

## LAW

1. In *Tinsukia Electricity Company Vs. State of Assam*, the Supreme Court pointed out that the term "socialist", used in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, means a state whose basic policy is to
- prohibit concentration of wealth
  - distribute equitably the natural resources
  - prohibit concentration of wealth and uplift the living standards of people
  - prohibit concentration of wealth and distribute equitably the natural resources
2. After the judgement of the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills Ltd. Vs. Union of India*, the provision of Article 31 C means that
- all Directive Principles supersede the Fundamental Rights
  - no Directive Principle can supersede the Fundamental Rights
  - the Directive Principle contained in Article 39(a) supersedes the Fundamental Rights
  - the Directive Principles contained in Article 39(b) and (c) supersede the Fundamental Rights
3. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Waiver of Fundamental Rights
  - Territorial Nexus
  - Harmonious construction
  - Prospective overruling
- List II
- Prafulla Kumar Vs. Bank of Khulna*
  - Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab*
  - Dasheshwar Nath Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax*
  - Sajjan Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan*
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| b. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| c. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| d. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
4. When the name of a state is changed or a new state is created, the constitution of India is required to be amended by Parliament by a
- simple majority as required under Articles 107 and 108
  - majority of total number of members of both the Houses under Article 368
  - special majority under Article 368
  - special majority after obtaining opinion of the concerned state under Article 3 of the Constitution
5. 'The term 'Law', however, includes every branch of law. Yet, there is difference between Constitutional Law and Ordinary Law because constitutional law is made in the exercise of sovereign power and hence an amendment is not covered within the definition of 'law' provided in Article 13(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India.' This observation found place in
- Shankari Prasad Vs. Union of India*
  - I. C. Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab*
  - Kesavananda Bharathi Vs. State of Kerala*
  - S.t. Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narayan*
6. When emergency, under Article 352 of the Constitution is proclaimed, 'the President of India has the power to suspend the Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part-III; however, it is not possible to suspend the rights contained in which of the following Article even during emergency?
- 20 and 21
  - 19 and 20
  - 21 and 22
  - 19, 20 and 21
7. When a state fails to implement the administrative directions given by the Union under Article 256 of the Constitution of India,
- Parliament may compel the state to execute the said directions
  - the Governor may dissolve the State Legislature
  - the President may presume that constitutional machinery in the State has failed

- d. the President may impose emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution
8. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provide for circumstances under which Parliament has power to make a law on any subject enumerated in the State List (Seventh Schedule)?
- 245, 246, 248 and 249
  - 248, 249, 250 and 252
  - 249, 250, 251 and 252
  - 249, 250, 252 and 253
9. The rule of passing resolution by two-thirds majority of total number of members of the House of Parliament is applicable in case of
- amendment of the Constitution
  - approval of proclamation of emergency
  - impeachment of the President
  - disapproval of proclamation of emergency
10. Match List I (Doctrines) with List II (Cases) and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Pith and substance
  - Basic structure of the Constitution
  - Doctrine of Eclipse.
  - Rule of severability
- List II
- Kesavananda Bharathi Vs. State of Kerala
  - Bhikaji Narain Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh.
  - State of Rajasthan Vs. G. Chawla
  - State of Bombay Vs. F. N. Balsara
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| b. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| c. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| d. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
11. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- A retired judge of the Supreme Court is prohibited from appearing and pleading in any court within the territory of India
  - Supreme Court may issue writs for enforcement of any legal right
  - Supreme Court has the power to punish any person for its contempt
  - Salary of judges of the Supreme Court is not subject to vote of the legislature
12. The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction in a dispute between
- two or more states
  - the Government of India and any state on the one side and one or more states on the other
  - a state-owned public corporation and Government of India, not involving Fundamental Rights
  - the Government of India and one or more states
13. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- Article 141 Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - Article 136 Power of the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal
  - Article 226 Power of superintendence of the High Court
  - Article 131 Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
14. The President has been authorized by Article 143 to refer to the Supreme Court a question of law or fact, which in his opinion is of such nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain its opinion upon it. Such opinion of the Supreme Court is binding on
- all the -courts within the territory of India
  - the Supreme Court itself -in similar future cases
  - the President
  - None
15. Consider the following statements.
- A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the
- Governor on the ground of his misbehaviour.
  - President on the ground of his infirmity of body or mind.
  - Governor when such member becomes insolvent.
  - President on the ground of misbehaviour after receiving report of the Supreme Court after due enquiry.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 4

