

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 88/2025/OL

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Exam: Assistant professor in Law (Cat No 569/2024) - Paper I

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Department Kerala Collegiate Education

Question1:-A statement of Assertion (A) is given followed by a corresponding Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choice given below :

Assertion (A) : Analytical School of jurisprudence separates law from mortality
Reason (R) : It considers only command backed by sanction as law

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-A

Question2:-Which of the following legal concepts best corresponds to Hohfeld's classification of "no-right"?

A:-Legal obligation

B:-Privilege

C:-Liability

D:-Power

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-According to Justice Cardozo, which of the following best describes the limits of a judge's freedom in decision-making?

A:-Judges are completely free to innovate law according to their ideal

B:-Judges must blindly follow past judgments

C:-Judges are not wholly free and must be guided by tradition, analogy and necessity

D:-Judges are agents of the legislature and cannot innovate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-What is the correct meaning of a right in repropria?

A:-A right over one's own property or body

B:-A right to use someone else's property with their permission

C:-A right against a specific person to do or not to do something

D:-A right to prohibit publication of defamatory content

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Which of the following describes a declaratory precedent, as per Salmond's classification?

A:-A precedent that applies an already established rule of law

B:-A precedent that modifies an existing statutory provision

C:-A precedent that introduce a new legal principle

D:-A precedent that overturns a previous court decision

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-A corporation sole is

A:-A group of individuals acting together

B:-A sovereign or individual office holder acting legally as a single person

C:-An institution like a library or college

D:-A fund devoted to religious use

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-A statement of Assertion (A) is given followed by a corresponding Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choice given below :

Assertion (A) : Jurimetrics is a field primarily concerned with applying quantitative methods to analyze legal phenomena and judicial processes

Reason (R) : By utilizing statistical analysis of legal data, jurimetrics can identify patterns, predict outcomes and uncover systemic biases within the legal system

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-A

Question8:-Roscoe Pound's 'jural postulates' are best understood as

A:-Universal moral principles that every legal system must explicitly codify

B:-Empirical observations about the historical development of legal systems

C:-Assumptions about human behavior and societal expectations that underpin a functioning legal order

D:-Specific legal precedents that have achieved universal recognition across jurisdictions

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Which of the following situation best illustrate the concept of 'Possession' rather than 'Ownership'?

A:-A person holding the title deed to a house and living in it

B:-A thief driving a stolen car, intending to keep it permanently

C:-A company holding a patent for an invention it developed

D:-An individual who has inherited a piece of land but has never physically visited it

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-Match the items in List I with the most appropriate item in List II. Choose the correct combination from the options given below each question.

List (Case law)

a. *Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar* applied the

apply

past

b. *Golaknath v. state of Punjab* the

overrule its

affirming its

though

caution

c. *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* doctrine

that

affect

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

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

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

D:-a-2, b-1, c-3

Correct Answer:- Option-A

List II (Legal principle)

1. Significantly reaffirmed and

doctrine of prospective overruling, ensuring judicial pronouncements

to future cases to avoid upsetting

transactions

2. Established the inherent power of

Supreme Court to review and

own previous decisions when deemed necessary to correct an error,

position as the final arbiter of law,

this power is exercised with great

3. First introduced and applied the

of prospective overruling in Indian constitutional jurisprudence, stating

amendments curtailing fundamental

rights would not retrospectively
past amendments

Question11:-John Rawls's 'Difference Principle', a component of his Second Principle of Justice, allows for social and economic inequalities under what specific condition?

A:-When they arise from fair competition and strict meritocracy

B:-When they are to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society

C:-When they are democratically approved by a simple majority vote

D:-When they incentivize innovation and overall economic growth for the entire society

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-In the context of international conventions and treaties, what is the primary purpose of a 'reservation' made by a State Party?

A:-To express a State's intent withdraw from the treaty at a future date

B:-To exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State

C:-To unilaterally amend the entire text of the treaty after its ratification

D:-To delay the entry into force of the treat for all other signatory states

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-The Supreme Court of India's decision in Association For Democratic Reforms v. Union of India, prioritized the right to information over the privacy of political donors, exemplified a jurisprudential balancing act and elucidates.

