

1. Who is the author of the book "An Introduction to Legal Reasoning"?
 (a) Edward H. Levi
 (b) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
 (c) Lord Denning
 (d) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
2. The ILC Draft Code on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts of 2001 does not lay down as a form of reparation for the injury caused by internationally wrongful act.
 (a) Servitude (b) Compensation
 (c) Satisfaction (d) Restitution
3. In which case, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court gave detailed analysis of the concept of "compensatory tax"?
 (a) Atiabari Tea Co. Ltd. V. State of Assam
 (b) Jindal Stainless Ltd. V. State of Haryana
 (c) State of Bihar V. Bihar Chamber of Commerce
 (d) Automobile Transport (Rajasthan) Ltd. V. State of Rajasthan
4. Which provision of the U.N. Charter enables a party to a case to have recourse to the Security Council in a situation where the other party fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the ICJ?
 (a) Article 92 (b) Article 93
 (c) Article 94 (d) Article 96
5. In which category of the classification made by Austin, the international law is covered as per his opinion?
 (a) Divine law (b) Positive law
 (c) Positive morality (d) None of the above
6. According to U.N. Convention on Law of the Sea 1982, the Contiguous Zone is established to exercise the control necessary to prevent and punish infringement of coastal state's laws relating to:
 (a) Fiscal (b) Security
 (c) Environment (d) Research
7. Which body is responsible for the drafting of Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
 (a) Security Council
 (b) Economic and Social Council
 (c) Trusteeship Council
 (d) General Assembly
8. 'X' a 14 year old boy is taken away by T from his school under the false pretext of showing him a movie and he is kept confined in a dark room from where 'Z' takes him out and now 'Z' demands ransom money from parents of 'X' to return their son to them. 'Z' is guilty of:
 (a) Kidnapping
 (b) Abduction
 (c) Using criminal force against minor
 (d) Demanding ransom
9. A goes to a shop to buy a gun. While examining the gun, he mockingly pulls the trigger at his friend not knowing it to be loaded thereby killing his friend. A is guilty of:
 (a) Murder
 (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 (c) Causing death by rash and negligent act
 (d) Nothing as it was just an accident
10. 'A' a married woman commits suicide within 7 years of her marriage as she is unable to bear the torture and harassment meted out to her by her in-laws for not being able to produce a male offspring. The in-laws are liable under which section of the Indian Penal Code?
 (a) Section 305 (b) Section 306
 (c) Section 304-B (d) Section 309
11. Point out *incorrect* pair:
 (a) Article 33 of the — Court Martial Constitution of India
 (b) Section 363, IPC — Punishment for kidnapping
 (c) Section 128, — Surety's liability Indian Contract Act
 (d) Public Liability — Industrial accidents Insurance Act
12. 'A' a 75 year old terminally ill patient, pleads with his wife to give him poison so as to put an end to his painful sufferings. The wife does as she is asked to do by her husband. The wife is liable for:
 (a) Murder
 (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 (c) Abetment of suicide
 (d) No offence

13. A person acts dishonestly when he does anything:
- (a) With mens rea
 - (b) With wrong motive
 - (c) With intention to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another
 - (d) With intent to defraud
14. Which one is the correct pair?
- (a) L. Chandra Kumar case — Appointment of judges
 - (b) Rameshwar Prasad case — Article 355
 - (c) M.P. Police Establishment — Governor's Power to overrule the decision of Council of Ministers
 - (d) Prafulla Kumar case — Harmonious construction
15. A person is believed to have acted in good faith when it is proven that the accused:
- (a) Acted with due care and caution
 - (b) Was a faithful person worthy of trust
 - (c) Was a God fearing and religious person
 - (d) Lacked *mens rea*
16. The principle of *Jus Necessitatis* is incorporated as an exception to criminal liability under which section of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Section 80
 - (b) Section 81
 - (c) Section 87
 - (d) Section 90
17. Under which of the following circumstances, the right of private defence of body does not extend up to causing the death of the assailant?
- (a) Assault with the intention of kidnapping
 - (b) Assault with the intention of inflicting grievous hurt
 - (c) Assault with the intention of using criminal force
 - (d) Assault with the intention of committing rape.
18. To impose joint liability under Section 34 of Indian Penal Code, the prosecution needs to prove:
- (a) Intention
 - (b) Same intention
 - (c) Similar intention
 - (d) Common intention
19. A murder is also a culpable homicide but a culpable homicide is not always a murder. This statement is:
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Sometimes true, sometimes false
 - (d) Depends on the facts and circumstances of each case
20. If your pet dog bites someone so as to cause grievous hurt to such person, you would be held liable under:
- (a) Section 337 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (b) Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (c) Civil law only as dog bite is a petty offence for which only monetary compensation is to be paid
 - (d) Section 319 of the Indian Penal Code
21. Consent of the person kidnapped is a good defence to the charge of kidnapping when:
- (a) the girl kidnapped is above 14 years of age
 - (b) the girl kidnapped is above 16 years of age
 - (c) the kidnapper marries the girl with her free consent
 - (d) consent of the person kidnapped is immaterial
22. Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code:
- (a) has been struck down as being violative of Articles 14 and Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
 - (b) has been struck down as being unconstitutional in P. Rathinam's case
 - (c) both (a) and (b) are correct
 - (d) none of the above
23. Indian Christians can obtain divorce under which of the following enactment?
- (a) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
 - (b) The Special Marriage Act, 1872
 - (c) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
 - (d) The Divorce Act, 1869
24. The general rule of change in applicability of succession laws, i.e., from personal law of the parties to that of Indian Succession Act, 1925, in case of their marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, was made inapplicable to two Hindus marrying under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, in which year?
- (a) 1954
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1976
 - (d) 1980
25. Special Marriage Act was initially enacted in which year?
- (a) 1865
 - (b) 1869
 - (c) 1872
 - (d) 1890
26. The provisions liberalizing the grounds of divorce under the Divorce Act, 1869, were amended in which of the following years?
- (a) 1890
 - (b) 1925
 - (c) 1955
 - (d) 2001
27. The maximum limit of Rs. 500 that could be paid to the wife as maintenance under S. 125 of the Cr. P.C., 1973 was removed in:
- (a) 1973
 - (b) 1989
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2007

