

## ULSAT 2016 Question Paper

**Directions (Questions 1-4):** *In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake, the answer is 'No error'.*

1. Walking in the park one spring afternoon, a dog came running from behind and bit him in the right leg.  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
2. During their trial in the lower court, it was proved that the five accused did not carry any espionage activity.  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
3. The Minister had requested for booking only two rooms one on the third floor for his staff, and the other on the ground floor for himself.  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
4. Do you want that I come with you or do you want to go alone?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

**Directions (Questions 5-8):** *Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part.*

5. The surreptitious movements of a lone figure among the dunes filled the villagers with curiosity and awe. (1) invisible (2) nocturnal (3) secret (4) concealed
6. Sanguine as he is in his attitude to life and its problems, he cannot but be noticed wherever he goes. (1) Optimistic (2) Enthusiastic (3) Realistic (4) Dispassionate
7. The opposition criticized the ruling party for the deteriorating law and order situation in the state. (1) disrupting (2) worsening (3) crumbling (4) eroding
8. Quite often two persons' tastes coincide.  
(1) agree (2) accede (3) match (4) harmonize

**Directions (Questions 9-10):** *In each of these questions, choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.*

9. The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organize production and marketing rather

than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognized as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other peoples' ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else. (1) Prosperity in industry largely depends upon a country's research capability. (2) Marketing abilities of British were really good and they took advantage of this aspect. (3) Japanese were not so inventive as British. (4) The role of marketing efficiency is really tremendous in industrial prosperity of a country.

10. A book is written, not to multiply the voice merely, not to carry it merely but to perpetuate it. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful or helpfully beautiful. So far he knows no one has said it, so far as he knows no one else can say it. He is bound to say it clearly and melodiously if he may; clearly at all events. In the sum of his life, he finds this to be the thing or group of things, manifest him; this, the piece of true knowledge, or sight, which his share of sunshine and earth has permitted him to seize. That is a book. (1) Aim of writing a book is to repeat many times the precise message contained in the book. (2) A writer writes a book primarily to propagate the ideology of the author. (3) A book enables an author to convey his ideas in writing. (4) A book is written to preserve from extinction, the information it contains.

**Directions (Questions 11-12):** Choose the order of the sentences marked A, B, C, D and E to form a logical paragraph.

11. A But, business always attracted him.

B As a child, he used to discuss business with his friends. C Now, Aakash is a well known business man. D Aakash did not come from a business family. E Subsequently, he decided to do MBA from a good institute. (1) BEACD (2) DABEC (3) CDBAE (4) ECBDA

12. A So when he grew up, he expressed his desire to become a pilot.

B Umang was highly disappointed, but continued to persuade his mother. C Since flying an aircraft is a bit risky, his mother opposed him. D Umang had a fascination for flying aircraft. E Finally, his mother allowed him and today he is an Air Force pilot. (1) CBADE (2) AECDB (3) DACBE (4) BDACE

**Directions (Questions 13-16):** In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the word which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

13. Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son

(1) Abdication (2) Resurrection (3) Accession (4) Renunciation

14. Gradual recovery from illness

(1) Hysteria (2) Amnesia (3) Superannuation (4) Convalescence

15. One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally

(1) Veteran (2) Player (3) Connoisseur (4) Amateur

16. One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks

(1) Puritan (2) Samaritan (3) Pedant (4) Teetotaler

**Directions (Questions 17-20):** *Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part.*

17. The operation was touch and go as new complications arose and were solved.

(1) safe (2) risky (3) easy (4) quick

18. My friend got the sack from his first job.

(1) got tired of (2) was demoted from (3) resigned (4) was dismissed from

19. In these days of rising prices, we are paying through our nose.

(1) paying dearly (2) reducing our purchases (3) buying on credit. (4) paying in instalments

20. The police fired at random at the violent crowd and several persons lost their lives.

(1) pointedly (2) aimlessly (3) unwillingly (4) intentionally

**Directions (Questions 21-30):** *Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.*

**PASSAGE-I** The atmosphere is a mixture of several gases. There are about ten chemical elements which remain permanently in gaseous form in the atmosphere under all natural conditions. Of these permanent gases, oxygen makes up about 21 percent and nitrogen about 78 percent. Several other gases, such as argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, krypton, and xenon, comprise the remaining 1 percent of the volume of dry air. The amount of water vapour, and its variations in amount and distribution, are of extraordinary importance in weather changes. Atmospheric gases hold in suspension great quantities of dust, pollen, smoke, and other impurities which are always present in considerable, but

variable amount. The layer of the air next to the earth, which extends upward for about 16 km, is known as the troposphere. On the whole, it makes up about 75 per cent of all the weight of the atmosphere. It is the warmest part of the atmosphere because most of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface, which warms the air immediately surrounding it. A steady decrease of temperature with increasing elevation is a most striking characteristic. The upper layers are colder because of their great distance from the earth's surface and rapid radiation of heat into space. The temperatures within the troposphere decrease about  $3.5^{\circ}$  per 1,000 feet increase in altitude. Within the troposphere, winds and air currents distribute heat and moisture. Strong winds, called jet streams, are located at the upper levels of the troposphere. These jet streams are both complex and widespread in occurrence. They normally show a wave-shaped pattern and move from west to east at velocities of 240 kmph, but velocities as high as 640 kmph have also been noted. The influences of changing locations and strengths of jet streams upon weather conditions and patterns are no doubt considerable. Above the troposphere to a height of about 80 km is a zone called the stratosphere. The stratosphere is separated from the troposphere by a zone of uniform temperatures called the tropopause. Within the lower portions of the stratosphere is layer of ozone gases which filters out most of the ultraviolet rays from the sun. The ozone layer varies with air pressure. If this zone were not there, the full blast of the sun's ultraviolet light would burn our skins, blind our eyes, and eventually result in our destruction. Within the stratosphere, the temperature and atmosphere composition are relatively uniform. The layer upward of about 80 km is the most fascinating but the least known of these three strata. It is called ionosphere because it consists of electrically charged particles called ions, thrown from the sun. Its effect upon weather conditions, if any, is as yet unknown.

