

## LAW

1. In relation to affiliation of educational institutions with a University, the Supreme Court has pointed out that
  - a. grant of affiliation is purely a discretionary power of the State
  - b. affiliation being a Fundamental Right cannot be denied
  - c. if an institution fulfils the condition of affiliation, the same must be given, and there cannot be any discrimination
  - d. if policy of the government does not permit affiliation, the same may be refused
2. Under Article 164 of the Constitution of India, Ministers in the States are appointed by the Governor and a non-legislator may also be appointed as Minister. The Supreme Court has held that
  - a. an individual who is not a member of Legislature can be repeatedly appointed as Minister
  - b. there being no specific provision to the contrary, there is no restriction on this power
  - c. the provision being in the nature of a restriction, a non-legislator cannot be repeatedly appointed as Minister
  - d. the provision is in the nature of disqualification
3. A law, which abridges Fundamental Rights, is not a nullity but remains inoperative in the shadow of Fundamental Rights. This is known as the doctrine of
  - a. pressure
  - b. with and substance
  - c. eclipse
  - d. severability
4. The judgment of the Supreme Court in *Rattan Lal v. State of Punjab* by the application of Clause (1) of Article 20 of the Constitution of India holds that the said clause prevents retrospective operation of
  - a. civil laws
  - b. civil, as well as criminal laws
  - c. only those civil and criminal laws which provide undue advantage
  - d. only those criminal laws which are against the interest of the accused
5. The right to 'equality before the law' contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of India is available to
  - a. natural persons only
  - b. legal persons only
  - c. citizens of India
  - d. all persons whether natural or legal
6. When a Bill passed by the State Legislature attempts to take away the powers of the High Court and is presented before the Governor for his assent, he
  - a. may give his assent
  - b. may withhold his assent
  - c. is bound to return the Bill for reconsideration
  - d. is bound to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
7. The doctrine of 'territorial nexus' means that
  - a. laws made by the State Legislature may have their application to the people of other States when there is direct relation between such laws and people of other States
  - b. the territory of every State is open to all citizens of India for the purpose of trade and commerce
  - c. the State Legislature is sovereign within its territory
  - d. laws made by sovereign State Legislatures cannot be questioned on the ground of extra-territorial operation
8. Under Article 321 of the Constitution of India the power to extend functions of the Union Public Service Commission has been vested in the
  - a. President of India
  - b. Parliament
  - c. Chairman of the Commission
  - d. Ministry of Home Affairs
9. When proclamation of emergency is issued by the President under Article 352 of the Constitution of India

- a. Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended
- b. the freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights can be suspended by an order of the President
- c. the freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights, except those under Articles 20 and 21, can be suspended by an order of the President
- d. only the freedoms under Article 19 are suspended and other Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended
10. The Supreme Court, while exercising power under Article 136 of the Constitution of India
- a. frequently interferes in the concurrent findings of the High Court
- b. interferes only when certificate of fitness is issued by the concerned High Court
- c. has no power to interfere in the concurrent findings of the High Court
- d. interferes when it is found that gross injustice has occurred to the petitioner
11. The provision of Article 368 of the Constitution of India, as it stands today, deals with
- a. power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
- b. procedure for amendment of the Constitution to be followed by Parliament
- c. power as well as procedure for amendment of the Constitution
- d. passing and ratification of Amendment Bills by State Legislatures
12. Match list I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- A. Article 50
- B. Article 143
- C. Article 61
- D. Article 320
- List II
1. Impeachment of the President
2. Separation between judiciary and executive
3. Functions of Public Service Commission
4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| b. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
13. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- A. Ex-post facto laws
- B. Colourable legislation
- C. Harmonious construction
- D. Severability
- List II
1. Indirect interference in the field of another legislature
2. To maintain balance between provisions of law in case of conflict
3. One cannot be punished for an act that was not declared as an offence at the time of doing the act
4. Only such provisions of an Act are void which are inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights
- |    | A | D | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| b. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- A. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000
- B. The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000
- C. The Constitution (Eighty-second Amendment) Act, 2000
- D. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000
- List II
1. Article 243 M
2. Article 335
3. Article 16
4. Article 270
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| b. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