28. A decree of divorce pronounced by which court becomes absolute only after the expiry of period of six months?

- (a) the High court, when the decree of divorce is pronounced under the Divorce Act, 1869
- (b) the trial court where the decree is pronounced under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- (c) The District Court where the decree is pronounced under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (d) The Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court where the decree is pronounced under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936

29. The maximum punishment that can be granted for commission of the offence of bigamy is:

- (a) two years
- (b) two years and/or fine
- (c) seven years and /or fine
- (d) ten years and /or fine

30. Divorce by mutual consent under Christian law requires:

- (a) a separation of minimum period of six months
- (b) a separation of minimum period of one year
- (c) a separation of minimum period of one and a half years
- (d) a separation of minimum period of two years

31. In India, can husband be held guilty of committing rape on his wife?

- (a) Yes, where the wife is a minor and is judicially separated
- (b) No, as in the patriarchal society, it is the right of the husband to have access to his wife
- (c) Yes, but only where the wife is judicially separated
- (d) Yes, but only where wife is under 15 years of age or is judicially separated

32. The matrimonial remedy of judicial separation is not available under which of the following enactments?

- (a) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936
- (b) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (c) The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969
- (d) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939

33. Children of two sisters can validly marry under which of the following?

- (a) Muslim Law
- (b) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (c) The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969
- (d) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936

34. Mehr is:

- (a) the amount of money or valuable security payable by the wife to the husband at the time of marriage
- (b) The amount of money or valuable security to be paid by the husband to the wife as a mark of respect for her
- (c) the equivalent of the amount of dowry under classical Muslim law to be paid to the husband by the bride's parents
- (d) The amount of money or valuable security to be paid by the husband to the first/previous wife in case he contracts a second marriage during her lifetime

35. A divorced Muslim wife, unable to maintain herself, is entitled to be maintained by her former husband:

- (a) only during the period of iddat
- (b) for the period till she remarries or dies
- (c) only during the period of iddat provided that the marriage has been consummated
- (d) only during the period of iddat but where no mehr has been paid

36. Sodomy is a ground for divorce under which of the following matrimonial legislations?

- (a) The Divorce Act, 1869
- (b) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- (c) The Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872
- (d) The Hindu Marriage Validation Act, 1946

37. Sagotra marriages under Hindu Law are:

- (a) valid
- (b) void and the parties are punishable under the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) void but the parties can be punished only by the Khap Panchayats
- (d) valid, but only where a purification ceremony is performed by the community elders

38. A marriage of a Hindu man with the biological sister of his adopted sister is:

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) illegal

39. A child marriage under the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006 is:

- (a) valid
- (b) void in all situations
- (c) voidable
- (d) generally voidable, but void in certain specific situations.

40. Impotency of a spouse is a ground for divorce under which of the following matrimonial legislations?

- (a) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (b) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939

- (c) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(d) The Foreign Marriages Act, 1969.
41. A man and a woman, both Muslims, get married under the classical Muslim law and then get their marriage registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. A year later, the husband pronounces Talaq on his wife and gets married a second time:
- the second marriage is valid as it was contracted after talaq
 - the second marriage is valid as the first wife does not file a petition for declaration that the second marriage is void
 - the second marriage is void as the right of talaq is not available to the husband
 - The second marriage is void as it was contracted without the consent of the first wife.
42. The naturalistic fallacy implies:
- that the state of nature is essentially false
 - that natural law is not false
 - that an ought¹ cannot be derived from an is
 - that natural law is supreme
43. For Kelsen, the role played by imputation is similar to the role played by
- Relativity
 - Causality
 - Intention
 - Ignorance
44. Natural Rights are better known today as:
- Legal Rights
 - Common law rights
 - Human rights
 - Implied Rights
45. The supreme criterion of validity for Hart is the:
- Rule of recognition
 - Grundnorm
 - Command of the sovereign
 - Natural law
46. Important jurists whose name is associated with Scandinavian realism is:
- Jerome Hall
 - Oliver Wendall Holmes
 - Alf Ross
 - None of the above
47. The independence from foreign authority of a sovereign was described by Austin as:
- Negative mark of sovereignty
 - Political society
 - Comity of nations
 - Positive mark of sovereignty
48. According to Kelsen, the grundnorm:
- Was customary law
 - Was transcendental sanctions
 - Provided validity to the normative system
 - Provided continuity to its historical past
49. The jural opposite of "duty" in a Hohfeldian conception is:
- Power
 - Immunity
 - Liberty
 - Claim rights
50. The jural correlative of "liberty" is:
- Immunity
 - No-claim
 - Liability
 - Duty
51. Principle: An injured party may recover those damages reasonably considered to arise from a breach of contract or those damages within the reasonable contemplation of the parties at the time of contract.
- Facts: A shaft in 'P's mill in NOIDA broke rendering the mill inoperable. 'P' hired 'Q', a transporter, to carry the broken shaft to an Engineering Workshop in Gurgaon so that he could make a duplicate shaft. 'P' told 'Q' that the shaft must be sent immediately and 'Q' promised to deliver it the next day. 'Q' did not know that the mill would be inoperable until the new shaft arrived. However, 'Q', due to his negligence did not transport the shaft as promised, causing the mill to remain shut down for an additional five days. 'P' had paid Rs.2000 to 'Q' towards transportation. 'P' sues 'Q' for Rs. 30,000 as damages due to lost profits and wages.
- What is the liability of 'Q'.
- 'Q' is liable to pay damages to 'P' as claimed, as there was a negligent act of 'Q' which resulted in the loss, reasonably considered to arise from a breach of contract
 - 'Q' is liable to pay damages to 'P', as claimed, because, as a reasonable person, 'Q' should have known that 'P' would suffer due to his negligent act
 - 'Q' is not liable to pay the entire damages as claimed by 'P', because at the time of entering into the transportation contract, 'Q' did not know about the possible non-functioning of the mill
 - 'Q' is not liable as the non-functioning of the mill had nothing to do with his negligence and P alone was responsible for the situation
52. According to Rawls, lexical priority is accorded to:
- Social rights
 - Liberty
 - Equality
 - Virtue
53. For Ronald Dworkin, an essential feature of rights is its:
- Protection of group rights
 - Protection of individual interest
 - Trumping feature
 - Open-texture