21. This passage does not provide information about the

- (1) effect of refrigerants on ozone depletion.
- (2) amount of oxygen in the atmosphere.
- (3) presence of considerable waste products in the atmosphere.
- (4) presence of permanent gases in the atmosphere.

22. Which of the following questions is/are answered on the basis of information contained in the

- passage? I. How do the troposphere and the stratosphere differ? II. How does the ionosphere affect the weather? Select the correct answer using the code given below: (1) I only (2) II only (3) Both I and II (4) Neither I nor II

23. It can be inferred from the passage that at the top of a location which is above 16,000 feet above

- a town, the temperature is usually (1) warmer than that in the town. (2) about  $56^{\circ}$  colder than that on the ground. (3) affected by the ionosphere. (4) None of these

24. Life as we know it exists on the earth because the atmosphere

- (1) is warmest at the bottom.
- (2) carries the ultraviolet rays of the sun.
- (3) contains a layer of ozone gases.
- (4) contains a

lot of water vapours.

25. The troposphere is the warmest part of the atmosphere because it

- (1) radiates heat into space. (2) is warmed by the earth's heat. (3) has winds and air currents that distribute the heat. (4) contains jet streams.

**PASSAGE-II** Book clubs are a great way to meet new friends or keep in touch with old ones, while keeping up on your reading and participating in lively and intellectually stimulating discussions. If you're interested in starting a book club, you should consider the following options and recommendations. The first thing you'll need is members. Before recruiting, think carefully about how many people you want to participate and also what the club's focus will be. For example, some book clubs focus exclusively on fiction, others read nonfiction. Some are even more specific, focusing only on a particular genre such as mysteries, science fiction, or romance. Others have a more flexible and open focus. All of these possibilities can make for a great club, but it is important to decide on a focus at the outset so the guidelines will be clear to the group and prospective member. After setting the basic parameters, recruitment can begin. Notify friends and family, advertise in the local newspaper, and hang flyers on bulletin boards in local stores, colleges, libraries, and bookstores. When enough people express interest, schedule a kick-off meeting during which decisions will be made about specific guidelines that will ensure the club runs smoothly. This meeting will need to establish where the group will meet (rotating homes or a public venue such as a library or coffee shop); how often the group will meet, and on what day of the week and at what time; how long the meetings will be; how books will be chosen and by whom; who will lead the group (if anyone); and whether refreshments will be served and if so, who will supply them. By the end of this meeting, these guidelines should be set and a book selection and date for the first official meeting should be finalized. Planning and running a book club is not without challenges, but when a book club is run effectively, the experience can be extremely rewarding for everyone involved.

26. Which of the following organizational patterns is the main one used in the passage?

- (1) Chronological (2) Hierarchical (3) Comparison-contrast (4) Cause and effect

27. According to the passage, when starting a book club, the first thing a person should do is

- (1) hang flyers in local establishments. (2) put an ad in a local newspaper. (3) decide on the focus and size of the club. (4) decide when and where the group will meet.

28. Which of the following would NOT be covered during the book club's kick-off meeting?

- (1) Deciding on whether refreshments will be served. (2) Discussing and/or appointing a leader. (3) Choosing the club's first selection. (4) Identifying what kind of books or genre will be the club's focus.

29. A good title for this passage would be

- (1) Book Clubs: A Great Way to Make New Friends. (2) Starting a Successful Book Club: A Guide. (3) Five Easy Steps to Starting a Successful Book Club. (4) Reading in Groups: Sharing Knowledge, Nurturing Friendships.

30. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?

- (1) Smaller groups are better for a variety of reasons. (2) The social aspect of book clubs is more important than the intellectual. (3) Starting your own book club is better than joining an existing one. (4) When starting and running a book club, a casual approach is risky.

32. In a bag, there are coins of 25 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there are 30 in all, how many 5 paise coins are there? (1) 50 (2) 100 (3) 150 (4) 200

33. Three pumps, working 8 hours a day, can empty a tank in 2 days. How many hours a day must 4 pumps work to empty the tank in 1 day? (1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 11 (4) 12

34. In a camp, there is a meal for 120 men or 200 children. If 150 children have taken the meal, how many men will be catered to with the remaining meal? (1) 20 (2) 30 (3) 40 (4) 50

35. If one-eighth of a pencil is black, half of the remaining is white and the remaining  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cm is blue, find the total length of the pencil. (1) 7 cm (2) 8 cm (3) 9 cm (4) 6.5 cm

36. The difference of the squares of two consecutive even integers is divisible by which of the following integers? (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 7

37. The expression  $(11.98 \times 11.98 + 11.98 \times x + 0.02 \times 0.02)$  will be a perfect square for 'x' equal to \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 0.02 (2) 0.2 (3) 0.04 (4) 0.4

38. What will be the remainder when  $17^{200}$  is divided by 18?  
(1) 17 (2) 16 (3) 1 (4) 2

39. Find the greatest possible length which can be used to measure exactly the lengths 4 m 95 cm, 9 m and 16 m 65 cm. (1) 47 cm (2) 45 cm (3) 43 cm (4) 49 cm

40. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 12 and their difference is 12. The numbers are \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 66, 78 (2) 70, 82 (3) 94, 106 (4) 84, 96

41. A third of Arun's marks in Mathematics exceeds a half of his marks in English by 30. If he got 240 marks in the two subjects together, how many marks did he get in English? (1) 55 (2) 65 (3) 60 (4) 70

42. An army general wishes to draw up his 36581 soldiers in the form of a solid square. After arranging them, he found that some of them are left over. How many are left? (1) 65 (2) 81 (3) 100 (4) None of these

43. There are two sections A and B of a class, consisting of 36 and 44 students respectively. If the average weight of section A is 40 kg and that of section B is 35 kg, then, the average weight of the whole class is \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 37.25 kg (2) 37 kg (3) 37.50 kg (4) 37.75 kg

44. Three-fourth of a number is 60 more than its one-third. The number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) 84 (2) 108 (3) 144 (4) 120

