

LAW

1. If Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea is a cardinal principle of criminal law, then which one of the following statements correctly, reflects the above principle?
- Mens rea is an essential element of a crime and there cannot be a crime without mens rea
 - Criminal liability under Indian Law always implies mens rea
 - To constitute a crime there must be actus reus and mens rea
 - Actus reus is not always necessary to constitute a crime
2. 'A' contracted to make and deliver 500 pairs of shoes to 'B' by 10th January. A strike by A's employees prevented him from fulfilling his contract. If B sues A for breach of contract, then
- he can not recover the damages as the contract was not terminated by impossibility of performance
 - A can perform the contract and deliver the goods after the strike is over
 - he can recover the damages as the contract was terminated by impossibility of performance
 - the contract is voidable at the option of A.
3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Mens rea
 - Motive
 - Law presumes innocence
 - Knowledge of the act to be unlawful
- List II
- Always not necessary
 - Condition precedent for any offence
 - Relevant and to impute intention
 - Until crime is proved beyond doubt
- Code:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| b. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| c. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
4. Which one of the following statements correctly describe the concept of 'Mensrea'?
- Mens rea need be present at the state of planning, but not at the stage of commission of the offence
 - Mens rea should be excluded unless the statute specifically required it to be proved
 - Absolute prohibition is not required to negative mens rea
 - If the statute is silent about mens rea, as a general rule it should be read in the statute
5. Which of the following among item A and item B are correct?
- Item A: Common intention within the meaning of Section 34 of the Penal code means
- evil intention of many persons to commit the same act.
 - implication of a pre-arranged plan, prior meeting of mind, between all the persons constituting the group.
 - a desire of several persons to commit an act without contemplating the consequences.
- Item B: Within the meaning of section 149 'in prosecution of common object of an unlawful assembly' means
- in relation to common intention of the group
 - in order to attain the common object
 - in relation to a common object
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 of both items
 - 1 and 3 of both items
 - 2 alone of both items
 - 3 alone of both items
6. Consider the following statements
- Section 34 of the I.P.C. does NOT apply where
- five or more persons assembled where one killed A.
 - A and B who are enemies of C decided distinctly to kill C, A killed C when B was also present.

3. the presence of any person, who participated in the prearranged plan, is not; necessary at the time of actual commission of the crime.
4. privity of mind of all the accused is an essential ingredient for the commission of a crime.

Of these statements

- a. 1, 2 and 4 are correct
 - b. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - c. 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 - d. 1, 3 and 4 are correct
7. 'A' surgeon knowing fully well that except a miracle, nothing can save X, who is ailing from a disease. In good faith, if the surgeon operated on X, but as a consequence of that operation X died, then which one of the following would be correct?
- a. A is held guilty of murder for knowing well that X will not survive.
 - b. A is guilty of murder because the death is the direct consequence of the operation
 - c. A is not guilty because he has acted in good faith although knowing fully well that X will die
 - d. The matter being subjective, no specific decision can be given
8. Which of the following among item A and item B are correct?

The right of private defence extends, subjects to Section 99, to the causing of death of the assailant or aggressor in the following circumstances.

Item A: For defence of body.

1. Against an act which reasonably causes the apprehension of an assault to outrage the modesty.
2. Against an act which reasonably causes the apprehension that the assailant will kill his children living in another city.
3. Against an act which reasonably causes, the apprehension that grievous hurt would otherwise be the consequence.

Item B: For defence of property

1. While the trespasser is engaged in house breaking during day time.
2. Against a thief who reasonably causes the defender to believe that he would lose his property.

3. Against a person who commits mischief under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that grievous hurt would be a consequence.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 3 of both items
- b. 2 and 3 of both items
- c. 3 alone of both items
- d. 1 and 2 of both items

9. Which of the following statements are correct in relation to criminal conspiracy?

1. When two or 'more' persons agree to do an unlawful act by an unlawful means' then they will be guilty of criminal conspiracy.
2. Several persons agreed to commit an offence but nothing was done' in pursuance of the agreement.
3. When two or more persons agree to do a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means but an overt act is done by one of them.
4. Criminal conspiracy' to commit an offence punishable with fine alone will not entail any' liability.

Select the correct answer using the, codes given below:

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

10. 'A' entered into an agreement with B to obtain undue favour from a member of the Government on the promise that A will pay, Rupees one lakh to B, who will deliver the same to that member. A paid the amount to B, who in turn paid it to C, a member of Government for the said purpose as reward. C subsequently refused to do any favour.

