

## LAW

1. 'A' promises to provide maintenance allowance to her maternal uncle in consideration of certain properties gifted to her by her mother. 'A' refuses to pay maintenance amount and maternal uncle institutes suit against 'A' to enforce the promise.  
Which of the following is the correct statement?  
Maternal uncle
- will not succeed as he being a stranger to consideration can not sue upon the contract
  - will succeed because according to the Indian Contract Act consideration may be given by the promisee or any other person
  - will succeed because he is near relative and in such cases consideration is not necessary
  - will succeed because consideration given by a near relation may be treated as consideration given by the promisee
2. Consider the following statements  
A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if at the time of making it he is
- of the age of majority.
  - capable of understanding the contract though unable to form a rational judgement as to its effect upon his interest.
  - capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgement as to its effect upon his interest.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 3 only
3. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
The communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer as soon as
- acceptor writes letter of acceptance
  - acceptor posts the letter of acceptance
  - the proposer receives the letter of acceptance
  - the proposer reads the letter of acceptance
4. Which one of the following does not amount to revocation under section 6 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- By communication of notice of revocation
  - By failure of the acceptor to fulfill a condition precedent to acceptance
  - By lapse of time prescribed in such proposal for acceptance without communication of acceptance
  - By the death of the acceptor
5. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
A voidable contract is an agreement which is
- enforceable with the permission of the court
  - enforceable by the parties thereto
  - enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others
  - not enforceable by any of the parties thereto
6. Consider the following statements
- Every promise is an agreement.
  - Every agreement is a contract.
  - A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void
  - A minor who is supplied necessaries is personally liable to pay for them.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2, only
  - 1 and 3, only
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
7. X borrowed a bicycle from Y promising to return the same within a period of three days. He failed to fulfill the promise, disposed of the bicycle and appropriated the proceeds to his own Use. What offence, if any, X commits?

- a. Criminal breach of trust  
b. Criminal misappropriation  
c. No offence  
d. Extortion
8. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
When two or more persons agree to do an illegal act or do an act by illegal means, such an act amounts to.  
a. criminal indictment  
b. criminal conspiracy  
c. abetment  
d. constructive liability
9. P, committing a murder, removed some ornament from the dead body. Though the accused P was guilty of an offence of murder, the removal of ornaments amounts to which one of the following?  
a. Theft  
b. Mischief  
c. Misappropriation  
d. Robbery
10. 'X' a person above the age of 18 years, asks 'Y' to shoot him to death as 'X' is suffering from incurable disease. 'Y' is the domestic servant of 'X'. As a loyal servant 'Y' shoots 'X' to death.  
In the context of the above, which one of the following statements is correct?  
a. 'Y' has committed no offence  
b. 'Y' can take up the defence of good faith  
c. 'Y' can take up the defence of consent  
d. 'Y's act is culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
11. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
Grundnorm is the basic hypothesis of  
a. H. Kelsen  
b. J. Austin  
c. H. L. A. Hart  
d. P. Gray
12. In which one of the following cases, is the President of India not bound by the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers?  
a. In deciding the question of removal of a Governor  
b. In deciding the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become disqualified to continue as a member  
c. While exercising power to grant pardon  
d. In dismissing a civil servant without any enquiry and hearing on the ground of security of state
13. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The original, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to any dispute between  
a. the Government of India and one or more States  
b. two or more States  
c. the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other  
d. a State and a State corporation
14. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
A Private clause means  
a. statutory provisions which purport to oust the inherent jurisdiction of the superior court to review the legality of actions taken by statutory delegates  
b. Henry VIII clause  
c. a provision conferring power of judicial review on a quasi-judicial tribunal  
d. a provision depriving a private party from filing a write petition
15. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
After exhausting all available remedies before the Supreme Court, a Curative' petition is maintainable as held in  
a. Ashok Hun-a case  
b. A. R. Antulay case  
c. Best Bakery case  
d. Fodder Scam case
16. Which one, of the following is the correct statement?  
The writ of certiorari cannot be issued to quash  
a. an order suffering from failure to exercise jurisdiction  
b. an order based on insufficient evidence  
c. a non-speaking order passed by a quasijudicial body  
d. an order suffering from non-compliance with 'the prescribed' procedure

17. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court rule that the power of judicial review vested in the High courts in respect of the decisions given by the Service Tribunals cannot be ousted 'or excluded even by a Constitutional Amendment?
- High Court of Judicature at Bombay v. Shirish Kumar
  - Sampath Kumar K Union of India
  - L Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
  - All India Judges Association v. Union of India.
18. Which one of the following is not within the purview of the functions of Public Service Commissions?
- Consultation relating to recruitment to civil service
  - Consultation in relation to promotions and transfers from one service to the other
  - Consultation in relation to reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward classes of citizens
  - Consultation in relation to disciplinary matters affecting civil servants
19. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- No law made by a state legislature shall be treated as unconstitutional if it incidentally touches upon the jurisdiction provided for under List I or List III
  - The legislature of a state cannot make a law to regulate "Water"
  - The law made by Parliament under Article 357 for a state 'continues its application' after the expiry of President's rule
  - Parliament has full power to make law on a residuary matter
20. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- The theory of repugnancy has application in a case where
- both Union and State occupy two different fields in different lists
  - both Union and State laws are enacted under the Concurrent List
  - the Union law is enacted under List III and State law is enacted under List II
  - the Union and State laws' enacted under the State List
21. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- A resolution passed by the Council of States under Article 249 empowering Parliament to legislate on State subjects in national interest remains in force for a period
- not exceeding six months
  - not exceeding two years
  - not exceeding one year
  - of unlimited time
22. If any directions are issued by Union Government to a State and they have not been complied with, which one of the following statements is correct?
- It shall be presumed 'that the constitutional machinery in the State had failed as per Article 365 of the Constitution
  - It shall be presumed that the State had law and order problem and action under Article 365 is required
  - The Union government can appoint advisers to help the Governor for performing his functions
  - The Parliament may make law for that State
23. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- "Full faith and Credit" clause of the Constitution does not apply to
- public records
  - judicial proceedings
  - act of corporations
  - public acts
24. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- In Special Reference No. 1 of 2002, it was held that
- a person convicted for an offence and punished with imprisonment of two years or more was disqualified to be appointed as Chief Minister of a State
  - the imposition of President's rule was not mandatory even if there was a gap of more than six months between two sessions of the Legislative Assembly if the Legislative Assembly had been dissolved
  - the advice of Chief Justice of India regarding the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court shall be binding on the President

- d. the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts and authorities
25. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The power of Indian Parliament to amend the Constitution of India as a constitutional power was laid down under Article 368 by
- the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
  - the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Act, 1971
  - the Constitution (Twenty sixth Amendment) Act, 1971
  - the Constitution (Forty second Amendment) Act, 1976
26. Which of the following enforcement mechanisms are provided by the Human Rights Committee, established under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966?
- Reporting procedure
  - Conciliation Commission
  - Arbitration
  - Inter-state communication system
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 4
  - 1 and 4, only
27. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The Customary International Law of Treaties was codified in the
- Vienna Convention, 1980
  - Statute of the International Court of Justice
  - resolution of the U.N. General Assembly
  - Vienna Declaration, 1993
28. Consider the following steps in the formation of a treaty
- Signatures of the accredited representatives
  - Accession or adhesion
  - Negotiation and Adoption
  - Ratification or approval.
- What is the correct order in which above find place with formation of a treaty?
- 1-3-2-4
  - 3-4-1-2
  - 2-1-3-4
  - 3-1-4-2
29. A took an electric tandoor from B & Co. on rent. In the rent agreement there was a clause to the effect that the company shall not, be liable for any personal injury to the hirer or to any other person while using it. However, due to defect in the tandoor, A's wife was injured. She brought an action against B & Co.  
Which one of the following is correct?
- She cannot succeed but A can claim damages from B & Co.
  - She cannot succeed as there was no contract between her and the co.
  - She would succeed
  - She cannot succeed due to exemption clause
30. Match List-I (I Maxim) with List-II (Cse) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists
- List-I
- Injuria sine damno
  - Damnum sine injuria
  - Res ipsa loquitur
  - Volenti non fit injuria
- List-II
- Gloucester Grammar School Case
  - Bird v. Holbrook
  - Ashby v. White
  - Byrne v. Boadle
  - Davies v. Mann
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| b. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
31. Consider the following statements  
For making occupier or owner of a land liable on the basis of strict liability rule certain essential factors are
- keeping of a dangerous thing on his land
  - non-natural use of land
  - use of thing for common benefit
  - escape of thing from his control
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 4

