

LAW

- The Juristic concept of contract consists of
 - offer and acceptance
 - consideration and coercion
 - agreement and obligation
 - free consent and capacity
- For the validity of a contract which of the following elements are necessary?
 - Intention to create legal relationship.
 - Acceptance of the offer.
 - Knowledge of the offer.
 - Writing of the agreement.
 - Signature and registration.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1, 2 and 5
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 5
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Match List I (Case) with List II (Topic) and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I

- Balfour v Balfour
- Offord v Davies
- Dunlop v Higgins
- Hyde v Wrench

List II

- Intention to create legal obligation
- Revocation of offer
- Counter offer
- Acceptance through post

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	2	1	3
b.	1	2	4	3
c.	1	3	4	2
d.	4	3	1	2

- Match List I (Names of decided cases) with List II (concerned topics) and select the correct answer:

List I

- Gundy v Lindsey
- Harvey v Facey
- Roberts v Gray

- Hadley v Baxendale

List II

- Cross offers
- Measure of damages
- Minor's agreement
- Mistaken identity

Codes;

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	1	4	2
b.	2	3	4	1
c.	4	1	3	2
d.	4	2	3	1

- A shopkeeper exhibits an article in his shop window with a price tag attached to it. A customer offers to buy the article for the same price. Is the shopkeeper bound to part with the article receiving the price offered by the customer?

- No, there is no sale because the shopkeeper never intended to sell that article
- Yes, the shopkeeper is bound to part with the article after taking the price because a sale is concluded as soon as the price is offered
- Yes, there is sale is concluded as soon as the price is offered
- Yes, there is a sale as because the depiction of the article at the shop window is only an invitation to treat and not an offer

- A counter offer is

- An invitation to treat
- An acceptance of the offer
- A rejection of the original offer
- A bargain

- Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List I

- Privity of Contract
- Res extincta
- Undue Influence
- Privity of Consideration

List II

1. Dotton v Poole
2. Couturier v Hastie
3. Alcard v Skinner
4. Dunlop v Selfridge

Codes;

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	1	3	4
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	4	2	1	3
d.	4	2	3	1

8. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no difference between the English law and Indian law with regard to acceptance through post.
2. Both under the English law and the Indian law a contract is concluded when the letter of acceptance is posted.
3. Under the Indian law when the letter of acceptance is posted it is complete only as against the proposer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 alone
- c. 3 alone
- d. none

9. The mother owes Rs. 10,000 to her daughter. But this debt has become barred by the limitation Act. The mother signs a written promise to pay Rs. 5,000 on account of the debt. In this case which one of the following is correct?

- a. There is no contract as the debt is already barred by limitation and so it cannot be revived by a subsequent promise
- b. There is no contract because the mother has promised to give only a part of the debt
- c. This is a contract because there is a natural love and affection relation and the promise is in writing and signed
- d. This is enforceable against the mother because such a promise is valid and binding under the Indian 'Contract Act'

10. In which one of the following cases can a finder of goods sell the goods that he has found?

- a. Where the goods are not perishable in nature

- b. Where his lawful charges amount to more than half of the value of the goods found
- c. Where the owner cannot be traced out even with reasonable diligence
- d. Where the real owner is found, but he refuses to pay reasonable charges to the finder

11. Which one of the following conditions must be satisfied for making claim under 'Necessaries supplied to a person incapable of contracting'?

- a. The articles supplied should be necessaries
- b. The articles supplied should be necessaries at the time of sale and not delivery
- c. Necessaries must have been supplied gratuitously out of mere kindness
- d. Necessaries should be supplied only to person incompetent to contract

12. Which of the following agreements are void?

1. A agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 to 'B' if he would give evidence in a civil suit besides the expenses for his to and fro journey.
2. An agreement for creation of monopoly.
3. An agreement to divide the amount of pension.
4. An insurance policy covering the risk of death by suicide.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 4
- b. 1, 2 and 4
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 2, 3 and 4

13. Which of the following agreements is void for unlawful consideration?

- a. Fees of an advocate are settled in the agreement on the basis of percentage of recoveries of compensation
- b. Parties agreed not to bid against each other at all auction sale
- c. An agreement by which a government servant has acquired properties in the name of another