On the basis of above facts

- a. B alone is responsible for his actions
- b. both B and C are liable as 'there was an abetment by conspiracy
- c. C alone is responsible as he misappropriated the money for his own use
- d. A has no ground to bring prosecution against C, because at the time of agreement C's name was not known to B

11. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Abettor may be liable for a different offence than that for which principal is liable.
2. Abettor is liable even if principal is innocent.
3. Abettor's liability is dependent on the liability of the principal.
4. Abettor must have the same guilty intention or knowledge as the principal.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

12. Consider the following provisions in Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. Several culpable states of mind are referred to with the

1. intention to cause death..
2. knowledge that the act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death.
3. intention to cause such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death of the person to whom harm is caused.
4. intention of causing such bodily injury as is sufficient in ordinary course of nature to cause death.

The correct order of the sequence in which they are placed 'in the provision is:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

To claim the benefit of provocation in reducing the liability for murder the offender must prove that the

1. provocation was sufficient in 'ordinary cause of nature to cause 'a person of ordinary temper to lose his self-control.
2. provocation was grave and sudden to justify the killing.
3. provocation was so grave that it would stir a desire for revenge
4. sufficient time did not elapse so as to cool down the passion

Of these statements

- a. 1 alone is correct
- b. 2 and 3 are correct
- c. 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- d. 1, 2 and 4 are correct

14. Which one of the following conditions if present would constitute the offence of sedition?

- a. A film depicting corruption among politicians with a view to bringing into hatred and contempt and exciting dissatisfaction towards politicians.
- b. An article in the most vociferous language expressing disapproval of the measures adopted by the Government of India in relation to liberalisation of economy and thereby exciting dissatisfaction towards government policy.
- c. An audio cassette containing a speech expressing dissatisfaction towards the government's policy of reservation and exciting caste feeling among different section of society and thereby bringing the government into disrepute
- d. A speech made by dissident member of a national political party with a view to exciting disaffection towards the government and to change the government established by law 'by resorting to violent means.

15. A is invited by B for a cup of tea. While B is in the kitchen preparing tea, A finds a golden ring on the table. He picks it up and places it somewhere in the room with the intention of dishonestly taking it away some time later. A commits

- a. no offence
- b. extortion
- c. attempt to commit theft
- d. theft

16. Which one of the following statements correctly distinguishes theft from extortion?

- a. In theft, there is dishonest intention where in extortion it is not there
- b. In extortion there is dishonest intention whereas in theft it is not there
- c. In theft, there is dishonest intention, whereas in extortion it is fraudulent intention

- d. In theft there is taking of property whereas in extortion there is delivery of property.
17. X obtains property from Z by saying that "your thud is in the hands of my gang and will be put to death unless you send us ten lac rupees". X commits
- criminal breach of trust
 - robbery
 - extortion
 - theft
18. Which one of the following statement correctly defines the offence of "criminal breach of trust"?
- Whoever is entrusted with the dominion of property, dishonestly converts it as his property is guilty of criminal breach of trust
 - Whoever dishonestly misappropriates any property for his own use, is guilty of criminal breach of trust
 - Whoever uses any movable property in violation of law or legal contract commits criminal breach of trust
 - None of the above
19. The main supporter of the theory that "it is a law of Tort" and "not law of Torts" is
- Winfield
 - Salmond
 - Fleming
 - Heuston
20. Due to the collapse of the clock tower in the main 'r of the city, a number of persons died. The clock tower belonged to the Municipal Corporation and was exclusively under its control. It was 80 years old but the normal life of the structure of the building which had fallen could be forty to forty "five years having regard to the kind of mortar used. If one lady whose husband died due to the collapse of the clock tower filed the 'suit for damages against the Municipal Corporation, then which one of the following maxims is applicable?
- Damnum sine injuria
 - Injuria sine damno
 - Res ipsa loquitur
 - Volenti non fit injuria
21. The "Absolute liability" theory as the basis for liability in, tort for industrial injuries was propounded by
- Blackburn J.
 - V. R Krishna Iyer, J.
 - P.N. Bhagwati, C.J.
 - Lord Atkin.
22. A patient is brought to a hospital maintained by B. The patient is to be operated upon. If as a result of faulty oxygen supply: machine, 'the patient dies on the operation table, then
- B would not be liable, because the surgeon was negligent.
 - B would not be liable because there is no master and servant relationship between E and the surgeon.
 - B would be liable because hospital staff were negligent in keeping the hospital equipment in proper order
 - B would not be vicariously liable because surgery is a highly skilled work of which B would have 'no control
23. Which one of the following is an appropriate statement?
- An innocent principal is liable for the fraud of his agent
 - An innocent principal is not liable for the fraud of his agent
 - An innocent agent is liable for all his principals' torts including fraud
 - None of the above
24. Two dogs belonging to two different owners acting in concert attacked a flock of sheep and injured several sheep. In an action for damages brought against the owners of the dogs, if one of them put in defence claiming that he was liable for one half only of the damage, then which one of the following statements is legally sustainable in the above case?
- Each owner of the dog was liable for the whole of the damage
 - Each owner was responsible for one half of the damage
 - Neither of the owners is liable for damage done by his dog
 - The owners themselves are not joint tortfeasors
25. Which of the following statements are NOT correct
- Res ipsa loquitur is used for the purpose of fixing liability based on strict liability.
 - Inference of negligence could properly be drawn in res ipsa loquitur.