- d. 3 and 4 only
32. Or a rain and windy day a live -wire snapped from an electric pole. Mohan did not notice the wire and rode his bicycle over the wire. He got electrocuted and died. His widow brought an action for damages against the Electricity Board. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The board is
- not liable as wire snapped due to act of God
  - liable and basis of liability is the foreseeable risk inherent in the very nature of such activity
  - not liable as it has statutory duty to supply electricity
  - not liable as negligence on its part is not proved
33. In which one of the following cases has the Supreme Court laid down that where the enterprise is engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities and harm results to any one on account of accident, the enterprise is strictly liable to compensate all those who are affected by such accident?
- Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
  - M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
  - Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India
  - Pondyal v. Union of India
34. Consider the following statements  
In case of joint publication of defamatory statement
- a corporation is liable for the malice of its agent
  - the proprietor of a newspaper is liable for the malice of the editor.
  - a lawyer is liable for the malice in the notice issued under the instructions of his client.
  - the employer is liable for the malice of a typist who types a defamatory letter as dictated by his employer.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2
  - 1 and 3
  - 3 and 4
  - 1 and 4
35. Two dogs, belonging, to two different persons, acting in concert attacked a flock of sheep and injured them.  
Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
In an action for damages
- one of them is liable for one-half of the damage caused by his dog
  - each of them is liable for full damage caused by their dogs
  - none of them is liable for full damage caused by their dogs
  - each of them is liable for proportional damage caused by their dogs
36. Which of the following situations relate to joint liability?
- When one person employs another to do an act which turns out to be a tort.
  - Master engages a servant to do an act which amounts to tort.
  - Two or more persons combine together to do an act amounting to tort.
  - Two or more persons do wrongful act resulting in one damage.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- 1 and 2 only
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 1, 3 and 4
37. What does tort of negligence mean?
- Doing an act by failing to take reasonable care which a prudent man would take in similar circumstances
  - Doing an act with intention to cause harm to others
  - Doing an act without displaying mental alertness
  - Doing an act with forgetfulness
38. Due to negligence of railway authorities, there was a major train accident. On hearing and seeing the news of the accident on TV mother of one of the passengers travelling in the train sustained severe shock resulting in heart attack. She claimed damages from the railways for the shock she sustained.  
Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
Railway authority is not liable as
- she was not directly involved in the accident

- b. she was not traveling in the train  
 c. she cannot prove negligence of the railway authorities  
 d. there exist no direct relation in term of time and space between the accident and the shock she sustained
39. Consider the following statements:  
 For defamation the plaintiff has to prove that the imputation is false and malicious. In this context malicious means
1. with evil motive.
  2. with out just cause and excuse.
  3. a factor relevant in assessment of damages.
  4. an irrelevant plea of defamation.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 and 4
  - b. 2 and 3, only
  - c. 2 only
  - d. 2, 3 and 4
40. Consider the following statements  
 For vicarious liability, there must be
1. relationship of master and servant.
  2. no control of master on the manner of doing the work.
  3. tort committed in the course of employment.
  4. master's control on the manner of doing the work.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- a. 1, 2 and 3
  - b. 2, 3 and 4
  - c. 1, 3 and 4
  - d. 1, 2 and 4
41. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
 In an action for malicious prosecution plaintiff need not prove that
- a. he was prosecuted by the defendant without any reasonable or probable cause
  - b. the proceedings terminated in his favour
  - c. total restraints were put on his liberty.
  - d. he has suffered damage to his person, property or reputation.
42. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
 Mistake of fact is excused under criminal law because
- a. it is in the interest of public
  - b. there is no mens tea
  - c. it is a mistake
  - d. it is in interest of court
43. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
 Prosecution must prove the guilt of the accused
- a. like that in a civil case,
  - b. beyond reasonable doubt
  - c. to the satisfaction of the prosecution itself
  - d. to the satisfaction of the court
44. Match List-I (Mental State) with List-II (Consequence) and select the correct answer using the code given below
- List-I
- A. Volition
  - B. Intention
  - C. Motive
  - D. Mens tea
- List II
1. The feeling which prompts the will of doer
  2. A desire for bodily notions which constitute the act
  3. Generally an essential element of a crime
  4. An operation of will directing an over act
  5. The ultimate object of the act
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| b. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| c. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| d. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
45. Which of the following are correct combinations?
1. Bentham and natural law
  2. Austin and positivism
  3. Roscoe Pound and sociological jurisprudence
  4. Henry Maine and philosophical school
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- a. 1 and 2, only
  - b. 2 and 3, only
  - c. 3 and 4
  - d. 1, 2 and 3
46. Where does compulsion amount to a defence?

