

LL.M. ADMISSION TEST – 2012

Date of Exam : 6 May, 2012 (Sunday)	Centre Name :
Duration : 90 Minutes	Admit Card No. :
Max. Marks : 150	Answer Sheet No. :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are **100** multiple choice objective type questions of one mark each which has to be answered in the OMR sheet.
3. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided in the OMR Sheet. Use **ONLY HB PENCIL AND DO NOT USE BALL POINT/INK/GEL/PEN.**

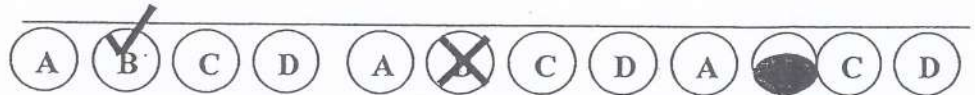
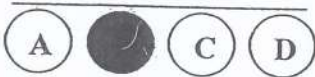
Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?". The correct answer is B.

The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

A) Kolkata B) Agra C) Bhopal D) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Method



4. There is one essay question of 50 marks which has to be answered in a separate sheet with a pen. **Total marks are 150.**
5. There is no negative marking.
6. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as *Zero*.
8. The candidate shall not write anything on the Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provide for.
9. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with the Answer Sheet, to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
12. **No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the test centers.**

LL.M. ENTRANCE TEST

1. Which of the following chronology is correct according to preamble of Indian Constitution?
 - a. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - b. Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
 - c. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Sovereign, Republic
 - d. Socialist, Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic

2. Who was the chairman of the constituent assembly?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - c. C. Rajgopalchari
 - d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

3. Which among the following is state as per Art 12?
 1. State Bank of India
 2. Board of Control for Cricket in India
 3. Children Aid Society
 4. State Electricity Board
 - a. 1, 3 and 4
 - b. 1, 2 and 3
 - c. 2, 3 and 4
 - d. 1, 2 and 4

4. Find out the incorrect statement
 - a. Freedom of speech and expression includes Right to Information
 - b. Freedom of profession includes freedom to carry occupation, trade.
 - c. Freedom of property is fundamental right.
 - d. Freedom of association includes freedom of unions.

5.
 1. Person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
 2. Person accused shall be compelled to be witness against himself.Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. Only 1
 - b. Only 2
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Nether 1 and 2

6. If the President wants to resign, he shall address his letter of resignation to
 - a. Chief Justice of India
 - b. Prime Minister of India
 - c. Vice-President of India
 - d. Speaker of Lok Sabha

7. In the Constitution of India, economic and social planning is included in the—
- Union List of the VII Schedule
 - State List of the VII Schedule
 - Concurrent List of the VII Schedule
 - None of the above
8. The president convenes and prorogues all sessions of Parliament in consultation with
- The speaker
 - The prime minister
 - the prime minister and the leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha
 - None of the above
9. The minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha is
- 21 years
 - 25 years
 - 30 years
 - 35 years
10. Who has power to proclaim emergency
- Prime minister
 - President
 - Speaker of Loksabha
 - Commodore in chief of army.
11. The right to freedom of religion guaranteed in Article 25 of the Constitution of India is subject to which of the following?
- Public order, morality and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India
 - Public order, morality and health
 - Reasonable restrictions in the interests of the security of the State
 - Public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India.
12. Consider the following statements:
- The powers of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India are wider than those of Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.
 - Both High Court and Supreme Court have concurrent power to enforce the fundamental rights.
 - It is mandatory for a petitioner first to approach the High Court instead of approaching the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of fundamental rights.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3

13. Which of the following are among the fundamental duties as listed in the Constitution?
- I. To preserve the heritage of our composite culture
 - II. To abide by the constitution
 - III. To strive for excellence in scientific research to win international fame
 - IV. To render national service when called upon to do so
- a. I, II and III
 - b. I and II
 - c. I, II and IV
 - d. II III and IV
14. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected Member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?
- I. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
 - II. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party
 - III. If he speaks against the political party
 - IV. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected
- a. I, II and III
 - b. I, II and IV
 - c. I, III and IV
 - d. II, III and IV
15. The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is?
- a. 5 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 9 years
 - d. 10 years
16. Which of the following are among the fundamental duties as listed in the Constitution?
- I. To preserve the heritage of our composite culture
 - II. To abide by the constitution
 - III. To strive for excellence in scientific research to win international fame
 - IV. To render national service when called upon to do so
- a. I, II and III
 - b. I and II
 - c. I, II and IV
 - d. II III and IV
17. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution do not include
- a. Minimum working wages
 - b. Primary Education
 - c. Legal Aid to the poor
 - d. Healthcare
18. A Bill passed in the Parliament only becomes an Act after:
- a. The President gives his assent
 - b. It is passed by both the houses
 - c. The Prime Minister signs it
 - d. The Supreme Court declares the Bill as valid

