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Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Subject Code : 29

Question Booklet No.

(Identical with OMR
Answer Sheet Number)

LAW

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
2. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - (ii) Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - (iii) Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
 - (iv) After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
3. This paper consists of One hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
4. Each Question has four alternative responses marked: **(A) (B) (C) (D)**. You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

Example: **(A) (B) (C) (D)**, where **(C)** is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
10. **Use only Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator, mobile phone, electronic devices/gadgets etc. is strictly prohibited.**
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answer.**



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LAW
PAPER II

1. The doctrine of contributory negligence is not applicable, when negligence is committed by

- (A) Women
- (B) Child
- (C) State
- (D) None of the above

2. Choose the correct statement out of the following: 'Volenti non fit injuria' means:

- (A) A specific tort
- (B) Is a good defence if there is knowledge of the risk.
- (C) Is a good defence if injury to risk is consented.
- (D) Is a good defence in cases of rescue.

3. The principle of 'Novus actus interveniens' applies to determine

- (A) Vicarious Liability
- (B) Strict Liability
- (C) Act of God
- (D) Remoteness of Damage

4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched in the maxim 'Injuria sine damno' in the code:

- (i) actionable per se
- (ii) not actionable
- (iii) actionable on proof of damage
- (iv) actionable on violation of legal right

Codes:

- (A) (i) and (iv)
- (B) (i) and (ii)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (iii) and (iv)

5. The tort involved in *Hurst v Picture Theatres Ltd.* Case is

- (A) Defamation
- (B) Nuisance
- (C) Negligence
- (D) Trespass

6. Res ipsa loquitur means:

- (A) As you sow, so you reap.
- (B) Guilty shall be punished.
- (C) The thing speaks for itself.
- (D) The guilty speaks lies.

7. Mark the correct answer in the following statements:

- (A) Dangerous goods arise on proof of negligence.
- (B) Strict liability arises only when the thing causing harm escapes.
- (C) Liability for dangerous goods in India is absolute.
- (D) Liability for dangerous goods in India is strict.

8. In *Donoghue v Stevenson* Case, the duty of a manufacturer was fixed towards

- (A) retailer only
- (B) buyer from retailer
- (C) ultimate consumer
- (D) None of the above

9. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India give the ruling that sovereign immunity of the state is subject to the Fundamental Rights?

- (A) *Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v State of UP*
- (B) *State of Rajasthan v Vidhyawati*
- (C) *People's Union for Democratic Rights v State of Bihar*
- (D) *Shyam Sundar v State of Rajasthan*

10. Rule of Absolute liability was propounded by

- (A) Justice Bhagwati
- (B) Justice Sodhi
- (C) Justice Ahmadi
- (D) Justice Kuldeep Singh



11. The rule laid down in Re Polemis Case is that the defendant shall be liable for all
 (A) direct consequences of his act.
 (B) direct consequences of his act, if he could foresee some damage to the plaintiff from his act.
 (C) direct consequences of his act, only if he could foresee the kind of damage which has actually occurred.
 (D) foreseeable damage.

12. The actus reus of omission commands _____.
 (A) there must be moral duty
 (B) the state has option to fix criminal liability
 (C) there should be legal duty to act
 (D) the act performed is due to unavoidable accident

13. “Tortious Liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by law; this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages”. This statement is made by
 (A) Salmond
 (B) Dias
 (C) Julius Stone
 (D) Winfield

14. Who is a ‘Consumer’ under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
 (A) A person who gives his pants for stitching to a tailor.
 (B) A person who purchases goods for sale in his shop.
 (C) A person who purchases a car for being used as a taxi in his taxi service.
 (D) A person who avails of medical services free of cost.

15. Which of the following section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 defines the term ‘Owner’?
 (A) Sec. 2 (10)
 (B) Sec. 2 (20)
 (C) Sec. 2 (30)
 (D) None of the above

16. Duties without a corresponding rights are called
 (A) Absolute duty
 (B) Relative duty
 (C) Secondary duty
 (D) None of the above

17. Fiction theory is related to which one of the following concepts?
 (A) Legal personality
 (B) Ownership
 (C) Liability
 (D) Justice

18. Who of the following has made distinction between distributive justice and corrective justice?
 (A) Plato
 (B) Aristotle
 (C) John Stuart
 (D) John Austin