- a. Act done by a person who is compelled to do it by threat of instant death
- b. Mischief caused by a person when he was compelled to do so by threat to his property
- c. Murder committed by a person in order to gain custody of his kidnapped child
- d. Act done by a person who is compelled to do it by threat of death within seven days
47. Consider the following statements  
Tort of conspiracy requires
1. an agreement between two or more persons.
  2. doing of an illegal act or legal act with illegal means.
  3. consequential damage to other party.
  4. an act must be actually done by all the conspirators.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 and 4
  - b. 1, 2 and 3
  - c. 2, 3 and 4
  - d. 4 only
48. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The benefit of general exceptions must be proved and pleaded by the
- a. prosecution
  - b. accused
  - c. witness
  - d. court
49. Which one of the following is the correct statement?  
The defence of insanity under section 84 of I.P.C. requires that unsoundness of mind should be there at the time of
- a. judgement
  - b. trial
  - c. investigation
  - d. commission of the offence
50. A, B, C and D are charged for murder of E. But evidence proved that A, B, C and D along with three others jointly committed the offence. The court acquits A, B, C but convicts D.  
In the context of the above, which one of the following statements is correct?
- a. The conviction is legally valid
  - b. The conviction is bad in law as D as a single person cannot be convicted with the aid of section 34 of I. R. C.
  - c. The conviction is bad in law as the other persons charged with D were acquitted
  - d. The conviction is bad in law as the unnamed persons were not charged with D
51. Consider the following statements relating to the President of India
1. He may resign by writing to the Vice President.
  2. He shall continue notwithstanding the expiration of his term to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
  3. He is not entitled to hold the office for more than two terms.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- a. 1 and 3, only
  - b. 1 and 2, only
  - c. 1, 2 and 3
  - d. 2 and 3 only
52. Consider the following statements:
1. The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
  2. The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
  3. The President's power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial.
  4. Which of the statements given above is/are correct
- a. 2 only
  - b. 1 and 3, only
  - c. 2 and 3, only
  - d. 1, 2 and 3
53. Assertion (A): When contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise  
Reason (R): Too much rise in prices, strikes and non-availability of raw materials form the subject-matter of frustration of contract.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b. Both A and R are individually 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
54. Assertion (A): In the tort of nuisance, interference by the defendant may cause damage to the plaintiff's property or personal discomfort in the enjoyment of property.  
Reason (R): Every interference in the use of property is a nuisance.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
55. Assertion (A): It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments.  
Reasons (R): The functions of Public Service Commissions are only advisory and not obligatory upon the government to act upon.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
56. Assertion (A): Once a decision is overruled, it loses its binding authority.  
Reason (R): Precedent is a source of law.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
57. Assertion (A): Savigny was Darwinian before Darwin.  
Reason (R): Savigny applied the theory of evolution to law before the enunciation of the doctrine of evolution by Darwin.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
58. Assertion (A): Analytical school of jurisprudence believes in threadbare analysis of the concepts like person, property, ownership, possession, right etc  
Reason (R): Analytical school of jurisprudence believes in threadbare analysis of the history of law.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
59. Assertion (A): Owner of a property has a right to destroy the same.  
Reason (R): Right to ownership includes the right to hold, possess, enjoy, alienate as well as destroy.  
a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are individually 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
60. Consider the following statements about the doctrine of frustration  
1. Act has become impossible to be performed.  
2. Act cannot be performed because of application of some law recently enacted.  
3. Act cannot be performed because of the non-availability of raw material.  
4. Act cannot be performed by defendant due to his accident.  
Which of the statements given above are correct?  
a. 1, 2 and 3  
b. 1, 2 and 4  
c. 2, 3 and 4  
d. 1, 3 and 4
61. Consider the following statements  
1. The party rescinding a voidable contract is not liable to restore the benefits received by him under the contract.  
2. Every promisee may dispense with or remit the performance of the promise made to him.  
3. Every promisee may extend time for performance of the contract.  
4. When an agreement is discovered to be void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement is