45. The difference between two numbers is 1365. When the larger number is divided by the smaller one, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 15. The smaller number is (1) 240 (2) 270 (3) 295 (4) 360

46. The age of a father, 10 years ago, was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, the father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 5 : 2 (2) 7 : 3 (3) 9 : 2 (4) 13 : 4

47.  $(\sqrt{216})^{1/2} \div (\sqrt{3})^3 = (1) 3/4 (2) 2/3 (3) 4/9 (4) 1/8$

48. The sum of two numbers is 2490. If 6.5% of one number is equal to 8.5% of the other, then the numbers are \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 989, 1501 (2) 1011, 1479 (3) 1401, 1089 (4) 1411, 1079

49. A dishonest dealer uses a scale of 90 cm instead of a metre scale and claims to sell at cost price. His profit is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  $9\frac{1}{9}\%$  (2)  $10\frac{1}{3}\%$  (3)  $12\frac{1}{5}\%$  (4)  $11\frac{1}{9}\%$

50. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio? (1) 8 : 9 (2) 17 : 18 (3) 21 : 22 (4) Cannot be determined

52. Four mat-weavers can weave four mats in four days. At the same rate, how many mats would be woven by eight mat-weavers in eight days? (1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 12 (4) 16

53. A can do a certain job in 12 days. B is 60% more efficient than A. How many days does B alone take to do the same job? (1)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  days (2) 8 days (3)  $7\frac{1}{4}$  days (4)  $7\frac{3}{4}$  days

54. Two pipes  $A$  and  $B$  can fill a tank in 20 and 30 minutes respectively. If both the pipes are used together, then how long will it take to fill the tank? (1) 12 min (2) 15 min (3) 25 min (4) 50 min
55. A walks at 4 kmph and 4 hours after his start, B cycles after him at 10 kmph. How far from the start does B catch up with A? (1) 16.7 km (2) 18.6 km (3) 21.5 km (4) 26.7 km
56. The length of the bridge, which a train 130 metres long and travelling at 45 km/hr can cross in 30 seconds, is \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 200 m (2) 225 m (3) 245 m (4) 250 m
57. If a boat goes 11 km along the stream and 5 km against the stream in one hour, then the speed of the boat in still water is \_\_\_\_\_. (1) 3 km/hr (2) 5 km/hr (3) 8 km/hr (4) 9 km/hr
58. In what ratio must water be mixed with milk costing 8 per litre? (1) 1 : 2 (2) 2 : 1 (3) 2 : 3 (4) 3 : 2

**Directions (Questions 61-62) :** *In each of these questions, three of the four given terms are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?*

61. (1) CHG (2) LMM (3) BBC (4) HEG
62. (1) BED (2) LOT (3) OUT (4) RAT
63. In a family, a couple has a son and a daughter. The age of the father is three times that of his daughter and the age of the son is half of his mother. The wife is 9 years younger to her husband and the brother is seven years older than his sister. What is the age of the mother ? (1) 40 years (2) 45 years (3) 50 years (4) 60 years
64. A watch reads 4.30. If the minute hand points East, in what direction will the hour hand point ?  
(1) North (2) North-west (3) South-east (4) North-east
65. There are five books A, B, C, D and E. Book C lies above D. Book E is below A; D is above A; B is below E. Which is at the bottom ? (1) A (2) B (3) E (4) C
66. A one-rupee coin is placed on a plain paper. How many coins of the same size can be placed round it so that each one touches the central and adjacent coins ? (1) 7 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 6



67. Vishal drove 15 km northwards by his car. He then turned towards West and drove for 10 km. He then drove towards South for 5 km and then turned towards East and drove for the next 8 km. Finally, he turned to the right and drove for the next 10 km. How far and in which direction is Vishal from his starting point ? (1) 5 km West (2) 6 km South (3) 2 km West (4) None of these
68. How many meaningful four letter English words can be formed with the letters PLEO using each letter only once in each word? (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three
69. In a certain code language, 'how many are there' is written as 'ka na ta da' and 'many are welcome here' is written as 'na pi ni ka'. How is 'how' written in that code language? (1) ta (2) da (3) ta or da (4) None of these
70. In a certain code, BUILDER is written as JVCKSFE. How is SEALING written in that code?  
(1) BTFKHOJ (2) JOHKBFT (3) TFBKHOJ (4) None of these
71. In a certain code, SAGE is written as '4169' and PERT is written as '7928'. How is STEP written in that code? (1) 4897 (2) 4987 (3) 4197 (4) 4387

**Directions (Questions 72-75) :** Each of these questions has an assertion (A) and a reason (R). Mark answer as

(1) if both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (2) if both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (3) if (A) is true but (R) is false. (4) if (A) is false but (R) is true.

72. Assertion (A) : A person jumping out of the moving train falls forward because his feet suddenly come to rest, while his body is in motion with the train. Reason (R) : This is based on Newton's first law of motion which states that a body continues to be in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless compelled by an external force to change that state.
73. Assertion (A) : Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule in India for some time. Reason (R) : Gandhiji believed in non-violence but the protestations by people against the British rule at Chauri-Chaura turned violent. This event disappointed Gandhiji.

74. Assertion (A) : A parachute enables a person to descend safely from a height in case of an accident. Reason (R) : A parachute is made of a fabric with limited air permeability and has a very large frontal area. When it falls through air, it experiences heavy air resistance. The forces of lift and drag due to air flow balance the weight of the parachutist so that one descends at a constantly slow speed.

75. Assertion (A) : It is difficult to cook food on the hills.

Reason (R) : The atmospheric pressure on the hills is quite low because of which water starts boiling at a lower temperature and therefore it takes longer to cook food on the hills.

**Directions (Questions 81-83) :** Each of these questions has a statement followed by two conclusions. Mark answer as

(1) if only conclusion I follows (2) if only conclusion II follows (3) if either conclusion I or II follows (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows

81. *Statement :*

Good voice is a natural gift but one has to keep practising to improve and excel well in the field of music.

