

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Exam: LLM-2020
Date of Test: 18-10-2020

Question1:-Assertion (A) : Jurisprudence deals with those relations of man to society which are regulated by law. Reason (R) : The word 'Jurisprudentia' which means 'the knowledge of law'.

- A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-The theory of Volkgeist was propounded by

- A:-Montesquieu
 - B:-Bentham
 - C:-Savigny
 - D:-Roscoe Pound
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-The requirements of a valid custom are I. Custom may be immemorial II. Custom must be certain III. Custom must be contrary to law

- A:-Only I and II are correct
 - B:-Only II and III are correct
 - C:-Only I is correct
 - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below: List I a. Kelsen b. Jhering c. Evils d. Spirit

Theory 2. Pure Theory 3. Savigny 4. Retributive Theory

- A:-Code: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
 - B:-Code: a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
 - C:-Code: a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
 - D:-Code: a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-The basic concept of Duguit's theory is

- A:-Basic Solidarity
 - B:-Social Solidarity
 - C:-Collective Solidarity
 - D:-Sociological Solidarity
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-Which of the following jural opposites are correct? 1. Liberty - Immunity 2. Privilege - Duty 3. Power - Disability 4. Right - Liability

- A:-1 and 3
 - B:-1, 2 and 4
 - C:-2 and 3
 - D:-1, 2 and 3
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Which one of the following is not a follower of the sociological school?

- A:-Auguste Comte
 - B:-Herbert Spencer
 - C:-Puchta
 - D:-Duguit
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Which of the following combinations are correct? 1. Fiction Theory - Savigny 2. Bracket Theory - Ihering 3. Purpose Theory - Gierke

- A:-1 and 3 are correct
 - B:-1 and 2 are correct
 - C:-2, 3 and 4 are correct
 - D:-1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Probation of Offenders Act applies the principle of

- A:-Deterrent Theory
 - B:-Retributive Theory
 - C:-Preventive Theory
 - D:-Reformatory Theory
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-Which of the following are correct combinations? 1. Bentham and Natural Law 2. Austin and Positivism 3. Roscoe Pound and Jurisprudence 4. Henry Maine and Philosophical School of Jurisprudence Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A:-1 and 2 only
- B:-2 and 3 only

C:-3 and 4 only

D:-1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Rule of State Succession was first incorporated from the Roman Law by:

A:-Bentham

B:-Kelsen

C:-Oppenheim

D:-Grotius

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question12:-The "Province and Function of Law" book was written by:

A:-Hart

B:-Kelsen

C:-Pound

D:-Julius Stone

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question13:-Match list I with list II select correct answer with the of codes given below the lists: List I (Principles) a. Volksgeist b. Grund

Engineering List II (Jurists) 1. Pound 2. Ehrlich 3. Savigny 4. Kelsen

A:-Code: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B:-Code: a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C:-Code: a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

D:-Code: a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-"The Province of Jurisprudence" is a book written by:

A:-Stammler

B:-Kohler

C:-Sir Henry Maine

D:-John Austin

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question15:-"Nature of Judicial Process" was written by:

A:-Immanuel Kant

B:-John Rawls

C:-Benjamin Cardozo

D:-Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-Which of the following pairs are jural co-relatives? 1. Power – Liability 2. Power – Disability 3. Liberty – Duty 4. Immunity

choose the correct answer

A:-(1) and (3) are jural co-relatives

B:- (2), (3) and (4) are jural co-relatives

C:- (1) and (4) are jural co-relatives

D:- (1), (3) and (4) are jural co-relatives

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: List-I a. Grotius b. Gentilis c. B

Law 2. Positive Morality 3. Forerunner of Positive School 4. De Jure Belli ac pacis

A:-Code a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B:-Code a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C:-Code a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

D:-Code a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Who is generally considered as the founder of the Historical School of Jurisprudence?

A:-Hegel

B:-Karl Marx

C:-Kant

D:-Savigny

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Which one of the following cases is concerned with possession?

A:-Merry v. Green

B:-Ancona v. Rogers

C:-Hibbert v. Mckiernan

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below List I (Author) a. Bentham b. Austin c. B

(Works) I. An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation II. Some reflections on jurisprudence III. Lectures in jurisprudence

A:-Code a-I, b-III, c-II, d-IV

B:-Code a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II

C:-Code a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV

D:-Code a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-Austin divides Jurisprudence into?

- A:-Analytical Jurisprudence and Normative Jurisprudence
 - B:-General Jurisprudence and Particular Jurisprudence
 - C:-Both A & B
 - D:-Expositional Jurisprudence and Unsocial Jurisprudence
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-..... is the nature of any particular system of law reflecting the spirit of the people who evolved it.

- A:-Ketsen's Pure Theory
 - B:-Austin's Command Theory
 - C:-Savingy's Volksgeist theory
 - D:-Bentham's Ideal Code
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-According to Kelson, Law is a

- A:-Pure Science
 - B:-Normative Science
 - C:-Abstract Concept
 - D:-Concrete Concept
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-Which one is the Modern Sources of Law

- A:-Custom
 - B:-Precedent
 - C:-Legislation
 - D:- (B) and (C)
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Assertion (A) : Once a decision is overruled it closes its binding authority Reason (R) : Precedent is a source of law

- A:-Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - B:-Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - C:-A is true, but R is false
 - D:-A is false, but R is true
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-The President of India is part of?