19. Adverse possession may lead to loss of
 (A) Possession
 (B) Power
 (C) Ownership
 (D) Liberty

20. ‘Ratio decidendi’ may be defined as
 (A) statement of law applied to the legal problems disclosed by facts.
 (B) finding of material facts, direct and inferential, based on earlier case law.
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above

21. The term 'Legal Theory' has been first time coined by

- (A) Hans Kelsen
- (B) W. Friedmann
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Ronald Dworkin

22. Which one of the following is not a theory of corporate personality?

- (A) Fiction theory
- (B) Realist theory
- (C) Bracket theory
- (D) Will theory

23. The negligence which is a result of ignorance, thoughtlessness or forgetfulness is

- (A) advertent negligence
- (B) inadvertent negligence
- (C) (A) and (B) both
- (D) None of the above

24. Which of the following is not correct?

- (A) In a contract for sale by sample there is implied condition that bulk shall correspond with the sample.
- (B) In contract for sale by description there is implied condition that goods shall correspond with the description.
- (C) An express condition can negative a condition implied by law.
- (D) In sale by sample as well as description, it is not sufficient that bulk corresponds with description if goods do not also correspond with description.

25. Which of the following is not true about nature of partnership?

- (A) A society for charitable purposes is a partnership.
- (B) Partnership firm is not a legal person.
- (C) Registration of partnership is not mandatory.
- (D) Partnership is the relation between partners.

26. Which of the following is not covered by the definition of Negotiable Instrument?

- (A) A Bill of Lading
- (B) A Cheque
- (C) Promissory Note
- (D) Bill of Exchange

27. A registered company is not

- (A) a body corporate
- (B) a legal person
- (C) a citizen of India
- (D) All of the above

28. An application for allotment of Director Identification number can be made to the

- (A) Central Government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Registrar of the Companies
- (D) None of the above

29. Which of the following is an offer?

- (A) Catalogue of books indicating the price
- (B) Invitation of tenders
- (C) Advertising the auction sale
- (D) Submission of a tender

30. Which of the following is not true about valid consideration?

- (A) Past consideration is a good consideration.
- (B) Consideration may be given by other person.
- (C) Consideration must be adequate.
- (D) Consideration should be given at the desire of promisor.



31. Which of the following is not true about void agreement?

- (A) Minors agreement is void.
- (B) Unlawful agreements are void.
- (C) All void agreements are unlawful.
- (D) Unlawful agreement in part is also void.

32. Contract of Insurance is a

- (A) Contract of Indemnity u/s 124
- (B) Contingent contract
- (C) Contract of guarantee
- (D) None of the above

33. Which of the following is not essential of valid ratification?

- (A) Ratification of the acts done on behalf of other persons.
- (B) Ratification of whole transactions.
- (C) Ratification with full knowledge of facts.
- (D) Ratified act should not be injurious to third person.

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

List-I

- (a) Jurisprudence is science of just and unjust
- (b) Jurisprudence is science of first principle of law
- (c) Jurisprudence is philosophical aspect of law
- (d) Jurisprudence is no more a formal science than physiology

List-II

- (i) Salmond
- (ii) Gray
- (iii) Ulpian
- (iv) Cicero

Codes:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

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

List-I

- (a) Concept of law
- (b) Province of Jurisprudence Determined
- (c) Some Reflections on Jurisprudence
- (d) Limits of Jurisprudence Defined

List-II

- (i) Austin
- (ii) Bentham
- (iii) Hart
- (iv) Buckland

Codes:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)

36. Who said that customs are superior to legislation?

- (A) Henry Maine
- (B) Sauigny
- (C) HLA Hart
- (D) Hans Kelson

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

List-I

- (a) Interest theory
- (b) Realist theory of corporate personality
- (c) Social solidarity
- (d) Social engineering

List-II

- (i) Dugit
- (ii) Jhering
- (iii) Gierke
- (iv) Pound

Codes:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)



38. Who said “law like language develops with the life of people”?

- (A) Sauigny
- (B) Henry Maine
- (C) Austin
- (D) Hegel

39. Which of the following is not requisite essential of a valid custom?

- (A) Reasonableness
- (B) Antiquity
- (C) Conformity with statute law
- (D) Conformity with public policy

40. Who propounded that there are 2 types of rules — Primary and Secondary rules?

- (A) HLA Hart
- (B) Kelson
- (C) Pound
- (D) Maine

41. Which of the following is not a jural postulate of legal system as propounded by Roseoe Pound?

- (A) There will be no intentional aggression.
- (B) Members of society will act in good faith.
- (C) People will make use of what they have created.
- (D) People will cause injury to others during their course of work.

