

RESILIENCE LAW ACADEMY

PU Entrance (Solved Papers)

LL.M. 2018

Q.1. Article 1 of the Constitution of India declares India:

- (a) Unitary and federalism
- (b) Union of India and Federalism
- (c) Union of India
- (d) Union of States

Q.2. Who among the following has been authorized by Article 11 of the Constitution to regulate right to citizenship?

- (a) President
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Parliament

Q.3. Article 14 provides to all persons within the territory of India:

- (a) Equality before law
- (b) Equal protection of laws
- (c) Affirmative/negative/no action by law
- (d) Only (a) and (b) above

Q.4. What are the rights of minorities under the Constitution of India?

- (a) To conserve the culture
- (b) To establish the educational institutions
- (c) Only (a) above
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above

Q. 5. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty under the Constitution?

- (a) To develop the scientific temper
- (b) To exploit natural environment
- (c) To defend the country
- (d) To strive towards excellence

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Q. 6. Which of the following is not a directive principle of the State Policy?

- (a) Equal justice and cheap legal aid
- (b) Right to work
- (c) Living wages for workers
- (d) Care and education to children below six years.

7. Which of the following is true about the oath of the President of India?

- (a) He subscribes an oath in the presence of Vice President of India.
- (b) He is administered and given oath by the Chief Justice of India.
- (c) He subscribes an oath in the presence of Chief Justice of India.
- (d) He is administered and given oath by the Vice President of India

Q. 8. Which of the following languages is not in the Eighth Schedule?

- (a) Sindhi
- (b) Nepali
- (c) Bhojpuri
- (d) Kashmiri

Q.9. When an amendment to the Constitution is required to be ratified by the States?

- (a) When it relates to Article 368
- (b) When it relates to regional languages
- (c) When it relates to elections
- (d) When it relates to public service commissions

Q.10. Which of the following is eligibility for the election of Vice President of India?

- (a) Age of thirty years
- (b) Qualified for election as member of the Council of States
- (c) Qualified for election as member of the House of People
- (d) Qualified for election as member of the Parliament

Q.11. Which of the following is incorrect in relation to special address by the President under Article 87?

- (a) He address the first session after each general election to the House of People
- (b) He address the commencement of the first session of each year
- (c) He does not inform Parliament of the causes of its summon
- (d) He addresses both House of Parliament assembled together.

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Q.12 Who among the following is disqualified for being MP and MLA under Articles 102 and 191 of the Constitution?

- (a) He is not citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired citizenship of a foreign state
- (b) He is under acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state
- (c) Only (A) above
- (d) Both (A) and (B) above

Q. 13. Who is the Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State?

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) To be chosen by its members
- (d) To be appointed by Governor on the recommendations of the Chief Minister

Q. 14. Who appoints additional Judges in the High Court?

- (a) President
- (b) President on recommendations of the Governor and Chief Justice of the High Court
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Chief Justice of India on the recommendation of the Governor and Chief Justice of High Court

Q. 15. The seat of the Supreme Court is in Delhi and it may be at other place if:

- (a) President of India so appoint
- (b) Government of India so appoint
- (c) Chief Justice of India, with the approval of the President, appoint
- (d) Government India with prior approval of Chief Justice of India and President of India, appoint

Q.16. Which of the following is the noted judgement of the Supreme Court of India on the removal of governor?

- (a) B.P. Singhal v. Union of India
- (b) Namit Gupta v. Union of India
- (c) Union of India v. Ramzan Khan
- (d) Raja Rampal v. Union of India

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Q. 17. The tenure of the Advocate General is:

- (a) 5 years
- (b) Maximum 5 years but to be reviewed every year
- (c) Till he enjoys the pleasure of the President
- (d) Till he enjoys the pleasure of the Governor

Q. 18. The High Court can issue a writ for the:

- (a) Enforcement of fundamental rights only
- (b) Violation of legal rights
- (c) Violation of contractual rights only
- (d) Enforcement of fundamental rights and for any other purpose

Q.19. Which of the following State has no special status under the Constitution of India?

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Maharashtra

Q. 20. Which article of the Constitution of India provides for the prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves?

