

# RESILIENCE LAW ACADEMY

## PU Entrance (Solved Papers)

LL.M.2017

**1. Article 16 (4A) which gives power to State to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes was added by**

- A) 75th Amendment
- B) 77th Amendment
- C) 78th Amendment
- D) 79th Amendment

**2. The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of giving its advisory opinion on the reference made by the President shall be**

- A) Five
- B) Nine
- C) Seven
- D) One Half of the total strength of Supreme Court

**3. Place the following landmark decisions relating to Article 15 in chronological order:**

- i. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
- ii. M.R. Balaji v. State of Mysore
- iii. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan
- iv. Ashok Kumar Thakur v. Union of India

- A) ii,ii,i,iv
- B) i, ii,iii, iv
- C) iv, iii, i, ii
- D) iii,ii,i,iv

**4. Who hold the office during the pleasure of President?**

- A) Attorney General
- B) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- C) Member of Union Public Service Commission
- D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

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**5. Chief Election Commissioner shall be removed from his office on the grounds of**

- A) Misbehavior or incapacity
- B) Corrupt or illegal practice
- C) Non residence
- D) Violation of constitution

**6. National Capital Territory of Delhi has been constituted by**

- A) 71st Amendment
- B) 69th Amendment
- C) 68th Amendment
- D) 70th Amendment

**7. A reasonable restriction in the interest of 'sovereignty and integrity of India cannot be imposed on the right to**

- A) Freedom of Speech and Expression
- B) Assemble peaceably and without arms
- C) Form association or unions
- D) Move freely throughout the territory of India

**8. When the Proclamation of Emergency is threatened on the ground of 'armed rebellion', the Fundamental Right under Article 19**

- A) Shall be suspended
- B) Shall not be suspended
- C) May be suspended if security of India and national interest demands
- D) May be suspended by Presidential order

**9. In the occurrence of vacancy in office of President and vice- President, who among the following shall discharge the functions till new President or vice-President is elected?**

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Chairman of UPSC
- C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) Chief Justice of India

**10. Match the following**

- i. *ADM Jabalpur v. Shukla* (a) *Searchlight Case*
- ii. *R.K. Garg v. Union of India* (b) *Habeas Corpus Case*
- iii. *M.S.M Sharma v. S.K. Sinha* (c) *Bank Nationalisation Case*

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*iv. R.C. Cooper v. UOI*

*(d) Bearer Bonds Case*

- A) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- B) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
- C) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- D) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

**11. The words "Nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under Article 368" was inserted by**

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 24th Amendment
- D) 22nd Amendment

**12. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act 2015 was enacted to give effect for:**

- A) The transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh and transfer of certain territories from Bangladesh to India.
- B) The acquiring of territories by India from Bangladesh.
- C) National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- D) Transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh.

**13. The Judge of High Court may be transferred from one High Court to another by**

- A) President
- B) Judge of Supreme Court
- C) President in consultation with Chief Justice of India
- D) President in consultation with Chief Justice of respective High Courts

**14. 'Anti Defection Law' was added by**

- A) 51st Amendment
- B) 52nd Amendment
- C) 53rd Amendment
- D) 54th Amendment

**15. Which of the following judgment is responsible for Parliament to pass 24th Amendment Act 1971?**

- A) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
- B) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab

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- C) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
- D) Ramesh Thapar v. State of Madras

### 16. Seats in Gram Panchayat are filled by

- A) Indirect election
- B) Direct election
- C) State Legislature
- D) Parliament

### 17. Match the following

- i. Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse
  - ii. Method of election of President
  - iii. Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judge
  - iv. Emergency Provisions
- A) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
  - B) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
  - C) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
  - D) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a

### 18. Member of Joint Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of

- A) 6 years
- B) 6 years or 65 years of his age, whichever is earlier
- C) 6 years or 62 years of his age, whichever is earlier
- D) During the pleasure of President

### 19. "Directive Principles of State Policy is the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution" was said by

- A) Glanville Austin
- B) K.C. Khare
- C) A.V. Dicey
- D) B.R. Ambedkar

### 20. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is either under Government of India or Government of State after he ceased to hold office.