54. Feminist jurisprudence traces women's subordination chiefly to:

- (a) Class society
- (b) Biological differences to men
- (c) Pornography
- (d) Patriarchy

55. Under which provision a "thug" is punished and what is the quantum of punishment prescribed?

- (a) Section 311, IPC, imprisonment of ten years and fine
- (b) Section 310, IPC, imprisonment of upto two years and fine
- (c) Section 311, IPC, imprisonment for life and also fine.
- (d) Section 312, IPC, fine of upto Rs. One lakh.

56. Article 16(a) of the Constitution of India incorporates the concept of:

- (a) Distributive justice
- (b) Numerical equality
- (c) Equality by results
- (d) Equality of opportunity

57. "Escheat" is a principle that applies to:

- (a) *Bona vacantia*
- (b) Abandoned property
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

58. Which of the following provisions of IPC prescribes death sentence as the only punishment for murder?

- (a) 302 and 303
- (b) 303 and 307
- (c) 304B and 307
- (d) 306 and 307

59. "Brandeis briefs" in court proceedings are usually associated with the:

- (a) Natural law school
- (b) Positivist school
- (c) Sociological school
- (d) Historical school

60. Point out the **incorrect** statement.

A man is said to commit "rape" who has sexual intercourse with a woman

- (a) against her will
- (b) with her consent obtained by giving promise of marrying her
- (c) with his own wife who is fifteen years of age
- (d) with a woman of fifteen years and six months of age, with her consent

61. The statement that natural rights is "nonsense upon stilts" was made by:

- (a) Hobbes
- (b) Bentham
- (c) Locke
- (d) James Mill

62. According to Hart, the secondary rules associated with inefficiency of the pre-legal system are the rules of:

(a) Change

(b) Adjudication

(c) Legitimation

(d) Recognition

63. The Deterrent theory of Punishment is justified by:

(a) Kantianism

(b) Utilitarianism

(c) Reformists

(d) Sophists

64. **Principle:** General rule is that it is for the plaintiff to prove negligence of the defendant. But if the thing causing the injury is under the control of defendant and injury is such as would not occur without negligence, law presumes negligence.

Facts: While performing a surgery for the removal of stones from the kidney of 'A', Dr. 'B' left a mop inside the body of 'A'. 'A' suffered acute pain and has to be operated again for the removal of the mop.

'A' sues Dr. 'B' for damages.

(a) 'A' will not succeed as he has consented to the surgery

(b) Dr. 'B' is liable for all the injuries suffered during surgery

(c) Dr. 'B' is liable as leaving a mop inside the body during surgery raised a presumption of negligence on his part

(d) 'A' will not succeed as he can not prove the negligence of Dr. 'B' in performing the surgery

65. **Principle:** No person can sue for a tort to which he had consented either expressly or impliedly. Voluntarily suffered injury is not fit for action. However rescue cases are exceptions.

Facts: A short distance from 'X's house, there was a railway collision due to the negligence of railway authority. 'X' voluntarily took an active part in rescue operations at the scene of the accident. As a result, he suffered prolonged anxiety and neurosis. He filed a suit for damages against railway authority.

(a) 'A' will not succeed as he went to the scene of accident voluntarily

(b) 'A' being a rescuer, wrong doer owed a duty towards him also and is liable to compensate him

(c) 'A' will not succeed as railway authority was not negligent towards him

(d) 'A' will not succeed as railway authority cannot foresee any harm to him

66. **Principle:** Defamation is the publication of a statement resulting in injury to the esteem or regard in which one is held by others.

Facts: 'A' invited his friend 'B' to his house for dinner. While the two were having dinner, 'B' made certain unwanted comments about the married sister of 'A'. Frustrated, 'A' started abusing 'B' and also said that he is a womanizer

and a cheat and has misappropriated nuge funds of his employer.

'B' sued 'A' for damages.

- (a) 'A' is liable as he made defamatory statements about 'B'
- (b) 'A' is not liable as 'A' has not communicated the statements to anybody except 'B'
- (c) 'A' is liable as he should not have insulted his friend 'B'
- (d) 'A' is not liable as he made these defamatory statements on being provoked by 'B' himself

67. **Principle:** When a statute authorizes the doing of an act, which would otherwise be a tort, the party injured has no remedy except the one, if any, provided by the statute itself. The act done in pursuance of statutory power must be done without negligence.

Facts: Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is authorized by a statute to build and run metro rails on the specified routes in Delhi. One of the pillars of the metro line collapsed causing death of five persons. It was found that the pillar collapsed because the engineer has not properly inspected it. Dependants of the deceased claimed damages from DMRC.

- (a) DMRC is not liable because it is authorized by the statute to build metro rail
- (b) DMRC is not liable
- (c) DMRC is liable
- (d) DMRC is liable as the pillar collapsed due to the negligence of an employee of DMRC

68. **Principle:** A principal is vicariously liable for the tort of his agent committed within the course of his authority.

Facts: 'A', who was about to compete in a car rally, asked his friend, 'B', to drive his A's car from Delhi to Chandigarh so as to meet 'A' there at the end of the rally. 'B' was to bring in the car a suitcase for 'A', and, after the rally, they were both to take the car and go to Shimla. 'B' departed from Delhi but, before reaching Chandigarh, negligently collided with plaintiff's car which was damaged. Plaintiff claimed damages from 'A' and 'B'.

- (a) Only 'A' can be held liable as he is the owner of the car
- (b) Only 'B' can be held liable as he was driving the car
- (c) Neither 'A' nor 'B' can be held liable
- (d) Both 'A' and 'B' can be held liable as 'B' was using the car for 'A's purpose

69. **Principle:** No action lies for mere damages or loss, however substantial, caused by an act which does not infringe some legal right of the plaintiff.

Facts: In order to ward-off the flow of water into his land from a stream, 'A' dug a trench and put up a bund on his land. As a result, the rainwater now flowed to 'B's land and caused damages. 'B' claimed damages from 'A'.

- (a) 'B' can sue for damages as he suffered loss
- (b) 'B' cannot sue for damages
- (c) 'B' cannot sue for damages as his legal rights were not violated
- (d) 'B' can sue for damages as his legal rights were violated and he also suffered loss

70. **Principle:** A master is liable for the wrongful act of his servants committed in the course of employment.

Facts: 'A' employed 'B' to drive his jeep. 'B' took the jeep from the workshop and thereafter, instead of taking the jeep to the garage, went on a spree, and on the way, he gave joy ride to some unauthorized persons. 'B's negligence caused an accident resulting in injuries to all the unauthorized persons in the vehicle. Can they claim damages from 'A'?

- (a) No. They were not authorized to use the vehicle.
- (b) Yes. They were injured due to the negligence of 'A's servant.
- (c) Yes, bringing jeep from the workshop to the garage was within the course of employment.
- (d) No. Act of going on a spree and giving lift to unauthorized persons was outside the course of employment.

71. **Principle:** Tortfeasor must take his victim as he finds him.

Facts: 'A', though directly involved in a motor accident, remained physically unhurt but suffered Myalgic Encephalomyelitis, a psychiatric illness with which he had earlier suffered but which was then in remission. He claimed damages from the driver of the motor car. Will he succeed?

- (a) No. This illness was not foreseeable in a person of normal health
- (b) No. He has not suffered any physical injury
- (c) Yes, though this illness was not foreseeable but some physical harm was foreseeable
- (d) Yes. He has suffered injuries by shock

72. **Principle:** An enterprise which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding area owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone on account of his activity.

Facts: A poisonous gas leaked from the storage tank of fertilizers manufacturing

industry of defendant due to a wind storm resulting in serious breathing problems and eye injuries to 'A' and 'B' who were working in the factory and 'C' and 'D' who were residing in the surrounding area.

- (a) Defendant is liable to compensate 'A' and 'B' only.
- (b) Defendant is liable to compensate all i.e. 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.
- (c) Defendant is not liable as leakage occur due to Act of God.
- (d) Defendant is not liable as he was not negligent.

73. **Principle:** Negligence as a tort is the breach of a legal duty to take care which resulted in damage, undesired by the defendant, to the plaintiff.

Facts: Plaintiff slipped into a pit filled with rain water. While slipping he caught hold of a nearby electricity pole to avert the fall. Due to leakage of electricity in the pole, he was electrocuted. Can the Electricity Board be held liable?

- (a) No. Electricity Board has no knowledge of leakage of electricity in the pole
- (b) Yes. It is the duty of Electricity Board to take care that there is no leakage of electricity in the pole
- (c) No. Plaintiff caught hold of the pole on a rainy day
- (d) Yes. Electricity Board should take care that there is no pit near the electric pole

74. The attributes of sovereignty, according to Austin, does not include one of the following:

- (a) universal
- (b) exercised by different authorities
- (c) indivisible
- (d) unlimited

75. Which one of the following is *not* an essential constituent of a Tort?

- (a) Wrongful act or omission
- (b) Damages
- (c) Legal injury
- (d) Legal remedy

76. Which one of the following is *not* correct

- (a) In tort and crime the duty is fixed by law while in contract the duty is fixed by the parties themselves
- (b) Rights and duties are *in rem* in tort and crime while in contract they are *in personum*
- (c) Tort and breach of contract are private wrongs while crime is a public wrong
- (d) In tort, and breach of contract actual damages must occur while in crime it is not necessary.

77. Match the following pairs and select the correct answer from the code given below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) <i>Damnum Sine Injuria</i> | (i) Overseas Tankship (U.K) Ltd. V. Morts Dock & Engg. Co. Ltd. |
| (b) Defamation | (ii) Nagendra Rao V. State of A.P. |
| (c) Remoteness of damages | (iii) Tolley V. J.S. Fry and Sons Ltd. |
| (d) Vicarious Liability | (iv) Town Area Committee V. Prabhu Dayal |

Code:

- (a) (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii)
- (b) (a) – (iv), (b) – (ii), (c) – (i), (d) – (iii)
- (c) (a) – (iv), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iii)
- (d) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)

78. The specialized defences to an action for defamation are

- (a) Truth, absence of motive, fair comment
- (b) Truth, absence of motive, privileges
- (c) Justification, Fair comment and privileges
- (d) Privileges, statutory authority, fair comment

79. Innuendo means:

- (a) An innocent looking statement which has a hidden defamatory meaning
- (b) Doing an act with an intention to cause harm to others
- (c) Doing an act without any intention to cause harm to others
- (d) None of the above

80. Which of the following defences is available in tort of negligence?

- (a) Statutory authority
- (b) Act of God
- (c) *Volenti non fit injuria*
- (d) None of the above

81. Violation of right actionable *per se* means:

- (a) Not actionable
- (b) Actionable without proof of any damage
- (c) Actionable on proof of actual damage
- (d) Actionable against some person only

82. Defence of "Act of god" is available if the event resulting in damage is:

- (a) extraordinary and cannot be guarded against with ordinary prudence
- (b) Extraordinary and occur due to natural causes
- (c) Unforeseeable and occur without intervention of human agency
- (d) All of the above

98. Point out the *incorrect* statement.
No person is eligible for election as President if he:
(a) holds an office of profit
(b) is not eligible to be a member of the House of the People
(c) has not completed the age of thirty years
(d) is not a citizen of India.
99. A contract which is formed without free consent of parties is:
(a) Void
(b) Void *ab initio*
(c) Unlawful
(d) Voidable at the instance of the party whose consent was not free
100. Which of the following is *not* a quasi-contract?
(a) Obligation of a person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act
(b) Responsibility of finder of goods
(c) *Quantum meruit*
(d) Novation
101. 'P', a wholesale dealer in sugar, enters into an agreement with 'Q' that he would not sell sugar beyond a radius of one mile of his godown.
(a) Agreement is valid
(b) Agreement is invalid
(c) Agreement being in restraint of trade is void
(d) Agreement is voidable at the option of 'T'
102. Which statement is *incorrect*?
The seat of a member of Parliament becomes vacant
(a) if he absents from the meetings of the House for at least 60 days
(b) if he holds membership of both Houses of Parliament
(c) if he holds membership of one House of Parliament and also of the State Legislative Assembly.
(d) if he holds an office of profit.
103. The offence of causing miscarriage without woman's consent is punishable with
(a) imprisonment for life
(b) maximum imprisonment for life and minimum of ten years
(c) imprisonment for life or with imprisonment extending upto seven years and also liable to fine
(d) imprisonment for life or with imprisonment extending upto ten years and also liable to fine.
104. Article of the Constitution of India requires all civil and judicial authorities in the territory of India to act in aid of the Supreme Court.
(a) 141
(b) 142
(c) 143
(d) 144
105. In India, the doctrine of impossibility of performance of a contract being void, is based:
(a) On the theory of implied term
(b) On the theory of just and reasonable solution
(c) On supervening impossibility or illegality as laid down in Section 56 of Indian Contract Act
(d) On the principle of unjust enrichment
106. Which of the following is the *correct* sequence in a claim for damages for breach of contract?
(a) Contract, breach, damages
(b) Offer, no acceptance, damages
(c) Acceptance, no consideration, damages
(d) Contract, offer, damages
107. Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other:
(a) is a promise
(b) is an Agreement
(c) is called consideration
(d) is called contract
108. Which of the following cases is related to the 'doctrine of frustration'?
(a) Hadley V. Baxendale
(b) Carlill V. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
(c) Satyabrata Ghosh V. Mugneeram
(d) Madras Railway Co. V. Govind Rao
109. Which provision of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with agreement in restraint of legal proceedings?
(a) Section 27
(b) Section 28
(c) Section 23
(d) Section 29
110. The question of insistency between a law made by Parliament in a State List subject by virtue of a resolution passed by the Council of States on the ground of national interest has to be decided by reference to of the Constitution of India.
(a) Article 249
(b) Article 251
(c) Article 253
(d) Article 254
111. The contract of *uberrima fides* means:
(a) A contract of goodwill.
(b) A contract guaranteed by surety.
(c) A contract of absolute faith.
(d) None of the above.
112. Which one is *incorrect*? Culpable homicide does not amount to murder in certain cases of grave and sudden provocation provided:
(a) the provocation was not sought by the offender
(b) the provocation is not given by anything done in obedience to law

- (c) the provocation is not given by anything done in the lawful exercise of right of private defence
(d) the question whether the provocation was grave and sudden is a pure question of law.
113. The principle of 'post-decisional hearing' was followed in:
(a) Swadeshi Cotton Mills V. Union of India
(b) Tata Oil Mills V. Union of India
(c) H.L. Trehan V. Union of India
(d) K.L. Shephard V. Union of India
114. In which case, the Supreme Court held that non-compliance with the directions of the court given in any matter beyond its jurisdiction does not amount to contempt of court?
(a) People's Union for Civil Liberties V. Union of India (2003)
(b) Bharat Kumar V. State of Kerala (1997)
(c) Asif Hameed V. State of J&K (1989)
(d) Union of India V. Prakash P. Hinduja
115. The confirmation of an additional judge of a High Court as permanent judge of that Court on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India without consultation with the collegium was held valid by the Supreme Court in:
(a) S.P. Gupta V. Union of India
(b) Shanti Bhushan V. Union of India
(c) S.C. Advocates-on-Record Association V. Union of India
(d) Special Reference No. 1 of 1998
116. *Hochster V. De La Tour* relates to:
(a) Quasi contract
(b) Doctrine of promissory estoppel
(c) Anticipatory breach of contract
(d) *Quantum meruit*
117. In which of the following cases, the offence of theft has not been committed?
(a) A cuts trees in the land belong to Z. Before A could take away the cut trees, he is apprehended
(b) A puts a piece of meat in his bag. B's dog follows him. B is not aware of movement of his dog. When A reached his house, he saw the dog and chained it inside his house.
(c) A finds a ring lying on the roadside. A takes the ring and keeps the same with himself.
(d) A had pawned his watch with X. Without X's consent, A takes back his watch without paying the money for which the watch was pawned.
118. The Union executive has no power to issue directions to state executive under of the Constitution of India.
- (a) Article 256 (b) Article 257
(c) Article 353 (d) Article 356
119. Which one of the following pair is incorrect?
(a) Dr. Devi Singh — Education
Shekhawat
(b) Dr. Balbir Singh — Justice
Chauhan
(c) Attorney General — P.P. Rao
of India
(d) Dr. Karan Singh — Parliament
120. Which one of the following pair is incorrect?
(a) Article 31C, — Directive
Constitution of India Principles
of State Policy
(b) Fifth Schedule, — Provisions
Constitution of India relating to
Tribal areas in
some states
(c) Article 131, — Supreme Court
Constitution of India
(d) Article 124 (d), (5), — Supreme Court
Constitution of India and High
Courts
121. The claim of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in making appointments is required to be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency in administration is provided under which provision of the Constitution of India or judicial pronouncement?
(a) *Balaji V. State of Mysore*
(b) *P. Rajendran V. State of Madras*
(c) Article 335 of the Constitution of India
(d) Article 16 of the Constitution of India
122. By which amendment, special representation in Parliament for the Anglo-Indian community in one of the Houses of Parliament for seventy years has been made?
(a) Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1980
(b) Constitution (62nd Amendment) Act, 1989
(c) Constitution (79th Amendment) Act, 1999
(d) Constitution (95th Amendment) Act, 2009
123. An agreement is void if its object or consideration is:
(a) Forbidden by law
(b) of such nature that if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of law
(c) fraudulent
(d) All of the above are correct.
124. Which one of the following pair is incorrect?
(a) Section 391, IPC — Punishment for
dacoity
(b) Section 445, IPC — House breaking
(c) Chapter VIII, Indian — Indemnity and
Contract Act guarantee

