member of Parliament, member of legislative assembly or member of legislative council who was convicted and awarded a maximum of two year imprisonment, would lose membership of the house with immediate effect.
(a) *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*
(b) *Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India*
(c) *Prem Shankar v. Delhi Administration*
(d) *Namit Sharma v. Union of India*
27. The Concept of late night petition was result of :
(a) *Yakub Abdul Razak Memon v. State of Maharashtra*
(b) *Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra*
(c) *State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar*
(d) *State of Maharashtra v. Praful B. Patel*
28. The Supreme Court recalled its earlier order (Dec. 15, 2015) and appointed Justice.....former Judge of Allahabad High Court under Article 142 of the Constitution of India as the Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh :

- (a) Justice Virendra Singh
- (b) Justice Sanjay Mishra
- (c) Justice Vimlesh Kumar
- (d) Justice Tarun Agrawal

29. Banaras Hindu University has been declared by Parliament by law to be an Institution of National Importance. Identify the relevant entry of 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

- (a) 63 of List I
- (b) 64 of List II
- (c) 25 of List III
- (d) 66 of List I

30. The Concept of Curative petition was first evolved by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra* (2002). A curative petition is generally :

- (a) Heard in open Court and is circulated to a bench of two judges of the Supreme Court
- (b) Heard in open Court and is circulated to a bench of five Judges
- (c) Heard in open Court and is circulated to a bench of Seven Judges
- (d) Not heard in open Court and is circulated to a bench of three senior most judges who passed the judgment under challenge

31. In which one of the following Cases, the Supreme Court has held that adjudication of Fatwa does not have force of law and therefore, cannot be enforced by any process using coercive method :

- (a) *Clarence Pais v. Union of India*
- (b) *Abdul Gani Sofi v. Haj Committee*
- (c) *Gulam Abbas v. State of U.P.*
- (d) *Viswa Lochan Madan v. Union of India*

32. An appeal in the name of religion, race, caste, community is impermissible under the Representation of People Act, 1951 and would constitute a 'corrupt practice'. This observation was made by the Supreme Court in :

- (a) *Abhiram Singh v. C.D. Comma Chen*
- (b) *Abhiram Singh v. Union of India*
- (c) *Sunder Lal Patwa v. Union of India*
- (d) *Narayan Singh v. State of Maharashtra*

33. Indian Contract Act was enacted in?

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1872
- (c) 1881
- (d) 1891

34. An agreement with a minor in India :

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Illegal

- (d) Valid
35. Wagering agreement is defined in :
- (a) Section 39
 - (b) Section 30
 - (c) Section 31
 - (d) Section 32
36. The limitation period for simple contract is :
- (a) Two years
 - (b) Three years
 - (c) Four years
 - (d) One year
37. A contract may be discharged by :
- (a) Performance
 - (b) Waiver
 - (c) Operation of law
 - (d) All of the above
38. 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
39. 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
40. An agreement in restraint of marriage of a minor is :
- (a) Void
 - (b) Voidable
 - (c) Valid
 - (d) None of the above is correct
41. The transfer of contractual rights :
- (a) Accord of contract
 - (b) Assignment of contract
 - (c) Novation of contract
 - (d) Rescission of contract
42. Which of the following cases in on the meaning of 'Immorality' :
- (a) *Ram Swarup v. Bansai Mander*
 - (b) *Fateh Singh v. Sanwal Singh*
 - (c) *Abdul v. Hussain Bai*
 - (d) *Gherulal v. Mahadeo Das*
43. *Harris v. Nickerson* relates to :