- A) Eligible for further office
- B) Ineligible for further office
- C) Eligible for further office only after the recommendation made by the President

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D) None of the above

**21. Quorum to constitute the meeting of House of State legislature shall be**

- A) 1/10th of total number of members
- B) 10 members
- C) 10 members or 1/10th of total number of members, whichever is greater
- D) 10 members or 1/10th of total number of members, whichever is smaller

**22. Which of the following writ is an exception to the Rule of Res Judicata?**

- A) *Habeas Corpus*
- B) *Certiorari*
- C) *Mandamus*
- D) *Quo Warranto*

**23. Find the correct statement**

- A) Member of Public Service Commission can be removed by order of President on reference being made to it by Supreme Court
- B) Member of Public Service Commission can be removed by order of President on reference being made to it by Chief Justice of India
- C) Member of Public Service Commission can be removed by order of Supreme Court on reference being made to it by President
- D) Member of Public Service Commission can be removed by order of Chief Justice of India on reference being made to it by President

**24. The word 'internal disturbance' was substituted by 'armed rebellion' under Article 352 by**

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 38th Amendment
- D) 64th Amendment

**25. Match the following provisions with respect Legislative Relation between Centre and State**

- i. *Power of Parliament to legislate if Proclamation of emergency in operation a. Article 254*
- ii. *Power of Parliament to legislate in national interest b. Article 251*
- iii. *Inconsistency between laws made under Article 249 and 250 c. Article 250*

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*iv. Inconsistency between laws made Parliament and State Legislature on Concurrent List d.*

*Article 249*

- A) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- C) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
- D) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b

**26. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 was passed by Parliament under:**

- A) Article 252 of Constitution of India
- B) Article 253 of Constitution of India
- C) Article 250 of Constitution of India
- D) Article 251 of Constitution of India

**27. Which of the following Judge is famously known as "Green Judge"?**

- A) Justice B.N. Kirpal
- B) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
- C) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
- D) Justice Kuldeep Singh

**28. When did National Green Tribunal Act came into force?**

- A) 18 October 2010
- B) 26 September 2010
- C) 3 June 2010
- D) 12 August 2010

**29. Polluter Pays Principle has been incorporated in**

- A) Principle 16 of Rio Declaration
- B) Principle 3 of Rio Declaration
- C) Principle 15 of Stockholm Declaration
- D) Principle 27 of Earth Summit

**30. In which case, it was held that there is no reason to compel non smoker to be helpless victim of air pollution?**

- A) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*
- B) *K.M. Chinappa v. Union of India*
- C) *Murli Deora v. Union of India*

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D) *Sheela Barse v. Union of India*

**31. In which case, Supreme Court held that the State as trustee of all natural resources is under legal duty to protect natural resources thereby applying the 'Public Trust Doctrine'?**

- A) *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath & others*
- B) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Ganga water pollution case)*
- C) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Replacing diesel vehicles by CNG vehicles)*
- D) *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*

**32. Match the following as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| a) Environmental pollutant | i) Section 22    |
| b) Environment pollution   | ii) Section 2(b) |
| c) Cognizance of offence   | iii) Section 19  |
| d) Bar of jurisdiction     | iv) Section 2(c) |
- A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
  - B) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
  - C) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
  - D) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

**33. When is Human Rights Day observed every year**

- A) 10th October
- B) 11th October
- C) 10th December
- D) 11th December

**34. Who on the present Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?**

- A) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
- B) Justice T.S. Thakur
- C) Justice A.S. Anand
- D) Justice H.L. Dattu

*Notes: At Present Former Justice Arun Kumar Mishra*

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**35. Find the correct statement with respect to definition of 'Human Rights' as per Section 2(1) (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.**

- A) Human Rights means the right relating to life, liberty, equality, dignity, fraternity and opportunity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
- B) Human Rights means the right relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
- C) Human Rights mean the right relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution
- D) Human Rights means the right relating to life, liberty, equality, dignity, fraternity and opportunity of the individual embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India

