

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

1. Delegated Legislation cannot be controlled by
 - A. Judiciary
 - B. Parliament
 - C. Executive
 - D. Press

2. Personal Bias means
 - A. When the person sits as a judge and one of the parties is his relative
 - B. When he holds the shares in the company which is one of the parties before him
 - C. When he wants some share in the property which is the subject matter of the dispute
 - D. When he wants to be elevated

3. Montesquieu propounded the theory of Separation of Power based on the model of
 - A. United Kingdom
 - B. United States of America
 - C. France
 - D. India

4. A.K. Kraipak vs Union Of India, is a landmark judgment in relation to
 - A. Bias
 - B. Delegated legislation
 - C. Corporations
 - D. Rule of law

5. Speaking Orders are the orders which are issued by
 - A. Administrative authorities
 - B. Private trusts
 - C. Petitioners asking for relief
 - D. Defendants defending their case

6. Under Right to Information Act :
 - A. Information is furnished on payment of fees as may be prescribed
 - B. information is given free of cost
 - C. information regarding police enquiry is given free

7. Which of these is not a public corporation :
- A. N. G. O. for disabled persons
 - B. Oil & Natural Gas Commission
 - C. Reserve Bank of India
 - D. Damodar Valley Corporation.
8. Whether employees of public corporations are government servants :
- A. No
 - B. Yes
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. only till his retirement.
9. In central services categories like sweepers, gardeners, peons, etc. are classified as :
- A. Class IV service
 - B. Class III service
 - C. Class II service
 - D. not classified at all.
10. The Chairman or any member of the Public service commissions in India can be removed :
- A. only by President
 - B. only by the appointing committee
 - C. only if he is adjudged insolvent
 - D. only if he is guilty of misbehaviour.

Answer: 1-D, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-A, 6-A, 7-A, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A.

FAMILY II

1. Which among the following are sources of Hindu law?
 - A. Sruti
 - B. Smriti
 - C. Puranas
 - D. All the above

2. The provisions for Mutual Consent Divorce is mentioned under
 - A. Section 13
 - B. Section 13B
 - C. Section 14
 - D. Section 15

3. Escheat is a term employed to denote lapsing of property to the _____ in default of heirs on the death of the intestate.
 - A. NGO
 - B. Government
 - C. Orphanage
 - D. None

4. Which one among these are not a requisite of a valid adoption?
 - A. The person adopting should have the capacity to take in adoption.
 - B. The person giving in adoption should have the capacity to do so.
 - C. The person who is adopted should be capable of being taken in adoption.
 - D. The person adopting should be above 18 years of age.

5. A partition as per Mitakshara law may be effected
 - A. By agreement
 - B. By notice
 - C. By conduct
 - D. All the above

6. The age of the bride and the Groom under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 are
- A. 18 years and 21 years
 - B. 21 years for both
 - C. 18 years for both
 - D. 20 years and 22 years
7. 'A' a male Hindu dies in an accident. 'A' is survived by his wife, father son and daughter. He has not made a will. How will 'A's' property devolve as per the Hindu Succession Act?
- A. Equally to his wife, father, Son and daughter
 - B. Equally to his wife and father
 - C. Equally to Wife Son and daughter
 - D. All the property goes to his father
8. Can an unmarried Hindu Girl of 25 years adopt a boy of 10 years under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act? Justify your Answer with any of the following.
- A. if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the adoptive mother should be at least twenty-five years older than the person to be adopted
 - B. if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the adoptive mother should be at least twenty-one years older than the person to be adopted
 - C. if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the adoptive mother should be at least twenty years older than the person to be adopted
 - D. if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the adoptive mother should be at least twenty three years older than the person to be adopted
9. under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act "guardian" means a person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property or of both his person and property, and includes—

- A. (i) a natural guardian, (ii) a guardian appointed by the will of the minor's father or mother, (iii) a guardian appointed or declared by a court
- B. (i) a natural guardian, (ii) a guardian appointed by the will of the minor's father or mother, (iii) a guardian appointed or declared by a court, and (iv) a person empowered to act as such by or under any enactment relating to any Court of wards.
- C. (i) a natural guardian, (ii) a guardian appointed by the will of the minor's father or mother, (iii) a guardian appointed or declared by a court.
- D. (i) a natural guardian, (ii) a guardian appointed by the will of the minor's father or mother

10. Two persons are said to be “_____” of each other if one is a lineal ascendant of the other within the limits of sapinda relationship, or if they have a common lineal ascendant who is within the limits of sapinda relationship with reference to each of them.