- (d) Section 73, Indian Contract Act — Consequences of breach of contract

125. In which case, Justice R.C. Lahoti held that the High Courts are not subordinate courts but the Supreme Court has superior place in hierarchy. He further held: "it (Supreme Court) cautiously abstains from issuing any 'directions' as such (to the High Courts) and rather uses the alternative and polite expressions like - "we request the High Court", "the High Court is expected to", "we trust and hope that the High Court will/shall", spelled out by courtesy and the respect and regards which the Supreme Court has - and must have - for High Courts."
- (a) Asstt. Commissioner of Central Excise *V.* Dunlop India Ltd. (1985)
 (b) Siliguri Municipality *V.* Amlendu Das (1984)
 (c) Tirupati Balaji Developers Pvt. Ltd. *V.* State of Bihar (2004)
 (d) State of Punjab *V.* Jagdev Singh (1984)
126. The Supreme Court of India in one case observed that "Article 15(4) is an enabling provision and the State Government is the best judge to grant reservation for SC/ST/Backward Class categories at Post-Graduate level in admission and the decision not to make any provision for reservation at the Post-Graduate level suffers no infirmity." This observation was made by
- (a) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan in Ashoka Kumar Thakur case (2008)
 (b) Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy in Indra Sawhney case (1993)
 (c) Justice P. Sathasivam in Dr. Gulshan Prakash case (2009)
 (d) Justice S.H. Kapadia in M. Nagaraj case (2006)
127. In which case the Supreme Court held that the rule that though reservation under Article 16(4) should not exceed 50%, "it is not necessary to put out of consideration certain extraordinary situations inherent in the great diversity of this country and the people"?
- (a) Indra Sawhney *V.* Union of India
 (b) Ashok Kumar Thakur *V.* State of Bihar
 (c) State of Kerala *V.* N.M. Thomas
 (d) Balaji *V.* State of Mysore
128. Which provision of the Constitution of India prescribes that it shall be the endeavour of every state and local authority to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to minority groups?
- (a) Article 21A (b) 45
 (c) 46 (d) 350A
129. By which constitutional amendment, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into two separate Commissions?
- (a) Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990
 (b) Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003
 (c) Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
 (d) Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969
130. Who amongst the following secularized the concept of law of nature and considered it as an independent source of international law?
- (a) Austin (b) Kelsen
 (c) Bentham (d) Hugo Grotius
131. The words '*consensus ad idem*' mean:
- (a) No agreement can have more than one meaning.
 (b) To agree in the same way
 (c) To agree on the same thing in the same sense
 (d) To agree for different objects in the same sense
132. Five civil servants were dismissed from service without enquiry and hearing for their conduct of assaulting their boss at the railway station immediately after his retirement. The reasons for dismissal including impracticability of holding the enquiry were duly recorded. It was proved that the assault took place in a pre-planned manner. They were all arrested and prosecuted for assaulting the boss but later acquitted by the criminal court. Which answer is correct?
- (a) Dismissal without enquiry and hearing is not valid.
 (b) Dismissal for misconduct is invalid since the civil servants had been acquitted for the same conduct during the criminal trial
 (c) Dismissal is valid under the above facts and circumstances.
 (d) None of the above is correct.
133. An unjust law is no law at all according to the:
- (a) Realists (b) Sociologists
 (c) Critical theorist (d) Naturalists
134. Principle: A person is duty bound to act with such reasonable caution as a prudent man would have exercised under such circumstances.
 Facts: The defendant 'D', built a hay stack near the boundary of his land which bordered the

plaintiffs land. He had been warned several times by many in the vicinity over a period of five weeks that the manner in which he built the hay stack was dangerous. The defendant's hay stack had been built with a precautionary "chimney" to prevent the hay from spontaneously igniting, but one day it caught fire. Consequently, the hay ignited and spread to the plaintiffs land, burning down two of the plaintiffs cottages.

Is 'D' liable?

- (a) There is no duty on the defendant to be responsible for the consequential damage.
- (b) As the hay stack had been built with a precautionary "chimney" to prevent the hay from spontaneously igniting, 'D' could be said to have taken reasonable care and hence he is not liable.
- (c) The defendant ought to adhere to the rule which requires in all cases a regard to caution such as a man of ordinary prudence would observe and hence, 'D' is liable.
- (d) According to the principle of strict liability, 'D' is liable to compensate the loss to his neighbour.