3. Res ipsa loquitur dispenses with taking of evidence.
4. Res ipsa loquitur mostly favours the defendant.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
26. "Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs would do or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do" The author(s) who pioneered the above definition is
- Salmond
 - Winfield
 - Clerk and Lindell
 - Alderson
27. A, a magistrate in making a report to his superior officer casts an imputation on the character of Z in good faith and for public good. The most appropriate defence applicable in a suit brought by Z, is
- justification
 - fair comment
 - absolute privilege
 - qualified privilege
28. In the tort of conspiracy, the purpose of the combination must be to
- obtain benefit for the combiners
 - violate legal right of the victim
 - protect the interest of the combiners
 - cause damage to the victim
29. In public nuisance, a private right of action lies
- when the injury is merely consequential
 - when there is proof of damage
 - when the injury is particular, direct and substantial
 - none of the above
30. The branch of a tree growing on the defendant's land hung on the highway at a height of about 10 metres above the ground. A branch of the tree suddenly broke and fell upon the plaintiff's vehicle which was passing along the highway. If the plaintiff sues the defendant for the damage of the vehicle on the ground of
- nuisance, then which one of the following conclusions is correct in the above suit?
- The defendant was liable for nuisance
 - The defendant was not liable for nuisance
 - The defendant was liable under the principle of strict liability
 - None of the above
31. The defendant wrongfully enclosed a part of the public footway on Hammersmith Bridge, put seats in it for the use of spectators of a regatta on the river and charged for admission to the enclosure. The plaintiff insisted on passing along this part of the foot path and climbed over the fence of the enclosure without paying the charge. The defendant refused to let him go forward but he was told that he might go back into the carriage way and cross the other side of the bridge if he wished. If the plaintiff declined to do so and remained in the enclosure for half an hour, then the
- plaintiff was entitled to damages
 - plaintiff committed civil trespass
 - plaintiff committed false imprisonment
 - defendant did not commit false imprisonment
32. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Bird Vs. Jones
 - Merry weather Vs. Nixon.
 - Six carpenter's case
 - Abrath Vs. South Eastern Railway Company
- List II
- False imprisonment
 - Malicious prosecution
 - Trespass
 - Joint Tort-feasors
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| b | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| c | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| d | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
33. Kelsen's theory of law is called pure theory because, Kelsen
- purely discussed jurisprudence only
 - defined law in accordance with morality and purity

