

LL.M.

1. Which one of the following fundamental rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the “heart and soul of the Constitution” ?
  - (a) Right to Equality
  - (b) Right to Religion
  - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - (d) None of the above
  
2. The Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed under Article 32 is available to :
  - (a) People of India
  - (b) Only Indian citizens
  - (c) All natural persons, citizens and non-citizens
  - (d) All Indian Citizens and foreign Ambassadors
  
3. Discrimination on the grounds of “Place of residence” only is prohibited under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution ?
  - (a) Article 14
  - (b) Article 15
  - (c) Article 16
  - (d) None of these
  
4. “Directive Principles of State Policy are the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution” was described by :
  - (a) A. V. Dicey
  - (b) K. C. Wheare
  - (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - (d) Granville Austin

5. The Right to property was dropped from the list of fundamental rights by :
- (a) 24th Amendment                      (b) 42nd Amendment  
(c) 44th Amendment                      (d) 98th Amendment
6. Right to freedom of religion cannot be restricted on the ground of :
- (a) Public Order  
(b) Security of State  
(c) Health  
(d) Morality
7. The first instance of the advisory opinion given by the Supreme Court was :
- (a) *In Re Kerala Education Bill.*  
(b) *In Re Berubari*  
(c) *Delhi Laws Act case*  
(d) *In Re Special Courts Bill*
8. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court rule that harmony and balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy is a basic feature of the Constitution of India ?
- (a) *Minerva Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India*  
(b) *Golaknath vs. State of Punjab*  
(c) *Waman Rao vs. Union of India*  
(d) *Keshavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala*

9. The right under Article 32 can be suspended by :
- (a) The Parliament
  - (b) The State Legislature
  - (c) The Supreme Court of India
  - (d) The President of India when Proclamation of Emergency is in Operation
10. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the Uniform Civil Code for the citizens ?
- (a) Article 44
  - (b) Article 21
  - (c) Article 37
  - (d) Article 45
11. Under which Section of Cr. P.C. an accused person can himself be a competent witness ?
- (a) Section 315
  - (b) Section 300
  - (c) Section 313
  - (d) Section 317
12. Procedure for summary trial is provided in which Section of Cr. P.C. ?
- (a) Section 251 to Section 260
  - (b) Section 238 to Section 250
  - (c) Section 260 to Section 265
  - (d) Section 255 to Section 265

- 13.** It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under :
- (a) Section 56 of Cr. P.C.
  - (b) Section 57 of Cr. P.C.
  - (c) Section 58 of Cr. P.C.
  - (d) Section 59 of Cr. P.C.
- 14.** In proceeding under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure an Executive Magistrate may require to execute a bond for keeping peace for such period not exceeding.....as Magistrate thinks fit.
- (a) One year
  - (b) Two years
  - (c) Three years
  - (d) Six months
- 15.** Section 73 of IPC provides if an offender has been sentenced to imprisonment *not* exceeding six months, the solitary confinement :
- (a) shall not exceed 15 days
  - (b) shall not exceed one month
  - (c) shall not exceed two months
  - (d) shall not exceed forty-five days.
- 16.** Illegal signifies :
- (a) everything which is an offence
  - (b) everything which is prohibited by law
  - (c) everything which furnishes ground for civil action
  - (d) All of the above

17. Under Section 46 of IPC, death denotes :
- (a) death of a human being
  - (b) death of an animal
  - (c) death of a human being and of an animal both
  - (d) death of either human being or an animal
18. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 ?
- (a) Section 32
  - (b) Section 55
  - (c) Section 119
  - (d) Section 124
19. Which of the following statements hold *true* for dying declarations ?
- (a) Dying declarations cannot be used as a sole basis of conviction.
  - (b) Dying declarations unless corroborated cannot be used as sole basis of conviction.
  - (c) Dying declaration which is brief must be discarded.
  - (d) When eyewitness affirms that the deceased was not in a fit state to make the declaration, medical opinion cannot prevail.
20. The Leading English Case of *R vs. Blake and Tye* in evidence relates to :
- (a) Conspiracy
  - (b) Confession
  - (c) Accomplice evidence
  - (d) Relevancy of Facts