A:-The absolute nature of the right to privacy, overriding all other democratic principles

B:-The inherent conflict between corporate anonymity and the principles of transparent and informed democratic participation

C:-The unchallengeable nature of legislative enactments concerning economic policies.

D:-A narrow interpretation of freedom of speech, limited only to individual expression

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Which of the following explains the legal effect of a non obstante clause in statutory interpretation, as recognized by courts?

A:-A non obstante clause has only persuasive value and does not affect the operation of other provision in the statute or other laws

B:-A non obstante clause confers unlimited legislative power to override constitutional provisions in all cases

C:-A non obstante clause is a legislative device to give the enacting section overriding effect over conflicting provisions in the same or other statues but its scope must be determined in harmony with the object and purpose of the act

D:-A non obestate clause creates a presumption that the statute must be interpreted literally and not purposively, even in case of absurdity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Under what circumstances do courts apply the Mischief rule :

A:-The literal meaning of the statute is clear and unambiguous, and supports the accused's defense

B:-The statutory language is vague and the court needs to determine the intent of the legislature by identifying the defect in the previous law that the statute aimed to remedy

C:-Thee is a conflict between two constitutional provisions and the court must determine which provision overrides the other

D:-The statute provides both a non obstante clause and an explanation clause and the court must prioritize one over the other

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Which of the following statements reflect the application of the Literal Rule of interpretation?

A:-The court may depart from the ordinary meaning of words to promote justice and equity

B:-The court must give effect to the grammatical and ordinary meaning of statutory words, even if the outcome is harsh or undesirable

C:-The Court interprets words by referring to legislative history and intention rather than their plain meaning

D:-The court should expand the meaning of statutory words to cover cases not expressly included but consistent with legislative purpose

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-Which of the following statements criticize Bentham's Utilitarian Theory of Legislation when applied to complex, pluralistic societies?

A:-It gives excessive weight to judicial discretion and undermines parliamentary sovereignty

B:-It fails to consider the role of individual rights and minority interests when the majority's happiness prevails

C:-It is grounded in moral absolutism and neglects changing societal values

D:-It disregards economic efficiency in the design of legal rules

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Which of the following illustrates the application of the Doctrine of Pith and Substance?

A:-When a statute directly conflicts with a fundamental right, the entire statute is struck down

B:-When a state law incidentally encroaches upon a union subject, it is invalid

C:-When two laws overlap, the newer law automatically prevails

D:-When a law, in its true essence, falls within the competence of the legislature, it remains valid despite incidental encroachment into another field

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Law punishes any one who "possesses counterfeit currency", a man unknowingly receives a fake note in change and uses it at a shop. He is later charged under the law. The statute is silent on the mental element. Which principle should guide interpretations?

A:-Literal Rule - possession alone is punishable

B:-In Bonam partem - benefit of doubt where intention is unclear

C:-Golden rule - modify the meaning to avoid absurd result

D:-Mischief rule - criminalise possession irrespective of knowledge

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-A statute penalises "persons using firearms in public parks, gardens, and other areas". A person is found using a firearm in a privately-owned warehouse. He argues that the statute does not apply to him. How should the phrase "other areas" be interpreted using the rule of Eiusdem Generis?

A:-It includes similar public recreational areas

B:-It includes all public and private spaces

C:-It includes private homes and roads

D:-It includes any open space regarding of nature or control

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-Match term with meaning :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. In Pari materia | 1. Statutes on same subject |
| b. In Bonam Partem | 2. In a fair sense |
| c. Eiusdem Generis | 3. Of the same kind |
| d. Pith and substance | 4. True nature and purpose |

Options :

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-What is the essence of the Rule of Harmonious Construction?

A:-Giving priority to the most recently enacted provision

B:-Ignoring inconsistent provisions

C:-Interpreting conflicting provisions to avoid repugnancy

D:-Repealing the less important provision

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-The doctrine of "In Pari Materia" allows interpretation of statutes

A:-Independently of each other

B:-Based on foreign law

C:-With reference to laws on similar subject matter

D:-Without reference to precedent

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-What is the primary purpose of applying the Golden Rule of statutory interpretations?

A:-to enforce laws strictly regardless of outcome

B:-To give words their broadest possible meaning

C:-To interpret all statutes based on public opinion

D:-To modify the literal meaning to avoid absurd or unjust results

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-Which of the following correctly differentiates internal from external aids?