- (a) Offer
 - (b) Acceptance
 - (c) Consideration
 - (d) Invitation to Auction
44. Agent is defined under Section :
- (a) Section 182
 - (b) Section 183
 - (c) Section 184
 - (d) Section 185
45. Hadley's rule relates to :
- (a) Damages
 - (b) Frustration
 - (c) Quasi contract
 - (d) None of the above
46. Which one of the following is not a mode of discharge of contract?
- (a) By agreement
 - (b) Breach
 - (c) By performance
 - (d) By assignment
47. A loss sustained in a breach of contract is acquittance by payment of :
- (a) General damage
 - (b) Exemplary damage
 - (c) Extraordinary damage
 - (d) None of the above
48. A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody is :
- (a) Owner thereof
 - (b) Pledgee thereof
 - (c) Bailee thereof
 - (d) Custodian thereof
49. Word 'Tort' is derived from 'Tortum' which is :
- (a) German term
 - (b) English term
 - (c) Latin term
 - (d) French term
50. In Law of Tort 'Damages' term is used to express :
- (a) One damage caused
 - (b) Many damage caused
 - (c) Chain of causation caused
 - (d) Compensation for loss caused
51. Who observed, "Just as criminal law consists of a body of rules establishing specific offences, so : the law of torts consists of body of rules establishing specific injuries".
- (a) Sir Pollock

- (b) Prof. Winfield
 - (c) Sir Salmond
 - (d) Lord Atkin
52. For the tort of False imprisonment, Knowledge of being detained :
- (a) Is necessary
 - (b) Is not necessary
 - (c) Is Discretionary
 - (d) In some case necessary and in some case not necessary
53. Innuendo is :
- (a) Prima facie innocent
 - (b) Prima facie defamatory
 - (c) Prime facie negligent
 - (d) Prima facie assault
54. Trespass to land is :
- (a) Trespass de bonis asportatis
 - (b) Trespass ab iniuria
 - (c) Trespass ne asportatis demil
 - (d) Trespass quare clausum fregit
55. Profits a prendre is relating to take :
- (a) Right to take something off high ocean
 - (b) Right to take something off his own body
 - (c) Right to take something off his own land
 - (d) Right to take something off the land of another person
56. Tort of slander of Title is injurious to person's title to :
- (a) Immovable property only
 - (b) Movable property only
 - (c) Immovable property and movable property both
 - (d) Neither immovable property nor movable property
57. *Ryland v. Fletcher* (1868) LR 3 HL 330 in which rule of strict liability was laid down, was decided by :
- (a) Lord Atkin
 - (b) Lord Develin
 - (c) Lord Loath
 - (d) Lord Cairns
58. In case of *State of Punjab v. Modern Cultivators*, AIR 1965 SC 1 Supreme Court observed that the construction of canal for irrigation is :
- (a) Natural use of land
 - (b) Non natural use of land
 - (c) Neither natural use of land nor non natural use of land
 - (d) Either natural use of land or non natural use of land
59. *Nulle injuria est quae in volenti fiat* maxim is used in reference to :
- (a) Privacy defence
 - (b) Private defence
 - (c) Consent defence

- (d) Connivance
60. Employer is liable for tort committed by employee when employment of employee is under :
- Contract of service
 - Contract for service
 - Neither contract of service nor contract for service
 - Either contract of service or contract for service
61. Absolute Liability rule laid down in case of *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 965 imposes liability on :
- Any person indulged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity
 - Any enterprise indulged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity
 - Any man indulged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity
 - Any state indulged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity
62. Principle of *res ipsa loquitur*:
- Shifts damage
 - Shifts damages
 - Shifts onus of proof
 - Shifts defendant's liability
63. Public nuisance becomes tort of nuisance when act of nuisance causes :
- Common injury or annoyance to public
 - Interference in community rights
 - Interferes with health of locality
 - Particular and substantial injury to a person
64. In cases of Wagon mound case no. 1 and case no. 2, an important rule of tort liability was laid down. The rule is :
- Test of directness
 - Test of foreseeability
 - Neither to test of directness nor to test of foreseeability
 - Test of rational apportionment of liability
65. 'A' shows a loaded revolver to a dead man and dishonestly removes valuables from dead body. Which offence has 'A' committed :
- Theft
 - Robbery
 - Extortion
 - Criminal Misappropriation
66. A woman was passing through a deserted street, Suddenly, 'X' comes in front of her and showing knife removes jewellerys from her body, 'X' has committed the offence of :
- Theft
 - Extortion
 - Robbery by Extortion
 - Robbery by Theft