- 21.** Drawing cash form ATM is an example of :
- (a) Express Contract
  - (b) Implied Contract
  - (c) Tacit Contract
  - (d) Unlawful Contract
- 22.** Rescission of a contract means :
- (a) Termination of contract
  - (b) The renewal contract
  - (c) Alteration of contract
  - (d) Substitution of new contract in place of earlier one
- 23.** Consideration means :
- (a) Quid pro lo
  - (b) Quid pro quo
  - (c) Qui pro quo
  - (d) Quid pro quod
- 24.** The original contract need *not* be performed if there is :
- (a) Rescission of contract
  - (b) Novation of contract
  - (c) Alteration of contract
  - (d) All of the above
- 25.** Because of supervening event, the Promisor is excused from the performance of the contract. This is known as :
- (a) Doctrine of frustration
  - (b) Initial impossibility
  - (c) Doctrine of ultra-vires
  - (d) Operation of law

**26.** “Agreements in restraint of Legal proceedings” is provided under :

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Section 27
- (c) Section 28
- (d) Section 29

**27.** Where there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in deliverable state, the property in goods passes to the buyer, when :

- (a) The goods are delivered
- (b) The price is paid
- (c) The contract is made
- (d) The parties intend

**28.** The pawnee has :

- (a) Only right to sell
- (b) Only right to sue
- (c) Either right to sell or right to sue
- (d) Both right to sell and right to sue

**29.** Liability of surety is :

- (a) Conditional on default
- (b) Primary
- (c) Always absolute
- (d) Independent of default

- 30.** Specific relief can be granted only for the purpose of :
- (a) Enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law
  - (b) Enforcing individual fundamental rights
  - (c) Enforcing individual Criminal rights only
  - (d) Enforcing individual civil as well as criminal rights
- 31.** The definition “Tortious liability arises from the breach of duty of primarily fixed system. This duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages”, was given by :
- (a) Winfield
  - (b) Salmond
  - (c) Lord Atkin
  - (d) Austin
- 32.** Which of the following is a leading case in explaining the maxim *injuria sine damnum* ?
- (a) Ashby vs. White
  - (b) Gloucester Grammar School case
  - (c) Mogul Steamship Co. vs. McGregor Gow & Co.
  - (d) Action vs. Bludell
- 33.** In nuisance, a defendant is liable to unusually sensitive plaintiff :
- (a) Only in personal injury case
  - (b) Only in property injury case
  - (c) Both for personal injury and property injury cases
  - (d) None of the above



34. A and B are two stranger who maliciously blocked the waste pipes of a wash basin, which was otherwise in the control of C and opened the tap. The overflowing water damaged the plaintiff's goods. C can take the defence of :
- (a) Remoteness of damages
  - (b) Act of third party
  - (c) Volenti non fit injuria
  - (d) Statutory Authority
35. An act done by a government servant in exercise of statutory powers is a defence :
- (a) if the said act is a Constitutional Act.
  - (b) if the said act is in exercise of sovereign functions
  - (c) if the said act is in exercise of non-sovereign functions
  - (d) None of the above
36. **Assertion (A)** : If a person speaks ill of the business which X is doing, it amounts to defamation.
- Reason (R)** : Slander is actionable per se.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is true

37. When two persons coming from opposite directions in their cars collide with each other and in that process, they injure seriously a person who was standing on the roadside, the two motorists are :
- (a) joint tortfeasors
  - (b) independent tortfeasors
  - (c) two negligent persons
  - (d) participants in contributory negligence
38. The malice necessary to be established in an action for malicious prosecution is :
- (a) Malice in law
  - (b) Malice in fact
  - (c) Both Malice in law and Malice in fact
  - (d) None of the above
39. 'A' who had purchased a ticket for a seat at a cinema show, was forcibly turned out of his seat by the direction of the manager, who was acting under a mistaken belief that A had not paid for his seat.
- (a) A is Entitled to recover damages for battery.
  - (b) A is Entitled to recover damages for assault.
  - (c) A is Entitled to recover damages for battery and assault.
  - (d) None of the above

