

1. Which of the following is not source of International Law?

- (A) International Conventions
- (B) International Customs
- (C) General principles of law recognized by civilized States
- (D) None of the above

2. Under International Law, doctrine of 'pacta sunt servanda' is related with

- (A) international treaties
- (B) State responsibilities
- (C) self-defence
- (D) war

3. Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations?

- (A) The General Assembly
- (B) The Security Council
- (C) The Trusteeship Council
- (D) The Political Council

4. When a State grants asylum in its own territory, it is called

- (A) territorial asylum
- (B) extra-territorial asylum
- (C) diplomatic asylum
- (D) None of the above

5. Who among the following has viewed that a State is, and becomes, an international person, through recognition only and exclusively?

- (A) Lauterpacht
- (B) Edward Collins
- (C) Oppenheim
- (D) Hall

6. The non-permanent members of the Security Council of United Nations are elected for a term of

- (A) three years
- (B) five years
- (C) two years
- (D) four years

7. A belt of the sea which is adjacent to the coastal State and over which the coastal State exercises the sovereignty, is called

- (A) territorial water
- (B) innocent passage
- (C) contiguous zone
- (D) None of the above

8. The first United Nations Conference on Outer Space was held in

- (A) 1964
- (B) 1966
- (C) 1968
- (D) 1972

9. Breaking away of Bangladesh from Pakistan and becoming international person is an example of

- (A) universal succession
- (B) partial succession
- (C) political succession
- (D) war succession

10. Calvo Doctrine is related with

- (A) State succession
- (B) State responsibility
- (C) recognition
- (D) intervention



11. Which of the following is **not** an essential element of State?

- (A) Population
- (B) Definite territory
- (C) Democracy
- (D) Capacity to enter in relation with other States

12. The tenure of the Judges of the International Court of Justice is

- (A) two years
- (B) three years
- (C) five years
- ✓ (D) nine years

13. Which of the following is **not** an organ of the World Health Organization?

- ✓ (A) World Health Assembly
- ✓ (B) Executive Board
- (C) Secretariat
- ✓ (D) Executive Committee

14. Which of the following criminals is **not** extradited?

- (A) Military criminal
- (B) Political criminal
- (C) Religious criminal
- (D) All of the above

15. Which of the following countries has **not** signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) North Korea
- (D) All of the above

16. Which of the following cases is related to nationality?

- ✓ (A) Nottebohm case
- (B) Netto case
- (C) Lovelace case
- (D) Arantzazu Mendi case

17. Who among the following is **not** a supporter of monistic theory?

- (A) Wright
- (B) Kelsen
- (C) Duguit
- ✓ (D) Anzilotti

18. The Rann of Kutch dispute was settled by

- (A) the Security Council
- ✓ (B) the International Arbitration
- (C) the General Assembly
- (D) None of the above

19. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the Security Council?

- (A) Elective function
- (B) Supervisory function
- (C) Advisory function
- (D) Constituent function

20. In which of the following offences mere preparation to commit the offence is punishable?

- (A) Murder
- (B) Theft
- ✓ (C) Dacoity
- (D) Extortion



21. How many types of grievous hurt are there in Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code?

(A) Five  
(B) Six  
~~(C) Seven~~  
~~(D) Eight~~

22. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are guilty of

(A) mutiny  
~~(B) affray~~  
(C) riot  
(D) unlawful assembly

23. How many exceptions to the offence of defamation are there in Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code?

(A) Six  
~~(B) Eight~~  
(C) Ten  
(D) Twelve

24. Which of the following cases is related with the concept of 'Grave and Sudden Provocation'?

~~(A) K. M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra~~  
(B) Reg vs. Govinda  
(C) Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab  
(D) All of the above

25. What is the age limit for offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship under Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code?

~~(A) Sixteen years for male and eighteen years for female~~  
(B) Eighteen years for male and twenty-one years for female  
(C) Eighteen years for both male and female  
(D) Twenty-one years for both male and female

26. Section 496 of the Indian Penal Code deals with

~~(A) marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife~~  
~~(B) enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman~~  
~~(C) marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage~~  
(D) adultery

27. Maximum limit of solitary confinement at a time is

(A) 12 days  
(B) 7 days  
(C) 10 days  
~~(D) 14 days~~

28. Offence of abetment can be constituted by

(A) instigation  
(B) conspiracy  
(C) intentional aid  
~~(D) All of the above~~



29. Every offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act shall be tried summarily if offence is

- (A) punishable for a term of less than three months
- (B) punishable for a term of less than six months
- (C) punishable for a term of less than nine months
- (D) punishable for a term of less than one year

30. Every offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act shall be

- (A) non-bailable and non-compoundable
- (B) non-bailable and compoundable
- (C) bailable and compoundable
- (D) bailable and non-compoundable

31. Minimum how many women members will be there in the Advisory Board constituted under Section 9-B of the Dowry Prohibition Act?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

32. The word 'Tort' has been derived from the

- (A) English Language
- (B) French Language
- (C) Latin Language
- (D) Roman Language

33. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, food **does not** include

- (A) drug
- (B) water
- ✓ (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) fruit

34. The rule of strict liability was laid down in *Rylands vs. Fletcher* by

- (A) Atkin
- (B) Winfield
- (C) Blackburn
- (D) Stefen

35. Vicarious liability means

- (A) Master's liability
- (B) Servant's liability
- (C) People's liability
- (D) Absolute liability

36. Which one of the following is **not** matched properly?

- (A) *Ashby vs. White*—Injuria Sine Damnum
- (B) Gloucester Grammar School case—Damnum Sine Injuria
- (C) *Vaughan vs. Taff Valde Rail Co.*—Statutory Authority
- (D) *Nichols vs. Marsland*—Inevitable accident



37. Which of the following is extra-judicial remedies under Law of Tort?

- (A) Damages
- (B) Injunction
- (C) Abatement of nuisance
- (D) Specific restitution of property

38. Consider the following statements under the Law of Tort :

- 1. Public nuisance is crime.
- 2. Private nuisance is civil wrong.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect
- (C) 1 and 2 are incorrect
- (D) 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct

39. "There could be no contribution of the amount to damages between the joint tortfeasors." This rule was laid down in

- (A) Khushalrao vs. Bapurao Ganpatrao
- (B) Merryweather vs. Nixon
- (C) Dharni Dhar vs. Chandra Shekhar
- (D) Shiv Sagar Lal vs. Mata Din

40. Last opportunity rule is related with

- (A) contributory negligence
- (B) nuisance
- (C) strict liability
- (D) absolute liability

41. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) 'Ubi jus ibi remedium'—where there is right, there is remedy
- (B) 'Res ipsa loquitur'—things speak itself
- (C) 'Vis major'—Act of God
- (D) 'Volenti non fit injuria'—private defence

42. Which of the following is not defence of defamation under Law of Tort?

- (A) Justification of truth
- (B) Fair comment
- (C) Privileged statement
- (D) Innuendo

43. 'Qui facit per alium facit per se' is ground of

- (A) vicarious liability
- (B) volenti non fit injuria
- (C) injuria sine damnum
- (D) damnum sine injuria

44. 'Pigeon-hole theory' is propounded by

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Austin
- (C) Winfield
- (D) Dr. Jenks



45. Which one of the following is **not** exception to the rule of strict liability?

(A) Act of God  
 (B) Act of third party  
 (C) Statutory authority  
 (D) Private defence

46. Under Law of Tort, nuisance is

(A) actionable per se  
 (B) not actionable per se  
 (C) actionable per se if plaintiff suffers pecuniary loss  
 (D) None of the above

47. "Contract is an agreement creating and defining obligations between parties." This definition is given by

(A) Salmond  
 (B) Anson  
 (C) Pollock  
 (D) Holland

48. A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to *B* at a certain price. The communication of the proposal is complete

(A) when *A* decides to write letter  
 (B) when *A* writes the letter  
 (C) when the letter is posted by *A*  
 (D) when *B* receives the letter

49. *A* sells, by auction, to *B*, a horse which *A* knows to be unsound. *A* says nothing to *B* about the horse's unsoundness. *A* employs

(A) fraud  
 (B) undue influence  
 (C) coercion  
 (D) None of the above

50. Consider the following statements :

1. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.
2. A person to whom money has been paid by mistake, must repay it.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(A) 1 and 2 both are true  
 (B) 1 and 2 both are false  
 (C) 1 is true and 2 is false  
 (D) 1 is false and 2 is true



51. A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of ₹ 1,000. A dies before that day. Choose the correct option.

- (A) Contract is void at the option of B
- (B) Contract is void at the option of A's representatives
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay ₹ 1000 to A's representatives

52. A signs the following instruments :

- 1. "I promise to pay B or order ₹ 500."
- 2. "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in ₹ 1,000 to be paid on demand, for value received."
- 3. "I promise to pay B ₹ 500, first deducting there out any money which he may owe me."
- 4. "I promise to pay B ₹ 500, and all other sums which shall be due to him."

Which of the above instruments are the promissory notes?

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

53. Under the Sale of Goods Act, goods does not include

- ✓ (A) actionable claims
- (B) stock and shares
- (C) growing crops
- (D) grass

54. What is the term of Office of Members of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission?

- (A) Three years
- (B) Four years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Six years

55. Which of the following cases is related to 'Doctrine of Frustration'?

- (A) Chinnaya vs. Ramayya
- (B) Boulton vs. Jones
- (C) Krell vs. Henry
- (D) All of the above

56. A contract may be void

- (A) by fraud
- (B) by coercion
- (C) by undue influence
- ✓ (D) when the act becomes impossible



57. Under the Contract Act, the authority of an agent may be

- (A) expressed only
- (B) implied only
- (C) expressed or implied
- (D) None of the above

58. Deposits of valuables in the bank for safe custody amounts to

- (A) pledge
- (B) mortgage
- (C) bailment
- (D) All of the above



59. When is a firm compulsorily dissolved under Section 41 of the Partnership Act?

- (A) By the adjudication of all the partners as insolvent
- (B) By the death of a partner
- (C) By the adjudication of a partner as an insolvent
- (D) All of the above

60. Which one of the following is not pacific means of settlement of international disputes?

- (A) Arbitration
- (B) Pacific blockade
- (C) Negotiation
- (D) Judicial settlement

61. Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Constitution of India came into force on

- (A) 4th November, 1948
- (B) 5th November, 1948
- (C) 26th November, 1949
- (D) 26th January, 1950

62. Article 371 of the Constitution of India provides special provision with respect to the States of

- (A) Nagaland and Manipur
- (B) Mizoram and Nagaland
- (C) Meghalaya and Tripura
- (D) Maharashtra and Gujarat





69. Which Article of the UN Charter provides for the expulsion of the member State?

(A) Article 7  
(B) Article 4  
(C) Article 5  
(D) Article 6

70. Section 1 of the Indian Penal Code says about the

(A) definition of crime  
(B) title and extent of operation of the code  
(C) title and jurisdiction of the code  
(D) Preamble of IPC

71. The Indian Penal Code is divided into

(A) XXI Chapters and 503 Sections  
(B) XXII Chapters and 511 Sections  
(C) XXIII Chapters and 511 Sections  
(D) XXIII Schedules and 511 Sections

72. A hangman, who hangs the prisoner in pursuant to the order of the court, is exempted from criminal liability by virtue of which section of IPC?

(A) Section 77  
(B) Section 78  
(C) Section 79  
(D) Section 76

73. A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent with the intention to annoy Z. Here A has committed an offence of

(A) criminal assault  
(B) grievous hurt  
(C) criminal force  
(D) defamation

74. The 'rule of strict liability' was propounded by

(A) Lord Devlin  
(B) Justice Blackburn  
(C) Justice Holt  
(D) Lord Atkin



75. The doctrine of 'res ipsa loquitur' was applied by the Supreme Court in the case of

- (A) Jasbir Kaur vs. State of Punjab
- (B) Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Subhagwanti
- (C) Alka vs. Union of India
- (D) Asha Ram vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi

76. 'Act of God' is also known by the name of

- (A) Vis Major
- (B) damnum fatale
- (C) force majeure
- (D) None of the above



77. 'Qui facit per alium facit per se' means

- (A) liability under the law of negligence
- (B) liability for unauthorized act
- (C) vicarious liability
- (D) strict liability

78. Making preparation to commit dacoity is punishable in the Indian Penal Code, 1860

- (A) under Section 393
- (B) under Section 395
- (C) under Section 399
- (D) under Section 396

79. Which one of the following is essential ingredient for the offence of theft under 378 of IPC?

- (A) Fraudulently
- (B) Dishonestly
- (C) Without good faith
- (D) Maliciously

80. In which Section of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the term 'partnership' is defined?

- (A) Section 2
- (B) Section 3
- (C) Section 4
- (D) Section 5



81. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the meaning of State?

(A) Article 12

(B) Article 13

(C) Article 14

(D) Article 11

82. What is the maximum limit of reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in public employment under Article 16(6) of the Indian Constitution?

(A) Fourteen percent

(B) Twelve percent

(C) Ten percent 

(D) Seven percent

83. The Fundamental Right of Article 15 is provided to

(A) all natural persons

(B) all natural and artificial persons

(C) resident of India

(D) citizens of India

84. Consider the following statements :

1. No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.
2. No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.
3. No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 3

(D) 1, 2 and 3

85. Article 21-A of the Indian Constitution provides free and compulsory education to all children in which age group?

- (A) six to twelve years
- (B) six to fourteen years
- (C) five to twelve years
- (D) five to fifteen years

86. Child below the age of fourteen years may be

- (A) employed to work in any factory
- (B) employed to work in any mine
- (C) engaged in any other hazardous employment
- (D) None of the above



87. Who among the following shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?

(A) All minorities based on religion only  
(B) All minorities based on religion or language  
(C) All minorities based on territory or language  
(D) All minorities based on territory or religion

88. Which of the following is not Directive Principle of State Policy under the Indian Constitution?

(A) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women  
(B) Uniform civil code for the citizens  
(C) Separation of religion from State  
(D) Organization of Village Panchayats

89. To whom does the President address his resignation letter?

(A) The Prime Minister  
(B) The Vice-President  
(C) The Chief Justice of India  
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

90. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he has completed the age of

(A) thirty-five years  
(B) thirty years  
(C) twenty-five years  
(D) twenty-one years

91. A person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court can do legal practice in

(A) The Supreme Court only  
(B) The High Court only  
(C) The Supreme Court and High Court  
(D) any court in India

92. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution shall be

(A) two  
(B) three  
(C) five  
(D) seven

93. Which of the following is not ground for proclamation of emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution?

(A) War  
(B) External aggression  
(C) Armed rebellion  
(D) Internal disturbance

94. During emergency, enforcement of which rights, conferred by Part-3, cannot be suspended?

(A) Articles 14, 15 and 16  
(B) Articles 20 and 21  
(C) Articles 23 and 24  
(D) Article 22



95. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) The Supreme Court to be a Court of record—Article 129
- (B) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters—Article 132
- (C) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Article 131
- (D) Power of the President to consult the Supreme Court—Article 143

96. The case of Bhikaji vs. State of Madhya Pradesh is related to which of the following doctrines?

- (A) Doctrine of waiver
- (B) Doctrine of eclipse
- (C) Doctrine of pith and substance
- (D) Doctrine of severability

97. Consider the following statements :

1. By Constitutional Amendment, the Parliament cannot destroy the basic features of the Constitution of India.
2. The President may return the Constitutional Amendment Bill to the Houses for reconsideration.
3. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.

Choose the in correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1 and 2

98. Which of the following Articles deals with the Parliamentary Privilege?

- (A) Article 104
- (B) Article 105
- (C) Article 106
- (D) Article 107

99. Article 311 provides the safeguards to civil servants against

- (A) dismissal
- (B) removal
- (C) reduction in rank
- (D) All of the above

100. 'Audi alteram partem' means

- (A) no one shall be a judge in his own case
- (B) equality before law
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) fair opportunity of being heard