- d. An agreement to drop a compoundable criminal proceeding receipt of compensation
14. Consider the following statements:
1. A minor fraudulently misrepresenting his age is estopped from denying the truth of his statement.
 2. A minor fraudulently misrepresenting his age is not estopped from denying the truth of his statement.
 3. Estoppel does not operate to render a statute ineffective and so a minor's contract is always void.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- a. 1 and 3
 - b. 2 alone
 - c. 3 alone
 - d. 2 and 3
15. An agreement made under mistake of fact, by both the parties, forming the essential subject matter of the agreement is
- a. void
 - b. voidable
 - c. valid
 - d. unenforceable
16. "Threatening to commit certain acts forbidden by Indian Penal Code" is associated with which one of the following?
- a. Misrepresentation
 - b. Fraud
 - c. Coercion
 - d. Mistake
17. "Active concealment of fact" is associated with one of the following?
- a. Misrepresentation
 - b. Undue influence
 - c. Fraud
 - d. Mistake
18. Which of the following transactions are contracts?
1. An agreement to serve a person exclusively for a definite term.
 2. A manufacturer agrees to sell all the goods produced by him to a merchant with a stipulation that he will not sell the same to a third person.
 3. A purchaser agrees not to sell goods bought, in a particular market, with a stipulation to pay higher price if he sells in that market.
4. In an agreement a person agrees to restrain himself from competing with his former employer after the term of his engagement is over.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- a. 1 and 4
 - b. 1, 2 and 3
 - c. 1 and 2
 - d. 2, 3 and 4
19. A change of nature of obligation of a contract is known as
- a. novation
 - b. rescission
 - c. alteration
 - d. repudiation
20. A contract implied by law is known as
- a. contingent contract
 - b. quasi contract
 - c. expressed contract
 - d. implied contract
21. Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from de minimis non curat lex?
- a. Necessity knows no law
 - b. Nothing is an offence done by a child under 7 years of age
 - c. Every person is liable for his own acts
 - d. Trifling acts do not constitute an offence
22. The maxim Ubi jus ibi remedium means
- a. where the plaintiff has suffered damage he is entitled to a remedy
 - b. where there is no violation of any right, there is no damage
 - c. presence there is a right there is a remedy
 - d. presence of a right does not necessarily mean that there is damage
23. The rule laid down in Re Polemis case is that the defendant shall be liable for all
- a. direct consequences of his act
 - b. direct consequences of his act, if he could foresee some damage to the plaintiff from his act
 - c. direct consequences of his act, only if he could foresee the kind of damage which has, actually occurred

- d. foreseeable damage
24. Consider the following statements:
- In tort, the duty is towards specific persons.
 - The nature of the wrong is similar in tort and crime.
 - In tort, the duty is primarily fixed by the parties.
 - The general remedy in tort is an action for injunction.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 3 and 4
 - 1 and 4
 - 2 alone
 - 3 alone
25. Whoever by words attempts to excite disaffection towards government established bylaw, commits the offence of
- contempt of the government
 - criminal conspiracy against the State
 - abetting waging of war
 - sedition
26. The general remedy in law of tort is
- action for damages
 - action for injunction
 - specific restitution of property
 - action for unliquidated damages
27. 'B' was under the regular employment of 'A' as a driver of his mobile crane. He let the crane together with 'B' as driver to 'C'. In the course of loading a ship, 'X' was injured by the negligent working of the crane by 'B'. At the time of the accident 'C' had the immediate control and direction of the operations to be executed. The working of the crane and the manipulation of its control, however, remained with 'B'. In a suit by 'X' against 'C', 'C' is
- not liable because 'B' was the regular servant of 'A' and not of 'C'
 - liable because 'C' was controlling and directing the operation to be executed at the time of the accident
 - not liable because the services of 'B' were of a highly skilled character and 'C' could not direct how 'B' should work the crane
 - liable because there was a relationship of master and servant between 'B' and 'C' at the time of the accident
28. The term 'Scienter' is related to which one of the following sign-boards?
- "Trespassers will be prosecuted"
 - "Beware of dogs"
 - "No parking"
 - "No admission without permission"
29. The defendant company has given instructions to the driver of its vehicle not to allow any unauthorized person to board the vehicle. A similar information was pasted on the vehicle itself stating that no unauthorized person was permitted to travel in the vehicle. The driver allowed an unauthorized passenger to board and drove negligently causing an accident in which the unauthorized passenger was killed. The company is
- liable because the driver was negligent in permitting the deceased to travel for which the company was vicariously liable
 - not liable because by violating the instructions of the company the driver was acting outside his course of employment
 - liable because mere pasting of information that unauthorized travel was not permitted does not negate liability of the company
 - Not liable because the passenger himself had voluntarily to travel in the vehicle unauthorized
30. persons are said to be joint tort-feasors when their separate shares in the commission of the tort are done in furtherance of a common
- motive
 - intention
 - design
 - participation
31. A master is liable for the tort committed by his servant when the servant acts
- For the benefit of his master
 - in course of his employment
 - during his duty hours
 - to the detriment of the plaintiff
32. Which of the following requirements form an essential element of 'course of