**36. Match the following provisions of Constitution of India with Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

- i. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association under Article 19 of Constitution*
    - a) Article 17 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
  - ii. Freedom of Religion under Article 25 of Constitution* *b) Article 26 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
  - iii. Right to Education under Article 21A of Constitution* *c) Article 18 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
  - iv. Right to Property under Article 300A of Constitution* *d) Article 20 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
- A) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
  - B) i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d
  - C) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
  - D) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

**37. Which of the following is not covered under the "Third Generation Human Rights"?**

- A) Right to intergenerational equity and sustainability
- B) Civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights
- C) Right to self determination
- D) Right to healthy environment



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**38. Which one of the following principles was laid down in A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India**

- A) Post decisional hearing would be enough for observing the principles of natural justice.
- B) Rule of law is embedded under Article 14 of Constitution of India
- C) All tribunals may review their decisions.
- D) Principles of Natural Justice are applicable to administrative proceedings

**39. "Administrative law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative actions". This definition was given by:**

- A) K.C. Davis
- B) Ivor Jennings
- C) A.V. Dicey
- D) Garner

**40. Against whom writ of Mandamus cannot be issued?**

- A) Tribunals
- B) Governor
- C) Courts
- D) Both A and B

**41. If principles of natural justice are violated while deciding an administrative action, its effect will be**

- A) Voidable
- B) Null and void
- C) Illegality
- D) Mere irregularity

**42. Find the correct statement:**

- A) Administrative law is a part of private law
- B) Administrative law is a part of public law
- C) Administrative law controls Constitutional law
- D) None of the above

**43. Which is incorrect statement with respect to Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013?**

- A) It extends to whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
- B) It shall apply to public servants in and outside India
- C) It shall have all the powers of Civil Court under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

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D) Whosoever makes false and vexatious complaint shall be punished for a term which may extend to 1 year and with fine which may extend to Rs.1 lakh

### **44. Rule of Law as proposed by Dicey is**

- A) Principle of Administrative law
- B) Consists of 3 main principles i.e. supremacy of law, equality before law and constitution is result of ordinary law of land
- C) Derived from phrase "*la principle de legality*"
- D) All of the above

### **45. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer**

- A) When acceptance is communicated to the proposer
- B) When it comes to the knowledge of proposer
- C) When the communication is made by the acceptor that he has accepted
- D) When it is put in the course of transmission to proposer so as to be out of power of acceptor

### **46. There is a power to set aside the contract under Section 19A of Indian Contract Act 1872, when the contract is formed by**

- A) Coercion
- B) Undue influence
- C) Fraud
- D) Misrepresentation

### **47. In Contract for sale of immovable property the presumption is "the time is**

- A) The essence of the contract
- B) Not the essence of the contract
- C) The essence of the contract but failure does not make the contract voidable
- D) Not the essence of the contract but makes the contract voidable at the instance of the other party

### **48. A gratuitous bailment is terminated**

- A) On the death of bailee
- B) On the insanity of bailee or bailor
- C) On the death of bailor
- D) Either A or B

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**49. Which of the following statement is correct with respect to Bailment and Pledge**

- A) In bailment and pledge, the bailor and pawnor has the right to sell the goods
- B) Bailment is defined under Section 149 of Contract Act whereas Pledge is defined under Section 170 of Contract Act
- C) In bailment and pledge, there is change of possession
- D) The party who delivers the goods is known as bailee/pawnee and to whom the goods are delivered is known as bailor/pawnor

**50. Which of the following is not the duty of 'Works Committee' under Section 3 of the Industrial Dispute Act?**

- A) To promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between employer and workman.
- B) To form groups among workman and strengthen relations between employer and workman.
- C) To comment upon matters of their common interest on concern.
- D) To endeavour to resolve any material difference of opinion.