- c. separated law from religion, ethics, sociology and history
 d. discussed law purely in terms of justice
34. "Law as such is found and not made. It is to be found in popular faith, common convictions customs, traits, habits, traditions which in course of time grow into legal rules."
 This, concept of law was propounded by
 a. Thibaut
 b. Henry Maine
 c. Savigny
 d. Salmond
35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
 List I
 A. Thomas Aquinas
 B. John Austin
 C. Kelsen
 D. Rawls
 List II
 1. Normative order
 2. Command Theory
 3. Dictates of reasoning
 4. Theory of Justice
 5. System of Rules
 Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	3	1	4
b.	4	2	5	1
c.	3	1	4	2
d.	3	2	1	4
36. The most important instrument of legal reform is
 a. legislation
 b. custom
 c. precedent
 d. writing of Legal experts
37. Which of the following requisites are necessary to be fulfilled for a custom to be a valid source of law?
 1. Antiquity, certainty and consistency.
 2. Specificity, spontaneity, efficacy.
 3. Continuity, antiquity and conformity to stature law.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 a. 1, 2 and 3
 b. 1 and 2
 c. 2 and 3
 d. 1 and 3
38. Delegated legislation means
 a. laws made by state legislature
 b. laws declared by the Judges in judicial decisions
 c. administrative adjudication
 d. rules, bye Laws and regulations made by virtue of statutory powers
39. Which of the following are subordinate legislations?
 1. Parliamentary legislation
 2. Colonial legislation
 3. Judicial legislation
 4. Executive legislation
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 a. 2, 3 and 4
 b. 1, 2 and 3
 c. 1, 2 and 4
 d. 1, 3 and 4
40. Tort of conspiracy occurs where
 a. two or more persons combine to injure a third party by unlawful means
 b. two or more persons combine to injure a third party by lawful means
 c. two or more persons combine to help a third party by lawful means
 d. two or more persons, combine not to injure a third party by unlawful means
41. 'A' was carelessly driving his car at 50 km/hr, at a bus street in the city and hit 'B' injuring his leg. On these facts the Supreme Court of India held that 'A' is liable to pay compensation to 'B'. It means that the Supreme Court laid down the law that the injured party, is entitled for compensation in all cases of
 a. car accidents at a busy place, if the driver was negligent
 b. causing injury in accidents by negligent driving of any vehicle
 c. inflicting physical injury by negligence
 d. negligent causing of damage of another
42. If the jural co-relative of "Right" is "Duty", then the co-relative of "Liberty" is
 a. Power
 b. Disability
 c. Liability
 d. No claim
43. Right in re aliena means a right over
 a. his own property
 b. a property of someone else
 c. a property situated in a foreign country

- d. a property situated in one's own country
44. Which of the following duties have been included by Austin in the category of "absolute duties"?
1. Duties owed to persons indefinitely
 2. Self regarding duties
 3. Duties owed to the sovereign
 4. Duties owed to the parents
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- a. 1, 3 and 4
 - b. 2, 3 and 4
 - c. 1, 2 and 4
 - d. 1, 2 and 3
45. Which of the following combination(s) is/are correct?
- Theory of corporate Personality / Propounder of Theory
1. Realist : Gierke
 2. Symbolist : Savigny
 3. Fiction : Ihering
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1 alone
46. In State Trading Corporation of India Vs Commercial Tax Officer, the Supreme Court observed that a company registered under the Companies Act
- a. is like a citizen of India and can avail itself of all rights available to citizens of India
 - b. is a 'Legal person and equivalent to a citizen as well
 - c. is a legal person but is cannot avails itself of fundamental rights under the Constitution available to citizens only
 - d. can neither claim legal personality nor rights of a citizen.
47. Which of the following statements are correct?
1. Ownership can be legal and, vested ownership.
 2. Ownership can be legal and equitable ownership.
 3. Ownership can be trust and beneficial ownership.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 1, 2 and 3
 - d. 2 and 3
48. Ownership to patents, copyright are trademarks and the right to an easement is called
- a. Incorporeal ownership
 - b. Corporeal, ownership
 - c. Equitable ownership
 - d. Contingent ownership
49. A soldier found a brooch in a house which was compulsorily acquired by the Government for war purpose. The owner of the house had never gone into physical Occupation of the house before it was requisitioned for the army. The person legally entitled to the brooch is
- a. the government
 - b. the owner of the house
 - c. the soldier
 - d. none of the above
50. The meaning of the term "mediate possession" is
- a. possession, acquired through an agent
 - b. title of the right and not the right itself
 - c. voluntary relinquishment of possession
 - d. continuous claim to a thing
51. "International Law is a part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as question of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination." This was observed by Justice Gray in
- a. Queen Vs Keyn case
 - b. Paquete Habana case
 - c. Corfu channel case
 - d. Westrand Central Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Vs. King case
52. "International Law may be defined as form of rules- accepted by civilized States as determining their conduct towards each other and towards each other's subjects." It was held in
- a. Western Central Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Vs. King
 - b. S.S Lotus case
 - c. Queen Vs. Keyn
 - d. None of these
53. The controversy about the legal sources of International Law was settled when the