A:-Internal aids are used only when external aids fail

B:-Internal aids are tools found within the statute; external aids are found outside it

C:-External aids always override internal aids

D:-both internal and external aids are binding on the courts

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Under which of the following circumstances can a state actor legally override a *jus cogens* principle under international law?

A:-When it is necessary to protect essential national security interests

B:-When all other states involved give their explicit consent

C:-When it is approved by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII

D:-Under no circumstances can a *jus cogens* principle be overridden

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question27:-Which of the following is not a duty of a state under public international law?

A:-Non-intervention

B:-Maintenance of human rights

C:-Peaceful dispute settlement

D:-Recognising all territorial acquisitions

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-What is the status of a treaty that has been signed but not ratified by one or more parties?

A:-Legally binding

B:-Not binding

C:-Fundamental principles are binding

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-State X brings a case against State Y at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), alleging that State Y violated a bilateral treaty. State Y refuses to appear before the ICJ, arguing it never accepted the court's jurisdiction. Under international law, what is the status of the ICJ's jurisdiction in such a case?

A:-The ICJ has compulsory jurisdiction over all UN member states, regardless of their consent

B:-The ICJ can proceed only if both parties explicitly consented to its jurisdiction before the dispute arose

C:-The ICJ may proceed with the case if State X is a permanent member of the UN Security Council

D:-The ICJ can proceed only if the UN General Assembly requests an advisory opinion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-During an armed conflict, the military commander of State A commits widespread crimes against civilians. A civil society organisation files a complaint before the International Criminal Court (ICC), asking it to prosecute both the commander and the government of State A as a whole. Considering the ICC's jurisdiction, whom can the court prosecute

A:-Only states, since they are responsible for the actions of their officials

B:-Only individuals, including the commander, but not the state or organisations

C:-Both the state and the commander, since both bear responsibility

D:-States, individuals and organisations equally

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question31:-State X requests the extradition of Mr. A from State Y on charges of terrorism. However, State Y discovers that

- There is no extradition treaty between State X and State Y
 - Mr. A has already been tried and convicted for the same acts in State Y
 - There is credible evidence that Mr. A may face torture if extradited to State X
- Under international law and general extradition principles, what can State Y do?

A:-State Y must extradite Mr. A since terrorism is a serious international crime

B:-State Y may deny the request only if there is no treaty

C:-State Y may deny the request on any of these grounds

D:-State Y must extradite him, but can request diplomatic assurances against torture

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-How can customary international law be modified?

A:-By treaty law

B:-By evolving practice

C:-By non-conformity

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-With rapid technological advances, State X starts deploying mass facial recognition surveillance in public spaces without consent, leading to widespread concerns about data privacy and individual autonomy. Civil society groups argue that this violates emerging human rights standards. Which of the following best illustrates a Fourth Generation Human Right that could be invoked in this context?

A:-The right to political participation

B:-The right to social security and an adequate standard of living

C:-The right to protection of personal data and digital privacy

D:-The right to cultural participation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-State Y claims that because it has strong democratic institutions and free elections, occasional human rights abuses - such as unlawful detentions and police brutality - should be considered minor and not subject to international scrutiny.

Which principle of human rights most clearly refute State Y's claim?

A:-Human rights are primarily collective and can be balanced against national interests

B:-Only systematic and widespread violations are subject to international concern

C:-All human rights violations, even isolated ones, undermine the universality and indivisibility of human rights and must be addressed

D:-A state's democratic status automatically grants it immunity from individual accountability

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-India is considering authorising a public sector company to mine polymetallic nodules from an area beyond its exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Proponents argue that deep-sea mining is environmentally friendly and economically essential, citing huge prior investments and global mineral shortages. However, environmental groups raise concerns about irreversible harm to fragile marine ecosystems and criticise the lack of a clear ethical justification for property rights over the seabed.

In this context, which of the following best reflects the legal and ethical obligations India must consider before proceeding?