**51. Assertion: Strike is recognized as a weapon in the hands of workman to settle their differences with management. Reason: Illegal strike is prima facie unjustified and hence irrelevant.**

- A) Both A and R are true
- B) Both A and R are false
- C) A is true and R is false
- D) A is false and R is true

**52. Find the incorrect statement:**

- A) Doctrine of Ultra Vires protects the outsider for the acts of the company not mentioned in the object clause
- B) Doctrine of Constructive Notice implies that person's dealing with company have knowledge about Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association of company
- C) Doctrine of Indoor Management is an exception to Doctrine of Constructive Notice
- D) Doctrine of Lifting the corporate veil, the law does not go behind the mask or veil of corporation in order to determine the real person behind the mask of company

**53. Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 provides for Corporate Social Responsibility:**

- A) Company with net worth of Rs. 5 crores or more.
- B) Company with net profit of Rs. 500 crores or more
- C) Company with turnover of Rs. 1000 crores or more

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D) All of the above

**54. "Tort means a civil wrong for which remedy is a common law action for un liquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of contract or the breach of trust or other merely equitable obligation". This definition is given by**

- A) Salmond
- B) Winfield
- C) Fraser
- D) Section 2(m) of Limitation Act 1963

**55. Gloucester Grammar School cases explain:**

- A) Injuria sine dem no
- B) Dam no sine injuria
- C) Respondents superior
- D) Remoteness of damages

**56. Which one the following is not an exception to the Rule of Strict Liability?**

- A) Statutory Authority
- B) Consent of Plaintiff
- C) Act of 3rd party
- D) Necessity

**57. Find the incorrect statement**

- A) Libel is in visible form whereas slander is in transient form
- B) Libel is not actionable perse whereas slander is actionable in itself
- C) Libel and slander is not merely a tort but also a criminal offence
- D) Justification of truth can be pleaded as a defence in case of libel as well as slander

**58. Which one of the following is not an essential ingredient of "Malicious Prosecution"?**

- A) Prosecution in criminal court
- B) Commencement of prosecution without reasonable cause
- C) Conclusion of proceedings against plaintiff
- D) Conclusion of proceedings in favour of plaintiff

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**59. Which one of the following sources of International Law is not mentioned under Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice?**

- A) International Customs
- B) General Principles of law recognized by civilized state
- C) Decisions of judicial/arbitral tribunals
- D) Decisions of organs of international institutions

**60. The Secretary General of United Nations is appointed by**

- A) General Assembly
- B) Security Council
- C) General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council
- D) Secretariat

**61. Which one of the following is correctly matched?**

- A) Chorzaw Factory Case - Res Judicata
- B) Paquete Habana Case - Justice, Equity and Good Conscience
- C) North Continental Shelf Case - Estoppel
- D) Barcelona Traction Case - International Customs

**62. The principle of *Rebus sic stantibus* means:**

- A) A state cannot use force
- B) There is not a crime without law
- C) Fundamental change of circumstances
- D) A treaty must be adhered to faithfully

**63. Who is the father of International Law?**

- A) Hugo Grotious
- B) Oppenheim
- C) Schwarzenberger
- D) Holland

**64. Previous Conviction of a person is relevant under \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Explanation 1 of Section 14 of Indian Evidence Act 1872
- B) Explanation II of Section 14 of Indian Evidence Act 1872
- C) Explanation I of Section 8 of Indian Evidence Act 1872
- D) Explanation II of Section 8 of Indian Evidence Act 1872

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### 65. Cross Examination of Witness\_\_\_\_\_

- A) Must relate to relevant facts but need not to be confined to the facts which witness testified in chief examination.
- B) Must relate to relevant facts and needs to be confined to the facts which witness testified in chief examination
- C) Must not relate to relevant facts and need not to be confined to the facts which witness testified in chief examination
- D) Must not relate to relevant facts but needs to be confined to the facts which witness testified in chief examination

### 66. Match the following:

- i. Oral Evidence a. Electronic Record
- ii. Documentary Evidence b. Must be direct
- iii. Primary Evidence c. Photocopy of document
- iv. Secondary Evidence d. evidence of the person who had seen /heard

- A) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
- B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- C) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- D) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c