- A:-Union Executive
 - B:-Union Legislature
 - C:-Both Union Executive and Legislature
 - D:-Both Union and State Executive
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Under which of the following Articles Parliament can enact laws on the matters enumerated in state list?

- A:-Article 248, 250, 251 and 252
 - B:-Article 247, 250, 251 and 252
 - C:-Article 249, 250, 252 and 253
 - D:-Article 249, 250, 251 and 252
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-The Constitution endeavour to make India not only a political democracy but also a social democracy which means a way equality and fraternity and they form a union of trinity in the sense that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of de of

- A:-Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava
 - B:-Prof. K.T. Shah
 - C:-Shri Damodar Swarup Set
 - D:-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Which of the following statement is correct?

- A:-Article 16(3) Article 23(2) Article 32(2) Article 33 Article 34 deals with legislative power of parliament
 - B:-Article 16(3) Article 22(7) Article 32(3) Article 33 Article 34 deals with legislative power of the parliament
 - C:-Article 16(3) Article 22(7) Article 32(4) Article 33 Article 34 deals with legislative power of the parliament
 - D:-Article 16(3) Article 22(6) Article 32(2) Article 33 Article 34 deals with legislative power of the parliament
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

- A:-The fundamental rights are borrowed from US Constitution whereas the directive principles of state policy was borrowed from
 - B:-The fundamental rights are civil and political rights whereas the directive principles of state policies are economic, social and c
 - C:-The fundamental rights are enforceable rights whereas the directive principles of state policies are unenforceable rights
 - D:-The term "State" is defined in Article 12 and Article 32 of the Constitution
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

- A:-Article 15(6) make special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classe of Article 15.
- B:-Article 15(6) does not apply to a minority educational institute established under Article 30(1).
- C:-Total Reservation for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens under Article 15(6) shall not exceed 10

D:-Article 15(6) was inserted by 102 constitutional amendment 2019.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

A:-Article 15(4) was included in the 1st Amendment whereas Article 15(5) was included in the 93rd Amendment

B:-Article 46 is the original provision of the Constitution whereas Article 15(5) was included in the 93rd Amendment

C:-Article 15(3) is the original provision of the Constitution whereas Article 21(A) was included in the 86th Amendment

D:-Article 16(4) was included in the 1st Amendment whereas Article 16(4A) was included in the 77th Amendment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-Freedom of Association under Article 19(1)(C) has been amended by

A:-86th Amendment

B:-42nd Amendment

C:-97th Amendment

D:-Art: 19(1)(C) has not been amended by parliament

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-In Which amendment Article 39 (f) was included in the Constitution?

A:-86th Amendment

B:-93rd Amendment

C:-42nd Amendment

D:-44th Amendment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Which one of the following is incorrect?

A:-Equal justice and free Legal Aid - 42nd Amendment

B:-Promotion of Co-operative Societies - 97th Amendment

C:-Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles - 25th Amendment

D:-Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc – 44th Amendment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Which of the following statement is correct?

A:-Article 39(a), Article 39 A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A were included in the 42nd Amendment

B:-Article 43 B, Article 39 A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A were included in the 42nd Amendment

C:-Article 45, Article 39 A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A were included in the 42nd Amendment

D:-Article 39(f), Article 39 A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A were included in the 42nd Amendment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-Directive Principle of State Policies of Indian Constitution set forth the humanitarian socialist precepts that were the aims was the statement of

A:-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B:-Nehru

C:-Granville Austin

D:-Prof. K.T. Shah

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-In which of the following judgment, the Supreme Court held that 'The restriction imposed by the Bonus Act in Compelling minimum bonus even in years where there has been a loss sustained by the management is reasonable or in public interest within the Constitution'.

A:-Jalan Trading Co (P) Ltd v. D.M. Aney, AIR 1979 SC 223

B:-National Textile Workers Union v. P.R. Rama Krishnan, 1983 SCC 233

C:-UP State Electricity Board v. Hari Sankar, 1978 SCC 228

D:-D.S. Nakara v. Union of India, 1983 SCC 305

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Who among the following does not hold office during the pleasure of the president?

A:-Prime Minister

B:-Governor of the State

C:-Election Commission

D:-Attorney General of India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Match schedule one and two and choose the appropriate answer. Schedule I a. Rule of law b. Concurrent list c. Procedure Principle of State Policy Schedule II 1. British Constitution 2. Constitution of Australia 3. Constitution of Japan 4. Constitution of Ireland

A:-a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4

B:-a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

C:-a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

D:-a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-How many Article and Schedules did the Constitution contain when it was originally passed?

A:-390 Article and 8 Schedule

B:-395 Article and 8 Schedule

C:-390 Article and 9 Schedule

D:-395 Article and 10 Schedule

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-In Which of the following judgment the Supreme Court held that even a non- Brahmin become a Santhikaran or Poojari in

A:-Acharya Jagdishwaranand Avadhuta v. Tranvancore Devaswom Board

B:-N. Adithayan v. Tranvancore Devaswom Board

C:-Sudharam v. Cochin Devaswom Board

D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-In which of the judgment the Supreme Court held that Scheduled Caste is entitle to reservation on matters relating to pro

A:-M. Nagaraj v. Union of India

B:-Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka

C:-A.K. Roy v. Union of India

D:-Selvi v. State of Karnataka

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Which of the following is not a qualification for the election of Vice President?

A:-A citizen of India

B:-He has completed the age of thirty-five years

C:-He is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States

D:-He is qualified for election as a member of the House of the people

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-49. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

A:-Article 153 does not prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states

B:-The Governor of a state shall be appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal

C:-The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the president

D:-The Governor may by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Justice of High Court, resign his office

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-What is Article 231 of the Constitution of India?