employment' in cases of vicarious liability?

The servant's act must be

1. expressly or impliedly authorized by the master.
2. unauthorized manner of doing something which is authorized by the master.
3. done to protect the interest of the master.
4. necessarily incidental to something which the servant is employed to do.
5. done for the benefit of the master.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 2, 3 and 5
- c. 1, 2 and 4
- d. 2, 4 and 5

33. The driver of a bus belonging to the defendant permitted the conductor to drive the bus. The conductor drove negligently causing accident resulting in injuries to the plaintiff. The defendant would be

- a. liable because as master of the conductor the defendant would be vicariously liable for the conductor's negligence
- b. not liable because the driver by permitting the conductor to drive had done an unauthorized act for which his master, the defendant, could not be held liable
- c. liable because permission given by the driver to the conductor to drive was a negligent act of the driver for which his master, the defendant, would be liable
- d. not liable because the driver by not driving and the conductor by driving were both acting unauthorized for which their master, the defendant, could not be held liable

34. A car mechanic was employed by his master, the defendant, to repair cars. He repaired a car and then drove the car for a short distance to check whether he had repaired the car properly or not. In the process he caused an accident injuring the plaintiff. The master is

- a. liable because it was his servant who had negligently caused the accident for which he was vicariously liable
- b. not liable because the mechanic was supposed to repair only and as such driving by him was outside his course of employment
- c. liable because driving was necessarily incidental to the duties of the mechanic since he was duty-bound to check by driving whether the repairs he had done were correctly done or not
- d. not liable because repairing and driving were two distinct acts, and the mechanic was not authorized to drive but was duty-bound to repair only

35. 'A' lent his lorry and the driver to 'B' for a few days on 'B's request for his daughter's marriage and for which 'B' required the lorry along with the driver. While acting under the orders of 'B' the driver drove negligently and caused an accident resulting in injuries to the plaintiff. In this case

- a. 'A', the permanent employer of the driver, would be liable because he had lent the services of his servant the driver, along with a complicated piece of machinery, the lorry
- b. 'B', under whose orders the driver was working at the time of the accident, would be liable because the driver was following the orders of 'B' and not of 'A' at the time
- c. Both 'A' and 'B' would be liable because 'A', as the permanent employer, and 'B', as the person under whose authority the driver was working at the time, were responsible for the driver's negligence
- d. neither 'A' nor 'B' would be liable and only the driver would be liable as he alone had committed the negligent act

36. Which one of the following brings out the distinction between Section 34 and 149 of the IPC?

- a. Section 34 creates a specific offence whereas Section 149 does not
- b. Section 34 as well as Section 149 create specific offences
- c. Section 149 creates a specific offence whereas Section 34 does not