- c. 1 and 3  
d. 2 alone
16. Though the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution are not enforceable by any court, yet they are
- fundamental in the governance of the country
  - binding on the state
  - enforceable at the instance of the President of India
  - superior to Fundamental Rights
17. The obligation of the state to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people means a social order in which
- all the institutions of the national life are secured and protected
  - justice-social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life
  - all the institutions of the national life are subject to government control
  - the state is under obligation to make efforts for socioeconomic development of the nation
18. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- There shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice
  - The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice
  - The President need not act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration
  - The President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration
19. The Preamble to the Constitution of India secures Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to
- all persons
  - those who reside within the territory of India
  - all citizens
  - those citizens who reside within the territory of India
20. The basic characteristic of a federal constitution is that the constitution
- is written
  - provides for division of powers in writing
  - provides for separation of powers
  - is written and provides for separation of powers
21. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by
- Parliament by law
  - Parliament by resolution
  - the President
  - the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
22. While interpreting the phrase "equality before the law" contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court constantly maintained that equality means
- absolute equality among human beings
  - equal treatment to all persons
  - equality of status in the Preamble to the Constitution
  - among equals, the law should be equal and should be equally administered
23. Which one of the following is an essential component of a valid contract?
- Equality in the bargaining power between the parties
  - Social and economic pressures, the parties are exposed to
  - Dominance of one party over the other
  - Competence and the contractual capacities of the parties
24. Where law prescribes that a contract must be in writing, it is necessary that it must be in writing. Non-fulfilment of this condition renders it
- void
  - invalid
  - unenforceable
  - voidable
25. Consider the following statements:  
A valid contract must have
- some consideration.
  - free consent of the contracting parties.
  - a lawful object.
  - major or minor contracting parties.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 3 and 4
  - 1 and 3

26. When a person without expressing his final willingness, proposed certain terms on which he is willing to negotiate, he makes
- counter offer
  - standing offer
  - offer
  - invitation to treat
27. Which one of the following falls into the category of offer?
- Newspaper advertisement regarding a sale
  - Display of goods by a shopkeeper in his window with prices marked on them
  - An advertisement for a concert
  - Announcement of reward to the public
28. The communication of acceptance through telephone is regarded as complete when
- acceptance is spoken on phone
  - acceptance comes to the knowledge of party proposing
  - acceptance is put in course of transmission
  - acceptor has done whatever is required to be done by him
29. A municipality seeks funds from the general public for the construction of a town hall. X writes Rs. 30,000 in the subscription book and signs. The municipality on the basis of subscriptions promised, engages a contractor to construct the town hall. X fails to pay Rs. 30,000.
- In this case which one of the following is correct?
- X can deny liability on the ground that there is no enforceable agreement
  - X can contend that a contract without consideration is legally unsustainable
  - The municipality can demand that X should discharge his liability, on the ground, it incurred liability on the faith of the promise made by X
  - X can contend that going by the municipality's past record, he honestly believed that the municipality was not serious about constructing the town hall
30. A contract without consideration is void - there are exceptions. Which one of the following exceptions is correct?
- Nearness of relationship
  - Natural love and affection
  - Promise to pay time-barred debt
  - To create an agency
31. Match List I with list II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Offer to chauffeur
  - Non est factum
  - Tender
  - Nudum pactum
- List II
- It is not a fact
  - Standing offer
  - Invitation to treat
  - Agreement without consideration
- Codes;
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| b. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| c. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| d. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
32. There is an agreement between two co-widows, that if any of them remarries, she would forfeit her right to her share in the deceased husband's property. The agreement
- is void
  - amounts to an agreement to restraint of marriage
  - is valid
  - is opposed to public policy
33. The principle that no one shall be allowed to enrich himself at the expense of another is known as
- quantum meruit
  - nudum pactum
  - quasi-contract
  - quantum volent
34. If money is paid to influence a person for obtaining a job, then
- the money is recoverable if the payer is not given the job
  - the payer can legally compel the person to perform the contract
  - the agreement is against public policy, void and unlawful
  - the agreement is voidable because of coercion
35. Rameshwar Agarwal is a wholesale merchant for all types of vegetable oil. He receives a telegram from a retail trade to immediately send to him, 100 tins of oil.

