



LAW FOR LL. M.

PART-I

Direction: (Q. Nos. 1 to 5) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

As a place where any significant fraction of a country's population is expected to live, as a normal habitat for human life, the giant city, the urban concentration larger than a half million, let us say, is a very late arrival in human history. Before the mid-nineteenth century an overwhelming number of people in every country, including countries thought to be "modern", lived in towns and villages. The chances are really quite overwhelming that not one of your great grandfathers was born in a large city. Even today, in practically every country, big city-dwellers constitute a minority.

Because the very recent phenomenon of the giant city has made it a symbol of modernisation and modernity, particularly for developing countries, visions of a society with few, if any, giant cities are typically brushed off as nostalgic evocations of an irrecoverable past. Yet the "modernity" of the giant city derives from the age of industrialisation, not from the more recent age of late or post-industrialisation. In post-industrial society, the giant city becomes an obsolescent, unnecessary and crippling habitat that persists less because of need than from inertia, a failure of imagination and audacity.

So much is the giant city an elephantine perversion of the city that we have no suitable name for it. As if to mock us, the Latin roots of the word "city" remind us of what is most lacking in the giant city: citizenship; while the origins of the term "metropolis" convey a meaning precisely opposed to present usage. Literally metropolis means mother city (from the Greek "metre", a mother, and "polis", a city). Unlike us, the ancient Greeks assumed that no decent city should be permitted to grow indefinitely. A large city would outstrip its own resources, become unwieldy and ill – proportioned, inconvenient, an unfit place for living, a habitat that must inevitably reduce citizens, who might hope to know their city and one another well, into anonymous inhabitants each dominated by his own private concerns and lacking common goals or interests – no true city, then no "polis", but a mere heaping up of people and buildings. To avoid this catastrophe was both desirable and possible. The "polis" invited its citizens, not least its youth, to join in establishing a new "polis". So the original city gave birth to the new, and the original thus became the mother city, a metropolis. Thus cities of human proportion could be built and preserved.



1. According to the passage, the concept of the giant city is

(A) primitive	(B) ancient
(C) about 300 years old	(D) recent

2. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (A) A giant city exceeds half a million inhabitants.
 - (B) Even in a modern country a giant city is a late arrival.
 - (C) A big fraction of the population today lives in cities.
 - (D) None of our great grandfathers may have been born in a big city.

3. In developing countries, the giant city symbolises

(A) industrialisation	(B) modernisation
(C) democratisation	(D) urbanisation

4. The people in a modern city are

(A) individualistic	(B) materialistic
(C) sociable	(D) patriotic

5. In this passage, the author has been

(A) appreciative	(B) satirical
(C) sympathetic	(D) critical

Direction: (Q. Nos. 6 to 10) Arrange the following sentences in a logical sequence.

6.
 - I. But actually it is not so.
 - II. But the difference is that for an advertisement, the advertiser pays, whereas in a publicity, the advertiser does not pay.
 - III. Most of the people consider that publicity and advertisement are one and the same thing.
 - IV. Both publicity and advertisements are non-personal communications, aimed at making the products or services known to the public through public notifications and displays with the motive to sell.

(A) I, II, III, IV	(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) IV, III, II, I	(D) III, II, IV, I



7. I. Population upsurge adds substantially to the rate of deforestation and to the quantum of anthropogenic and biogenic injections into the atmosphere, apart from additional pressure on fast depleting conventional resources.
- II. Thus, the importance of birth control programme in our socio-economic development is well recognised and needs no emphasis.
- III. An ever increasing population produces a wide variety of impediments to development.
- IV. A large part of developmental resources available is absorbed by the obligation of just maintaining essential supplies, services, thus seriously eroding resources for development.

(A) I, IV, II, III

(B) IV, II, III, I

(C) III, IV, I, II

(D) II, I, IV, III

8. I. Man still resorts to the use of violence to settle disputes at the personal, social, religious and national level.
- II. But in one respect he is not at all different from animals, beasts and savages.
- III. Man has acquired great mastery over all the forces of nature and hence is called Homö sapien.
- IV. This is with respect to violence and intolerance.

(A) II, I, IV, III

(B) IV, II, I, III

(C) III, II, IV, I

(D) III, I, IV, II

9. I. Despite all efforts to provide catering facilities to the passengers, complaints are being received.
- II. The position is still not satisfactory although strict action has been taken against railway employees and private contractors in several cases.
- III. Other options for improving catering are also being explored.
- IV. In order to further improve catering facilities staff are being suitably trained and professionally qualified staff have also been recruited.

