

## JG UNIVERSITY PHD INTEREST TEST QUESTIONS

1. The Supreme Court held in which of the following cases that preamble is not the part of the Constitution of India.
  - (A) **Berubari case**
  - (B) A.K Gopalan case
  - (C) Balaji case
  - (D) Minerva Mill's case
  
2. Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was added by the
  - (A) 75<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  - (B) 76<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  - (C) **77<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India.**
  - (D) 78<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  
3. The Power of the Parliament to amend the constitution of India is a Constituent power laid down in Article 368 by.
  - (A) **Twenty- Fourth Amendment Act**
  - (B) Twenty- Sixth Amendment Act
  - (C) Forty-Second Amendment Act
  - (D) Forty- Fourth Amendment Act

4. "Jurisprudence is as big as law and bigger". Who said this?

- (A) Austin
- (B) Lloyds
- (C) Lewellyn**
- (D) Holland

5. "Rousseau is a Janus like figure in the history of national law"  
– who said this?

- (A) Hobbes
- (B) J.S.Mill
- (C) Locke
- (D) Barker**

6. Match List I (Jurist) with List II (Assumption) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

**List I**

- I. Aquinans
- II. Pound
- III. Kelsen
- IV. Savigny

**List II**

- (A) Jural Postulates
- (B) Spirit of People
- (C) Ground norm
- (D) Reason and will in law

Codes: I    II    III    IV

- (a)      (B) (D) (C) (A)**
- (b)      (D) (B) (C) (A)
- (c)      (B) (D) (A) (C)
- (d)      (D) (B) (A) (C)

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

**List I**

- I. Law in a changing society
- II. Human Law and Human Justice
- III. The morality of Law
- IV. Ancient Law

**List II**

- (A) Fuller
- (B) Friedman
- (C) Stone
- (D) Main

Codes:    **I**    **II**    **III**    **IV**

- (a)        (A)    (C)    (B)    (D)
- (b)**        **(C)**    **(A)**    **(B)**    **(D)**
- (c)        (B)    (A)    (D)    (C)
- (d)        (A)    (B)    (D)    (C)

**8. Assertion (A):** Customs to have the force of law must be immemorial.

**Reason (R):** Custom represents common consciousness of people.

**Codes:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is False, but (R) is true.**

**9. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Subject Matter)**

- A. International Custom
- B. Res Judicata
- C. Legal Status of General Assembly Resolutions on decolonization and self determination
- D. Human Rights

**List II (Cases)**

- (i) S.S.Lotus (France Vs. Turkey) PCIJ, Series A, No.10
- (ii) U.N. Administrative Tribunal case, International Law Reports, 1954, P. 310
- (iii) Western Sahara Case, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Rep., 1975,P.12
- (iv) Lawless Case, American Journal of International Law, Vol.56,1962,P.187

Codes:	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<b>(ii)</b>	<b>(iii)</b>
	(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
	(c)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
	(d)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)

**10.** U.N Commission on Human Rights has been discarded and replaced by

- (a) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Committee
- (b) Amnesty International
- (c) Human Rights Committee
- (d) Human Rights Council**

**11.** Which of the following is not a primary source of International Law?

- (a) International Treaty
- (b) Decision of International Court of Justice**
- (c) International Custom
- (d) General Principle of Law recognized by Civilized Nations.

**12.** Which is not the modern source of Hindu law?

- (a) Equity, Justice and Good Conscience
- (b) Precedent
- (c) Sruti**

(d) Legislation

**13.** Dastane Vs. Dastane is a case decided by the Supreme Court relating to:

- (a) Adultery
- (b) Dessertion
- (c) Cruelty**
- (d) None of these

**14.** Marriages of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religions should be made compulsory registrable in their respective States where the marriage is solemnized. This was held by the Supreme Court in the case of:

- (a) Gita Hari Haran Vs. RBI
- (b) Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar**
- (c) John Vallamathom Vs. Union of India
- (d) None of the above

**15.** Assertion (A): The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 brought changes like prohibition of polygamy and bigamy and permission for inter-cast marriages.

Reason (R): The changes were brought under social pressure.

**Codes:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)

- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is Correct but (R) is false.**
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**16.** Muta marriage is recognized by

- (a) Hanafi School
- (b) Maliki School
- (c) Ithna Ashari School**
- (d) Hanbali School

**17.** In Islamic Law “Faskh” Means

- (a) Restitution of conjugal rights
- (b) Judicial separation
- (c) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the husband.**
- (d) Dissolution on rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.

**18.** The Charter of the United Nations came into force on

- (a) 26 June 1945
- (b) 10 December 1945

- (c) **24 October 1945**
- (d) 1 November 1945

**19.** A member of the United Nation Which has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the

- (a) Security Council
- (b) General Assembly
- (c) **General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council**
- (d) Security Council upon the recommendation of the General Assembly

**20.** Which of the following statement are true?

- (i) Minor's contract can be ratified on attaining majority.
- (ii) Minor's contract cannot be ratified on attaining majority.
- (iii) Minor's contract can be ratified jointly by both the parties to the contract.
- (iv) Minor is not liable under minor's contract.