A:-India can freely mine any where beyond its EEZ under Article 297 of its Constitution without international approval

B:-India must obtain authorisation from the International Seabed Authority (ISA) under UNCLOS and consider environmental and common heritage obligations

C:-India can mine any where on the high seas provided it notifies other coastal states

D:-India only needs to conduct a cost-benefit analysis internally, as environmental issues are secondary to economic rights in international law

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-Assertion (A) : The UDHR, 1948, is legally binding on all UN member states

Reason (R) : The UDHR was adopted as a General Assembly resolution and not as a treaty.

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-D

Question37:-Match the international conventions with their primary subject matter :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. ILO Convention No. 182 | 1. Rights of Indigenous peoples |
| B. ILO convention No. 169 | 2. Worst forms of child labour |
| C. CEDAW | 3. Women's Rights |
| D. CRC | 4. Rights of the child |

A:-A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

B:-A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

C:-A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

D:-A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Extradition Act, 1962, provides for bilateral and multilateral extradition agreements
 2. Genocide is recognized as a crime under customary international law and the Genocide Convention, 1948
 3. Territorial Waters in India extend up to 200 nautical miles
 4. The protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, established the National Human Rights Commission
- options :

A:-1, 2 and 4 only

B:-1, 3 and 4 only

C:-2 and 3 only

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Assertion (A) : The ICESCR recognizes the right to work

Reason (R) : ICESCR creates non-justifiable socio-economic obligations

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-A

Question40:-Match the maritime zones with their limits

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Territorial sea | 1. 200 Nautical miles |
| B. Contiguous zone | 2. 24 Nautical miles |
| C. EEZ | 3. 12 Nautical miles |
| D. Continental Shelf | 4. Beyond 200 NM |

Options :

A:-A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

B:-A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

C:-A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

D:-A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-Which of the following are true regarding IHL?

1. IHL applies only during declared ward between states
2. Geneva Conventions are a core part of IHL
3. Customary IHL applies to both international and non-international armed conflicts
4. Aircraft hijacking is regulated under IHL.

Options :

A:-2 and 3 only

B:-1 and 4 only

C:-1, 2 and 3 only

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-Consider the following regarding indigenous persons :

1. ILO convention 169 is legally binding and India is a signatory
2. The UN declaration on the rights of Indigenous people, 2007 is not legally binding
3. Indigenous persons are addressed in Article 27 of the ICCPR.

Options :

A:-1 and 2 only

B:-2 and 3 only

C:-1, 2 and 3

D:-1 and 3 only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Match violations with conventions

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Genocide | 1. 1951 Refugee Convention |
| B. Aircraft Hijacking | 2. Hague convention, 1970 |
| C. Refugee protection | 3. Genocide convention, 1948 |
| D. Armed conflict | 4. Geneva conventions |

Options :

A:-A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

B:-A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

C:-A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

D:-A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Assertion (A) : States cannot prosecute pirates on high seas unless citizens

Reason (R) : High seas are under exclusive jurisdiction of flag state.

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

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

C:-A is false but R is true

D:-Both A and R are false

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question45:-Consider the following regarding protection of human rights act, 1993.

1. The act created NHRC and SHRCs.
2. NHRC can take suo moto cognizance
3. NHRC chairperson must be retired CJI
4. NHRC can impose penalties

Options:

A:-1, 2 and 3 only

B:-1, 2 and 4 only

C:-2 and 4 only

D:- All of the above

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question46:-Find out which of the following statements are correct?

- i. 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, is a voidable contract
- ii. Section 183 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines pledge
- iii. A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind
- iv. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards

A:-All statements are correct

B:-Statement i, ii and iii are correct

C:-Statement i and iii are correct

D:-Statements i, iii and iv are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Which of the following cases explain the principle of *Damnum Sine Injuria*?

A:-*Gloucester Grammar School*

B:-*Ryland v. Fletcher*

C:-*Ashby v. White*

D:-*Hewitt v. Bonvin*

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Which of the following statements are correct?

