

LAW**Time Allowed: Two Hours****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S****DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(a), (b), (c) and (d)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE AS BELOW.
 - (vii) For each question answered incorrectly, **0.5 marks will be deducted** as penalty.
 - (viii) If a candidate selects more than one answer out of the four probable answers to a question, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answer happens to be correct and 0.5 marks deducted.
 - (ix) No negative marks will be allotted if a question is left blank, i.e. there will be no penalty for that question.

"Mobile phones, calculators, IT gadgets, smart watch and any other electronic device such as Bluetooth, etc. are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringements of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations."

Questions start

1. Speedy trial is guaranteed under Article
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 20
 - c. Article 24
 - d. Though not a fundamental right, it comes under the purview of Article 21
2. Article 53 of the Constitution of India confersto the President
 - a. Judicial Powers
 - b. Executive Powers
 - c. Legislative Powers
 - d. All of the above
3. Dr. Ambedkar considered one Fundamental Right to be the heart and soul of the Constitution
 - a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - c. Right to Religion
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies
4. The rule of 'Volenti non fit injuria' is not applicable to the following cases:
 - a. Accident cases
 - b. Rescue cases
 - c. Negligence cases
 - d. Defamation cases
5. The Doctrine of Common Employment is an exception to the rule:
 - a. Res Ipsa Loquitur
 - b. Strict Liability
 - c. Vicarious Liability
 - d. Absolute Liability
6. Defamation consists of
 - a. Injury to the body of the person
 - b. Injury to the reputation of a person
 - c. Injury to the moral right of a person
 - d. Injury to the right in rem
7. The following is a good defence for the tort of defamation
 - a. Justification or Truth
 - b. Fair Comment
 - c. Privilege
 - d. All of the above
8. Following is the remedy for the trespass of land
 - a. Re-entry
 - b. Action for ejectment and mesne profits
 - c. Distress damage feasant
 - d. All of the above
9. Fundamental duties are prescribed under of the Constitution of India
 - a. Part III
 - b. Part IV
 - c. Part IV-A
 - d. All of the above
10. Who defined jurisprudence as 'science of the first principle of civil law'
 - a. Austin
 - b. Salmond
 - c. Holland
 - d. Oppenheim
11. Doctrine of Precedent is also known as
 - a. Ejusdem generis
 - b. Stare decisis
 - c. Caveat Emptor
 - d. Nemo Judex in re sua
12. 'Jus ad rem' means
 - a. A right to a right
 - b. Proprietary rights
 - c. Conventional rights
 - d. Legal bond subsisting between persons
13. Right of ownership consist of
 - a. Using the thing and destroying it
 - b. Excluding others from using it
 - c. Disposing of the thing
 - d. All of the above
14. 'A' lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. 'B' believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. 'A' has committed the offence of
 - a. Murder
 - b. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - c. Culpable Homicide
 - d. Homicide
15. The Doctrine of Waiver is not applicable in the case of
 - a. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Reservations
 - d. Riots