bound to restore it to the person from whom he has received it.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 3 and 4

62. Which of the following are essential characteristics of a wager?

- Mutual chance, of gain or loss i.e. one party winning and the other losing.
- Neither party has control over the other.
- Uncertain event, which is generally a future event.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

63. Which one of the following is not the correct statement?

Ratification of a treaty is not essential for a treaty to be binding unless

- there is a provision in the treaty to that effect
- the intention of ratification is evident from the circumstances and talks during negotiations
- the parties express the view that ratification is necessary
- the treaty was signed without any condition

64. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

The writ of Mandamus can be issued

- against the legislature for making law
- for performance of a public duty
- for exercise of discretionary powers
- for deciding legality of an arrest

65. Which one of the following is the essential of misrepresentation?

- The statement made by the defendant should relate to the material fact
- The person making statement should not be negligent
- The person making statement should not believe it to be true
- The statement should directly be made to the plaintiff himself and no other

66. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Decision) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I

- Undue Influence
- Fraud
- Mistake as to identity of parties

List-II

- Ingram v. Little
- Derry v. Peek
- Ladli Prasad v. Karnal Distillery Co.
- Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.

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

67. Consider the following statements:

Consent obtained by mistake renders an agreement void if it is

- regarding value of the subject matter of the contract.
- a mistake of fact by both the parties to the contract
- a mistake of law in force in India
- a mistake of foreign law by one party to the contract.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1, 3 and 4
- 2 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3

68. When is the inadequacy of consideration taken into account by a court of law?

- When the promisor performs his promise
- Always at the discretion of the court
- When the promisor expresses his desire to get maximum return for his promise
- When fraud, coercion or undue influence in the formation of the contract is pleaded

69. Which one of the following sets does not represent tests of authority of custom?

- Continuance, peaceable enjoyment
- Antiquity, obligatory force
- Certainty, reasonableness
- Codification, moral

70. Match List-I (Source) with List-II (Related Matte) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List- I

- A. Legislation
- B. Subordinate legislation
- C. Custom
- D. Precedent.

List-II

- 1. Overruling
- 2. Immemorable origin
- 3. Guest control order
- 4. Indian Penal Code
- 5. Constitution

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	3	2	1
b.	2	1	5	3
c.	4	1	2	3
d.	2	3	5	1

71. Consider the following statements
- 1. Custom is a usage followed by the people and adopted by the courts.
  - 2. Custom originates by individual technique.
  - 3. Legislation cannot abrogate custom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a. Conventional Custom: Usage
- b. Legal Custom: Binding rules of law
- c. Valid Custom: Reasonableness
- d. Usage: Common law

73. According to Salmond, which theory of punishment out of the following is in itself not a remedy for the mischief of the offence but an aggravation of it and it invites pain and suffering and is offensive to the considerations of the humanity?