**Codes:**

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) **(ii) and (iv)**



- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

**21.** Assertion (A): Collateral transactions to wagering agreements are valid.

Reason (R): Only wagering agreements are declared void under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act.

**Codes:**

- (a) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).**

**22.** Which of the following ingredient are essential to make master liable for the acts of the servant?

- (1) Tort was committed by the servant
- (2) Tort was committed in the course of employment.
- (3) Express authority was given by master.
- (4) Master has knowledge of all constituent offer of tort

Code:

- (a) 1,2,3

- (b) 1,2,4
- (c) 3,4
- (d) 1,2**

**23.** Which one of the following is an 'actionable' wrong?

- (a) Injuria sine damnum**
- (b) Damnum sine injuria
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**24.** Which of the following is the list of tortious liability?

- (a) Legal damages
- (b) Violation of legal right**
- (c) Availability of legal duty
- (d) None of the above

**25.** The Rule of Absolute Liability is subject to

- (a) All the exceptions mentioned in the rule of Rylands vs. Fletcher
- (b) Half of the exceptions mentioned in the rule of Rylands vs. Fletcher
- (c) None of the exceptions mentioned in the rule of Rylands vs. Fletcher**
- (d) All the exceptions mentioned in rule of M.C.Mehta vs. Union of India

**26. In res Ipsa Loquitor:**

- (1) Presumption of negligence is there.
- (2) Plaintiff has to bring direct evidence.
- (3) Plaintiff is discharged from the duty of proving negligence on the part of the defendant.
- (4) Court does not give chance to defendant to avoid his liability.

**Codes:**

- (a) (1) and (2) are correct.
- (b) (1), (2) and (4) are correct.
- (c) (1),(2) and (3) are correct
- (d) (1) and (3) are correct.**

**27. Match List I (Maxims) with List (II) (Cases) and give correct answer by using codes given below:**

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
<b>(Maxims)</b>	<b>(Cases)</b>
(a) Damnum sine injuria	(i) Padmavati v. Dugganika
(b) Injuria sine damnum	(ii) Vishnu Datt v. Board of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, U.P.
(c) Volenti non fit Injuria	(iii) Bindra Devi Chauhan v. State of H.P

- (d) Res ipsa loquitor                      (iv) Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu and Kashmir

**Codes:**

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (b) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- (c) **(ii) (iv) (i) (iii)**
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

**28.** For constituting tort of nuisance, there should be

- (a) Unreasonable interference
- (b) Interference should be with the use of enjoyment of land
- (c) Damage
- (d) All of the above**

**29.** Partnership is based on

- (a) Mutual Trust
- (b) Mutual benefit
- (c) Mutual interest
- (d) Mutual agency**

**30.** A Company can convert into limited liability partnership:

- (A) By complying to the requirements of Third Schedule of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
- (B) It can convert if there is no security interest in its assets subsisting at the time of application
- (C) Partners of limited liability partnership are the erstwhile shareholders of the company and no one else
- (D) All the assets, interest, rights and privileges of the company are transferred to the firm

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

- (a) (A) only
- (b) (B) only
- (c) (C) only
- (d) (A), (B), (C), (D) all**

**31.** Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using codes given below:

**Assertion (A) :** partner of an erstwhile unregistered partnership firm can bring a suit to enforce a right arising out of a contract falling within the ambit of Section 69 of the Indian Partnership Act.

**Reason (R) :** Because Judgement in case of Loonkaran Sethia vs. Ivan E. John laid down above judicial principle.

**Codes**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct reason for (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong**
- (c) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
- (d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right

**32.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a) Buyer purchasing on the Basis of description	(i) Arcos v. Ronnason & son
(b) Packing as description	(II) Varley v. Whipp
(c) Reliance on description to be in contemplation of parties	(III) Moore and Co. v. Landauer & Co.
(d) Correspondence with description	(iv) Leaf v. International Galleries

**Codes**

- |     | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (a) | (iii)      | (ii)       | (iv)       | (i)        |
| (b) | (ii)       | (iii)      | (iv)       | (i)        |
| (c) | (ii)       | (iii)      | (i)        | (iv)       |

(d) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

**33.** Match the items List I with the items of List II under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(Section)	(Provision)
(a) Section 15	(i) Implied conditions as to quality or Fitness
(b) Section 27	(ii) Sale of Description
(c) Section 16	(iii) Condition and Warranty
(d) Section 12	(iv) Sale by person not the owner

**Code:**

**Options:**

- (a) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
- (b) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (c) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (d) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

**34.** Which of the following are presumptions as to a negotiable instrument under Section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

Answer using codes given below:

- (a) Presumption of contractual capacity

- (b) Presumption of consideration
- (c) Presumption of maturity of instrument
- (d) Presumption of date

**Code:**

- (a) Only (a) and (c)
- (b) Only (b) and (d)**
- (c) Only (a) and (d)
- (d) Only (a) and (b)

**35. “Directors are agents of the company”.**

In which of the following cases above principle was laid down.

