

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question Paper Code:	122/2026/OL
Category Code:	033/2025
Exam:	Assistant Professor in Law - Paper I
Date of Test	16-06-2026
Department	Collegiate Education (Law Colleges)

Question1:-Which of the following provisions explain the territorial Jurisdiction of the suits relating to immovable property situated within the jurisdiction of different Courts?

A:- Section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code

B:-Section 21 of the Civil Procedure Code

C:-Section 18 of the Civil Procedure Code

D:-Section 19 of the Civil Procedure Code

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-Which of the following defines Coercion?

A:-Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

B:-Section 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

C:-Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

D:-Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-The essential conditions for filing inter pleader suit is given under

A:-ORDER XXXV of the Civil Procedure Code

B:-ORDER XXXVI of the Civil Procedure Code

C:-ORDER XXXVII of the Civil Procedure Code

D:-ORDER XXXIV of the Civil Procedure Code

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-Find out the correct option.

- (i) Injuria sine damno states that violation of a legal right without any damage is actionable.
- (ii) Damnum sine injuria states that violation of a legal right without any damage is actionable.
- (iii) Damnum sine injuria states that violation of a legal right without any damage is not actionable.
- (iv) Injuria sine damno states that violation of a legal right without any damage is not actionable.

A:-The statement (ii) is correct.

B:-The statement (iii) is correct.

C:-The statement (i) is correct.

D:-The statement (iv) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Which of the following fixes the liability of a bailee for unauthorized use of goods bailed?

A:-Section 111 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

B:-Section 100 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

C:-Section 154 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

D:-Section 134 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-Contingent contract is defined under

A:-Section 37 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

B:-Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

C:-Section 41 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

D:-Section 42 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-Find out the correct option.

- (i) A decree may be executed either by the court which passed it, or by the Court to which it is sent for execution.

- (ii) Section 53 of the C P C provides for the arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor in execution of the decree
- (iii) Order XXVI of the Civil Procedure Code contains the provisions for issuing Commissions to examine witnesses
- (iv) Order XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code states that every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by the next friend of the minor.

A:-Only the statements (ii) and (iii) are correct

B:-Only the statements (i) and (iii) are correct

C:-Only the statements (i) and (iv) are correct

D:-All the statements are correct.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Find out the correct option.

- i) Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that agreement in restraint of marriage is void.
- ii) According to section 56, an agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.
- iii) A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself is called a "contract of guarantee".
- iv) A guarantee may be either oral or written.

A:-All the statements are correct

B:-Only the statements i) and iii) are correct

C:-Only the statements i) and iv) are correct

D:-Only the statements ii) and iv) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-Which of the following explain the duty of a Bailor to disclose faults in goods bailed?

A:-Section 150 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

B:- Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

C:-Section 151 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

D:-Section 160 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question10:-Find out the correct option.

- i) The maxim *Volenti non-fit injuria* is subjected to certain exceptions.
- ii) Act of God is a defence in Tort.
- iii) *Ryland V. Fletcher* is based on absolute liability

iv) *“Quit facit per alieum facit per se”* explains the principle of damages.

A:-All the statements are correct

B:-Only the statements i), ii) and iii) are correct

C:-Only the statements i) and ii) are correct

D:-Only the statements ii) and iv) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Sale and agreement to self are defined under

A:-Section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

B:-Section 3 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

C:-Section 5 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

D:-Section 6 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Find out the correct option.

i) Section 46 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 describes the rights of an Unpaid seller.

ii) A warranty is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated.

iii) Section 15 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 explains the Implied conditions as to quality or fitness in a sale

iv) Section 41 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 explains the Buyer's right of examining the goods.

A:-Only the statements i) and iv) are correct

B:-Only the statements ii) and iii) are correct

C:-All the statements are correct

D:-Only the statements ii) and i) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-Find out the correct option

i) The relation of partnership arises from status and not from contract.

ii) Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 defines the term “partnership.”

iii) A partner is the agent of the firm for the purposes of the business of the firm.

iv) Section 29 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, explains the principle of holding out in partnership.