- a. Retributive
- b. Deterrent
- c. Preventive
- d. Expiatory

74. Match List-I (Exponent) with List-II (School of Jurisprudence) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List-I

- A. H. Kelsen
- B. F. Savigny
- C. J. Rawls
- D. H. Maine

List-II

- 1. Natural
- 2. Pure Theory
- 3. Sociological
- 4. Historical

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

75. Consider the following statements

St. Thomas Aquinas

- 1. belongs to Dark Ages.
- 2. is a naturalist.
- 3. supports use of force by the Church.
- 4. uses rational arguments to promote the authority the Church.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

76. Consider the following statements:

Naturalists think of law in the time-frame of continuum and positivists think in the time-frame of the present because

- 1. law is a continuous process.
- 2. law and life are in a continuous process.,
- 3. natural law is of divine origin whereas positive law is man-made.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 3 only
- b. 2 and 3, only
- c. 1, 2 and 3 (d) I only

77. Consider the following statements

- 1. Imperative has to originate from normative.
- 2. Law is both a system of norms and a form of social control.
- 3. Province of jurisprudence is to observe the wants for the supply of which laws have been invented.

4. Prime function of law is to protect ethics and morality.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

78. Who among the following propounded the theory of Volkgeist?

- a. Henry Maine
- b. Montesquieu
- c. Roscoe Pound
- d. F. Savigny

79. Consider the following statements

1. Many positivists concede the existence of objectively valid moral propositions.
2. Many positivists concede that moral principles may be treated as superior to positive rules.
3. Positivists contend that laws are man made and can be just or unjust.
4. Positivists contend that natural law shall have no significance if a positive rule of law provides otherwise.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

80. Consider the following statements

1. Law, ethics and positive morality are overlapping circles.
2. Historical jurisprudence impresses upon the close relationship between law and life of the community.
3. There is a relationship between law and morality.
4. There is a big zone of twilight where the positivist and natural law schools overlap.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

81. Consider the following statements

'Pure theory of law' propounds that

1. State and law are inseparable.

2. there is no difference between public law & private law

3. law is a primary norm which stipulates sanction.

4. legal duties are the essence of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

82. Who among the following defines law as the command of sovereign backed by a sanction?

- a. J. Austin
- b. Holmes
- c. H. Kelsen
- d. R. Pound

83. Match List-I (Jurist) with List-II (Views About Law) and select the correct answer using the code given below

List - I

- A. J. Austin
- B. J. Salmond
- C. Holland
- D. Holmes

List - II

1. A general rule of external human behaviour
2. Principles evolved by the decisions of courts
3. Command of sovereign
4. Body of principles recognized and applied by the State

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

84. The de facto recognition embodies which of the following legal consequences?

1. The de facto recognized state becomes entitled to sue in the courts of recognizing states.
2. Diplomatic relations are established as per the rules of International law
3. A de facto recognized state is entitled to sovereign immunity.
4. The recognized state is entitled to succession and possession of the properties situated in the territory of the recognizing states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. Match List-I (Right) with List-II (Article in Universal Declaration of Human Right) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I

- A. Right of life, liberty and security of person
- B. Equality before law
- C. Right to seek asylum
- D. Right to nationality

List - II

- 1. Article 7
- 2. Article 3
- 3. Article 15
- 4. Article 14

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

86. Consider the following sources of international law listed in the Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

- 1. International Custom
- 2. General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
- 3. International conventions
- 4. Judicial decisions and teachings of publicists

What is the chronological order of the above in the Statute of the International Court of Justice?

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

87. Consider the following statements:

Article 286 of the Constitution of India provides that no Law of a State shall impose, or authorize the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase

- 1. takes place even within the territory of the State.

- 2. takes place in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

88. Which of the following is/are the constituent element(s) of international customary law?

- 1. Uniformity
- 2. Reasonable time
- 3. Constancy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

89. Consider the following statements about United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

- 1. It was established by the General Assembly in 1966.
- 2. The members of the Commission are elected for terms of six years.
- 3. The terms of one third members expire every three years.

The terms of one third members expire every three years.