(A) II, I, III, IV

(B) I, II, III, IV

(C) IV, III, II, I

(D) II, IV, III, I



- 10. I. The MLAs urged the CM to initiate penal action against officers responsible for fake encounters, illegal detentions under the garb of containing terrorism in the state.
- II. A large number of MLAs took exception to the rampant corruption in the police force which became more pronounced during the period when the police gained upper hand over the militants.
- III. Some MLAs claimed to have identified as many as 20,000 policemen who had acted in an extra-constitutional manner to create a counter terror in the state.
- IV. They charged that because of free hand given by the previous government, police officers misused their absolute power.

- (A) II, I, III, IV
- (B) III, IV, I, II
- (C) I, III, II, IV
- (D) III, II, I, IV

Direction: (Q. Nos. 11 and 12) Replace the underlined word with a synonym.

- 11. He reached a reasonable level of competence in English.
 - (A) ability
 - (B) proficiency
 - (C) status
 - (D) vision
- 12. Their hostile looks showed that he was not a welcome visitor.
 - (A) friendly
 - (B) unfriendly
 - (C) indifferent
 - (D) persistent

Direction: (Q. Nos. 13 and 14) Identify the word that best completes the sentence.

- 13. We must competition and secure co-operation.
 - (A) accommodate
 - (B) abandon
 - (C) save
 - (D) antagonise
- 14. He was such a businessman that he never lost money in any transaction.
 - (A) conscientious
 - (B) moderate
 - (C) honest
 - (D) shrewd



15. Who among the following was not a member of the "Team Anna" drafting committee on Jan Lokpal Bill?
- (A) Kiran Bedi (B) Arundathi Roy
(C) Arvind Kejriwal (D) N.Santosh Hegde
16. The incumbent chairperson of the National Commission for Women is
- (A) Margret Alva (B) Mamata Sharma
(C) Mamta Shukla (D) Mrinalini Kapoor
17. Who succeeded P.J Thomas, after he stepped down following his appointment being quashed by the Supreme Court, as Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC)?
- (A) Pradeep Kumar (B) N.Santosh Hegde
(C) Harishankar Brahma (D) Vineet Arora
18. Who has been named successor to Tata Sons Chairman Ratan N. Tata on his retirement in December 2012?
- (A) Pheroz Vandrewala (B) Noel Tata
(C) Cyrus P Mistry (D) Shamprongji Mistry
19. Which specialised agency of the United Nations (UN) has granted full membership to Palestine?
- (A) ICAO (B) UNDP
(C) ILO (D) UNESCO
20. The country that recently pulled out of the Kyoto protocol is
- (A) Japan (B) Canada
(C) United States (D) Australia
21. The country that has recently decided to impose a fat tax is
- (A) Germany (B) Denmark
(C) Switzerland (D) New Zealand



22. The 12th Five Year Plan period is between
- (A) 2007-2012 (B) 2012-2017
(C) 2008-2012 (D) 2011-2016
23. The Unique Identification Authority of India set up to issue AADHAR Numbers by the Planning Commission of India is headed by
- (A) Sam Pitroda (B) Narayana Moorthy
(C) Nandan Nilekani (D) None of the above
24. The Law graduate who topped the Indian Civil Services Examinations, 2010 is
- (A) M. Varsha Sukumaran (B) S. Divyadarshini
(C) C. Sheetal Mohini (D) R. Indravardhini
25. The Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding for the year 2009 was presented recently to
- (A) Muhammad Yunus (B) Hosni Mubarak
(C) Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva (D) Angela Merkel
26. The first judge to have appeared before the Rajya Sabha to defend himself against an impeachment motion is
- (A) Justice V. Ramaswami (B) Justice V. Krishnasami
(C) Justice Soumitra Sen (D) None of the above
27. Which of the following Organisation - Headquarters combination is not correct?
- (A) UNESCO – Paris, France
(B) Food and Agricultural Organisation – Washington D.C., USA
(C) International Labour Organisation – Geneva, Switzerland
(D) International Civil Aviation Organisation – Montreal, Canada
28. The dreaded Al-Quaeda terrorist Osama bin Laden was killed in a US Special Forces operation at near Islamabad in Pakistan.
- (A) Moradabad (B) Adildabad
(C) Abbottabad (D) Shaheedabad



Direction: (Q. Nos. 29 to 33) Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct combination.

29.

List I (Countries)	List II (Capitals)
a. Switzerland	1. Helsinki
b. Netherlands	2. Geneva
c. Finland	3. Amsterdam
d. Denmark	4. Copenhagen
(A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4	(B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
(C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2	(D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
30.