A:-Only the statements i) and iv) are correct

B:-Only the statements ii) and iii) are correct

C:-Only the statements ii), iv) and iii) are correct

D:-All the statements are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-A municipal rule states that “vehicles are prohibited inside the public park.” A parent allows a child to ride a battery-operated toy car inside the park. The authorities impose a fine. If the court applies the Golden Rule, what is the most likely outcome?

A:-The fine will be upheld because the toy car is technically a vehicle

B:-The toy car will be excluded from the meaning of “vehicle” to avoid an absurd result

C:-The rule will become invalid

D:-The court will amend the rule

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-A statute prohibits fraudulent financial transactions but does not expressly mention cryptocurrency scams. The court interprets the statute broadly to include such scams. Which rule of interpretation is being applied?

A:-Literal Rule

B:-Strict Interpretation

C:-Ejusdem Generis

D:-Mischief Rule

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-A statute refers to “knives, daggers, swords, and other weapons.” Under *ejusdem generis*, “other weapons” would most likely include:

A:-All dangerous objects

B:-Objects similar to bladed weapons

C:- Only licensed weapons

D:-Explosive substances only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-A welfare law granting maternity benefits is interpreted liberally in favour of women employees. Which principle is being applied?

A:-Strict Interpretation

B:-Literal Interpretation

C:-Beneficial Interpretation

D:-Harmonious Construction

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-A proviso attached to a statutory section generally aims to:

A:-Create an exception

B:-Repeal the Section

C:-Expand the section entirely

D:-Replace the main provision

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Two Provisions of the Same Statute appear conflicting. The Court interprets them so both remain effective. Which Principle is applied?

A:-Strict Interpretation

B:-Harmonious Construction

C:-Ejusdem Generis

D:-Literal Rule

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-A penal statute ambiguously defines "tampering with records " Which approach should the court adopt?

A:-Broad interpretation in Public interest

B:-Purposive interpretation only

C:-Beneficial interpretation

D:-Strict interpretation in favour of the accused

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-A provision begins with “Notwithstanding anything Contained in any other law...”. This indicates.

A:-A Proviso

B:-A repeal clause

C:-A non-obstante Clause

D:-A Saving Clause

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-A Judge relies on Parliamentary debates to interpret an ambiguous Provision. Parliamentary debates are:

A:-Internal aids

B:-External aids

C:-Mandatory aids

D:-Binding Precedents

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-A tax law has been interpreted in the Same Manner by authorities for many years, Which Principle Supports reliance on this long-standing interpretation?

A:-Contemporanea Expositio

B:-Literal Rule

C:-Ejusdem Generis

D:-Harmonious Construction

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-A court observes that a statute regulating social media was enacted before the rise of artificial intelligence. Instead of creating entirely new legal rules, the court interprets the statute within its existing framework and leaves major policy changes to Parliament. This approach reflects:

A:-Judicial Activism

B:-Beneficial Construction

C:-Literal Interpretation

D:-Judicial Self-Restraint

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-A statute states that an application “shall” be filed within 30 days. The court holds that delay may still be condoned in exceptional cases to advance justice. The provision is most likely treated as:

A:-Mandatory

B:-Directory

C:-Penal

D:-Retrospective

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-International law deals with the (i) functioning of international institutions, (ii) Non-State entities, (iii) rights and duties of non-state entities are concern of international community, (iv) states only.

Identify the true statement:

A:-I and II only

B:-II and III only

C:-I, III and IV

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-

Which scholar/jurist utilized the framework of *jus gentium* and *jus naturae* through his book “De Jure Belli Ac Pacis” to create foundation of International Law:

A:-L. Oppenheim

B:-Hugo Grotius

C:-J. L. Brierly

D:-J. Austin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Who considered International Law as the vanishing point of jurisprudence?

A:-Hobbes

B:-Pufendorf

C:-Holland

D:-Austin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Name the doctrine according to which recognition should not be given to any government which has come in power by revolutionary means.

A:-Estrada Doctrine

B:-Tobar Doctrine

C:-Stimson's Doctrine

D:-Hallestein Doctrine

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-Which of the following statement is/are correct for the recognition of insurgency?

- I. Insurgents should be in effective control of sufficient part of the territory.
- II. Insurgents should have the support of the majority of population of the territory.
- III. They should be capable and willing to discharge their international responsibilities.