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

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Right	(i) Disability
(b) Liberty	(ii) Duty
(c) Power	(iii) No right
(d) Immunity	(iv) Liability

Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

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

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Goods of principal	(i) Corporeal possession in hands of agent
(b) Pledgers possession	(ii) Mediate possession
(c) Author's copyright	(iii) Immediate possession
(d) Owner's watch	(iv) Incorporeal Possession

Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

44. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and give correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): Austin said laws set by sovereign to the members of political society is positive law.

Reason (R): Austin emphasised on the element of sanction.

Codes:

- (A) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (B) (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.

45. By the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 which of the following clause (s) was/were inserted in section 100 of the Indian Penal Code?

- (A) Fifthly
- (B) Sixthly
- (C) Seventhly
- (D) Seventhly and eighthly

46. 'In order to convict a person vicariously liable under section 34 or section 149, Indian Penal Code, it is not necessary to prove that each and everyone of them had indulged in overts act' was held in

- (A) Major Singh v State of Punjab, AIR 2003 sec 342
- (B) Mrinal Das v State of Tripura, AIR 2011 SC 3753
- (C) Rangaswami v State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1989 SC 1137
- (D) Ram Bilas Sing. v State of Bihar, AIR 1989 SC 1593

47. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is

- (A) unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
- (B) limited, but shall not be excessive.
- (C) to be fixed by the court in proportion to imprisonment.
- (D) unlimited, but shall not be exemplary.

48. The law relating to 'consent known to be given under fear or misconception' is given under

- (A) Section 88, I.P.C.
- (B) Section 89, I.P.C.
- (C) Section 90, I.P.C.
- (D) Section 94, I.P.C.

49. For Criminal conspiracy, it is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely

- (A) accidental to that object.
- (B) collateral to that object.
- (C) incidental to that object.
- (D) ancillary to that object.

50. If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of section 141, I.P.C., the offender will be punishable under

- (A) Section 144, I.P.C
- (B) Section 145, I.P.C
- (C) Section 149, I.P.C
- (D) Section 153A, I.P.C

51. 'It is now well settled principle of law that if two views are possible, one in favour of the accused and the other adversely against it, the view favouring the accused must be accepted' was held in

- (A) State of Rajasthan v Dhool Singh, AIR 2004 SC 1264
- (B) Balaji Gunthu Dhule v State of Maharashtra, AIR 2013 SC 264
- (C) Raghunath v State of Haryana, AIR 2003 SC 165
- (D) Virsa Singh v State of Punjab, AIR 1958 SC 465

52. Where a woman is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, any fine imposed under section 376 D shall be

- (A) paid and levied as per process of law.
- (B) paid and levied by due process of law.
- (C) paid to meet the desire of the victim.
- (D) paid to the victim.

53. Direction : Point out incorrect response.

When extortion is robbery, the offender is said to be present if he is sufficiently near to put the other person in fear of

- (A) instant death
- (B) instant hurt
- (C) instant grievous hurt
- (D) instant wrongful restraint

54. X finds a rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs. X picks up the rupee. Here X has

- (A) committed dishonest misappropriation of property.
- (B) not committed dishonest misappropriation of property.
- (C) committed dishonest concealment of fact.
- (D) committed cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

55. "It is logically impossible to distinguish administrative law from constitutional law and all attempts to do so are artificial." The above statement was observed by

- (A) Maitland
- (B) Keith
- (C) Hood Phillips
- (D) Dicey

56. The term "natural justice" expresses the close relationship between

- (A) Common law and equitable principles.
- (B) Common law and moral principles.
- (C) Common law and legal principles.
- (D) Roman law and moral principles.