- (a) Article 44
- (b) Article 48
- (c) Article 50
- (d) Article 51

Q.21. In 2017 the Supreme Court of India directed that the additional charge under 120B of IPC shall be framed against L.K. Advani, M.M. Joshi, Uma Bharti etc. in the case of:

- (a) CBI vs. Kalyan Singh
- (b) Mulayam Singh v. Kalyan Singh
- (c) Mayawati . v. Kalyan Singh
- (d) Digvijay Sigh v. Kalyan Singh

Q.22. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court recognized third gender as citizens with rights?

- (a) M.C. Metha v. Union of India
- (b) NHRC v. Union of India

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- (c) NALSA v. Union of India
- (d) D.K. Basu v. Union of India

23. According to Article 356 the maximum period for State emergency, as amended by 68th Amendment Act, shall be:

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 6 years

Q. 24. Article 35 A in Chapter III of the Constitution pertains to the State of:

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Punjab

Q. 25. The Supreme Court of India has power to transfer cases from High Court to its own favour if such cases involve same questions of law. This power is exercised under Article 139 A by the Supreme Court on:

- (a) Its own motion or application of the party
- (b) Application of Attorney General or reference by High Court
- (c) Its own motion or application of the Attorney General or application of the party
- (d) Its own motion but with the approval of the President

Q. 26. What is the duration of the emergency under Article 352, without approval of the Parliament?

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Three month
- (d) Six months

Q. 27. The Supreme Court has power under Article 145 to make rules for its :

- (a) Jurisdiction
- (b) Practice and procedure of Court
- (c) Contempt punishment
- (d) Procedure for the removal of judges

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Q. 28. Article 395 has repealed the following Act specifically

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Privy Council Act, 1949
- (d) Crowns Act, 1913

Q. 29. How many parts and schedules, the original Constitution of India has?

- (a) 22 parts and 9 schedules
- (b) 20 parts and 8 schedules
- (c) 22 parts and 8 schedules
- (d) 8 parts and 22 schedules

Q. 30. Articles 163 of the Constitution pertains to :

- (a) Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor
- (b) Chief Minister to aid advise the Governor
- (c) Governor to act in his discretion under the Constitution
- (d) (A) and (C) above

Q. 31. In which of the following case it was held that the Chief Justice of India is the Master of Roster in the Supreme Court?

- (a) In Re Mehar Singh Saini
- (b) Kamini Jaiswal v. Union of India
- (c) SC Advocates on Record v. Union of India
- (d) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

Q. 32. Which of the following judgment of the Supreme Court relates to the appointment of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission in the State?

- (a) State of Punjab v. Rafiq Singh
- (b) State of Haryana v. Shakuntla
- (c) State of Punjab v. Salil Sablok
- (d) State of Punjab v. Harinder Singh

Q. 33. The case of Manoj Narula v. Union of India related to:

- (a) Choice of persons as member of Council of Ministers by Prime Minister/Chief Minister
- (b) Choice of persons as member of Panchayats by electorates
- (c) Choice of persons as Mayor by Councilors

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(d) Choice of persons as member of Parliament by Election Commission/Prime Minister/Electorates

Q. 34. In the case of Krishna Kumar v. State of Bihar the Supreme Court held that:

- (a) Placing Ordinance before Legislature Mandatory and re- Promulgation Fraud on the Constitution
- (b) Placing Ordinance before Legislature not Mandatory and re- promulgation proper under the Constitution
- (c) Placing Ordinance before Legislature not mandatory but re- Promulgation no Fraud on the Constitution
- (d) Placing Ordinance before Legislature Optional and promulgation Fraud on the Constitution

Q. 35. Which of the following judges has been jailed for the contempt of court for six months?

- (a) *Justice I.M. Quddusi*
- (b) *Justice Markandey Katju*
- (c) *Justice S. N. Shukla*
- (d) *Justice C.S. Karnan*

Q.36. The United Nations Human Rights Council was created in the year:

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2000
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1993

Q. 37. Which of the following conventions established the European Court of Human Rights?

- (a) Paris Convention
- (b) Geneva Convention
- (c) Hague Convention
- (d) ECHR

Q. 38. Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains, Whose statement is this?

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Karl marx
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

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Q. 39. Who is the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross?

- (a) Alfred Nobel
- (b) Henry Dunant
- (c) Roosevelt
- (d) George Bush

40. Who is the Chief Executive Officer of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) Registrar
- (b) Secretary General
- (c) Chairman
- (d) Vice-Chairman

Q.41. Which of the following cases is related to the jurisdiction of National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi?