- i. Contingent agreement to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, only when impossibility of the event is known to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made
- ii. Section 64 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act explains the Circumstances in which limited liability partnership may be wound up by Tribunal
- iii. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor
- iv. P supplies Q, a lunatic with necessities suitable to his condition in life. P is not entitled to be reimbursed from Q's property

A:-All statements are correct

B:-Statements ii and iii are correct

C:-Statements i, ii and iii are correct

D:-Statements i, ii and iv are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon when

A:-He delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods

B:-The buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods

C:-By the waiver of the right

D:-All of the above cases

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-The decision in *Hall v Brooklands Auto-Racing Club* relates to

A:-Doctrine of absolute liability

B:-Doctrine of strict liability

C:-Doctrine of Volunti non-fit infjuria

D:-Doctrine of vicarious liability

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-Section 35A of the Civil Procedure Code deals with

A:-Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences

B:-Interest for the payment of money

C:-Costs for causing delay

D:-Transfer of decree for execution deals with

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Find out which of the following statements are correct?

- i. The rights of a partner to a share of the profit and losses of the limited liability partnership and to receive distributions in accordance with the limited liability partnership agreement are not transferable
- ii. A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

iii. A warranty is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which give rise to a right to treat the contracts as repudiated

A:-Statements (i) and (ii) are correct

B:-Only the statement (i) is correct

C:-Only the statement (ii) is correct

D:-Only the statement (iii) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines coercion?

A:-Section 15

B:-Section 16

C:-Section 17

D:-Section 18

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-Find out the correct statements

i. Section 74 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with the power of the court to issue commissions

ii. Section 91 of the Civil Procedure Code provides the procedure for dealing with public nuisances and other wrongful acts affecting the public

iii. Order XXXII explains the provisions for suits instituted by indigent persons

iv. Order XXIX states the provisions for filing suits against a corporation

A:-The statements ii and iv are correct

B:-The statement i, ii and iv are correct

C:-The statements ii, iii and iv are correct

D:-The statements iii and iv are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Which of the following provisions deal with setting aside Exparte Decree

A:-Order IX RULE 13

B:-Order 1X RULE 9

C:-Order X RULE 13

D:-Order X RULE 9

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-Which of the following is correct?

i. The principle of Res ipsa loquitur states that "the thing speaks for itself"

ii. The principle of "Qui facit per alium, facit per se" explains the principle of act of God

iii. Laws does not allow any defences in Strict liability

iv. The foreseeability test is applied to find out remoteness of damages

A:-Statements i, iii and iv are correct

B:-The statements i and iv are correct

C:-The statements ii, iii and i are correct

D:-The statements i and ii are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-Which section of the Civil Procedure Code states that court order shall not order the arrest or detention in the civil prison of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money

A:-Section 52

B:-Section 51

C:-Section 57

D:-Section 56

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-Find out the correct statement from the following

i. The sharing of profits or of gross returns arising from property by persons holding a joint or common interest in that property does not of itself make such persons partners

ii. Section 27 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 explain the principle of holding out

iii. Section 30 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 states that a minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership.

iv. Section 45 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 explains the grounds for Dissolution of a firm by the Court

A:-All statements are correct

B:-The statements i and iii are correct

C:-The statements ii, iii and iv are correct

D:-Only the statement i, ii and iii are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-The suit excepted from the cognizance of a court of Small Causes is

A:-Suit for the possession of an immovable property

B:-Suit for the recovery of an interest in an immovable property

C:-Both (1) and (2)

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-The legal disability under Limitation Act 1963 is dealt under which section

A:-S.4

B:-S.5

C:-S.6

D:-S.10

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of India may be stamped within _____ after it has been first received in the state of Kerala

A:-6 months

B:-4 months

C:-5 months

D:-3 months

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 came into force on

A:-10th December 1881

B:-9th December 1881

C:-10th November 1881

D:-9th November 1881

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question63:-The authority authorised by the Central Government under section 12 A of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 shall complete mediation within _____ from the date of application made by the plaintiff

A:-3 months

B:-60 days

C:-6 months

D:-2 months

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-In a suit instituted for defamation, the court fee to be paid by the party should be _____ per centum on the amount of compensation claimed

A:-Eight

B:-Five

C:-One-half

D:-One

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-The period for mediation may be extended for a further period as agreed by the parties not exceeding

A:-60 days

B:-30 days

C:-90 days

D:-120 days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-A person shall be entitled to receive legal service if

A:-Authority is satisfied that he has a prima facie case to prosecute or to defend

B:-An affidavit made by the person as to his income is sufficient

C:-The person belong to OBC category

D:-Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Section 7 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with

A:-Arbitration Agreement

B:-Appointment of arbitrators

C:-Number of arbitrators

D:-Place of arbitration

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-When can a conductor's licence be revoked?