- legal sources were authoritatively laid down for the first time in
- the Hague Convention for the specific settlement of International Disputes
 - the covenant of the League of Nations
 - the statute of international Court of Justice
 - the statute of Permanent Court of International Justice
54. Jus cogens means and includes
- customary rules only
 - general rules of International Law
 - Law treaty contracts
 - peremptory norms of International Law which cannot be normally derogated by any State
55. Which one of the following international lawyers used the expression "Succession to Right and Obligations" in place of "State succession"?
- J.L. Brierly
 - L. Oppenheim
 - Fenwick
 - J.G. Starke
56. Which one of the following opinions was expressed by the British Court in 1905 in Westrand Central Gold Mining Co. Vs. F in the case of passing of contractual rights and duties to a successor state in state succession?
- Successor state has to respect all contractual rights and obligations
 - Successor state is free to decide as to which of the contractual rights and duties are to be respected
 - Successor state has to respect contractual rights and duties in the nature of liquidated damages
 - Successor state has to respect contractual rights and duties in the nature of unliquidated damages
57. Which of the following is among the purposes of the United Nations as laid down under, Article I of the U.N. Charter?
- To maintain international peace and security.
 - To develop friendly relations among nations.
 - To ensure that non-members of the United Nations act in accordance with the UN charter
 - To achieve 'international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
- 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
58. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by
- simple majority
 - simple majority present and voting
 - two-thirds majority
 - two-thirds majority present and voting
59. The voting procedure in the Security Council for admission of a member to the United Nations is by
- a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting
 - an affirmative vote of nine members
 - an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members
 - concurring votes of all members of the Security Council
60. In maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council has
- exclusive authority
 - primary authority
 - both primary and exclusive authority
 - collective authority
61. Which of the following functions are performed by the Economic and Social Council?
- It may make or initiate studies with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
 - It may recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights.
 - It may make recommendations to promote friendly relations and understanding amongst member states.
 - It may prepare draft conventions for submissions to the General Assembly on any of the subjects falling within – the competence.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4

- d. 2, 3 and 4
62. The Budget of the ICJ is approved by
 a. ICJ
 b. the ICJ or the General Assembly
 c. the General Assembly
 d. General Assembly and the ICJ
63. Which one of the following will settle the issue in the event of a dispute as to whether the International Court of Justice has jurisdiction?
 a. The President of the Court
 b. The Vice-President of the Court
 c. Both the President and the Vice-President together
 d. The court itself
64. Assertion (A) : The rule making power of the Supreme Court is not subject to any law made by the Parliament of India.
 Reason (R): Only an impartial and independent judiciary can protect the rights of the individual without fear or favour.
 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
65. Assertion (A): In a federalism, there is division of powers between the Centre and the States.
 Reason (R): The legislation is not invalid merely because it incidentally encroaches on matters which have been assigned to another legislature.
 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
66. Assertion (A): By amendment, Parliament cannot destroy the basic features of the Constitution.
 Reason (R) : The power to amend does not include the power to abrogate the Constitution.
 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
67. Assertion (A) : The Union Public Service Commission must be consulted as regards the reservation of posts for Backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 Reason (R): The functions of the Union Public Service Commission are only advisory and the Government need not act upon the advice of the Commission in any case.
 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
68. Assertion (A) : Laws covered under Article 39 (b) and (c) have been given protective shield against some of the fundamental rights.
 Reason (R): The Directive Principles are also regarded relevant for considering what are reasonable restrictions under Article 19.
 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
69. Assertion (A): As a general rule, vindictive or exemplary damages of tort are unknown in contract.
 Reason (R): The award of damages in case of breach of a contract is made not as a punishment for wrong.
 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
70. Assertion (A): The entries in the three legislative lists are not always set out with scientific precision and definition.
 Reason (R): The entries are not powers but are only field of legislation.
 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

71. Assertion (A): A minor is liable for necessities supplied to him.
Reason (R): A minor's estate is liable for reimbursement of the expenses incurred on supply of necessities.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
72. Assertion (A): If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is lawful, then the agreement is void.
Reason (R): An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
73. Assertion (A) : An offer can be made by an act or omission of the offerer.
Reason (R): The communication of a proposal is complete, when it comes to the knowledge of the person, to whom it is made.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
74. Assertion (A) : Where the sister of X was being abducted by force from her parents house by her husband, X caused death of sister's husband in defence of the sister against an assault with intention of abducting her by force, it was held that the private defence of body extended in the above circumstances to the causing of death.
Reason (R): The word 'abducting' in Section 100 I.P.C. includes 'abduction simpliciter'.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
75. Assertion (A): A, a boy of the age of six and a half years intentionally murders B. A is not liable to be convicted.
Reason (R): A child upto the age of 7 years is immune from criminal liability.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
76. Assertion (A): There is no liability for an attempt to commit an impossible theft.
Reason (R): No criminal liability can be incurred under Section 11 of the Indian Penal Code for an attempt to do an act which, if done, will not be an offence.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
77. Assertion (A): A person is not guilty of dacoity unless he has committed, attempted to commit or aided in committing robbery.
Reason (R): When two persons conjointly commit robbery, then every person so committing robbery is said to commit dacoity.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
78. Assertion (A) : Precedent is like a gold in a mine.
Reason (R) : It has to be searched in law reports.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
79. Assertion (A): International Law is unlike municipal law.
Reason (R): There is no world legislature, no international police and no

