KERALA CEE LLM ENTRANCE EXAM



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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Exam:	LLM 2022	**Kerala CEE LLM 2022 Question Paper with Answers**
Date of Test:	06-11-2022	

Question1:-Following question has two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Kelsen follows Kant in distinguishing between 'is' and 'ought'.
Reason (R): Kelsen is a forerunner of philosophical school.

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-Who propounded the 'Utilitarian theory'?
A:-Kelsen
B:-Henry Maine
C:-Bentham
D:-Julius Stone
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-Ownership to patents, copy right and trademarks is called:
A:-Incorporeal ownership
B:-Corporeal ownership
C:-Equitable ownership
D:-Contingent ownership
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-The theory of 'Social Engineering' was propounded by
A:-Austin
B:-Iver Jennings
C:-Roscoe Pound
D:-Dicey
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Savigny's Volkgeist theory reveals:
A:-Decision of the Court
B:-Juristic opinion
C:-Spirit of the people
D:-None of the above.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-According to the 'Declaratory theory' of jurisprudence, the judges only declare the law and they do not make a
A:-Bacon and Dicey
B:-Gray and Salmond
C:-Coke and Blackstone
D:-Duguit and Pound
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-The meaning of "Corporation Sole" is
A:-An incorporated group of existing persons
B:-An incorporated group of successive persons
C:-A single owner of an incorporated company
D:-A juristic group of various persons
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Which one of the following statements is correct?
A:-Only "corpus possession" is required for valid possession
B:-Only "animus domini" is required for valid possession
C:-Both "corpus possession" and "animus domini" are required for valid possession
D:-Neither "corpus possession" nor "animus domini" is required for valid possession
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R) select the answer using codes given below:

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Assertion (A): Custom to have the force of law must be immemorial.

Reason (R): Custom represents common consciousness of the people.

Codes:

A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R select the answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A): Laws are valid only if they are just.

Reason (R): The aim of law is to secure justice.

Codes:

A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R select the answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A): Precedent is like a gold in a mine.

Reason (R): It has to be searched in law reports.

Codes:

A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R select the answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A): A finder of a thing has title to it.

Reason (R): The finder's title to a thing is superior that of the true owner

Codes:

A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R select the answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A): Ownership is not only a juridical concept but also a social concept and an instrument of social policy.

Reason (R): The right of alienation is not a necessary incident of ownership.

Codes:

A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R select the answer using codes given below:

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Assertion (A): Ratio decidendi has binding force

Reason (R): Obiter dicta has no binding force

Codes:

A:-Both ‘A’ and ‘R’ are individually true and ‘R’ is the correct explanation of ‘A’.
B:-Both ‘A’ and ‘R’ are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-If the jural co-relative of “Right” is “Duty”, then the co-relative of “Liberty” is:

A:-Power
B:-Disability
C:-Liability
D:-No claim
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-Who said “law grows with the growth and strengthens with the strengthen with the people and finally dies aw

A:-Stone
B:-Feinberg
C:-Savigny
D:-Maine
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-When the consent of one party fradulently obtained by the other party to enter into a contract, the contract is

A:-Void
B:-Not Voidable
C:-Voidable
D:-valid
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Province of Jurisprudence was written by

A:-Holland
B:-Austin
C:-Bentham
D:-Kent
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-In the view of Marx and Engels, the law is an instrument of .....

A:-Domination
B:-Totalitarian State
C:-Democratic State
D:-Welfare State
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-The liability in which the sole intention of the law is to enforce the plaintiff’s right and not to punish the wrong

A:-Constructive liability
B:-Penal liability
C:-Equitable liability
D:-Remedial liability
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-According to Acquinas all things are governed by.....

A:-People
B:-Government
C:-Law
D:-God's eternal law
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-Who has made a distinction between ‘law properly so-called’ and ‘law improperly so-called’?

A:-Jeremy Bentham
B:-G.W. Paton
C:-John Austin
D:-Oliver Wandell Holmes
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-Who has called Austinian Analytical School as imperative school?

A:-Hart
B:-Salmond
C:-Allen

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D:-Bentham
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question24:-What is the theory proposed by Savigny to explain legal personality called?
A:-Realist Theory
B:-Fiction Theory
C:-Bracket Theory
D:-Purpose Theory
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question25:-“A judge is sworn to determine, not according to his own private judgement, but according to the known laws pronounce a new law, but to maintain and explain the old one.”