*Conclusions :* I. Natural gifts need nurturing and care. II. Even though your voice is not good, one can keep practising.

82. *Statement :*

Domestic demand has been increasing faster than the production of indigenous crude oil. *Conclusions :* I.

Crude oil must be imported. II. Domestic demand should be reduced.

83. *Statement :*

Parents are prepared to pay any price for an elite education to their children. *Conclusions :* I. All parents these days are very well off. II. Parents have an obsessive passion for a perfect development of their children through good schooling.

**Directions (Questions 84-87) :** Answer these questions based on the information given.

In a car exhibition, seven cars of seven different companies. viz. Cadillac, Ambassador, Fiat, Maruti, Mercedes, Bedford and Fargo were displayed in a row, facing east such that :

- Cadillac car was to the immediate right of Fargo.
- Fargo was fourth to the right of Fiat.

- Maruti car was between Ambassador and Bedford.
- Fiat, which was third to the left of Ambassador car, was at one of the ends.

84. Which of the following was the correct position of the Mercedes ?

- (1) Immediate left of Cadillac (2) Immediate left of Bedford (3) Between Bedford and Fargo (4) Fourth to the right of Maruti

85. Which of the following is definitely true ?

- (1) Fargo car is between Ambassador and Fiat. (2) Cadillac car is to the immediate left of Mercedes. (3) Fargo is to the immediate right of Cadillac. (4) Maruti is fourth to the right of Mercedes.

86. Which of the following is definitely true ?

- (1) Maruti is to the immediate left of Ambassador. (2) Bedford is to the immediate left of Fiat. (3) Bedford is at one of the ends. (4) Fiat is second to the right of Maruti.

87. Which of the following groups of cars is to the right of the Ambassador car ?

- (1) Cadillac, Fargo and Maruti (2) Maruti, Bedford and Fiat (3) Mercedes, Cadillac and Fargo (4) Bedford, Cadillac and Fargo

**Directions (Questions 88-90) :** *These questions are based on the information given below.*

- Shikha and Shivani are good in Dramatics and Computer Science.
- Asha and Shikha are good in Computer Science and Physics.
- Asha, Pratibha and Namita are good in Physics and History.
- Namita and Asha are good in Physics and Mathematics.
- Pratibha and Shivani are good in History and Dramatics.

88. Who is good in Physics, History and Mathematics, but not in Computer Science ?

- (1) Shikha (2) Pratibha (3) Asha (4) Namita

89. Who is good in History, Physics, Computer Science and Mathematics ?

(1) Shikha (2) Namita (3) Asha (4) Pratibha

90. Who is good in Physics, History and Dramatics ?

(1) Shivani (2) Pratibha (3) Shikha (4) Asha

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**Directions (Questions 91-120):** *In each of these questions, a statement of legal principle is followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternatives given.* 91. **Principle :** One of the principles of natural justice is *Nemo judex in causa sua* , which means that no one should be a judge in his own cause. In other words, no person can judge a case in which he has an interest. **Factual Situation :** Mr D is a member of selection board of a government service. He also was a candidate himself for selection. Mr D did not take part in deliberations when his name was being considered for selection. Which of the following principles applies to D? (1) Selection of Mr D is against the principles of natural justice. (2) Selection of Mr D is not against the principles of natural justice. (3) Non selection of Mr D would be against the principles of natural justice. (4) Non participation of Mr D in deliberations will render the selection valid.

92. **Principle :** Every person should be liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions of the code of which he shall be guilty within the territory of India. This means that the exercise of criminal jurisdiction depends on the locality of offence committed and not on the nationality or locality of the offender. **Factual Situation :** ‘Z’ a Russian citizen , while staying at Russia made false representations to ‘Y’ , the complainant at Delhi through letters, emails, phone calls and induced ‘Y’ to part with money amounting Rs 10 lakhs to agents of ‘Z’ at Delhi so that the Dry Fruits can be shipped from Russia to Delhi via Mumbai. But the Dry Fruits were never shipped to ‘Y’. What in your opinion is the offence committed ? (1) The offence of cheating was committed by ‘Z’ within India even if he was not present in

India. (2) The offence of cheating was not committed by ‘Z’ within India as he was not present in India. (3) Only the agents of ‘Z’ are liable for the offence as they were present in India. (4) ‘Y’ was also liable for cheating as he was present in India.

93. **Principle :** Damage without the violation of legal rights is not actionable in a court of law. If the interference of the rights of another person is not unlawful or unauthorized, but a necessary consequence of the exercise of defendant’s own lawful rights, no action should lie. **Factual Situation :** There was an established school in a locality. Subsequently a new school was made in the same locality, which charged lower fees, because of which people started patronizing the new

school. Because of the competition established school had to reduce the Fee. Established school filed a case against the New schools for the financial loss and claimed compensation. Which of the following options is correct in this context? (1) Since no legal right has been violated, no compensation can be provided. (2) Since damage has occurred to Established school, compensation has to be paid. (3) Established school should be paid compensation since opening school in competition is not good. (4) No compensation can be provided as reduction in fee is good for people.

94. **Principle :** An incorporated company under the Companies Act has a separate legal entity and corporate liability. **Factual Situation :** Certain persons transferred a tea estate to an incorporated company and claimed exemptions from 'ad valorem' duty on the ground that they themselves were shareholders in the company. Decide. (1) The shareholders are liable to pay as the company is a separate legal entity. (2) The shareholders are not liable to pay as it is a transfer from them in one name to another name (3) The shareholders are liable because everybody has to pay duty on a transfer of conveyance (4) The Shareholders will not pay, the company would pay in their behalf

95. **Principle :** Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does anything towards killing himself is said to have committed an offence. **Factual Situation :** Adi had no interest to live nor any goals to achieve. He was not getting proper sleep. In order to get good sleep, he used to take sleeping tablets. One day he consumed a lot of sleeping tablets knowing that consuming such heavy quantity of sleeping tablets could be fatal. However his life was saved. What is the correct position of Adi among the options as given below ? (1) Adi needs mental treatment. (2) Adi has not committed any offence as he has only consumed lot of sleeping tablets, which anyway he was taking earlier. (3) Adi has committed the offence of attempt to commit suicide. (4) Adi should have taken the sleeping tablets under the supervision of the Doctor.