A:-I & II

B:-I & III

C:-III & I

D:-I, II & III

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- I. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a concept of law and is optional.
- II. Every State irrespective of its location has/have right to exploit and explore the resources of the continental shelf.
- III. Rights of the costal States are exclusive sovereign rights over the shelf.
- IV. Coastal State may have to share EEZ the resources with landlocked or geographically disadvantage States.

A:-I & II

B:-II & III

C:-I, III & IV

D:-II, III & IV

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Every State with or without a coast has the right to sail ships flying its flag on the _____.

A:-High Sea only

B:-Territorial Zone only

C:-Contiguous Zone only

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Identify the true statement about piracy:

(I) Piracy is committed on High Sea.

(II) Piracy can be committed by warships/government ships.

(III) Piracy is an offence against humanity.

A:-(I) & (II) True

B:-(II) & (III) True

C:-(I) & (III) True

D:-All true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Which Article of International Law deals with the concept of hot pursuit under Law of Sea?

A:-UNCLOS 1982, Article 99

B:-UNCLOS 1982, Article 111

C:-Geneva Convention on High Seas, Article 25

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Identify the means of setting disputes between parties arising out of the interpretation of UNCLOS 1982:

A:-International Court of Justice

B:-International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

C:-Ad hoc Arbitration

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-As per Article 14 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (i) Protects the fundamental right of individual to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries when fleeing persecution.
- (ii) This right can only be granted with the permission of the applicant's home country.
- (iii) This right is available only to people belonging to member countries of the United Nations.
- (iv) This right may be suspended during times of economic crisis in foreign countries.

A:-Option (i)

B:-Option (ii) and (iii)

C:-Option (iv)

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Which of the following is a ground for refusal of Extradition?

A:-The offence committed by a person must always be treated as a civil offence

B:-A person accused of any offence cannot seek legal protection in another country.

C:-Military authorities alone have the power to decide all international criminal cases.

D:-The offence of which a person is accused or convicted is a military offence.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-Consider the following statements regarding the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976:

- (i) The territorial waters of India extend up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline.
- (ii) India has complete sovereignty over the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- (iii) The continental shelf may extend beyond 200 nautical miles subject to international law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A:-(i) only

B:-(i) and (iii) only

C:-(ii) and (iii) only

D:-(i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Under the Maritime Zones Act, 1976:

(i) The Central Government may extend any enactment to the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(ii) The Act permits India to establish contiguous zone up to 24 nautical miles.

(iii) Customs and fiscal laws may be enforced in the contiguous zone.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A:-(i) and (iii) only

B:-(ii) and (iii) only

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-(i) only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-India exercises sovereign rights over natural resources in the Continental Shelf under which provision of the Maritime Zones Act, 1976?

A:-Section 6

B:-Section 5

C:-Section 3

D:-Section 7

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, complaints cannot be entertained after:

A:-Six months from the date of violation

B:-One year from the date of violation

C:-Two years from the date of violation

D:-Three years from the date of violation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-Which of the following right is not covered by International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966?

A:-Freedom from torture

B:-Freedom from slavery

C:-Right to liberty and security of person

D:-Right to an adequate standard of living

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Which Article of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights recognises "Right of Everyone to Education"?

A:-Article 13

B:-Article 10

C:-Article 15

D:-Article 9

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Which of the following statements is correct regarding the structure of the International Labour Organization (ILO)?

A:-The ILO follows a Federal Structure

B:-The ILO follows a Parliamentary Structure

C:-The ILO follows a Tripartite Structure involving governments, employers, and workers

D:-The ILO follows a Judicial Structure

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Which statement is correct about this situation regarding Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948?

A local government makes it compulsory for people to use a digital tracking app. The app records where citizens go, who they meet, and their social connections to help improve city traffic. People who refuse to use the app are not allowed to use public transport or enter government offices.

(i) The policy is fully compliant with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, because optimising municipal infrastructure serves a collective utility that inherently supersedes individual liberties.

(ii) The policy violates Article 12 (Right to Privacy) and Article 13 (Freedom of Movement) because the broad collection of data lacks proportionality and penalises the exercise of fundamental freedoms.