The above statement was given by:
A:-Bentham
B:-Blackstone
C:-Gray
D:-Salmond
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question26:-The press has no fundamental right to publish the proceedings of the Legislature because
A:-The freedom of press is not a fundamental right
B:-Each House of the Legislature is the exclusive master of its proceedings
C:-A House of Legislature is a court and can regulate access to its proceedings
D:-All of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question27:-Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India to be the
A:-Federation of States
B:-Union of States
C:-Federal Union of States
D:-Unitary Federation of States
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question28:-The phrase ‘Procedure established by Law’ is borrowed from the Constitution of
A:-South Africa
B:-Japan
C:-Ireland
D:-United States
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question29:-The Directive Principles of State Policy underlines the Philosophy of
A:-Socialism
B:-Idealism
C:-Sarvoday
D:-Democratic Centralization
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question30:-The doctrine of ‘Prospective Overruling’ was laid down in
A:-Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala (1973)
B:-I.R.Cohelo v. Union of India (2007)
C:-I.C. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)
D:-Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1992)
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question31:-Article 21-A providing for Right to Education was inserted in the Constitution by:
A:-The Eighty Sixth Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
B:-The Ninety First Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
C:-The Ninety Second Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
D:-The Eighty Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question32:-The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens
A:-Formed a part of the original Constitution
B:-Were added by the Forty Second Amendment Act, 1976
C:-Were added by the Forty Fourth Amendment Act, 1976
D:-Were defined by the Parliament through a law enacted during emergency
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question33:-The Advisory powers of the Supreme Court of India imply that
A:-It renders advice to the Government of India on al constitutional matters
B:-It renders advice to the Prime Minister on legal matters
C:-It renders advice to the President on question of law or fact which is public importance

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D:-It has power to render advice to all the above persons or itself by sue motto
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other as Reason (R). E
select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer the e

Reason (R): Institutions established by the minorities are not entitled to governmental aid and government is not unde

Codes:
A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-The following question has two statements, one labelled as assertion (A) and another as Reason (R). Read
answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression, except for comparison.

Reason (R): It amounts to Self-Incrimination.

Codes:
A:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
B:-Both 'A' and 'R' are individually 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
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-In Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain, the Supreme Court held that the amendment is unconstitutional on the groun
A:-The Constitution cannot be amended by Parliament when several of its members are in preventive detention
B:-It is violative of the principle of free and fair election which is the essential postulate of democracy and which in tu
C:-The Constitution cannot be amended during the period when emergency is in vogue
D:-Amendment is the negation of right to equality
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-The review powers of the Supreme Court of India is described in the .....
A:-Article 134
B:-Article 135
C:-Article 136
D:-Article 137
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-'What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly'. The doctrine relates to:
A:-Pith and Substance
B:-Implied powers
C:-Ancillary power
D:-Colourable legislation
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Which one of the following propositions is correct description of the powers of the President under Article 35
A:-If the Chief Minister inspite of commanding the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, cannot run his governmer
President can proclaim emergency
B:-If the law and order in a State completely breaks down, the President can proclaim emergency
C:-The President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for the advice and act in accordance with such advice
D:-The President cannot make a proclamation of emergency if the Governor refuses to make a report.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-The Residuary powers are vested in the:
A:-Executive
B:-Judiciary
C:-Parliament
D:-State Legislature
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Which of the following statements refers to epistolary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
A:-Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131
B:-Taking cognizance of Public Interest Litigation matters through letters addressed to the Court
C:-Enforcement of decrees and orders of the Supreme Court under Article 142

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D:-Advisory jurisdiction under Article 143
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question42:-To adjudicate on any dispute relating to inter-state rivers or inter-state river valley, the:
A:-Supreme Court only is empowered under Article 131 of the Constitution
B:-High Court of concerned State enjoy concurrent jurisdiction
C:-President of India only has power to decide
D:-Parliament is empowered to establish Tribunal and to that extent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be exten
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question43:-The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House of Parliament shall be:
A:-1/10th of total number of members
B:-2/3rd of total number of members
C:-1/3rd of total number of members
D:-1/2 of the total number of members
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question44:-The pardoning power given to the President of India under Article 72 can be exercised:
A:-only after the trial and on the sentence of conviction
B:-during or after trial but never before trial
C:-at any time before, during or after the trial
D:-either before or after the trial but never during the trial of the case
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question45:-The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office:
A:-By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
B:-On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament
C:-On the basis of a resolution of the cabinet
D:-By the President
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question46:-Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhal have been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution by which Const
A:-92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
B:-91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
C:-85th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001
D:-90th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question47:-The principle of collective responsibility has been incorporated in
A:-Article 75
B:-Article 74
C:-Article 105
D:-Article 53
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question48:-The scope of expression ‘procedure established by law’ occurring in Article 21 was expanded in the case:
A:-A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madara
B:-A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla
C:-Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
D:-T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question49:-Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties.
A:-with the consent of all the states
B:-with the consent of the majority of states
C:-with the consent of the states concerned
D:-without the consent of any state
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question50:-What is meant by Court of Record?
A:-The Court that is competent to give directions and issue writs
B:-The Court that can punish for its contempt
C:-The Court that maintains records of all lower courts
D:-The Court that preserves all its records
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question51:-Who among the following defined crime as an act or omission in respect of which legal punishment may be i
acting or omitting to act?
A:-James Fitz Stephen
B:-Lord Macaulay
C:-Sir William Blackstone
D:-Courtney Stanhope Kenny

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Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-The fundamental principle of criminal liability is embodied in the maxim “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit re

A:-Equity Courts

B:-Common Law Courts

C:-Sadar Nizamat Court

D:-Privy Council

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-‘X’ and ‘Y’ go to murder ‘Z’. ‘X’ stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit ‘Z’ at all. Y killed ‘Z’.