- International Court with compulsory jurisdiction.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
80. Assertion (A): Custom is an ineffective means of development of International Law.
Reason (R): Custom is uncertain in content and develops slowly.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
81. Assertion (A) : Austin said that, "only the laws set by sovereign to the members of a political society are positive law or law simply and strictly so called."
Reason (R): In his theme of explaining laws, Austin attached importance to the element of sanction.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
82. Assertion (A): Article 20 of the UN Charter authorises the Security Council to constitute UN peace keeping force as an anti-escalative device.
Reason (R): The Principle of non-intervention envisaged by the UN Charter is one of the main purposes and principles of the United Nations.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
83. Assertion (A) : Customs to have the force of law must be immemorial.
Reason (R): Custom represents common consciousness of people.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
84. "Democracy and federalism are essential features of our Constitution and are part of its basic structure." This observation was made in S.R. Bommai's case by
- Justice A.M. Ahmadi
 - Justice J.S. Verma
 - Justice P.B. Sawant
 - Justice S.R. Pandian
85. The structure of the Indian Constitution is
- federal in form and unitary in spirit
 - unitary
 - unitary in form and federal in spirit
 - purely federal
86. A part of the Preamble of the Constitution reads as under:
"We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" Certain words in the above part were inserted by
- the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
 - the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966
 - the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974
 - the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
87. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure
- fundamental rights to all individuals
 - fundamental duties to citizens of India
 - dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation
 - security of service to Government servant
88. "Directive Principles of State Policy are the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution" was described by
- Granville Austin
 - A.V. Dicey
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - KC. Wheare
89. "Right to life" does not include "right to die". It has been held in a case of
- R. Rathinam Vs. Union of India
 - State Vs. Sanjay Kumar Bhatia

- c. Chenna Jagadeaswar Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
d. Smt. Gian Kaur Vs. State of Punjab
90. It has been held by the Supreme Court that appointment of the candidates in excess of the notified vacancies is a denial and deprivation of the fundamental rights under article 14 read with article 16 (1) of the Constitution in
a. Kerala Public Service Commission Vs. Dr. Kanjamma Alex
b. Ashok Kumar Vs. Chairman, Banking Service Recruitment Board
c. State of Karnataka Vs. AB. Ongale
d. M.D. Kasekar Vs. Vishwanath Pandu Barde
91. After the judgement of the Supreme Court in Mandal case, it has been observed that "The poisonous weed of casteism has been replanted where it will trouble us a thousand years: Each age will have to consider it." This was observed by
a. Prof. Upendra Baxi
b. N.A. Palkhiwala
c. Ram Jethmalani
d. Justice P.N. Bhagwati
92. The Supreme Court has ruled that a person belonging to a non-reserved class transplanted by adoption or marriage or conversion or any other voluntary act to a family belonging to reserved class does not become eligible to the benefit of reservation either under article 15(4) or 16(4) of the Constitution in
a. Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India
b. Kumari Madhuri Patel Vs. Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development
c. Valsamma Paul Vs. Cochin University
d. M.D. Kasekar Vs. Vishwanath Pandu Barde
93. Which of the following are included in the list of fundamental duties in the Constitution?
1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideal and institution
2. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. To uphold and protect secularism
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
a. 1, 3 and 4
- b. 1, 2 and 4
c. 2, 3 and 4
d. 1, 2 and 3
94. The constitutional authority vested with the power of declaring castes or tribes as the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes is the
a. Parliament
b. Home Minister
c. President of India
d. Chairman, SC/ST Commission
95. In the performance of his duties and in the exercise of his powers, the Governor
a. is answerable in a court of law
b. is not answerable in a court of law
c. can be impeached in the Vidhan Sabha
d. is answerable to the Vidhan Sabha
96. When a writ is issued to an inferior court or tribunal on grounds of exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice, it is called a writ of
a. Certiorari
b. Mandamus
c. Quo Warranto
d. Habeas Corpus
97. The High Court having the jurisdiction in judicial matters relating to the largest number of States/Union territories is
a. Calcutta High Court
b. Kerala High Court
c. Mumbai High Court
d. Guwahati High Court
98. Which of the following combinations are NOT correctly matched?
1. Writ of Habeas Corpus : available against private individuals as well
2. Writ of Quo-Warranto : available against subordinate courts only
3. Writ of Certiorari : available against state only
4. Writ of Prohibition : available against autonomous bodies only
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
a. 2, 3 and 4
b. 1, 2 and 3
c. 1, 2 and 4
d. 1, 3 and 4
99. Which of the following combinations are correctly matched?
1. Territorial Nexus : Object should have territorial connection with the state.

