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LL.M. ADMISSION TEST – 2021

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Date of Exam. :	Center's Name : _____
Duration : **90 Minutes**	Roll No. : _____
Max. Marks : **150**	OMR Sheet No. : _____
	Date of Birth : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
2. There are **150** multiple choice objective type questions of one mark each which has to be answered in the OMR Sheet. **Total Marks are 150**.
3. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN in the OMR Answer Sheet.

   Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"

   (a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

   Right Method **Wrong Methods**

   
4. There will be **Negative Marking** for multiple choice objective type questions. **0.25 marks** will be deducted for every wrong answer.
5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provide for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the test booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR after handing over the original OMR to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
12. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT WRITE HERE
Your Personal Exams Guide

1. The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 inserted which of the following words to the Preamble of the Constitution of India ?
   (a) Socialist and Secular
   (b) Socialist and Sovereign
   (c) Secular and Democratic
   (d) Secular and Republic

2. Under Article 3 of the Constitution of India, the proposal in a Bill affecting the area, boundaries or names of any of the States is referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within a specified time period as allowed by the President. The Bill for the above stated purpose could be introduced in either House of Parliament only if :
   (a) It receives the approval of the Chief Minister of the State concerned
   (b) It receives the approval from the Head of the Delimitation Commission
   (c) It receives the recommendation of the Prime Minister
   (d) It receives the recommendation of the President

3. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment incorporated the provision under Part-III of the Constitution of India providing for special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions ?
   (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019
   (b) The Constitution (Eighty-First Amendment) Act, 2000
   (c) The Constitution (Eighty-Fifth Amendment) Act, 2001
   (d) The Constitution (Ninety-Third Amendment) Act, 2005

4. 'Office of profit' has been mentioned as a disqualification for the offices of President, Vice President, Governor and for members of Parliament and of State Legislatures under various provisions of the Constitution of India. Apart from these provisions, under which Article, 'Office of Profit' has been mentioned as a disqualification ?
   (a) Article 18 (b) Article 76 (c) Article 165 (d) Article 148

5. Which is the ground for the impeachment of the President mentioned under the provisions of the Constitution of India ?
   (a) High Treason
   (b) Corruption
   (c) Violation of the Constitution
   (d) Violation of the Code of Conduct

6. Article 38 of Part IV of the Constitution of India was amended vide
   (a) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
   (b) The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
   (c) The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976
   (d) The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002

7. *Vide* the Constitution (Eighty Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, which one of the following Fundamental Duties was added in Part IVA of the Constitution of India ?
   (a) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
   (b) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
   (c) To provide opportunities for education to children between the age of six to fourteen years
   (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

8. The President of India is elected by the members of the electoral college, which comprises of
   (a) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
   (b) Elected members of House of People and of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States
   (c) All members of both Houses of Parliament and of the State Legislatures
   (d) All members of both Houses of Parliament and of the State Legislative Assemblies

9. "Our Constitution aims at bringing about a synthesis between 'Fundamental Rights' and the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' by giving to the former a pride of place and to the latter a place of permanence. Together, not individually, they form the core …they constitute its true conscience."

   The above statement has been taken from, which one of the following judgments ?
   (a) *Minerva Mills v. Union of India, (1980) 2 SCC 591*
   (b) *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, (1973) 4 SCC 225*
   (c) *Excel Wear v. Union of India, (1978) 4 SCC 224*
   (d) *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248*

10. The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed certain percentage of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha. This percentage is
   (a) Five Percent
   (b) Ten Percent
   (c) Fifteen Percent
   (d) Twenty Percent

11. How many Anglo Indian members were nominated to the House of the People by the President under Article 331 of the Indian Constitution ?
   (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

12. Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 have superseded the 2011 Rules. In the Rules, 2021, the requirement of publication of rules and regulations, privacy policy and user agreements which stipulate that no user shall post information which would contravene any law in force has been retained. Which of the following decisions of the Supreme Court of India has now been embodied in these Rules ?
(a) *Ranjit Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1965 SC 881*
(b) *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan, (1989) 2 SCC 574*
(c) *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, AIR 2016 SC 1523*
(d) *Aveek Sarkar v. State of West Bengal, (2014) 4 SCC 257*