- (a) *Techi Tagi Tara v. Rajinder Singh Bhandari*
- (b) *Innovative Industries Ltd v. ICICI Bank*
- (c) *Ms Eera Through De Manjula Krippendorf v. (Govt. of Delhi)*
- (d) *Union of India v. BCCI*

Q. 42. In which case it was held that general rule is in case the Employee withdraws the voluntary retirement the same is to be entertained when given along with reasons?

- (a) Director General ESIC v. Purshottam Malani
- (b) Cheel Singh v. MGB Gramin Bank Pali
- (c) Maj General HM Singh v. Union of India
- (d) V.5. Ram v. Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation

Q. 43. It was held by the Supreme Court in Rohtas Bhankhar v. Union of India that:

- (a) Principle of allowing lower qualifying marks for general candidates is a sound principle
- (b) Principle of accepting low qualifying marks for candidates is a sound principle
- (c) Principle of allowing increasing of qualifying marks for SC/ST candidates is a sound principle
- (d) Principle of allowing lowering of qualifying marks for SC/ST candidates is a sound principle

Q.44. The Supreme Court in Animal Welfare Board of India v. A Nagaraj held that:

- (a) Salman Khan must be convicted in black buck case
- (b) Slaughter of bulls must be prohibited
- (c) Bulls can be slaughtered after they are used for agriculture purpose races

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(d) Bulls cannot be performing animals in jallikattu and other animal

Q. 45. In which of the following cases the right to pollution free environment was declared to be part of right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution?

- (a) *Karnala Devi v. Khushal Kanwar*
- (b) *Subhas Kumar v. State of Bihar*
- (c) *Bablu v. State of Rajasthan*
- (d) *Renuka v. State of Bombay*

Q. 46. In which of the following case the Supreme Court banned all mining activities in Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary?

- (a) *Minu Kumari v. State of Bihar*
- (b) *Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India*
- (c) *M.C. v. Kamal Nath*
- (d) *Rajinder v. State of Haryana*

Q.47. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has not applied the doctrine of necessity as an exception to the rule against bias?

- (a) *Tata Cellular v. Union of India*
- (b) *Ashok Kumar yadav v. State of Haryana*
- (c) *Mahopatra and Co. v. State of Orissa*
- (d) *Askari Mirza v. Jaikishori*

Q.48. In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court evolved the principle of:

- (a) Legitimate expectations
- (b) Legislative intent
- (c) Post-decisional hearing
- (d) Self help

Q. 49. A citizen of India commits murder in Uganda. At which place in India he can be tried for that murder in India?

- (a) Where he is found
- (b) Where he was born and residing
- (c) Cannot be tried anywhere
- (d) New Delhi only

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Q. 50. Who is a public servant as defined under IPC?

- (a) Judge, juryman and arbitrator
- (b) Commissioned Officer in Military, Navy and Air Force
- (c) Only (A) above
- (d) Both (A) and (B) above

Q. 51. What is the punishment for sedition under Section 124A of IPC?

- (a) Imprisonment for life and fine
- (b) Imprisonment for years and fine
- (c) Only (A) above
- (d) Both (A) and (B) above

Q. 52. What is the punishment for sedition under Section 124A of IPC

- (a) Limited but excessive
- (b) Unlimited and excessive
- (c) Unlimited but not excessive
- (d) Limited and not excessive

Q. 53. Who is thug as defined in Section 310 of IPC?

- (a) He who habitually associated with other for committing robbery with murder
- (b) He who habitually associated with other for committing cheating with murder
- (c) He who habitually associated with other for committing breach of trust with murder
- (d) He who habitually associated with other for committing miscarriage with murder

Q. 54. When two or more person fight in a public and disturb peace, they commit the crime of:

- (a) Rioting
- (b) Theft
- (c) Stalking
- (d) Affray

Q. 55. In which of the following cases a man has been accused of the offence of bigamy under Section 494 of IPC?

- (a) His wife is living
- (b) His wife is missing last six years
- (c) His first marriage has not been declared void by court
- (d) All (A), (B) and (C) above

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Q. 56. A makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z but could not succeed as Z has nothing in his pocket: A is guilty under which Section of IPC?