2. Pith and substance : The validity of legislation is determined by the degree of invasions into the field.
3. Colourable legislation : You cannot do indirectly, what you cannot do directly.
4. Repugnancy : Conflicting results are not produced where both the laws are applied to the same facts.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1, 2 and 4
 - b. 2, 3 and 4
 - c. 1, 3 and 4
 - d. 1, 2 and 3
100. The Article of the Constitution which automatically becomes suspended on proclamation of emergency is:
- a. Article 14
 - b. Article 19
 - c. Article 21
 - d. Article 32
101. The President's Rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of
- a. one year
 - b. two years
 - c. three years
 - d. four years
102. Ramesh and Geetha were husband and wife living in Bangalore. Ramesh was Income Tax Officer and Geetha was a school teacher. They had two sons studying in schools in Bangalore. Parents of Ramesh were also staying with them. Ramesh was transferred to Madras and he had to leave his family behind at Bangalore. He promised to send every month Rupees three thousand to meet family expenditure, to his wife. Ramesh did not send any money from Madras. If Geetha filed a suit for specific performance of the contract, then which one of the following is correct?
- a. Family agreements are not contracts and hence, no order for specific performance can be ordered
 - b. It is a valid contract. Specific performance is to be ordered
 - c. This being an agreement without consideration, it is not an enforceable contract
 - d. It is a breach of family responsibilities, so specific performance order is called for
103. "A" offers to sell his car to "B" for Rs. 50,000/-. 'B' agrees to buy the car offering Rs. 45,000/-. The reply of B amounts to
- a. offer
 - b. counter offer
 - c. invitation to an offer
 - d. standing offer
104. Which one of the following constitutes an offer in a self-service store?
- a. Display of goods at the shop window
 - b. When the customer asks for some goods
 - c. There is no offer in such cases
 - d. Picking up an article and approaching the cashier's desk for payment
105. B accepts the proposal of A by posting a letter of acceptance to A. The above acceptance
- a. cannot be revoked by B as he has already accepted the offer and dropped the letter of acceptance
 - b. can be revoked by B as soon as the letter of acceptance reached A
 - c. can be revoked by B before the letter of acceptance reaches A
 - d. can be revoked by B at any time after the letter of acceptance reaches A
106. A daughter promises to give maintenance to her uncle in consideration of her mother making a gift of certain properties to her. The daughter pleads lack of consideration when the uncle seeks to enforce the contract. She says that the uncle is a stranger to the consideration and so he cannot enforce the contract. The daughter
- a. will succeed because the uncle being a stranger to the consideration cannot enforce it
 - b. will not succeed because the uncle is a near relative and in such cases consideration is not necessary
 - c. cannot succeed because according to the Indian Contract Act consideration might move from any person
 - d. will succeed because the uncle is a stranger to the contract
107. A person enjoying the benefit of non-gratuitous act
- a. is under an obligation to make compensation for this benefit