A:-Only ‘Y’ is liable for murder of ‘Z’

B:-‘X’ & ‘Y’ both are liable for murder of ‘Z’

C:-‘X’ is not liable as he did not perform any overt act

D:-Both (a) and (c)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-‘Infancy’ as an exception has been provided under

A:-Section 80

B:-Section 81

C:-Section 82

D:-Section 84

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-The right to private defence is

A:-unrestricted

B:-Subject to restriction contained in Section 99 of IPC

C:-Subject to restrictions contained in Chapter IV of IPC

D:-Subject to restrictions contained in any other provision of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-Under Criminal Conspiracy

A:-mere agreement is made an offence even if no step is taken to carry out the agreement

B:-mere agreement is not made an offence unless a step is taken to carry out the agreement

C:-both (a) and (b) are correct

D:-Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-Personation at elections is an offence:

A:-under Section 171A of IPC

B:-under Section 171B of IPC

C:-under Section 171C of IPC

D:-under Section 171D of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-‘X’ with intention of murdering ‘Z’, instigates ‘Y’, a child below 7 years, to do an act which causes ‘Z’s death. abetment does the act and thereby causes ‘Z’s death. Now

A:-‘Y’ is liable for murder and ‘X’ is liable for abetment

B:-‘Y’ is not liable for murder being wholly incapax, but ‘X’ is liable for abetment

C:-‘X’ & ‘Y’ both are liable under Section 302/304 of IPC

D:-‘X’ & ‘Y’ both are liable for conspiracy to murder of ‘Z’

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-‘A’ takes a camera belonging to ‘B’ out of the possession of ‘B’ without the consent of ‘B’, with the intention c restoration. ‘A’ is guilty of

A:-Criminal Misappropriation

B:-Extortion

C:-Theft

D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-The essential ingredients of a crime are

A:-motive, mens rea and actus reus

B:-motive, intention and knowledge

C:-actus reus and mens rea

D:-knowledge, intention and action

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-When the injury is intentional and sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature and death follows

A:-attempt to murder

B:-culpable homicide not amounting to murder

C:-Murder

D:-Attempt to suicide

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Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-Dacoity is committed

A:-When two or more persons commit or attempt to commit robbery

B:-When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit robbery

C:-When robbery is committed with fire-arms of lethal weapons

D:-which seven or more persons are engaged in extortion with arms

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-The offence of Stalking to committed by any man who

A:-follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despi
woman

B:-Monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication

C:-both (a) & (b)

D:-either (a) or (b)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-'A' and 'B' beat each other up and exchange blows in a cinema hall in the middle of a movie. They are guilty

A:-Rioting

B:-Assault

C:-Affray

D:-Use of Criminal force and disturbing public tranquillity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Following question consists of two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Re
and select the answer using the code given below.

Assertion (A): Nothing is an offence which causes slight harm.

Reason (R): Law does not take care of trivials.

Codes:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-'Rarest of rare case' formula was formulated in Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab and further elaborated in ca

A:-Ranjeet Singh v. State of Rajasthan

B:-Mahesh v. State of Madhya Pradesh

C:-Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab

D:-Bhagirath v. Delhi Administration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-A hangman who hangs the convict pursuant to the orders of the court is exempted from criminal liability by v

A:-Section 94

B:-Section 76

C:-Section 78

D:-Section 79

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term unlawful assembly

A:-an assembly of five or more persons

B:-an assembly of five or more persons armed with lethal weapons

C:-an assembly of five or more persons with common object of doing a crime

D:-an assembly of two or more person having some common object of doing a criminal act

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Which is not the 'stolen property' as per Section 410 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

A:-Possession whereof was obtained by cheating

B:-Possession whereof was obtained by robbery

C:-Possession whereof was obtained by extortion

D:-Possession whereof was obtained by criminal breach of trust

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-Which Committee was constituted to recommend appropriate amendments to IPC in the light of Nirbhaya ca

A:-Justice Malimath Committee

B:-Justice Verma Committee

C:-Justice B.N. Krishna Committee

D:-Justice P.V.Reddy Committee

Correct Answer:- Option-B

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Question71:-In which of the following case a clear difference between common intention and similar intention was well dis
A:-Barendra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor
B:-Mahboob Shah v. King Emperor
C:-Ajmad Khan v. State of M.P.
D:-Sheraz v. De. Rutzen.
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question72:-In which of the following cases, the offence of 'house-breaking' is committed:
A:-'A' commits house-trespass by entering 'Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through
B:-'A' finds the key of 'Z's house-door, which 'Z' had lost, and commits house-trespass, by entering 'Z's house throug
C:-'Z' the doorkeeper of 'Y', is standing in 'Y's doorway. 'A' commits house-trespass by entering the house, having d
beat him
D:-All these
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question73:-What is the basic justification on the law of conspiracy?
A:-It does not allow a preventive action because an act of conspiracy is derived when the crime results
B:-It dispense the difficult requirement of proximity in attempt
C:-The momentum justifies punishment
D:-The object is simply to make of a crime
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question74:-The principle of 'transfer of malice' is incorporated in the Indian Penal Code in
A:-Section 299
B:-Section 300
C:-Section 301
D:-Section 304
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question75:-'A' a police officer tortures 'Z' in order to induce 'Z' to confess that he committed a crime. 'A' is guilty of an ofl
A:-Section 329
B:-Section 330
C:-Section 334
D:-Section 320
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question76:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Reas
select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.

Reason (R): Law has no force.

Codes:
A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
B:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is true, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question77:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one as Reason (R). F
the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): A proposal, when accepted results in an agreement.