- A. Agnate
- B. Cognate
- C. Sapindas
- D. Ancestors

Answer: 1-D, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-A, 7-C, 8-B, 9-B, 10-C.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

1. Which of the following doesn't fall under the scope of Transfer of Property Act 1882?
 - A. Transfer of property by gift
 - B. Transfer of property by will
 - C. Transfer of property to an unborn child
 - D. Transfer of property by exchange

2. Which rule is correct with regards to transfer of property to an unborn child?
 - A. there can be no transfer to an unborn child
 - B. Transfer can be made to an unborn child of future property only
 - C. Transfer to an unborn child must include complete remaining interest of the transferor of the property
 - D. Only life interest can be created in favour of the unborn child

3. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor.
 - A. Shall be void
 - B. Shall be voidable at the option of the creditor so delayed
 - C. shall be valid as long as the main transaction is valid
 - D. shall not be registrable

4. Which of the following easementary right is a continuous easement
 - A. A has a right to way on B's land to reach his house
 - B. A has right to support to the wall of his house from B's wall
 - C. A has right to air
 - D. A has right to park car on B's land

5. In which kind of mortgage is the possession delivered
 - A. English Mortgage
 - B. Usufurctary Mortgage

- C. Simple Mortgage
 - D. Mortgage by Deposit of title deeds
6. Accessory follows
- A. agent
 - B. principle
 - C. principal
 - D. umpire
7. If there is a condition restraining alienation, then the ____.
- A. condition is void
 - B. transfer is void
 - C. condition and transfer both void
 - D. condition is void but transfer is valid
8. A transferor makes absolute gift to transferee, with the condition that, transferee shall reside in it. Here the direction is ____.
- A. valid
 - B. void
 - C. voidable
 - D. void ab initio
9. Unborn person must be given ____ interest
- A. life
 - B. entire
 - C. life or entire
 - D. neither life not entire
10. Transfer by operation of law will not include ____
- A. inheritance
 - B. insolvency
 - C. forfeiture
 - D. will
11. Which of the following transfer have similarity?
- A. sale, mortgage, lease
 - B. mortgage, lease, exchange
 - C. lease, exchange, gifts
 - D. sale, exchange, gifts

Answer :1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-B, 9-B, 10-D, 11-D.

COMPANY LAW.

1. Which amongst the following is not a characteristic of a Company?
 - A. Separate Corporate personality
 - B. Common Seal
 - C. Unlimited Personal Liability
 - D. Perpetual Succession

2. What is the legal Position of Promoter?
 - A. Trustee to a company
 - B. Agent of a company
 - C. Fiduciary relationship to the company
 - D. Master Servant relationship to the company

3. Which Amongst the following is the Leading case for Doctrine of indoor Management?
 - A. Royal British Bank vs Turquand 1856
 - B. Soloman vs Soloman 1897
 - C. Foss v Harbottle (1843)
 - D. Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co Ltd v Riche (1875)

4. Minimum Number of Directors in a Public Company shall be?
 - A. 3
 - B. 2
 - C. 7
 - D. 15

5. Where Fraudulent or dishonest use is made of a legal entity, the individuals concerned will not be allowed to take shelter behind the corporate personality. The Court will break through the corporate shell and this is called as _____

- A. Doctrine of Constructive Notice
 - B. Doctrine of Alter Ego
 - C. Doctrine of Lifting Up Of the Corporate Veil
 - D. Doctrine of Indoor Management
6. Document that regulates the management of Internal affairs of a Company-
- A. Memorandum of association
 - B. Articles of association
 - C. Prospectus
 - D. Certificate of Incorporation.
7. If A Ltd. has right to appoint majority of board of directors of B Ltd., then A Ltd. shall be considered as -
- A. Subsidiary of B Ltd.
 - B. Holding Company of B Ltd.
 - C. Associate Company of B Ltd.
 - D. None of the above.
8. A petition u/s 272 for winding up of a company by Tribunal cannot be filed by –
- A. the Company
 - B. the Contributory
 - C. the Registrar
 - D. the Unsecured Creditor
9. The following statement is not correct as regards a company-
- A. It is an artificial person
 - B. It is not a citizen
 - C. It does not have perpetual succession.
 - D. It can sue and be sued.
10. The doctrine of Indoor Management has its genesis in –
- A. Ashbury Railway Carriage Company v Riche
 - B. Royal British Bank v Turquand
 - C. Salomon v Salomon & Company Ltd
 - D. Daimler Co Ltd V Continental Tyre & Rubber Co Ltd

Answer: 1-C, 2-C, 3-A, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-C, 10-B.