15. The term 'equal pay for, equal work' is a
- Directive Principle of State Policy
  - statutory provision in Labour Law
  - Fundamental Right
  - matter of State to pass Bill
16. The 'Fundamental Duties' are intended to serve as a reminder to
- the State to perform duties conferred by the Constitution
  - the judiciary to administer justice properly
  - every citizen to observe basic norms of democratic conduct
  - the legislature wing to 'make laws for the welfare of the State'
17. Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provisions for
- reservation in employment for freedom fighters
  - women and children
  - reservation in employment for physically handicapped persons
  - relaxation of minimum qualifying marks for admission to those belonging to SC and ST category
18. When the Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President he is required to consult
- the Council of Ministers and all Judges of the Supreme Court
  - the Prime Minister, the Law Minister and the Attorney General of India
  - such of the Ministers of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, as he deems necessary
  - such of the Judges of The Supreme Court and the High Courts as he deems necessary
19. The transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court may be made by the
- President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of that High Court
  - Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
  - Governor of the concerned State in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court
  - President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India
20. On receipt of a Constitution Amendment Bill, after passing by each House of Parliament, the President
- shall give his assent
  - may give his assent
  - may withhold his assent
  - may return the Bill for reconsideration
21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer
- List I
- Independence of Judiciary
  - Executive legislation
  - Quasi-judicial function
  - Collective responsibility
- List II
- Administrative adjudication
  - Parliamentary form of government
  - Appointment and transfer of Judges
  - Ordinance
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| b | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| c | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| d | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
22. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer
- List I
- Habeas corpus
  - Mandamus
  - Quo warranto
  - Certiorari
- List II
- Violation of natural justice
  - Unlawful arrest and detention
  - Exercise of power without jurisdiction
  - Non-performance of public duty
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| b | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| c | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| d | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
23. Article 361 of the Constitution of India guarantees the privilege to the President of India that, he shall
- not participative in parliamentary proceedings
  - only be answerable to the Chief Justice of India
  - address both the Houses of Parliament at the time of joint session

- d. not be answerable to any court during the term of his office
24. To adjudicate on any dispute relating to inter-State rivers or inter-State river valley, the
- Supreme Court only is empowered under Article 131 of the Constitution
  - High Courts of concerned State enjoy concurrent jurisdiction
  - President of India only has power to decide
  - Parliament is empowered to establish Tribunal and to that extent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be excluded
25. When the President of India is satisfied that the financial credit of Government of India is threatened, he may
- direct reduction in the number of members in the Finance Commission
  - proclaim financial emergency
  - impose President's Rule in any State
  - direct Parliament to pass special Financial Bill
26. State Public Service Commission shall be consulted on
- all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts
  - all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts in the State only
  - disciplinary matters affecting a person in service under the State
  - matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and disciplinary matters affecting services under the State
27. The contract *arrimae fidel* means a contract
- of good will
  - guaranteed by a surety
  - of utmost good faith
  - of good faith
28. The term *consensus ad-idem* means
- formation of the contract
  - reaching of agreement
  - meeting of minds
  - general consensus
29. Which one of the following is the best statement about the Indian Contract Act?
- It is an exhaustive code containing the entire law of contract
  - It is an Act to amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts
  - It is only an Act to define certain parts of the law relating to contracts and contains only the general principles of contract
  - It is not an exhaustive code containing the entire law of contract being an Act to define and amend certain parts of law relating to contract
30. Which one of the following has the correct sequence?
- Offer, acceptance, contract, consideration
  - Offer, acceptance, consideration, contract
  - Contract, acceptance, consideration, offer
  - Offer, consideration, acceptance, contract
31. When a person signifies his assent to a proposal made to him to refrain from doing something, the resultant transaction is known as
- promise
  - agreement
  - contract
  - understanding
32. A, a minor, pretending that he was a major, mortgages his property to B for rupees two lakhs. Afterwards A applied to the court for cancellation of the mortgage deed on the ground that due to his minority the deed was void. He wanted possession of his property without returning the consideration money to the mortgagee. The mortgagee is ready to return the land on receipt of his money. In this case which one of the following statements is MOST appropriate?
- The mortgage deed may be cancelled by the court and the property redelivered to the minor on payment of the consideration money to the mortgagee
  - As a minor's contract is void, the mortgage deed is also void
  - As the minor fraudulently misrepresented to be major, he cannot take benefit of his own fraud
  - As a void mortgage deed did not convey any title to the mortgagee, the