A:-Establishment of a common High Court for Two or more states

B:-Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to Union Territories

C:-High Court for Union Territories

D:-Constitution of High Courts

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-Article 15 (5) was added in-----Constitutional Amendment.?

A:-92

B:-93

C:-94

D:-95

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Indra Sawhney V Union Of India is a case popularly known as -----?

A:-Fundamental Right Case

B:-Bank Nationalization Case

C:-National Anthem Case

D:-Mandal Commission Case

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Consider the following judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India in: (1) Kehsavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
Union of India The correct chronological sequence of the above judgment is:

A:-1, 3, 2

B:-1, 2, 3

C:-3, 1, 2

D:-2, 1, 3

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-After which one of the following Supreme Court decisions, a special provision for advancement of socially and educational
introduced under Art.15(4) of the Constitution?

A:-Balaji v. State of Mysore

B:-State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan

C:-Devadasan v. Union of India

D:-Periakaruppa v. State of Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-The Supreme Court recently adjudicated on the issue of constitutionality of Section 377 of the IPC in the following case:

A:-Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India.

B:-Naz Foundation V. Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

C:-Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-In which recent judgment of the Supreme Court was the provision pertaining to adultery in the IPC, 1860 struck down?

A:-Yusuf Aziz v. State of Bombay

B:-Sowmithri Vishnu v. Union of India

C:-Joseph Shine V. Union of India

D:-V. Revathy v. Union of India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

A person finds a valuable ring on the road, and without knowing to whom it belongs, sells it immediately. Which of the following is the correct answer?

- A:-Theft
- B:-Criminal breach of Trust
- C:-Criminal Misappropriation
- D:-Mischief

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-In which of the following cases, the Court has not firmly settled the law that Mens rea is an essential ingredient of offence?

- A:-Srinivas Mall Bairolia v. King Emperor, AIR 1947 PC 135
- B:-Ravula hari prasada Rao v. State, AIR 1951 SC 204
- C:-Nathulal v. State of M.P., AIR 1966 SC 43
- D:-Sarjoo Prasad v. State of U.P., AIR 1961 SC 631

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-Which of the following cases is related to the defence on the ground of necessity?

- A:-R. v. Dudley and Stephen
- B:-R. v. Lipman
- C:-R. v. Tolson
- D:-P.P. v. Beard

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-"If an accused pleads an exception within the meaning of Section 80 of the Indian Penal Code, There is presumption against that presumption lies on him." In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India has made this observation?

- A:-G. Subramaniam v. State
- B:-Veeda Menezes v. Yussuf Khan
- C:-State of A.P. v. Venugopal
- D:-K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Assertion (A) : "A" is guilty of abetment of theft even if "B" is incapable in committing an offence. Reason (R) : Liability of abettor is independent of liability of the principal accused

- A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B:-Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C:- (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D:- (A) is false but (R) is true.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: List I a. Insanity as defence b. Private defence List II 1. Barendra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor 2. R. v. M'nighten 3. Vishwanath v. State of U.P 4. R. v. Dudley and Stephen

- A:-Code: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- B:-Code: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- C:-Code: a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- D:-Code: a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-"A" is invited by "B" for a cup of tea. While "B" is in the kitchen preparing tea, "A" finds a golden ring on the table. He picks it up and runs away with it. "A" commits the offence of:

- A:-Attempt to commit theft
- B:-Theft
- C:-Mischief
- D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-What are the essential elements of Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code? 1. Probable knowledge to commit crime 2. Common intention as defined in Section 141 3. Active participation to commit crime

- A:-1, 3 and 4
- B:-2 and 4
- C:-3 and 4
- D:-1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-In order to attract S. 420 IPC

- A:-Mere breach of contract is necessary
- B:-Mere breach of contract coupled with fraudulent or dishonest intention after making representation or transaction is necessary
- C:-Mere breach of contract cannot give rise to criminal prosecution for cheating, unless fraudulent or dishonest intention is shown
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-"A", a girl from Thrissur was married to a boy at Bangalore. Marriage took place at Thrissur. On the very same day of marriage they reside there for 3 months. Throughout the period, she was subjected to physical and mental cruelty for want of dowry. At last she underwent treatment for physical injuries at home land and filed a complaint against her husband for an offence U/s 498(A) IPC. But the court at Thrissur lacks jurisdiction since no overt act took place in Thrissur. Is this contention sustainable.

- A:-Yes as no cruelty was committed at Thrissur
- B:-Yes by virtue of S. 179 CrPC Court at Thrissur lacks jurisdiction
- C:-No by virtue of S. 179 CrPC Court at Thrissur has jurisdiction to entertain complaint
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Whether counterfeiting of foreign currency notes will come under the provision of S. 489 (A) IPC

- A:-Yes
- B:-No
- C:-Based on circumstance
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-In which of the following offence Section 511 IPC not applicable

- A:-Attempt to commit hurt
- B:-Attempt to commit robbery
- C:-Attempt to commit dacoity
- D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-Whether a Municipal Councilor is Public Servant.

- A:-Yes, under Section 21 IPC
- B:-Yes, under Section 20 IPC
- C:-Yes, under Section 22 IPC
- D:-Yes, under Section 23 IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-Act under Section 34 IPC

- A:-Does not include omission
- B:-Does include omission
- C:-May or may not include omission
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-Causing disappearance of evidence relating to an offence or giving false information to screen an offender is a offence under

- A:-413
- B:-300
- C:-201
- D:-149

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-A places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building.