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

90. Which one of the following statements is not correct? The International Court of Justice is competent to decide the cases which are entrusted to it

- a. by the State Parties
- b. by virtue of the provisions of a treaty
- c. unilaterally and voluntarily though not consented by the other State
- d. under the clause 'compulsory jurisdiction'

91. Which one of the following general principles of law is/are recognized by civilized nations?

- 1. Principles of municipal law
- 2. Subsidiary means of determination of international law

Select the correct answer 'using the code given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

92. Consider the following statements in respect of recognition of a government

1. There is no obligation on the part of a State to recognize a government of another State.
2. Recognition of a State necessarily implies recognition of government as well.
3. Recognition of a government once granted cannot be withdrawn;
4. Recognition of a government once granted can be withdrawn.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

93. What does ratio decidendi mean?

- a. A decided point of law
- b. The proportion of judges agreeing on a principle of law in a case
- c. A general proposition of law used by the court of justify its decision
- d. The authorities or decided cases cited in a decision

94. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a. The Supreme Court can over-rule itself
- b. A High Court can over-rule itself
- c. Obiter dicta of the Supreme Court, also binds the lower courts
- d. Judgements of a High Court do not bind the lower courts of the State

95. Match List-I (Legislation) with List-II (Kind of Legislation) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List - I

- A. Ordinances promulgated by the president
- B. Admission Rules of a University Government's Notification regarding the application of an Act
- C. Town planning bye-laws

List-II

1. Executive Legislation

2. Conditional Legislation
3. Municipal Legislation
4. Autonomous Legislation

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

96. Which of the following propositions are accepted by three theories of rights?

1. Rights are independent of duties.
2. Rights are for satisfaction of interests.
3. Rights are recognized because there is a will of the individual to exercise.
4. Rights and duties are correlative.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

97. Right in rem is right against which one of the following?

- a. Police brutality
- b. An individual
- c. Everyone
- d. Government

98. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- Rights and duties are correlative because
- a. a man who has a right has also a corresponding duty.
  - b. a man having a right shall have no duty.
  - c. if a man has a right, another man or the whole world has a duty.
  - d. rights and duties are independent of each other.

99. Which out of the following represent the divisions of rights?

1. Perfect right and imperfect right
2. Right in rem and right in personam
3. Legal right and equitable right
4. Unenforceable right and enforceable right

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

100. Which one of the following propositions is not correct?
- Physical control is the essence of ownership.
  - Animus and corpus are necessary to constitute possession.
  - Only when both animus and corpus are lost, possession is lost-so said Paul.
  - Possession is the prima-fade evidence of ownership.
101. In which one of the following cases Supreme Court had held that "States" do not enjoy sovereignty under the Indian Constitution as it does not provide for a federal character in the strict sense?
- in re Beruban Union
  - State of West Bengal v. Union of India
  - State of Bombay v. R.M.D. Chamarbagwala
  - Sankari Prasad v. Union of India
- Which one of the following statements is correct?
102. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares the resolve of the people of India to secure to all its citizens
- freedom of residence anywhere in the country.
  - right to establish and administer educational institutions of choice.
  - liberty of belief, faith and worship
  - right to education at primary level.
103. Match List-I With list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists
- List-I
- Liberty of thought and expression
  - Freedom of speech and expression
  - Making special provision for women and children
  - Protection of interest of minorities
- List-II
- Right to freedom
  - Cultural and educational rights
  - Preamble
  - Life and liberty
  - Right to equality
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| b. | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| c. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| d. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
104. Match List-I (Judicial Principle) with List-II (Decision) and select the correct answer using the code given below:
- List - I
- Preamble
  - Natural Justice
  - Right to Life
  - Right to Education
- List - II
- State of Orissa v. Miss Binapani De
  - Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
  - Mohini Jam v. State of Karnataka
  - Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar
  - Bhim Singh v. State of J & K
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| b. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
105. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implicit in
- the Right to Freedom
  - the Right to Personal Liberty
  - the Right to Equality
  - the Right against Exploitation
106. Which one of the following is not expressly covered as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?
- Right to form association
  - Right to equality before law
  - Right to freedom of press
  - Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
107. Which, one of the following is the correct statement 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 two offences committed by him in one incident
108. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court held that air waves and frequencies were public property and their use must be regulated by a public authority?
- Air India v. Nergesh Mirza

