

ENTRANCE TEST - 2025

LLM Programme

Total Questions: 60**Roll No.**

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Time Allowed: 70 Minutes**Important Instructions for Candidates:**

1. Candidates shall compulsorily use only **blue/ black ball point pen**. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
2. Compulsorily write your **roll number** in the space provided at the top of this page of the question booklet.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on OMR Answer sheet including **Question Booklet Number** and **Question Booklet Series**.
4. OMR Answer sheet has an original copy and a candidate's copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the original copy, candidate should ensure that the **two copies are aligned properly** so that the entries made in the original copy against each item are exactly copied in the candidate's copy.
5. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
6. **Choose only one correct/most appropriate response** for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. Incompletely darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
7. **Do not darken more than one circle of option for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.**
8. **There will be negative marking for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to deduction of 0.25 marks per wrong answer from the score.**
9. Only those candidates who obtain positive score in Entrance Test shall be eligible for admission.
10. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet as this may lead to errors while scanning.
11. OMR answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated, as in such case it will not be properly evaluated by the machine.
12. No Electronic gadgets including calculators, mobiles, smart watches, blue tooth etc. shall be permitted inside the examination hall.
13. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
14. Ensure that the OMR Sheet is signed by the Examinee as well as by the invigilator.
15. At the end of the examination, fold the OMR Sheet along the crease on the top and tear off the top strip to separate the Original OMR Sheet from the Duplicate Copy.
16. Hand over the Original OMR answer sheet to the invigilator and retain the candidate's copy of OMR, Question Booklet and Admit card for your reference.
17. If any of the information in the response Sheet/Question Paper has been found missing or not mentioned as stated above, the candidate is solely responsible for that lapse.
18. Any deficiency on the OMR shall be the responsibility of the candidate himself/herself.

- Q1. Who divided jurisprudence into general jurisprudence and particular jurisprudence?
- Austin
 - Bentham
 - Salmon
 - Holland
- Q2. Who defines law as essentially and exclusively a social fact?
- Duguit
 - Ehrlich
 - Ihering
 - Paton
- Q3. According to Salmond, in the whole range of legal theory, there is no conception, more difficult to define than that of –
- Possession
 - Ownership
 - Right
 - Personality
- Q4. Realistic theory is related to which of the following legal concepts?
- Liability
 - Possession
 - Legal personality
 - Ownership
- Q5. Who is described as a Darwinian before Darwin?
- Puchta
 - Savigny
 - Salmond
 - Austin
- Q6. Which of the following is an agreement in restraint of trade?
- Collusion between bidders and tenderers
 - Exclusive dealing agreements
 - Sale of goodwill
 - Trade combination
- Q7. Choose the incorrect statement:
- Legal effect of frustration depends upon the intention of the parties
 - Frustration should not be self induced.
 - Inflation is not a ground for frustration.
 - Theories of frustration do not have application in India
- Q8. A party which does not suffer any losses, in case of breach of contract is entitled to
- Statutory damages,
 - Liquidated damages
 - Exemplary, damages
 - Nominal damages
- Q9. A contract caused by a mistake of law not in force in India:
- is void
 - Is voidable
 - has the same effect as though it was caused by a mistake of fact
 - is valid
- Q10. In which case did the Supreme Court of India strike down section 497 of the IPC which criminalises adultery as unconstitutional?
- Joseph Shine versus Union of India
 - Justice K.S Puttaswamy versus Union of India
 - Shri Navjot Singh Johar versus Union of India
 - Common Cause versus Union of India
- Q11. The Supreme Court of India has been vested with the power to review its judgment under:
- Article 130
 - Article 137
 - Article 143
 - Article 136

Q12. Which of the following does not constitute the basic structure of the Constitution?