57. The originator of concept of Rule of Law is

- (A) Wade
- (B) Sir Edward Coke
- (C) Dicey
- (D) Davis

58. "The concept of reasonableness and non-arbitrariness pervades the entire constitutional scheme and is a golden thread which runs through the whole of the fabric of the constitution." The above principle was observed by the Supreme Court in the case

- (A) S. R. Bommai v Union of India (1994) 3sec
- (B) Bandhna Mukti Morcha v Union of India (1984) 3 sec 161
- (C) Indra Sawhney v Union of India (1992) Supp (3) sec 217
- (D) R. K. Jain v Union of India (1993) 4 sec 119

59. Doctrine of separation of powers originated by

- (A) Ivor Jennings
- (B) Dicey
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Montesquieu

60. Narada Smriti deals with the following:

- (A) Achara
- (B) Vyavahara
- (C) Prayaschitta
- (D) All of the above

61. Under the Modern Hindu Law, a hindu marriage is

- (A) Sacrament
- (B) Contract
- (C) Has a semblance of both contract and sacrament
- (D) None of the above

62. Legitimacy of Children of void and voidable marriages are provided under

- (A) Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act
- (B) Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act
- (C) Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act
- (D) Section 22 of the Hindu Marriage Act

63. A married Hindu Woman has been given the right to adopt a child by the Personal Laws (Amendment) Act of

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2008
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2012

64. Section 23 of Hindu Succession Act which provided for partition of dwelling house has been deleted from the Act by virtue of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2006

65. Fatwa, a form of adjudication in Islam, “does not have a force of law and therefore, cannot be enforced by any process using coercive method”. This has been held by the Supreme Court in

- (A) Vishwa Lochan Madan v UOI, (2014) 7 SCC 707
- (B) Sant Ram v Labh Singh, AIR 1965 SC 314
- (C) Ashok Kumar Gupta v State of UP, (1997) 5 SCC 201
- (D) Raju Prasad v State of Assam (2015) 9 SCC 461

66. Article 16(6) of the Constitution of India provides: “Nothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any economically weaker sections of citizens”. The above provision has been added to the constitution by

- (A) the 103rd Amendment
- (B) the 104th Amendment
- (C) the 105th Amendment
- (D) the 99th Amendment

67. The protection in respect of conviction for offences is recognised in the Constitution of India in

- (A) Article 35(A)
- (B) Article 369
- (C) Article 229
- (D) Article 20

68. The Right to livelihood is an integral facet of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, held by the Supreme Court in

- (A) Parmananda Katara v UOI, AIR 1986 SC 2039
- (B) Suk Das v UT of Arunachal, AIR 1986 SC 991
- (C) P.V. Kappor v UOI, (1992) Cri LJ 140 (Del)
- (D) Narendra Kumar v State of Haryana, (1994) 4 SCC 460

69. “Even religious denomination shall have the right to manage its own affairs in matter of religion.” This right has been recognised in the Constitution of India in

- (A) Article 26(a)
- (B) Article 26(b)
- (C) Article 26(c)
- (D) Article 26(d)

70. The directive principles of state policy under the Constitution of India is

- (A) a soft law.
- (B) not a law at all as not enforceable.
- (C) fundamental in the governance of the country.
- (D) a positive morality.

71. The Constitution of India has given power to parliament to provide for the establishment of certain addition court.

Under which article of the constitution has provided this power?

- (A) By the Article 251
- (B) By the Article 247
- (C) By the Article 229
- (D) By the Article 224

72. The Parliament of India has power to make treaty, agreement or convention with any other country.

Under which Article of the Constitution provided for the above power?

- (A) By the Article 253
- (B) By the Article 256
- (C) By the Article 248
- (D) By the Article 246

73. Initially the term “industrial property” has been used in the

- (A) Paris Convention
- (B) TRIPS Agreement
- (C) Brussels Convention
- (D) English Convention



74. “Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any science, literacy or artistic production of which he is the author”. This principle has been provided in

- (A) Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (B) Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights.
- (C) Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (D) The Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

75. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1984 has made copyright infringement

- (A) a Civil Wrong only.
- (B) A cognizable non-bailable offence.
- (C) a Civil as well as tortious wrong only.
- (D) an administrative wrong.

76. “Works in which copyright subsists”

- (A) Original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works
- (B) Original sound recordings
- (C) Original cinematograph films
- (D) Original books and Journals

77. What are not inventions?

- (A) Computer software
- (B) Traditional knowledge
- (C) Topography of integrated circuits
- (D) A presentation of information

78. Under which legislation or legislations the protection of computer software is permissible?

- (A) Information Technology Act, 2000
- (B) Copyright Act, 1957 and Information Technology Act, 2000
- (C) Copyright Act, 1957
- (D) Companies Act, 2013

79. The National Commission for Backward Classes has been introduced by the Constitution of India by

- (A) the 102nd Amendment
- (B) the 104th Amendment
- (C) the 65th Amendment
- (D) the 99th Amendment

80. The words “socialist” and “secular” were added in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the

- (A) 44th Amendment
- (B) 1st Amendment
- (C) 42nd Amendment
- (D) 17th Amendment

81. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Technology
- (B) Inter Common Terminology
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Interconnected Terminals

82. Which of the following is the appropriate definition of Information Technology?

- (A) Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for processing information.
- (B) Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for distribution of useful information.
- (C) Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for storage, retrieval, processing and distributing information of many kinds.
- (D) Information Technology refers to the use of principles of physical sciences and social sciences for processing of information of many kinds.