- Agarwal knows that the retail trader sells only mustard oil. He sends, immediately, 100 tins of mustard oil and sends the bill. The retail trader insists on paying the previous rate of oil which is Rs. 50 less for each tin. When Agarwal insists for the new market rate, the retailer pleads that there is no contract. In this case, the most logical decision will be that
- there is no contract because the telegram does not stipulate types of oil and the price
  - the contract is complete and the retailer is bound to pay the current market rate
  - the contract is complete and the retailer is bound to pay the price, fixed for the earlier consignment
  - the contract is yet to be finally approved and parties have no contractual obligation
36. Lending money to a borrower, at high rate of interest, when the money market is tight, renders the agreement of Loan
- void
  - valid
  - voidable
  - illegal
37. Owner of a cinema-hall contracts to exhibit a film in the month of October. In the month of September, the hall collapsed during an earthquake. The contract
- is valid and binds the owner of the cinema-hall to exhibit the film
  - is not frustrated
  - has become impossible to perform
  - has to be honoured and so the owner should reconstruct the hall to exhibit the film
38. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a contingent contract?
- Performance depends upon a future event
  - The event must be uncertain
  - The event must be collateral to the contract
  - There must be reciprocal promises
39. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- Void agreements are always illegal
  - Illegal agreements are voidable
  - Illegal agreement can be ratified by the parties
  - Illegal agreements are always void
40. A, B and C jointly promise to pay Rs. 3,000 to X. In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, X can bring an action against
- any two of them only
  - all of them together
  - any one of them at his choice
  - the oldest amongst them
41. Which one of the following statements is correct with regard to nature of a valid contract?
- Contract is an agreement between consenting parties whether sane or insane
  - Contract is an agreement without consideration
  - Contract is an agreement enforceable by law
  - All agreements are contracts
42. A party to a contract committing breach, is liable to pay compensation in respect of
- the, direct consequences flowing from the breach
  - loss or damage caused indirectly
  - losses caused whether directly or indirectly
  - losses caused remotely
43. A party who does not suffer any loss in case of breach of contract, is entitled to
- statutory damages
  - liquidated damages
  - exemplary damages
  - nominal damages
44. Which one of the following is not a wagering agreement?
- A lottery
  - An agreement to buy a ticket for a lottery
  - Commercial transaction, the intention of which is not to deliver the goods but only to pay the difference in price
  - A contract of insurance
45. Which one of the following is not correct?
- In tort, damages are unliquidated; but in breach of contract, they are liquidated
  - The duty in tort is primarily fixed by the law, but in a contract the same is created by the parties themselves