- A:-Wrongful confinement
- B:-Wrongful restraint
- C:-Using criminal force
- D:-Criminal intimidation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-A enters B's house by making a hole through the wall of B's house and enters through the opening. What offence did A commit?

- A:-House trespass
- B:-House breaking
- C:-Lurking house trespass
- D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Immovable property can be the subject matter of

- A:-Dacoity
- B:-Robbery
- C:-Extortion
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning B unless B gives him money. He thus induces to give him money. A has committed

- A:-Extortion
- B:-Defamation
- C:-Forgery
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-The involvement of five or more persons is essential for

- A:-Dacoity
- B:-Robbery
- C:-Extortion
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent to such taking is said to commit

- A:-Forgery
- B:-Theft
- C:-Cheating
- D:-Extortion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in Court is an offence under of IPC

A:-Section 229 A

B:-Section 228 A

C:-Section 225 B

D:-Section 225 A

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-In Contract Act, the Doctrine of accord and satisfaction contained in Section

A:-62

B:-63

C:-64

D:-65

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-A owes B Rs. 1000/- but the debt is barred by Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay Rs. Five Hundred to B on a date is:

A:-valid

B:-void

C:-voidable

D:-none of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-Which of the following circumstance makes an agreement voidable?

A:-When it is made in restraint of marriage

B:-When it is made without consideration

C:-When it is caused by mistake of one party as to a matter of fact

D:-When it is caused by fraud

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. This agreement is:

A:-void

B:-voidable

C:-valid

D:-unenforceable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-A promised to marry B after the death of A's wife. This agreement is:

A:-valid

B:-void

C:-voidable

D:-none of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-The case of Scarf v. Jardine is related to:

A:-Quasi-contract

B:-anticipatory breach of contract

C:-remission of contract

D:-novation of contract

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-What is the reasonable time for performance of a contract

A:-is a question of fact

B:-is a question of law

C:-is a question of fact and law

D:-is a question of prudence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is:

A:-Unenforceable

B:-Voidable

C:-Wrongful

D:-Void

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-"For an acceptance mere mental resolve to accept would not be sufficient; there must be some external manifestation of other act." It was held by Supreme Court in

A:-Fazal Ilahi v. East Indian Railway Co.

B:-M.nanjappa v.M.P. Muthuswamy

C:-Dugdale v. Lovering

D:-Bhagwan Das v. Girdhari Lal & Co.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Match List-I with List-II and select the answer by using the code given below the lists: List-I a. Satyabrata Ghosh v. Mugdha Entores Ltd. v. Miles far east corporation d. Harvey v. Facey List - II 1. Invitation of offer 2. Communication of acceptance 3. Minor's agreement

A:-Code: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B:-Code: a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C:-Code: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D:-Code: a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-“A” contract “B” to pay Rs 5000. “A” pays to “B” Rs 2000 and “B” accepts it in satisfaction of whole claim on “A”, here

A:-Whole debt is discharged

B:-No debt is discharged

C:-A part of debt is discharged

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-A promise made without intention to perform is:

A:-misrepresentation

B:-fraud

C:-undue influence

D:-coercion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-A wagering agreement is:

A:-void but not illegal

B:-illegal

C:-void and illegal

D:-valid

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question88:-Which one of the following cases is related to “Doctrine of Frustration”?

A:-Hadley v. Baxendale

B:-Felthouse v. Bindley

C:-Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre and Rubber Co. v. Selfridge and Co.

D:-Krell v. Henry

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-'A' contract to take in cargo for 'B' at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares a war against the country in which

A:-A cannot discharge from the performance of the contract

B:-The Contract becomes Voidable at the option of B

C:-The Contract becomes Void when war is declared

D:-The Contract is Void- ab initio

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-“X” agrees to pay “Y” Rs. 5000/- if “Y” delivers a judgment in his favour in a suit. “Y” does so but “X” refuses to pay any money. The following gives the correct legal position of the agreement?

A:-The agreement is void being opposed to public policy

B:-The agreement is valid and enforceable

C:-The agreement is voidable

D:-The agreement is void because the object is unlawful

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-“X”, a magician agree with “Z” to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is:

A:-Voidable at the option of Z

B:-Illegal

C:-Impossible in itself

D:-Enforceable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-“A” a Hindu already married with a living wife “B” enters into a marriage agreement with a widow of 30 years of age. This

A:-Void, because of being opposed to public policy

B:-Valid and can be enforced by either party

C:-Voidable, because “A” has obtained “B” consent by exercising undue influence against her

D:-Void, because of being forbidden by law.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-“A” promises to “B” to drop prosecution which he has instituted against “B” for robbery, and “B” promises to restore the value of the agreement is:

A:-Void

B:-Valid

C:-Voidable

D:-A Contract

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutta was a famous Judgment about ?

A:-A person who is not aware of an offer is not capable of accepting it.

B:-Minor Agreement is void in India

C:-A stranger to contract cannot sue

D:-Undue influence makes a contract voidable

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the acceptor?

A:-When it is posted by him.