List I (Books)	List II (Authors)
a. Imagining India	1. Chetan Bhagat
b. Revolution 2020	2. Nandan Nilekani
c. Pakistan-A Personal History	3. Shoaib Akhtar
d. Controversially Yours	4. Imran Khan
(A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1	(B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(C) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4	(D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
31.

List I (Organisation)	List II (Founder/Co-founder)
a. WikiLeaks	1. Jimmy Wales
b. Wikipedia	2. Julian Assange
c. Apple	3. Steve Paul Jobs
d. Grameen Bank	4. Muhammad Yunus
(A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4	(B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(C) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4	(D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
32.

List I (Celebrated day)	List II (Day of year)
a. World AIDS Day	1. 5 th June
b. Human Rights Day	2. 8 th March
c. International Women's Day	3. 14 th December
d. World Environment Day	4. 1 st December
(A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2	(B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
(C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1	(D) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4



- | 33. | List I
(Sportsmen/women) | List II
(Associated Sport) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | a. Narain Karthikeyan | 1. Badminton |
| | b. Somdev Devvarman | 2. Chess |
| | c. Parimarjan Negi | 3. Lawn Tennis |
| | d. Saina Nehwal | 4. Car racing |
| | (A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 | (B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 |
| | (C) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1 | (D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 |

Direction: (Q. Nos. 34 to 38) Choose the word or phrase that best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 34. | Emulate | (A) echo | (B) imitate |
| | | (C) pulsate | (D) stimulate |
| 35. | Audacity | (A) disagree | (B) cowardice |
| | | (C) boldness | (D) flexible |
| 36. | Caricature | (A) biographical sketch | (B) eccentricity type |
| | | (C) grotesque likeness | (D) personality traits |
| 37. | Emancipate | (A) liberate | (B) exist |
| | | (C) correct | (D) restrain |
| 38. | Robust | (A) lean | (B) flexible |
| | | (C) feeble | (D) strong |



Direction: (Q. Nos. 39 to 42) Choose the words that best suit the blanks in the sentences.

39. Children below the age of fifteen should be sent to school.
- (A) compulsion (B) compel
(C) compulsory (D) compulsorily
40. The government must all resources of energy if it is to tide over the current power shortage
- (A) collect (B) harness
(C) gather (D) muster
41. Appearances are often but not always.
- (A) deception (B) deceivable
(C) deceptive (D) deceptively
42. Girls largely in their mother.
- (A) confident (B) confabulate
(C) court (D) confide
43. The age of Narendran's father is four times his age. If five years ago the father's age was seven times the age of his son at that time, what is Narendran's father's present age?
- (A) 30 years (B) 35 years
(C) 40 years (D) 50 years



PART - II

Direction: (Q. Nos. 44 and 45) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer given below:

44.

List I (Commission)	List II (Subject)
a. Swaran Singh Commission	1. Panchayati Raj
b. Venkatachaliah Commission	2. National Commission to review the working of the Constitution
c. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	3. Fundamental duties
d. Tarqunde Commission	4. Reduction of voting age
(A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3	(B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(C) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4	(D) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
45.

List I (Principles enunciated by the Judiciary)	List II (Cases)
a. Basic structure of the constitution cannot be amended	1. In reference to Special Court Bill 1978
b. A law made by the legislature to deprive a person of his liberty must be just, fair and reasonable	2. Keshavanada Bharathi v. State of Kerala
c. Advisory opinion of the Supreme Court is also binding on all courts	3. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
d. Presidential satisfaction is judicially reviewable to a limited extent	4. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4	(B) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
(C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1	(D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
46. Arrange in chronological order the judgements listed below starting with the earliest
1. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
 2. Sajjan Singh Case
 3. Keshavanada Bharathi v. State of Kerala
 4. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-2-4-3
(C) 1-4-3-2
(D) 4-3-2-1



51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer given below:

- | List I
(Foreign Critic) | | List II
(Described Indian System as) | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| a. | Glanville Williams | 1. | Co-operative federalism |
| b. | Appleby | 2. | Extremely federal |
| c. | Jennings | 3. | Federation with strong centralising tendencies |
| d. | Prof. Wheare | 4. | Unitary State with subsidiary federal features |
| (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 | | (B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 | |
| (C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 | | (D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 | |

52. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court describe Indian socialism as 'a blend of Marxian and Gandhian socialism leaning heavily on the latter'?