67. While distinguishing attempt to commit an offence from its mere preparation, which principle was applied by the Supreme Court of India in *Malkiyat Singh v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1970 SC 713 :
- (a) Proximity
 - (b) Impossibility Theory
 - (c) Locus Poententiae Theory
 - (d) Social Danger Theory
68. Which of the following statement is true?
In distinguishing attempt to commit crime and its mere preparation :
- (a) Impossibility Theory is applicable in India
 - (b) Absolute Impossibility Theory is applicable in India
 - (c) Relative impossibility Theory is applicable in India
 - (d) Impossibility Theory is not at all applicable in India
69. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 does not recognize the punishment of :
- (a) Transportation for Life
 - (b) Imprisonment for Life
 - (c) Rigorous imprisonment
 - (d) Simple imprisonment
70. The expression 'dishonestly' has been defined under the Indian Penal Code as :
- (a) Intentionally causing wrongful gain
 - (b) Intentionally causing wrongful loss
 - (c) Intentionally causing wrongful gain or loss
 - (d) Intentionally causing wrongful gain and loss
71. The Privy council pointed out the distinction between 'Common Intention' and 'Similar Intention' in the case of :
- (a) *Barendra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor*
 - (b) *Emperor v. Sada Shiv Narayan*
 - (c) *Mehbub Shah v. Emperor*
 - (d) *Emperor v. Vinayak D. Sawarkar*
72. The delivery of property is not an essential element of :
- (a) Mischief
 - (b) Extortion
 - (c) Cheating
 - (d) Robbery by Extortion
73. *Maxim doli incapax* is applicable with respect to act done by a child who is :
- (a) Below seven years of age
 - (b) Below twelve years of age
 - (c) Above seven years but under twelve years of age
 - (d) Under eighteen years age
74. Which Section of the Indian Penal code is primarily based on Mc Naughten Rules?
- (a) Section 86

- (b) Section 85
 - (c) Section 84
 - (d) Section 81
75. A person can give consent according to Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code who has attained the age of :
- (a) 18 years
 - (b) 16 years
 - (c) 12 years
 - (d) 7 years
76. A person compelled by threat of instant death may avail the defence under section 94 of the Indian Penal Code, if the offence committed by him is :
- (a) Wage War against the Government of India
 - (b) Abetment or Attempt to Wage War against Government of India
 - (c) Sedition
 - (d) Murder
77. The right of private defence is not available against the offence of :
- (a) Theft
 - (b) Mischief
 - (c) Criminal Trespass
 - (d) Cheating
78. The right of private defence of property does not extend to voluntary causing death of the wrong doer, if the offence is :
- (a) House Breaking by Night
 - (b) Mischief by fire committed on any building used as human dwelling
 - (c) Mischief by fire committed on any abandoned building
 - (d) Mischief by fire committed on any tent used as a place for the custody of property
79. The maxim *furore non loco est* has been incorporated as a defence in Section :
- (a) 83 IPC
 - (b) 84 IPC
 - (c) 85 IPC
 - (d) 86 IPC
80. Sergeant Pollar in *Reniger v. Foggossa* (1552) gave recognition to the defence of :
- (a) Mistake
 - (b) Necessity
 - (c) Duress
 - (d) Voluntary Intoxication
81. The following programme may be an example of 'green economy' in India ;
- (a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- (b) MNREGA
 - (c) Jal Yatayat
 - (d) Namami gange
82. Which of the following under the Environment (Protection) Act cannot be delegated?
- (a) Power to lay down standards for quality of environment
 - (b) Power to give directions
 - (c) Power to make rules
 - (d) Power to make rules to regulate environmental pollution
83. The National Environment Policy of India (2006) acknowledges the following as cause of degradation of environment, except :
- (a) Population growth
 - (b) Poor resource usage choice
 - (c) Poverty
 - (d) Lack of awareness and people participation
84. In case of inconsistency between the reports of government and pollution control board over a sample, the report of the following shall be admissible :
- (a) Government's lab
 - (b) Board's lab
 - (c) Report of the mutually agree lab
 - (d) Court may determine
85. Which of the following is true :
- (a) State government in consultation with the pollution control board may declare any area as air pollution control area
 - (b) Pollution control board in consultation with state government may declare any area as air pollution control area
 - (c) Central government in consultation with the central government may declare any area as air pollution control area
 - (d) Central pollution control board in consultation with the central government may declare any area as air pollution control area
86. Power to give instructions for ensuring automobiles emission standards has been laid down under :
- (a) The Motor Vehicle Act
 - (b) The Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
 - (c) The Environment (Protection) Act
 - (d) The Hazardous Waste Management Rules
87. The main purpose of passing of Environment (Protection) Act was empowering the central government :
- (a) To coordinate actions by the state governments
 - (b) To restrict the areas or industries
 - (c) To constitute the authority
 - (d) To comply with the Stockholm conference

88. Which of the following states does not enforce the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) with immediate effect :
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
89. Polluter pays principle has been recognised as the government's fundamental environmental policy by the Supreme Court in :
- (a) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*
 - (b) *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath*
 - (c) *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*
 - (d) *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India*
90. "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs but not every man's greed", was said by :
- (a) V.R. Krishna Iyer, J.
 - (b) Wangari Maathai
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Amartya Sen
91. National Forest Policy be read as part of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, observed, Supreme Court in :
- (a) *Lafarge Umium Mining Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India*
 - (b) *T.N. Godavarman v. Union of India*
 - (c) *Samaj Parivartan Samudaya v. State of Karnataka*
 - (d) *Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. v. MOEF*
92. Criminal liability of the corporate manager for violation of pollution control law is based on :
- (a) Presumption
 - (b) Mens rea
 - (c) Motive
 - (d) Strict liability
93. Who among the following is a monist?
- (a) Triepel
 - (b) Anzilotti
 - (c) John Austin
 - (d) Hans Kelsen
94. Breadth of territorial sea extends to :
- (a) 3 nautical miles from the baselines
 - (b) 9 nautical miles from the baselines
 - (c) 12 nautical miles from the baselines
 - (d) 24 nautical miles from the baselines
95. Which of the following is not the specialized agency of the United Nations?
- (a) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
 - (b) International Labour Organization (ILO)

- (c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(d) International Maritime Organization (IMO)
96. United Nations Charter entered into force on :
(a) 10th December, 1946
(b) 24th October, 1945
(c) 14th November, 1945
(d) 23rd October, 1945
97. Which of the article of the statute of International Court of Justice contains a list of sources of International Law :
(a) Article 38
(b) Article 36
(c) Article 34
(d) Article 35
98. International Court of Justice has started functioning since :
(a) 1946
(b) 1945
(c) 1948
(d) 1947
99. Permanent Court of International Justice was established in :
(a) 1919
(b) 1920
(c) 1921
(d) 1945
100. Which of the following cases clearly supports the doctrine incorporation :
(a) *R. v. Keyn*
(b) *Luther v. Sagor & Cou.*
(c) *Trendtex Trading Corp. v. Central Bank of Nigeria*
(d) *Bank of Ethiopia v. National Bank of Egypt*
101. Declaration on Territorial Asylum was adopted on :
(a) 20th December, 1966
(b) 14th December, 1967
(c) 10th November, 1961
(d) 10th October, 1971
102. The non permanent members of the security council are elected for term of :
(a) Three years
(b) Five years
(c) Two years
(d) Six years
103. Which of the following cases is not related to 'custom' as a source international law?
(a) *Columbia v. Peru*
(b) *The Paquete Habana* case

- (c) *North Sea Continental Shelf case*
- (d) *Civil Air Transport v. Central Air Transport Corporation*

Which of the following cases relates to the definition of sovereignty?