Reason (R): It is only after the acceptance of the proposal that a contract between two parties can arise.

Codes:
A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
B:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is true, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question78:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Reas
select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Compensation is recoverable for any loss or damage arising unnaturally in the unusual course of things fro
not know at the time of the contract as likely to result from the breach.

Reason (R): Because Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act stipulates so.

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Codes:

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

Question79:-The Clayton rule is related to:

A:-Performance of contract
B:-Appropriation of payment
C:-Quasi contract
D:-Frustration of contract
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-The contract uberrimae fidei mean a contract:

A:-of good will
B:-guaranteed by a surety
C:-of utmost good faith
D:-of good faith
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Reas and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Collateral transactions to wagering agreements are valid.

Reason (R): Only wagering agreements are declared void under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act.

Codes:

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

Question82:-The display of articles in a showroom indicating the prices amount to:

A:-Offer
B:-Mere advertisement
C:-Counter offer
D:-Invitation to an offer
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-The doctrine of privity of contract is laid down in the case of

A:-Carlil v. Carbolic Smoke Ball & Co
B:-Balfour v. Balfour
C:-Harvery v. Facey
D:-Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd v. Selfridge and Co
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Quasi Contract emerged from

A:-Assumpsit
B:-Indebitatus assumpsit
C:-Non feasance
D:-Mis feasance
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-'Novation of a contract' means

A:-Renewal of original contract
B:-Substitution of a new contract in place of original contract
C:-Cancellation of the contract
D:-Alteration of the contract
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-Which of the following does not amount to fraud?

A:-Suggestion as fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true
B:-Entire concealment of fact
C:-A representation made without knowing it to be false, honestly believing it to be true
D:-A promise made without intention of performing it
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-The 'doctrine of restitution' implies that

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A:-If a minor has justly enriched himself, equity demands that such property or goods should not be restored
B:-If a person has unjustly enriched himself, equity demands that such property or goods be restored to a minor
C:-If a minor has unjustly or fraudulently enriched himself, equity demands that such property or goods be restored t
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-In India, the doctrine of impossibility of performance, rendering contracts void is based on:
A:-The theory of implied term
B:-Theory of just and reasonable solution
C:-Supervening impossibility or illegality
D:-Principle of unjust enrichment
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-Promissory estoppel is sometimes spoken of as a substitute for:
A:-Novation
B:-Quasi Contract
C:-Consideration
D:-Coercion
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Which of the following is dealt with in Section 18 of the Indian Contract Act?
A:-Fraud
B:-Coercion
C:-Misrepresentation
D:-Mistake
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Every person is competent to contract
A:-who is of the age of minority according to law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind and is not disqualif subject
B:-who is of the age of majority according to law to which he is not subject, and who is of sound mind and is not disq is subject
C:-who is of the age of majority according to law to which he subject and who is of sound mind and is not qualified fr
D:-is of the age of majority according to law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified f subject
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-Case of ‘Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company' is related to:
A:-Specific offer
B:-Counter offer
C:-General offer
D:-Invitation to offer
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Boulton v. Jones case relates to:
A:-Mistake as to the identity of the party
B:-Mistake as to the nature of transaction
C:-Mistake as to the subject matter
D:-Non est factum
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-Which of the following is not agreement opposed to public policy?
A:-Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
B:-Agreements in restrain of marriage
C:-Agreements in restraint of parental rights
D:-Agreements in restraint of wager
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-A right to sue on quantum merit arises:
A:-When a party has fully performed the contract
B:-When a party performed contract is discharged by other party
C:-When contract is discharged by impossibility of performance
D:-When a contract become illegal
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Consideration must be of some value, but need not be:
A:-Inadequate
B:-Minimum
C:-Adequate
D:-Maximum
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-Exemplary damages is related to:

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A:-Damages awarded to set an example
B:-Damages for loss arsing in special circumstances
C:-Damages fixed by the Court in ordinary circumstances
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-In case of anticipatory breach of contract, an aggrieved party:
A:-Cannot claim any remedy as performance is still executory
B:-May wait till the date of performance
C:-Does not have the right to terminate the contract
D:-Has the right to claim performance at any time later
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-A promise to pay time barred debt is
A:-Not enforceable
B:-enforceable at the discretion of debtor
C:-enforceable under exception
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-An acceptance given by post
A:-can be revoked at any time
B:-cannot be revoked at all
C:-can be revoked, if it does not reach to the proposer
D:-can be revoked, even if it comes to the knowledge of proposer
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question101:-Which one of the following statements most appropriately describes the nature of International Law?
A:-A body of rules governing civilized nations of the world
B:-A body of customary and treaty rules regulating the relations between States and organizations
C:-A body of rules of conduct regulating relations of States, international organizations and certain individuals which conduct
D:-A body of customary and ethical rules governing relations between individual and States
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question102:-“International Law is the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by other.” This was stated by:
A:-Oppenheim
B:-J.G.Starke
C:-Schwarzenbergar
D:-Hugo Grotius
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question103:-‘Calvo Clause’ and ‘Drago Doctrine’ are the result of:
A:-The decision of ICS
B:-Writings of Jurists
C:-State judicial decisions
D:-Customary Law
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question104:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): International customs continue to be a significant source of International Law

Reason (R): It develops slowly but spontaneously and mirrors the mean of contemporary international society.

