

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - Law in a Globalized World

Course Code - BBALLB404

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. The US legal system is inclined towards which law?

Mark only one oval.

- Civil
- Socialist
- Common
- None of these

10. 2. The term civil law has been derived from which of the following terms?

Mark only one oval.

- jus civile
- jus civis
- jus naturale
- None of these

11. 3. Which of the following nations follows civil law primarily?

Mark only one oval.

- France
- India
- USA
- England

12. 4. Codified laws are a distinct characteristic of which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Socialist law
- Civil Law
- Common law
- Capitalist law

13. 5. British rule in India introduced which branch of law?

Mark only one oval.

- Socialist law
- Religious law
- Civil law
- Common law

14. 6. The question of right to personal liberty under common law arose in which of the following cases?

Mark only one oval.

- M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
- ADM Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla
- In Re Berubari
- Keshavananda Bharti vs. UOI

15. 7. The Chairman of the first law commission in India was:

Mark only one oval.

- Thomas Babington Macaulay
- B.R. Ambedkar
- King George 1
- None of these

16. 8. Classical hindu law is based upon which of the following concepts?

Mark only one oval.

- Smriti
- Dharma
- Shastra
- Equality

17. 9. Mayor's courts' were not set up in which of the following places?

Mark only one oval.

- Madras
- Delhi
- Bombay
- Calcutta

18. 10. Which of the following statements explain the term legal system?

Mark only one oval.

- set of legal norms and principles
- Norms to protect and promote the security of the citizens
- rules having punitive value
- All of these

19. 11. Which of the following statements best describes the function of a legal system?

Mark only one oval.

- Protection of individual rights and liberties
- Conferral of obligations
- Maintenance of public order
- All of these

20. 12. Socialist law has its roots in which of the following concepts?

Mark only one oval.

- The Civil Rights Movement
- Cold War
- World War 2
- None of these

21. 13. Which nation was the primary proponents of socialist law?

Mark only one oval.

- USA
- Russia (USSR)
- Germany
- France

22. 14. Which of the following forms a part of a historical legislative text in India?

Mark only one oval.

- Manusmriti
- Dharmashastra
- Arthashastra
- All of these

23. 15. The concept of bringing in a uniform set of 'common' laws to govern a society was first initiated by which of the following rulers?

Mark only one oval.

- King Charles 1
- King Henry II
- King Arthur
- William the Conqueror

24. 16. In 1726, King George 1 formed which of the following institutions in India?

Mark only one oval.

- Parliament
- Minister's Courts
- Mayor's Courts
- Gram Panchayat

25. 17. Socialist societies in the 1980's were influenced by the workings of which of the following thinkers?

Mark only one oval.

- Plato
- Karl Marx
- Aristotle
- None of these

26. 18. Which of the following nations still follow socialist law to certain extent?

Mark only one oval.

- Lhaos
- Germany
- USA
- Turkey

27. 19. If socialism is one end of the spectrum, what is the other end?

Mark only one oval.

- Capitalism
- Communism
- Realism
- Dictatorship

28. 20. What were the first, original sources of common law?

Mark only one oval.

- Statutes
- Writs
- Textbooks
- None of these

29. 21. Which of the following is a pre-independence statute in India?

Mark only one oval.

- Code of Criminal Procedure
- Indian Penal Code
- Information Technology Act
- Motor Vehicles Act

30. 22. The protection of Human Rights Act in India was enacted in the year

Mark only one oval.

- 1993
- 1994
- 1995
- 1996

31. 23. Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates 'Abolition of Untouchability'?

Mark only one oval.

- Right to Religion
- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right to Exploitation

32. 24. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on

Mark only one oval.

- December 1, 1948
- December 10, 1948
- December 10, 1949
- December 10, 1946

33. 25. Who was the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross?

Mark only one oval.

- Henry Dunant
- F. Lieber
- Rousseau
- None of these

34. 26. Guidelines for arrest of persons by the police were given by the Supreme

Mark only one oval.

- Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- Auto Sankar vs. State of Tamil Nadu
- Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar
- D.K. Basu vs. State of WB

35. 27. 'Laissez faire' philosophy is an anti thesis of

Mark only one oval.

- Interventionist State
- Repressive State
- Soft State
- Welfare State

36. 28. Administrative Adjudication means the

Mark only one oval.

- Family
- Marriage
- Caste system
- Community

37. 29. Social differences arise as a result of differences in which of the following factor/factors?

Mark only one oval.

- Race
- Religion
- Language
- All of these

38. 30. Who started the Civil Rights Movement in USA

Mark only one oval.

- Martin Luther King
- Abraham Lincoln
- John F. Kennedy
- None of these

39. 31. When was the International court of justice was established

Mark only one oval.

- 1945
- 1941
- 1944
- 1919

40. 32. Who is the father of International Law

Mark only one oval.

- Pufendorf
- Hugo Grotius
- Henri Durant
- None of these

41. 33. Which of these is the social cause of juvenile delinquency?

Mark only one oval.

- Broken homes
- Poverty
- Beggary
- All of these

42. 34. When was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act enacted?

Mark only one oval.

- 2005
- 2009
- 2010
- 2001

43. 35. 'Public Interest Litigation' is the strategic arm of the legal aid movement and aims at bringing justice within the reach of the poor vulnerable masses and help-less victims of injustice.' Who among the following Supreme Court's Justice has told this?

Mark only one oval.

- Justice Rangnath Mishra
- Justice V D Tulzapurkar
- Justice P N Bhagwati
- Justice H R Khanna

44. 36. "Justice consists in what is lawful and fair, with fairness involving equitable distributions and the correction of what is inequitable". Who said these words?

Mark only one oval.