83. Which section of Information Technology Act was invalidated by Supreme Court of India?

- (A) Section 66B
- (B) Section 66D
- (C) Section 66A
- (D) Section 66E

84. Who has originated the doctrine of rule of law?

- (A) Dicey
- (B) Coke
- (C) Black stone
- (D) Halsbury

85. Lord Hewart used the expression 'New Despotism' with respect to

- (A) Rule of law
- (B) Public law
- (C) Constitutional law
- (D) Administrative law

86. Revelation is the source of Islamic law

- (A) only
- (B) secondary source
- (C) primary
- (D) None of the above

87. A marriage with a woman before completion of her iddat period is

- (A) void
- (B) voidable
- (C) irregular
- (D) None of the above

88. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act was enacted in

- (A) 1929
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1939
- (D) 1941

89. Sadaqah once completed by delivery is

- (A) Revocable
- (B) Non-revocable
- (C) Revocable subject to conditions
- (D) None of the above

90. A minor of sound mind under Muslim law is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of

- (A) 1/3
- (B) Full
- (C) 3/4
- (D) None of the above

91. Which provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.), 1973 empower the District and Executive Magistrate to take action for prevention of noxious activity or public nuisance?

- (A) Section 133
- (B) Section 144
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

92. In which of the following cases was the doctrine of 'public trust' first recognised and originated in India?

- (A) M.I. Builders (P) Ltd. v. Radhey Shyam Sahu, AIR 1999 SC 2468
- (B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (1997)1 SCC 388
- (C) Union Carbide Corp. v. Union of India, AIR 1992 SC 317
- (D) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (2004)6 SCC 588

93. What was the objective of the passing of the Green Tribunal Act, 2010?

- (A) Consolidation of environmental laws in the country
- (B) In order to conform to the standards set out by the Vienna Convention
- (C) In order to ensure conformity to the Rio Convention
- (D) None of the above

94. The Indigenous and Tribal peoples convention, 1989 was drafted by

- (A) The International Labour Organisation
- (B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- (C) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- (D) None of the above

95. Why is ‘sustainable development’ a principle of paramount importance in international law?

- (A) Because it promotes world peace.
- (B) Because it is a principle which did not exist before.
- (C) Because it is a principle recognised by the International Court of Justice as well as by a number of leading International Organisations.
- (D) Because non-governmental organisation support this principle.

96. What does it mean for a state to be sovereign?

- (A) Sovereignty means being recognised by all other states.
- (B) Sovereignty means to be able to enter into treaties and join the UN.
- (C) Sovereignty means freedom to determine one’s own affairs without external interference.
- (D) Sovereignty means possessing the right to defend oneself.

97. What is fundamental premise of monist theory?

- (A) Monism posits that international law is superior to domestic laws.
- (B) Monism posits that international and domestic law are part of the same legal order.
- (C) Monism posits that domestic laws are superior to international law.
- (D) Monism posits that domestic and international law never clash.



98. What is Jus Cogens?

- (A) They are preemtory norms of international law, from which no derogations are allowed and which can never be altered even with the consent of the states.
- (B) They are rules of international law that are laid down in multilateral treaties with a wide participation.
- (C) They are the decisions of the UN Security Council.
- (D) They are the rules of international law on which the International Court of Justice (ICJ) found its decisions.

99. What is the constitutive theory of recognition?

- (A) Recognition is determinative of statehood.
- (B) Recognition requires constitutional approval by third nations.
- (C) Recognition requires that the constitution of the recognised state includes sufficient human rights guarantees.
- (D) Countries wishing to be recognised must possess a valid constitution.

100. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

- (A) The UDHR is a multilateral treaty.
- (B) The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution.
- (C) The UDHR is a UN Security resolution.
- (D) The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several states at an international conference.



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