B:-When it is put in the course of transmission

C:-When it comes to the knowledge of the proposer

D:-When it comes to the knowledge of the acceptor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-A contract by which a person promises to save other from loss caused to him by conduct of promisor or of some other person

A:-Contract of indemnity

B:-Contract of guarantee

C:-Contract of compensation

D:-Contract of agency

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-The promisee in a contract of indemnity is entitled to recover from the promisor:

A:-All damages which he has been compelled to pay

B:-All costs which he has paid

C:-All sums which he may have paid in compromise

D:-All of above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-When on default of principal debtor surety has performed or paid all his liabilities then:

A:-Surety is not entrusted with any rights against principal debtor

B:-Surety is entrusted with all rights which creditor had against principal debtor

C:-Surety is still liable to creditor

D:-All of above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-When there are co-sureties, release by the creditor of one of them:

A:-Discharge both sureties

B:-Does not discharge the others

C:-Discharge principal debtor

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-A gratuitous bailment is terminated:

A:-By death of bailor

B:-By death of bailee

C:-By death of either of bailor or bailee

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question101:-'Pacta Sunt Servanda' means 1. Treaties are valid under international law 2. Treaties are the main source of international law 3. Treaties are not binding 4. Treaties are binding Select the correct answer using the codes given below

A:-3 only

B:-1 and 2

C:-3 and 4

D:-4 only

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question102:-Assertion (A) : International Law is the body of law that governs the legal relations between or among states or nations and it serves as the indispensable frame work for the practice of stable and organized international relations

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question103:-Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A:-Constitutive Theory of Recognition : Anzilloti

B:-Declaratory Theory of Recognition : Fisher

C:-De-jure recognition : Arantzatsu Mendicase

D:-Conditions for recognition of statehood : Oppenheim

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question104:-Estiada doctrine, was propounded by

A:-Mr. Estiada, Foreign Minister of Mexico

B:-Mr. Estrada, Foreign Minister of Ecuador

C:-Mr. Estrada, Secretary of states, United states of America

D:-Mr. Estrada, General Secretary of UN

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question105:-One of the following cases does not belong to Recognition

A:-Luther v. Sagor

B:-Bank of Ethiopia v. National Bank of Egypt

C:-Arantzatsu Mendicase

D:-Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question106:-The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was

A:-Dag Hammarskjold

B:-U. Thant

C:-Trygve Lie

D:-Kurt Waldheim

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question107:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below List I a. United Nations b. The International Court of Justice c. World Health Organization d. WHO List II 1. Hague 2. Geneva 3. New York 4. Paris

A:-Code a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B:-Code a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C:-Code a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

D:-Code a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question108:-The Manila Declaration is related to

A:-Environmental pollution

B:-Global warming

C:-Protection of the Marine Environment

D:-Air pollution

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question109:-Assertion (A) custom is a prominent source of international law Reason (R) Custom shall be followed since time immemorial

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C:-A is true and R is false

D:-A is false and R is true

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question110:-The Asylum case, 1950 is known as

A:-Cambodia v. Thailand

B:-Nicaragua v. USA

C:-Colombia v. Peru

D:-Liechtenstein v. Guatemala

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question111:-UNCLOS means,

A:-United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

B:-United Nations Convention on Living Resources of the Sea

C:-United Nations Conversation of Living Resources of the Sea

D:-United Nations Convention of Law of Living Resources of the sea

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question112:-The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed by

A:-the Secretary Council

B:-the General Assembly and Security Council

C:-the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

D:-the five permanent members of Security Council

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question113:-International Criminal Court (ICC) consists of Judges

A:-15 Judges

B:-18 Judges

C:-16 Judges

D:-17 Judges

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question114:-Principles of Jus Cogens

A:-Peremptory norms

B:-Peremptory Principles of International Law

C:-Principles of International Law

D:-the principles which form the norms of international law that cannot be set aside

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question115:-The law which can be applied by International Court of Justice while deciding a dispute is

A:-International Convention, International Custom, General Principle of Law recognized by civilized states, and judicial decisions

B:-International customs & judicial decisions

C:-General principles of International law, international custom and judicial decisions

D:-International convention, international custom and judicial decisions

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question116:-Art. 3 of UDHR, 1948 is incorporated in the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India which Article was

A:-Art 14

B:-Art 21

C:-Art 19

D:-Art 15

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question117:-Assertion (A) : The jurisdiction and scope of international law are different from Municipal law Reason (R) : International law strives to build harmony among states

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question118:-Assertion (A) : "Monism" denotes that International law and state law are concomitant aspects of the one system Reason (R) : International law and state law are not enforceable

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question119:-The Kyoto Protocol is aimed

A:-to control climatic changes

B:-to reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming

C:-to control global warming

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question120:-CEDAW means

A:-Convention on the Eradication of All forms of Discrimination Against Women

B:-Convention on Existing Discrimination Against Women

C:-Convention Existing Domestic Atrocities Against Women

D:-Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question121:-Assertion (A) Administrative law is the law relating to the administration and it determines the organisation, powers and functions of administrative authorities Reason (R) : Administrative law is that branch of the law which control the administrative operation of Government

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question122:-The constitutional remedies available to a person for the violation of rights by administrative authorities are

A:-Damages

B:-Injunction

C:-Writs

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question123:-Match list I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below List I a. Drait Administration b. Rule of Law c. Administrative Law d. Doctrine of Pleasure List II 1. Dicey 2. Doctrine of Pleasure 3. Administrative Law 4. Kesavananda Bharti

A:-Code a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B:-Code a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C:-Code a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D:-Code a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question124:-Which Article of the Constitution States that the executive power of the Union shall vest in the President ?

A:-Article 54

B:-Article 53

C:-Article 52

D:-Article 55

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question125:-The Principles of natural justice are embodied in the maxims

A:-nemo judex in causa sua

B:-nemo debet esse judex in propria causa

C:-audi alteram partem

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question126:-Who many apply for the Writ of Quo-warranto?