Answer using code given below:

- (a) Ferguson v. Wilson
- (b) Elkington and Co. v. Harter
- (c) Hampshire Land Co., re
- (d) Allen v. Hyatt

**Code:**

- (a) Only (a)
- (b) Only (a) and (b)
- (c) Only (a), (b), and (c)
- (d) (a), (b), (c), and (d)**

**36. The Maxim “Salus Populi Suprema Lex” means:**

- (a) Welfare of people is Supreme law**
- (b) Increasing population is the supreme cause of concern



- (c) no man is above law
- (d) Whatever the public collectively say, is the law.

**37.** One of the following jurists asserts that ‘Law and Morality are complementary and supplementary to each other’:

- (a) John Austin
- (b) Hans Kelson
- (c) **H.L.A. Hart**
- (d) Devlin

**38.** Match List I with List II and give the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List I	List II
(a) Theory of Volksgeist	(i) Bentham
(b) Theory of Social interest	(ii) Ihering
(c) Theory of Utilitarian Individualism	(iii) Burke
(d) Gradual and organic process theory	(iv) Savigny

**Codes**

- |     | <b>(a)</b>  | <b>(b)</b>  | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b>   |
|-----|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| (a) | (i)         | (ii)        | (iii)      | (iv)         |
| (b) | (iv)        | (ii)        | (iii)      | (i)          |
| (c) | <b>(iv)</b> | <b>(ii)</b> | <b>(i)</b> | <b>(iii)</b> |
| (d) | (iii)       | (i)         | (iv)       | (ii)         |

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a law making treaty.

- (a) Indo-Sri Lanka in 1987
- (b) Pact of Paris, 1928**
- (c) Simla Pact, 1971
- (d) Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty

40. Match the items of List I with the items of List II and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

List I	List II
(Name of Case)	(Offences)
(a) Vishwanath v. State of U.P	(i) Kidnapping
(b) State of Punjab v. Major Singh	(ii) Private defence
(c) S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras	(iii) Modesty of women
(d) Amar Singh v. State of Rajasthan	(iv) Dowry death

**Code:**

**Options:**

- (a) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (b) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)**
- (c) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (d) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

41. The maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' means

- (a) There can be no crime without a guilty mind**
- (b) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind

- (c) Crime is the result of guilty mind
- (d) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant.

**42.** Match the items of List I with the items of List II and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

List I	List II
(a) Smriti	(i) What was heard
(b) Mitakshara	(ii) Jimutavahana
(c) Shruti	(iii) Vijnaneshwara
(d) Dayabhaga	(iv) What has been remembered

**Code:**

**Options:**

- (a) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)**
- (b) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (c) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
- (d) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

**43.** The commission on Sustainable Development was established in which year?

- (a)1972
- (b)1982
- (c)1992**
- (d)2002

**44.** The legally binding limit to carbon emission was laid down in

- (a) **Kyoto Protocol on Global Warming,1997**
- (b) Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change,2009
- (c) Durban Conference on Climate Change,2019
- (d) Lima Conference on Climate Change.

45. The Supreme Court held that, “the precautionary principle has no applicability in this case as the gains and losses of building a big dam are predictable and certain”, in one of the following case:

- (a) M.C Mehta v. Union of India
- (b) **Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India**
- (c) State of M.P v. Krishna Das Tuka Ram
- (d) S. Jaganath v. Union of India

46. Which Article of the U.N Charter charges the U.N. to promote “ Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, race, language or religion?”

- (a) Article 56
- (b) **Article 55(c)**
- (c) Article 62
- (d) Article 76(c)

47. Match the following:

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Patent                  | 1. Berne Convention |
| B. Trademark               | 2. Paris Convention |
| C. Copyright               | 3. Lisbon Agreement |
| D. Geographical Indication | 4. Madrid Agreement |

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	3	4	1	2

**48.** The term of copyright for an author lasts how long?

- (a) Life time of the author
- (b) Life time of the author + 50 years from his death
- (c) Life time of the author + 60 years from his death**
- (d) Life time of the author + 70 years from his death

**49.** Patent Rights in India is protected under

- (a) Information Technology Act, 2000
- (b) Patent Act, 1970**
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

**50.** Trademark as defined under Trademark Act, 1999.

- (a) Is capable of being represented graphically
- (b) Is capable of distinguishing the goods and services of one person from those of others
- (c) May include shape of goods or combination of colours
- (d) All of the above**