- c. Proof of malice is generally necessary for an action in tort while it is not relevant in case of breach of contract
- d. In tort, the duty is towards persons generally, while in contract the same is towards the parties to the agreement
46. Consider the following statements:
1. Tortious liability arises from breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law.
  2. This duty is towards persons generally.
  3. Breach of this duty is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.
  4. The quantum of damages is determined by the court.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a. 1, 2 and 3
  - b. 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - c. 2, 3 and 4
  - d. 1, 3 and 4
47. The rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher does not apply when the escape is due to
- a. Inevitable accident
  - b. Vis Major
  - c. Negligence of the defendant
  - d. Mistake
48. A and B entered Z's premises to search for an escape of gas. Each one of them applied naked light to the gas pipe. A's application resulted in an explosion causing damage to Z's premises.
- In this case, which one of the following statements is legally sustainable?
- a. Both A and B are joint tort-feasors and jointly liable
  - b. A alone is liable
  - c. A and B are not joint tort-feasors
  - d. Neither A nor B is liable
49. A gives some money to B, his neighbour, who is a cashier in the State Bank of India, to deposit the same in the bank account of A. B misappropriates the money. In this case the bank is
- a. liable for the money misappropriated by B as he is its employee
  - b. liable as the master is vicariously liable for the torts committed by its servants
  - c. not liable as the money was not received by B during the course of employment
  - d. liable as B was in the employment of the bank when the money was given to him
50. Several children of a school had gone on sightseeing under charge of two teachers of the school. Before lunch, some of the children decided to take bath in the nearby river on the bank of which they had camped. While swimming, two of the children were drowned. It was found that the teachers-in-charge were taking lunch at that time. In a suit for compensation
- a. the headmaster of the school would be liable as he had permitted for the sightseeing
  - b. the headmaster would be vicariously liable for the negligence of the teachers
  - c. the school administration would be vicariously liable for breach of duty to take care by the teachers
  - d. no one would be liable because the accident was due to the recklessness on the part of the children themselves
51. Consider the following statements:
1. Section 34 of IPC requires two persons whereas Section 149 of IPC requires five persons.
  2. Section 34 of IPC required common intention, whereas Section 149 of IPC requires common object.
  3. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC both require presence of a prior consent.
  4. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC, both create specific offences.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a. 1 and 3
  - b. 2 and 3
  - c. 1 and 2
  - d. 2 and 4
52. A, a police constable, used third-degree measures against a person on the order of his superior officer. As a result of this torture, the person lost one of his eyes. Which one of the following shall be the ground of defence to succeed in acquitting the accused constable?
- a. Torture was committed on the order of the superior
  - b. Torture was committed on account of fear of losing the job
  - c. Torture was committed on account of fear of being suspended

- d. Torture was committed on account of fear of instant death.
53. Consider the following statements:  
The accused, at the time of committing the act, because of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing
1. the nature of the act.
  2. that the act is wrong or contrary to law.
  3. that the act is unethical and wrong.
  4. that the act is wrong and contrary to law.
- To claim benefit of Section 84 of IPC; which of these need to be proved ?
- a. 1 and 4
  - b. 1 and 2
  - c. 2 and 3
  - d. 3 and 4
54. Against which one of the following offences, does the right of private defence of property extend to the voluntary causing of death?
- a. Theft
  - b. Criminal misappropriation
  - c. Robbery
  - d. Criminal trespass
55. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is a
- a. 100-year-old man
  - b. 6-year-old boy
  - c. 12-year-old girl
  - d. 18-year-old girl
56. Voluntary intoxication
- a. makes an offence more serious or increases the gravity of an offence
  - b. is a weak defence to a criminal charge
  - c. is no excuse for the commission of an offence
  - d. reduces the gravity of all the offences
57. Good faith within the, meaning of the Indian Penal Code means
- a. an act done with due care and attention
  - b. an actual belief that the act done is not contrary to law
  - c. an act, in fact, done honestly
  - d. an act done under bonafide belief
58. A, a surgeon, in good faith communicates to a patient, his opinion that he (patient) cannot live. The patients die in consequence of the shock. A is guilty of
- a. murder
  - b. causing death by negligence
  - c. culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - d. no offence
59. Every person has a right to defend his own body
- a. against any offence affecting the human body
  - b. and the body of his friends, against any offence affecting the human body
  - c. and the body of any person against any offence affecting the human body
  - d. and the body of his blood relatives against any offence affecting the human body
60. Some militants are hiding in a house occupied by an individual. Militants are engaged in an attack on the police party by firing from the house. The police persons, to defend themselves, fire towards the house and an innocent person in the house is hit by the bullet and dies as a result. The police persons are guilty of
- a. no offence
  - b. culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - c. murder
  - d. death by rash or negligent act
61. Criminal conspiracy is an agreement between two, or more persons to
- a. do or cause to be done an illegal act
  - b. do or cause to be done an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means
  - c. do or cause to be done an act which is illegal by illegal means
  - d. commit an offence
62. Public nuisance
- a. materially affects the reasonable comfort and convenience of life of a class of subjects who come within the sphere or neighbourhood of its operation
  - b. affects life of a class of subjects who come within the sphere or neighbourhood of its operation
  - c. affects a person who comes within the neighbourhood of its operation
  - d. is described as unlawful interference with 'a person's use or enjoyment of land or some right over or in connection with it
63. Which one of the following is a valid defence in tort of nuisance?