- b. Secretary, Ministry of I&B v. Cricket Association of Bengal  
 c. Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties v. Union of India  
 d. Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms
109. Which one of the following may be regarded as a subsidiary means for determination of rules of international law?  
 a. Law making treaties and treaty contracts  
 b. International conventions and customs  
 c. Juristic works and judicial/arbitral decisions  
 d. General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
110. De jure recognition will be conferred subject to fulfillment of which of the following requirements?  
 1. State to be recognized is capable of carrying internal and external relations independently.  
 2. State to be recognized is stable and willing to fulfill international obligations.  
 3. State to be recognized is capable of carrying diplomatic relation with recognized states.  
 4. State to be recognized is not stable and incapable of carrying obligations under international law.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
 a. 1 and 2, only  
 b. 1, 3 and 4  
 c. 1, 2 and 3  
 d. 4 only
111. Match List-I (Judicial principle/Issue) with List-II (Judicial Decoction) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:  
 List-I  
 A. Retroactive effect does not Invalidate the acts of the previous government  
 B. Legal effect of non- recognition  
 C. De facto recognition acts retroactively  
 D. De facto insurgent government was given immunity
- List II  
 1. Civil Air Transport v. Central Air Transport Corporation  
 2. Tinoco Concessions  
 3. Luther v. Sagor  
 4. Arantzazu Mendi
- Codes;  

	A	B	C	D
a	1	2	3	4
b	4	3	2	1
c	1	3	2	4
d	4	2	3	1
112. Consider the following statements  
 The principle of continuity of states means  
 1. the change in the government of a state does not affect the legal personality of the state.  
 2. the new government succeeds partially to the rights and obligations of the predecessor government.  
 3. the change in the government of a state affects the legal personality of the state.  
 4. the new government succeeds absolutely to the rights and obligations of the predecessor government.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 a. 1 only  
 b. 2 and 4, only  
 c. 3 only  
 d. 1, 2 and 4
113. Match List-I (Organ) with List-II (Purpose) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:  
 List-I  
 A. General Assembly  
 B. The Economic and Social Council  
 C. The Trusteeship Council  
 D. The Secretariat
- List-II  
 1. Improving the standards of living of people  
 2. Administrative Body  
 3. Deliberative Body  
 4. Safeguarding the areas entrusted
- Codes;  

	A	B	C	D
a	4	2	3	1
b	3	1	4	2
c	4	1	3	2
d	3	2	4	1
114. Which one of the following is not included in the term 'Aggression' in the UN

General Assembly Resolution of December 15<sup>th</sup> 1974?

- Use of armed forces by a State against sovereignty of another State
  - Use of force by the people towards securing the right to self determination
  - Blockade of the parts and coast of a State by the armed forces of another State
  - The temporary attack by the armed forces of a State on the territory of another State
115. Who appoints the Secretary General of the U.N.?
- The General Assembly
  - The Security Council
  - The judges of the International Court of Justice
  - The General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council
116. Consider the following statements:  
Principle of domestic jurisdiction implies
- That the UN cannot interfere with the matters which essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a state.
  - That any matter which is regulated by international law may not be a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of a state.
  - That the principle of domestic jurisdiction shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 1 and 3, only
  - 1 and 2, only
  - 2 and 3, only
117. Who out of the following is entrusted with the job of enforcement of the judgements of the International Court of Justice?
- The General Assembly of the UN
  - The Security Council of the UN
  - Both the General Assembly and the Security Council
  - The International Court of Justice
118. Match List-I (Subject) with List-II (Article of ICESCR) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I

- The right to fair conditions of employment
- The right to work
- Equality between men & women
- The right to form and join trade unions

List-II

- Article 3
- Article 5
- Article 6
- Article 7
- Article 8

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	2	5
b.	5	3	1	4
c.	4	3	1	5
d.	5	1	2	4

119. Match List-I (Agency) with List-II (Procedure Covenant) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

- List - I Human Rights Committee
- UN Commission on Human Rights
- Economic and Social Council
- Individual Communication System

List - II

- Country mechanisms or mandates; and thematic mechanisms or mandates
- The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	2	5
b.	5	3	1	4
c.	4	3	1	5
d.	5	1	2	4

120. What does violation of right actionable per se mean?
- Not actionable
  - Actionable without proof of any damage
  - Actionable on proof of actual damage
  - Actionable against some persons only on proof of damage.