96. **Principle :** Any person can file a case either before the Supreme Court or High Court in public interest. **Factual Situation :** Mr A stays in his house near a municipal canal in Delhi. He uses the canal water. Some of his neighbors pollute the canal water by putting garbage etc. As a result of which bad smell emanates from canal water. He became ill by smelling and using such canal water. He thought to file a writ petition in Delhi High Court. Can he ? (1) Mr A cannot file Public Interest Litigation because the PIL cannot be entertained by court in matter of private interest or if the interest of a particular person is hampered. (2) Mr A can file PIL as his personal interest is hampered. (3) Mr A can file PIL as it is as per the provision under Constitution of India. (4) Mr A cannot file PIL as he has got no permission from the Court.

97. **Principle :** Mere silence as to the facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not a fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, on close examination it is found to be the duty of the person keeping silent to speak, or unless his silence is, in itself, equivalent to speech. **Factual Situation :** X sells by auction to Y, a clock which X knows to be not working. X says nothing to Y about the clock. What is the liability of X ?

(1) X can be held liable for fraud. (2) X can be held liable for misrepresentation. (3) X cannot be held liable, because he did not say anything positive about the working condition of clock. (4) X cannot be held liable because it is the buyer who must be aware of the things.

98. **Principle :** Furnishing false information is also an offence.

**Factual Situation :** Danny Singh a land holder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of the snake. (1) Danny Singh is not guilty of an offence because he did not see the murdering of the victims on the spot. (2) Danny Singh is a land holder. So it is his monopoly as witness, he made statement in the court. (3) Danny Singh is liable for giving false evidence in the court (4) Danny Singh is not liable for any offence because he has personal liberty under Article 21.

99. **Principle :** Contract is an agreement freely entered into between the parties.

**Factual Situation :** Kirorilal was a dealer in cement. The Government of India, by an order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, fixed the price of cement, and also the quantity which a person can buy from the dealer. Kirorilal carried on his business under this new order for sometime, but he refused to pay the sales tax on his sale transactions on the ground that these were not the contracts freely entered into by him. Would Kirorilal succeed ? (1) Kirorilal would succeed, because the price and quantity were not negotiated by him. (2) Kirorilal would not succeed, because free consent between the parties was there despite the restriction on price and quantity. (3) Kirorilal would succeed, because the Government under the new order forced him to enter into contracts. (4) Kirorilal would succeed as he is a Government official.

100. **Principle :** Negligence is a breach of a duty or failure of one party to exercise to provide standard of care required by law, resulting in damage to the party to whom the duty was owed. A plaintiff can take civil action against the respondent, if the respondent's negligence causes the plaintiff injury or loss of property. **Factual Situation :** Dev went to the Café and ordered a can of soft drink. The can was opaque so nothing was visible from outside. Dev opened the can cap and drank some of the soft drink. After sometime, Dev poured the remaining soft drink in a glass tumbler, when he noticed remains of a snail in a decomposed state. Dev suffered from severe stomach ache and sued the manufacturer of the soft drink for causing negligence. What is the liability of the manufacturer ?

(1) The manufacturer of the soft drink is liable since it is the duty to take reasonable care that the product is safe for consumption. (2) The manufacturer is not liable since there has been no direct contract between the

manufacturer and Dev. (3) The manufacturer is not liable since otherwise it would become difficult for all manufacturers to do business. (4) The manufacturer can be held liable under criminal act and not under negligence.

101. **Principle :** Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, no person shall be capable of being taken in adoption unless he or she is a Hindu, he or she is not already adopted, he or she is not married, unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties which permits person who is married being taken in adoption, and not completed the age of 15 years, unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties permits person who has attained the age of 15 years being taken in adoption. **Factual Situation :** Vijay, natural father of Tarun, gave Tarun , 10 years old boy in adoption to Shyam under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. After 2 years, Shyam gave Tarun as adoption to Sanjay. After 1 year, Sanjay gave Tarun as adoption to Vijay. Which of the adoptions is valid or invalid ? (1) Adoption by Sanjay is valid (2) Adoption by Vijay is valid (3) Adoption by Shyam is valid (4) All the above adoptions are invalid

102. **Principle :** The fundamental right to freedom of association includes the right to form an association as well as not join an association. The fundamental right to freedom of association also includes the freedom to decide with whom to associate. The fundamental right to freedom of association does not extend to the right to realize the objectives of forming the association. Fundamental rights are applicable only to laws made by or administrative actions of the State and do not apply to actions of private persons. Any law in contravention of fundamental rights is unconstitutional and therefore cannot bind any person. **Factual Situation :** X Pharmaceuticals, a private company, offered an employment contract of two years to Faiz. One of the clauses in the employment contract provided that Faiz must join Mazdoor, one of the trade unions active in X Pharmaceuticals. Decide which of the following propositions can be most reasonably inferred through the application of the stated legal rules to the facts of this case? (1) The employment contract offered to Faiz to join Trade Union is legal as it does not restrict his freedom not to join any association. (2) The condition requiring Faiz to join Trade Union cannot bind him as it impinges on his freedom not to join any association. (3) Faiz cannot claim a fundamental right to freedom of association against X Pharmaceuticals and therefore, the contract would bind him even though his freedom of association is restricted. (4) The employment contract infringes Faiz's freedom to decide with whom to associate and therefore is legally not enforceable.