(iii) The policy is acceptable because restricting access to public transportation does not constitute a meaningful infringement on an individual's personal liberty.

(iv) The policy is invalid solely because digital technology was not explicitly envisioned or regulated by the authors of the original declaration.

A:-Option (i)

B:-Option (ii)

C:-Option (iv)

D:-Option (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Consider the following assertions concerning the concept of 'free consent' in contract law:

I. Consent is deemed free even if it results from a misrepresentation, provided that no deliberate intent to deceive existed.

II. A contract formed where consent was obtained through coercion is inherently void, rather than being voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.

III. Silence can be construed as fraud in circumstances where there is an obligation to disclose information or if the silence itself functions as a representation.

Which of the assertions presented above correctly states a principle of free consent?

A:-Only Assertion I is correct

B:-Only Assertion II is correct

C:-Only Assertion III is correct

D:-All three assertions are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, based on judicial precedents, an agreement entered into by a minor (a person who has not attained the age of majority) is generally considered:

A:-Voidable at the option of the minor, meaning the minor can choose to enforce or reject it

B:-Void *ab initio* (void from the very beginning), and cannot be enforced by or against the minor

C:-Valid but unenforceable against the minor, while enforceable by the minor against the other party

D:- Valid and enforceable if it is clearly for the minor's benefit, even if it involves a contractual obligation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Which of the following case laws laid down the foundational principle for awarding reasonable compensation for breach of contract, later reflected in Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

A:-Taylor v. Caldwell

B:-Donoghue v. Stevenson

C:-Hadley v. Baxendale

D:-Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Match the following legal principles with the corresponding landmark case laws under the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Legal Principle

1. A surety's liability is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
2. Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor.
3. Obligation to pay for non-gratuitous acts.
4. Principal bound by acts of agent within actual authority

CASE LAW

- a. Pannalal Jankidas v. Mohanlal
- b. Bank of Bihar v. Damodar Prasad
- c. Durga Prasad v. Baldeo
- d. State of W.B. v. B.K. Mondal and Sons

A:-1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

B:-1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

C:-1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

D:-1-d, 2-c, 3—b, 4-a

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Which of the following is NOT an implied condition under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

A:-Condition as to title

B:-Condition as to merchantable quality

C:-Condition as to reasonable opportunity to examine goods

D:-Condition that goods shall correspond with description

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, in which of the following situations is a firm compulsorily dissolved by operation of law?

A:-If one partner becomes insolvent, regardless of any agreement to the contrary

B:-If the firm fails to renew its registration with the Registrar

C:-If all the partners mutually agree to dissolve the firm voluntarily

D:-If all the partners, or all except-one, are declared insolvent

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-In the absence of a written Limited Liability Partnership agreement, the mutual rights and duties of the partners in a Limited Liability Partnership are governed by:

A:-The Memorandum of Association of the partnership

B:-The provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

C:-Schedule I of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

D:-The Articles of Association of the partnership

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Which of the following is true regarding digital signatures under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

A:-Only handwritten signatures are valid for electronic documents

B:-Digital signatures are optional and not legally enforceable

C:-Digital signatures use asymmetric cryptosystem and hash function to ensure authentication

D:-A scanned image of a signature qualifies as a digital signature

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-Under a shrink-wrap contract, at what point is a buyer legally presumed to have accepted the terms and conditions included with the product?

A:-When the seller dispatches the product to the buyer

B:-When the buyer opens the sealed software packaging

C:- When the buyer accesses the manufacturer's website

D:-When the software is automatically updated online

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-The “remoteness of damage” test laid down in *Overseas Tankship (UK) Ltd v Morts Dock Engineering Co Ltd* (The Wagon Mound) emphasized:

A:-All damages are recoverable if any right is violated

B:-Only damages that are a direct consequence of the act are recoverable

C:-Only damages that are reasonably foreseeable are recoverable

D:-No damages are recoverable in tort if not proved beyond reasonable doubt

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-Assertion (A): A manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate consumer, even without a contractual relationship.

Reason (R): In *Donoghue v. Stevenson*, the court held that contractual privity is essential to claim negligence.