- (a) 379
- (b) 415
- (c) 511
- (d) 510

Q. 57. Who is 'workman' as defined under Industrial Disputes Act?

- (a) Apprentice
- (b) Police personnel
- (c) Administrator
- (d) Supervisor with managerial duties

Q. 58. What does 'lock out' mean under ID Act?

- (a) Permanently closing place of employment
- (b) Suspension of work
- (c) Refusal by employee to continue in work
- (d) Acceptance by an employer to continue with workmen

Q. 59. What is the number of judges to be appointed in an Industrial Tribunal under ID Act?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Minimum three
- (d) Maximum three

Q. 60. What is the minimum number of directors in a public company under Section 149 of Companies Act?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Five

Q. 61. The Companies Act applies to:

- (a) Whole of India
- (b) Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Whole of Urban India and not rural areas

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(d) Whole of India except rural areas

Q. 62. What is true about foreign company as defined under Companies Act?

- (a) Incorporated outside India
- (b) Has business place in India
- (c) Conducts any business in India
- (d) All (A), (B) and (C) above

Q. 63. Consensus ad idem means:

- (a) Consent of the parties obtained
- (b) Parties identified same thing in same sense
- (c) Contract between the same parties in same consideration
- (d) Contract without consent and consideration

Q. 64. The leading case Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. relates to:

- (a) Capacity of parties
- (b) Minor's agreement
- (c) General offer
- (d) Tender

Q. 65. Under Section 146, the co-sureties are liable to contribute:

- (a) According to their capacity
- (b) Unequally
- (c) Equally
- (d) Both (A) and (B) above

Q. 66. A contract of indemnity is:

- (a) Contingent contract
- (b) Wagering contract
- (c) Quasi contract
- (d) Void agreement

Q. 67. In Donoghue v. Stevenson, the duty of the manufacturer was fixed towards:

- (a) Retailer only
- (b) Buyer from retailer
- (c) Shopkeeper to supplier
- (d) Consumer

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Q. 68. The rule laid down in Ryland v. Fletcher is not applicable when escape is due to:

- (a) Vis major
- (b) Bonafide act of all
- (c) Defendant's default
- (d) No act of God

Q. 69. The maximum volenti non fit injuria stands for:

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Compensation
- (c) Damage
- (d) Consent

Q. 70. Law of tort has developed mainly through:

- (a) Enactment of statutes
- (b) Customs and usages
- (c) Judicial writings
- (d) Judicial decisions

Q. 71. Who regarded law as normative science?

- (a) Julius Stone
- (b) Hans Kelson
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) John Miller

Q. 72. Right in *re aliena* means a right over:

- (a) Own property
- (b) A property of someone else
- (c) A property situated in a foreign country
- (d) A property situated in one's own country

Q. 73. Acquisition of *res nullius* is:

- (a) Original acquisition of ownership
- (b) Derivative acquisition of ownership
- (c) Mere custody of the thing
- (d) Accessory acquisition of ownership

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Q. 74. Who is the author of the book "The Morality of Law"?

- (a) Jermy Bentham
- (b) Lon Fuller
- (c) Muller
- (d) John Locke

Q. 75. Possession of a material object is:

- (a) Corporeal possession
- (b) Incorporeal possession
- (c) Mediate possession
- (d) No possession

Q. 76. The non-permanent member of the Security Council shall be entitled for a term of:

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Four years

Q. 77. The International Court of Justice shall consist of:

- (a) Eleven members
- (b) Thirteen members
- (c) Fifteen members
- (d) Seventeen members

Q. 78. How is the Secretary General of United Nations appointed?

- (a) By the Security Council
- (b) By the General Assembly
- (c) By the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security council
- (d) By the General Assembly and Security Council independently

Q. 79. To which of the following subjects Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) is not applicable under the Act, 1937?

- (a) Agriculture land
- (b) Intestate succession
- (c) Special properties of females
- (d) Trust properties

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Q. 80. Which of the following is not a condition for a marriage under Sections 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act?

- (a) A marriage may be solemnized between any two Hindus
- (b) Neither party has spouse living at the time of marriage
- (c) Parties may be duly represented by their guardian if below 21 years of age
- (d) Parties are not within the degree of prohibited relationship and not spinda to each other

Q. 81. The provisions of divorce by mutual consent were added in the Hindu Marriages Act, in the years:

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1976
- (d) 2005

Q. 82. What is the territorial jurisdiction in cases of matrimonial disputes under Sec. 19 of Hindu Marriage Act?

- (a) Where marriage was solemnized
- (b) Where parties to marriage last residing separately
- (c) Where the respondent was residing at the time of presenting petition
- (d) (A) and (C) above