103. **Principle :** Whoever finds an unattended object can keep it unless the true owner claims that object. This does not affect the property owner's right to the ownership of the property on which the object is found. The right to ownership of a property does not include the right to ownership of unattended objects on that property. **Factual Situation :** Elizabeth is the CEO of global management services company in Chennai and is on her way to Ranchi to deliver the convocation address at India's leading business school on the outskirts of Ranchi. Flying business class on Dolphin Airlines, she is entitled to use the lounge owned by the airline in Chennai Airport while waiting for her flight. She finds a diamond earring on the floor of the lounge and gives it to the staff of Dolphin Airlines expressly stating that in the event of nobody claiming the earring within six months, she would claim it back. The airline sell the earring after eight months and

Elizabeth files a case to recover the value of the earring from the airline when she is informed about its sale. As a judge what would you order ? (1) Elizabeth is not entitled to compensation because the earring was found on the property of the airline and therefore, the airline is entitled to sell it. (2) The airline must compensate Elizabeth because owning the lounge does not give the airline the right over all things that might be found on it. (3) The airline must compensate Elizabeth because while accepting the earring from Elizabeth they had agreed to return it if nobody claimed it within six months. (4) Elizabeth is not entitled to compensation because she did not claim the earring after the expiry of six months and the airline waited for a couple of more months before selling it.

104. **Principle :** The act of using threats to force another person to enter into a contract is called

coercion. The act of using influence on another and taking undue advantage of that person is called undue influence. In order to prove coercion, the existence of the use of threat, in any form and manner, is necessary. If coercion is proved, the person who has been so threatened can refuse to abide by the contract. In order to prove undue-influence, there has to be a pre-existing relationship between the parties to a contract. The relationship has to be of such a nature that one is in a position to influence the other. If it is proven that there has been undue influence, the party who has been so influenced need not enforce the contract or perform his obligations under the contract.

**Factual Situation :** A and B are best friends. A is the son of multi millionaire business person, C who owns Z Pharmaceuticals. B is the son of a bank employee. One day, A is abducted from his office by B. C receives a phone call from the bank employee telling him that if he does not make B the CEO of Z Pharmaceuticals, A will be killed. C reluctantly agrees to make the B the CEO. Subsequently C and B sign an employment contract. However as soon as A is released and safely returns home, C tells B that he shall not enforce the employment contract. B and the bank employee are not sure as to what is to be done next. Who coerces whom ? (1) A coerces B (2) B coerces C (3) Bank Employee coerces C (4) None of these

105. **Principle :** It is a settled principle that an occupier should not do dangerous act without

adequate warning if he knows or suspects that a trespasser is present. **Factual Situation :** Lal was cutting a large tree on his land. Some boys were playing nearby. Lal paid no attention as the boys were clearly trespassers, when the tree fell, one of the boy was hit by a branch and suffered injury. Decide.

(1) The boy was illegally present and cannot have the protection of law. (2) Lal is liable for not giving warning of the danger arising by the falling tree although he

knew boy was present. (3) Lal is not liable because in fact there is no duty to do good and warning persons illegally on

the premises. (4) Lal was carrying out his own work on his own land so was not liable.



106. **Principle** : “Nobody shall unlawfully interfere with a person’s use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it. The use or enjoyment, envisaged herein, should be normal and reasonable taking into account surrounding situation.”

**Factual Situation** : Jeevan and Pavan were neighbours in a residential locality. Pavan started a typing class in a part of his house and his typing sound disturbed Jeevan who could not put up with any kind of continuous noise. He filed a suit against Pavan. What is the liability of Pavan ? (1) Pavan is liable, because he should not have started typing class in his house.

(2) Pavan is liable, because as a neighbour, he should have realised Jeevan’s delicate nature. (3) Pavan is not liable, because typing sound did not disturb anyone else other than Jeevan.

(4) None of these

107. **Principle** : No legal remedy exists for an injury caused by an act, for which one has consented.

**Factual Situation** : Aneesh, a football enthusiast, purchases a ticket to watch the one day football match between India and Australia, organised by the Football Board in India . In his enthusiasm he came near to the goal area and was hurt badly by the football. Aneesh got injured. Aneesh sues Football Board for reimbursement of the medical bill he paid for treatment of the injury. Which of the following derivatives is correct in this context ?

(1) Aneesh should be compensated as he purchased the ticket to get entertainment and not to get injured.

(2) Aneesh would lose as he voluntarily exposed himself to the risk. (3) Football Board is liable as it did not ensure that the spectators were protected from the risks

of such injuries. (4) None of these

108. **Principle** : An employer is responsible for any accident or loss caused to his employees during

the course of employment. **Factual Situation** : John runs Empire Circus. The circus has a very popular show called ‘Motor Cycle in Globe’. Two motorcyclists Rohit and Mohit drive their motor cycles within the globe in complete darkness. During one such show, an accident happens. The motorcycle of Rohit and Mohit collide with each other. Rohit dies in the accident while Mohit loses his leg. Their parents claim compensation from John the manager and proprietor of Empire Circus. What is the liability of John? (1) John is not liable to pay any compensation, because there

was no fault of him in the accident. (2) John is not liable to pay but he may pay if he thinks so. (3) John is liable to pay because he is the employer and the accident occurred during the course of employment. (4) None of these

109. **Principle** : A minor's agreement is absolutely void.

**Factual Situation** : Rajesh, aged 16, is a stamp collector. He is particularly anxious to get a rare stamp belonging to Chirag, who agrees in writing to sell it to Rajesh for Rs.100, but subsequently refuses to deliver it to Rajesh though Rajesh pays Rs.100. Rajesh now wants to sue Chirag. Will he succeed? (1) Rajesh cannot succeed as Chirag is not liable. (2) Rajesh can succeed as he has paid 100 for the stamp. (3) Rajesh can succeed as Chirag agreed in writing to sell the stamp (4) Rajesh cannot succeed as the minor's agreement is void.

110. **Principle** : Every person who commits an offence in the territory of India shall be guilty within

the meaning of Indian Penal Code. **Factual Situation** : John, a citizen of France commits murder in Madras. In this case; (1) John is not guilty because he is not a citizen of India. (2) John is guilty of murder because every person whether he is a citizen of India or not, is liable if he commits an offence in India. (3) John is liable but he can't be tried in India. (4) John has to become Indian citizen first then prosecuted.