13. As per the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, any intermediary who primarily or solely enables online interaction between two or more users and allows them to create, upload, share, disseminate, modify or access information using its services and has more than 50 lakh registered users is classified as a 'significant social media intermediary'. Thus, all popular social networking platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter would be required to observe these additional requirements, which are known as
(a) Due Diligence Requirements
(b) Due Reporting Requirements
(c) Due Freedom Requirements
(d) Due Safety Requirements

14. If any decision on the question as to the disqualification of members of Parliament under Article 102 of the Constitution of India is to be taken, the decision of the President on that question will be final, only if it is according to the opinion of
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Council of Ministers
(c) Election Commission
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

15. Who calls the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, if after a Bill is passed by one House and is transmitted to the other House, the other House rejects or disagrees to it ?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) Vice President
(d) President

16. As per Article 112 of the Constitution of India, Annual Financial Statement includes
(a) A statement of the estimated receipts and the expenditure of the Government of India for that year
(b) A statement of the total receipts and the total expenditure of the Government of India for that year
(c) A statement of the total cost of infrastructural expenditure of the Government of India for that year
(d) A statement of the total cost of overall expenditure of the Government of India for that year

17. In M. C. Mehta Vs. Union of India, AIR1987 SC1086 (Shriram Foods & Fertilizers case) the principle that was constitutionally laid that
(a) In the case of escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident
(b) In the case of escape of toxic gas the enterprise is only liable for the negligence
(c) In the case of escape of toxic gas the enterprise is only liable for the failure to take reasonable care if any
(d) In the case of escape of toxic gas the enterprise is not liable for the accident

18. Supreme Court declared National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014 and the Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 as unconstitutional and void. What was the strength of the Bench of the Supreme Court of India in this decision ?
(a) Three Judges
(b) Five Judges
(c) Seven Judges
(d) Nine Judges

19. Common Cause v. Union of India, (2018) 5 SCC 1 is quoted for
(a) Hanging by rope
(b) Delay in execution
(c) Living wills and passive euthanasia
(d) Custodial violence

20. Under Article 368 of the Constitution of India, if the amendment seeks to make changes to Articles 54, 55, 73, 162, 241 or any of the lists of the Seventh Schedule, apart from getting it passed from both the Houses of Parliament, it is required to be ratified by the State Legislatures. What is the extent of such ratification ?
(a) Not less than one-tenth of the State Legislatures
(b) Not less than one-third of the State Legislatures
(c) Not less than one-fourth of the State Legislatures
(d) Not less than one-half of the State Legislatures

21. Provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection was first incorporated in the Constitution of India *vide*
(a) The Constitution (Forty Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
(b) The Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976
(c) The Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, 1985
(d) The Constitution (Forty Ninth Amendment) Act, 1984

22. Para 3 of the provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection i.e. of the Tenth Schedule was omitted *vide* the Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2003, which related to
(a) Disqualification on ground of defection to apply in case of split
(b) Disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of split
(c) Disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of merger
(d) Disqualification on ground of defection to apply in case of merger

23. Power of President or Governor to promulgate an Ordinance under Articles 123 or 213 is a _____ power conferred by the Constitution.
(a) Constitutional (b) Supreme (c) Executive (d) Legislative

24. Each House of Parliament is the sole judge of lawfulness of its own proceedings and the validity of any proceedings of Parliament cannot be called in question on ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. Under which provision of the Constitution of India has this been prescribed ?
(a) Article 74 (b) Article 84 (c) Article 122 (d) Article 124

25. How many languages are presently listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India ?
(a) 22 (b) 20 (c) 18 (d) 14

26. Right to vote has been recognised under the Indian Constitution as a
(a) Personal Right (b) Legal right
(c) Fundamental Right (d) Constitutional Right

27. In the case of Indian Young Lawyers' Association v. State of Kerala (2018) the dissenting opinion was delivered by
(a) Justice Dr. D. Y. Chandrachud (b) Justice Indu Malhotra
(c) Justice Nariman (d) Justice Deepak Misra

28. Who has powers of superintendence, direction and control over the elections of the President and Vice President of India ?
(a) The Comptroller General of India (b) The Attorney General of India
(c) The Election Commission of India (d) The Finance Commission of India

29. Who has the right of audience in all the courts in India, in the performance of official duties ?
(a) The Comptroller General of India (b) The Attorney General of India
(c) The Election Commission of India (d) The Finance Commission of India