Q. 83. Who among the following is class-I heir under Section 8 of Hindu Succession Act?

- (a) Mother and Father
- (b) Sister and sister's daughter
- (c) Mother and daughter
- (d) Brother and sister

Q. 84. Who among the following is not disqualified to inherit the property of deceased under Hindu Succession Act?

- (a) Conversion to another religion
- (b) Person with disease, defect and deformity
- (c) Murderer of the deceased
- (d) (A) and (C) above

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Q. 85. The 'renoncants' as referred under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, are in the territory of:

- (a) Daman and Diu
- (b) Pondicherry
- (c) Goa
- (d) Lakshadweep

Q. 86. Who is minor under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act?

- (a) Person below 18 years of age
- (b) Person below 18 years of age
- (c) Person below 21 years of age
- (d) Male below 18 years of age female under 25 years of age or till her marriage whichever is later

Q. 87. Under Section 4 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, the Magistrate has no power to give maintenance to divorced wife from:

- (a) Her husband
- (b) Her parents
- (c) Her relative
- (d) Wakf Board

Q. 88. Section 58 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with:

- (a) Judicial admissions
- (b) Extra judicial admissions
- (c) Admitted facts
- (d) (A) and (B) above

Q. 89. A statement is admissible under Section 32 (5) of the India Evidence Act, when the statement relates to the existence of any relationship by:

- (a) Blood
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Adoption
- (d) (A), (B) and (C) above

Q. 90. Oral admissions as to contents of a document are usually:

- (a) Relevant
- (b) Not relevant

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- (c) Admissible
- (d) Relevant and admissible

O. 91. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, provides for the presumption of:

- (a) Life
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Death
- (d) Legitimacy

Q. 92. Law of evidence is:

- (a) Substantive law
- (b) *Lex situs*
- (c) *Lex fori*
- (d) *Lex talionis*

Q. 93. Which section of Indian Evidence Act, provides for hostile witness?

- (a) Section 131
- (b) Section 144
- (c) Section 154
- (d) Section 158

Q. 94. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court issued guidelines for issuing non-bailable warrants?

- (a) *Inder Mohan Goswami v. State of Uttaranchal*
- (b) *Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary*
- (c) *CBI v. Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar*
- (d) *State of Bombay v. Kathikalu*

Q. 95. The attachment proceedings abate on the death of the absconding accused. The statement is:

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) May not depend on other circumstances
- (d) Legal position is not clear

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Q. 96. Where a case relates to two or more offences of which one offence is cognizable, the case shall be deemed to be a:

- (a) Cognizable
- (b) Non-cognizable
- (c) Warrant case
- (d) Summon case

Q. 97. Which of the following sections of the Cr. P.C. deals with the prosecution of judges and public servants?

- (a) Section 195
- (b) Section 197
- (c) Section 198
- (d) Section 199

Q. 98. Offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code is:

- (a) Compoundable
- (b) Non-compoundable
- (c) Compoundable with permission of court
- (d) (A) and (C) above

Q. 99. By whom prosecution can be withdraw under Section 321' of Cr. P.C.?

- (a) Public prosecutor
- (b) Assistant public prosecutor
- (c) Public prosecutor or assistant public prosecutor
- (d) Any party to the case

Q. 100. Every judgement referred to in Section 353 of the Cr. P.C., shall be written in the language of the:

- (a) Court
- (b) Accused
- (c) Complainant
- (d) As agreed by the parties

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ANSWER KEY-2018 LL.M. (PU)

1D	2D	3D	4D	5B	6A	7C	8C	9A	10B
11C	12D	13C	14A	15C	16A	17D	18D	19X	20B
21A	22C	23C	24C	25C	26A	27B	28A	29C	30D
31B	32C	33A	34A	35D	36A	37D	38C	39B	40B
41A	42A	43D	44D	45B	46B	47X	48C	49A	50D
51D	52C	53A	54D	55D	56C	57A	58B	59A	60C
61A	62D	63B	64C	65C	66A	67D	68A	69D	70D
71B	72B	73A	74B	75A	76B	77C	78C	79A	80C
81C	82D	83C	84B	85B	86B	87A	88C	89D	90B
91D	92C	93C	94A	95A	96A	97B	98B	99C	100A

Note: An 'X'(if any) in the key indicates that either the question is ambiguous or it has printing mistake. All candidates will be given credit for this question