A:-Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B:-Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

C:-A is true, but R is false

D:-A is false, but R is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-A foreign judgment was obtained against an Indian citizen, Mr. A, in a country where the legal proceedings did not provide Mr. A with adequate notice or an opportunity to be heard. If this foreign judgment is sought to be enforced in India, under which clause of Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, would it most likely be deemed *not conclusive*?

A:-Section 13(a) - When it has not been pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction

B:-Section 13(b) - When it has not been given on the merits of the case

C:-Section 13(d) - Where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice

D:-Section 13(f) - Where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Distinguish between the scope of 'Review' under Section 114 read with Order 47 of CPC and 'Revision' under Section 115 of CPC.

A:-Review is an exercise of supervisory jurisdiction by a higher court over a lower court, while Revision is a reconsideration by the same court

B:-Review can be sought on grounds of discovery of new and important matter or apparent error on the face of the record, while Revision primarily concerns jurisdictional errors by subordinate courts

C:-Review allows for re-appreciation of evidence, while Revision strictly deals with pure questions of law

D:-Review is an inherent power of the court, while Revision is a purely statutory power, implying inherent powers are not statutory

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-Which of the following rules of interpretation has to be adopted if the words of the statute are in themselves precise and unambiguous?

A:-Golden Rule

B:-Logical interpretation Rule

C:-Grammatical Interpretation

D:-Mischief rule

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-Ejusdem Generis means

A:-Of the Same kind

B:-Of the same goods

C:-General Rule will prevail

D:-Of the same transactions

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Heydon's case is related to _____ rule of interpretation.

A:-Restrictive interpretation

B:-Mischief Rule of Interpretation

C:-Golden Rule of interpretation

D:-Literal Rule of interpretation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Which of the following implies that omissions in a statute cannot as a general rule be supplied by construction?

A:-Logical interpretation

B:-In bonam partem

C:-Casus Omissus

D:-Equitable interpretation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Which of the following statements is wrong?

A:-Equitable interpretation can either be restrictive or extensive

B:-Logical interpretation can be put on a statute only when grammatical or literal interpretation is not Possible

C:-In Pari metria means “ of the same matter” or “on the same subject”

D:-None of the Above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-A statute which consolidates the law on a particular subject at one place is called

A:-Amending Statute

B:-Consolidating Statute

C:-Codifying Statute

D:-Enabling Statute

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-Which of the following statements is false?

A:-A mandatory Statute is the one which compels the performance of certain things

B:-Main object of a remedial statute is to remove mistake or defects in the former law

C:-Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is a penal statute

D:-The Finance Act is a permanent statute

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-Brief explanations which is found separated at the side of a Section

A:-Marginal Notes

B:-Proviso

C:-Explanation

D:-Short Title

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-Non obstante means

A:-Not Provided

B:-Notwithstanding anything to the Contrary in this or any Other Act

C:-Of the Same kind

D:-None of the Above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-Making Law like decisions by judiciary may be referred as

A:-Judicial Legislation

B:-Judicial deference

C:-Judicial restraint

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Greatest happiness principle refers to

A:-Theory of Sovereignty

B:-Social Engineering Theory

C:-Grund Norm Theory

D:-Utilitarian Theory

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question70:-Which of the following statement is incorrect?

A:-Everything done by a Judge in the process of delivery of Justice is called judicial Process

B:-Pith and substance means its true nature and purpose

C:-Obitur Dicta means Let the decision stand

D:-Colourable legislation essentially means what a legislature cannot do directly, it cannot do indirectly

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, extends in first instance to the whole of India except:

A:-except the territories which, Immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in Part B States or in the States of Bombay, Punjab and Delhi

B:-territories which immediately before 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B State or in States of Bombay, Bihar and West Bengal

C:-it extends in first instance to the whole of India except the territories which immediately before 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States of Madras, West Bengal and Manipur

D:-it extends in first instance to the whole of India except the territories which immediately before 1st November, 1956 were comprised in Part B States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Where in a Transfer of Property, an interest is created absolutely in favour of any person though the terms of the transfer direct that such interest shall be applied or enjoyed by him in a particular member:

A:-he shall be entitled to receive and dispose of such interest as if there were no such direction

B:-he shall not be entitled to interest

C:-he shall be entitled to interest subject to terms and conditions

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-Every person competent to contract can "transfer" the property under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882,

- A:-partly or wholly transfer
- B:-absolute or conditional transfer
- C:-contingent transfer
- D:-both (1) and (2) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question74:-X transfers Rs. 500 to Y on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after Y's death, and, if he should neglect to do so, to Z. If Y dies in X's life time.