A:-the aggrieved person

B:-any member of the public

C:-any person whose legal right is violated

D:-any person having a personal interest

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question127:-The doctrine of judicial review

A:-A.k. Gopalan v.state of Madras

B:-I.R.Coelho v. State of Tamilnadu

C:-Marbury v. Madison

D:-Ridge v. Baldwin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question128:-Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A:-Equitable remedy : writs

B:-Judicial Activism : Independence of Judiciary

C:-Doctrine of fairness : natural justice

D:-Epistolary Jurisdiction : Public Interest Litigation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question129:-Assertion (A) : The doctrine of Promissory Estoppel is often applied to make the Government liable for its promises and promises made by it Reason (R) : Promissory estoppel is exercised based on a vested right

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question130:-Which of the following is true regarding 'Ombudsman'

A:-Ombudsman is a Scandinavian word which means officer or commissioner

B:-An Ombudsman requires no legal powers except powers of enquiry

C:-Ombudsman controls the administration and prevents injustice

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question131:-The Ombudsman system in India is established in the states, as

A:-Lokpal

B:-Lokayukta

C:-Upalokayukta

D:-Ombudsman

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question132:-The Central Vigilance Commission

A:-is an advisory body controlled by executive authority

B:-is an advisory body empowered to exercise general control and supervision over the vigilance and anti-corruption work

C:-is an advisory body whose reports are binding on the government

D:-is an advisory body who takes action independently

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question133:-Supervisory Jurisdiction is conferred on High Court under

A:-Art. 226

B:-Art. 228

C:-Art. 227

D:-Art. 229

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question134:-The Supreme Court has declared, Rule of law as a part of the basic structure of the Constitution in

A:-A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India

B:-People's Union of Democratic Rights v. Union of India

C:-Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain

D:-S.G. Jaisinghani v. Union of India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question135:-The doctrine of "Legitimate Expectation" is used to

A:-check the misuse of power by the courts

B:-check the abuse of power by local authorities

C:-check the arbitrary use of power by the administrative authorities

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question136:-Doctrine of conditional legislation was applied in

A:-Emperor v. Banwari Lal

B:-Narendra Kumar v. Union of India

C:-Jatindranath Gupta v. Province of Bihar

D:-Harishankar Bagla v. State of M.P.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question137:-The basic concept of Delegated Legislation devotes delegation of

A:-Administrative power

B:-Rule-making power

C:-Judicial power

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question138:-The principles of legitimate expectation was applied by the Supreme Court in Navajyothi Co-Operative Group Housing S (SCC 477). The above statement is:

A:-True

B:-False

C:-Partly True

D:-Partly False

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question139:-The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act 2013 shall apply to

A:-Public Servants in India

B:-Public Servants in and outside India

C:-Public Servants outside India

D:-Public Servants in certain States in India

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question140:-"Administrative law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including especially the administrative action". This is the definition of

A:-Ivor Jennings

B:-K C Davis

C:-Wade

D:-Garner

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question141:-Assertion (A): Within the meaning of provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the immovable property does not include crops or grass Reason (R): The definition of immovable property is given under S.3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question142:-"Attached to earth" means I – rooted in the earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs II – imbedded in the earth as in the case of things attached to what is so imbedded for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached

A:-Only I and III are correct

B:-Only I and II are correct

C:-Only II and III are correct

D:-I, II and III are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question143:-Which one is not true according to S.6 of Transfer of Property Act

A:-Property of any kind may be transferred

B:-An easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage

C:-A right to future maintenance can be transferred

D:-A mere right to sue cannot be transferred

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question144:-According to Transfer of Property Act, 1882, no transfer can be made for an unlawful object or consideration within the meaning of the contract Act, 1872

A:-the statement is true

B:-the statement is false

C:-the statement is partly true

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question145:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below List I a. Competent person to transfer property b. Condition restraining alienation List II 1. Sec.8 2. Sec.10 3. Sec.7 4. Sec.9

A:-a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

B:-Code a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C:-Code a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

D:-Code a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question146:-Which one among the following is true, regarding 'vested interest'

A:-vested interest is defeated by the death of transferee before he obtains possession

B:-vested interest is not defeated by the death of transferee before he obtains possession

C:-vested interest is defeated by the death of transferee

D:-no such provision is included

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question147:-Assertion (A) : On a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of an event, such person thereby acquires a contingent interest in the property Reason (R) : Such interest becomes a vested interest, when the event becomes impossible

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question148:-'A' transfers property to B for life and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them or to the survivors of them if C survives B. After B's death the property

A:-Shall pass to D

B:-Shall pass to C's representatives and D

C:-Shall pass to the person who is specifically named in transfer

D:-Shall pass to any relatives

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question149:-A transfer Rs.500 to B on condition that he shall murder C. The transfer is a

A:-Void Transfer

B:-Valid Transfer

C:-Conditional agreement

D:-Conditional Transfer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question150:-Under S.41 of Transfer of Property Act,where with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immovable property, the apparent or ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be on the ground that the transfer is voidable

A:-Void

B:-Valid

C:-Voidable

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question151:-Sale is defined in S.54 as

A:-Sale is a transfer in exchange for a price paid or promised

B:-Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid and part promised

C:-Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or part paid

D:-Sale is a transfer in exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid and part promised

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question152:-What is clog on equity of redemption