- d. Section 34 as well as Section 149 do not create specific offence
37. Which one of the following limitations to the rule of *Voluntati non fit injuria* is not correct?
- The consent should be free
 - Consent to illegal acts is no consent
 - Mere knowledge of the risk is not assumption to the risk
 - Consent in rescue cases is no consent
38. 'A' is in the house which is on fire, with 'Z' a child. People below hold out a blanket. 'A' drops the child in good faith intending the child's benefit. But the child is killed by the fall. 'A' has committed
- murder
 - culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - culpable homicide as an exception to Section 300
 - no offence
39. Match List I (Decided cases) with List II (Principles relating) and select the correct answer
- List I
- Rylands v Fletcher
 - Bird v Jones
 - Tolley v Fry and Sons Ltd.
 - Grant Australian Knitting Mills
- List II
- Negligence
 - Defamation
 - Strict liability
 - False imprisonment
- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| c. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| d. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
40. The plaintiff, a one-eyed man, employed by the defendants, was working in conditions involving some risk of eye injury, but the likelihood of injury was not sufficient to call upon the defendants to provide goggles as to a normal two-eyed workman. The plaintiff was injured in the eye while working. The defendants are
- liable because the plaintiff being a one-eyed workman, magnitude of risk of injury to his remaining eye was very high and consequently the defendants should have provided him with goggles
 - not liable because the defendants were not duty-bound to provide goggles to the plaintiff
 - liable because the plaintiff's nature of duties was such that eye injury was probable
 - not liable because the plaintiff had voluntarily undertaken the job fully appreciating the risks involved
41. In which one of the following cases is the occupier liable for negligence?
- Keeping a watchdog which has the habit of biting men
 - Fixing broken glass pieces on the top of a wall
 - Setting spring guns in the premises to prevent trespassers
 - Constructing a compound wall to prevent trespassers
42. The defendants published in their newspaper a photograph of one Mr. 'C' and Miss 'X' together with the words "Mr. 'C', the race-horse owner, and Miss 'X', whose engagement has been announced". The information on which the defendants based their statement was derived from Mr. 'C'. In fact Mr. 'C' was married even though Mr. 'C' and Mrs. 'C' were not living together. Mrs. 'C' sued the defendants for defamation, the innuendo being that Mr. 'C' was not her husband but lived with her in immoral cohabitation. The defendants would be
- liable because a publisher is responsible for the consequences of any publication and the plaintiff's innuendo is established
 - not liable because they genuinely believed the news to be true and so published the same
 - liable because they had been negligent in publishing the news
 - not liable because they had verified the veracity of the news from Mr. 'C' before publishing the same
43. Which of the following requirements form an essential element of the defence of fair comment in the tort of defamation?
- The matter commented on must be of public interest.

2. It must be an assertion of fact.
 3. It must be an expression of opinion.
 4. The comment must be fair.
 5. The comment must not be intentional.
 6. The comment must not be malicious.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- a. 1, 2, 4 and 5
 b. 1, 3, 4 and 6
 c. 2, 3, 4 and 5
 d. 2, 3, 5 and 6
44. Which one of the following correctly identifies the remedies available to the victim in case of private nuisance?
- a. Action for damages, injunction, abatement
 b. Action for damages, specific restitution of property, abatement
 c. Action for damages injunctions, specific restitution of property
 d. Injunction, specific restitution of property, abatement
45. 'X' and 'Y' agree to commit theft in 'Z's house but no theft is actually committed. They are guilty of
- a. no offence
 b. criminal conspiracy
 c. abetment by conspiracy
 d. abetment by instigation
46. The defendant began to manufacture paper boxes in the cellar of a house, the upper part of which was in the occupation of the plaintiff. The defendant's business required hot and dry air and he heated the cellar accordingly. This raised the temperature on the plaintiff's floor and dried and diminished the value of brown paper which the plaintiff warehoused there. The defendant is
- a. liable because he owed a duty to take care towards his neighbour
 b. not liable because he did not know that the plaintiff was engaged in such business
 c. not liable because the plaintiff was carrying on exceptionally delicate trade
 d. liable because the defendant was doing something extraordinary on his property
47. Malicious prosecution is a tort intending to protect
- a. against abuse of legal proceedings
 b. right of the police to prosecute the criminal
 c. the accused against police excesses
 d. the police against civil proceedings against it
48. Which one of the following correctly identifies the remedies available to the victim in case of false imprisonment?
- a. Self-help, abatement, action for damages
 b. Habeas corpus, action for damages, injunction
 c. Self-help, habeas corpus, action for damages
 d. Injunction, abatement, action for damages
49. Which one of the following statements is true in relation to the offence of abetment?
- a. It is not necessary that the offence for which abetment is alleged should have been committed
 b. Unless an offence is successfully committed, there is no question of abetment
 c. For the offence of abetment to be established, the abettor should have been proved to have done something at the time of commission of the offence itself to help its commission
 d. 'A' returns a licensed weapon belonging to 'B' on his demand with which 'B' commits a murder. 'A' is liable for abetment
50. The abetment of offence is completed as soon as
- a. the offence abetted has been committed
 b. the abettor has incited another person to commit an offence
 c. the person abetted has done some overt act towards the commission of the offence
 d. all the above acts have taken place
51. 'X' committed theft in a government building. 'Z', a Chowkidar of the building, kept the gate of the building open with the intention to facilitate 'X's safe retreat with the stolen property and thereby facilitated