111. **Principle** : A person is guilty of cheating, when he fraudulently induces another person to deliver the latter's property to him. **Factual Situation** : Vimal falsely represented to Kamal, a shop owner that he was an officer from the Commercial Tax Department. While examining the accounts of the shop, Vimal showed interest in buying a microwave oven on instalment basis. Kamal readily agreed with the hope that he would get a favourable assessment from Vimal regards his tax liability. Vimal paid the first instalment, took the microwave oven and disappeared from the scene. The police, however, managed to catch hold of Vimal and prosecute him for cheating. What offence, if any is committed by Vimal ?

(1) Vimal committed cheating, because he induced Kamal to part with the microwave oven, posing as though he was from the Commercial Taxes Department. (2) Vimal committed cheating, because he did not pay the subsequent instalments. (3) Vimal did not commit cheating, because Kamal handed over the article in order to get a favourable assessment from Vimal. (4) No one was at fault.

112. **Principle** : Theft is the dishonest moving of property with the intention of taking it out for the person's possession without his consent. **Factual Situation** : Shahid gives his woollen coat to a dry cleaner along with his wife's sarees for the purpose of dry cleaning. He is told to collect the clothes after two days. When he comes after two days, he finds that he does not have enough money to pay the dry cleaner. But since, due to the

winter, he needs the coat desperately, he surreptitiously places the coat near his goods so that he can quietly take it without the knowledge of the dry cleaner. Is Shahid Guilty? (1) Shahid is guilty of theft. (2) Shahid is not guilty of theft. (3) Shahid is not guilty of theft but has to pay compensation to the dry cleaner. (4) Shahid is not guilty as it was his own coat.

113. **Principle** : The court has power to issue an injunction to prohibit a child marriage from being performed. **Factual Situation** : A marriage is performed between Yogesh and Rashi. Yogesh is 14 years of age and Rashi is 17 years of age. Ravi, a public spirited person filed a suit to declare the said marriage void. Is the suit maintainable? (1) No, because court has power to issue injunction and not to declare child marriage as invalid and void. (2) No, because the marriage is performed with the consent of their parents. (3) Yes, because the policy of the law is to prevent the child marriages. (4) None of these

114. **Principle**: On a petition presented by either the husband or the wife, a decree of divorce may be granted, if the other party has treated the petitioner with cruelty. **Factual Situation** : Rahul and Anjali are husband and wife. While they are returning from a trip to Pune, at the bus terminal, their 6 year old son almost has an accident due to the negligence of the wife. Husband slaps wife in a fit of anger. Which of the following options is correct in this context ? (1) Petition of divorce cannot be filed. (2) Petition of divorce can be filed. (3) Petition of divorce cannot be filed on ground of cruelty, because slapping by Rahul in the given situation does not amount to cruelty. (4) Petition for divorce cannot be filed on the ground of cruelty.

115. **Principle** : Any law made by the Parliament that infringes on the fundamental rights of the citizens is invalid and unenforceable. Freedom to carry on trade or profession of one's own choice is a fundamental right. The Parliament is competent to impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of this right. If the restriction imposed by the Parliament totally removes or nullifies any fundamental right, then it will be construed as an unreasonable restriction. **Factual Situation** : In order to ensure that people live in an amicable atmosphere, the Government of India decided to abolish courts and constituted Dispute Settlement Boards. Further, to achieve this objective, the law stipulated that lawyers should not be allowed to espouse the claims of parties, instead their claims be espoused by social workers. What is the validity of the law ? (1) The law made by the Parliament is valid as it does not infringe any fundamental right. (2) The law made by the Parliament is valid as, even though there is restriction of fundamental right, such a restriction is reasonable. (3) The law made by Parliament is invalid as it constitutes an infringement of fundamental rights and the restriction imposed is not reasonable. (4) None of these

116. **Principle** : Legal aid is a right and not a charity.

**Factual Situation :** A person facing a criminal charge in a criminal trial pleads that he is unable to engage an advocate for reasons of poverty and that he should be provided with a lawyer at state expenses to defend him. Decide. (1) State is bound to provide him a lawyer as it is a matter of his right. (2) State may refuse to pay the expenses of lawyer to a criminal person. (3) It is not the problem of State. (4) State may deny on the ground of unavailability of lawyer or lack of finance.

117. **Principle :** Arbitrariness is the very antithesis of the rule of law.

**Factual Situation :** An admission test for admission to the law school is conducted in two parts. First, a written test is held which carries 200 marks. This is followed by an oral personality test, which also carries 200 marks. The subjective element inherent in the oral test, it is alleged, makes the whole exercise arbitrary. Decide. (1) Law school has the right to conduct its admission test in the manner it thinks fit. (2) Assigning 200 marks to interview is arbitrary and against rule of law. (3) If there is a fair exam and interview, the admission test is valid and lawful. (4) It is a fair way of admissions.

118. **Principle :** A person who is usually of unsound mind, but who is occasionally of sound mind, may enter into a contract when he is of sound mind.

**Factual Situation :** Kunal, a lunatic who is lodged in a mental hospital, agrees to sell his house for 100000 to Brij Mohan, a doctor. Kunal, while accepting the offer made by the doctor, was of sound mind. Which one of the following options is correct ?

- (1) The agreement entered into by a lunatic is not at all enforceable.
- (2) A lunatic has no capacity to enter into an agreement, only his/her relatives can do so.
- (3) The agreement entered into by the lunatic is enforceable because, while accepting the offer, he was of sound mind and could understand and form a rational judgment.
- (4) The agreement is not valid.

119. Rajiv ignored a red light and drove his car onto the railway tracks as a train was approaching. The engine stalled and Rajiv did not have sufficient time to get the car across the tracks. Sahil, the railway engine driver, saw Rajiv and could have stopped the train had he not been waving at a group of girls jogging along a road beside the track. They collided and Rajiv was injured. In an action by Rajiv against Sahil.

- (1) Rajiv will win because he could not get to safety in time.
- (2) Rajiv will win because Sahil was operating the train in a careless manner.
- (3) Rajiv will lose because Sahil was relying on the warning signal.
- (4) Rajiv will lose because he did not obey the red signal.