A:-Deprive the mortgager of his right to redeem the mortgage

B:-Violation of statutory right of a mortgager to redeem the mortgage

C:-Preventing a mortgager from redeeming his property

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question153:-Assertion (A) : Anomalous mortgage is a simple mortgage Reason (R) : Usufructory mortgage is a mortgage where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of money and to receive the rents and profits of the property in lieu of interest or in payment of mortgage money

A:-(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-(A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:-(A) is true but (R) is false

D:-(A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question154:-Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched

A:-Marshalling Securities - Mortgage

B:-Lis Pendens – S.52

C:-Subrogation - Charge

D:-Universal Donee - Gift

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question155:-The doctrine of marshalling has been laid down under

A:-S.57 and S.81 of the Transfer of Property Act

B:-S.56 and S.81 of the Transfer of Property Act

C:-S.56 and S.82 of the Transfer of Property Act

D:-S.57 and S.82 of the Transfer of Property Act

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question156:-S.53 A of the Transfer of Property Act deals with

A:-Doctrine of Lis Pendens

B:-Doctrine of Election

C:-Doctrine of Redemption

D:-Doctrine of Part Performance

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question157:-Charges under Section 100 of T P Act, only applicable to

A:-Movable Property

B:-Immovable Property

C:-Both A and B

D:-Neither A nor B

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question158:-Section 121 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, deals with

A:-Exchange of immovable property

B:-Exchange of goods

C:-Exchange of money

D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question159:-Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 deals with

A:-Rights and Liabilities of lessor

B:-Rights and Liabilities of lessee

C:-Both A and B

D:-Neither A nor B

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question160:-Every transfer of immovable property made without consideration with intent to defraud a subsequent transfer shall be

A:-Void

B:-Voidable

C:-Valid

D:-Invalid

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question161:-Assertion (A) : A company is a juristic person with a perpetual succession Reason (R) : The minimum number of person company is 7

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C:- (A) is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question162:-..... document is called bye law of a Company

A:-Memorandum of Association

B:-Article of Association

C:-Share capital

D:-Prospectus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question163:-Which of the following is true according to S. 2(69) of the Companies Act, 2013 ? I- Promoter is a person who has been identified by the company in the annual return. II- Promoter is a person acting in a professional capacity. III- Promoter is a person in directions, or instruction, the Board of Directors of the company is accustomed to act. IV- Promoter is a person who acts in ministerial

A:-Only I and II are correct

B:-Only I,II and IV are correct

C:-Only I and III are correct

D:-I, II, III,IV are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question164:-"Company limited by guarantee" means

A:-a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum

B:-a company having the liability to such amount as the members may respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the company

C:-a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.

D:-a company having the liability of its members limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question165:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below List I a. nominal capital b. contributory dividend 2. regulations for management 3. authorized capital 4. winding up

A:-Code: a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

B:-Code: a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C:-Code: a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

D:-Code: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question166:-Which one among the following is not true according to Sec. 23 of Companies Act, 2013

A:-a public company may issue securities to public through prospectus

B:-a public company may issue securities through private placement

C:-a private company may issue securities by way of right issue or bonus, issue in accordance with the provisions of the Act

D:-a public company may issue securities through articles

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question167:-A 'Red herring' prospectus means

A:-a prospectus in which securities are issued for subscription

B:-a prospectus in which securities are issued for subscription in one or more issues over a certain period

C:-a prospectus which does not include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities included therein.

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question168:-Assertion (A) : "Equity share capital" with reference to any company limited by shares, means all share capital which is Reason (R) : "Equity share capital" is with voting rights or with differential rights as to dividend.

A:-Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of A.

B:-Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of A.

C:- (A), is true, but (R) is false

D:- (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question169:-According to S. 63 of Companies Act, 2013, a company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members, in any manner

A:-its free reserves

- B:-the securities premium account
 - C:-the capital redemption reserve account
 - D:-all of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question170:-Which one of the statement is true, regarding debentures

- A:-No company shall issue any debentures carrying any voting rights
 - B:-Secured debentures may not be issued by a company
 - C:-A company need not create a debenture redemption reserve account
 - D:-A company may issue debentures into shares without going for an approval in a general meeting
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question171:-Lifting the corporate veil means

- A:-Judicial act of imposing liability on shareholder's for the corporations wrongful acts
 - B:-Disregarding the corporate personality and looking behind the real person who are in control of the company.
 - C:-Where a shareholders is held liable for its corporation's debts
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question172:-The new provisions introduced in the Indian Companies Act, 2013, which replaced the Indian Company Act, 1956. I. The permitted for the private limited company is increased to 200 from 50. II. One person company III. Minimum two share holders and two company IV. Corporate Social Responsibility

- A:-I & III are correct
 - B:-I, II & IV are correct
 - C:-II & IV are correct
 - D:-I, III & IV are correct
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question173:-According to the Indian Companies Act, 2013 the name of a company can be changed by-

- A:-a special resolution
 - B:-an ordinary resolution
 - C:-a special resolution and with the approval of central government
 - D:-an approval of central government
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question174:-One of the following document need not be prepared and registered with the Registrar of Companies in public limited co

- A:-Memorandum of Association
 - B:-Articles of Association
 - C:-Statutory declaration
 - D:-undertaking of directors to pay for qualification shares
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question175:-Which one of the following is wrongly matched

- A:-Reserve Bank of India - Statutory Authority
 - B:-Ultravires - beyond the power of companies
 - C:-Underwriting - Selling shares at a discount
 - D:-Minimum subscription Amount - Prospectus
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question176:-The liability of a shareholder in a company limited by shares is