135. According to Hart, primary rules are:

- (a) Rules of obligation
- (b) power-conferring
- (c) morally binding
- (d) customary rules

136. One of the following is *incorrect*. Point out *incorrect* statement. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by:

- (a) fraud
- (b) mistake of fact caused by one of the parties
- (c) misrepresentation
- (d) coercion

137. An accused/delinquent does *not* have one of the following rights:

- (a) to take the plea that he had already been punished for the same offence earlier
- (b) to plead that he was not guilty as on the date of committing the alleged crime the act was not a punishable offence
- (c) to refuse to take part in singing National Anthem on the ground that his religion does not permit it.
- (d) to refuse to give specimen signature and hand-writing.

138. Point out the *correct* statement:

- (a) No one can be subjected to marco-analysis test against his wishes
- (b) Power of High Courts under Article 227 can be taken away
- (c) A civil servant can never be dismissed without enquiry

(d) All India Services can be created according to Article 312 as well as 320

139. In which case, the Supreme Court for the first time laid down two elements, viz. the connection must be real and not illusory and the liability sought to be imposed must be pertinent to that connection, with regard to territorial nexus?

- (a) State of Bihar V. Charusila Dasi
- (b) State of Bombay V. R.M.D. Chamarbaugwala
- (c) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. V. State of Bihar
- (d) Deoki Nandan V. Murlidhar

140. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* means:

- (a) Where there is a right there is a remedy
- (b) Law will not hear one who alleges contrary facts
- (c) A personal action dies with the person
- (d) Loss or damage for which there is no legal remedy

141. The Parliament passed an Act and empowers a court at the district level to enforce the fundamental rights of citizens in service matters. The Act is:

- (a) invalid
- (b) invalid if it establishes a court with same powers as the High Courts and the Supreme Court to issue writs
- (c) valid
- (d) valid even if the powers of the Courts are ousted.

142. Which statement is *incorrect*?

- (a) The right conferred by Article 32 cannot be suspended except by virtue of Article 359(a) of the Constitution of India
- (b) The enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended
- (c) Punishments can be prescribed by law made by the appropriate legislature for offences under Part III of the Constitution of India
- (d) The fundamental rights can be abrogated by a law made by Parliament with regard to members of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order

143. According to Hart, primary rules are:

- (a) Rules of obligation
- (b) power-conferring
- (c) morally binding
- (d) customary rules

144. During the course of his morning walk, 'A' comes across a dead body lying unattended on a secluded portion of the road. 'A' immediately removes the gold chain and watch from the dead body, keeps it in his

pocket and walks away from the place. What offence has 'A' committed?

- (a) Theft
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Dishonest misappropriation of property
- (d) Criminal breach of trust

145. 'A', under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by 'Z', intentionally kills 'Y', who is child of 'Z'. The offence committed by 'A' is:

- (a) Infanticide
- (b) Manslaughter
- (c) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
- (d) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

146. In which case for the first time, the Supreme Court had laid down certain principles to decide as to when a corporation can be said to be an instrumentality of the state:

- (a) Ramana Dayaram Shetty V. International Airport Authority of India
- (b) Sukhdev Singh V. Bhagatram
- (c) Rajasthan State Electricity Board V. Mohan Lal
- (d) Som Prakash Rekhi V. Union of India.

147. Matrimonial Property under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 refers to:

- (a) property gifted to the bridal couple at the time of marriage
- (b) property acquired by the couple through purchase during marriage
- (c) property received by the couple during marriage through inheritance
- (d) property acquired by the couple through gainful learning during marriage

148. Which of the following is *not* a source of international law as per Article 38 (a) of the Statute of International Court of Justice?

- (a) Teachings of the most highly qualified publicists
- (b) Judicial decisions
- (c) General Assembly Resolutions
- (d) International customs

149. A legislation imposes ceiling on the number of pages which a newspaper may have long with limit to advertisement and price of the newspaper. The legislation is included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Which answer is correct?

- (a) The legislation is invalid as it violates the freedom under Article 19(1)(a)
- (b) The legislative is valid as it gets the protection of Article 31-B
- (c) The legislation is valid because the company publishing the newspaper is not a citizen of India

(d) The legislation is invalid because of basic structure doctrine as freedom of press is being violated

150. The author of "Political Realism" is:

- (a) D. Miller
- (b) R. Pound
- (c) H.L.A. Hart
- (d) John Rawls

151. The concept of straight baseline for the purpose of measuring breadth of territorial sea was adopted in:

- (a) Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case
- (b) North Sea Continental Shelf cases
- (c) Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area
- (d) Corfu Channel case

152. Who has been given power to perform the duties and exercise powers to Auditor General of India?

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) Union Ministry of Finance
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (d) Auditors appointed by the President of India

153. The President of India, before her election as President, was:

- (a) Chief Minister of Maharashtra
- (b) Governor of Rajasthan
- (c) President of a National Political Party
- (d) None of the above.

154. The present term of the House of the People is:

- (a) 13th
- (b) 14th
- (c) 15th
- (d) 16th

155. Who amongst the following was of the opinion that binding force of international law is based on a fundamental principle known as *pacta sunt servanda*?

- (a) Austin
- (b) Kelsen
- (c) Anzilloti
- (d) Hall

156. The principle of subrogation was applied in:

- (a) Temple of Preah Vihear case
- (b) Anglo-Norway Fisheries case
- (c) Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions case
- (d) Right of Passage case

157. Which one of the following statements with regard to Constitution of India is *incorrect*?

- (a) Begar under Article 23 includes non-payment of minimum wages
- (b) Reasonable restriction under Article 19(1)(g) includes total prohibition
- (c) The principle of res judicata is applicable in all writ petitions under Article 32
- (d) 'State' will include a government company