- a. The plaintiff has himself come to the area of nuisance  
 b. The defendant is doing a useful activity  
 c. The nuisance is being caused by many others also  
 d. The defendant is engaged in the activity for twenty years
64. For abetment by conspiracy  
 a. a mere agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act is enough  
 b. some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of an engagement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act  
 c. there must be an intentional aid by one person to another for the doing of an offence  
 d. one person must instigate the other for the commission of an offence
65. A instigates his six-year old daughter B to take away from C, a purse containing Rs. 1500. In this case which one of the following statements is correct?  
 a. B commits theft and A abets theft  
 b. A commits no offence but B commits theft  
 c. Both A and B commit no offence  
 d. B does not commit any offence but A commits abetments of theft
66. A inserts his hand into the pocket of B with a view to take away some currency notes, but A finds that the pocket is empty. In this case, A is guilty of  
 a. no offence because the offence cannot be completed  
 b. attempt to commit theft  
 c. abetment of theft  
 d. mischief
67. Which one of the following statements correctly defines murder?  
 a. Causing death by an act done with intention of causing bodily injury as is likely to cause death  
 b. Causing death by an act done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death  
 c. Death is caused by an act which was done under grave and sudden provocation  
 d. Death is caused by an act done with the intention of causing bodily injury and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death
68. A, cuts down a tree on B's land with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of B's possession without B's consent. In this case, A commits  
 a. criminal breach of trust  
 b. criminal misappropriation of property  
 c. no offence until the tree is taken away  
 d. theft as soon as the tree is severed from the ground
69. A took away three cows belonging to B without his consent and distributed them to his (B's) creditors. A is  
 a. guilty of theft as it is causing wrongful loss to B even if there is no wrongful gain to A  
 b. not guilty of theft because it is not causing wrongful gain to him (A)  
 c. guilty of extortion  
 d. guilty of criminal misappropriation
70. Z takes away a golden chain of his wife which was given by her father as Stridhan, without her consent, and pledges it to raise money for domestic use. Z is  
 a. riot guilty of theft as the chain was their joint property  
 b. not guilty of theft as the property was temporarily taken away  
 c. guilty of theft  
 d. guilty of criminal misappropriation
71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:  
 List I  
 A. Dishonestly taking property  
 B. Dishonestly inducing any person to deliver property  
 C. Entrustment of property  
 D. Appropriation of property obtained as bailee  
 List II  
 1. Criminal breach of trust  
 2. Extortion  
 3. Misappropriation  
 4. Theft
- Codes;  