- A:-the disposition in favour of Z takes effect
- B:-the disposition shall not take effect in favour of Z
- C:-the disposition requires further conditions
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-Some conditions must be fulfilled before the equity provided in section 51, arises

- (1) The person evicted must be transferee.
- (2) The person must have made the improvements believing in good faith that he was absolutely entitled.

- A:-only (1) is correct
- B:-only (2) is correct
- C:-both (1) and (2) are correct
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-Under the provisions of section 18 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. the provisions of some sections shall not apply in case of a transfer of property for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind. These sections are:

- A:-13, 14, 15 and 16
- B:-14, 16 and 17

C:-14, 16, 19

D:-14, 15 and 20

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Which of these is a registered geographical indication?

A:-BMW

B:-Hogwarts

C:-Champagne

D:-PlayStation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-The term of copyright for an author lasts how long?

A:-The life of the author

B:-60 years from the date of creation

C:-75 years

D:-The life of the author plus 60 years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-What is the meaning of a "Process Patent"?

A:-The final product is patented

B:-Manufacturing process is patented

C:-Invention is patented

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Which Section of Patent Act, 1970 deals with termination of compulsory licences?

A:-Section 94

B:-Section 81

C:-Section 87

D:-Section 80

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-The Grievance Redressal Committee under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 is meant primarily for:

A:-Registration of trade unions

B:-Resolution of disputes arising out of individual grievances

C:-Fixation of minimum wages

D:-Payment of gratuity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-Match the social security chapter with its general applicability:

Item Chapter

I Employees' Provident Fund

II Employees' State Insurance

III Gratuity

Which option is correctly matched?

A:-I - 20 or more employees; II - 10 or more persons; III - shops or establishments with 10 or more employees

B:-I - 10 or more persons; II - 20 or more employees; III - only factories

C:-I - only mines; II - only plantations; III - only ports

D:-I - 50 employees; II - 100 workers; III - 300 workers

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Which of the following is not specifically listed as sexual harassment under the POSH Act, 2013?

A:-Physical contact and advances

B:-Demand or request for sexual favours

C:-Showing pornography

D:-Technical assessment of work performance without sexual content

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-A registered Trade Union is a body corporate with perpetual succession, common seal, power to hold property, and power to sue and be sued.

A:-True

B:-False

C:-True only for recognised unions

D:-False unless approved by the employer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-Consider the following statements under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020:

I. If only one registered Trade Union functions in an industrial establishment, it may be recognised as the sole negotiating union.

II. Where more than one registered Trade Union functions, the union having 51% or more workers on the muster roll may be recognised as negotiating union.

III. Negotiating council representation is connected with support of every 20% of workers. Which is correct?

A:-I only

B:-I and II only

C:-II and III only

D:-I, II and III

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-Which table correctly states the time limit for payment of wages under the Code on Wages, 2019?

A:-Daily - end of shift; Weekly - last working day of week; Monthly - before expiry of seventh day of succeeding month

B:-Daily - within 7 days; Weekly - within 15 days; Monthly - within 30 days

C:-Daily - before weekly holiday; Weekly - end of month; Monthly - whenever accounts are closed

D:-Daily - after 2 days; Weekly - after 7 days; Monthly - after 15 days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-Consider the following statements on maternity benefit under the Code on Social Security, 2020:

I. A woman must have actually worked for at least 80 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the expected delivery date.

II. The general maximum period of maternity benefit is 26 weeks.
III. Not more than 9 weeks shall precede the expected date of delivery.
Which is correct?