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question105:-The follwoing question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The jurisdiction of International Court of Justice is based on the consent of the parties to the dispute.

Reason (R): Principle of reciprocity underlines the jurisdiction of International Court of Justice.

Codes:

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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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question106:-'Opino juris et necessitates' refers to the:
A:-Opinion of jurists
B:-Advisory opinion of International Court of Justice
C:-Conviction on the part of the states that customary rules are obligatory and legally binding
D:-Opinion expressed by members of the General Assembly
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question107:-Jus Cogens means:
A:-Peremptory norm of International Law
B:-Norms of International Law
C:-Peremptory norm which does not permit derogation
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question108:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Under International Law extradition is mostly a matter of bilateral treaties.

Reason (R): There is no general duty of States in respect of extradition of criminals.

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question109:-What is meant by 'Pacta sunt servanda'?
A:-Compensation to the aggrieved party
B:-All treaties should be interpreted in the light of the pact of Paris
C:-Contracts must be kept
D:-Right of self-defence
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question110:-Irrespective of its rudimentary character International Law is
A:-More honoured in the breach than in the observance
B:-More honoured in the observance than in the breach
C:-No law at all
D:-A code of ethics
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question111:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Recognition of a State is not the same as recognition of its government.

Reason (R): Within the existing States, government can come and go normally the changes the changes raise no quest

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question112:-Law must be free from social sciences metaphysical, ethical and moral elements. This was propounded by.
A:-Kelson
B:-Fuller
C:-Frederick Pollock
D:-Rosco Pound
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question113:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

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Assertion (A): International Law is unlike Municipal Law

Reason (R): There is no world legislature no international police and no International court with compulsory jurisdiction.

Codes:

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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question114:-The rule of 'self-defence' is provided under the United Nations Charter in

A:-Article 33
B:-Article 51
C:-Article 10
D:-Article 25
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question115:-Which one of the following is not correct?

A:-A definite replacement of one State by another
B:-A definite replacement of one State by another in respect of sovereignty over a given territory
C:-Change of governments
D:-One state acting as the delegate or agent of another for legal purpose
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question116:-Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

A:-Temple of Preah Vihear case: Acquiescence
B:-Fisheries Jurisdiction case: Principle of res judicata
C:-The Western Sahara case: ex ac quo et bono
D:-The Frontier Dispute case: Prohibition of the use of armed force
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question117:-"Monism" denotes that International Law and State Law

A:-Represent tow entirely distinct legal system
B:-Are concomitant aspects of the one system
C:-Are not enforceable
D:-Are not binding
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question118:-The phrase 'General Principles of Law recognized by civilized nations' in Article 38(1)(c) of the States of Int

A:-Incorporate common principles reflecting consensus of nations
B:-Incorporate provisions contained in document of regional organizations
C:-Ignore certain practices of some nation as in the process of interpretation
D:-Incorporate common principles followed by major power
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question119:-Which one of the following is prohibited by Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter?

A:-Use of force by member states in their internal matters
B:-Threat to use force by member states against the UNO
C:-Use of force by non-member states
D:-Use of force or threat to use force by member states in their international relations
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question120:-The Arrantzazu Mendi case deals with:

A:-Human Rights
B:-Recognition
C:-Nature of International Law
D:-Peaceful settlement of disputes
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question121:-Find correct answer:

A:-Administrative law is a branch of public law and is only a part of Constitutional law It cannot control the Constitutic
B:-Administrative law is a branch of private law
C:-Administrative law is independent to constitutional law
D:-Administrative law is neither the branch of public law or nor of private law, but a part of Constitutional law
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question122:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The principle of natural justice ensures fair hearing.

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Reason (R): It requires unbiased judge to decide after hearing all parties.

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question123:-What is the effect of violation of the rule “Audi Alteram Partem” on an administrative action?
A:-Mere irregularity
B:-Null and void
C:-An Illegality
D:-Voidable
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question124:-Answer the following using the codes given below:

Which of the following doctrines were developed by the Court to control the administrative actions?

(a) Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel
(b) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations
(c) Doctrine of Separation of Power and Rule of Law
(d) Judicial Activism

Codes:
A:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
B:-Only (ii) and (iv) are correct
C:-Only (i) and (iii) are correct
D:-All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question125:-If a document is not validly attested,.....
A:-Document can't be taken as evidence
B:-Document is valid
C:-Document is illegal
D:-Document is forged
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question126:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one as Reason (R). the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Lokpal is the demand of time.

Reason (R): Lokpal is a time saving institution.

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question127:-Answer the following using the codes given below:

In which of the following grounds the judicial review of an administrative action be made?