- his retreat. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 'Z' is
- guilty of abetment of theft by intentional aiding
 - guilty of theft by instigation
 - not guilty of abetment
 - guilty of theft
52. 'Z' with intention to steal ornaments opened 'Y's box and found it empty. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 'Z', is
- not liable for attempt to commit theft as the box being empty, commission of theft was impossible
 - not liable for attempt to commit theft as he did not do the penultimate act towards commission of theft
 - not guilty of attempt to commit theft as he made only preparations to commit theft
 - guilty of attempt to commit theft as he had an intention commit theft and did an act towards its commission to
53. Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed of age
- with the consent of the victim who has completed 12 years of age
 - with the consent of the victim who has completed 18 years
 - when the offender is acting under the spell of madness
 - when the offender is acting in anger
54. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the clause 'thirdly' of Section 300 IPC?
- Intention to cause bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death
 - Knowledge that an act of that kind will be likely to cause death must be proved
 - It must be shown that the accused intended to inflict the very injury that is present
 - Nature of the injury need not be proved
55. Sedition means
- expressing disapprobation of the measures of 'the government with a view to obtain their alteration
 - advocacy of boycott of foreign goods as a means of helping Indian industries.
 - exciting or attempting to excite hatred towards the government through a writing which remains with the author unpublished
 - bringing or attempting to bring the government into hatred through words, signs or visible representation
56. 'A' had consensual sexual relations with 'Z's wife. She gives to 'A' valuable property which 'A' knows to belong to her husband, 'Z' to and she has no authority from 'Z' to give. 'A' takes the property dishonestly. Which one of the following offences has been committed by 'A'?
- Criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation
 - Theft and criminal breach of trust
 - Theft
 - Criminal breach of trust
57. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'B' unless 'B' gives him money and 'B' in consequence gives 'A' money. 'A' commits the offence of
- theft
 - robbery
 - criminal intimidation
 - extortion
58. 'A' meets 'Z' on the road and asks him to part with his belongings on the instant threat of hurt to 'Z'. While 'Z' delivers his purse to 'A', 'A' snatches away a golden chain from 'Z's neck. Which one the following offences is committed by 'A'?
- Extortion
 - Robbery by theft
 - Robbery by extortion
 - Robbery by theft as well as robbery by extortion
59. 'X' an employer deducts a certain percentage from the salary of his employees telling that it is their contribution to the provident fund but fails to credit it in the fund. 'X' commits
- criminal breach of trust
 - criminal misappropriation
 - theft
 - cheating
60. The subjects of International Law are

- a. States only
 b. only International organizations
 c. States, International organizations and Individuals
 d. United Nations
61. Which one of the following sources may be retained as modern source of International Law?
 a. International customs, treaties and decisions
 b. General principles of law recognized by civilized states
 c. Judicial decisions and juristic work of high quality
 d. Decisions of organs of international institutions
62. "If a State grants recognition to another State in violation of international treaty, that is, the Pact of Paris, 1928, such recognition would not be valid." This forms the basis of
 a. Halstein Doctrine
 b. Estrade Doctrine
 c. Stimson Doctrine
 d. Monroe Doctrine
63. Admission of a State as a member of the United Nations
 a. does not constitute recognition by other member states of the UN
 b. constitutes collective recognition by them
 c. constitutes de facto recognition by other states individually
 d. constitutes de jure recognition by other states individually
64. In the Right of Passage over the Indian Territory case, the International Court of Justice decided that
 a. colonial treaties ceased to be valid
 b. customary law might be claimed against a successor state
 c. Dadra and Nagar Haveli were not part of the former British India
 d. resort to force by India in the liberation of Goa was justified
65. Article 4 of the U.N. Charter provides that membership of the United Nations is open to peace loving states which
 a. accept and are able and willing to carry out the obligations of charter
 b. promote friendly relations among nations through international cooperation
 c. support and provide the right of self determinations to the people in various colonies
 d. undertake to protect human rights of its people as laid down in various U.N. Human Rights instruments
66. If there is any threat to International Peace and Security the Security Council is empowered to take enforcement action under which one of the following chapters of the U.N. Charter?
 a. III
 b. IV
 c. VI
 d. VII
67. To which one of the following is India not a party?
 a. International covenant on economic, social and cultural rights
 b. International covenant on civil and political rights
 c. International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination
 d. International convention against torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
68. When the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present charter, the General Assembly
 a. shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests
 b. cannot make any recommendation with regard to that dispute
 c. can make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation
 d. can make a recommendation on the advice of the Secretary General
69. The Rann of Kuchchh dispute was settled by
 a. the International Court of Justice
 b. the Security Council
 c. mediation by the Soviet Union
 d. International Arbitration
70. Article 94 of the United Nations' Charter provides that

- a. the International Court of Justice is empowered to implement its decisions
- b. if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgement the Security Council is, empowered to implement the judgment of the court provided the matter is referred to it by ICJ
- c. if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.
- d. if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgment of the ICJ, the Security Council may decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment, on the recommendation of the General Assembly
71. Which one of the following schools of Jurisprudence considers that "a reasoned scale of values can be discovered as a basis for legal development"?
- a. Analytical
- b. Philosophical
- c. Historical
- d. Sociological
72. Which one of the following Jurists emphasized that "We cannot understand what a thing is unless we study what it does"?
- a. Austin
- b. Pound
- c. Kelsen
- d. Salmond
73. Which one of the following schools of jurisprudence laid emphasis on the question "How did law come to be"?
- a. Analytical
- b. Sociological
- c. Historical
- d. Philosophical
74. A legislation enacted by a State legislature falls in the category of
- a. Subordinate
- b. supreme
- c. autonomous
- d. delegated
75. The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all the courts within the territory of India; but the Supreme Court is not bound by its own decisions, was decided by the Supreme Court itself in
- a. Kesavanand Bharathi v State of Kerala
- b. Indira Nehru Gandhi v Rajnarain
- c. Madhav Rao Scindia v Union of India
- d. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. v State of Bihar
76. Which one of the following statements denotes right in-rem?
- a. Right to receive rent from the tenant of the farm
- b. Right to the peaceable enjoyment of the farm
- c. Right to recover damages for breach of contract
- d. Landlord's right of re-entry
77. Match List I (Legal Right) with List II (Nature of Legal Right) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- List I
- A. Time barred debt
- B. Right to reputation
- C. Right to physical integrity
- D. Right arising out of a contract
- List II
1. Personal right
2. Right in personam
3. Imperfect right
4. Right in rem
- Codes
- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| b. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| c. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
78. A corporation aggregate is
- a. an incorporated group of co-existing persons
- b. an incorporated series of successive persons
- c. a group of legal persons
- d. a group of natural persons
79. In which one of the following cases the court "pierced the veil" of the corporate personality?