- a. Republican and democratic form of government
- b. Secular character of the Constitution
- c. Federal character of the Constitution
- d. Supremacy of the Parliament

Q13. Which of the following does not fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- a. Disputes between Union and the States
- b. Disputes among States
- c. Disputes between the Union and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other side
- d. Interstate water disputes

Q14. The constitutional provisions dealing with the election of the President can be amended by:

- a. simple majority
- b. can be amended amendment by a special majority
- c. can be amended amendment by a special majority and ratification by States
- d. cannot be amended

Q15. When the divorce is effected by mutual consent of the husband and the wife, it is known as:

- a. Zihar
- b. Ila
- c. Lian
- d. Mubarat

Q16. On which of the following grounds is a woman married under Muslim law entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage:

- a. the whereabouts of her husband have not been known for a period of three years
- b. her husband has neglected to provide for her maintenance for a period of one year
- c. her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of five years or more
- d. Her husband has been insane for a period of two years

Q17. A marriage with a woman undergoing iddat is:

- a. Invalid
- b. Void
- c. Void ab initio
- d. Valid

Q18. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, one person will be sapinda to the other if he is:

- a. in direct degree of ascent within five degrees to the other through the father or three degrees of ascent to the other through the mother
- b. in direct degree of ascent within three degrees to the other through the father or five degrees of ascent to the other through the mother
- c. in direct degree of ascent within seven degrees to the other through the father or five degrees of ascent to the other through the mother
- d. in direct degree of ascent within five degrees to the other through the father or seven degrees of ascent to the other through the mother

Q19. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, inability of the respondent to consummate the marriage on account of his or her-impotency, renders the marriage:

- a. Voidable,
- b. Void,
- c. Valid
- d. Factum valid

Q20. Which article of the Constitution of India provides that it is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the environment?

- a. Article 48A
- b. Article 47
- c. Article 51A(G)
- d. Article 36

Q21. In which case did the Supreme Court of India hold that smoking in any form in public places is a health hazard and violative of right to life under article 21?

- a. Murali S Deora versus union of India
- b. M.C Mehta versus Union of India,
- c. Rural Litigation& Entitlement Kendra versus State of UP
- d. F.K Husain versus Union of India

Q22. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority is necessary to obtain any biological resource occurring in India.
- b. The prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority is necessary to apply for patents or intellectual property protection in India or outside India.

c. The National Biodiversity Authority is authorised to oppose the grant of intellectual property rights in any country outside India.

d. A citizen of India does not require the approval of the National Biodiversity Authority to undertake biodiversity related activities in India.

Q23. In which case did the Supreme Court of India direct the Central Government to include red sandalwood as a specified plant under Schedule VI of the wildlife protection act, 1972?

- a. T.N. Godavarman versus Union of India
- b. MC Mehta versus Union of India
- c. Indian Council for Enviro legal action versus Union of India
- d. State of Bihar versus Murad Ali Khan

Q24. In which case did the Supreme Court of India lay down the public trust doctrine?

- a. M.C Mehta versus Union of India,
- b Rural Litigation& Entitlement Kendra versus State of UP
- c. M.C Mehta versus Kamal Nath
- d. Indian Council for Enviro legal action versus Union of India

Q25. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023,

- a. Attempt to suicide is not an offence.
- b. Attempt to suicide is an offence
- c. Attempt to suicide is an offence under certain situations
- d. Attempt to suicide is an offence only when certain steps are taken to commit suicide

Q26. Choose the correct statement:

- Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita, 2023,
- a. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under the age of 15 years is not rape
 - b. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under the age of 18 years is not rape
 - c. Sexual intercourse by a man with his wife against her consent is rape
 - d. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, can under no circumstances amount to the offence of rape

Q27. Choose the correct statement:

- a. Affray is an offence against the person of the individual
- b. Affray can be committed by one or more person
- c. Affray can be committed in private or in a public place
- d. Affray can be committed in a public place only

Q28. Which one of the following is not punishable under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023?