(i) Abuse of discretion
(ii) Mala fide of bad faith
(iii)Irrelevant consideration
(iv)Unreasonableness

Codes:
A:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
B:-Only (i) and (ii) are correct
C:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
D:-All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question128:-“Administrative Law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including administrative action.” This definition of Administrative Law is given by:

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A:-Ivory Jennings
B:-Garner
C:-K.C.Davis
D:-Wade
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question129:-A.K. Kripak v. Union of India, AIR 1970, SC 150 is a case related to:
A:-Post decisional hearing
B:-Nemo judex in re causa sua
C:-Audi Alteram partem
D:-Nemo in propria causa judex esse debet
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question130:-Which of the following is the basic feature of discreation?
A:-Power to make choice between alternatives
B:-Power to make rules in exercise of powers confirmed by statutes
C:-Power to review the decisions of subordinate officers
D:-Power to adjudicate administrative disputes
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question131:-The ground for writ of certiorari is
A:-Contravention of the law of the land
B:-Error apparent on the face of the record
C:-Not fulfilling the obligation of arising out of contract by the state
D:-For want of authority to hold public office
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question132:-Transfer can only be made by the registered deed if the value of the property (in rupees) is ....
A:-2000
B:-One lakh
C:-200
D:-100 and more
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question133:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one as Reason (R). the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The system of Droti Administratif is not at all based on the doctrine of separation of powers.

Reason (R): The most original aspect of the French Administrative Law is the independence of the administration from j

Codes:
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 a correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is True, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question134:-Who described ‘Administrative Law’ as a study of the pathology of power in a developing society?
A:-I.P.Massey
B:-S.P.Sathe
C:-M.P.Jain
D:-Upedra Baxi
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question135:-The follwoing question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Natural justice is justice of the nature where Lion devours the lamb and the tiger feeds upon the antelope.

Reason (R): Above statement is taken from Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel.

Codes.
A:-Both (A) and (R) are correct
B:-(A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
C:-(R) is correct, but (A) is incorrect
D:-Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question136:-Administrative Law as a separate branch of Legal discipline, especially in India, came to be recognized in t
A:-17th Century

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B:-18th Century
C:-19th Century
D:-20th Century
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question137:-The most important reason for the growth of delegated legislation is
A:-Lack of time with Parliament
B:-Lack of will on part of Parliament
C:-State of Emergency
D:-Technicality of subjects-matter
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question138:-State the similarities between constitutional and administrative laws.
A:-Both constitutional and administrative laws are private laws
B:-Both constitutional and administrative laws regulate the highest norms of the state
C:-Both constitutional and administrative laws deal with the organization and functions of the government at rest
D:-Both constitutional and administrative laws are public laws
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question139:-The rule against bias can be discussed under the following heads:

(i) Pecuniary Bias
(ii) Personal Bias
(iii) Bias as to subject matter

The personal bias is decided by the Supreme Court under which of the following cases?
A:-Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal
B:-Gullapalli Nageswara Rao v. APSRTC
C:-A.K. Kripak v. Union of India
D:-Manak Lal v. Dr.Prem Chand
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question140:-Delegation theory means
A:-The municipal laws delegate the rule making power to international law
B:-The international law delegates the rule making power to each state in accordance with the procedure and syster
Constitution and rules of the treaty or any other convention at international level
C:-Municipal law gradually transfer and delegates into international law
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question141:-Which of the following is true regarding the ‘right of subrogation’ as defined under the Transfer of Property
A:-Any person redeeming the property under provisions of Section 91 of the Act, has the same rights as the mortgag
B:-Any person redeeming the property under provisions of Section 91 of the ct, has the same right as the mortgagee
C:-Either (a) or (b) depending on the facts of the case
D:-Neither (a) nor (b)
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question142:-Which of the following Section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deal with the appointment of receiver?
A:-Section 68
B:-Section 68A
C:-Section 69
D:-Section 69A
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question143:-The basic ingredients of the doctrine of lis pendens are:
A:-The suit should be collusive
B:-Property should have been transferred or otherwise dealt with
C:-A litigation should be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction
D:-The suit must not be related to a specific immovable property
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question144:-Transfer of Spes Succession is:
A:-Valid
B:-Void
C:-Voidable
D:-Either (a) or (b)
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question145:-Doctrine of ‘Part Performance for sale of immovable property’ is envisaged under which section of the Tran
A:-Section 52
B:-Section 53A
C:-Section 53

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D:-Section 54
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question146:-The onerous gift is dealt in
A:-Section 127 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
B:-Section 126 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
C:-Section 125 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
D:-Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question147:-Transfer of Property to an unborn person is provided under which Section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1
A:-Section 10
B:-Section 11
C:-Section 12
D:-Section 13
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question148:-The expression “holding over” under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is used in the sense of retaining po
tenant continuing in possession after the determination of the lease without the consent of the landlord, and a tenant doin
A:-The former is called a “tenant by sufferance” and the latter class of tenants is called “tenant holding over a tenant
B:-The former is called “tenant holding over a tenant at will” and later is called “tenant by sufferance”
C:-former is called sub-tenant is called forfeiture lessor
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question149:-Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 affirms a right of redemption
A:-in some particular mortgages
B:-in all mortgages
C:-not in a single mortgages also
D:-none of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question150:-A trespasser is not a transferee within the meaning of section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and
improvements. This is decided on:
A:-Daya Ram v. Shyam Sundari (1965)
B:-Krishan v. Adyanath Ghatak, (1944)
C:-Bhupendra v. Pyari (1917)
D:-Rajendra Singh v. Sama Singh (1973)
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question151:-What is the meaning of provision under Section 39 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 a woman is entitle
also from sons who are members of joint family. This was decided in case of:
A:-S.Periaswami v. Chellawel (1980)
B:-Raghvan v. Nagamal (1979)
C:-Chandramna v. Maniam Vaniettareddy (1958)
D:-Basudev Dey Sarkar v. Chhaya Dey Sarkar (1991)
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question152:-The Courts, before the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 were forcing to decide property dis
and fair play.
A:-because judges were making own laws
B:-because of absence of any specific statutory provisions on the property matters
C:-because of British Judges were confused with Indian property disputes
D:-because judges were educated in British property laws
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question153:-Presumption of equity pertains to:
A:-Section 45 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
B:-Section 46 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
C:-Section 47 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
D:-Section 48 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question154:-Legacy under Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is the right connected to
A:-Will
B:-Gift
C:-Settlement
D:-Inheritance
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question155:-Transfer of property for the benefit of an unborn person can be made by
A:-Creation of a prior interest in favour of a living person for any period
B:-Vesting the right directly to the unborn

