

LL.M. ADMISSION TEST – 2013

Date of Exam : April 28, 2013 (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?"

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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. ADMISSION TEST

1. Who was the author of the Advocates-on-record judgment which resulted in giving primacy to Supreme Court's Collegiums in appointment of Judges to the Higher Judiciary?
 - a. Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah
 - b. Justice P. N. Bhagawati
 - c. Justice J. S. Verma
 - d. Justice A. S. Anand
2. The Members of the Parliamentary Committee
 - a. are appointed by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister
 - b. are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Speaker
 - c. are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength
 - d. both (b) and (c)
3. Appointment of District Judge is made by,
 - a. High Court
 - b. Governor
 - c. President
 - d. Chief Minister
4. Match the Pairs,
 1. Third Schedule
 2. Fifth Schedule
 3. Seventh Schedule
 4. Tenth Schedule
 - a. Disqualification on ground of defection
 - b. Union, State, Concurrent list
 - c. Forms of Oaths
 - d. Provisions for Scheduled areas and Scheduled tribes
 - a. 1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d
 - b. 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c
 - c. 1-a,2-b,3-d,4-c
 - d. 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
5. In which of the following judgments, the Supreme Court struck down Clauses 4 and 5 of Article 368 of Constitution of India because they exclude judicial review.
 - a. *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain*
 - b. *Waman Rao v. Union of India*
 - c. *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*
 - d. None of the above
6. "No action lies against the Government for injury done to an individual in the course of exercise of its sovereign functions". All of the following actions are covered by the above provision, except
 - a. improper arrest, negligence or trespass by police officers.
 - b. loss of movables from government custody owing to negligence of its officers.
 - c. injury due to the negligence of servants of the government employed in a railway or a dockyard.
 - d. administration of justice.

7. Which of the following Articles of Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both the Houses of Parliament?
 - a. Article 2
 - b. Article 3
 - c. Article 4
 - d. Article 15
8. The Rule of Law means
 - a. existence of written rules to regulate the conduct of government officials.
 - b. that no person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial.
 - c. that the power to make laws vests in the elected representatives of the people.
 - d. independence of the Judiciary
9. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of
 - a. the Chief Justice of a High Court
 - b. the Chief Justice of India
 - c. the Governor
 - d. the Vice-President
10. The Supreme Court of India upheld the decision to implement the quota for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in higher educational institutions. The court, however, excluded the "Creamy layer" from being a beneficiary. The reason is:
 - a. Creamy layer is not an OBC; it is a forward caste
 - b. Creamy layer is politically powerful
 - c. It can compete with others on equal footing
 - d. The inclusion of creamy layer would be unjust.
11. A telephonic conversation of the accused with his friend was secretly tapped by the police. Can this lay the basis for raising the issue that :
 - a. It infringes the fundamental right against testimonial compulsion under Article 20 (3) of the Constitution
 - b. It infringes the fundamental right to privacy under Article 19 of the Constitution
 - c. It infringes the fundamental right guaranteed in Article 21 relating to personal liberty
 - d. There is no constitutional bar to the prosecution of such accused.
12. In 1980, an inmate of Tihar Jail managed to send a scribbled piece of paper to Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court narrating physical torture of the prisoners. In which of the following case the Supreme Court converted it into a writ petition.
 - a. Charles Shobhraj
 - b. Sunil Batra
 - c. Keshavananda Bharati
 - d. D.K. Basu
13. Supreme Court of India repented for ADM Jabalpur (Habeas Corpus) case in
 - a. Maneka Gandhi case
 - b. Sheela Barse Case
 - c. Ramdeo Chauhan Case
 - d. None of the above