- (A) Ramesh Thappar v. State of Madras
- (B) R.R.Dhalavai v. State of TamilNadu
- (C) D.S.Nakara v. Union of India
- (D) Excel Wear v. Union of India

53. Read the two statements given below and choose the correct answer

- I. The President is not bound by the view of the State legislature in matters regarding alteration of the State's boundaries.
 - II. No bill altering a State's boundaries shall be introduced in any house of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.
- (A) Only I is correct
 - (B) Only II is correct
 - (C) Both I and II are correct
 - (D) Both I and II are wrong

54. If the performance of contract becomes impossible, because of a supervening event, the promisor is excused from the performance. This is known as

- (A) doctrine of estoppel
- (B) doctrine of frustration
- (C) doctrine of eclipse
- (D) doctrine of *caveat emptor*



55. Damages awarded with a view to punish the party who commits the breach of contract are known as
- (A) liquidated damages (B) punitive damages
(C) special damages (D) general damages
56. A is at work with a hatchet. The head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. What offence is committed by A in this situation?
- (A) A has committed the offence of culpable homicide
(B) A has committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(C) A has committed no offence as it was an accident
(D) A has committed no offence as use of hatchet was a necessity for his livelihood
57. In which of the following cases was the exclusion of High Courts review power from the decisions of administrative tribunals struck down?
- (A) Chitranjitlal v. Union of India
(B) P.R.Naidu v. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
(C) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
(D) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
58. The doctrine of severability has been extended to the Constitution by the Supreme Court in
- (A) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
(B) Kihoto Holohan v. Zachillu
(C) Basheshar Nath v. CIT
(D) Randhir Singh v. Union of India
59. The Consumer Protection Act does not apply to
- (A) medical services rendered for a fee
(B) hiring of services for consideration
(C) purchase of goods for re-sale
(D) telephone services provided by the government



60. In the context of vicarious liability of the State, which of the following is a non-sovereign function?
- (A) Carrying military jawans from the railway station to unit headquarters.
 - (B) Construction of a military road.
 - (C) Distribution of meals to army personnel on duty.
 - (D) Checking army personnel on duty
61. The maxim '*salus populi suprema lex*' in the Law of Torts is associated with the defence of
- (A) *volenti non fit injuria*
 - (B) inevitable accident
 - (C) mistake
 - (D) necessity
62. When law makes out a contract for parties although no contract might have been made by the parties, such a contract is termed as
- (A) contract of frustration
 - (B) quasi-contract
 - (C) unenforceable agreement
 - (D) contract by obligation
63. Which one of the following writs can be issued only against the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities?
- (A) Mandamus
 - (B) Habeas corpus
 - (C) Quo warranto
 - (D) Certiorari
64. Double jeopardy means
- (A) trying two persons jointly for the same offence
 - (B) trying the same person for two offences at two different times
 - (C) putting the same person on trial twice for the same offence
 - (D) trying a person for different offences committed by him in one incident



65. Which of the following statements on senior advocates is/are true?
- I. A senior advocate cannot file a vakalat.
 - II. A senior advocate cannot appear in the court without another advocate or advocate-on-record.
 - III. Senior advocates wear gowns that have flaps on the shoulder.
 - IV. A senior advocate is one who has been designated as such by either the Supreme Court or the High Court.
- (A) I only (B) I and II only
(C) I, II and III only (D) I,II,III and IV
66. The Code of Civil Procedure (1908) permits the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one court to another through
- (A) Section 23 (B) Section 24
(C) Section 25 (D) Section 26
67. and chaired the first and second National Labour Commissions respectively.
- (A) Bhagawathi, Rajamannar
(B) Gajendra Gadkhar, Rajamannar
(C) Gajendra Gadkhar, Ravindra Varma
(D) Hidayatullah, Gajendra Gadkhar
68. According to whom, "the courts put life into the dead words of the statute"?
- (A) Gray (B) Holmes
(C) Bacon (D) Blackstone
69. According to whom, "the life of law has not been logic, it has been experience"?
- (A) Morris Wilson (B) Holmes
(C) Oliver Crona (D) Aldus Huxley
70. Regarding precedents who remarked, "the unlearned age governs the more learned"?
- (A) Blackstone (B) Gray
(C) Bacon (D) Holmes



71. 'Ejusdem generis' means

- (A) justice of the same genre must be administered by the courts
- (B) generic adjustments are required in Law
- (C) meaning of words should not be judged by the company it keeps
- (D) meaning of the word is judged by the company it keeps

72. 'De motius nil nisi bonum' means

- (A) the wrongdoer has no rights and can suffer harm
- (B) the wrongdoer has no rights and cannot suffer harm
- (C) the dead have no rights and cannot suffer no wrong
- (D) the dead have no rights and can suffer no wrong

73. Match the persons with associated works:

List I
(Persons)

- a. Goodhart
- b. Holland
- c. Dicey
- d. James Carter

List II
(Works)

- 1. Law in its Origin, Growth and Function
- 2. Elements of Jurisprudence
- 3. Law and Opinion in England
- 4. Law and Moral Law

- (A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
- (C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

- (B) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
- (D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

74. As per "the golden rule of interpretation", statutes

- (A) are interpreted functionally unless absurdity results when saving clauses are read into it
- (B) are interpreted functionally unless absurdity results and even then saving clauses are not read into it
- (C) are interpreted literally unless absurdity results when saving clauses are read into it
- (D) are interpreted literally unless absurdity results and even then saving clauses are not read into it

Direction: (Q. Nos. 75 and 76) Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

75.

- | List I
(Person) | List II
(Definition of law) |
|------------------------|--|
| a. Kelsen | 1. Hierarchy of norms |
| b. Roscoe Pound | 2. Science of social engineering |
| c. Aristotle | 3. Reason free from all passion |
| d. Hart | 4. A system of rules-primary and secondary |
| (A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 | (B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 |
| (C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 | (D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 |

76.

- | List I
(School of Jurisprudence) | List II
(Thinker) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Anthropological School | 1. Henry Maine |
| b. Philosophical School | 2. Hegel |
| c. Comparative School | 3. Roscoe Pound |
| d. Sociological School | 4. Ihering |
| (A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 | (B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 |
| (C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | (D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 |

77. Who criticised the positivist theory as “gunman law” in his work “Law and the Moral Law”?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) Prof. Goodhart | (B) Hohfeld |
| (C) Jethro Brown | (D) Lilly |

78. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

- | List I | List II |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Instigation to commit an offence | 1. Criminal conspiracy |
| b. Agreement to commit and offence | 2. Necessity |
| c. Acts done to prevent other harm | 3. Abetment |
| d. Acts done without consummation | 4. Attempt |
| (A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 | (B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 |
| (C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | (D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 |



79. In the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Duties are enumerated under
- (A) Article 50A (B) Article 51A
(C) Article 52A (D) Article 53A
80. What is the age of child if he is to be exempted from criminal liability?
- (A) Below 10 years (B) Below 7 years
(C) Below 6 years (D) Below 12 years
81. Which of the following combinations relating to the Schedules of the Indian Constitution is not correct?
- (A) Schedule One - Territories of the Indian Union
(B) Schedule Twelve - Subjects allotted to Panchayats
(C) Schedule Seven - Division of subjects into three lists
(D) Schedule Nine - Acts dealing with land reforms
82. Doctrine of *caveat emptor* means
- (A) let the plaintiff beware (B) let the user beware
(C) let the buyer beware (D) let the seller beware
83. The Supreme Court of India held that government servants do not have any fundamental right to go on strike in
- (A) T.K. Rangarajan v. Government of Tamil Nadu
(B) Murali Deora v. Union of India
(C) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(D) None of the above

Direction: (Q. Nos. 84 to 94) Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

- | 84. | List I
(Sections under Indian Contracts Act) | List II
(Issues) |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| a. | S.15 | 1. Coercion |
| b. | S.16 | 2. Undue influence |
| c. | S.17 | 3. Misrepresentation |
| d. | S.18 | 4. Fraud |
| (A) | a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 | (B) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4 |
| (C) | a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1 | (D) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 |



93.

	List I (Theories)		List II (Subscribers)
a.	Positivism	1.	Bynkershoek
b.	Law of Nature	2.	Vattel
c.	Pacta Sunt Servanda	3.	Anzilotti
d.	International Morality	4.	John Austin
(A)	a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3	(B)	a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(C)	a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2	(D)	a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
94.

	List I (Sections in IPC)		List II (Offences)
a.	S.404	1.	Dishonest misappropriation of property
b.	S.407	2.	Criminal breach of trust by clerk
c.	S.408	3.	Criminal breach of trust by public servant
d.	S.409	4.	Criminal breach of trust by carrier
(A)	a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4	(B)	a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(C)	a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4	(D)	a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
95. A man who allows his brother who is sick and an idiot to die will
- (A) be liable for the death as liability arises only when a man is under legal duty.
 - (B) not be liable for the death as liability doesn't arise when a man is under legal duty.
 - (C) be liable for the death as liability doesn't arise when a man is under legal duty.
 - (D) not be liable for the death as liability arises only when a man is under legal duty.
96. Which of the following statements is/are among the purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in Article 1 of the UN Charter?
- I. To maintain international peace and security.
 - II. To develop friendly relations among countries.
 - III. To enjoin that all members refrain from threat or use of force.
 - IV. To be a center for harmonising the actions of states.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) I, II and III | (B) I, II and IV |
| (C) II, III and IV | (D) I, II, III and IV |