158. Which statement is *incorrect*?

- (a) A proposal is revoked by communication of notice of revocation

- (b) A proposal is revoked by the lapse of time prescribed in the proposal
 (c) A proposal is revoked if the acceptor does not act on the proposal
 (d) A proposal is revoked by the death of the proposer
159. What is the maximum prescribed number of Union Ministers?
 (a) Ten percent of total number of members of Parliament
 (b) Ten percent of total number of members of the House of the People
 (c) Fifteen percent of total number of members of the House of the People
 (d) 85
160. Who amongst the following was called as Father of Law of Nations?
 (a) Austin (b) Kelsen
 (c) Oppenheim (d) Grotius
161. In which of the following cases, *Nemo iudex in causa sua* was applied as a general principle of law recognized by civilized nations?
 (a) Temple of Preah Vihear case, 1962
 (b) Island of Palmas case, 1928
 (c) U.N. Administrative Tribunal case, 1954
 (d) Chorzow Factory case, 1927
162. Which one of the following agreements is valid?
 (a) A agrees to sell B "a hundred tons of oil"
 (b) A agrees to sell his white horse for Rs. One lakh or Rs. One and half lakh
 (c) A agrees to sell B 100 tons of oil
 (d) A agrees to sell to B "all the grain in my godown at Delhi"
163. An act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for person's benefit is a general defence under:
 (a) Section 88 of I.P.C.
 (b) Section 96 of I.P.C.
 (c) Section 76 of I.P.C.
 (d) None of the above
164. The four Geneva Conventions of 1958 on various zones of the Sea do not deal with:
 (a) Exclusive Economic Zone
 (b) Contiguous Zone
 (c) Continental Shelf
 (d) Territorial Sea
165. The theory of dualism on the relationship between international law and municipal law was not supported by:
 (a) Triepel (b) Kelsen
 (c) Anzilotti (d) Hegel
166. Who was of the opinion that customary international law is a part of common law?
 (a) Austin (b) Kelsen
 (c) William Blackstone
 (d) Triepel
167. Which of the following statements is correct in the light of Article 38(a) of Statute of International Court of Justice?
 (a) Judicial decisions of international bodies are primary source of international law.
 (b) General principles of law are secondary sources of international law.
 (c) Equity is a secondary source of international law.
 (d) Teaching of the most highly qualified publicists is a secondary source of international law.
168. "Disputes arising out of contract shall be referred to municipal courts of state which grants concession." This is known as:
 (a) Blackstonian doctrine
 (b) Rule of exhaustion of local remedies
 (c) Absolute liability theory
 (d) Calvo Clause
169. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) An act done by a child below five years of age is not an offence
 (b) An act done by a child of eight years of age is not an offence
 (c) An act done by a child of nine years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion, is not an offence
 (d) An act done by a child of twelve years of age is not an offence if at the time of doing the act, he is incapable of knowing the nature of the act on account of intoxication caused against his will.
170. The Agreement of 1994 relating to the implementation of Part XI of the U.N. Convention on Law of the Sea is related to:
 (a) Fishing at the High Seas
 (b) Contiguous zone
 (c) Exclusive economic zone
 (d) Seabed mining
171. The concept of common heritage of mankind for seabed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction was given by:
 (a) Nagendra Singh
 (b) Hugo Grotius
 (c) Arvid Pardo
 (d) Harry S. Truman
172. Which of the following is an incorrect match?
 (a) Austin — The Province of Jurisprudence Determined

(806)

- (b) Selden — *Mare clausm*
- (c) Fitzmaurice— Pure Theory of Law
- (d) Hugo Grotius— *Mare liberum*

173. When the court is unable to assess damages, the aggrieved party may be awarded:

- (a) Nominal damages
- (b) Exemplary damages
- (c) Actual damages
- (d) Liquidated damages

174. The European Commission of Human Rights was abolished by:

- (a) Protocol No. 11
- (b) Protocol No. 10
- (c) Protocol No. 9
- (d) Protocol No. 8

175. Who was of the view that the obligatory force of international law stems from the *Vereinbarung*, or agreement of states to become bound by common consent; this agreement is an expression of a 'common will' of states, and states cannot unilaterally withdraw consent.

- (a) Grotius
- (b) Kelsen
- (c) Triepel
- (d) Bentham

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (a)
7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (b)
13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (a)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)
19. (a)	20. (b)	21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (d)	24. (c)
25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (a)	29. (c)	30. (d)
31. (d)	32. (d)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (b)	36. (a)
37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (d)	40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (c)
43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (c)
49. (c)	50. (b)	51. (c)	52. (b)	53. (c)	54. (d)
55. (c)	56. (d)	57. (c)	58. (b)	59. (c)	60. (c)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)	64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (b)
67. (d)	68. (d)	69. (c)	70. (d)	71. (c)	72. (b)
73. (b)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (d)	77. (a)	78. (c)
79. (a)	80. (d)	81. (b)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (b)
85. (a)	86. (a)	87. (a)	88. (b)	89. (c)	90. (a)
91. (d)	92. (d)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (b)	96. (c)
97. (a)	98. (c)	99. (d)	100. (d)	101. (c)	102. (d)
103. (d)	104. (d)	105. (c)	106. (a)	107. (b)	108. (c)
109. (b)	110. (b)	111. (c)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (d)
115. (b)	116. (c)	117. (c)	118. (d)	119. (c)	120. (a)
121. (c)	122. (d)	123. (d)	124. (a)	125. (c)	126. (c)
127. (a)	128. (d)	129. (b)	130. (d)	131. (c)	132. (c)
133. (d)	134. (c)	135. (a)	136. (b)	137. (d)	138. (a)
139. (c)	140. (c)	141. (c)	142. (c)	143. (a)	144. (c)
145. (c)	146. (a)	147. (a)	148. (c)	149. (a)	150. (d)
151. (a)	152. (c)	153. (b)	154. (c)	155. (c)	156. (c)
157. (c)	158. (c)	159. (c)	160. (d)	161. (d)	162. (d)
163. (a)	164. (a)	165. (b)	166. (c)	167. (d)	168. (d)
169. (b)	170. (d)	171. (c)	172. (c)	173. (b)	174. (a)
175. (c)					