- minor was entitled to the possession of his own land
33. A notice in the newspapers inviting tenders is
- a proposal
  - an invitation to proposal
  - a promise
  - an invitation for negotiation
34. A wanted to purchase B's old car which he wanted to dispose of and therefore sent a telegram to B asking him the lowest price of the car which he would accept. B telegraphed back that he would accept Rs 55,000. On A's agreeing to buy at the price, B refused to sell. In this case
- B is liable of breach of contract, as his offer to sell the car was accepted by A
  - B is not liable of breach of contract
  - B is not guilty of breach of contract as his telegram stating the price of the car was no more than an invitation to proposal
  - B is liable for damages
35. Which one of the following statements is true?
- Offer and acceptance are revocable
  - Offer and acceptance are irrevocable
  - An offer can be revoked but acceptance cannot
  - An offer cannot be revoked but acceptance can be
36. The doctrine of privity of contract is laid down in the case of
- Carrill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball & Co.
  - Balfour v. Balfour
  - Harvey v. Facey
  - Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co Ltd. v. Selfridge & Co
37. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Deny v. Peek
  - Krell v. Henry
  - Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghosh
  - Khangul v. Lakha Singh
- List II
- Fraudulent minor liable to return the benefits while avoiding the contract
  - Minor's contract is void ab initio
  - Contingent contract
  - Knowingly making a false statement amounts to fraud
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| b | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
38. A consideration is
- a reason behind making a proposal
  - a condition of the fulfillment of the other's promise
  - doing or abstaining from doing something at the desire of another
  - rewards for something which one has done for another
39. A supplied to B, minor products, such as wheat flour, dais and other foodstuffs. He claims their price out of his assets. B fails to pay the price of these in this case which one of the following statements is correct?
- Since minor's contract is void, A cannot recover their price
  - There was agreement between A and B for the supply of goods, hence A can recover the price
  - Since the articles and the goods supplied constitute necessaries, A can get them reimbursed out of the assets of the minor
  - A is not entitled to reimbursement from the property of the minor as he supplied them voluntarily
40. Expression as to natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other is associated with
- voidable contract
  - agreements without consideration
  - unlawful consideration
  - void contract
41. When a person, who is in dominating position, obtains the consent of the other by exercising his influence on the other, the consent, is said to be obtained by
- fraud
  - intimidation
  - coercion
  - undue influence
42. An agreement, the consideration and object of which is unlawful is
- voidable
  - unlawful
  - void
  - invalid

43. In many cases where there is no, contract, the law upon equitable grounds imposes obligation which is called
- quasi-contract
  - unenforceable equitable obligation
  - voidable contract
  - void contract

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I

- Section 10
- Section 27
- Section 64
- Section 23

List II

- Agreements in Restraint of Trade
- Essentials of a valid contract.
- Unlawful considerations and object
- Consequences of rescinding a voidable contract

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

45. A agrees to pay Rs 10,000 to B if B will remain unmarried throughout his life. The agreement is

- voidable at the option of B
- unlawful and void
- void being in restraint of marriage
- void being opposed to public policy

46. Active concealment of fact is associated with

- coercion
- misrepresentation
- fraud
- forgery

47. Change of the nature of the obligation in a contract is known as

- rescission
- novation
- alternation
- renovation

48. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I

- Jamnadas v. Ram Autar
- Jamal v. Mulla Do wood & Sons
- Satya Brata Ghosh v. Mughniram
- Hochester v. De la Tour

List II

- Privity of Contract Rule
- Frustration of contract
- Measure of damages
- Anticipatory breach of contract

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

49. In India, the doctrine of impossibility of performance rendering contracts void is based on

- the theory of implied term
- theory of just and reasonable solution
- supervening impossibility or illegality
- principle of unjust enrichment

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I

- Hedley v. Baxendale
- Durga Pzasad v. Baldev
- Lakshmi Anima v. Telangana Narayana
- Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Ca Ltd. v. Selfridge & Co.