- a. Preparation to wage war against the State
- b. Preparation to commit murder
- c. Preparation to commit dacoity with deadly weapon
- d. Preparation to commit depredation on the territory of a friendly power

Q29. Choose the correct statement:

- a. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under twelve years of age
- b. Nothing is offence which is done by a child under seven years of age
- c. Nothing is offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve years of age if he has sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion
- d. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person under the age of eighteen years

Q30. A clause in the articles of association

which stipulates that the articles of association cannot be amended is:

- a. Valid
- b. Invalid
- c. Valid, if supported by a special resolution
- d. Valid if supported by an ordinary resolution

Q31. Choose the correct statement:

- a. Shares cannot be issued at a discount
- b. Shares can be issued at a discount.
- c. Only sweat equity shares can be issued at a discount
- d. Only equity shares can be issued at a discount.

Q32. Such capital as is authorised by the memorandum of the company to be the maximum amount of share capital of the company is called:

- a. Issued share capital
- b. Subscribed share capital
- c. Paid up share capital
- d. Authorised share capital

Q33. Which of the following can be the member of a company?

- a. Trade union
- b. Partnership firm
- c. Deity
- d. All the above

Q34. Choose the correct statement:

- a. A company is a citizen of India only if its members are citizens of India
- b. A company registered in India is a citizen of India.
- c. A company registered in India is not a citizen of India
- d. A company having its operations in India is a citizen of India

Q35. The meaning of the word is to be judged from the company it keeps.

This rule of construction is known as:

- a. Ejusdem Generis
- b. Noscitur A Sociis
- c. Reddendo Singula Singulis
- d. None of the above

Q36. The general presumption with respect to fiscal legislation is:

- a. That it is to be applied prospectively
- b. That it is to be applied retrospectively
- c. The charging sections of the fiscal legislation are to be applied prospectively
- d. The charging sections of the fiscal legislation are to be applied retrospectively

Q37. The Principle of strict construction is applicable to:

- a. Taxing statute
- b. Penal statutes
- c. Both a and b
- d. Remedial statute

Q38. Which of the following is not an internal aid to construction

- a. Long title
- b. Heading
- c. Parliamentary history
- d. Schedule

Q39. The rule in Heydon's case is also known as the:

- a. Rule of purposive construction
- b. Rule of harmonious construction
- c. Rule of strict construction
- d. Rule of liberal construction

Q40. In an action for negligence, the standard of care required depends on the

- a. Importance of the object to be achieved.
- b The magnitude of the risk
- c. The amount of consideration for which the services are to be offered
- d. All of the above

Q41. Which of the following is an exception to the rule of absolute liability?

- a. Plaintiffs own default
- b. Act of God
- c. Statutory authority
- d. None of the above

Q42. When the negligence of two or more persons results in the same damage, there is said to be:

- a. Contributory negligence
- b. Composite negligence
- c. Gross negligence
- d. Criminal negligence

Q43. The doctrine of liability of the master for the act of his servant is based on the maxim of :

- a. Respondeat superior
- b. Qui facit per alium facit per se
- c. Both option a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

Q44. Choose the incorrect statement:

- a. Communication of a defamatory matter from the husband to the wife does not amount to publication for the purposes of defamation
- b. Under Indian law, there is no difference between libel and slander
- c. Making fair comment on any matter is a defence to an action for defamation
- d. Every repetition of a defamatory statement is a fresh publication giving rise to a fresh cause of action

- Q45. Which of the following inventions is patentable?
- A process of treatment of human beings
 - Inventions leading to atomic energy
 - Invention of a pen with a scanner
 - All of these
- Q46. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A patentable Invention must be novel
 - A patentable invention must have utility
 - A patentable invention must be obvious
 - None of these
- Q47. Which of the following is not covered under the copyright law?
- Software
 - Ideas
 - Rights of broadcasting organisations
 - Cinematograph film
- Q48. Under the Copyright law, Authors special rights, are also known as:
- Economic rights,
 - Moral rights
 - Declaratory rights
 - Proprietary rights
- Q49. Which of the following products is not having a GI tag?
- Mushq budji Rice
 - Kolhapuri Chappal
 - Assamese tea
 - Tirupati Laddu
- Q50. The principle that a fugitive may be tried by the requesting state only for that offence, for which he has been extradited, is known as:

- Principle of double criminality
 - Rule of specialty
 - Rule of reciprocity
 - None of these
- Q51. A treaty is binding only on the contracting parties. This customary law principle is expressed in the following maxim:
- Pacta Sunt Servanda
 - Jus cogens
 - Pacta Tertis Nec Nocent Nec Prosunt
 - Rebus Sic Stantibus
- Q52. Which of the following theories does not form the basis of diplomatic immunity:
- Extraterritorial theory
 - Representational theory
 - Functional theory
 - Constitutive theory,
- Q53. Which of the following is a mode of acquisition of the territory?
- Prescription
 - Cession
 - Occupation
 - All of the above
- Q54. According to – “International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence”:
- Austin
 - Holland
 - Bentham
 - Oppenheim
- Q55. Under the Information Technology Act, 2000 an intermediary includes:
- telecom service providers
 - network service providers
 - internet service providers
 - all of the above

Q56. Which of the following sections of the Information Technology Act, 2000 was struck down by the Supreme Court in Shreya Singhal versus Union of India?

- a. Section 66
- b. Section 66 a
- c. Section 66C
- d. Section 61

Q57. Choose the correct statement:

- a. All offences under the Information Technology Act 2000 are compoundable
- b. All offences under the information technology act are non-compoundable
- c. Offences other than the one for which the punishment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years has been provided under the Information Technology Act 2000 are non-compoundable
- d. Offences other than the one which the punishment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years has been provided under the Information Technology Act 2000 are compoundable

Q58. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for the establishment of a national agency for incident response which shall be called as:

- a. Indian computer emergency response team
- b. Indian computer, electronic response team
- c. Critical information response team
- d. Computer information research team

Q59. What is the role of a Certifying Authority (CA) under the IT Act, 2000?

- a. To detect cyber crimes
- b. To issue digital certificates
- c. To enforce copyright laws
- d. To monitor online shopping platforms

Q60. Choose the correct option:

Illustration:

- 1. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 1000.
 - 2. A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in doing so.
- a. Only illustration 1 is a contract.
 - b. Only illustration 2 is a contract.
 - c. Both illustration 1 and 2 are contracts.
 - d. Neither illustration 1 nor 2 is a contract.

ENTRANCE TEST-2024

2-Year LLM Programme

Total Questions

: 60

Time Allowed

: 70 Minutes

Roll No. _____

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SEAL

1. A wife living in adultery is disentitled to maintenance under
 - a) Hindu Personal Law
 - b) Muslim Personal Law
 - c) BNSS
 - d) All of the above
2. According to Hindu marriage Act, 1955 a marriage solemnized is void if
 - a) The consent has been obtained by fraud
 - b) Either of the parties has a spouse living
 - c) The parties are minors
 - d) None of the above
3. According to which Law a marriage without witnesses is void
 - a) The Hanafi Law
 - b) The Shia Law
 - c) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
 - d) Both 'a' and 'b'
4. Which consideration has been adopted by the Supreme Court in determining the effect of triple talaq?
 - a) Secularism
 - b) Directive Principles of State policy
 - c) Fundamental Rights
 - d) None of the above
5. What is the widow's share under the Islamic Law of Inheritance?
 - a) 1/2
 - b) 1/6
 - c) 1/8
 - d) 1/12
6. Immoveable property includes
 - a) A fruit bearing tree
 - b) A building
 - c) Growing crops
 - d) Both 'a' and 'b'
7. 'Ahmad' makes a gift in favour of 'Bashir'. 'Bashir' accepts the gift and dies immediately
 - a) The gift is valid
 - b) The gift is void
 - c) The gift is voidable
 - d) The gift passes to the heirs of 'Bashir'