- Socrates
- Hobbes
- Bentham
- Aristotle

45. 37. Common-law legal systems place great value on deciding cases according to consistent principled rules, so that similar facts will yield similar and predictable outcomes, and observance of precedent is the mechanism by which that goal is attained. What is this principle known as?

Mark only one oval.

- Stare Decisis
- Quid Pro Quo
- Common Law
- Judgment Analysis1

46. 38. International Humanitarian Law deals with the protection of which of the following sectors?

Mark only one oval.

- Refugees
- War
- Climate change
- Environment

47. 39. What does the term 'pact sunt servanda' mean?

Mark only one oval.

- States have a general duty to perform treaty obligations in good faith
- Signing of legal documents between states
- Agreement between states
- Common policies between states

48. 40. International Humanitarian Law protects which of the following sectors?

Mark only one oval.

- Civilians
- Prisoners of war
- Environment/public buildings
- all of these

49. 41. What is the full form of ICRC?

Mark only one oval.

- International Committee of the Red Cross
- Indian Committee of Red Cross
- International Convention of Red Cross
- International Collaboration on Red Cross

50. 42. Who was one of the main persons behind the drafting of the IPC'1860?

Mark only one oval.

- B.R. Ambedkar
- William Macaulay
- Lord Viceroy
- None of these

51. 43. The Government of India Act came into being in which year?

Mark only one oval.

- 1935
- 1982
- 1930
- 1921

52. 44. The doctrine of judicial precedent refers to

Mark only one oval.

- a decision of the higher court will bind a lower court
- a decision of the higher court will not bind a lower court
- a decision of the lower court will bind a higher court
- a decision of the higher court will bind a higher court

53. 45. The decisions of the SC are binding on

Mark only one oval.

- all the High courts only
- all courts apart from the SC itself in some cases
- all the District courts only
- None of these

54. 46. The Supreme court must follow binding precedents set by the House of Lords

Mark only one oval.

- False
- True
- Partly False
- Partly True

55. 47. Which two cases could be used to demonstrate stare decisis?

Mark only one oval.

- R v Cunningham & R v Vickers
- Donoghue v Stevenson & Grant v Australian Knitting Mill
- Balfour v Balfour & Merritt v Merritt
- BRB v Herrington & Addie v Dumbreck

56. 48. Which of the following statements is correct?

Mark only one oval.

- Statements made obiter dicta are binding on all courts
- Statement made obiter dicta are of persuasive authority
- Statements made obiter dicta have no influence on courts
- Statements made obiter dicta form the basis of the precedent established in a case

57. 49. A binding precedent:

Mark only one oval.

- applies to all courts
- can only be set by the High Court hearing cases on appeal
- is a decision containing a ratio decidendi
- is a legal principle that must be followed by lower courts in the same court hierarchy in similar cases

58. 50. What is a decision made by a judge which states that a legal rule in an earlier case is wrong?

Mark only one oval.

- Distinguishing
- Overruling
- Reversing
- none of these

59. 51. What is the term used to describe where a higher court in the same case overturns the decision of the lower court

Mark only one oval.

- Distinguishing
- Overruling
- Reversing
- None of these

60. 52. Declaratory Precedent means

Mark only one oval.

- laid down a new rule of law
- outcome of the internal exercise by the courts
- do not laid down a new rule of law but only declare the principle of law already existing
- none of these

61. 53. "Processual law is not to be a tyrant but servent, not an obstruction but an aid to justice since the courts are ment to do justice" - these obsevation made by V.R.Krishna Iyer J.

Mark only one oval.

- Dhannalal v. Kalawatibai
- State of Punjab v. Shamlal Murari
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa

62. 54. The concept of plea bargaining was discussed to implement it in Indian social conditions

Mark only one oval.

- by the Law Commission in its 124th Report
- by the Law Commission in its 144th Report
- by the Law Commission in its 142nd Report
- by the Law Commission in its 128th Report

63. 55. "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with the humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person" stated under

Mark only one oval.

- Article 12 of the UDHR
- Article 10(1) of the ICCPR
- Article 21 of the Indian constitution
- Article 10(1) of the UDHR

64. 56. Supreme Court dealt with the problem of overcrowding in prison and examined whether overcrowding in prison itself violets any constitutional right in

Mark only one oval.

- Rama Murthy v. State of Karnataka
- Sunil Batra v. Delhi Admn.
- Charles Sobraj v. Supdt. Central Jail
- Suresh Chandra v. State of Gujrat

65. 57. PIL is a tool of

Mark only one oval.

- Judicial accountability
- Judicial activism
- Legislature contribution
- None of these

66. 58. To uphold basic features of the Constitution, Judicial activism initiated in

Mark only one oval.

- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa
- Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- Sunil Batra v. Delhi Admn.

67. 59. What is the obligation of the peaceful settlement of disputes?

Mark only one oval.

- It is an obligation of result, that is, States are under a strict obligation to resolve their disputes as soon as possible
- It is an obligation of conduct, ie States have an obligation to try to resolve their disputes through peaceful means. This does not entail an obligation to resolve their disputes
- It is a peremptory norm of international law and all States have a legal interest to safeguard its application in any given dispute
- It is an obligation which concerns solely international courts and tribunals

68. 60. What is the difference between conciliation and mediation?

Mark only one oval.

- Conciliation is the continuation of mediation with the difference that conciliation produces a binding result, while mediation not
- Conciliation is conducted exclusively by representatives of the UN Secretary-General, while mediation may also be conducted by third States' officials
- Mediation is usually conducted by a person appointed with the consent of the parties, while conciliation involves a commission, which proceeds to an impartial examination of the dispute and proposes settlement terms
- Conciliation is a method of dispute settlement pursued only by virtue of a treaty, while mediation may also be on an ad hoc basis

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