

ILI LLM-2014

Directions: choose a word in question 1-5 which is nearly of the word given in the capital

1. **DEVISE**
 - (a) Destruct
 - (b) Disorganize
 - (c) Invent
 - (d) Prepare
2. **DEGRADING**
 - (a) Corrupting
 - (b) Demeaning
 - (c) Lowering
 - (d) Minimizing
3. **TANSITIONAL**
 - (a) Changed
 - (b) Extreme
 - (c) Intermediary
 - (d) Revolutionary
4. **VIALE**
 - (a) Impossible
 - (b) Practical
 - (c) Negative
 - (d) Rudimentary
5. **ARDUOUS**
 - (a) Different
 - (b) Difficult
 - (c) Hazardous
 - (d) Pleasurable
6. **ACCORDANCE**
 - (a) Conflict
 - (b) Division
 - (c) Harmony
 - (d) Quarrel

Directions: choose an appropriate word or phrase to complete the sentences given below in question given below

7. **The doctor's standing in the medical community, though shaken by phony allegations of wrongdoing, emerged at long last ...**
 - (a) Undamaged
 - (b) Undecided
 - (c) Unprincipled
 - (d) Unqualified
8. **As my eyesight began to , I spent a lot of time writing about it**
 - (a) Deteriorate
 - (b) Improve
 - (c) Recover

- (d) Sharpen
9. We are to have her over here to make this seminar a great success
- (a) Expedient
 - (b) Wonderful
 - (c) Happily
 - (d) Pleased
10. The students of a local college Threatened to launch an indefinite strike from the next month to meet their demands
- (a) Be
 - (b) Have
 - (c) Shall
 - (d) Were
11. The counter clerk was very busy and did not pay any to the customer's request
- (a) Attention
 - (b) Cash
 - (c) Idea
 - (d) Respect

Directions: in each sentence given below, one word has been printed in capitals. Below the sentence, four words are suggested, one which can replace the word printed in hold, without changing the mean of the sentence. Please find out the appropriate word in each case

12. she came in utter repute due to her vindictive act
- (a) kind
 - (b) revengeful
 - (c) uneventful
 - (d) ungrateful
13. The minister's secret meeting with the opposition party leader was severely criticised
- (a) Authentic
 - (b) Clandestine
 - (c) Periodical
 - (d) Unofficial
14. his attempts to EQUIVOCATE the subject under discussion were thwarted
- (a) balance
 - (b) defend
 - (c) mislead
 - (d) reconcile
15. He was conceptually clear about the problem, therefore, could provide a SENSIBLE solution
- (a) Easy
 - (b) Difficult
 - (c) Pragmatic
 - (d) Urgent

Directions: out of the four alternatives given below in question no. 16-20, please choose the correct word in each case

16. The child is fond sweets
- (a) About
 - (b) At
 - (c) For
 - (d) Of
17. He responded their queries in a polite manner

- (a) By
 - (b) For
 - (c) To
 - (d) With
18. Most of the roads in our village are not suitable motor cars
- (a) About
 - (b) For
 - (c) In
 - (d) Of
19. He hindered me ... going there
- (a) About
 - (b) From
 - (c) In
 - (d) Into
20. what a contrast ... them
- (a) between
 - (b) from
 - (c) of
 - (d) to
21. who among the following became the first black president of South Africa
- (a) George Washington
 - (b) Jacob Zuma
 - (c) Jomo Kenyatta
 - (d) Nelson Mandela
22. Fathometer is used to measure
- (a) Earthquake
 - (b) Ocean depth
 - (c) Rainfall
 - (d) Sound intensity
23. The Durand cup is associated with the game of
- (a) Cricket
 - (b) Football
 - (c) Hockey
 - (d) Volleyball
24. Eugenics is the study of
- (a) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
 - (b) Different races of mankind
 - (c) Genetic of plants
 - (d) People of Europeans origin
25. Which one of the following is a military alliance
- (a) ASEAN
 - (b) EEC
 - (c) NAFTA
 - (d) NATO
26. Which one of the following hills are found where the eastern ghats and the western ghats meet
- (a) Anaimalai hills
 - (b) Cardamom hills
 - (c) Nilgiri hills
 - (d) Shevaroy hills
27. Name the state where the density of population is the lowest