40. Match List I and List II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below :

**List I**

- (A) Common employment
- (B) Respondent superior
- (C) Agreement to injure other in trade
- (d) Egg-shell skull rule

**List II**

- 1. Conspiracy
- 2. Master and Servant
- 3. Servant and Servant
- 4. Tortfeasor takes his victim as he finds him

**Codes :**

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

41. The case of Solomon *vs.* Solomon & Co. Ltd. lays the principle of :

- (a) Separate Legal Entity
- (b) Partnership
- (c) Perpetual Succession
- (d) Transferable Shares

42. The maximum members in a private company can be :

- (a) 50
- (b) 100
- (c) 150
- (d) 200

43. The Section.....deals with punishment for incorporation of company by furnishing false statement.

- (a) 7 (6)
- (b) 7 (8)
- (c) 7 (9)
- (d) 7 (10)

44. Minimum number of Directors in case of a public company is :
- (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
45. The first directors of a public company are appointed by the :
- (a) Public
  - (b) Shareholders
  - (c) Promoters
  - (d) Government
46. Legal position of a promoter of a company is :
- (a) That of an agent
  - (b) That of a trustee
  - (c) That of a solicitor
  - (d) In a fiduciary capacity
47. The corporate veil can be lifted upon :
- (a) Evasion of taxes
  - (b) Determine the enemy character
  - (c) Avoidance of welfare legislation
  - (d) All of the above
48. The liability of members if company is limited by guarantee :
- (a) Unpaid value of shares
  - (b) Guarantee amount
  - (c) Unlimited liability
  - (d) None of the above

- 49.** Corporate Identity Number (CIN), works as a unique identifier of a company for Indian Companies as well as foreign companies :
- (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Both (b) and (c)
  - (d) None of the above
- 50.** Under Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013 the minimum number of directors in the Private Company is :
- (a) 7
  - (b) 15
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 2
- 51.** What protects the intellectual property created by artists ?
- (a) Copyright
  - (b) Geographical Indications
  - (c) Patents
  - (d) Registered Designs
- 52.** What protects the intellectual property created by designers ?
- (a) Copyright
  - (b) Geographical Indications
  - (c) Patents
  - (d) Registered Designs

- 53.** What protects the intellectual property created by inventors ?
- (a) Copyright
  - (b) Geographical Indications
  - (c) Patents
  - (d) Registered Designs
- 54.** Which of these is geographical indication ?
- (a) BMW
  - (b) Champagne
  - (c) Hogwarts
  - (d) PlayStation
- 55.** What does a trademark protect ?
- (a) An Invention
  - (b) A Work of Art
  - (c) Logos, names and brands
  - (d) A Secret formula
- 56.** In India, how long does copyright last for ?
- (a) 10 years after the creation of the work
  - (b) 50 years after the creation of the work
  - (c) 10 years after the death of the person who created that work
  - (d) 60 years after the death of the person who created that work
- 57.** How long do patents usually last for ?
- (a) 10 Years
  - (b) 20 Years
  - (c) 40 Years
  - (d) 60 Years

- 58.** If you write an original story, what type of intellectual property gives you the right to decide who can make and sell copies of your work ?
- (a) Copyright (b) Geographical Indications  
(c) Patents (d) Registered Designs
- 59.** Imagine a sports team sets up a company to sell its own range of clothes. What type of intellectual property can the team use to show that the clothes are made by them ?
- (a) Copyright (b) Geographical Indications  
(c) Trademark (d) Registered Designs
- 60.** If a company develops a new technology that improves its main product, what type of intellectual property can they use to stop others from copying their invention ?
- (a) Copyright (b) Geographical Indications  
(c) Patents (d) Registered Designs
- 61.** A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the :
- (a) Security Council  
(b) General Assembly  
(c) General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council  
(d) Security Council upon the recommendation of the General Assembly