List II

- Consideration
- Undue influence
- Measure of damages
- Privity Rule

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

51. The State is vicariously liable in an action for tort if the act done by its employee is

- done during office hours
- affecting the plaintiff as well as other persons
- done in unauthorized capacity
- a deliberate or grossly negligent misuse of power granted by law

52. The rule that joint tort-feasors are jointly and severally liable means that

- one will not be liable unless the other is liable
- only one is liable and not the other
- each is liable as if the act were done by each alone

- d. suit must be filed against all
53. X along with other passengers hired a bus owned by Y, and driven by his driver Z. In the mid-way, the bus was punctured. So, Y transferred X and other passengers to another bus owned by L, and driven by his servant R. The second bus met with an accident, in which X died and some other passengers were injured. W, X's widow, sued for her husband's death. In this case which one of the following is correct?
- Y is liable
  - Z is liable
  - L is liable
  - R is liable
54. A University has given a contract to Engineers Co. (P) Ltd. to construct its Campus Building. The company engages sub-contractors. One of the sub-contractors engages one hundred workers on rate-contract basis. A being one of them. The University Engineering Department has reserved the right of inspection and advising accordingly. A, while working on the structure, negligently has a fall fracturing his legs that confines him for six months. A is entitled to compensation from
- the sub-contractor
  - Engineers Co. (P) Ltd.
  - the University
  - the University Grants Commission which provides funds for the construction
55. The question as to whether the defendant has committed a breach of his duty towards the plaintiff depends on as to whether he
- has an motive towards the plaintiff
  - did not act as a reasonable man
  - and the plaintiff were each other's enemy
  - committed on illegal act
56. Which one of the following is a ground for rejection of the defence of fair comment in the tort of defamation?
- The comment is with respect to a matter of public interest
  - The comment is an expression of fact
  - The defendant and the plaintiff 'had no malice towards each other
  - The circumstances show that the expression by the defendant is not unfair
57. Which one of the following is NOT an important factor in the tort of conspiracy?
- The purpose of the combiners
  - The means employed by the combiners
  - The number of the combiners
  - The intention of the combiners
58. A is playing his music system at a low pitch. His neighbour, B, who cannot bear the noise of this music because he is suffering from a heart ailment, gets a heart attack as a result. B sues A for nuisance. A is
- liable as he owes a duty towards his neighbour.
  - not liable as he is playing the music at a low pitch
  - liable as he should have known about the ailment of his neighbour
  - not liable as no one can curtail the freedom of another on the ground of his own special circumstances.
59. In a case of false imprisonment
- intention of the defendant is necessary to constitute the tort
  - the wrong could not be constituted without the knowledge of the person wronged
  - the wrong could be constituted even by the curtailment of partial liberty
  - the wrong could be constituted even without the knowledge of the person wronged
60. A unlawfully locks B in a room. B can open the door from inside the room also he has a duplicate key in his possession. B, however, forgets that he has a key and as a result remains locked in for two hours after which A comes back and open the room. A is
- not liable because B has a duplicate key in his possession and can come out whenever he so wishes
  - liable as he may not know that B has a duplicate key in his possession
  - liable as his act is unlawful
  - not liable as B has suffered because of his own forgetfulness
61. X is a good swimmer. He finds Y, a child of seven years of age, drowning in a canal.