16. The source of International Law is
 - a. General Principle of Law
 - b. Decisions of various judicial bodies and juristic work
 - c. International Conventions and Decisions of the organs of International Institution
 - d. 'b' and 'c' of the above only
17. Right to Education is a Fundamental Right under
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 19
 - c. Article 21
 - d. Article 21-A
18. A civil servant may be reduced in rank by an order passed by
 - a. Appointing authority only
 - b. Any officer not junior to the appointing authority
 - c. Any authorized officer
 - d. All of the above.
19. The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 'Scotia' helped to develop
 - a. Treaties as a source of law
 - b. Custom as a source of law
 - c. International transactions as a source of law
 - d. Law of the sea
20. Sources of family law generally are
 - a. Religious texts
 - b. Statutory laws
 - c. Judicial Decisions
 - d. All of the above.
21. Restitution of Conjugal Rights is a ground for
 - a. Divorce
 - b. Judicial Separation
 - c. Declaring Marriage as void
 - d. All of the above
22. Master is vicariously liable
 - a. Even if the servant is not negligent
 - b. Even if he has expressly prohibited the particular work
 - c. If the wrong is committed in the course of employment
 - d. If servant is specially trained.
23. The rule of 'indoor management' is based upon the principle of
 - a. Equity
 - b. Equity, Justice and Good conscience
 - c. Knowledge of the parties
 - d. Estoppel
24. The Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution of India are.....in their nature
 - a. Non-justiciable
 - b. Gandhian
 - c. Democratic
 - d. Marxian
25. The Preamble of the Constitution means
 - a. The Constitution in its totality
 - b. The preface of the Constitution
 - c. The spirit of the Constitution as a distinguished body
 - d. The character of the Constitution
26. The words 'secular' and 'socialist' were inserted to the Constitution by the
 - a. 39th Amendment
 - b. 42nd Amendment
 - c. 44th Amendment
 - d. 52nd Amendment
27. The President of India is elected for
 - a. Life
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 5 years
 - d. 6 years
28. The Supreme Court of India was set up
 - a. By the Constitution
 - b. By a law of Parliament
 - c. By a President order
 - d. By Ordinance
29. The Supreme Court of India enjoys
 - a. Only original jurisdiction
 - b. Only appellate jurisdiction
 - c. Only advisory jurisdiction
 - d. All of the above
30. Where the consent of the petitioner or the guardian of petitioner was obtained by fraud or force, the marriage becomes
 - a. Valid
 - b. Void
 - c. Voidable
 - d. All of the above

31. The due process clause is the salient feature of judicial review in
- The Constitution of U.S.A
 - The Constitution of India
 - The Constitution of Canada
 - The Constitution of Australia
32. The most clear exposition of the 'rule of law' was provided by
- A.V.Dicey
 - Ivor Jennings
 - Rousseau
 - K.C.Wheare
33. The phrase 'equality before law' used in Article 14 of the Constitution of India has been borrowed from
- Britain
 - U.S.A
 - France
 - Ireland
34. The Constitution of India describes India as
- A voluntary federation
 - A federation
 - A union of states
 - A quasi-federal system
35. Savigny's contribution to legal theory can be associated with
- Historical School
 - Analytical School
 - Natural Law School
 - Realist School
36. Which of the following Commissions are connected with centre-state relations?
- Shah Commission
 - Kothari Commission
 - Sarkaria Commission
 - Jain Commission
37. Hindu includes
- Sikh
 - Parsee
 - Jews
 - All of the above
38. Various aspects of family law are mentioned in
- Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
 - None of the above
39. The main element of 'tort' is
- Intention
 - Infringement of public right
 - Legal wrong
 - Improper benefit
40. *Mens rea* is **not** an essential ingredient in which of the following?
- Murder
 - Theft
 - Robbery
 - Food adulteration
41. A person with the intention to kidnap a child attempts to take her in his car but is stopped by the watchman. He is guilty of
- Kidnapping
 - Attempt to kidnap
 - Abduction
 - None of the above
42. Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code deals with
- Grievous Hurt
 - Hurt
 - Kidnap
 - Abduction
43. The intimate relation between economics and jurisprudence was first noticed by
- Karl Marx
 - Emmanuel Kant
 - Hegel
 - Savigny
44. Jeremy Bentham is known for his
- Pure Theory of Law
 - Utilitarian Theory
 - Fiction Theory
 - Comparative method
45. Roscoe Pound classified interests as
- Private Interests
 - Public Interests
 - Social Interests
 - All of the above