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

72. Which one of the following domestic laws of a country is illegal under international law?
- A law declaring an act of a citizen illegal, regardless of the place where it is committed
  - A law declaring a contract between a national and a foreigner concluded within the country, illegal
  - A law declaring illegal a transaction between two foreigners concluded and to be performed in their respective countries
  - A law declaring illegal an act on board a national aircraft or a national vessel
73. Which one of the following Articles in the Constitution reflects the doctrine of incorporation of international law into municipal law?
- 372(2)
  - 51(C)
  - 372(1)
  - 253
74. A diplomat of State A accredited to State B while returning to his national state (State A) upon completion of his diplomatic assignment kills his wife in the toilet of an aircraft in flight. The aircraft is registered in State C and the crime takes place while the aircraft was flying over State D. In this case which one of the following states shall have jurisdiction to try the diplomat?
- State A
  - State B
  - State C
  - State D
75. Where customary international law is comprised of rules identical to those of treaty law
- the treaty law overrides the customary law
  - the customary law overrides the treaty law
  - the rules of customary law become jus cogens
  - both the treaty law and the customary law co-exist
76. When two multilateral treaties are in force in respect of the same subject matter, one concluded subsequent to the other, then
- the later treaty shall prevail over the earlier one
  - since each treaty is based on the express consent of states parties to it, it continues to exist independently of the other, even for states parties to both the treaties
  - the provisions of the later treaty shall prevail over those of the earlier treaty in respect of same states parties to both the treaties
  - the validity of the earlier treaty shall be subject to adjudication by the International Court of Justice
77. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer
- |           |                 |                            |                                |                       |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. List I | B. Namibia case | C. Continental shelf cases | D. Temple of Preah Vihear Case | E. Corfu Channel case |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
- List II
- Freedom of navigation through straits
  - Powers of the General Assembly of the U.N.
  - Boundary dispute
  - Formation of a rule of customary law
- Codes;
- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| b. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| c. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| d. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
78. A newly independent state
- succeeds to all treaties which were applied to its territory by the former administering state
  - has a right not to be bound by earlier treaties
  - is not bound by any earlier treaties except those determining boundaries
  - continues to be bound by all multilateral treaties which applied to its territory at the time of its independence
79. The U.N. Secretary General is appointed by the
- General Assembly
  - Security Council
  - General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council
  - General Assembly and the Security Council meeting simultaneously

80. Which one of the following UN organs can take enforcement action in case of a threat to the peace or breach of peace?
- The Secretariat
  - Economic and Social Council
  - General Assembly
  - Security Council
81. In the 1996 advisory opinion, on the Legality of the Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict, the International Court of Justice held that the threat or use of nuclear weapons
- is legal under any circumstances if they are resorted to in self-defence
  - is illegal under any circumstances
  - is legal if a state resorts to these weapons when it feels that its very survival is at stake, provided that such use of the weapons conforms to rules relating to self-defence and international humanitarian law
  - is legal if resorted to against a State which has persistently committed gross violations of human rights over its citizens
82. Consider the following statements  
The right of self-defence can be invoked by a state when.
- it is attacked by the armed forces of another state.
  - it has reason to believe, that an attack is imminent.
  - a civilian aircraft registered in that state is shot down by another state.
  - it has evidence to the effect that another state aids, recruits, trains and sends terrorists and mercenaries on a significant scale across the border into the territory of them fanner.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 4
  - 3 and 4
83. Consider the following statements:  
The International Court of Justice, exercises its contentious jurisdiction
- if parties to a dispute agree on the basis of a treaty.
  - if parties have accepted the court's jurisdiction under the Optimal Clause, Article 36(2) of the statute.
  - if the U.N. General Assembly requests an advisory
  - whenever the court deems fit.
- Which of these are correct?
- 1 and 3
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 2
  - 2 and 4
84. Which one of the following member states of U.N. has been expelled under Article 6 of the U.N. Charter?
- Rwanda
  - Somalia
  - Indonesia
  - Yugoslavia
85. The Latin American concept of *uti possidetis juris* is related to succession to
- state property
  - state archives
  - public debt
  - former colonial borders
86. The machinery for the enforcement of human rights is most effective under the
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - the two Covenants on Human Rights, 1966
  - European Convention on Human Rights, 1950
  - African Charter of Human Rights and Peoples Rights, 1981
87. Principles of a multilateral treaty on Human Rights can be implemented by the Indian Courts even if India has not ratified it
- in all circumstances
  - if the treaty is universally accepted by states
  - if it lays down international norms which can be used as points of reference to interpret the provisions of the Indian Constitution
  - if India has participated in the negotiations and the drafting of the treaty, and the treaty was adopted by consensus
88. Consider the following rights
- Right to self-determination.
  - Inherent right to life.
  - Freedom from torture; cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

4. Right to work and enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work.
- Which of these rights have been recognized under the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966?
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
89. Consider the following statements  
Upon violation of human rights by a state, the victim may petition the correct?
- U.N. Human Rights Commissioner.
  - Human Rights Committee.
  - Economic and Social Council.
  - U.N. Secretary-General.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are
- 1, 3 and 4
  - 1 alone
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 alone
90. Consider the following acts:
- Mass killings.
  - Forcible transfer of children of one group to another group.
  - Causing serious bodily harm to members of a group aimed at the destruction of the group.
  - Measures intended to prevent birth of children in a group.
- Which of the above acts can be described as genocide?
- 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
91. In case of reparations for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice held that United Nations Organization
- possesses a status equal to a sovereign state
  - possesses international legal capacity to make an international claim against a sovereign state
  - possesses the status of a super state
  - has responsibility under international law
92. According to John Austin, 'Positive' law is called positive because it' is
- made by a person in authority
  - made as a result of collective will of the people
  - made as a result of divine providence
  - followed by everybody
93. 'Natural Law with Variable Content' means in the realization of justice, the specific content of a rule of positive law will vary from place to place and from time to time. This theory has been propounded by
- Rudolf Stammler
  - Joseph Kohler
  - David Hume
  - Hugo Grotius
94. Match List I (Assumption) with List II (Jurist) and select the correct answer
- List I
- Jural postulates
  - Spirit of the people
  - Grund norm
  - Reason and will in law.
- List II
- Acquinas
  - Pound
  - Kelsen
  - Savigny
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| b | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| c | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| d | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
95. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Fuller
  - Bentham
  - Maine
  - Duguit
- List II
- Status to contract
  - Social solidarity
  - Inner morality
  - Utilitarianism
- Codes;
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| b | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| c | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| d | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
96. A legal custom has to possess a sufficient measure of antiquity. Sufficient' under

- English laws means that it must have existed since before 1189. The law in India
- is similar to English law, that is, the custom must have existed since before 1189
  - does not need a fixed period for, which custom must have been in existence for its validity
  - is that, a custom to be valid must have its existence since Vedic period
  - is that antiquity is not essential for the validity of a custom
97. Consider the following statements  
A custom acquires binding force of law when the following requisites are fulfilled
- Specificity, spontaneity, efficacy.
  - Continuity, conformity to statutory law.
  - Antiquity, certainty, consistency.
- Which of the above statements are, correct
- 1 and 3
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 2
  - 1, 2 and 3
98. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to 'Reversal' and 'Overruling'?
- They are interchangeable words having the same meaning
  - Overruling occurs when a decision given by a lower court is not accepted by an appellate court in appeal whereas reversal takes place when a higher court or the same court declares a decision to be a wrong in a subsequent case
  - Reversal occurs when a decision given by a lower court is not accepted by an appellate court in appeal, whereas overruling takes place when a higher court or the same court declares a decision to be wrong in a subsequent case
  - Reversal takes place when a decision of a foreign court is not accepted by the High Court or Supreme Court whereas overruling occurs when an earlier decision of the High Court or Supreme Court is not accepted subsequently
99. Lower Courts in India are bound by the decisions of higher courts. This means that, the Lower courts are bound by
- all the points which were touched upon by the higher court in its decision
  - only ratio decidendi and obiter dicta of the judgement of the higher court
  - only the ration decidendi of the judgement of the higher court
  - only the obiter dicta of the judgement of the higher court
100. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
- List I
- Privilege
  - Duty
  - Power
  - Absolute duty
- List II
- Gives content to the claim of a person
  - Freedom from claim to another
  - Have no correlative claim according to Austin
  - Ability of a person to change legal relations
- Codes;
- |   | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| b | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| c | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
101. "I have a right to do as I please." The term 'right' in this statement refers to
- claim
  - power
  - liberty
  - immunity
102. Who among the following said that there is in essence, no difference between the legal personality of a company and that of an individual?
- Maitland
  - Dacey
  - Gierke
  - Kelsen
103. A child in the mother's womb is
- a legal person from the time of conception provided it is born alive
  - a legal person from the time of conception even if it dies before it is born
  - not a legal person
  - a legal person from the time of conception provided it lives upto seven years