- (a) *Arantzazu Mendi case*
- (b) *Luther v. Sagor & Co.*
- (c) *France v. Turkey (Lotus Case)*
- (d) *Island of Palmas Arbitration*

The question is, whether 'A' committed a crime at Calcutta on certain day. The fact that, on the day, 'A' was at Lahore is relevant :

- (a) As a motive for fact in issue
- (b) As a introductory to fact in issue
- (c) As preparation of relevant fact
- (d) As it makes the existence of fact in issue highly improbable

Which section of Evidence Act removes the bar of doctrine that "husband and wife were on person" in law?

- (a) Section 118
- (b) Section 119
- (c) Section 120
- (d) Section 121

Which one of the following case is directly related to section 32(i) of the Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) *Pulukuri Kottaya and others v. Emperor*
- (b) *Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor*
- (c) *State of Maharashtra v. Damu Gopinath Sinde*
- (d) *Palvinder Kaur v. State of Punjab*

Under which Section of the Evidence Act admissibility of evidence shall be decided by the Judge?

- (a) Section 135
- (b) Section 138
- (c) Section 144
- (d) Section 136

Child Marriage has been declared under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 as :

- (a) Void marriage
- (b) Voidable marriage
- (c) Valid marriage
- (d) Irregular marriage

In determining cruelty for seeking divorce in Hindu Law, intention of the party is :

- (a) Material
- (b) Non-material
- (c) Material for future cases
- (d) Relevant

111. Legitimacy has been provided to children born out of void & voidable marriages in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 under Section :
- (a) Under Section 15
 - (b) Under Section 17
 - (c) Under Section 16
 - (d) Under Section 14
112. By the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 the daughter has been made heir in :
- (a) Coparcenary property governed by Mitakshara
 - (b) Coparcenary property governed by Dayabhaga
 - (c) Self acquired property of the father
 - (d) Self acquired property of the mother
113. Pious obligation theory under Hindu Law has been abolished by :
- (a) Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2010
 - (b) Amendment Act, 1962
 - (c) Amendment Act, 1968
 - (d) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
114. Murderer has been made disqualified in Hindu Law to inherit the property of person murdered when murder is committed :
- (a) Due to personal enmity
 - (b) Due to disfavour made by person murdered
 - (c) Due to bad character of person murdered
 - (d) In furtherance of the succession
115. Preferential right to acquire interest in immovable property or in family business of intestate has been provided in Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to :
- (a) Heirs of Class II
 - (b) Heirs of Class I
 - (c) Agnates
 - (d) Cognates
116. A Hindu, borne blind claims father's property by way of succession. He will :
- (a) Succeed
 - (b) Not succeed
 - (c) If he recovers his eye, may succeed
 - (d) Partly succeed
117. Under Muslim Law the method of aul (increase) and radd (returen) are used in :
- (a) Waqfs
 - (b) Hiba
 - (c) Inheritance
 - (d) Maintenance
118. Doctrine of 'Istihasan' was propounded by :
- (a) Maliki School of Muslim Law

- (b) Ismailiya School of Muslim Law
 - (c) Hanabali School of Muslim Law
 - (d) Hanafi School of Muslim Law
119. If a Muslim woman whose marriage to a living man subsists under Muslim Law marries again, her second marriage will be :
- (a) Batil (void) at Muslim Law
 - (b) Fasid (irregular) at Muslim Law
 - (c) Sahih (valid) at Muslim Law
 - (d) None of the above
120. Under Hanafi law, a marriage contracted during Iddat is :
- (a) Void (Batil)
 - (b) Valid (Sahiah)
 - (c) Irregular (Fasid)
 - (d) All the above

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