46. Austin considers.....to be the source of law
- Sovereign
 - Custom
 - Precedents
 - All of the above.
47. 'Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of Justice' defined by
- Salmond
 - Prof. Gray
 - Austin
 - Kelsen
48. A right to receive compensation is
- Negative Right
 - Positive Right
 - Fundamental Right
 - Ordinary Right
49. The Physical element of possession is known as
- Corpus possessionis
 - Animus Possidendi
 - Corpus Decidendi
 - Ratio Decidendi
50. Motive is relevant in the following offence
- Murder
 - Criminal contempt
 - Criminal attempt
 - Malicious Prosecution
51. Emmanual Kant is the exponent of
- Retributive Theory of Punishment
 - Reformatory Theory of Punishment
 - Deterrent Theory of Punishment
 - Preventive Theory of Punishment
52. When the title of the owner is already perfect, the ownership is known as
- Vested
 - Contingent
 - Beneficial
 - Equitable
53. The Constituent Assembly formally commenced its task of Constitution-making from
- December 9, 1946
 - December 13, 1946
 - December 19, 1946
 - December 22, 1946
54. The American system of democracy is based on the
- Doctrine of Separation of Powers
 - The Doctrine of Divide and Rule
 - The Principle of Coordination
 - The Principle of Cooperation
55. The Center-State financial relationship was largely brought into the Constitution of India from
- U.S.A.
 - Canada
 - Australia
 - U.K.
56. The process of constitutional amendment adopted in India is a modified version of
- Canadian system
 - Australian system
 - British system
 - American system
57. The power to dissolve Lok Sabha formally vested in
- The Prime Minister
 - Council of Ministers
 - The President
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha
58. The salaries and allowances of President, Vice-President, Speaker, Deputy Speaker are paid from
- Contingency Fund
 - Consolidated Fund
 - President's Relief Fund
 - Prime Minister's Relief Fund

59. Both libel and slander are criminal offences under
- English Law
 - Indian Law
 - American Law
 - Canadian Law
60.defined International Law as the name for the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by civilized nations in their intercourse with each other
- Oppenheim
 - P.E. Corbett
 - W. Friedmann
 - D.W. Bowett
61. Recognition de jure, once given can
- be altered
 - Be withdrawn
 - Not be withdrawn
 - No hard and fast rule
62. The application of Penal Code is excluded in the case of
- Martial Law
 - Admiralty law
 - Act of State
 - 'a' and 'c' above only
63. 'Good Faith' as envisaged in Section 52 of the Indian Penal Code consists of
- Nature of the act done by the accused
 - Importance and magnitude of the act done
 - The facility a person has for the exercise of care and attention
 - All of the above
64. Under the Indian Penal Code, abetment is constituted as
- By instigating a person to commit an offence
 - By engaging in a capacity to commit an offence
 - By intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence
 - All of the above.
65. Whether the offence is culpable homicide or murder, depends upon the
- Intensity of crime
 - Gravity of offence
 - The degree of risk to human life
 - All of the above
66. In the following case, the Supreme Court declared that Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code violates Article 21, hence it is void
- P Rathinam vs. Union of India
 - Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab
 - Iqbal Singh vs. State of Punjab
 - Jeet Singh vs. State of Himachal Pradesh
67. 'A' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z' intending to cause wrongful loss to 'A'. 'A' has committed the offence of
- Criminal Offence
 - Assault
 - Battery
 - Mischief
68. Uniform sentence ought to be imposed on all the accused involved in
- Robbery
 - Dacoity
 - Theft
 - Extortion
69. In the modern Hindu Law, the Sapinda relationship extends up to
- 4 degrees
 - 5 degrees
 - 6 degrees
 - 7 degrees
70. The Court to which a divorce petition has to be presented is
- District Court
 - High Court
 - Supreme Court
 - Magistrate Court