A:-Not possessing minimum educational qualification

B:-Previous licence was revoked

C:-Suffering from any disease

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-What is meant by Lex Fori?

A:-The law of the place where the property is situated

B:-The law in force in the country hearing the dispute

C:-The law in force where the person is domiciled

D:-The law relating to transfer of goods

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Which is the International treaty which deals with cyberspace

A:-Budapest Convention

B:-Paris Convention

C:-Stockholm Convention

D:-Basel Convention

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act shall not be deemed to effect any rule of

A:-Hindu Law

B:-Christian Law

C:-Paris Law

D:-Mohammadan Law

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-A transfer a garden to B for her life, with a provisio that, in case Be

cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. B cuts down the wood. Decide the case in the light of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

A:-B loses his life interest in the farm

B:-B does not lose his life interest in the farm

C:-No such provision is made under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-X marries to Y but in case she dies in his lifetime, he would transfer the property to Z. X and Y perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The disposition of property in favour of Z.

A:-Disposition is subject to another contract

B:-Takes effect

C:-Does not take effect

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-Within the meaning of section 48 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 the transfer cannot prejudice the rights of the transferee by any subsequent dealing with the property. This Self-evident proposition is expressed in equitable maxim.

A:-Quid pro co

B:-Qui prior est tempore potior est jure

C:-Bona fide transfer

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-Which sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 shall be read as supplemented to the Indian Registration Act, 1908?

A:-Section 54, paragraphs 2 and 3, sections 59, 107 and 123

B:-Sections 54, paragraphs 1 and 3, sections 56, 107 and 124

C:-Sections 54, paragraphs 1 and 2, sections 59, 106 and 124

D:-Sections 54, paragraphs 2 and 3, sections 59, 107 and 123

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question76:-The foundations principle of lis pendens embodied in section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 relate to

A:-Bonafide purchase

B:-Public policy

C:-Auction sale

D:-Constructive notice

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-In the context of patent law, what does "non-obviousness" refer to?

A:-The invention must be completely new and unlike anything previously known

B:-The invention must be significantly different from prior art, such that it would not be obvious to a person skilled in the art

C:-The invention must be easy to understand and use

D:-The invention must be able to be produced using existing technology

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Which of the following statement is INCORRECT regarding the registration of a trademark under the Trade Marks Act, 1999?

A:-A trademark must be capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those to others

B:-The shape of goods may be registered as a trademark if it is distinctive and non-functional

C:-Descriptive terms that directly indicate the kind, quality or intended purpose of the goods or services can be registered without any limitation.

D:-Obscene or scandalous matter cannot be registered as a trademark

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001 (PPVFR Act), which of the following statement is NOT correct regarding the rights and obligations of breeders and farmers in India?

A:-A breeder of a registered plant variety has exclusive rights to produce, sell, market distribute, import or export the variety for the period of protection granted under the Act,

B:-Farmers are allowed to save, use, sow, re-sow, exchange, or sell their farm produce, including seed of a registered variety, provided it is sold in an unbranded manner

C:-The registration of a plant variety under the Act is valid for 15 years for field crops and 18 years for trees and vines, with the possibility of further renewal by paying the prescribed renewal fee

D:-Farmers are required to pay a fee for any legal proceedings under the Act, including registration of their varieties and claims for compensation if a registered variety fails to perform as expected

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-Which of the following statement is true with respect to traditional knowledge and patent law in India?

A:-Traditional knowledge is freely patentable in India if it's not documented in English

B:-India has a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) to prevent biopiracy

C:-Patents can be granted on yoga techniques if modified slightly

D:-Traditional medicinal knowledge is excluded from the definition of prior art

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-Which of the following area, where Central Government is exclusively competent to enact legislations?

A:-Trade unions; Industrial and Labour disputes

B:-Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment

C:-Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employer's liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits

D:-Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Which provision under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 guarantees the right of Workmen laid-off to claim for compensation

A:-Section 25 E

B:-Section 25 C

C:-Section 25 O

D:-Section 26

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-The Factories Act, of 1948 provides that creches be established and maintained for the use of children under the age of six years?