8. Who amongst the following has said that the Intention of the legislature is a slippery phrase?
a) Kelson
b) Bentham
c) Watson
d) Austin
9. Declaratory Statute is presumed to be retrospective in operation
a) No change is made in the law
b) Judicial error is removed
c) Nothing new comes into existence
d) All of the above.
10. In construing a Penal Statute
a) A judiciary looks at what is clearly said
b) The benefit of doubt is given to the accused
c) The accused is presumed as innocent
d) All of the above
11. In which case the Supreme Court said that the Equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies
a) Khalid Mujeeb v. Ajay Hana
b) E. P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu
c) E. Dartmouth v. Woodward
d) None of the above
12. If the text of the statute is clear and the explanation added is beyond the text
a) The explanation can't extend the scope of the Act
b) The explanation can't limit the scope of the Act
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
13. Which of the following theories advocate severe punishment for the crimes?
a) Natural Law Theory
b) Deterrent Theory
c) Positive Law Theory
d) None of the Above
14. The IPC has been substituted by
a) Bhartiya Nigam Sanhita
b) Bhartiya Nagrik Sanhita
c) Bhartiya Nigam Sanchar
d) None of the above

15. Rahim instigates Sultan to murder Sikander. Sultan refuses to do so. Rahim stabs Sikander and he dies
a) Rahim is guilty of murder
b) Rahim is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
c) Rahim is guilty of abetting Sultan to commit murder
d) Both 'a' and 'c'
16. In which offence the burden of proof has shifted to accused?
a) Theft
b) Culpable homicide
c) Dowry death
d) None of the above
17. Which section of BNS establishes joint criminal liability?
a) Section 34
b) Section 3(4)
c) Section 3(5)
d) None of the above
18. Which date every year is commemorated as the Human Rights Day?
a) August 15
b) January 26
c) December 10
d) None of the above
19. Which country filed the case against Israel before the ICJ for committing genocide of Palestinians?
a) Pakistan
b) Saudi Arabia
c) South Africa
d) Malaysia
20. Resolutions under Chapter VII of the charter are passed by
a) Affirmative vote of all the permanent members
b) Affirmative vote of only one permanent member
c) Negative vote of all permanent members
d) Affirmative vote of United States of America and Russia
21. Which of the following is not recognized as a valid mode for acquisition of state territory under International Law?
a) Annexation
b) Occupation
c) Prescription
d) Accretion

22. Who declared the Secretary General of The United Nations as a persona non Grata
a) India
b) United States
c) Israel
d) None of the above
23. Every Private Company must have at least
a) 2 Directors
b) 3 Directors
c) 5 Directors
d) 7 Directors
24. A company is called a legal person because
a) It is intangible
b) It is an artificial being
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
25. The colourful epithets 'sham', 'cloak' and 'mask' seem to be used in
a) Piercing the corporate veil
b) Knowing the real existence of the company
c) Knowing the transactions of the company
d) All of the above
26. Articles mean the Article of Association of a company as
a) Originally framed
b) Altered from time to time
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
27. Directors of the Company are described sometimes as
a) Agents
b) Trustees
c) Managing Partners
d) All of the above
28. According to whom jurisprudence was first of the social sciences to be born.
a) Savigny
b) Austin
c) Kelsen
d) Wurzel

29. According to whom the knowledge of law means knowledge of oughts
a) Ihering
b) Austin
c) Benthan
d) Kelsen
30. The core of Savigny's thesis is to be found
a) In his book Jurisprudence
b) In his essay On the Vocation
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
31. American realism highlights
a) Analytical positivist approach
b) Sociological approach
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
32. Who has made the distinction between 'laws properly so called' and 'laws improperly so called'
a) Salmond
b) Savigny
c) Kelsen
d) Austin
33. The mortgager in the Indian Law is the owner who had
a) Parted with the right of ownership
b) Parted with the possession of the property
c) Parted with some rights of ownership
d) None of the above
34. Generally speaking collective bargaining is regarded as a process whereby
a) Organised labour and management negotiate the terms and conditions of the employment
b) Employer and employees negotiate the scheme of distribution of funds
c) Cash flow statement for the financial year is framed
d) All of the above
35. In which case the triple test was laid down by the Supreme Court in order to consider the scope of Industry?
a) Saloman V. Saloman
b) Bangalore Water Supply V. A. Rajappa
c) A. Rajan V. state of Tamil Nadu
d) None of the above