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C:-Creation of a prior interest in favour of a living person till the existence of unborn person
D:-Either to the unborn or to a living person
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question156:-Doctrine of Holding Out is related to
A:-Transfer by ostensible owner
B:-Election
C:-Feeding the grant by estoppel
D:-Gratuitous transfer
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question157:-'Novation' means
A:-Subrogation
B:-Merger
C:-Renewal
D:-Equal security is offered in the place of other
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question158:-The principle of feeding the grant by estoppel is dealt with in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 in
A:-Section 43
B:-Section 45
C:-Section 40
D:-Section 35
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question159:-Doctrine of 'Cypres' means the interference of courts:
A:-To carry out the purpose of accumulation in certain events
B:-To supervise the events of accumulation
C:-To implement the rules against accumulation
D:-To see that the accumulated interest is properly expanded
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question160:-Vested interest is the right to a property
A:-On the happening of an uncertain event
B:-In an event which may or may not happen
C:-Immediate either for present enjoyment or future enjoyment
D:-Which depends on various circumstances
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question161:-The 'Doctrine of Ultra-vires' was first demonstrated in the case of
A:-Attorney General v. Great Eastern Railway Co
B:-Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd v. Riche
C:-London Country Council v. Attorney General
D:-Saloman v. Saloman & Co. Ltd
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question162:-In the Companies Act, 2013, the maximum number of members of Private Ltd. Company has been change
A:-75
B:-100
C:-125
D:-200
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question163:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another labelled as Reason select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): A contract of sale may be absolute or conditional.

Reason (R): There is no absolute condition for a contract of a sale.

Codes:
A:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
B:-Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
C:-(A) is true, but (R) is false
D:-(A) is false, but (R) is true
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question164:-'A' person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody is liable in respect of goo
A:-A Bailee
B:-An Agent
C:-A Creditor
D:-A Pawnee

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Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question165:-Mark out the type of alteration that is permitted in the Article of Association

A:-That may not be in the company's interest

B:-That is contrary to the provisions of Companies Act

C:-That increase a members liability without his written consent

D:-That is consistent with Memorandum of Association

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question166:-An exception to the doctrine of constructive notice is

A:-The doctrine of ultra vires

B:-The doctrine of indoor management

C:-Lifting the corporate veil

D:-The doctrine of ultra vires in Articles of Association

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question167:-The Charter of a Company refers to its

A:-Prospectus

B:-Memorandum of Association

C:-Articles of Association

D:-Statement in lieu of prospectus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question168:-The share capital of a company may be reduced by

A:-Ordinary resolution

B:-Special resolution

C:-A resolution of the Board of Directors

D:-Obtaining permission from the Company Law Board

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question169:-The term Company is defined under which Section of the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Section 2(20)

B:-Section 2(10)

C:-Section 2(4)

D:-Section 2(3)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question170:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another labelled as Reason select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The doctrine of indoor management seeks to protect the company against the outsider.

Reason (R): The Company has right to privacy.

Codes:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question171:-"Corporate personality is a mere procedural form which is used to work out a convenient way for immediate

A:-Holland

B:-Austin

C:-Starke

D:-Honfield

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question172:-'A' purchases an Air conditioner from a company. The piece is defective. He complains to the dealer. The d whole-time Directors. What argument can the customer make?

A:-Doctrine of Ultra vires

B:-Doctrine of indoor management

C:-Doctrine of Substratum

D:-Doctrine of Vicarious liability

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question173:-Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with

A:-Class Action Suits

B:-Corporate Social Responsibility

C:-National Companies Tribunal

D:-Independent Directors

Correct Answer:- Option-C

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Question174:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another labelled as Reason select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Shareholders are not in the eye of law, part of owners of a company. The company is something different fr

Reason (R): Shareholders are collective owners of the company

Codes:

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

Question175:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labeleld as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Every public company shall have at least three and every private company at least two Directors.

Reason (R):Directors are trustees for the company and not for the individual shareholders.