30. Which provision of the Indian Penal Code provides for punishment in case of a woman subjected to cruelty ?
(a) Section 468 (b) Section 473
(c) Section 498A (d) Section 498B

31. A "heartbeat bill" is a legislation regulating which of the following ?
(a) Euthanasia (b) Capital punishment
(c) Termination of pregnancy (d) Inter-community marriage

32. Admissibility of a dying declaration in Section 32 of the Evidence Act can be traced to which of the following legal maxims ?
(a) *nunc pro tunc*
(b) *qui facit per alium facit per se*
(c) *volenti non fit injuria*
(d) *nemo mariturus presumuntur mentri*

33. Who among the following can withdraw a case from prosecution under Section 321 of Criminal Procedure Code ?
(a) Public Prosecutor
(b) Public Prosecutor in-charge of a case, with the consent of the Court
(c) State Government
(d) High Court

34. In a cognizable case, the power of the police under Criminal Procedure Code extends to
(a) Investigating the case except the power to arrest without warrant
(b) Investigating the case and power to arrest without warrant
(c) Investigating the case after permission of the Magistrate
(d) Investigating the case after informing the Magistrate

35. What is the effect of compounding of an offence under Criminal Procedure Code ?
(a) Conviction (b) Discharge (c) Acquittal (d) Pardon

36. What is the maximum term of imprisonment that can be awarded in a summary trial ?
(a) One month (b) Three months
(c) Six months (d) One year

37. When a complaint is presented before a Magistrate and the Magistrate proceeds to examine the complaint and witnesses, the Magistrate is said to be conducting
(a) Inquiry (b) Investigation
(c) Trial (d) Both (a) and (b)

38. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(a) Magistrate cannot arrest a person
(b) Private person cannot arrest a person
(c) Police officer can arrest a person
(d) None of the above

39. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of imposition of conditions in case of a bailable offence ?
(a) Conditions can be imposed by police
(b) Conditions can be imposed by court
(c) No condition can be imposed either by the police or court
(d) Only mild conditions can be imposed by the court only

40. What is the significance of classification between summons case and warrant case ?
(a) For determining the trial procedure to be adopted
(b) For determining the investigation procedure to be adopted
(c) For deciding the issuance of process to the accused
(d) Both (a) and (c)

41. Which of the following persons are not entitled to claim maintenance under Section 125(4) Criminal Procedure Code ?
(a) Wife living in adultery
(b) Wife living separately by mutual consent
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

42. Which of the following irregularity of the Magistrate is curable and does not result in proceedings being set aside merely on the ground of such irregularity ?
(a) if he tenders pardon under Section 306 Criminal Procedure Code
(b) if he demands security for good behavior
(c) if he cancels a bond to keep peace
(d) if he attaches and sells property under Criminal Procedure Code

43. In Joseph Shine v. Union of India, AIR 2018 SC 4898, which of the following provisions of IPC was declared unconstitutional ?
(a) Section 309 (b) Section 377 (c) Section 494 (d) Section 497

44. Which of the following does not fall within the category of grievous hurt ?
(a) Emasculation
(b) Privation of any joint
(c) Disfiguration of chest
(d) Dislocation of tooth

45. Which is not an ingredient for the offence of dowry death ?
(a) Unnatural death
(b) Death within 7 years of marriage
(c) Death must take place in matrimonial home
(d) Cruelty or harassment with woman in relation to dowry

46. Sections 82 and 83 of Indian Penal Code embody which legal principle ?
(a) *Doli incapax*
(b) *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*
(c) *Volenti non fit injuria*
(d) *De minimis non curat lex*

47. Robbery is an aggravated form of
(a) Theft
(b) Extortion
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

48. A man who monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, commits which offence under the IPC ?
(a) Voyeurism (b) Assault (c) Trafficking (d) Stalking

49. What is the minimum punishment prescribed for the offence of acid attack under Section 326A IPC ?
(a) Three years
(b) Seven years
(c) Ten years
(d) Life imprisonment

50. 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil, without her consent. A becomes liable for
(a) Criminal intimidation
(b) Extortion
(c) Criminal assault
(d) Criminal force

51. In order to decide whether a particular authority is an instrumentality or agency of the state the following test(s) can be applied in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in Som Prakah Rehi v. Union of India, AIR 1981 S.C. 212
(a) Entire share capital of the corporation is held by Government ; the corporation enjoys monopoly status
(b) Existence of deep and pervasive State control
(c) The functions of the corporation are of public importance and, closely related to governmental functions, or a department of Government is transferred to a corporation
(d) All the above

52. Which of the following is not an official language for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir ?
(a) Hindi (b) Urdu (c) Punjabi (d) English

53. As per the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, what is the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Commission ?
(a) Ten lakh rupees
(b) Fifty lakh rupees
(c) One crore rupees
(d) Five crore rupees

54. In State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh, 2020 SCConline SC 677, pronounced on 27 August, 2020, a five-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court agreed to revisit which of the following judgments ?
(a) *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, 1992 Supp (3) SCC 217*
(b) *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of A.P., (2005) 1 SCC 394*
(c) *Bir Singh v. Delhi Jal Board, (2018) 10 SCC 312*
(d) *State of Karnataka v. Umadevi, (2006) 4 SCC 1*

55. According to the recent Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, who among the following has the power to make reservation for in-service candidates in postgraduate medical courses ?
(a) Medical Council of India
(b) Union Government
(c) State Government
(d) Concerned University

56. Which of the following is a primary test for determining the age of an accused under the law relating to juvenile offenders ?
(a) Blood test
(b) Ossification test
(c) Bolam test
(d) Blood pressure evaluation

57. In Dr. Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v. Chief Minister, decided on 5th May 2021 it was held that
(a) Judgment in the case of *Indra Sawhney* v. Union of India [1992 Suppl. (3) SCC 217] needs to be referred to larger bench
(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) is invalid
(c) The 50% rule spoken in *Balaji* and affirmed in *Indra Sawhney* is to fulfill the objective of equality as engrafted in Article 14 of which Articles 15 and 16 are facets. 50% is Reasonable
(d) The court held The Act, 2018 of Maharashtra did not violate the principle of equality

58. Doctrine of 'indirect discrimination' was analyzed by Justice D.Y. Chandrachud in
(a) *Lt. Col. Nitisha vs Union of India, Delivered on 25th March 2021*
(b) *Secretary, Ministry of Defence v Babita Puniya February 17, 2020*
(c) *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018) 10 SCC 1*
(d) *Indian Young Lawyers Assn. v. State of Kerala, 2018 SCC OnLine SCC 1690*

59. Justice Arun Mishra took over as the Chairperson of which of the following bodies ?
(a) National Company Law Appellate Tribunal
(b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
(c) Lokpal of India
(d) National Human Rights Commission

60. Who appoints the Advocates-General in States, who are the highest law officers ?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Chief Minister
(c) President
(d) Governor

61. Who all shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be a member, but shall not be entitled to vote ?
(a) Members of Parliament and Attorney General of India
(b) Ministers of Government and Attorney General of India
(c) Members of House of People and Solicitor General of India
(d) Members of Council of States and Attorney General of India

62. R. K. Garg v Union of India AIR 1981, SC 138 – is known as
(a) Equal pay for equal work case
(b) Bearer Bonds case
(c) Minimum Wages case
(d) Asiad workers case

63. Bandh was held as illegal and unconstitutional in the case of
(a) Rattan Lal v. State of Punjab
(b) Bharat Kumar K Palicha v. State of Kerala
(c) K.T. Moopil Nair v. State of Kerala
(d) Kamadhenu v Food Corporation of India

64. Freedom from noise pollution is a part of Art.21, was held in
(a) *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar 1991*
(b) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1988)*
(c) *Inre Noise pollution: 2005*
(d) *Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action v. Union of India 1996*

65. Which Human Rights are often understood as the third generation rights ?
(a) Cultural Rights
(b) Collective Rights
(c) Digital Rights
(d) Economic Rights

66. Name the two Union Territories formed out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir after repealing the special status granted by the Indian Constitution.
(a) Union Territories of Kashmir and Jammu
(b) Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh
(c) Union Territories of Kashmir and Ladakh
(d) Union Territories of Jammu and Srinagar

67. Which Act of the Parliament of India contained the provisions to reconstitute the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?
(a) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2018
(b) The J and K and Ladakh Region Reorganisation Act, 2018
(c) The J and K and Ladakh Region Reorganisation Act, 2019
(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019

68. Who has been given the power to grant pardon or to commute a death sentence ?
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Speaker (d) Vice President

69. An organization that was founded in 1919, later became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.
(a) Food and Agricultural Organization
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) Postal Union
(d) International Labour Organisation

70. "International law consists of those rules of conduct which reason deduces as consonant to justice from the nature of the society existing among independent nations; with such definitions and modifications as may be established by general consent." – stated by
(a) Wheaton (b) Oppenheim (c) Pollock (d) Brownlie

71. Which amongst the following is not a main organ of the United Nations ?
(a) Trusteeship Council
(b) Economic and Social Council
(c) United Nations Secretariat
(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

72. The Tobar doctrine is also known as
(a) Doctrine of Separation (b) Doctrine of Succession
(c) Doctrine of Legitimacy (d) Doctrine of Self Determination

73. Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) 30 Cal 539 (PC) deals with
(a) Capacity to contract (b) Rule of *res gestae*
(c) Doctrine of pith and substance (d) *Res ipsa loquitur*

74. According to Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer
(a) When it is put in a course of transmission and is out of the power of the acceptor
(b) When it is agreed to be sent to the other party to the contract
(c) When the courier has been decided and will be transmitted
(d) When it is being processed for transmission

75. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of the above

76. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of the above

77. A _____ is a contract to do or not to do something, if an uncertain future event happens. It also cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened. If the event becomes impossible, such contracts become void.
(a) Contingent contract
(b) Quasi contract
(c) Breach of contract
(d) Voidable contract

78. Delivery of goods from one person to another for a special purpose is called as
(a) Mortgage
(b) Pledge
(c) Contract
(d) Bailment

79. Delivery of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called
(a) Mortgage
(b) Pledge
(c) Contract
(d) Agency

80. When a person delegates his authority to another person and appoints him/her to do some specific job or a number of them in specified areas of work, it establishes a relationship of
(a) Master-servant
(b) Principal-agent
(c) Parent-child
(d) Husband-wife

81. Name the doctrine whereby there is an obligation of the State to protect and take into custody the rights and privileges of its citizens and it acts as provider of protection to those unable to care for themselves.
(a) Socialist state
(b) Welfare state
(c) Trustee
(d) Parens patriae

82. Which of the following jurists delineated the distinction between 'principle' and 'policy' ?
(a) H.L.A. Hart
(b) Ronald Dworkin
(c) Marc Galanter
(d) Lon Fuller

83. Which of the following laws places an embargo on the civil court granting injunction in respect of all disputes arising out of a contract relating to infrastructural projects ?
(a) Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018
(b) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act, 2013
(c) Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2015
(d) Injunctions Act, 2020

84. Match the following :

Column – I	Column – II
A. Social Engineering	I. Karl Von Savigny
B. Volksgeist	II. Lon Fuller
C. Social Solidarity	III. Roscoe Pound
D. Inner Morality	IV. Leon Duguit

(a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(d) A-I, C-III, B-II, D-IV

85. Universal Declaration on Human Rights was adopted by General Assembly in the year
(a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1948 (d) 1950

86. In 2015, the then UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted the new development agenda calling on countries to begin efforts to achieve certain goals over the next 15 years. According to him, these goals represent "our shared vision of humanity and a social contract between the world's leaders and the people". What are these goals known as ?
(a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(b) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
(c) Multiple Development Goals (MDGs)
(d) Global Development Goals (GDGs)

87. How many goals are mentioned in the SDG ?
(a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 17 (d) 20

88. Which of the following is not a source of International Law ?
(a) International Conventions
(b) International Customs
(c) *Opinio juris*
(d) None of the above

89. A contract against public policy is
(a) Valid (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) Invalid

90. What is one of the main additions to the new Consumer Protection Act, 2019 ?
(a) Defective Goods
(b) Deficient Services
(c) E-Commerce
(d) Grievance Redressal

91. Precautionary Credit Line (PCL) of IMF is
(a) For countries very poor, and have record of implementing policies for poor
(b) For countries with weak fundamentals and policies, and a track record of implementing such policies is poor
(c) For countries which are very rich and a track record of paying the debts
(d) For countries with sound fundamentals and policies, and a track record of implementing such policies

92. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 377 (V) - is famously known as
(a) Resolution for UNCTAD
(b) Ackerman Resolution
(c) Uniting for Peace Resolution
(d) UNITAR Resolution

93. Jus cogens means
(a) Peremptory norm of International Law (b) The judgements of ICJ
(c) Just resolution of disputes (d) Statutory law

94. Which of the following is a requisite condition for a contract with the Government under Article 299 of the Constitution of India ?
(a) The contract must be expressed to be made by the President
(b) The contract is to be executed in the manner as directed by the President
(c) The contract must be entered into on behalf of the President
(d) All of the above

95. In common law jurisprudence, which of the following is the oldest writ ?
(a) Writ of trespass
(b) Writ of certiorari
(c) Writ of habeas corpus
(d) Writ of trespass on the case

96. The Jurisprudence is the Lawyer's extraversion, was stated by
(a) Austin (b) Julius Stone (c) Pollock (d) Buck Land

97. Which of the following statements is true ?
(a) All civil wrongs are torts and all torts are civil wrongs
(b) All courts are tribunals but all tribunals are not courts
(c) All rights have corresponding duties but all duties do not have corresponding duties
(d) None of the above

98. Which of the following doctrines is closest to the maxim "quando aliquid prohibetur ex directo, prohibetur et per obliquum", i.e. what cannot be done directly, should also not be done indirectly ?
(a) Doctrine of pith and substance
(b) Doctrine of territorial jurisdiction
(c) Doctrine of colourable legislation
(d) Doctrine of repugnancy

99. From which nine-Judge Bench judgment of the Supreme Court has the following been excerpted ?

"[I]t is privacy which is a powerful guarantee if the state were to introduce compulsory drug trials of non-consenting men or women. The sanctity of marriage, the liberty of procreation, the choice of a family life and the dignity of being are matters which concern every individual irrespective of social strata or economic well being. The pursuit of happiness is founded upon autonomy and dignity. Both are essential attributes of privacy which makes no distinction between the birth marks of individuals."

(a) *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, AIR 2017 SC 4161*
(b) *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India, AIR 2018 SC 4321*
(c) *Indian Young Lawyers' Association v. State of Kerala, (2019) 11 SCC 1*
(d) *Joseph Shine v. Union of India, AIR 2018 SC 4898*

100. Which of the following judgments relates to the proclamation of President's Rule in a State under Article 356 of the Constitution of India ?

(a) *Indore Development Authority v. Manohar Lal Sharma, AIR 2020 SC 1496*
(b) *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 1918*
(c) *R.C. Poudyal v. Union of India, AIR 1993 SC 1804*
(d) *Sushila Aggarwal v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, (2020) 5 SCC 1*

101. *Doli incapax* means incapable of crime forming a defence for children that a child is incapable of crime. Basis of this presumption lies in the theory of criminal responsibility, which means that a person should be held criminally responsible only for acts he intends to commit. *Doli incapax* finds its importance in which of the legislations in India ?

(a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
(b) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act
(c) Criminal Procedure Code
(d) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

102. "Laws too gentle are seldom obeyed; to severe, seldom executed." Who said this ?

(a) Benjamin Franklin
(b) Theodore Roosevelt
(c) Oliver Wendell Holmes
(d) George Whitecross Paton

103. "Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor." Who said this ?

(a) Benjamin Franklin
(b) Theodore Roosevelt
(c) St. Thomas Acquinas
(d) John Finnis

104. 'Development as freedom' is based upon concept of "the enhancement of freedoms that allow people to lead lives that they have reason to live" is based upon the book written by

(a) John Rawls
(b) Amartya Sen
(c) Robert Nozick
(d) Jean Dreze

105. In Development as Freedom, five specific types of freedoms have been outlined. Which one of the following set of freedoms did NOT find mention there ?
(a) Political Freedoms and Protective Security
(b) Economic Facilities and Social Opportunities
(c) Protective Security and Transparency Guarantees
(d) Economic Equality and Democratic Guarantees

106. Who amongst the following enunciated the principle: "It is the greatest happiness of the greatest number that is the measure of right and wrong ?"
(a) Jeremy Bentham (b) James Mill
(c) Robert Owen (d) F.A. Hayek

107. Who gave 'Pure Theory of Law' ?
(a) John Austin (b) H L A Hart (c) Hans Kelsen (d) Jeremy Bentham

108. "Law is social engineering which means a balance between the competing interests in society," in which applied science are used for resolving individual and social problems. Who said this ?
(a) Roscoe Pound (b) Leon Duguit
(c) Hans Kelsen (d) Jeremy Bentham

109. "Law is derived from social facts and depends not on the State authority but on social compulsion." Whose words are these ?
(a) Roscoe Pound (b) Leon Duguit
(c) Benjamin Nathan Cardozo (d) Eugen Ehrlich

110. "The nature of any legal system is a reflection of the spirit of its people, which is known as Volksgeist." Find out who from the following is the jurist, who rejected the theories of natural law as well as positive law.
(a) Montesquieu (b) F. K. Von Savigny
(c) Henry Maine (d) Georg Friedrich Puchta

111. This school of jurisprudence, which studies law as it is and in its actual working and its effects. This school rejects traditional definition of law and also avoids any dogmatic formulation and fully concentrates on decisions given by the courts. Name the school.
(a) Natural Law School (b) Positive Law School
(c) Historical School (d) Realist Law School

112. "Natural law is nothing other than the participation of eternal law in rational creatures… the imprint of God's providential plan on man's natural reason" Who stated this ?
(a) Immanuel Kant (b) Thomas Aquinas
(c) Henry Maine (d) Edmund Burke

113. A usage is a repetition of acts whereas _____ is the law or general rule that arises from such repetition. It also derives its authority from its adoption into the law and is binding regardless of any acts of assent by the parties. What is this ?
(a) Habit (b) Law (c) Custom (d) Fiction

114. There are two basic concepts, which together govern the right to property of an individual. According to these concepts, the possessor has a better claim to the title of the object than anyone, except the _____. Fill the blank from the following options :
(a) Owner (b) Legal Heir (c) Trustee (d) Auctioneer

115. "Fīat jūsticia ruat coelum" is a Latin legal phrase, which means
(a) Justice must be realized keeping in view the consequences
(b) Let justice be done irrespective of caste or creed
(c) Justice must be realized regardless of expenditure
(d) Let justice be done though the heavens fall

116. The four elements of a '*wrong*' are: duty, breach of duty, causation and injury. What kind of wrongs are these as recognized by the common law ?
(a) Customary (b) Tortious (c) Contractual (d) Criminal

117. 'Pigeon Hole Theory' under law of torts was coined by
(a) John William Salmond (b) Percy Henry Winfield
(c) Frederick Pollock (d) L J Bowen

118. "Law of Tort is a general liability which originates from the violation of duty determined by the law." Who said this ?
(a) John William Salmond (b) Percy Henry Winfield
(c) Frederick Pollock (d) L J Bowen

119. The aggrieved party suffered due to a tort committed by many wrongdoers may file a civil suit against :
1. Anyone of the wrongdoers
2. Few of the wrongdoers
3. All of the wrongdoers
(a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Both 1 and 2 are correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 are correct

120. Depending upon the apportionment of compensation done by the court or otherwise, the aggrieved party suffered due to a tort committed by many tort-feasors may get compensation from
1. Anyone of the tort-feasors
2. Few of the tort-feasors
3. All of the tort-feasors

(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
(b) Only 2 and 3 are correct
(c) Only 1 and 3 are correct
(d) All 1, 2 and 3 are correct

121. Which of the following is not a defence to the tort of Defamation ?
(a) Self-defence (b) Truth (c) Privilege (d) Fair comment

122. The maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means
(a) Where there is a wrong, there is a remedy
(b) Hurt no one by your words of mouth or actions
(c) Exercise your right in such a manner so as not to interfere with others' rights
(d) None of the above

123. The Latin maxim 'Ex turpi causa non oritur actio' means
(a) From a dishonourable cause, an action does not arise
(b) No recovery of damages if arisen from an illegal activity
(c) None of the above
(d) All of the above

124. 'An interference of a person's right to property without the owner's consent and without lawful justification' constitutes the tort of
(a) Conversion
(b) Negligence
(c) Nuisance
(d) None of the above

125. 'A statement, which may not be defamatory, but an innocent one which contains a secondary meaning, enough to make it a defamatory and derogatory statement' is known as
(a) Defamation (b) Innuendo (c) Libel (d) Slander

126. Article 300A deals with
(a) State liability for breach of contract
(b) Right to property
(c) Civil services
(d) Doctrine of occupied field

127. Doctrine of Pith and substance is used to decide
(a) Legislative competence
(b) Executive competence
(c) Judicial competence
(d) Collective responsibility

128. Article 253 deals with
(a) Doctrine of repugnancy
(b) The competency to make laws for implementing international treaties is vested with the parliament
(c) Doctrine of ancillary powers
(d) Distribution of powers