- A:-limited by guarantee
 - B:-limited to the unpaid value of shares subscribed by shareholder
 - C:-Unlimited
 - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question177:-The type of alteration that is permitted in the articles of association

- A:-an alteration that is consistent with the memorandum of association
 - B:-an alteration that is contrary to the memorandum of association
 - C:-an alteration that which increases a member's liability
 - D:-an alteration that is lawful
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question178:-Which section of the Companies Act, 2013, provide for the conversion of a private company into a public company volun

- A:-S. 43
 - B:-S. 24
 - C:-S. 14
 - D:-S. 34
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question179:-The doctrine of indoor management was laid down in the case

- A:-Saloman v. Saloman
 - B:-Mahony v. East Holyford Mining Co.
 - C:-Lakshmi Mills v. J.K. Jute Mills
 - D:-Royal British Bank v. Turquand
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question180:-"Public Financial Institution" under the Companies Act 2013 means

A:-The Life Insurance Corporation of India, established under Section 3 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956)

B:-The Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited, referred to in clause (vi) of subsection (1) of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) repealed under Section 465 of this Act

C:-Specified company referred to in the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002)

D:-All the above are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question181:-Jeremy Bentham postulates 'Utilitarianism' as a principle of legislation in his book-

A:-Theory of Justice

B:-An Introduction to the principles of Moral and Legislation

C:-L'Esprit des Lois

D:-Anarchy, State and Utopia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question182:-The Principles of "greatest happiness of the greatest number" is being described as

A:-Hedonistic calculus

B:-Sophism

C:-Hedonism

D:-Pluralism

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question183:-"Statute is the will of the Legislature"- who said this?

A:-Austin

B:-Montesquieu

C:-Bentham

D:-Maxwell

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question184:-Which rule is explained in the case, Lee v. Knapp

A:-Golden rule of Interpretation

B:-Literal rule of Interpretation

C:-Mischief rule of Interpretation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question185:-The Mischief Rule is also known as

A:-Rule in Smith's case

B:-Rule in Simpson's case

C:-Baron Parke's rule

D:-Rule in Heydon's case

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question186:-Rule of Eiusdem Generis means

A:-It is known by its associates

B:-According to the common understanding of terms

C:-Of the same kind or species

D:-Words are to be taken in their rightful and lawful sense.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question187:-Statutes in pari materia means,

A:-related to each other

B:-on the same matter of the same subject

C:-similar to each other

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question188:-"It is better to validate a thing than to invalidate it"-this is expressed in the maxim

A:-In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis

B:-Generalia specialibus non derogant

C:-Reddendo singula singulis

D:-Ut res magis valeat quam pereat

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question189:-"Nemo debet bis vexari" Principle is related to

A:-Self-incrimination

B:-Ex-post facto law

C:-Retrospective Operation

D:-No one ought to be twice troubled or harassed for one and the same cause

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question190:-Legislation means "the formal utterances of the legislative organs of the society". This is the definition of

A:-Salmond

B:-Austin

C:-Gray

D:-Keelson

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question191:-In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965 the Supreme Court has established a doctrine

- A:-Doctrine of Strict Liability
 - B:-Doctrine of Absolute Liability
 - C:-Doctrine of Vicarious Liability
 - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question192:-The definition, "Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not a contract or the breach of a trust or other merely equitable obligation," was given by

- A:-Lord Atkin
 - B:-Winfield
 - C:-Salmond
 - D:-Pollock
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question193:-Legal right means

- A:-rights recognized by law and enforceable by law
 - B:-rights recognized by law and enforceable by society
 - C:-rights recognized by law and enforceable by people
 - D:-rights recognized by law and enforceable by parliament
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question194:-'Injuria' means,

- A:-violation of a right
 - B:-violation of a moral right
 - C:-violation of a fundamental rights
 - D:-violation of a legal right
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question195:-'X' asked his friend 'Y' to drive X's car 'Y' drives and causes an accident with A's car

- A:-X is not liable, Y is liable
 - B:-X and Y both are liable by the rule of vicarious liability
 - C:-X, is liable, but Y, is not, as he was acting under X's directions
 - D:-Y is the only person who is liable, as he was driving the car
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question196:-Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below List I a. Inevitable accident b. Absolute Dam num sine Injuria List II 1. Rylands v. fletcher 2. Glouester Grammar school case 3. Stanley v. Powell 4. Asnby v.White

- A:-Code a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
 - B:-Code a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3
 - C:-Code a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
 - D:-Code a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question197:-Assertion (A) : Tort is a civil wrong Reason (R) : Tort is a civil wrong other than a mere breach of contract or breach of trust for unliquidated damages

- A:-A is true but R is false
 - B:-A is false but R is true
 - C:-Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - D:-Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question198:-Which of the following Act gives the definition of Tort

- A:-The Indian contract Act, 1872
 - B:-The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - C:-The General clauses Act, 1897
 - D:-The Limitation Act, 1963
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question199:-Right to claim damages in tort would arise only if

- A:-There is infringement of legal right
 - B:-There is a legal damage
 - C:-There is existence of a legal right
 - D:-There is only damage
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question200:-Negligence as a tort is the breach of a legal duty to take care which results in damage, undesired by the defendant, to the plaintiff. Negligence by

- A:-Salmond
 - B:-Austin
 - C:-Kant
 - D:-Winfield
- Correct Answer:- Option-D