A:-I only

B:-I and II only

C:-II and III only

D:-I, II and III

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-An employee suffers an employment injury causing partial disablement for two days only. Under the employees' compensation provisions, the employer is not liable where the injury does not result in total or partial disablement for a period exceeding:

A:-1 day

B:-2 days

C:-3 days

D:-7 days

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-An establishment has fewer than ten workers and no Internal Committee. A woman makes a complaint of sexual harassment against the employer himself. Which forum is competent to receive the complaint?

A:-Works Committee

B:-Grievance Redressal Committee

C:-Local Committee constituted by the District Officer

D:-Industrial Tribunal only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-For the definition of "wages" under the Code on Wages, 2019, which option correctly identifies included components?

A:-Basic pay, dearness allowance and retaining allowance

B:-Bonus, house rent allowance and conveyance allowance

C:-Employer's provident fund contribution, gratuity and retrenchment compensation

D:-Travelling concession, commission and overtime allowance

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-Match the correct options

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| A. Chartered Company | 1. Company incorporated outside India having place of business in India |
| B. Statuary Company | 2. Company in which not less than 51% of paid-up share capital is held by the Government |
| C. Government Company | 3. The crown in exercise of royal prerogative can create a company by grant of charter to a person |
| D. Foreign Company | 4. Company incorporated by means of special act of the parliament or the State legislature |

A:-

A B C D

3 4 2 1

B:-

A B C D

4 3 2 1

C:-

A B C D

1 2 3 4

D:-

A B C D

3 4 1 2

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-Which of the following is not correct w.r.t. transmission of shares?

A:-It is the result of deliberate act of the transfer

B:-It is the result of operation of law and takes place on the death/ insolvency of the Shareholder.

C:-No stamp duty is payable

D:-Shares pass on to the legal heir without any consideration

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Match the following Doctrines with the land mark cases associated with them

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Doctrine | 1. Solomon vs. Solomon & Co. Ltd. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|

of Indoor management

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| B. Doctrine of Constructive notice | 2. Kotla Venkataswamy vs. Rama Murthy |
| C. Doctrine of Separate legal | 3. Royal British Bank vs. Turquand personality |
| D. Doctrine of ultra vires | 4. Ashbury Railway carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. Vs. Riche |

A:-

A B C D
3 2 1 4

B:-

A B C D
4 3 2 1

C:-

A B C D
1 2 3 4

D:-

A B C D
3 4 1 2

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-Which of the following is not true about DIN under The Companies Act, 2013?

A:-It is 8-digit unique Identification number allotted by Central government

B:-It has life time validity

C:-Through DIN details of directors are maintained in database

D:-Every director shall apply fresh for DIN on joining new company

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-What is a declaration of solvency in Winding up proceedings?

A:-A statement by a company that is unable to pay its debts

B:-A statement by a company that is able to Pay its debts

C:-A notice sent to creditors about the company's winding up

D:-A court order to wind up the company

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:- _____ means dealing in securities of a company based on unpublished price sensitive information by a person who could be privy to such information and use it to secure a price advantage as compared to general investors.

A:-Insider

B:-Code of conduct

C:-Insider trading

D:-Trading plans

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-Which of the following judgment is not related to prevention of oppression & mismanagement in the affairs of company?

A:-Foss vs. Harbottle

B:-Cyrus Investment Pvt. Ltd. vs. Tata Sons Ltd.

C:-Shanti Prasad Jain vs, Kalinga Tubes Ltd.

D:-Life Insurance Corporation of India vs. Escorts Ltd. & Others

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-Which of the following is not correct w.r.t. shares?

A:-All shares that are not preference shares are equity shares

B:-Preference shareholders and equity Share holders have equal right to vote in companies decision making when the company is a going concern

C:-An equity Shareholder is also known as ordinary shares

D:-Preference stocks confers a preferential right on shareholders regarding distribution of dividends in the normal course or during liquidation of company

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-As per section 2(60) of The Companies Act, 2013 officer who is in default means:

A:-Whole time director, key managerial personnel

B:-Official liquidator

C:-Register of Company [section 2(74)] of The Companies Act, 2013

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-As per section 2(72) of The Companies Act, 2013 Public Financial Institution means:

A:-The Life Insurance Corporation of India

B:-The Infrastructure Development Financial Company Limited

C:-Unit Trust of India

D:-All of above

Correct Answer:- Option-D