19. India can be termed as secular state because:
 - a. All religions are equally protected
 - b. It does not have any official religion
 - c. No discrimination is done based on one's caste
 - d. All of the above

20. The legislative powers of India are vested with the:
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. President
 - c. Chief Justice of India
 - d. Parliament

21. The concept of possession, according to Savigny must have which of the following ingredient ingredients?
 - a. animus domini only
 - b. corpus possessionis only
 - c. animus domini and corpus possessions
 - d. quasi possession

22. The Pigeon-hole theory, about the nature of tort, has been propounded by whom among the following?
 - a. Salmond
 - b. Winfield
 - c. Street
 - d. Pollock

23. Sources of Law are those which are authoritative
 - a. Legal
 - b. Historical
 - c. Formal
 - d. Informal

24. When a custom is not in conformity with statute law
 - a. Valid
 - b. Void
 - c. Voidable
 - d. Illegal

25. In modern times which rule has been given wider application in interpretation?
 - a. Golden rule
 - b. Literal rule
 - c. Mischief rule
 - d. None of the above

26. The maxim "Quum is verbis nulla ambiguitas est non debet admitti voluntatio questia" means
 - a. Where there is no ambiguity in words the question of intention ought not to be admitted.
 - b. The intention has to be admitted when there is ambiguity in the letter.
 - c. While interpreting letter intention has to be considered
 - d. No interpretation beyond letter

27. Where most of the law is embodied in legislation such legal systems are called
- Civil Law System
 - Continental Legal System
 - Deductive Legal System
 - Functional Legal System
28. The historical interpretation is the other name for
- Liberal interpretation
 - Sociological interpretation
 - Literal interpretation
 - Mischief interpretation
29. Which of the following includes in law?
- Ordinance
 - Rule
 - Circular
 - Notification
- Only 1
 - 1,2 and 3
 - 1,2 and 4
 - All of the above
30. The term 'Duty' implies:
- Obligation
 - An act the opposite of which would be a wrong
 - One may perform a certain act
 - None of the above
31. According to Bentham, Censorial Jurisprudence means:
- What law is
 - What the law ought to be
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of the above
32. The expression "*Sentential legis*" refers to:
- Consensus
 - Unwritten law
 - Verbal expression of law
 - True intention of legislature
33. Who wrote "*Anatomy of the law*"?
- Fuller
 - Fitzgerald
 - Allen Buchanan
 - Kelsen
34. Who wrote "*General Theory of Law and State*"?
- Fuler
 - Fitzgerald
 - Allen Buchanan
 - Kelsen

35. In precedents rules and principles are laid down to
- Functional method
 - Organic method
 - Inductive method
 - Deductive method
36. Mischief rule was laid down in
- Donoghue case*
 - Ashby Vs White*
 - Heyden's case*
 - Becke Vs Crare*
37. Concession of corporate personality is allied to
- Fiction theory
 - Realist theory
 - Bracket theory
 - Symbolist theory
38. The main exponent of Realist theory is
- Hohfeld
 - Kelsen
 - Gierke
 - Paton
39. Historical theory of property is propounded by
- Maine
 - Thering
 - Starke
 - Allen
40. The doctrine of eminent domain is propounded by
- Spencer
 - Hugo Grotious
 - Maine
 - Starke
41. 1. A tort is inflicted against or without consent.
2. In tort no privity is needed.
Which of the statement/s is/are true?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
42. Which one of the following is not a valid defence in Tort?
- Volenti non fit injuria
 - Scienti non fit injuria
 - Consent
 - Vis Major

43. Which of the following is the remedy against the false imprisonment?
- Quo Warranto
 - Certiorari
 - Mandamus
 - Habeas Corpus
44. 1. Ubi jus ibi remedium means there is wrong with remedy.
2. Res ipsa loquitur means things speak itself.
- Which of the above statement/s is/ are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
45. Match the pair
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Damnum Sine Injuria | a. Act of god |
| 2. Volenti not fit injuria | b. Damage suffered without violation of the legal right |
| 3. Vis major | c. Harm suffered voluntarily not constitutes injury. |
| 4. Qui facit per alium facit per se d, Act of agent is the act of principal. | |
- 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
 - 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
 - 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
 - 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
46. In Rylands vs. Fletcher, which of the following principle lays down?
- Fault liability
 - Strict liability
 - Insurance liability
 - Conditional liability
47. X was invited for dinner by Y. While stepping up the stairs leading to Y's residence, due to slippery stairs and low light Y slipped and injured. Whether X is liable?
- 'X' is liable because Y suffered injury while going to X's residence.
 - 'X' is not liable because it was not his duty to take care.
 - 'X' is liable because his premises were unsafe and he had not taken any effort.
 - 'X' is not liable as Y has not taken proper care.
48. Which of the following would not be classified as libel?
- a newspaper article with untrue statements
 - a letter with untrue statements sent to only one person
 - a true statement
 - a published speech at a Veteran's Day parade
49. 1. A false statement in written and printed form is considered as libel.
2. A false statement with spoken word or with gestures is considered as slander.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

50. Which of the following cannot be considered as defence in defamation?
- Justification of truth
 - Meeting proceedings
 - Fair and bona fide comment
 - Consent
51. Tort of conspiracy occurs where:
- Two or more persons combine to injure third party by lawful means.
 - Two or more persons combine to injure third party by unlawful means.
 - Two or more persons combine to help third party by unlawful means.
 - Two or more persons combine to help third party by lawful means.
52. In public nuisance, a private right of actions lies;
- When the injury is particular, direct and substantial
 - When there is proof of damage
 - When injury is merely consequential
 - None of the above
53. A tractor carrying people collides with a train at unmanned railway crossing and many people died and some of injured. In a suit of compensation who will be liable?
- Railway would be liable as it has not immunity.
 - Tractor driver would liable as he breach his duty to take care.
 - Passengers of trolley are guilty of contributory negligence.
 - Nobody would be liable as it was merely an accident.
54. X unlawfully locks Y in a room. Y can open the room from inside with a duplicate he possessed. But Y forgot that he has key. X came after two hour and opened the door. Y remained locked for that two hour, X is?
- Not liable as Y has duplicate key.
 - Liable as his act is unlawfull.
 - Not liable as he did not know that Y has duplicate key.
 - Not liable because Y forget about the duplicate key.
55. In auction sale, A was the highest bidder. The auctioneer accepts the offer without speaking but striking the hammer for three times. This amounts to?
- Express acceptance
 - Implied acceptance
 - Future acceptance
 - No acceptance
56. Consider the following statements about legal propositions:
- Joint tort-feasors can be sued jointly and severally.
 - They are liable for the whole damage resulting from the tort.
 - Damages may be recovered from all or either of them.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 only

57. Consider the following statements: All persons are joint tort-feasors, who?
1. Aid in the commission of wrongful act.
 2. Expect one and the same result of their act.
 3. Joined the act complained.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

58. Consider the following situation:

The plaintiff, while passing through the public way-near defendant's premises injured by fall of snow accumulated on the roof of the defendant's house as a result of severe storm, for which no warning had been given by the defendant to passer-by. It is a case of which one of the following?

- a. Nuisance only
- b. Negligence only
- c. Nuisance and negligence both
- d. An act of God

59. Which of the following is an important factor/ are important factors to constitute the tort of nuisance?

1. Abnormal sensitivity on the part of the plaintiff.
2. Malice on the part of the defendant.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

60. The right of private defense of property extends to causing death of the wrongdoer under certain descriptions.

Which one of the following description is not included?

- a. Robbery
- b. House breaking by night
- c. Lurking house trespass by night
- d. Mischief by fire on any human dwelling

61. Which one of the following statements is correct in regard to a contract for sale of immovable property?

- a. Time is always the essence of the contract
- b. Time is never the essence of the contract
- c. Time would not be regarded as the essence of the contract unless it is shown that parties intended so
- d. Since it is a sale of immovable property, even parties cannot intend to make time, the essence of the contract

62. Doctrine of frustration comes into play
- when both the parties are frustrated
 - when either of the parties is frustrated
 - when the object has failed
 - when there is commercial hardship
63. Generally, quasi-contractual obligations are based on the theory of
- implied term
 - just and reasonable solution
 - implied-in-fact contract
 - unjust enrichment
64. An agreement to which the consent of the promisee is freely given, is not void merely because
- consideration is not there
 - consideration is not adequate
 - consideration is past
 - consideration is not spelt out clearly
65. What is the primary object of law of damages for a breach of contract?
- To enrich the party who sustained loss
 - To give some type of compensation
 - To punish the party who committed breach of contract
 - To put the party who sustained loss in the same position as if the contract has been Performed
66. For breach of contract
- punitive damages are not recoverable
 - damages are compensatory, not penal
 - an inconvenience caused by the breach of contract is not taken into account while assessing damages
 - motive for and the manner of breach are not taken into account while assessing damages
67. Which one of the following does not amount to fraud?
- Active concealment of fact
 - A promise without any intention of performing it
 - Suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true
 - A representation made without knowing it to be false, honestly believing it to be true
68. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- In cases of general offers, communication of acceptance is not necessary
 - Acceptance has to be made in the manner prescribed by the proposer (if not prescribed, then in some usual and reasonable manner)
 - A communication of acceptance to a person other than the offered is no communication in the eyes of law
 - The communication may not be made by acceptor himself
69. Which one of the following is an essential component of a valid contract?
- Social and economic pressures, the parties are exposed to
 - Dominance of one party over the other
 - Legal influence of the parties
 - Competence and the contractual capacities of the parties

70. Which of the following agreement(s) is/are void?

1. Agreement without consideration.
2. Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings.
3. Agreement affected by fraud.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 2

71. A supplies to B- A lunatic with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. Can A recover the value of necessaries from B?

1. A cannot recover as B is not competent to make a contract.
2. A cannot recover as no legal action lies against B.
3. A can recover by making B's property liable.

Which of the above is/are the valid reason(s)?

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 3 only

72. Consider the following statements:

1. If an infant obtains property or goods by misrepresenting his age, he can be compelled to restore it even though the infant has sold the goods or converted them.
2. There is no estoppel against minor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only.
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

73. A contingent contract is a

- a. contract to do something only if some event, collateral to such contract, does not happen
- b. contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract happens
- c. contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does not happen
- d. contract not to do something. If some event, collateral to such contract happens

74. Consider the following statements:

1. A written and registered agreement based on natural love and affection between near relatives is enforceable without consideration.
2. An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

75. Consider the following statements:
1. A shopkeeper's catalogue of price is not an offer.
 2. An auctioneer's announcement that specified goods will be sold by auction on a certain day is not an offer to hold the auction.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2
76. Which one of the following is explicitly stated in Section 2b. of the Indian Contract Act 1872?
- a. A proposal, when accepted becomes a promise
 - b. A proposal, when accepted become a contract
 - c. A proposal, when accepted becomes an agreement
 - d. A proposal, when accepted becomes assurance
77. 'A' enters into a bet with 'B'. 'A' promises that he will pay Rs. 50,000/- to 'B' if Srilanka defeats India in cricket world cup. 'B' in turn promises to pay Rs. 50,000/- to 'A' if India defeats Srilanka. India defeats Srilanka and 'B' instead of paying the amount to 'A' executes a promissory note in favour of 'A', promising that he will pay money On or before a specified date. No witness attests the promissory note. The promissory note is not registered; 'B' fails to pay within the stipulated time. On the basis of the above, which one of the following is the correct answer?
- a. The promissory note has no validity in the eye of law because it is not attested
 - b. The promissory note has no validity in the eye of law because it is not registered
 - c. The promissory note has no validity in the eye of law because it is for debt due on wagering contract
 - d. The promissory note has no validity in the eye of law because betting should involve only cash transactions
78. Consider the following statements:
1. Doctrine of frustration is not applicable when the rights and obligations of the parties arise under the Transfer of Property Act.
 2. If and when there is frustration, the contract automatically comes to an end.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2
79. Consider the following statements:
- Where the tender of performance is rejected by the other party,
1. The promisor has to still perform the contract but can claim damages.
 2. The promisor is excused from further performance and is entitled to sue the promisee for breach of contract.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2

80. Consider the following statements:
1. Misrepresentation is also a subtle species of fraud.
 2. Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 does not leave the matter to be determined according to the intention of the parties.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2
81. Which of the following instance constitute offence?
- a. Soldier fires on a mob by the order of his superior.
 - b. Farmer working his farm with hatchet and head flies off and kills nearby man.
 - c. Offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.
 - d. Offence done by a child of eleven years of age having maturity to judge the consequences.
82. A is living in a house with B, a child, which set on fire. People gathered below the house with a blanket. Three persons shouted to throw the child B from top of the house. B threw the child but couldn't survive.
- Who has committed offence in above incidence?
- a. A has committed offence.
 - b. No one has committed offence.
 - c. Three persons from committed offence and will be punished by death imprisonment.
 - d. A and the three persons have committed offence.
83. A made a plan with B for poisoning Z with an agreement that A should administer the poison. B explained the plan to C without mentioning name of A and requested C to procure poison. C procured poison and delivered it to B for the explained purpose. A administered the poison to and Z died in consequences. Whether C is guilty?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. May be
 - d. Neither of all.
84. A holds z down and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes without Z's consent. A is guilty of?
- a. Theft
 - b. Extortion
 - c. Robbery
 - d. Cheating
85. C finds a ring lying in the garden. By taking it C Commits:-
- a. No offence
 - b. Theft
 - c. Criminal misappropriation of property
 - d. Criminal breach of trust

86. Which of the following is not grievous hurt?
- Privation of any member joint.
 - Fracture or dislocation of bone
 - Emasculation
 - Suffering of ten days from bodily pain
87. Consider the following statements:
To constitute abetment it is
- necessary that the act abetted must be committed.
 - not necessary that the act abetted must be committed.
 - necessary that the person abetted must have the same intention or knowledge as that of the a bettor.
- Which of the statement given above represent(s) the correct position of law?
- 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 only
 - 3 only
88. Consider the following statements:
- Intention is the essence of sedition.
 - Intention is irrelevant in sedition.
 - Result is the essence of sedition.
 - Intention and result both are important in sedition.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 4
89. Which of the following cases will amount(s) to culpable homicide?
- A police constable fired at an unruly mob in obedience to the orders of his higher officer and killed several persons.
 - A person killed one of the offenders at the time of commission of robbery.
 - Death is caused without premeditation in a sudden fight.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
90. Which of the following case is related to 'joint liability'?
- R v. Arnold
 - Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
 - R v. Heyens
 - R v. Prince
91. A person is said to have abetted a crime by aiding
- either prior to or at the time of commission of an act
 - at the time of commission of an act
 - prior to the act is done
 - either prior to or posterior or at the time of commission of an act

92. Punishment for 'Criminal Breach of Trust' is given under:
- Sec. 406 of I.P.C
 - Sec. 407 of I.P.C
 - Sec. 416 of I.P.C
 - None of these
93. 'Every Person' as defined under section 2 of IPC, includes
- Legal persons
 - Natural persons
 - Both legal persons and natural persons
 - None of the above
94. The following is a continuous offence
- Kidnap
 - Abduction
 - Rape
 - Murder
95. Section 374 IPC deals with
- Forced labour
 - Buying and Selling of persons as slaves
 - Buying and selling of girls for prostitution
 - Kidnapping
96. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' gives him money. He thus induces 'Z' to give him money. Thus 'A' has committed.
- Theft
 - Extortion
 - Robbery
 - Dacoity
97. The subject matter of theft is
- Moveable property
 - Immoveable property
 - Tangible property
 - Intangible property
98. Section 498-A was introduced in the year
- 1972
 - 1987
 - 1983
 - 1994
99. If death is likely result, it is _____, if it is the most probable result it is _____
- Homicide, genocide
 - Culpable homicide; murder
 - Murder, culpable homicide
 - murder, causing death by negligence

100. In respect of section 300, the following statement is incorrect
- a. The sentence of death should be awarded in rarest of rare cases
 - b. A delay in execution of death sentence will be itself be a ground for modification of death sentence into one of life imprisonment
 - c. In a conviction for murder if direct evidence is satisfactory and reliable the same can not be rejected in hypothetical medical evidence
 - d. An accused can be held guilty of murder on the basis of circumstantial evidence if the circumstances unerringly point to the guilt of the accused and they are consistent with his guilt