129. The Kellogg-Briand Pact was an agreement to outlaw war was signed in
(a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1928 (d) 1945

130. Which is an international agreement regulating treaties between states, which is also known as the 'treaty on treaties' and establishes comprehensive rules, procedures, and guidelines for how treaties are defined, drafted, amended, interpreted, and generally operated and is considered a codification of customary international law and state practice concerning treaties ?
(a) The Hague Convention on the Law of Treaties (HCLT)
(b) The United Nations Convention on the Law of Treaties (UNCLT)
(c) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT)
(d) The Geneva Convention on the Law of Treaties (GCLT)

131. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(a) International Court of Justice (ICJ) comprises of 12 Judges.
(b) No two Judges may be the nationals of the same country at the same time.
(c) Term of a Judge of ICJ is five years.
(d) The current President of ICJ is Judge Peter Tomka.

132. Montevideo Convention codifies
(a) Piracy (b) Terrorism (c) Genocide (d) Statehood

133. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the territorial sea of a State extends to
(a) 12 Miles
(b) 12 Nautical Miles
(c) 200 Miles
(d) 200 Nautical Miles

134. According to which concept of the law of the sea, a vessel may be allowed to pass through the archipelagic and territorial waters of another State, subject to certain restrictions ?
(a) Right to innocent passage
(b) Right to sovereignty
(c) Right to self-determination
(d) Right to territorial waters

135. Which institution is not established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) ?
(a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
(b) The International Seabed Authority (ISA)
(c) The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)
(d) The International Arbitral Authority for the Law of the Sea (IAALOS)

136. Declaratory theory is related to
(a) Recognition (b) Succession
(c) State responsibility (d) Self determination

137. In international law on treaties, the maxim 'Pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt' means
(a) A treaty binds only the parties
(b) A treaty does not create obligations for a third state
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

138. Which of the following countries has never been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council ?
(a) Japan (b) France (c) China (d) USSR

139. In the Nicaragua case (1986), the International Court of Justice ruled the following :
I. Upheld the justification of self-defence set up by USA.
II. Rejected the justification of self-defence set up by USA.
III. Intervention of USA in supporting the Contras' rebellion was violative of customary international law.
IV. Intervention of USA in supporting the Contras' rebellion was legally justified.
(a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I, III and IV (d) II and IV

140. Which of the following Human Rights is enshrined in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ?
(a) Right to work (b) Right to life
(c) Right to equality (d) Right to self-determination

141. In which case it was held that the powers of the Security Council to recommend to members that they refer their case to the International Court of Justice did not involve an obligation to do so ?
(a) Corfu Channel Case (b) Monetary Gold Case
(c) Minorities School Case (d) Naughtybalm Case

142. The French Constitutional principle of *laïcité* is closest to which basic feature of the Indian Constitution ?
(a) Republicanism (b) Parliamentary form of Government
(c) Secularism (d) Independence of judiciary

143. While Truman Doctrine can be said to mark the beginning of, fall of the Berlin Wall marks the end of
(a) Communism (b) Socialism (c) Cold war (d) Capitalism

144. The doctrine of rebus sic stantibus in treaty law means
(a) Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed
(b) Treaty is a source of international law
(c) Rules of international law automatically form part of municipal law
(d) A treaty becomes inapplicable due to fundamental change of circumstances

145. Which of the following is not a fair dealing exception to copyright infringement under Indian law ?
(a) Reporting of current events (b) Research
(c) Criticism or review (d) Promotion of industry

146. Under the Statute of International Court of Justice, the statement, "subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law." – is found under
(a) Article 28 (b) Article 38 (c) Article 36 (d) Article 17

147. Peaceful settlement of international disputes under Chapter VI of the UN Charter provides for the following methods :
I. Hostile blockade
II. Economic sanctions
III. Judicial settlement
IV. Enquiry.
(a) I and II (b) III and IV
(c) None of the above (d) All of the above

148. Which specialised agency of the United Nations was also one of the essential wings of the League of Nations ?
(a) World Health Organisation
(b) World Trade Organisation
(c) International Labour Organisation
(d) Food and Agriculture Organisation

149. Tender years doctrine is a legal principle in family law dealing with
(a) Minimum legal age to marry
(b) Custody of child in divorce proceedings
(c) Statutory rape
(d) None of the above

150. In case of a marriage between parties which are within a prohibited relationship, the Hindu Marriage Act renders it
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of the above

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