- He could have saved the child but did not do so. The child is drowned. X is guilty of
- no offence
  - murder
  - abetment of suicide
  - culpable homicide not amounting to murder
62. A boy, playing on the road, was about to be run over by a taxicab. The driver, however, applied the brakes and brought the cab to a screeching halt and the boy was slightly injured. The mother of the boy who happened to watch the same from her house at a distance of 100 meters from the sight, suffered a nervous shock. The driver is
- not liable, because he does not owe a duty of care to the mother
  - liable for the nervous shock since it is the direct consequence of his act
  - liable, because he owed a duty of care to the mother
  - not liable, because the damage is not reasonably foreseeable
63. The watch of X had been stolen. One day he finds it tied on the wrist of Y. In this context, which one of the following statements is correct?
- X has a right of self-defence
  - X has a right of private defence of property to recover the watch from Y, even by use of force
  - X's right of private defence of property had come to an end
  - X's right of private defence of property revives as soon as he sees his watch in Y's possession
64. X is charged for murder of Y. About a month before the murder Y had attempted to rape the wife of X. X had an altercation with Y immediately before murder. X is
- entitled to the benefit of right of private defence as the deceased had attempted to rape his wife
  - not entitled to right of private defence as the right of private defence was available to defend his own body alone
  - not entitled to right of private defence since there was an interval of one month between attempted rape and the murder
  - entitled to the right of private defence since he was provoked on seeing the deceased
65. X, with the intention to kill Y supplies him powdered sugar believing it to be poison eats the powder. X is guilty of
- no offence
  - attempt to commit murder
  - attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - abetment to commit murder
66. With an intention to cause bodily injury, A hit B with a lathi. He gave six blows, one of which hit B on his head as a result of which B died after 20 days. A is guilty of
- murder
  - culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - grievous hurt
  - causing death by rash or negligent act
67. X, with the intention to cause miscarriage, administered a drug to a pregnant lady, Y. The child in the womb died. X is guilty of
- murder
  - culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - no offence
  - causing miscarriage
68. X, with the intention to kill Y, supplies him a poisoned apple. Y discovers that the apple is poisoned and gives it to a minor child to eat. The child eats it and dies. In this case
- X is guilty of murder and Y is guilty of abetment of murder
  - X as well as Y are guilty of murder
  - Y is guilty of murder and X does not commit any offence
  - X is guilty of attempt to murder and Y is guilty of murder
69. B takes a gold ring of A out of A's possession without A's consent with the intention of keeping it till A gives B some money for its restoration to A. B is guilty of
- cheating
  - criminal breach of trust
  - criminal misappropriation of property
  - theft
70. Which one of the following is NOT an essential element of the offence of extortion?

- a. Intentionally putting a person in a state of fear of injury to himself or to another
- b. The property must always be a movable property
- c. The property is delivered to the extortion as a means of avoiding injury
- d. Dishonestly putting a person in a state of fear of injury inducing him to deliver property or valuable security to another person
71. Irrespective of its rudimentary character, International Law is
- a. More honoured in the breach than in the observance
- b. more honoured in the observance than in the breach
- c. no law at all
- d. a code of ethics
72. Law of Nations or International Law is the name for the body of customary and treaty rules which are considered legally binding by civilized States in their intercourse with each other.' This definition was given by
- a. Briefly
- b. Starke
- c. Oppenheim
- d. Hughes
73. Pacta sunt servanda means
1. treaties have to be observed
  2. treaties are a source of International Law
  3. treaties are law binding
  4. treaties have a validity in international Law
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- a. 2 alone
- b. 1 alone
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 1, 3 and 4
74. The phrase 'general principles of law recognized by civilized nations' in Article 38(1)(c) of the Statute of International Court of Justice helps the international tribunal to
- a. incorporate common principles reflecting consensus of nations
- b. incorporate common principles followed by major powers
- c. incorporate provisions contained in documents of regional organizations
- d. ignore certain practices of some nations in the process of some nations in the process of interpretation
75. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
- a. Conditions for recognition of Statehood: Kelsen
- b. Constitutive theory of recognition: Oppenheim
- c. Anzilloti
- d. Podesta Costa
76. In which one of the following cases, it was observed that recognition was NOT necessary for a State to acquire international personality?
- a. Tinoco Arbitration
- b. Kutch Arbitration
- c. Palmas Arbitration
- d. Alabama Arbitration
77. Which one of the following is NOT correct?
- State succession involves
- a. a definite replacement of one State by another
- b. a definitive replacement of one State by another in respect of sovereignty over a given territory
- c. change of governments
- d. one State acting as the delegate or agent of another for legal purposes
78. Match List I (Provision in UN Charter) with List II (Subject) and select the correct answer:
- List I
- A. Article 2(7)
- B. Article 4(2)
- C. Article 27(3)
- D. Article 36(3)
- List II
1. Admission of a State into UN
  2. Veto power
  3. Legal disputes to be submitted to ICJ
  4. Domestic jurisdiction clause
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| d. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
79. Which one of the pairs is correctly matched?