- b. may make compensation at his option
 c. has no obligation towards any one
 d. has no remedy available against him
108. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
 List I
 A. Breach
 B. Damages
 C. Hadley Vs. Baxendale
 D. Specific performance
 List II
 1. Remoteness of damages
 2. Compensatory
 3. Discretionary
 4. Damage
 Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	2	1	3
b.	2	3	1	4
c.	4	1	2	3
d.	1	2	3	4
109. If the terms of the contract are not fulfilled, the law will endeavour so far as money can go, to place the aggrieved party
 a. in a position more advantageous than that which would have arisen had the contract been performed
 b. in the same position as if the contract has been performed
 c. in the equal position as if the contract had not been performed
 d. to status-quo
110. Y sold his reputed tailoring shop of 25 years standing to Z charging a high price for the goodwill of the shop, the only condition attached being that Y should not establish another tailoring shop of his own in India. This agreement is
 a. void on account of being against public policy
 b. valid there being a complete meeting of two minds
 c. valid because high price for goodwill was given
 d. void on account of agreement in restraint of trade
111. Which of the following agreements are invalid and unenforceable by Law?
 1. Agreements in restraint of marriage.
 2. Agreements which result in conflict of duty with interest.
 3. Agreements which stifle criminal prosecution.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 a. 1 and 2
 b. 2 and 3
 c. 1 and 3
 d. 1, 2 and 3
112. X, a trader, leaves goods at Y's house by mistake. If V uses the goods, then which one of the following is correct when X demands the price of goods and Y refuses to pay?
 a. X must suffer for his mistake and he cannot recover the price from Y
 b. Y is bound to pay as X did not intend to supply goods gratuitously and V enjoyed the benefits of X's act
 c. Y is not bound to pay as he did not ask for the goods
 d. Y is not bound to pay as he becomes the owner of the goods left at his house
113. An agreement made to sell a cargo of corn which was not in existence at the time of contract, is
 a. voidable at the option of either party
 b. a valid agreement
 c. a void agreement
 d. an unenforceable agreement
114. An agreement to share the benefits of a public office is
 a. valid
 b. voidable
 c. void
 d. none of the above
115. The defendant husband agrees to pay Rs. 400 per month to his plaintiff wife in consideration of her giving up prosecution against him under s494 I.P.C., an offence compoundable with the leave of the court. With the leave of the court, the offence was compounded and the husband was acquitted. In an action by the wife to enforce the agreement, the husband contends that the agreement is one to stifle prosecution and hence unlawful in the light of the above, which one of the following is correct?
 a. The agreement is one to stifle prosecution and hence the husband's contention will prevail
 b. It is against public policy to give up prosecution in a criminal case by

- receiving consideration for it and so the wife cannot enforce the agreement against the husband
- c. The wife can enforce the agreement against the husband because the agreement is supported by consideration
- d. The wife can enforce the agreement against the husband because the agreement is not one for stifling prosecution as the offence is one compoundable with the permission of the court and has been so compounded
116. 'X' contracted with a tent house for erecting a shamiana for performing the marriage of his daughter. On the day of marriage, a curfew was clamped in the area preventing the celebration of the marriage. If the shamiana owner claimed the charges agreed to be paid by X, then
- a. X has to pay the contracted charges
- b. X need not pay the agreed charges but only reasonable damages
- c. X need not pay anything as the celebration of the marriage was impossible due to the curfew
- d. X can require the State to bear the claim for damages
117. The basis of the doctrine of frustration is that the
- a. performance is excused where a fundamental assumption underlying the contract has become impossible
- b. substantial object which the parties had in view is no longer attainable
- c. literal performance may still be possible, but it will not fulfil the original and common design of the parties
- d. parties have impliedly agreed that in case the contract when performed, would be different from the contract as agreed to be performed, then the contract need not be performed
118. "If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed."
The above passage relates to
- a. a substitute for a contractual party
- b. the effect of novation, rescission and alteration of contract
- c. unilateral alteration of a contract
- d. a substitute contract without consideration
119. 'A' a singer enter into a contract with 'B', the manager of a theatre, to sing at the theatre two nights every week during the next two months, and 'B' engages to pay her Rs. 1000/- for each night's performance. If on the sixth night 'A' wilfully absents herself from the theatre, then which one of the following is correct?
- a. 'B' is at liberty to put an end to the contract by virtue of Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act
- b. 'B' is not at liberty to put an end to the contract by virtue of Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act
- c. 'B' is at liberty to put an end to the contract by virtue of a recent ruling of the Supreme Court of India
- d. 'B' is at liberty to put an end to the contract only when 'A' becomes incapable by virtue of Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act
120. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
(Parties)
- A. Hadley Vs. Baxendale
- B. Simpson Vs. London & N.W. Rail Company
- C. Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Vs. New Garage & Motor Company Limited
- D. Norden Felt Vs. Maxim Norden Felt Company Ltd.
- List II
(Types of cases)
1. Injunction
2. Damages contemplated by the parties at the time of the contract
3. Remoteness of damages
4. Specific performance
5. Liquidated damages and penalty
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| b. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| c. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |