

PU-LL.M. Entrance Test – 2015

Important: Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No. *In Figure* *In Words*

--	--	--	--	--	--

O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Signature of Candidate: _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

Time: 90 Minutes Number of Questions: 75 Maximum Marks: 75

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
- Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**.
- Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
- Please check that this Question Booklet contains 75 Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
- Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be negative marking for wrong answer, ¼ of the marks of the question will be deducted for every wrong answer.**
- If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
- Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
- If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
- For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
- The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
- After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
- In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
- A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistant or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
- Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
- The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.

1. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
A) British Constitution
B) U.S Constitution
C) Irish Constitution
D) The Government of India Act, 1935
2. A Money bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the upper house within:
A) 10 Days
B) 14 Days
C) 20 Days
D) 30 Days
3. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of
A) Six Years
B) For six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
C) During pleasure of the President
D) Five Years or the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
4. What was the 'Privy purse' in the context of the history of Modern India?
A) A purse given privately by one organization to another
B) A purse given by the government of India to dignitaries for service rendered
C) A grant given by the government of India to the erstwhile Princes of India
D) A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India
5. Which of the following amendments in the constitution of India are related with the institution of Panchayat Raj?
A) 106th
B) 100th
C) 73th
D) 74th
6. Who prepared the first draft of Constitution of India?
A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
B) Gandhiji
C) Advisory Branch of the Constituent Assembly
D) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
7. When did Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag?
A) 22nd Aug. 1947
B) 21st July 1947
C) 22nd Jan. 1947
D) 22nd Oct. 1947
8. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
A) 25th Nov. 1949
B) 29th Nov. 1949
C) 26th Nov. 1949
D) 27th Nov. 1949
9. Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of India and assumed office on 26 Jan. 1950?
A) Mehar Chand Mahajan
B) Patanjali Sastri
C) Harilal Kania
D) B.K. Mukherica

10. The Constitution of India declare India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality and liberty and endeavour to promote fraternity among them. The word socialist and secular were added in the year:
- A) 1956 B) 1976 C) 1970 D) 1978
11. Which of the following dealt with the subject of Local self Government?
- A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
B) Kothari Commission
C) Veerappa Moily Committee
D) Venkatachalam Commission
12. On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed?
- A) Cabinet Mission Plan B) Govt. of India Act, 1935
C) Mounbatten Plan D) Cripp's Mission
13. When did Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, announce the transfer of power to the Indians?
- A) February, 1947 B) June, 1949 C) August, 1947 D) June, 1948
14. In the National Flag, what shall be the ratio of the width to the length:
- A) 2:3 B) 2:4 C) 2:5 D) 2 :6
15. How many judges of the Supreme Court were in the Bench to describe the basic structure of the Constitution for the first time in the landmark Judgement Kesavananda vs. State of Kerala?
- A) Article 13 B) Article 12 C) Article 14 D) Article 15
16. Who was the first Speaker of free India's first Legislature (Constituent Assembly)
- A) G. V. Mavalankar B) K.M.Munshi
C) Frank Anthony D) Smt. Sarojini Naidu
17. When the offices of both Speaker and Deputy Speaker falls vacant -
- A) The members of Lok Sabha immediately elect a Speaker
B) The senior most willing member of Lok Sabha becomes the speaker
C) The President appoints any member of Lok Sabha as speaker
D) The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha presides over till the next speaker is elected
18. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Asembly of India ?
- A) Sachchidananda Sinha B) P. Upendra
C) B.R. Ambedkar D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
19. The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26,1950 because
- A) It was an auspicious day
B) This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929
C) It was the wish of the framers of the Constitution
D) The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date