A:-in factories employing more than twenty workers

B:-in factory employing more than twenty five workers

C:-in factory employing more than thirty workers

D:-in factory employing more than thirty five workers

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-State true or false

A:-A person engaged as apprentice under the Apprentices Act, 1961 will not be considered as an employee of the establishment

B:-A person who has attained the age of 10 years can be a member of a registered trade union subject to any rules of the trade unions

C:-A person employed through a contractor will not be considered as an employee of the establishment

D:-An agent of the owner of a factory cannot be termed as an employer, trade union

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question85:-The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 covers

A:-Workplace only

B:-Dwelling place only

C:-Both workplace and dwelling place

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, wages must be paid to employees

A:-on the 1st of every month

B:-within 10 days of the wage period ending

C:-within 30 days of the wage period ending

D:-only through bank transfer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-When does women become eligible for maternity benefit?

A:-if she has worked for at least 60 days in the last 6 months

B:-if she has worked for 80 days in the last 12 months

C:-if she has worked for 100 days in the last 2 years

D:-No service limit

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-The ESI Act applies to employees drawing a monthly wage of

A:- up to Rs. 15,000

B:-up to Rs. 18,000

C:-up to Rs. 21,000

D:-up to Rs. 25,000

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-How many years of continuous service is necessary for gratuity to become payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972?

A:-3 years

B:-4 years

C:-5 years

D:-6 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Which of the following best described the objectives of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020?

A:-To increase contract labour usage

B:-To simplify and consolidate laws on trade unions, conditions of employment and industrial disputes

C:-To empower the government to hire and fire workers

D:-To eliminate all labour inspections

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-With reference to the Companies Act, 2013 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I

List II

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Formation of a company | (i) Sec. 3 |
| B. Memorandum | (ii) Sec. 4 |
| C. Prospectus | (iii) Sec. 2 (70) |
| D. Debentures | (iv) Sec. 2(30) |

Codes :

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Every listed public company is to have at least _____ number of the total number of directors as independent directors and his appointment has to be approved by the company in _____ meeting.

A:-One third, general

B:-Two third, general

C:-One third, special resolution

D:-Two third, special resolution

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Conversion of a private company into public company is possible in the following situations

A:-By choice

B:-By default

C:-Both of the above

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-In the cases of oppression and mismanagement of a company with share capital, the application to NCLT must be signed by at least _____ members of the company

A:-10

B:-100

C:-200

D:-One fifth of the total number of its members

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-About the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), read the following :

I. It's provided under Sec 203

II. Chief Financial Officer is one of the KMP

III. Contravention of the section by the company makes it punishable with fine from 1-5 lakh

IV. A KMP can hold office in its subsidiary company at the same time as well as other companies

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

A:-I, II, III and IV

B:-I, II and IV only

C:-I, III and IV

D:-I, II, III only

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-On March 11, 2025 the Securities and exchange Board of India (SEBI) notified amendments to the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (PIT Regulations), expanding the scope of which of the following

A:-Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI)

B:-Any sensitive information

C:-Merger or acquisition

D:-No amendments have been made to the Insider Trading Regulations

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-Statement I : Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been provided under Sec. 211

Statement II : SFIO can *suo-moto* (on its own) investigate the affairs of the company
Choose the correct options :

A:-Only Statement I is true

B:-Only Statement II is true

C:-Both the statements are true

D:-Both the statements are false

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-NCLT can order winding up of a company in the following cases :

- i. Special Resolution by the company
- ii. Acts against Sovereignty
- iii. Fraudulent conduct of affairs
- iv. Default in filing financial statements
- v. Just and Equitable ground

Choose the correct option :

A:-Only, i, iv and v

B:-Only ii, iii, iv

C:-Only ii, iii, iv and v

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-What is the time limit for completion of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under IBC, 2016?

A:-90 days

B:-180 days

C:-330 days (including extensions and legal proceedings)

D:-365 days

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Saloman v. Saloman & Co. Ltd. is a classic case of which one of the following about a company (choose the best option)

A:-Limited Liability

B:-Independent Corporate Existence

C:-Perpetual Succession

D:-Transferable shares

Correct Answer:- Option-B