36. The title of The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 changed in the year
a) 2007
b) 2008
c) 2009
d) 2010
37. Unorganized worker means
a) Home based worker
b) Self employed worker
c) Wage worker
d) All of the above
38. Which section of IDA, 1947 says that no court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable or of the abetment of any such offence save as complaint made by or under the authority of the appropriate government
a) Section 34 (I)
b) Section 34 (II)
c) Section 35
d) Section 36
39. Transfer of property means an act by which a living person conveys property to
a) Another living person or persons
b) The public company
c) The private company
d) All of the above
40. Which section of the transfer of property defines 'Lease'
a) Section 104
b) Section 105
c) Section 106
d) Section 107
41. The main aim of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 is to control pollution of
a) Noise
b) Air
c) Water
d) All of the above
42. Under which provision of the constitution of India the right to education can be availed?
a) Article 19
b) Article 21
c) Article 21 A
d) Article 29

43. Who has been elevated as the 51st Chief Justice of India?
a) Justice Arvind Bobde
b) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
c) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
d) None of the above
44. Which case was overruled by the Supreme Court in the verdict relating to the minority status of Aligarh Muslim University?
a) Aziz Basha V. UI
b) Indra Sawhney V. UI
c) T.M.A. Pai Foundation V. State of Karnataka
d) None of the above
45. According to which Article of Constitution of India the law declared by the supreme court is binding on all courts
a) Article 136
b) Article 137
c) Article 140
d) Article 141
46. Which Article of the constitution was amended to pave the way for the amendment of Article 370?
a) Article 368
b) Article 367
c) Article 307
d) Article 305
47. What is the relevance of an act of God in the law of torts?
a) The defendant is not liable
b) It is a general defence
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
48. When the damages awarded are in excess of material loss suffered by the plaintiff. The damages are known as
a) Exemplary
b) Punitive
c) Vindictive
d) All of the above
49. In which the principle of strict liability was established?
a) Dixon v. Holden
b) Ryland v. Fletcher
c) M. C. Mehta v. UI
d) None of the above

50. The legal maxim *damnum sine injuria* means that
a) No action will lie if there is actual loss or damage but there has been no infringement of legal right
b) Action will lie if there is actual loss or damage but there has been infringement of legal right
c) No action will lie if there is actual loss or damage but there has been infringement of legal right
d) None of the above
51. Which maxim was involved in Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu and Kashmir?
a) Injuria sine damnum
b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
c) Ejusdem generis
d) None of the above
52. Hazardous substance means any substance or preparation which by reason of its chemical or physico chemical properties, is liable to cause harm to
a) Property
b) Micro organism
c) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
d) Both 'a' and 'b'
53. The main objectives of NGT is/are
a) To provide for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection
b) To provide for giving relief and compensation for damages to persons
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
54. Noise pollution could be controlled under
a) Noise Pollution (regulation and control) rules, 1999
b) Noise Pollution (regulation and control) rules, 2000
c) Noise Pollution (regulation and control) rules, 2001
d) Noise Pollution (regulation and control) rules, 2002
55. Nudum Pactum refers to
a) Naked promise
b) Promise that is not enforceable
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
56. Minor's agreement is
a) Voidable and can be ratified
b) Valid and enforceable
c) Void and cannot be ratified
d) A minor is liable to perform the contract on attaining the age of majority

57. A finder of goods is
- A person who finds the goods belonging to another person
 - A person who finds and takes goods into his custody
 - Subject to the same responsibility as a bailee
 - Both 'b' and 'c'
58. A contract is frustrated when
- the performance becomes impossible due to the fault of the contracting parties
 - One of the party disables himself from performing the contract
 - It becomes impossible to perform due to a supervening event
 - None of the above
59. When the promisor fails to fulfill the contract within the stipulated time the contract becomes
- Void
 - Voidable
 - Voidable at the option of promisor
 - Voidable at the option of the promisee
60. Which case is known as Doon Valley case?
- Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra V. State of UP
 - State of UP v. Rajinder Narian
 - State of Bombay V. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha
 - None of the above