Codes:

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

Question176:-When the Courts ignore separate identity of the company and impose liability on the managers who are res called

A:-Doctrine of Severability
B:-Doctrine of Lifting of the Corporate Veil
C:-Doctrine of Vicarious Liability
D:-Doctrine of Indoor Management
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question177:-A Company incorporated in any country outside India under the law of that country and has a place of busi

A:-Government company
B:-Foreign company
C:-Indian company
D:-Subsidiary company
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question178:-Lien on shares means the right of the:

A:-Shareholder on the shares
B:-Company to sell the shares
C:-Transferee of the share to get the share
D:-Company not to permit the shareholder to sell the share
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question179:-One of the following is not correct about compulsory winding up:

A:-It is dealt in Section 430 of the Companies Act
B:-Default in holding statutory meeting leads to winding up
C:-Failure to commence business within a year of incorporation leads to wining up
D:-Reduction in number of members below statutory limit leads to wining up
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question180:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): A company was unlawfully polluting streams and rivers by discharging trade effluents which raised pollutio

Reason (R): The Court decided that the company could not be held liable under Water Act, 1974.

Codes:

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

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Question181:-Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; there should given to both. This is known as the:

A:-Rule of Harmonious construction
B:-Rule of Ejusdem generis
C:-Rule of Reasonable construction
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question182:-According to rule of interpretation meaning of word should be known from its accompanying or associated

A:-Golden Rule
B:-Noscitur a Sociis
C:-Primary Rule
D:-Mischief Rule
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question183:-Heydon's case deals with

A:-Golden Rule
B:-Noscitur a Sociis
C:-Mischief Rule
D:-Rule of Reasonable Construction
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question184:-Which of the following is an internal aid to the interpretation of statutes?

A:-Reference to Reports of the Committee
B:-Statement of objects and reasons
C:-Preamble
D:-Dictionaries
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question185:-Which of the following is used to remove special cases from General enactment and provide for them spec

A:-Exception clause
B:-Saving clause
C:-Proviso
D:-Non obstante clause
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question186:-When there is conflict between two or more statutes or two parts of the statute, then the rule is:

A:-Strict construction
B:-Beneficial construction
C:-Harmonious construction
D:-Purposive construction
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question187:-What is the Doctrine of Stare Decisis?

A:-The doctrine of Statutory Interpretation
B:-The doctrine of Royal Pardon
C:-The doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty
D:-The doctrine of Precedent
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question188:-What is meant by Purposive Approach?

A:-The Judge must interpret the statute in the light of purpose of its enactment
B:-The Judge must interpret the statute on Purpose
C:-The Judge must interpret the statute in the purpose of deciding the case before him or her
D:-The Judge must interpret the statute with a purposeful manner
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question189:-Which Statute is used in aid of interpretation of statutes?

A:-Interpretation of Statutes Act, 1897
B:-Law of Legislation, 1897
C:-General Clauses Act, 1897
D:-All of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question190:-When a statute does not profess to make changes in an existing law, and merely declare or explain what th

A:-Codifying Statute
B:-Declaratory Statute
C:-Consolidating Statute
D:-Remedial Statute
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question191:-The maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means:

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A:-Where there is a right, there is a remedy
B:-There is no remedy without a wrong
C:-There is no wrong without a remedy
D:-There is no right without a remedy
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question192:-The maxim ‘damnum sine injuria’ means:
A:-Damage with infringement of legal right
B:-Damage without infringement of legal right
C:-Infringement of legal right without damage
D:-Infringement of legal right with damage
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question193:-‘B’ asked his friend ‘C’ to drive his ‘B’s car. ‘C’ drives and causes an accident with another car of ‘D’. In an a
A:-‘B’ along is liable as ‘C’ was acting under his direction
B:-‘B’ is not liable as ‘C’ is not his servant
C:-‘C’ is not liable as he was driving the car at ‘B’s instructions
D:-‘B’ and ‘C’ both are liable by the rule of vicarious liability
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question194:-‘A’ brought a bottle of soft drinks and poured one half of contents in a glass and drank it. When she poured snail floated above. ‘P’ became sick and claimed damages against the manufacturing company.
A:-The company owed no duty to ‘P’
B:-The company owed a duty to the general public including ‘P’
C:-The company was not liable, but the retailer would be liable
D:-Both (a) & (c)
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question195:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another one labelled as Rea and select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Public and private nuisance are not in reality two species of the same genus. Obstruction of a highway is p proof of special damage to him.

Reason (R): Negligence is a necessary condition of a claim for nuisance and the latter is a branch of the former.

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

Question196:-The following question has two statements. One labelled as Assertion (A) and another labelled as Reason select the answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): ‘A’ writes to his wife a letter, which contains defamatory matter about ‘X’. ‘A’ is not liable for defamation.

Reason (R): Communication of defamatory matter by a husband to his wife or vice versa is not a publication, for what p

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

Question197:-The main supporter of the theory that “it is a law of Tort” and not “law of Torts” is:
A:-Salmond
B:-Winfield
C:-Austin
D:-Lord Atkin
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question198:-Lost opportunity rule is
A:-An exception to contributory negligence
B:-A modification to contributory negligence
C:-An alternative to contributory negligence
D:-Supplements contributory negligence
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question199:-The doctrine of ‘res ipsa loquitur’

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A:-Shifts the burden of proving negligence on the plaintiff
B:-Shifts the burden of disproving negligence on the defendant
C:-Does not shift the burden of disproving negligence on the defendant
D:-Both (a) and (b)
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question200:-The rule of strict liability was laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher by
A:-Lord Atkin
B:-Bhagwati, J.
C:-Blackburn, J.
D:-Both (a) and (c).
Correct Answer:- Option-C

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