120. **Principle :** Every agreement in restraint of marriage of any person is void.

**Factual Situation :** X entered into an agreement with a banker and deposited 5 lakh to the banker. The terms of the agreement provided that X's son Y shall be the beneficiary

of the deposited amount only if he marries after the age of 18. Is agreement between X and banker void ?

- (1) Yes, since the agreement is restraint of marriage of Y.
- (2) Yes, because Y has right to marry only when he is eligible to vote.
- (3) No, agreement is valid and enforceable.
- (4) None of these

121. Which of the following judges of the Supreme Court of India is famously known as the 'Green Judge' ? (1) Justice VR Krishna Iyyar (2) Justice PN Bhagwati (3) Justice BN Kirpal (4) Justice Kuldip Singh

122. *Subjudice* means

- (1) under consideration of Court of Law. (2) beyond the jurisdiction of Court. (3) dual view. (4) Same Court.

123. Srikrishna Committee, which submitted its report, was constituted for which of the following issues? (1) Mumbai Bomb blast case (2) Malegaon blast case (3) Telangana issue (4) 2G Spectrum corruption issue

124. The main aim of the Competition Act 2002 is to protect the interests of the

- (1) multinational companies. (2) Indian companies. (3) consumers. (4) markets.

125. 'No fault liability' means

- (1) liability for damage caused due to negligence. (2) liability of damage caused through fault. (3) absolute liability even without any negligence or fault. (4) freedom from liability.

126. Which of the following judges has never been the Chairman of Law Commission of India ?

- (1) Justice RC Lahoti (2) Justice AR Lakshmanan (3) Justice Jeevan Reddy (4) Justice Jagannatha Rao

127. Bank nationalization case relates to the nationalizations of

- (1) Some banks by Government of India after economic liberalization in 1991. (2) Some banks under a law during the Primeministership of Mrs Indira Gandhi. (3) All the private Indian banks during the Primeministership of Mr Narasimha Rao. (4) All the private Indian banks during the Primeministership of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

128. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution defines India as

(1) Federal State. (2) Unitary State. (3) Union of State. (4) Quasi-Federal State.

129. Right to travel is a Fundamental Right under

- (1) Article 19 of the Constitution. (2) Article 21 of the Constitution. (3) Article 14 of the Constitution.  
(4) None of these

130. It is the Constitutional requirement that the Parliament shall meet at least

- (1) twice a year. (2) thrice a year. (3) once a year. (4) None of these

131. The concept of Public Interest Litigation in India has originated from

- (1) UK. (2) Australia. (3) Canada. (4) USA.

132. Which of the following is not in the nature of a writ issued by the Constitutional courts in India?

- (1) Mandamus (2) Habeus Corpus (3) Rule Nisi (4) Certiorari

133. The phrase 'procedure established by the law' means

- (1) the judges in India cannot question the fairness or validity of a law, provided it is within the limits of the Constitution. (2) Judges in India can question the fairness or validity of an undue law even if it is within the limits of the Constitution. (3) Judges in India can declare a law invalid simply because in their opinion the law is not due or unjust. (4) None of these

134. The President can dissolve Lok Sabha on the

- (1) advise of Prime Minister. (2) advise of Chief Justice of India. (3) recommendation of Lok Sabha. (4) recommendation of Rajya Sabha.

135. The members of the Panchayat are

- (1) nominated by district officer. (2) electorates of respective territorial constituencies. (3) nominated by local self government minister of the state. (4) nominated by block government organisations.

136. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by

- (1) the people. (2) the Lok Sabha. (3) elected members of the legislative council. (4) elected members of the legislative assembly.

137. The members of the Lok Sabha hold office for a term of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) 4 years (2) 5 years (3) 6 years (4) 7 years

138. The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is  
(1) One-fourth of the total membership. (2) One-tenth of the total membership of houses. (3) 50 percent strength of the Lok Sabha. (4) at least 100 members.
139. The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means  
(1) a single assembly. (2) an elected legislature. (3) legislature consisting of an upper and lower chamber. (4) parliamentary system of Government.
140. The oath of office is administered to the members of State Council of Ministers by  
(1) The Governor. (2) The Chief Minister. (3) Chief Justice of the State High Court. (4) Speaker of legislative assembly.
141. The power of Supreme Court of India to decide dispute between Centre and State falls under its  
(1) Advisory Jurisdiction. (2) Appellate Jurisdiction. (3) Original Jurisdiction. (4) Constitutional Jurisdiction.
142. The minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha is  
(1) 25 years. (2) 30 years. (3) 35 years. (4) 18 years.
143. The Preamble declares India as a Sovereign State, which implies  
(1) India is free to conduct the internal affairs. (2) India is free to conduct external affairs. (3) India is free to conduct internal and external affairs. (4) None of these
144. Who is the legal advisor to the Government of a State in India ?  
(1) The High Court (2) The Advocate General (3) The Solicitor General (4) The State Chief Legal Officer
145. With which of the following issues did the case of DK Basu Vs State of West Bengal' deal?  
(1) Safeguards for arrested persons (2) Safeguards for unorganized workers (3) Safeguards against sexual exploitation (4) Safeguards for children
146. The age of retirement of a Judge of the High Court is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) 65 years (2) 62 years (3) 60 years (4) 58 years
147. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be using a public office

he is not entitled to hold ? (1) Habeas Corpus (2) Mandamus (3) Quo Warranto (4) Certiorari

148. Which of the following principles is for the purpose of facts and circumstance of the case ?

(1) Res interregnum (2) Res getae (3) Res ispa loquitor (4) Res judicata

149. Which of the following cases is popularly known as Mandal Case ?

(1) TMA PAI Foundation Vs Union of India (2) Ashok Kumar Thakur Vs Union of India (3) Indira Sawhney Vs Union of India (4) None of these

150. The power to issue writs has been envisaged under the provisions of which of the following

fundamental rights ? (1) Right to Equality (2) Right to Freedom (3) Right to Constitutional Remedies (4) Right against Exploitation