$Multiples\ Choice\ Question-Semester-iii$

Compulsory paper Judicial Process

1. Public Interest Litigation in India is to be linked with -----

	1. Judicial Review
	2. Judicial Activism
	3. Judicial Intervention
	4. Judicial Sanctity
2.	The great success of Cardozo's The Nature of the Judicial Process created demand for
	further
1.	Reflections on the law
2.	Insights in Law
3.	Drawbacks in Law
4.	Limitations in law
3.	Judicial Process in India is based on
	1. Due Process of Law
	2. Convention
	3. Procedure established by Law
	4. Constitution
4.	Judicial process is the study of the courts, and the
Pro	ocess of adjudicating the rights of individuals
Fu	unction of the executive
Re	eforms in Legislations
Du	ne Process established by Law

1.

2.

3.

4.

 1. 2. 	A is a principle or rule established in a previous legal case that is either binding on or persuasive for a court or other tribunal when deciding subsequent cases with similar issues or facts. Ratio Decidendi Principle Precedent Judgment
6.	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. The principle by which judges are bound to precedents is known as 1. Stare decisis 2. Quid Pro Quo 3. Common Law 4. Judgment analysis.
7.	According to Plato is a virtue establishing rational order, with each part performing its appropriate role and not interfering with the proper functioning of other parts. 1. Justice 2. Rationality 3. Doctrines 4. Norms.
8.	 says, "Justice consists in what is lawful and fair, with fairness involving equitable distributions and the correction of what is inequitable". 1. Socrates 2. Hobbes 3. Bentham 4. Aristotle

9.	According to Immanuel Kant, justice is	with obligations with which we can			
	rightly be required to comply.				
	1. inextricably bound up				
	2. absolute				
	3. Infinite				
	4. Complex				
10. Jeremy Bentham's 'Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation in 1789'. He					
	forwards the which he also later calls the "greatest happiness" principle, as				
	the desirable basis for individual and collective decision-making.				
	1. "Principle of Equality"				
	2. "Principle of Benevolence"				
	3. "Principle of utility"4. "Principle of Love and Affection"				

Answer key					
	12	21			
	33	41			
	51	6 1			
	71	8 4			
	9 1	103.			