- a. Apartheid: Treating all the people as equals
- b. Article 38 of the Statute of ICJ: Sources of International Law
- c. The number of Judges constituting the ICJ: 20
- d. The seat of the International court of Justice : Paris
80. Which one of the following expressions is NOT appropriate when we deal with the responsibilities of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter?
- a. Investigative action
- b. Preventive action
- c. Enforcement action
- d. Administrative action
81. The committee on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- a. has power to hear inter State and individual petitions from women
- b. after examining the reports from the State parties may make suggestions and general recommendation to the Secretary General of UN
- c. may comment upon violation of the convention by a State party
- d. does not have any role in the machinery envisaged by the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
82. The International Court of Justice consists of
- a. the President and 15 other members
- b. the President, the Vice-President and 15 other members
- c. the President, the Vice-President and 14 other members
- d. the President, the Vice-President and 13 other members
83. Which one of the following is empowered to set up Commissions for the promotion of human rights under the UN charter?
- a. The Economic and Social Council
- b. The General Assembly
- c. The Trusteeship Council
- d. The Secretary General
84. International Bill of Rights is said to be consist of
- a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- c. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- d. All the above
85. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all human beings are
- a. by nature equally free and independent
- b. born free and rational
- c. born free and equal in work and rights
- d. born free and equal in dignity and rights
86. Article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, empowers a State to expel an alien
- a. whenever it desires to do so
- b. in pursuance of a decision taken by it
- c. without assigning any reasons
- d. without extending an opportunity to submit a petition to review the decision
87. Article 3 first paragraph of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights declares
- a. every one has the right to life, liberty and security of person
- b. every human being has the inherent right to life and liberty
- c. every human being has the inherent right to life
- d. every one has the inalienable right to life
88. Which one of the following States has not ratified International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, till now?
- a. France
- b. United States of America
- c. Japan
- d. Australia
89. It is generally agreed that the definition of law has consumed so much time and energy because
- a. the notion of law is different in different countries
- b. law is a very difficult subject
- c. it is surrounded with philosophical perplexities
- d. there is linguistic variation on the issue
90. The expression 'law' in relation to Jurisprudence means
- a. law in its abstract sense only
- b. positive law only

- c. fundamental legal principles  
d. theories of punishment
91. A statement of law is nothing more than a prediction of what the courts will decide.' is the main foundation of  
a. Historical School  
b. Sociological School  
c. Realist School  
d. Natural Law School
92. Which one of the following writers has divided Jurisprudence into Particular Jurisprudence and General Jurisprudence?  
a. Austin  
b. Bentham  
c. Holland  
d. Salmond
93. That true law is right reason in agreement with nature was propagated by  
a. Salmond  
b. Grotius  
c. Hart  
d. Cicero
94. Natural law theory has gained attraction largely because  
a. it is universally accepted.  
b. it is philosophical in nature and spontaneously formulated  
c. it is age-old and established  
d. it promises to find common ground for different religions and outlooks
95. A conventional custom is legally binding because it is  
a. generally accepted by the parties  
b. a creation of the legal system  
c. created by parties out of necessity  
d. incorporated in the contract between the parties
96. The binding force of precedent is destroyed or weakened by  
a. public opinion  
b. abrogated decisions  
c. res judicata  
d. lis pendens
97. 'Legal rights are legally protected interests.'  
Which one of the following jurists made the above statement?  
a. Gray  
b. Salmond  
c. Ihering  
d. Holland
98. The analysis of rights into four pairs of correlatives was done by  
a. Pound  
b. Radin  
c. Hohfeld  
d. Kocourek
99. Which one of the following rights is an accessory right?  
a. A right to reputation  
b. A right to bodily security  
c. An easement  
d. Ownership of a piece of land
100. Which one of the following can be said to be a right in propria?  
a. The right of a lessee  
b. Easement  
c. The right of a mortgagee  
d. Ownership of land
101. The birth and death of legal persons are determined by  
a. Nature  
b. Custom  
c. Law  
d. Precedent
102. Austin defines ownership as a 'right over a determinate thing indefinite in point of uses, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration. Which one of the following writers is the principal critic of this definition?  
a. Savigny  
b. Hibbert  
c. Osborn  
d. Allen
103. Possession has been recognized under Common Law on the principle of  
a. best right to possess  
b. better right to possess  
c. possession in times  
d. joint possession
104. In civil and criminal justice wrongs are divisible into  
a. good and bad  
b. punishable and non-punishable  
c. public and private  
d. enforceable and non-enforceable
105. Retribution under the retributive theory of punishment means the wrong doer  
a. is shunned by the society  
b. pays for his wrong doing