71. 'Karta' of a joint Hindu family is a
- Principal
 - Agent
 - Partner
 - Head of the family
72. The law of inheritance is also known as
- Testamentary succession
 - Intestate succession
 - Law of representation
 - Rule of survivorship
73. The offspring of a person is known as
- Ascendants
 - Heirs
 - Descendants
 - Cognates
74. A wife is not entitled to maintenance under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code, if
- She is living in adultery
 - Without sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband
 - If parties are living separately by mutual consent
 - All the above
75. 'Coparcenary' property is also known as
- Joint-family property
 - Separate property
 - Self-acquired property
 - 'b' and 'c' only
76. A coparcener has the following rights
- Right of joint-ownership
 - Right of joint possession
 - Right to maintenance
 - Right to Partition
77. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India are dealt in the Article.....
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
78. United Nations was established on
- October 22, 1945
 - October 23, 1945
 - October 24, 1945
 - October 25, 1945
79. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court has considered the concept of social justice?
- Randhir Singh vs. Union of India
 - Minerva Mills Ltd vs. Union of India
 - Sarojini Ramaswami vs. Union of India
 - A.R.Antulay vs. R.S.Nayak
80. In which of the following case, the Doctrine of Severability has been discussed?
- A.K.Gopalan vs. State of Madras
 - Deepchand vs. State of U.P.
 - Ramesh Thapper vs. State of Madras
 - Brij Bhushan vs. State of Delhi
81. The Principle of Double Jeopardy is based on the maxim
- Nemo debt bis vexari
 - Autrefous acquit
 - Autrefous convict
 - Nemo Judex in re sua
82. Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with
- Registration
 - Transfer of property
 - Attestation
 - Immovable property
83. Which of the following is *not* a merit of Codification
- Rigidity
 - Certainty
 - Stability
 - Logical Arrangement

84. 'A' transfers his house to 'B' on a condition that he shall murder 'C'. The transfer is
- Regular
 - Irregular
 - Void
 - Voidable
85. 'Frontiers of Legal Theory' was written by
- Richard A. Posner
 - C.K. Allen
 - Roscoe Pound
 - Karl Marx
86.is a person who brings about the incorporation and organisation of a Company
- Subscriber
 - Director
 - Shareholder
 - Promoter
87.is an invitation issued to the public to take shares or debentures of the Company or to deposit money with the Company
- Prospectus
 - Memorandum
 - Articles
 - Statement in lieu of prospectus
88. The first meeting of the Share-holders of a public company is known as
- Statutory Meeting
 - General Body Meeting
 - Special Meeting
 - Annual Meeting
89. Public law may be divided into
- Constitutional law
 - Administrative law
 - Criminal law
 - All of the above
90.is the highest Judicial Tribunal for the United Kingdom
- Court of appeal
 - House of Lords
 - House of Commons
 - High Court
91. Literal interpretation is also known as
- Literal legis
 - Grammatical Interpretation
 - Liberal Interpretation
 - a and b only
92. Generally, the delegated legislation means the law made by the
- Legislative
 - Executive
 - Judiciary
 - All of the above
93.is a broad label encompassing a variety of subversive enterprises to what its members view as the mainstream traditions of scholarship in jurisprudence.
- Feminist Movement
 - National Movement
 - Critical Legal Studies Movement
 - Realist Movement
94. By which amendment 10th Schedule was added to the Constitution?
- 44th Amendment
 - 52nd Amendment
 - 42nd Amendment
 - 39th Amendment
95. Following is *not* a mode of acquisition of citizenship by
- Naturalization
 - Resumption
 - Accession
 - Cession
96. During thecentury, the Natural Law jurists developed a system of law which was founded on intuitive human conscience or abstract human reason
- 16th
 - 17th
 - 18th
 - 19th

97. Customs are based on the general rule of the
- a. Sovereign
 - b. State
 - c. People
 - d. All of the above
98. Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code enunciates
- a. Joint Liability
 - b. Common Liability
 - c. Vicarious Liability
 - d. All of the above
99. Article 323A and 323B of the Constitution provide for the
- a. Proliferation of the Tribunal System
 - b. Adjudication of Civil Wrongs
 - c. Liability of Civil servants
 - d. For establishments of Consumer Redressal Forum
100. Where the Judge decides the cases according to the law laid down in the code, it is known as
- a. Inductive method
 - b. Deductive method
 - c. Functional Method
 - d. Ordinary method

Questions End