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Meghalaya
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) Sikkim
28. Gerontology is the study of ...
- (a) Birds
 - (b) Growth of cells
 - (c) Process of aging
 - (d) Vegetables
29. Which one of the following states is landlocked
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) West Bengal
30. in which one of the following states are the Ajanta caves located
- (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Tamilnadu
 - (d) West Bengal
31. Where is the headquarters of the world famous human rights non-governmental organisation amnesty international
- (a) Berlin
 - (b) London
 - (c) New York
 - (d) Washington
32. The dronacharya award is given to one of the following categories of persons
- (a) Film stars
 - (b) Scientists
 - (c) Sports coaches
 - (d) Sportsmen and sportswomen
33. Who was the first Chinese traveller to visit India
- (a) Fa-hien
 - (b) Huen-Tsang
 - (c) Megasthenes
 - (d) Itsing
34. Which out of the following countries parliament is called bundestag
- (a) Germany
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) United states
35. Which is the first state to achieve 100% sanitation
- (a) Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) Sikkim
36. Lavani is a folk dance from which state of India
- (a) Haryana
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) West Bengal
37. Who is the new chief executive officer of the Microsoft

- (a) John Thompson
(b) Steve balmer
(c) Satya nadella
38. Who is the chief election commissioner of India
(a) J.M. Lyngdoh
(b) N. Gopalaswami
(c) Navin Chawla
(d) V.S. Sampth
39. Who is at present the governor of the RBI
(a) Bimal Jalan
(b) C. Rangrajan
(c) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(d) Raghuram Rajan
40. Human rights day is observed on
(a) 15th march
(b) 5th June
(c) 30th October
(d) 10th December
41. Hugo gratius was
(a) An American scholar
(b) A British scholar
(c) A Dutch scholar
(d) An Indian scholar
42. The full name of HLA hart was
(a) Harbon levet aubrech hart
(b) Harman leo aubrech hart
(c) Herbert lion Audrey hart
(d) Herbert lionel adolphus hart
43. One of the following scholars is known as the 'father of contemporary positivism'
(a) Del vecchio
(b) HLA hart
(c) John finnis
(d) Lon fuller
44. Possession is said to be
(a) Five points of law
(b) Seven points of law
(c) Nine points of law
(d) Eleven points of law
45. One amongst the following eminent scholars distinguished 'censorial jurisprudence' from the 'expository jurisprudence?'
(a) HLA Hart
(b) Hans Kelson
(c) Jeremy bentham
(d) Joseph Raz
46. Dean roscoe pound's name has primarily been associated with one of the following schools of jurisprudence
(a) Analytical school
(b) Historical school
(c) Realist school
(d) Sociological school

47. One amongst the following jurists described jurisprudence as the 'scientific synthesis of the essential principles of law'
- (a) CK Allen
 - (b) Herbert spencer
 - (c) J. Brown
 - (d) Roscoe pound
48. One of the following jurist is known as 'Darwinian' before Darwin and 'sociologist' before sociologist
- (a) Hegal
 - (b) Henry Maine
 - (c) Montesquieu
 - (d) Fredric Savigny
49. According to hans Kelsen's theory, the validity of a norm is based on
- (a) Adaptability of the norm
 - (b) Effectiveness of the norm
 - (c) Legality of the norm
 - (d) Receptiveness of the norm
50. Jeremy Bentham is said to be the propounded of the following
- (a) The doctrine of Hedonism
 - (b) The theory of pleasure and pain
 - (c) The theory of utilitarian individualism
 - (d) All of the above
51. Which of the following powers and functions shall not be assumed by the president of India through proclamation of emergency under article 356 of the Indian constitution
- (a) All functions vested in a state government
 - (b) All powers vested in or exercisable by the governor of a state
 - (c) Powers of legislature of each state
 - (d) The powers vested in or exercisable by a high court
52. Which one of the following amendments provided for the creation of administrative tribunals by insertion of article 323-A and 323-B in a new part XIV-A of the constitution of India
- (a) The constitution (42nd amendment act, 1976)
 - (b) The constitution (44th amendment act, 1978)
 - (c) The constitution (46th amendment act, 1982)
 - (d) The constitution (48th amendment act, 1984)
53. Which one of the following is not a function of the election commission as provided in article 324 of the constitution of India
- (a) Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of election rolls
 - (b) Conduct of all elections to the legislature of each state
 - (c) Conduct of all elections to parliament
 - (d) Conduct of all elections to municipalities
54. Which one of the following doctrines means that 'you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly'
- (a) The doctrine of ancillary legislation
 - (b) The doctrine of colourable legislation
 - (c) The doctrine of delegated legislation
 - (d) The doctrine of pith and substance
55. Which amongst the following articles in the constitution of India describes the Supreme Court as a court of record
- (a) Article 124
 - (b) Article 125