- a. Daimler Co. case
 b. Peoples Pleasure Park case
 c. Salomon v Salomon
 d. Smith, Stone and Knight's case
80. Ownership of goodwill of a business is
 a. incorporeal ownership
 b. contingent ownership
 c. limited ownership
 d. beneficial ownership
81. Ownership consists of
 a. material objects
 b. personal rights
 c. rights in rem.
 d. rights in personam
82. The rights of an owner are
 a. indeterminate
 b. determinate
 c. residuary
 d. indeterminate and residuary
83. Goods owned by 'A' were put by her in rooms in the house of 'B' with 'B's permission. The rooms were locked by 'A's agent who gave the keys to 'H, 'A's husband, with the permission of 'A'. The possession of the rooms was with
 a. 'A'
 b. Agent
 c. 'B'
 d. 'H'
84. Assertion (A): The President of India can issue a proclamation of emergency under Article 352(1) on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 Reason (R): When a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the President may suspend the operation of all fundamental rights except Articles 20 and 21.
 a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 c. A is true but R is false
 d. A is false but R is true
85. Assertion (A): An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.
 Reason (R): An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
86. Assertion (A): A minor is not competent to enter any contract, even for necessities.
 A. Reason (R): For necessities supplied to a minor, his estate can be made liable to reimburse.
87. Assertion (A): Undue influence in a contract between doctor and patient can be presumed.
 A. Reason (R): The mental capacity of the patient is affected by the treatment of the doctor.
88. Assertion (A): International Law is impotent to restrain a powerful nation which has no decent respect for the opinion of mankind.
 A. Reason (R): Sanctions behind international law are not effective because there is no international police force to enforce them.
89. Assertion (A): Article 38(1) of the ICJ statute directs the Court to apply judicial decisions as a subsidiary means for determination of rules of international law.
 A. Reason (R): The decisions of the Court do not create any precedent. They have no binding force except to the parties to a particular case.
90. Assertion (A): The decisions of Municipal Courts are not a direct source of international law.
 A. Reason (R): They are not binding on other states and do not create rights and obligations under international law.
91. Assertion (A): Article 301 of the Constitution declares trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India free.
 A. Reason (R): The state can impose taxes which do not directly affect the freedom of trade.
92. Assertion (A): Article 38(1)(C) of the statute of the International Court of Justice recognizes the creative functions of the Court.
 A. Reason (R): It empowers the Court to go outside treaties and international custom and confers on it a wide freedom of choice to draw up principles common to various systems of municipal law.
93. Assertion (A): The Security Council which functions continuously and adopts its own

- rules of procedure has its seat at New York.
- A. Reason (R): To suit the convenience, the Security Council meets at many places.
94. Assertion (A): It is easy to identify sociological jurisprudence with Pound.
A. Reason (R): Sociological jurisprudence neither begins nor ends with Pound.
95. Assertion (A): Kelsen follows Kant in distinguishing between "is" and "ought".
A. Reason (R): Kelsen is a forerunner of Philosophical School.
96. Assertion (A): The term 'sources of law' conveys many meanings.
A. Reason (R): Law has formal and informal sources.
97. Assertion (A): Precedent has been the lifeblood of legal systems.
A. Reason (R) : In continental countries precedent has persuasive value.
98. Consider the following statements relating to Directive Principles of State Policy:
1. The Directive Principles of State Policy do not impose positive obligations on the State.
 2. So long as there is no law carrying out the Directives neither the State nor the individual can violate any existing law or right under the colour of following the Directives.
 3. Courts are not competent to compel the Govt. to carry out any Directive Principle.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 1 and 2
 - c. 1 and 3
 - d. 2 and 3
99. A pamphlet invokes the reader to join a total and violent struggle to bring about a revolution. The author is prosecuted for sedition under Sec. 124-A of the I.P.C. The penal provision and proceedings there under are challenged by the author as violative of his fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. Is the challenge legally tenable?
- a. Yes, because the provision is violative of Article 19(1) (a)
 - b. Yes, because the provision is invalid as it is an old law of British times which ceased to have any effect after 26-1-1950
 - c. No, because the provision is valid as it is saved under Article 19(2) imposing a reasonable restriction in the interest of public order
 - d. No, because the provision is valid as it is a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech and expression in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India
100. Right to life emanates from
- a. Article 21 and includes right to die
 - b. Article 19 and does not include right to die
 - c. Articles 19 and 20 and does include right to die
 - d. Article 21 and does not include right to die
101. Right to education is a fundamental right emanating from right to
- a. freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a)
 - b. culture and education under Articles 29 and 30
 - c. life and personal liberty under Article 21
 - d. equality before law and equal protection of the laws under Article 14
102. Right to freedom of religion cannot be restricted on the ground of
- a. public order
 - b. security of state
 - c. health
 - d. morality
103. That "no person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself is a/an
- a. directive principle which the State should apply while enacting criminal laws
 - b. human right under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which India is a party
 - c. fundamental right
 - d. ordinary constitutional right
104. Which one of the following is included within the definition of 'State' as per Article 12 of the Constitution for the