- c. is punished by God  
d. is morally reformed
106. Assertion (A): After frustration of contract, the parties to the contract are discharged from performance of contract.  
Reason (R): Declaration of war frustrates the contract.  
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
107. Assertion (A): A person compelled by threats, from another, which reasonably cause apprehension of his instant death, commits murder of a third person, can plead the defence of compulsion.  
Reason (R): Consent of the deceased (above 12 years) is a defence to the charge of murder if the act causing death is done in good faith for the benefit of the deceased without intention to kill.  
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
108. Assertion (A): H writes to his wife a letter, which contains defamatory matter about B. H is not liable to B for defamation.  
Reason (R): Communication of defamatory matter by a husband to his wife or vice versa is not a publication; for what passes between them is protected.  
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
109. Assertion (A): In an action for malicious prosecution it must be proved that the defendant had initiated criminal proceeding maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause.  
Reason (R): Action for malicious prosecution is instituted in criminal court.  
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
110. Assertion (A): One of the most difficult tasks in attempt cases has been to find out the dividing line between preparation and attempt.  
Reason (R): Shooting at the shadow sufficiently near a person as to put him in danger is attempted to commit murder.  
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
111. Assertion (A): Rules of International Law do not as yet constitute a 'system' but are merely a 'set of rules'.  
Reason (R): International Law has no generalism.  
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
112. Assertion (A): Recognition produces legal consequences affecting the rights, powers and privileges of recognized State or Government.  
Reason (R): Recognition of a new State or Government has retroactive operation.  
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
113. Assertion (A): Declaratory theory of recognition maintains that recognition is merely an acceptance by States of an already existing situation.  
Reason (R): New States are established in the international community as full-fledged subjects of international Law by virtue of the permission granted by the already existing States  
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
114. Assertion (A): The maintenance of international peace and security is the primary responsibility of the Security Council.  
 Reason (R): The Security Council cannot effectively ensure peace and security because the member States have the right to take action against former enemy States on their own.  
 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
115. Assertion (A): The decision of International Court of Justice has no binding force except between the two parties and in respect of that particular case.  
 Reason (R): Under its statute the ICJ has been given power to decide a case ex aequo et bono if it thinks proper and desirable to do.  
 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
116. Assertion (A): Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, there is a significant change in its basic political concept of guaranteeing the fundamental freedoms of the individual against the 'Acts of State'.  
 Reason (R): Majority of Nation-States attained independence and the change in the attitude of man has led to such a change.  
 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
117. Assertion (A): Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is an autonomous and independent body.  
 Reason (R): The members of the Economic, Social and Cultural Committee are elected by the Economic and Social Council.  
 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
118. Assertion (A): Pound, Ehrlich, Duguit, etc. have considered law as a social institution.  
 Reason (R): Law is a function of society and aims at preventing conflicts in society furthering social ends.  
 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
119. Assertion (A): Law is an instrument of social change.  
 Reason (R): The aim is to build as efficient a structure of society as possible which requires the satisfaction of the maximum wants with the minimum of friction and waste.  
 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
120. Assertion (A): The Supreme court of India is not bound by its own previous decisions.  
 Reason (R): The Supreme Court of India has pronounced that even the obiter dicta made by it are binding and expected to be obeyed and followed.  
 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