### 67. Match the following case laws with the provisions of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

- i. Section 9 a. Seema v. Ashwani Kumar
- ii. Section 13(1)(ia) b. Saroj Rani v. Sudershan Kuamr
- iii. Section 8 c. Sureshta Devi v. Om Prakash
- iv. Section 13B d. Dastane v. Dastane

- A) i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b
- B) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- C) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- D) i-a, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c

### 68. A, a Hindu has two wives, W1 and W2 and one Son, S by wife W1 and four Sons, S1, S2, S3 and S4 by wife W2. On a partition of coparcenary property W1 and W2 will get:

- A) No share, as neither of them is a coparcenary
- B) 1/4th share each
- C) 1/5th share each
- D) 1/8th share each

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**69. Marriage of Suni male with Jewish female is\_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Void
- B) Voidable
- C) Valid
- D) Irregular

**70. Conversion of a non Muslim wife to Islam:**

- A) Shall not ipso facto dissolve his marriage
- B) Shall dissolve his marriage with the permission of the Qazi
- C) Shall dissolve his marriage if the conversion to Islam is with the permission of the Court
- D) Shall not dissolve his marriage

**71. In case of 'muta marriages', if the marriage is not consummated then the wife is to undergo 'iddat for months.**

- A) 4
- B) 3
- C) 2
- D) None of these

**72. Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act, 1939 is based on the principle of which Muslim School:**

- A) Hanifi School
- B) Shafi School
- C) Maliki School
- D) Zaidi School

**73. Under Section 438 of Criminal Procedure Code, bail can be granted for offences by Court.**

- A) Bailable or non bailable offences; Sessions Court
- B) Non bailable offences; High Court or Sessions Court
- C) Bailable offences; High Court or Sessions Court
- D) Bailable or non bailable; High Court

**74. In prosecution for offences against marriage under Section 198 of Cr.P.C, the court shall take the cognizance of an offence**

- A) Suo moto
- B) Upon police report

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- C) Upon complaint made by aggrieved person
- D) Any of the above

**75. Find the incorrect statement:**

- A) The sentence of death passed by Session Court shall not be executed unless confirmed by the High Court
- B) The High Court has the power to either confirm the sentence or annul the conviction or acquit the accused
- C) The court passing the sentence shall commit the convicted person to jail custody under warrant
- D) When the case is submitted to High Court for confirmation of sentence and when such court consists of two or more judges, confirmation is to be signed by at least one of such judges

**76. According to Bentham, censorial jurisdiction means**

- A) What the law is?
- B) What the statutes be?
- C) What the law ought to be?
- D) What the law propounds?

**77. Who of the following termed jurisprudence as observation of things and divine, the knowledge of just and unjust?**

- A) Russians
- B) Romans
- C) Britishers
- D) Ulpian

**78. Which one of the following writer says that Hindu Law has the oldest pedigree of any known system of jurisprudence?**

- A) Austin
- B) Mayne
- C) G.C. Lee
- D) A.P.S. Ayyar

**79. Salmond is opposed to the concept of 'general jurisprudence' of Austin because for him, jurisprudence is a**

- A) Law of civil society
- B) Science of civil law



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- C) Science of law
- D) Law of civil behavior

**80. Jeremy Bentham dismissed law of nature as 'nothing but a phrase' and Blackstonian natural rights as non sense 'nonsense upon stilts' and eulogized the doctrine of**

- A) Pain
- B) Pleasure
- C) Utility
- D) Abundance

**81. The four elements of positive law as enshrined by Austin are**

- A) Command, sanction, law and sovereign
- B) Command, sanction, duty and ethics
- C) Command, sanction, duty and sovereignty
- D) Command, duty, ethics and morality

**82. Holmes considers law to protect and promote the collective group**

- A) Interest of the society
- B) Interest of the community
- C) Individual interest
- D) Interest of the state

**83. Cicero was a \_\_\_\_\_ jurist:**

- A) Greek
- B) Roman
- C) Chinese
- D) English

**84. The main supporters of Expiatory Theory are**

- A) Plato and Locke
- B) Bodin and Hegel
- C) Hegel and Kohler
- D) Starke and Hobbes