97. Grotius is considered to be the *Father of Law of Nations*. His real name is
- (A) Herman Shepherd (B) Frederick Charles Huxley
(C) Huig Van Groot (D) Coel Van Diemen
98. According to Oppenheim, International law is essentially a product of
- (A) Christian civilisation (B) dark ages
(C) ancient Hindu law (D) ancient Jewish law
99. '*Jus cogens*' means
- (A) final verdicts in international law are subject to new findings
(B) a violation of a peremptory norm of international law
(C) international treaty giving way to the existence of the state
(D) courts should take cognizance of just laws alone
100. '*Res stantibus*' means
- (A) international treaty giving way to the existence of the state
(B) violation of a peremptory norm of international law
(C) final verdicts in international law are subject to new findings
(D) None of the above
101. Who among the following said that the law of nations is "the body of legal rules which apply between states and such entities as have been granted international personality"?
- (A) Fenwick (B) Verdoss
(C) Schwarzenberger (D) Oppenheim
102. Arrange the following rights in the order they appear in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights Charter
- I. Right to peaceful assembly
II. Right against torture
III. Right against slavery
IV. Right to life
- (A) III-IV-I-II (B) IV-I-II-III
(C) IV-II-III-I (D) I-II-III-IV



103. International Law is weak law because
- (A) there is no international legislature or any international court with a compulsory jurisdiction
 - (B) there is recurrence of war and armed conflicts across the world
 - (C) there is a substantial proportion of the world population living on less than one dollar a day
 - (D) there is no codification of international law
104. Under which article of the Indian Constitution is the directive that the State shall strive for a Uniform Civil Code provided?
- (A) Article 24
 - (B) Article 34
 - (C) Article 44
 - (D) Article 54
105. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is found under
- (A) Article 131
 - (B) Article 262
 - (C) Article 368
 - (D) Article 370
106. The President is required to act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers under
- (A) clause (1) of Article 74 ever since the 42nd amendment of 1976
 - (B) clause (2) of Article 74 ever since the 42nd amendment of 1976
 - (C) clause (4) of Article 74 ever since the 42nd amendment of 1976
 - (D) clause (3) of Article 74 ever since the 42nd amendment of 1976
107. The Supreme Court of India in *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* decided that the expression 'procedure established by law' in Article 21 of the Constitution means any procedure prescribed by law irrespective of its reasonableness or otherwise. This decision belongs to the school of
- (A) Positivist approach.
 - (B) Realist approach.
 - (C) Sociological approach.
 - (D) Historical approach



108. The "Budget" is provided for in the Indian Constitution as
- (A) statement of receipts and expenditure caused to be laid by the Prime Minister/Chief Minister.
 - (B) annual Financial Statement caused to be laid by the Prime Minister/Chief Minister.
 - (C) annual Financial Statement caused to be laid by the President / Governor.
 - (D) annual Financial Statement caused to be laid by the appropriate Finance Minister
109. When an expenditure of the Central government is said to be "charged", it means
- (A) that the expenditure is votable and cannot be discussed in Parliament.
 - (B) that the expenditure is votable and can be discussed in Parliament.
 - (C) that the expenditure is not votable and cannot be discussed in Parliament.
 - (D) that the expenditure is not votable and can be discussed in Parliament.
110. The Election Commission of India is
- (A) a body created through an executive order.
 - (B) a statutory body created by the Parliament.
 - (C) an independent constitutional body.
 - (D) None of the above
111. Which of the following combinations regarding the Constituent Assembly is incorrect?
- (A) Interim President of the Constituent Assembly - Sachidanand Sinha
 - (B) Chairman of the Centre-State Relations Committee - Babu Jagjivan Ram
 - (C) Member of Drafting Committee - Alladi Krishnasamy Iyer
 - (D) Permanent President of the Constituent Assembly - Rajendra Prasad
112. Which of the following are Constitutional bodies?
- 1. National Commission for Minorities
 - 2. National Commission for Women
 - 3. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - 4. Finance Commission
- (A) Only 1 and 2
 - (B) Only 3 and 4
 - (C) Only 1, 3 and 4
 - (D) Only 1, 2 and 4