20. The High Courts in India were first started at
 A) Bombay, Delhi, Madras
 B) Madras and Bombay
 C) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
 D) Delhi and Calcutta
21. The new innovative council of Indian Railways called "Kaya Kalp" will be headed by
 A) Nitin Gadkari
 B) Suresh Prabhu
 C) Arun Jaitley
 D) Ratan Tata
22. An International jury on 9th April 2015 declared which city as the National Earth Hour Capital
 A) Coimbatore
 B) Seoul
 C) Kathmandu
 D) Thane
23. Which country's lawmakers voted overwhelmingly in favour of a law allowing medics to place terminally ill patients into a deep sleep until they die
 A) China
 B) France
 C) India
 D) United States
24. The E-ration card service has been first launched in which State
 A) Delhi
 B) Panjab
 C) Karnataka
 D) Kerala
25. The Bibek Debroy Committee has been set up to suggest reform and restructuring of-
 A) MTNL
 B) Indian Post
 C) Niti Aayog
 D) Indian Railways
26. According to the Law Commission recommendations India needs to repeal or amend urgently laws which discriminate against persons with which disease and stop the official use of the word associated with it?
 A) Polio
 B) Leprosy
 C) AIDS
 D) Tuberculosis
27. What has been decided as the new of the capital city of Andhra Pradesh?
 A) Hyderabad
 B) Amarayati
 C) Shivanagaram
 D) Gachibowli
28. Godawari Maha Pushkaram festival which is held in 144 years is being held in the State of
 A) Rajasthan
 B) Tamil Nadu
 C) Andhra Pradesh
 D) Karnataka
29. Bilateral Joint Commission on Economic Co-operation held in Warsaw on June 15, 2015 between
 A) India and Austria
 B) India and Germany
 C) India and Russia
 D) India and Poland
30. Which country's Parliament voted to ban all symbols and propaganda representing the totalitarian Communist and Nazi regimes including street names and flags as well as monuments and plaques?
 A) Ukraine
 B) USA
 C) Myanmar
 D) Russia
31. Void agreement signifies
 A) Agreement illegal in nature
 B) Agreement not enforceable by law
 C) Agreement violating legal procedure
 D) Agreement against public policy

32. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others under section 2(i) is called
- A) A valid contract
B) An illegal contract
C) Void contract
D) A voidable contract
33. Remoteness of Damages has been determined in the case of
- A) Hadley v. Baxendale
B) Lesile v. Sheill
C) Mohori Bibee v Dharaindas Ghose
D) Derry v. Peek
34. Contract for the sale future goods is:
- A) Void
B) Sale
C) Agreement to sale
D) Auction sale
35. An agreement where object or consideration is unlawful is
- A) Void
B) Voidable
C) Valid
D) Unenforceable
36. Advertising Agency invites tender it is known as....
- A) A contract
B) A counter offer
C) An agreement
D) An invitation to offer
37. Doctrine of caveat emptor means
- A) Let the seller beware
B) Let the buyer beware
C) Let the creditor beware
D) Let the debtor beware
38. The case of Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghose, (1903) 301 cal. 539 deals with.....
- A) Fraud
B) Communication of offer
C) Communication of acceptance
D) A minor's agreement
39. Under section 2(2) of the Sale of Goods Act. 1930. 'delivery' means
- A) Gratuitous transfer of possession from one person to another
B) Involuntary transfer of possession from one person to another
C) Voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another
D) Transfer of possession irrespective of whether it is gratuitous, involuntary or voluntary from one person to another.
40. Under section 14 of the Partnership Act, 1932 'Goodwill' of the business is
- A) Property of the Firm
B) Property of the Managing Partner
C) Property of Partner having highest share in the profits
D) Property of Partner having lowest share in the profits
41. Solomon v. Solomon Co. Ltd. laid down the principle of.....
- A) Independent Corporate Existence
B) Oppression and mismanagement
C) Personal Liability
D) Holding and Subsidiary Company

42. Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Richie relates to
- A) Doctrine of Ultra Virus
B) Doctrine of Indoor Management
C) Prospectus
D) Doctrine of Constructive notice
43. The minimum number of persons required to form a private company is _____.
- A) 7
B) 2
C) 1
D) 5
44. Which Company can freely transfer its shares
- A) Private Company
B) Public Company
C) One Person Company
D) Both (A) and (C)
45. Which companies are exempted to add "Ltd" or "Pvt. Ltd" at the end of their name under section 8 of Companies Act, 2013?
- A) Private Company
B) Holding Company
C) Public Company
D) Formation of Company with charitable objects
46. In proceedings u/s 107, CrPC an executive magistrate may require to execute a bond for keeping peace for such period, not exceeding
- A) 1 year
B) 2 years
C) 3 years
D) 6 years
47. No order issued u/s 144 CrPC shall remain in force for more than
- A) 15 days
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 7 days
48. Which of the following is an offence which is punishable in four stages?
- A) Robbery
B) Dacoity
C) Theft
D) Rape
49. What is the punishment for attempting to wage war or abetting waging a war against the government of India?
- A) Death
B) Punishment for life and fine
C) 14 years
D) Both A and B
50. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape if she is
- A) 18 years of age
B) 16 years of age
C) 15 years of age
D) 14 years of age
51. Sec. 371 of IPC punishes a person who
- A) Deals in slaves for profits
B) Occasionally sells a slave
C) Takes work without money
D) Habitual dealing in slaves
52. Common intention implies
- A) Similar intention
B) Pre arranged planning
C) Presence of common knowledge
D) Common design for common object

53. Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from *de minimis non curat lex*
- Necessity knows no law
 - Nothing is an offence done by a child under 7 years of age
 - Every person is liable for his own act
 - Trifling acts do not institute an offence
54. A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z in exercise of right of private defence lays hold of A to prevent him from doing so. A is moved to sudden and violent passion in consequence, and shoots Z to death. A is liable for
- Culpable homicide amounting to murder
 - Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
55. When a person is made to commit a crime after being put under fear of death, there is
- No *mens rea*
 - Mens rea*
 - No offence
 - Neither *mens rea* nor offence
56. A, by instigation, voluntarily causes Z, a person under 18 years of age, to commit suicide. A has
- Abetted suicide
 - Abetted murder
 - Committed murder
 - All the above
57. Defence of insanity is developed on which of the following
- Automatism
 - Mc. Naughten's rule
 - Irresistibly impulse
 - Equivocality test
58. Which one of the following is an inchoate crime
- Public nuisance
 - Criminal attempt
 - Unlawful assembly
 - Riot
59. A and B were friendly neighbours. B has a storage plant. A was celebrating Lori at his place. Due to gusty wind and negligence of A, the fire spread to the plant of B. This resulted in the plant catching fire and the goods stored there got completely destroyed. A, who is a good friend and neighbour, tried to extinguish the fire but fails to do. A made every possible attempt to limit the fire but it completely destroyed thee plant of his neighbor. Is A liable?
- He is liable as the act done caused injury to B
 - He is liable as his negligence is apparent and due to negligence B suffered losses
 - He is not liable as he did not have the intention to cause any harm to the property of B
 - He is not liable as the act that he did was an inevitable accident
60. A and B are childhood friends. B is married to C. When B is away to his office, A and C developed physical relations.
- A and C committed adultery
 - Only C committed adultery
 - Only A committed adultery
 - They did not commit adultery as C is wife of friend of A

61. What is meant by *pacla-sunt-servanda*
- Compensation to the aggrieved party
 - All treaties should be interpreted in the light of pact of parties
 - Agreement must be kept
 - Right of self defence
62. Who wrote, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (The law of War and Peace)?
- Grotius
 - Holland
 - Hall
 - Fenwick
63. The Principle of *ex-aequo-et-bono* is enshrined under _____ article of International Court of Justice
- 38 (2)
 - 36 (2)
 - 37(1)
 - 39 (3)
64. The principle of sovereign equality of all its members is enshrined in
- Article 2(1) of the U.N. Charter
 - Article 1(2) of the U.N. Charter
 - Article 3(2) of the U.N. Charter
 - Article 1(3) of the U.N. Charter
65. The rule of "State Succession" was incorporated from
- Roman Law
 - Charter of U.N.
 - Pact of Paris
 - Greek Law
66. The principle '*ubi jus ibi remedium*' was recognized in
- Winter-bottom v. Wright*
 - Champman v. Pickersgill*
 - Ashby v. White*
 - Rylands v. Fletcher*
67. Tort is a violation of
- A right in *personam*
 - A right in *rem*
 - Both right in *personam* and right in *rem*
 - Neither a right in *personam* or a right in *rem*
68. Remoteness of damages is determined by
- The test of directness
 - The test of reasonable foresight
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Test of good faith
69. The rule of strict liability is contained in
- Danoghue v. Stevenson*
 - Rylands v. Fletcher*
 - Lloyd v. Grace, Smith & Co.*
 - Ormord v. Qrosville Motors service Ltd.*
70. *Maxim injuria sine damnum* means
- Violation of a legal right without any damage
 - Violation of a legal right with damage
 - Damage without violation of a legal right
 - No damage and no violation of a legal right

71. Which of the following is not a ground of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act 1955
A) Cruelty B) Epilepsy C) Leprosy D) Venereal disease
72. The Hindu Succession Act as amended in 2005, empowered the daughter of a coparcener with rights in coparcenary property like son under ___ of the Act
A) Section 6 B) Section 8 C) Section 12 D) Section 15
73. In case of adoption of a son by a Hindu male, the son must be
A) Less than twenty one years of age B) Less than eighteen years of age
C) Less than fifteen years of age D) Less than nine years of age
74. Conditions for a Hindu marriage have been prescribed under
A) Section 4 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955
B) Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955
C) Section 10 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955
D) Section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955
75. As regards the payment, the dower can be
A) Prompt B) Deferred
C) Both (A) and (B) D) Only (A) and not (B)

x-x-x