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**85. A proprietary right may be of both sort right in rem as well as right**

- A) Uneconomic value
- B) Social value
- C) Economic value
- D) Legal value

**86. Seema possessed by some superstitious belief, throws her child into a pond full of crocodiles, with the belief that by doing so the child will be free from evil spirits. Which offence Seema has committed?**

- A) Murder
- B) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder
- C) Attempt to Murder
- D) Attempt to Culpable Homicide

**87. If the offence is punishable with fine only, then in default of payment of fine, the Court shall impose imprisonment.**

- A) Simple
- B) Rigorous
- C) Simple or rigorous
- D) Partly simple or partly rigorous

**88. The doctrine of 'volenti non fit injuria' is not covered under \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Penal code.**

- A) Section 88
- B) Section 89
- C) Section 90
- D) Section 91

**89. Punishment for a being member of unlawful assembly is \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) 2 years or fine or both
- B) 1 year or fine or both
- C) 6 months or fine or both
- D) 2 months or fine or both

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### 90. Match the following:-

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| i. Wrongful loss or gain | a. Section 22 |
| ii. Dishonestly          | b. Section 23 |
| iii. Fraudulently        | c. Section 24 |
| iv. Movable property     | d. Section 25 |
- A) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a  
B) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b  
C) i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c  
D) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

**91. 'A' removes floppy containing important information from 'B's pocket and takes it in his possession. 'B' objects to it. 'A' pulls out a knife from his pocket and says that I will kill you if you move a step further. Which offence 'A' has committed?**

- A) Extortion  
B) Robbery based on Theft  
C) Robbery based on Extortion  
D) Voluntarily causing hurt in committing Robbery

**92. Which of the following property will not be covered under Stolen Property?**

- A) Property transferred by theft/extortion  
B) Property transferred by criminal misappropriation/criminal breach of trust  
C) Property transferred by cheating/mischief  
D) All of the above

**93. Minimum punishment prescribed under Indian Penal Code 1860 is**

- A) 1 month or fine or both  
B) 24 hours or Rs.500 or both  
C) 24 hours or Rs.10 or both  
D) 1 month or Rs.100 or both

**94. Find the correct statement:**

- A) Under Section 107(2) and 120B, agreement between 2 or more persons is enough to make them liable for conspiracy  
B) Under Section 107(2) and 120B, agreement between 2 or more persons is not enough but some act or illegal omission is necessary

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C) Under Section 107(2), mere agreement between 2 or more persons is enough to make persons liable for conspiracy; whereas under Section 120B some act or illegal omission must take place along with agreement

D) Under Section 107(2), mere agreement between 2 or more persons is not enough to make persons liable for conspiracy but some act or illegal omission must take place along with agreement; whereas under Section 120B mere agreement is enough to make the persons liable

**95. In which recruitment, in a system for higher position is open to all the qualified candidates who may wish to apply is known as?**

- A) Direct Recruitment
- B) Recruitment by promotion
- C) Ordinary Recruitment
- D) Passive Recruitment

**96. Position classification' is the classification of**

- A) Salaries
- B) Duties
- C) Departments
- D) Personal status of incumbents

**97. Promotion in Civil Services indicates**

- A) Changes in the situation which indicates difficult work and more important responsibility
- B) Change in the place of work
- C) Transfer of work from field to headquarters
- D) Always an increase in pay

**98. The Union Public Service Commission of India has been established under**

- A) Article 315 of Indian Constitution
- B) Article 320 of Indian Constitution
- C) Article 325 of Indian Constitution
- D) Article 335 of Indian Constitution

**99. Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the Services has been provided in Indian Constitution under:**

- A) Article 315
- B) Article 335
- C) Article 365

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D) Article 375

**100. Non-promotion of a Government servant whether in a substantive or officiating capacity, after consideration of his case, to a post for promotion to which he is eligible, is-**

- A) Minor penalty
- B) Major penalty
- C) Reprimand
- D) Not a penalty

### ANSWER KEY-2017 LL.M

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