- (c) Article 126
 - (d) Article 129
56. How many members belonging to the anglo-Indian community are nominated by the president of India to the house of people
- (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Five
 - (d) Ten
57. Which part of the constitution defines the various categories of Indian citizens at the commencement of the constitution
- (a) Part one
 - (b) Part two
 - (c) Part three
 - (d) Part four
58. 'that fundamental rights guaranteed in part III of the constitution of India cannot be waived by a citizen was held by the Supreme Court of India in one of the following cases
- (a) Besheswar nath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC 149
 - (b) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of MP Air 1955 SC 781
 - (c) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, AIR, 1951 SC 318
 - (d) State of Gujarat v. Shri Ambica mills, Air 1974 SC 1300
59. One of the following articles describes the republic of India as a union and not as a federation though the words are 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States
- (a) Article 1
 - (b) Article 2
 - (c) Article 3
 - (d) Article 4
60. The Supreme Court of India has described 'secularism as one of the basic features of the constitution of India 'in one of the following cases
- (a) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
 - (b) Minerva mills v. Union of India, Air 1981 SC 2030
 - (c) S.P. Sampat Kumar v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 386
 - (d) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 1918
61. In the Indian criminal law, 'intention to cause bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death of the person' is considered as
- (a) Culpable homicide
 - (b) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
 - (c) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (d) murder
62. to prosecute a person under section 37 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the following requirement is essential
- (a) common intention
 - (b) common object
 - (c) cooperation
 - (d) similar intention
63. the IPC 1860 provides certain general exceptions and these are divided in two classes such as
- (a) excusable acts and non-excusable acts
 - (b) justifiable acts and excusable acts
 - (c) justifiable acts and non-justifiable act
 - (d) justifiable acts and punishable acts
64. one of the requirements of joint liability in the Indian criminal law is

- (a) Common goal
 - (b) Common intention
 - (c) Common object
 - (d) Common purpose
65. General exceptions are contained in one of the following chapters in the IPC, 1860
- (a) Chapter III
 - (b) Chapter IV
 - (c) Chapter V
 - (d) Chapter VI
66. How many persons are needed to call robbery a dacoity
- (a) Two or more
 - (b) Three or more
 - (c) Five or more
 - (d) Ten or more
67. Under the IPC, 1860 offence of murder is punishable under one of the following sections
- (a) Section 299
 - (b) Section 300
 - (c) Section 302
 - (d) Section 304
68. Section 34 of the IPC, 1860 recognizes one out of the following principles of criminal jurisprudence
- (a) Principle of absolute liability
 - (b) Principle of joint liability
 - (c) Principle of strict liability
 - (d) Principle of vicarious liability
69. Section 309 of the IPC, 1860 deals with
- (a) Abetment of suicide
 - (b) Attempt of commit culpable homicide
 - (c) Attempt to commit murder
 - (d) Attempt to commit suicide
70. Section 192 of the IPC, 1860 deals with
- (a) Giving false evidence
 - (b) Fabricating evidence
 - (c) Threatening any person to give false evidence
 - (d) Punishment for false evidence
71. The secretary general of the United Nations is appointed by
- (a) The general assembly
 - (b) The general assembly on the recommendations of the security council
 - (c) The secretariat of the United Nations
 - (d) The security council
72. which kind of recognition once given cannot be withdrawn by the recognising state
- (a) de facto recognition
 - (b) de jure recognition
 - (c) partial recognition
 - (d) total recognition
73. The Unifing for peace resolution was passed by the United Nations general assembly on
- (a) 24th October 1945
 - (b) 3rd November 1950
 - (c) 10th November 1950
 - (d) 20th July 1962

74. Which of the following states is the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council
- (a) Canada
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) Japan
75. The Security Council of the United Nations consists of
- (a) Two permanent and eight non-permanent members
 - (b) Four permanent and fifteen non-permanent members
 - (c) Five permanent and ten non-permanent members
 - (d) Six permanent and nine non-permanent members
76. The doctrine 'Rebus Sic Stantibus' means
- (a) Any provision of treaty can be repudiated at the convenience of the parties thereto
 - (b) No provision of the treaty can be repudiated by either party even in the event of difficulties in implementing it
 - (c) States ought to behave as they have customarily behaved
 - (d) The agreement is binding only so long as the material circumstances on which it rests remain unchanged
77. The expression *jus cogens* denotes
- (a) A doctrine similar in meaning to *jus dispositivum*
 - (b) International law is a supreme law
 - (c) There are pre-emptory norms of international law that cannot be altered by concluding treaties
 - (d) The United Nations is a supreme international organisation
78. The essentials of a valid custom are
- (a) Duration, continuity and generality
 - (b) Duration, continuity and inconsistency
 - (c) Long duration, continuity and consistency
 - (d) Long duration, continuity, consistency and generality
79. One out of the following scholars called international law as positive international morality
- (a) John Austin
 - (b) Holland
 - (c) Hans Kelsen
 - (d) Vattel
80. When insurgents control some definite territory of a state, have an effective government and an organized army, the other states may confer upon them
- (a) A status of belligerency
 - (b) A status of insurgency
 - (c) A status of revolutionary government
 - (d) A status of warring factions
81. Who can become an agent
- (a) A major of sound mind
 - (b) A major of unsound mind
 - (c) A minor of sound mind
 - (d) A minor of unsound mind
82. A contract of indemnity is a
- (a) Contingent contract
 - (b) Quasi-contract
 - (c) Void agreement
 - (d) Wagering agreement
83. A threat to commit suicide amounts to

- (a) Coercion
 - (b) Fraud
 - (c) Misrepresentation
 - (d) Undue influence
- 84. Transfer of contractual rights or liabilities by a party to the contract to some other person who is not a party is known as**
- (a) Accord of contract
 - (b) Assignment of contract
 - (c) Novation of contract
 - (d) Rescission of contract
- 85. A gratuitous or bare promise, devoid of consideration is called**
- (a) Ex contractu
 - (b) Nudum pactum
 - (c) Res extinct
 - (d) Uberrima fides
- 86. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties thereto but not at the option of other or others is a**
- (a) Unenforceable contract
 - (b) Valid contract
 - (c) Void contract
 - (d) Voidable contract
- 87. Consensus ad idem means**
- (a) Acceptance
 - (b) Common intention
 - (c) Meeting of minds
 - (d) Theme of contract
- 88. General offers open for the world at large can be accepted by**
- (a) Any person in the world
 - (b) Any person who reads the advertisement relating to general offer
 - (c) Any person who complies with the conditions of the general offer
 - (d) Only the promisee
- 89. A person making a proposal is called as a**
- (a) Contractor
 - (b) Promisee
 - (c) Promisor
 - (d) Vendor
- 90. The position of a finder of lost goods is that of a**
- (a) Bailee
 - (b) Bailor
 - (c) Principal debtor
 - (d) Surety
- 91. Temporary injunction**
- (a) Concludes the right
 - (b) Continues until a certain specific time
 - (c) Is permanent remedy between the parties
 - (d) Cannot be granted ex-parte
- 92. A suit under section 5 of the specific relief act, 1963 can be brought by a**
- (a) Manager
 - (b) Wervant
 - (c) Tenant holding over
 - (d) Trespasse

93. The grant or refusal of relief of declaration and injunction under section 34 of the specific relief act, 1963 is
- (a) Conditional
 - (b) Discretionary
 - (c) Mandatory
 - (d) Prohibitory
94. A suit for possession under section 6 of the specific relief act 1963 can be filed within
- (a) Six months
 - (b) Three years
 - (c) Twelve years
 - (d) Thirty years
95. A claim for damages in suits for injunction under the specific relief act, 1963 can be made under
- (a) Section 37
 - (b) Section 38
 - (c) Section 39
 - (d) Section 40
96. Grant of temporary injunction under section 37 of the specific relief act, 1963 is regulated by
- (a) The code of civil procedure, 1908
 - (b) The Indian contract act, 1872
 - (c) The sale of goods act, 1930
 - (d) The transfer of property act, 1882
97. Specific relief can be granted for the purpose of enforcing
- (a) Constitutional rights
 - (b) Group rights
 - (c) Individual civil rights
 - (d) Penal law
98. The type of dissolution provided under section 43 of the Indian partnership act, 1932 is
- (a) Dissolution by agreement
 - (b) Dissolution by court
 - (c) Dissolution by insolvency
 - (d) Dissolution by notice
99. Section 32 of the Indian partnership act, 1932 with
- (a) Insolvency of a partner
 - (b) Liability of a new partner
 - (c) Retirement of a partner
 - (d) Rights of a new partner
100. for a banking business, the maximum number of partners can be
- (a) ten
 - (b) fifteen
 - (c) twenty
 - (d) twenty five
101. where a partner advances money beyond the amount of capital for business, rate of interest prescribed under section 13 of the Indian partnership act, 1932 is
- (a) 6%
 - (b) 9%
 - (c) 12%
 - (d) 15%
102. The liability by holding out is an application of the
- (a) Principle of agency

- (b) Principle of equity
 - (c) Principle of estoppel
 - (d) Principle of undisclosed principal
- 103. An agreement in restraint of trade in partnership under section 11 of the Indian partnership act, 1932 is**
- (a) Invalid
 - (b) Valid
 - (c) Void
 - (d) Voidable
- 104. A partnership for which no duration is fixed is known as**
- (a) Co-ownership
 - (b) General partnership
 - (c) Particular partnership
 - (d) Partnership of will
- 105. That the relation of partners arise from contract and not from status has been mentioned in one of the following sections in the Indian partnership act, 1932**
- (a) Section 4
 - (b) Section 5
 - (c) Section 6
 - (d) Section 7
- 106. Section 26 of the Indian Partnership act, 1932 provides for**
- (a) Liability of the firm for wrongful acts of the partner
 - (b) Liability of the partner for wrongful acts of the firm
 - (c) Liability of the firm for misapplication by the partners
 - (d) Liability of the partner for wrongful acts and misapplication
- 107. The latin maxim 'nemo dat quid non habet' means one of the following**
- (a) An innocent occupier of goods can pass a proper title
 - (b) An innocent and a bonafide purchaser gets a proper title as that of a true owner
 - (c) A finder of goods can pass a proper title
 - (d) No man can pass a better title than he himself has
- 108. An implied condition as regards goods sold under section 15 of the sale of goods act, 1930 applies where**
- (a) The vendee is able to inspect the goods
 - (b) The vendee is not able to inspect the goods
 - (c) The vendee is to inspect the goods or not
 - (d) The vendee has actually inspected the goods
- 109. Section 14 of the sale of goods act, 1930 provides for**
- (a) An implied condition as to the title in the seller of goods
 - (b) An implied warranty as to buyer's quiet enjoyment of goods
 - (c) An implied as to goods being free from any encumbrance
 - (d) All of the above
- 110. Section 12 of the sale of goods act, 1930 defines**
- (a) A condition
 - (b) A warranty
 - (c) Both a condition and a warranty
 - (d) Neither a condition nor a warranty
- 111. Section 10 of the sale of goods act, 1930 provides for fixation of price of goods by**
- (a) An arbitrator
 - (b) The central government
 - (c) A judge
 - (d) The valuation of a third party

- 112. The term 'goods' in the sale of goods act, 1930 means**
- (a) Ascertained goods only
 - (b) Ownership
 - (c) Specified goods
 - (d) Subject matter
- 113. Under section 2(6) of the sale of goods act, 1930 'future goods' means**
- (a) Ascertained goods
 - (b) Goods that are not yet in existence
 - (c) Specified goods
 - (d) Unascertained goods
- 114. Transfer of actionable claim is governed by**
- (a) The code of civil procedure, 1908
 - (b) The Indian contract act, 1872
 - (c) The sale of goods act, 1930
 - (d) The transfer of property act, 1882
- 115. The distinction between sale and agreement to sell determines**
- (a) Nature of goods in the contract
 - (b) Nature of property in the contract
 - (c) Price of the contract
 - (d) Rights and liabilities of the parties
- 116. The maxim 'Damnum sine injuria' means**
- (a) Where there is a remedy, there is a right
 - (b) Where there is a right, there is a remedy
 - (c) Damage or loss without infringement of legal right
 - (d) Infringement of legal right without damage or loss
- 117. For a tort of battery, what kind of contract must a plaintiff prove**
- (a) A contract that had caused bruise on skin no matter how casual
 - (b) A harmful or an offensive contract
 - (c) A mischievous contract that led to injury
 - (d) A sudden uninvited contract
- 118. A tortfeasor deliberately interferes with or touches another's body without permission. Hence he is liable for**
- (a) A tort of battery
 - (b) A tort of defamation
 - (c) A tort of nuisance
 - (d) None of the above
- 119. Identify the incorrect statement**
- (a) Law of torts talks about civil wrongs
 - (b) In the case of a civil wrong, courts of law have recognised the wrong as compensable one
 - (c) In a case of tort, it is the victim who initiates tortious liability against the wrong-doer and not against the state
 - (d) In tort related cases, punitive damages are never awarded because the purpose is not to punish the wrongdoer
- 120. Which one of the following is not a defence for defamation**
- (a) Absolute privilege
 - (b) Being honest
 - (c) Qualified privilege
 - (d) Spreading rumours heard from another
- 121. The definition of the word 'tort' has been given in**
- (a) The general clauses act, 1897
 - (b) The Indian contract act, 1872

- (c) The Indian penal code, 1860
- (d) The limitation act, 1963
- 122. The duty under the law of torts is**
 - (a) Towards a group of individuals
 - (b) Towards a particular community
 - (c) Towards a specific individual
 - (d) Towards the world at large
- 123. Which one of the following is a correct statement**
 - (a) Public nuisance is an offence whereas private nuisance is a civil wrong
 - (b) Public nuisance is a civil wrong whereas private nuisance is an offence
 - (c) Both types of nuisances are civil wrongs
 - (d) Both types of nuisances are crimes
- 124. In a case of vicarious liability, the liability is**
 - (a) Joint only
 - (b) Joint and several
 - (c) Several only
 - (d) Any of the above depending upon the facts and circumstances of a case
- 125. The rule of strict liability is based on at the decision in the case of**
 - (a) Champman v. Pickersgill
 - (b) Donogue v. Stevenson
 - (c) Lumley v. Gye
 - (d) Rylands v. Fletcher
- 126. Section 3 of the limitation act does not apply to**
 - (a) Appeals
 - (b) Application
 - (c) Execution
 - (d) Suits
- 127. The provisions of section 3 of the limitation act are**
 - (a) Discretionary
 - (b) Directory
 - (c) Mandatory
 - (d) Optional
- 128. A time barred debt can be claimed**
 - (a) As a set off
 - (b) As a counter claim
 - (c) As a fresh suit
 - (d) All of the above
- 129. Section 5 of the limitation act applies to**
 - (a) A suit
 - (b) Appeal and application
 - (c) An execution proceeding
 - (d) All of the above
- 130. Section 6 of the limitation act does not apply to**
 - (a) An idiot
 - (b) An insane person
 - (c) An insolvent person
 - (d) A minor
- 131. The limitation period for filing on appeal commences from**
 - (a) The date of the pronouncement of the judgment
 - (b) The date of signing of the decree
 - (c) The date of application for copy of the judgment

- (d) The date of availability of the copy of the judgment
132. The period during which the proceedings stand stayed by an injunction or order is excluded under one of the following sections incorporated in the limitation act
- (a) Section 13
 - (b) Section 14
 - (c) Section 15
 - (d) Section 16
133. The doctrine of public trust was propounded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of
- (a) Indian council for enviro-legal action v union of India, AIR 1996 SC 1446
 - (b) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath and Ors. (2000) 6SCC 213
 - (c) M.C. Mehta v. Nion of India and Ors, (1997) 2 SCC 353
 - (d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1988) SC 1115
134. The Brundfland commission submitted its report on the theme
- (a) Common but differentiated responsibility
 - (b) Our common responsibility
 - (c) Our common heritage
 - (d) Our common future
135. The principle of prior informed consent in relation to the trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste has been incorporated in
- (a) The basel convention 1989
 - (b) The convention on Bio-diversity conservation 1992
 - (c) The Kyoto protocol, 1997
 - (d) The Stockholm declaration, 1972
136. The national green tribunal act, 2010 was enacted as a response to
- (a) The 180th report of the law commission of India
 - (b) The 184th report of the law commission of India
 - (c) The 186th report of the law commission of India
 - (d) The 190th report of the law commission of India
137. The clean development mechanism is a mechanism provided under
- (a) The convention on bio-diversity, 1992
 - (b) The Kyoto protocol, 1997
 - (c) The Rio declaration on environment and development 1992
 - (d) The Stockholm declaration on human environment, 1972
138. Which among the following does not fall under the category of ex-situ conservation of bio-diversity
- (a) Aquaria
 - (b) Botanical gardens
 - (c) Biosphere reserves
 - (d) Zoos
139. The present chairman of the inter-government panel on climate change (IPCC) is
- (a) Ban ki-moon
 - (b) Francis gurry
 - (c) Monique barbut
 - (d) Rajendra kumar pachauri
140. The united nations environmental programme (UNEP) was launched as a result of
- (a) The UN conference on the human environment 1972
 - (b) The UN conference on environment and development 1992
 - (c) The UN conference on climate change 1995
 - (d) The UN conference on sustainable development 2012

PART III

1. Write an explanatory note on the concept of 'social engineering'.
2. 'a preamble to any constitution is a key to open the minds of the constitution makes' discuss
3. Do you agree with the view that there is hardly any relevance of the international institutions like the united nations in a divided world

Or

Write an informative note on the international criminal court

4. Write a descriptive note on the relevance of a dying declaration in a criminal trial

Or

What do you understand by the 'res – judicata'? Give an illustrative answerer to the question

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PART I & PART II

Answers are suggestive. Kindly verify from the basic documents, latest case laws and recommended text book in case of doubt.

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

PART III (Subjective Answers)

Ans. 1. 'Social Engineering'

- Roscoe Pound propounded the concept of 'Social Engineering.
- He concentrates more on functional aspect of law-need for study of law in relation to and as a part of the whole process of social control.
- Adjustment of human relations, ordering of human behaviour and balancing of competing interests in the society is essential. To this essential task he gives the name of 'social engineering'.

Ans. 2.

- Preamble to any constitution is an important part of the constitution.
- Preamble of the Constitution of India is the soul of the Constitution and it is the part of it as decided by the SC of India in **Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala**.
- Preambles contain the gist of the constitution and talks for the necessary element of the Constitution.
- It tells about the nature of the Constitution and hence it is the key to open the minds of the Constitution makers that what were their objectives while drafting the Constitution.

Ans. 3.

- The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in 24th October 1945 with the objective for the peace and fraternity among nations state after the 2nd World War.
- The Present Era in which the United States of America which is the most powerful country of the World is taking decisions solely (ignoring the mandate of the security council)
- The attacks on Iraq, Iran by the USA and disputes between Israel and Palestine. These are not controlled (the UNO failed to control).
- However, the UNO is working for the peace and international global Economy, but some areas are like where the relevance of the UNO failed.

OR International Criminal Court

- Founded by the Rome Statue in 1998 with its Headquarters in the Hague.
- Total Numbers of Judges—18 and for the Tenure of 9 years.
- It shall have power to exercise jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern.
- It has jurisdiction with respect to the following crimes: (a) Crime of genocide (b) Crime against humanity (c) War crimes (d) Crime of aggression

Ans. 4 Relevance of Dying Declaration in a Criminal Trial

- Dying declaration means a statement by a person as to the cause of his death or as to the circumstances resulting in his death.
- The statement before the court would be hearsay as the person is dead. Section 32(1) is an exception to the hearsay rule.
- In **Kushal Rao v. State of Bombay**, the SC held that dying declaration cannot form the sole basis of conviction *unless it is corroborated*.
- In **Ramilaben v. State of Gujarat**, The SC held that under the law, did can form the sole basis of conviction.

OR Res Judicata

- Section 11 of the CPC, 1908 provide that if a suit is already decided by a competent court on the same subject-matter between the same parties, then there will be no institution of suit in any court of law.
- A and B are parties in a particular suit and the suit is decided on the subject-matter by a competent court. Now, neither A nor B can institute the suit on the same subject-matter.
- The objectives are: Parties should not involve in the same suit time and again, there should be end of justice and the court should not be overburden when the same suit will come again and again.