62. When was the International court of justice established ?

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1965

63. The main difference between De-facto and De-jure recognition is :

- (A) De-facto recognition may be withdrawn while De-jure recognition is full and final.
  - (B) Only De-jure recognised states can represent the old states, for the purpose of state succession.
  - (C) In De-jure recognition, formal diplomatic relations are established while in case of De-facto they may not be entered into.
  - (D) Former is legal and the latter is a factual recognition.
- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
  - (b) (B), (C) and (D)
  - (c) (B) and (C)
  - (d) (A) and (B)

64. What is the 'Lotus principle' ?

- (a) The so-called *Lotus principle* is that '*restrictions upon the independence of States cannot therefore be presumed*', or, as it has been construed, 'whatever is not prohibited is permitted in international law'
- (b) The so-called Lotus principle is that States are free to choose the Court that they will submit their disputes
- (c) The so-called Lotus principle is that States are not prohibited to assert their enforcement jurisdiction on the high seas
- (d) The so-called Lotus principle is that customary law derives from the combination of State practice and opinio juris



65. What is a 'treaty' according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) ?
- (a) Treaties are all agreements concluded between States, international organizations and non-State entities (e.g. corporations)
  - (b) Treaties are agreements concluded between States in written form and governed by international law
  - (c) Treaties are both the written and oral agreements between States
  - (d) Treaties are agreements concluded between States in written form governed either by international or domestic law
66. In modern usage, 'international humanitarian law' refers to :
- (a) Jus cogens
  - (b) The jus ad bellum
  - (c) The whole jus in bello in both its Geneva and Hague Dimensions
  - (d) 'Hague' law, as distinct from 'Geneva' law
67. 'Geneva' law and 'Hague' law :
- (a) are the two principal subdivisions of the *jus in bello*
  - (b) differ in that 'Geneva' law is concerned with the protection of victims of warfare and 'Hague' law is concerned with methods and means of armed conflict
  - (c) originate from different series of treaties : 'Geneva' law is based primarily on the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and 'Hague' law is based primarily on the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions
  - (d) All of the above

68. The use of force for collective or individual self-defence or to maintain or restore international peace and security as authorized by the UN Security Council is allowed under the principle of :
- (a) *jus in bello*
  - (b) *jus ad bellum*
  - (c) *jus cogens*
  - (d) International Humanitarian Law
69. Lex Fori means :
- (a) The law in force in the court hearing the dispute
  - (b) The law in force where the person is domiciled
  - (c) The law in place where the property is situate
  - (d) None of the above
70. Which of the following options describes the Doctrine of Renvoi the best ?
- (a) It is a legal doctrine applied when court is faced with conflict of law.
  - (b) It is in relation to foreign issues arising in succession planning.
  - (c) It is a legal doctrine applied in cases of International Trade Law.
  - (d) It is a legal doctrine used for criminal cases at International Criminal Court

71. The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under :
- (a) Article 5-A
  - (b) Article 21-B
  - (c) Article 27-B (h)
  - (d) Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g)
72. In which of the following date “World Water Day” is observed ?
- (a) March 20th
  - (b) March 21st
  - (c) March 22nd
  - (d) March 23rd
73. At which of the following places First Global Conference on depletion of Ozone layer was held ?
- (a) Geneva
  - (b) Vienna
  - (c) London
  - (d) Frankfurt
74. The Washington Convention whose formal name is abbreviated as CITES is related to which among the following ?
- (a) Pesticide
  - (b) Ozone Depletion
  - (c) Endangered Species
  - (d) Human Rights
75. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act was enacted in which year ?
- (a) 2014
  - (b) 2015
  - (c) 2016
  - (d) 2017

- 76.** The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 consists of how many schedules ?
- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 6 (d) 7
- 77.** The Environment Protection Act, 1986 consists of how many Sections ?
- (a) 25 (b) 26  
(c) 27 (d) 28
- 78.** The “International Biodiversity Day” is celebrated on :
- (a) 22 March (b) 22 April  
(c) 22 May (d) 22 June
- 79.** The “precautionary principle” and the “polluter pays principle” are part of the Environmental Law of our country.
- (a) True  
(b) False  
(c) Partly true and partly false  
(d) None of the above
- 80.** The term “environment” under Section 2 (a) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 means :
- (a) Air, Water and Land only.  
(b) Water, Air, Land and interrelationship between air, water, and land only.  
(c) Water, Air, Land, and the interrelationship between water, air and land and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.  
(d) None of the above

- 81.** The Code of Wages Act, 2019 received the assent of the President on the :
- (a) 6th August, 2019                      (b) 7th August, 2019  
(c) 8th August, 2019                      (d) 9th August, 2019
- 82.** The Bill on Industrial Relations Code, 2019 replaces :
- (a) The Trade Unions Act, 1926  
(b) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947  
(c) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946  
(d) All of the above
- 83.** As per the Factories Act, 1948 “hazardous process” means any process or activity in relation to an industry specified in the first schedule where, unless special care is taken, raw materials used therein or the intermediate or finished products, bye-products, wastes or effluents thereof would :
- (a) Cause material impairment to the health of the persons engaged in or connected therewith  
(b) Result in the pollution of the general environment  
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 84.** As per the Factories Act, “.....”, of a factory means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory.
- (a) Manager                                      (b) Owner  
(c) Director                                      (d) Occupier

- 85.** In which year was the Employees' State Insurance Act enacted ?
- (a) 1948 (b) 1976  
(c) 1923 (d) 1961
- 86.** Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act is applicable in every industrial establishment where.....workmen are employed
- (a) 20 (b) 40  
(c) 80 (d) 100
- 87.** .....have been set up under the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in an organisation.
- (a) Lok-Adalat (b) Civil Court  
(c) Labour Court (d) All of these
- 88.** Award means an interim or a final determination of any industrial dispute are determined by :
- (a) Labour Court (b) Arbitrator  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 89.** The minimum number of members required for registration of a trade union is :
- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 7 (d) 10
- 90.** Who is an adult as per Factories Act, 1948 ?
- (a) Who has completed 18 years of age  
(b) Who is less than 18 years  
(c) Who is more than 14 years  
(d) Who is more than 15 years

91. How many Former Presidents have been awarded “Bharat Ratna” till now ?
- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 6 (d) 5
92. National Voters Day is celebrated on :
- (a) 25th January (b) 25th March  
(c) 23rd July (d) 25th September
93. Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary, recently seen in the news, is located in which State ?
- (a) Jharkhand (b) Chattisgarh  
(c) Bihar (d) Odisha
94. Which Middle Eastern country recently launched the Mahda, Kayhan-2, and Hatef-1 satellites, as seen in the news ?
- (a) Iraq (b) Iran  
(c) Egypt (d) Jordan
95. Ratle Hydro Electric Project, recently seen in the news, is built on which river ?
- (a) Sutlej River  
(b) Tawi River  
(c) Chenab River  
(d) Kaveri River

- 96.** What are the main constituents of LPG ?
- (a) Methane, Hexane, Ethane
  - (b) Methane, Butane, Propane
  - (c) Ethane, Pentane, Hexane
  - (d) Ethane, Methane, Pentane
- 97.** Consumption of a high amount of which of the following may cause cirrhosis ?
- (a) Soft drinks
  - (b) Tobacco
  - (c) Caffeine
  - (d) Alcohol
- 98.** How does calcium carbide ripen mangoes ?
- (a) It reacts with moisture and releases Ethylene
  - (b) It reacts with moisture and releases Acetaldehyde, which in turn releases ethylene
  - (c) It reacts with starch and releases Acetylene
  - (d) It reacts with moisture and releases Ethyne
- 99.** Find the wrong number in the Series :
- 564, 282, 140, 70.5, 35.25
- (a) 564
  - (b) 140
  - (c) 35.25
  - (d) 70.5
- 100.** Find the wrong number in the Series :
- 633, 624, 598, 534, 409, 193
- (a) 193
  - (b) 409
  - (c) 624
  - (d) 534