113. Which of the following statements about Indian Constitutional Law is correct?
- (A) The Indian Constitution follows the principle of Legislative supremacy as in England.
 - (B) The Indian Constitution takes the path of "Doctrine of Checks and Balances".
 - (C) The Indian Constitution takes after the "American Model of Classical Federalism".
 - (D) The Indian Constitution is no patchwork, and is fully original.
114. Which of the following statements is valid?
- I. The Indian Parliament enjoys constituent powers.
 - II. The Indian Parliament can amend any and all Articles without any restriction.
- (A) I alone is valid
 - (B) II alone is valid
 - (C) Both I and II are valid
 - (D) Both I and II are invalid
115. Read the two statements under the Cr.P.C. given below and choose the correct answer
- I. A criminal charge may be disposed of without a full trial.
 - II. Any private person can arrest without a warrant under certain circumstances.
- (A) only I is correct
 - (B) only II is correct
 - (C) both I and II are correct
 - (D) both I and II are wrong
116. Wages under the Industrial Disputes Act includes
- 1. contribution paid by employer to provident fund
 - 2. travelling concession
 - 3. commission paid on promotion of sales
 - 4. value of medical attendance
- (A) Only 1 and 2
 - (B) Only 2, 3 and 4
 - (C) Only 1 and 4
 - (D) Only 1, 2 and 4



117. Under the Factories Act

1. manufacturing process will not include storing any article in cold storage.
2. a person employed for cleaning the premises used for manufacturing is not a worker.
3. a person employed in the manufacturing process without the knowledge of the principal employer is not a worker.

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct (B) Only 2 and 3 are wrong
(C) Only 1 and 3 are correct (D) All statements are wrong

118. Identify the matters that do not fall within the jurisdiction of Labour Court

1. Rules of discipline
2. Withdrawal of any customary concession or privilege
3. Leave with wages and holidays
4. Hours of work and rest intervals

- (A) Only 1 and 2 (B) Only 2, 3 and 4
(C) Only 1, 3 and 4 (D) Only 1, 2 and 4

119. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution embodies the

- (A) Principle of fiscal federalism
(B) 'Rule of law' concept
(C) Separation of powers concept
(D) Division of powers concept

120. The veto power at the United Nations can be exercised

- (A) by all member states of the United Nations in the General Assembly
(B) by all member states of the United Nations in the Security Council
(C) by permanent member states of the United Nations in the General Assembly
(D) by permanent member states in the United Nations Security Council



121. Which of the following statements is valid?
- I. The writ of Mandamus can be issued against any public authority including the Governor
 - II. The writ of Habeas Corpus is available against private individuals
- (A) I alone is valid (B) II alone is valid
(C) Both I and II are valid (D) Both I and II are invalid
122. The natural justice maxim "*audi alteram partem*" means that
- (A) one cannot transfer a better title of a property than what one possesses.
 - (B) no party can approach the court without clean hands.
 - (C) both sides of a dispute must be heard.
 - (D) one cannot be a judge in his own cause.
123. The procedure for amendment of the Constitution is found in
- (A) Article 262 (B) Article 360
(C) Article 358 (D) Article 368
124. Read the two statements given below and choose the correct answer
- I. Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution can be waived.
 - II. Non-fundamental Rights conferred by the Indian Law can be waived when the person waiving them has knowledge of the right.
- (A) Only I is correct (B) Only II is correct
(C) Both I and II are correct (D) Both I and II are wrong
125. Which of the following is famous as "Mandal Commission Case"?
- (A) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
 - (B) R.C.Cooper v. Union of India
 - (C) Keshavanada Bharathi v. Union of India
 - (D) None of the above.



126. The All India Services are constituted under
- (A) Article 312 of the Indian Constitution
 - (B) Article 313 of the Indian Constitution
 - (C) Article 314 of the Indian Constitution
 - (D) Article 315 of the Indian Constitution
127. Read the two statements under the Cr.P.C given below and choose the correct answer.
- I. When the appellate court chooses to alter the findings it should also vary the sentence.
 - II. For taking cognizance of a crime punishable with fine the period of limitation prescribed is only three months.
- (A) Only I is correct
 - (B) Only II is correct
 - (C) Both I and II are correct
 - (D) Both I and II are wrong
128. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of
- (A) members of the state legislature and both houses of the Parliament
 - (B) members of both houses of the Parliament alone
 - (C) members of the Rajya Sabha alone
 - (D) elected members of the Rajya Sabha alone
129. The maximum number of members that the President can nominate to the Lok Sabha is
- (A) Two
 - (B) Six
 - (C) Ten
 - (D) Twelve
130. The joint sitting of the Indian Parliament summoned to resolve a deadlock is presided by
- (A) Vice-President
 - (B) President
 - (C) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha



131. Under the Parliamentary form of government envisaged by the Indian Constitution
- (A) the President is the real executive and the Prime Minister the titular executive
 - (B) both the President and the Prime Minister are real executives
 - (C) the President is the nominal executive and the Prime Minister the real executive
 - (D) both the President and the Prime Minister are not real executives
132. The Indian Constitution provides for the Union Public Service Commission under
- (A) Article 311
 - (B) Article 313
 - (C) Article 314
 - (D) Article 315
133. Which of the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is incorrect?
- (A) The CAG is constitutional authority appointed by the President
 - (B) The CAG holds office during the pleasure of the President
 - (C) The CAG assists the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament
 - (D) The CAG is not eligible for further office under the Union or State governments
134. The doctrine of precedent is represented by the maxim
- (A) *Nemo judex in causa sua*
 - (B) *Stare Decisis*
 - (C) *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
 - (D) None of the above
135. The criminal law maxim "*De minimus non curat lex*", lays down that
- (A) one who has volunteered must not complain of injury
 - (B) intent and the Act must both concur to commit a crime
 - (C) malice supplants deficiency of years
 - (D) the law does not take note of trifles
136. The norm that 'one is responsible for the acts done by one's servant or agent in the course of their normal assigned duties' is laid down by
- (A) doctrine of strict liability
 - (B) doctrine of absolute liability
 - (C) doctrine of vicarious liability
 - (D) doctrine of vicious liability



137. The special and differential treatment accorded to Jammu and Kashmir among Indian States is rooted in
- (A) Article 328 (B) Article 330
(C) Article 348 (D) Article 370
138. The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) permits transfer of cases by the Supreme Court from one court to another under
- (A) Section 406 (B) Section 416
(C) Section 426 (D) Section 446
139. The President of India can be impeached if he
- (A) disobeys the Parliament
(B) disobeys the Prime Minister
(C) violates the Constitution
(D) The President cannot be impeached.
140. Which one of the following is an inchoate crime?
- (A) Public nuisance (B) Criminal attempt
(C) Unlawful assembly (D) Riot
141. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (A) Protection of childhood and youth from exploitation – Article 39.
(B) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases – Article 41.
(C) Provision for free and compulsory education for children below 6 years – Article 45.
(D) Protection of monuments and places of national importance – Article 48A
142. A Judge of the High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by
- (A) the Governor, if the State Legislature passes a resolution to this effect by two thirds majority.
(B) the President, on the basis of a resolution passed by Parliament by special majority.
(C) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the recommendation of Parliament.
(D) the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.



143. An ordinary bill passed by Parliament is returned by the President to Parliament for reconsideration. It is passed again by Parliament without any change. Now the
- (A) President is free to withhold his assent again.
 - (B) bill will automatically lapse.
 - (C) bill will be referred to the Supreme Court.
 - (D) President shall not withhold his assent.
144. On the subject of Income Tax
- (A) the Union government has more powers than the State governments.
 - (B) the State governments have more power than the Union government.
 - (C) both the Union and the State governments have equal powers.
 - (D) only the Union government has powers.
145. Which of the following is not a statutory body?
- (A) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (B) Planning Commission
 - (C) National Human Rights Commission
 - (D) University Grants Commission
146. The Indian Constitution is modelled
- (A) partly on the Constitution of United States, Irish and partly on the Constitution of Great Britain
 - (B) wholly on the Constitution of the United States
 - (C) on the Constitution of Canada, Australia and United States
 - (D) wholly on Irish Constitution
147. In which case the Supreme Court held that the right to closure of business is a fundamental right?
- (A) Excel Wear case
 - (B) Bangalore Water Supply case
 - (C) Golak Nath case
 - (D) None of the above
148. Death penalty is to be imposed in only rarest of the rare cases. It was held in
- (A) Mithu case
 - (B) Bachan Sing's case
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad's case
 - (D) None of the above



149. What is the composition of International Court of Justice?
- (A) 10 Judges excluding the President and Vice-President.
 - (B) 15 Judges including the President and Vice-President.
 - (C) 15 Judges excluding the President and Vice-President.
 - (D) None of the above
150. Within the jurisdiction of which High Court does Lakshdweep fall?
- (A) Bombay (now Mumbai) High Court
 - (B) Kerala High Court
 - (C) Madras (now Chennai) High Court
 - (D) Delhi High Court