104. Consider the following statements:  
 1. All citizens are natural persons  
 2. All business associations are legal persons.  
 3. All legal persons are natural persons.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a. 1 alone  
 b. 1 and 2  
 c. 2 and 3  
 d. 1, 2 and 3
105. Who among the following jurists, has define 'ownership' as a right over a determinate thing indefinite in point of user unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point, of duration?  
 a. Austin  
 b. Bentham  
 c. Holland  
 d. Salmond
106. According to one of the theories of punishment, 'evil should be returned by evil'. This theory is known as the  
 a. deterrent theory  
 b. retributive theory  
 c. preventive theory  
 d. reformatory, theory
107. Assertion (A) : The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of India are relevant in determining the limits of reasonable restrictions laid down in Article 19 dealing with the Fundamental Right to Freedom.  
 Reason (R): The Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution have been superseded by the Directive Principles.  
 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): The doctrine of res judicate does not apply to writs.  
 Reason(R): If a writ of habeas corpus is rejected by the Supreme Court, the same writ can be filed afresh before the High Court under Article 226 of 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
109. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.  
 Reason (R): Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.  
 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): A stranger to a contract has no right to enforce it against the parties to the contract.  
 Reason (R): Privity of contract between the parties is essential for enforcement of 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
111. Assertion (A): An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.  
 Reason (R): It is the policy of law to discourage agreements which restrain freedom of marriage.  
 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): On frustration of contract, the obligation between the parties in the contract becomes suspended.  
 Reason (R): Physical destruction of the subject matter of contract on supervening impossibility makes the performance of contract impossible.  
 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): He who keeps ferocious animal keeps it at his peril.

- Reason (R): It is not wrongful to keep a ferocious animal the wrong is in allowing it to escape from the keeper's control with the result that it does damage.
- 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.
114. Assertion (A): Public and private nuisance are not in reality two species of the same genus at all. Obstruction of 'a highway is public nuisance but an individual can sue on proof of special damage to him.
- Reason (R): Negligence is a necessary condition of a claim for nuisance and the latter is a branch of the former.
- 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.
115. A, intending to cause theft instigates B, to take property belonging to Z out of his possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of his possession in good faith, believing it to be A's property.
- With reference to the above statement, Assertion (A): A is guilty of abetment of theft even if B is innocent.
- Reason (R): Liability of abettor is not dependent on the liability of the principal accused.
- 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.
116. Assertion (A) International Law is a weak legal system of jurisprudence.
- Reason (R): International Law has no enforcement mechanism.
- 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.
117. Assertion (A): international Law does not recognize a unilateral right of humanitarian intervention by a state against another state which has committed violations of human rights.
- Reason (R): The principles of sovereign equality, non-intervention and prohibition of force do not permit unilateral coercive action by a state except in self-defence.
- 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.
118. Assertion (A): General Assembly resolution may sometimes have normative value.
- Reason (R): In appropriate cases, the General Assembly resolution constitutes evidence of *opini juris*.
- 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.
119. Assertion (A): A person in possession of a thing is deemed to be the owner of the thing possessed.
- Reason (R): Possession is as good as ownership.
- 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.
120. Assertion (A): A finder of a thing has title to it.
- Reason (R): The finder's title to a thing is superior to that of the true owner.
- 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.