14. Which of the following statement regarding Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) of India is not correct?
- CAG shall be appointed by President of India.
 - CAG shall be removed from his office by impeachment.
 - Salary of CAG shall be charged upon consolidated fund of India
 - Reports of CAG relating to the Accounts of the Union shall be submitted directly before each House of Parliament.
15. The appointment of legally qualified judicially trained and experienced persons ensures better administration of justice and enhances public confidence in the work of Right to Information Commission/s. This view was expressed by the Supreme Court of India in the case of
- Namit Sharma
 - Dinesh Trivedi
 - Tata Press
 - People's Union for Civil Liberties
16. Which schedule of the Constitution cannot be questioned in Court of law on the ground of violation of fundamental rights?
- Tenth Schedule
 - Ninth Schedule
 - Twelfth Schedule
 - Eleventh Schedule
17. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is available to both citizens and aliens?
- The right to six freedoms
 - Cultural and Educational rights
 - The right to equality
 - The right to equal opportunity in public employment
18. The Supreme Court of India laid down the foundation of a 'solidaristic welfare state' in
- Inamdar case
 - Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan case
 - T.M.A. Pai case
 - Subhashchandra Agarwal case
19. Who can classify any specific cast as 'Scheduled'?
- The President
 - The Governor
 - The Prime Minister
 - The Chief Minister
20. Right to speedy trial under Article 21 of Constitution of India was firstly decided in
- Imtiaz Ahmed Case
 - Hussainara Khatoon Case
 - Malik Mazhar Sultan Case
 - Ranjan Dwivedi Case

21. Which of the following Schools of Jurisprudence attempts to examine the manner, circumstances and factors responsible for growth of law and interprets the social situation and forces?
- Sociological school
 - Philosophical School
 - Historical School
 - Realist School

22. Arrange the following stages of development of law according to Henry Maine
- Law made by ruler under divine inspiration
 - Customary law
 - Codification
 - Knowledge of law in the hands of Priests

Select the Correct order of development using the code given below:

- 4-2-3-1
- 1-2-4-3
- 2-1-4-3
- 3-2-4-1

23. The work of theorist John Rawls could best be described as falling within which of the following jurisprudential approaches/schools of thought?
- Postmodernism.
 - Liberal positivism.
 - Legal positivism.
 - Race Theory

24. Which of the following propositions would be rejected by those who describe themselves as Critical Legal Theorists?
- Law is politics
 - Law is determinate
 - Law reflects economic power.
 - Law is unstable.

25. Match the pairs

A.Right

B.Liberty

C.Immunity

D.Power

1. No right

2. Liability

3. Duty

4. Disability

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

26. Which one of the following is right in re-propria?
- Licence
 - Easement
 - Ownership
 - Tenant
27. According to Salmond, legal sources of law
- are recognized as such by the law itself
 - lack formal recognition by the law
 - operate mediately
 - are the only gates through which new principles can find entrance into the law
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- I and III are correct
 - I and IV are correct
 - I, III and IV are correct
 - only I is correct
28. Who propounded the legal theory called "Utilitarian Individualism"?
- Austin
 - Salmond
 - Taylor
 - Bentham
29. A primary duty is that duty :
- Which should be fulfilled primarily where there are more than one duties
 - Which is covered under the first list of duties
 - Which is imposed on the persons of primary sector
 - Which exists per se independent of any other duty
30. Possession is prima facie evidence of the ownership hence,
- Long adverse possession confers title even to a property which originally belonged to another
 - In all cases possession leads to ownership
 - Transfer of possession does not lead to transfer of ownership
 - Long adverse possession does not confer title to a property which belongs to another
31. Ratio Decidendi of a case is which one of the following
- The order of the court
 - The underlying principle or legal reasons on which the results of the case depends
 - The final decree passed by court
 - The part of the judgment that has persuasive value
32. Who among the following divided the sources of law into formal sources and material sources?
- Allen
 - Salmond
 - Keeton
 - Gray

33. Restitutive Theory of Justice means:
- It empowers the state to impose punishment
 - It is incapable to reform the wrong doer
 - Reparation for loss, damage, or injury caused
 - It enlarges the limits of jurisprudence
34. There is clear cut division between the spheres of the legislatures and the judiciary. The former makes the laws and later applies them. Which one of the following propounds this doctrine?
- Analytical Jurisprudence
 - Historical Jurisprudence
 - Sociological Jurisprudence
 - Philosophical Jurisprudence
35. Jurimetrics means
- Scientific investigation of legal problems
 - Qualitative approach to law
 - Speculation about law
 - None of the above
36. Bentham addressed the questions of 'is' and the 'ought'
- Question of the ought does not concern Bentham
 - The law of ought to reflect Natural right
 - Question of ought can be answered from the point of view of maximisation of pleasure and minimisation of pain.
 - Study of all human laws
37. What is a rule according to Hart?
- A statement of an accepted standard of behaviour
 - An enforceable command
 - A moral standard
 - Instrument of Government
38. What is Hart's response to Fuller?
- That the internal consistency and efficiency of the legal system bears no relation to its morality
 - Morality is of no relevance to law
 - Inner morality is reflection of external morality of disguise
 - Morality is middle ground between Positivism and Natural law
39. What distinguishes Critical Legal Studies (CLS) from other Critical analysis of law?
- The CLS movement critiques the traditional idea that objectivity and neutrality are inherent in legal system
 - CLS question the fundamental assumptions upon which traditional theory is based
 - CLS use other disciplines which bear no or little relation to law in order to reveal hidden aspects of the law
 - None of the above

40. Ownership without possession can be termed as
- No ownership
 - Quasi ownership
 - Non- Corporeal ownership
 - Incomplete ownership
41. The doctrine of common employment is an exception to the rule:
- Res Ipsa Loquitor
 - Strict Liability
 - Vicarious liability
 - Absolute liability
42. The test of reasonable foresight is applicable to the cases of
- Negligence
 - Defamation
 - Damages
 - Vicarious liability

Assertion and Reason

The following three questions consist of two statements one is Assertion 'A' and other is Reason 'R'. You have to examine these two statements and choose correct answer.

43. Assertion (A): In case of employment government never be held liable for the wrong committed by its servant
Reason (R): In tort master is liable for the wrongs committed by his servant in the course of employment.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
44. Assertion (A): X writes letter to his wife Y containing defamatory matter about Z. X is not liable for defamation.
Reason (R): In case of defamation communication between husband and wife or vice versa is not a publication and what passes between them is protected.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
45. Assertion (A): A supplied reconditioned motor car to B. B took the car out on business. While taking a turn in the corner a rear wheel came off. A is liable for damages.
Reason (R): Manufacturer owes duty to take reasonable care to the immediate user.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true

46. X unlawfully locks Y in a room. Y can open the room from inside with a duplicate key he possessed. But Y forgot that he has key. X came after two hours 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 unlawful.
 - Not liable as he did not know that Y has duplicate key.
 - Not liable because Y forget about the duplicate key.
47. The test of directness was first time propounded in
- Re Polemis case
 - Wagon Mound case
 - Donoghue case
 - Rylands case
48. Negligence involves
- A legal duty to exercise due care
 - Breach of the said duty
 - Consequential damage
- 1 only
 - 1, 2
 - 1,2 and 3
 - None of the above
49. Who propounded the absolute liability principle?
- M. C. Mehta
 - Justice P. N. Bhagwati
 - Justice A. S. Anand
 - Justice D. A. Desai
50. Which of the statement below is wrong regarding the 'Joint tortfeasors'?
- They are jointly and severally liable
 - They can always be sued jointly
 - If sued jointly, the damages may be levied from all or either
 - Each is responsible for the injury sustained
51. Master is liable for the wrongs of servant, if
- Servant has acted outside the scope of his duty in violation of express order.
 - Servant is doing his duty as per the service rules
 - Servant is drunk while on duty
 - Servant has acted in self defence against criminal conduct of third person
52. To avail the defence of qualified privilege the defendant has to prove which of the following point/s ?
- The statement was made in the course of legal, social or moral duty and for self protection.
 - The statement was made without malice
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

53. Match the Pairs

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| A. Strict liability | 1. <i>Metropolitan Asylum District v Hill</i> |
| B. Statutory authority | 2. <i>Rylands v Fletcher</i> |
| C. Act of god | 3. <i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> |
| D. Manufacturer's duty | 4. <i>Nicholas v. Marsland</i> |
- a. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
b. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
c. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
d. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

54. Match the Pairs

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. <i>Volenti non fit injuria</i> | 1. Welfare of people is supreme law |
| B. <i>Res ipsa loquitur</i> | 2. Where sufferer is willing no injury is done |
| C. <i>Salus populi suprema lex</i> | 3. Thing speaks itself |
| D. <i>Sie utere tuo ut alienum non laedas injure</i> | 4. So use your own property as not to your neighbours |
- a. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
b. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
c. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
d. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

55. Match the Pairs

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. <i>Ashby v. White</i> | 1. Trespass |
| B. <i>Bird v. Jones</i> | 2. Vicarious liability |
| C. <i>Six carpenter's case</i> | 3. False imprisonment |
| D. <i>State of Rajsthan v. Vidyawati</i> | 4. <i>Injuria sine damnum</i> |
- a. A- 3, B-4, C-1, D-2
b. A- 4, B-3, C-2, D-1
c. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
d. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

56. Which of the following is an element of strict liability in Tort?

- a. Duty to take care
b. Breach of duty
c. Fault
d. No- fault

57. A has grown a Tree on his land. The branches of the Tree are overhanging on the land of B. Under the law, B is entitled to
- Enter into the land of A without his permission and cut the tree
 - Forcibly enter into A's land and chop off the branches
 - Chop off the branches from his own land and take away the branches
 - Chop off the overhanging branches while remaining on his land and inform A about the same.
58. *De minimi's non curat lex* means
- Law does not take account of every trifling matter
 - Plaintiff must present the damage in minimum degree
 - Your behaviour should not hamper the work of others
 - You must not withdraw the support of the land of others
59. A Building was erected by the defendant which caused diminution of light to two ground floor windows of the plaintiff's house. Subsequently Electric lights were always needed in the place. An action for damages can be brought on the ground of
- Public Nuisance
 - Private Nuisance
 - Negligence
 - Strict Liability
60. Which one of the following is not an Exception to the Rule of *volenti non fit injuria*?
- Surgeon amputates a limb of patient to save his life
 - Injury is caused while doing lawful acts under contract
 - Injury is caused while play- fighting with naked swords at a religious function
 - Injury is caused to a player in a football match
61. Which of the following statement is / are correct?
The communication of revocation is complete
- as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it.
 - as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
62. Consider the following statements
- A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer.
 - An acceptance may be revoked only after communication of the acceptance is complete as against acceptor.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

63. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
1. A lunatic asylum patient, who is at intervals of sound mind may contract during those intervals
 2. A sane man who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract may contract while such drunkenness lasts.
- a. Only 1
 - a. Only 2
 - b. Both 1 and 2
 - c. Neither 1 nor 2
64. A Contract to pay B sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes
- a. Valid
 - b. Void
 - c. Void ab intio
 - d. None of the above
65. Consider the following statements:
1. An agreement where both the parties are under mistake as to subject matter
 2. An agreement to restraint of trade
 3. An agreement by way of wager
 4. An agreement, the consideration of which is unlawful
- Which of the above agreements are expressly declared to be void
- a. 1,2,3
 - b. 2,3,4
 - c. 1,3,4
 - d. 2,4,1
66. 'A' promises to Paint a picture for 'B' by a certain day, at a certain price. 'A' dies before that day. The contract:
- a. Can be enforced by A's representatives
 - b. Can be performed by A's representatives
 - c. Can be enforced by B
 - d. Cannot be enforced by A's representative or by B
67. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Bailor is bound to disclose to the Bailee faults in the goods bailed or expose the Bailee to extraordinary risks.
 2. Bailee is bound to take as much case of the goods as a man of ordinary prudence.
- a. Only 1
 - b. Only 2
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2

68. When goods are displayed in a shop window with price tags attached to them, the offer comes from the:
- Manufacturer
 - Shop owner
 - General Public
 - Customer
69. A Contract implied by law is known as
- Expressed contract
 - Contingent contract
 - Quasi contract
 - Implied contract
70. Active concealment of fact is associated with
- Mistake
 - Fraud
 - Misrepresentation
 - Undue Influence
71. A Counter offer is
- An invitation to treat
 - An acceptance of the offer
 - A rejection of the offer
 - A bargain
72. Which one of the following is not a wagering agreement
- A lottery
 - An agreement to buy a ticket for horse race
 - A contract of Insurance
 - Commercial transaction, intention of which is not to deliver the goods but only to pay difference in price.
73. A promise not supported by consideration is called
- Nudum pactum
 - Acceptance
 - Agreement
 - Proposal
74. A minor's agreement is void. This proposition is made in
- Nihal Chand Vs. Jan Khan*
 - Sreekrishnan Vs. Kurukshethra University*
 - Mohari Beevi Vs. Dharmodas Khosh*
 - Nanjappa Vs. Muthuswamy*
75. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties, but not at the option of the other or others is
- Void agreement
 - Voidable contract
 - Valid contract
 - Nudum pactum

76. A bid at an Auction sale is
- An implied offer to buy
 - An express offer to buy
 - An invitation to offer to buy
 - An invitation to come to bid
77. Which of the following gives the Buyer right to reject goods, repudiate the contract and claim damages-?
- Warranty
 - Guarantee
 - Garnishee
 - None
78. The maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se* means
- He who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself
 - He who acts negligently is deemed as wrong does in law
 - He who violates the legal rights of other must pay for that
 - He who injures other either directly or indirectly must pay for the same
79. Which of the following is not a ground for termination of agency?
- Agent renounces the business of the agency
 - Business of the agency has been completed
 - The agent is going abroad for a longer period
 - The Principal/Agent has died under unnatural circumstances
80. The Doctrine of Impossibility of Performance rendering contract void in India is based on
- The theory of Implied Term
 - Theory of Just and Reasonable solution
 - Supervening Impossibility of Illegality
 - Principle of Unjust Enrichment
81. Which of the following act does not constitute an offence?
- Act of Child under Seven years of age.
 - Act of a person unsound mind.
 - Act of a person capable of judgement.
- A alone
 - C alone
 - A and B
 - A, B and C
82. 'X' is Surgeon and in good faith communicates to Patient that he cannot live. The Patient dies.
- X has committed an offence of murder.
 - X has committed no offence.
- A is correct
 - B is correct
 - Neither A nor B
 - None of the above

83. According to Section 100 of Indian Penal Code, the Private Defence of the body extends to causing death is not available against an assault
- Causing apprehension of Grievous hurt.
 - With the intention of Kidnapping or Abduction.
 - With the Intention of Gratifying Unnatural lust.
 - With Intention of Robbery.
84. Which of the following statement regarding Abetment is correct
- To constitute the offence of Abetment it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.
 - It is necessary that the person Abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of abettor.
- Only A
 - Only B
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
85. A instigates a 5 year old Child B to steal a Diamond Watch. Consequently B does so. In this case
- A commits no offence but B commits Theft
 - Both A and B commits Theft
 - B does not commits Theft but A commits Abetment of Theft
 - A and B both have committed no offence.
86. 'A' foreigner stabbed 'B' another foreigner in a foreign vessel on the High Seas. Both 'A' and 'B' brought to Mumbai for treatment where 'B' died. 'A' is also available in Mumbai. Which one of the following Proposition is correct in respect of applicability of Indian Penal code to trial of 'A'?
- 'A' and 'B' both are foreigners and the offence took place on the high seas, IPC is not applicable and hence 'A' cannot be prosecuted in India.
 - IPC not applicable to foreigners and hence 'A' cannot be tried in India.
 - 'A' can be tried as offence is completed in India and 'A' is available in Mumbai. 'A' should be tried in Mumbai.
 - IPC is applicable to Indians as well as foreigners, 'A' must be tried in India.
87. Which of the following regarding Unlawful Assembly is correct?
- It requires only five members.
 - An Assembly which was not unlawful subsequently become unlawful.
- Only A
 - Only B
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
88. A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here
- B is guilty of offence of Murder.
 - A has committed offence of Culpable Homicide.
 - Both A and B are guilty.
 - None of the above.

89. Ramu strikes Rakesh. Rakesh by this provocation excited to violent rage. Mitul, a bystander intending to take advantage of Rakesh's rage and to cause him to kill Ramu, puts a knife into Rakesh's hand for that purpose. Rakesh kills Ramu with the knife. Which of the following is true?
- Rakesh may have committed only Culpable Homicide.
 - Mitul is guilty of Murder.
 - Both a and b is true.
 - None of the above.
90. Which of the following elements constitutes Criminal Misappropriation of Property?
- Movable property belonging to a person other than accused
 - Any property belonging to a person other than the accused
 - The accused must have misappropriated the property of his own use
 - There must be dishonest intention on the part of the accused
- Which of the above is correct?
- A,B,C,D
 - A, B and C
 - A, C and D
 - A, B and D
91. Which one of the following is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code?
- Preparation to commit dacoity
 - Preparation to wage war against the state
 - Preparation to commit murder
 - Preparation to commit depredation on the territory of a friendly power
92. Vineet is a big industrialist residing in Chennai, sends Rs. 50000/- to Yuvraj which is his agent at Bangalore and directed him to deliver the money equally to two poor students Abhinav and Anamika who are studying in Bangalore. Instead of doing so, Yuvraj gives the money to two other poor deserving students. The agent Yuvraj has committed:
- Criminal Breach of Trust
 - Cheating
 - No offence
 - Criminal misappropriation of property
93. 'A' makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a Box and finds there no jewel in it, 'A' is guilty of Attempt of Theft. What punishment may be awarded to him :-
- The same punishment as for Theft
 - One half of the term of imprisonment provided for the offence of Theft or with such fine as provided for the offence or with both
 - Express provision is provided for punishment "Attempt to Theft" in Indian Penal Code
 - Only Fine

94. 'A', by putting 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces 'Z' to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and delivered it to 'A'. 'Z' signs and delivers the paper to 'A' and 'A' converted the paper into valuable security. 'A' has committed
- Theft
 - Criminal Breach of Trust
 - Cheating
 - Extortion
95. Who wrote Open letter to Chief justice of India after Mathura Case?
- Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and Justice P.N. Bhagawati
 - Upendra Baxi, Lotika Sarkar, Raghunath kelkar and Vasudha Dagamwar
 - Justice J. S. Verma
 - Sakshi and Majlis
96. 'A' knows that 'B' is suffering from a disease in his head and also knows that if a fist blow is given to 'B' on his head, it is likely to cause his death. Knowing it 'A' gives a fist blow to B on his head and causes death of 'B'. 'A' is:
- Guilty of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder since he does not think that his act is likely to cause death.
 - Guilty of Murder since he had knowledge that in all probability it is likely to cause death of 'B'.
 - Guilty of no offence since the blow is not sufficient to cause the death of a person of normal health.
 - Guilty of causing hurt only.
97. Indian Government proposes to privatize sick government sector and liberalize Import-Export policy of India. 'B' criticizes this policy and states that it will have adverse impact. After going through this Article various Trade unions and Student unions organized peaceful protest:
- B is liable U/S 124A for causing disaffection against the Government of India.
 - B is not liable U/S 124A, because he simply expressed his disapprobation towards the policy.
 - B is liable U/S 124A because his article results in Public disorder.
 - B is not liable U/S 124A, because requisite publication of seditious matter is lacking in the case.

Directions: Given below is a statement of legal principle followed by a factual situation - Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternatives given.

98. **Principle:-** Every member of Unlawful Assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object:-

Facts: - 'A' along with Eight others went to a nearby village to take revenge on his enemies. In this fight A was injured. The members of the opposite party ran away. Thereafter A's friends followed the opponents and killed one of them.

- A and his companions are liable to be punished for the murder.
- Only A is liable, others are liable for minor offences only