- purpose of enforcement of fundamental rights?
- A partnership firm
 - A company established under the Companies Act
 - A cooperative society
 - The life Insurance Corporation of India
105. Reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by
- Article 15(4) of the Constitution
 - Article 16(4) of the Constitution
 - Article 29(2) of the Constitution
 - Article 14 of the Constitution
106. Which one of the following writs can be issued only against the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities?
- Mandamus
 - Habeas corpus
 - Certiorari
 - Quo warranto
107. Double jeopardy means
- trying two persons jointly for the same offence
 - trying the same person for two offences at two different times
 - putting the same person on trial twice for the same offence
 - trying a person for different offences committed by him in one incident
108. Which one of the under mentioned rights is guaranteed to citizens as right of freedom under Article 19?
- The right to vote
 - The right of citizenship
 - The right to contest an election
 - The right to assemble peaceably and without arms
109. Consider the following duties:
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
 - To safeguard private property
 - To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of enquiry and reform.
- Of these, fundamental duties include
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
110. Consider the following statements associated with Fundamental Duties in Part IV-A of the Constitution:
It shall be the duty of every citizen of India
- to owe allegiance to the nation and to uphold and protect the sovereignty and security of India.
 - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
 - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
111. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of the President
 - The Governor of a State holds his office during the pleasure of the President
 - The Prime Minister can only be removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament
 - The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President
112. The appropriate writ issued by the court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is that of
- prohibition
 - certiorari
 - quo warranto
 - mandamus
113. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- Parliament has exclusive power to make law on any matter in the Union List
 - Parliament and State Legislatures both have power to make law on any matter in the Concurrent List
 - In certain exceptional circumstances State Legislatures can make law on a subject given in the Union List

- d. The Union Parliament can make laws on State subjects in certain circumstances
114. That the Power of Indian Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constituent power was laid down in Article 368 by
- First Constitution Amendment of 1951
 - Twenty-Fourth Constitution Amendment of 1971
 - Twenty-Sixth Constitution Amendment of 1971
 - Forty-Second Constitution Amendment of 1976
115. Which one of the following measures offends Article 302 of the Constitution which says that Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade and intercourse in public interest?
- Licensing provisions with compensatory fees
 - A rule which totally prohibits movement of cement during 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
 - A tax on a forward contract
 - Sales Tax imposed by the State discriminating the goods imported from another State
116. With a view to giving effect to an International Agreement, Parliament enacts a law on a subject enumerated in State List without consulting the affected States. The law
- is invalid as it encroaches upon exclusive power of State Legislature
 - shall become invalid only to the extent of conflict with State Law which the State may make in future
 - is fully valid as Parliament is empowered to make such a law in order to give effect to an International Agreement, even though it encroaches upon States exclusive power of legislation
 - is null and void
117. On receipt of the report from the Governor of a State that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President of India under Article 356
- has to proclaim President's rule in the State
 - has to dismiss the State Govt. and dissolve the Legislative Assembly
 - has to dismiss the Government but keep the Legislative Assembly in a state of suspended animation
 - may refuse to impose President's rule in the State
118. The President of India has power to declare emergency under Article 352 on which of the following grounds?
- War
 - Internal disturbance
 - External aggression
 - Armed rebellion
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
119. On proclamation of emergency under Article 352(1), the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Article 19 become automatically suspended by virtue of Article 358. Additionally the President may by order under Article 359(1) suspend
- all or any of the Fundamental Rights as may be specified in his order
 - the enforcement of all or any of the Fundamental Rights specified in his order
 - the enforcement of all or any of the Fundamental Rights (except 20 and 21) as may be specified in his order
 - the enforcement of all or any of the Fundamental Rights specified in his order except Article 21
120. Under Article 368, Parliament has no power to repeal Fundamental rights because these are
- enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
 - human rights
 - transcendental rights
 - part of basic structure or essential framework of the Constitution