

Section 1 - LLM

1) Article 19 (1) (c) provides for the right to

- A) Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - B) To assemble peaceably without arms
 - C) To form Associations or Unions or Cooperative Societies
 - D) To form Cooperative Societies
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2) How many amendments have been made to the Indian Constitution as on 1st April 2020?

- A) 102
 - B) 103
 - C) 101
 - D) 104
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3) The allocation seats in the Council of States is provided for by

- A) The Representation of People Act, 1950
 - B) The Representation of People Act, 1951
 - C) Schedule IV of the Constitution
 - D) The Election Commission in consultation with the President
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4) Which of the following amendment to the Constitution limited the maximum number of Ministers in a Council of Ministers either at the Union or at the States to 15%?

- A) Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015
 - B) Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2020
 - C) Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018
 - D) Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2004
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5) The Constitutional status for the National Commission for Backward Classes was provided through the:

- A) Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015
- B) Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth amendment) Act, 2020
- C) Constitution (One Hundred and Second amendment) Act, 2018
- D) Legislation enacted under article 4 of the Constitution

6) The total number of Members to be elected from each and every State to the Lok Sabha is provided under:

- A) Representation of People Act, 1950
 - B) Representation of People Act, 1951
 - C) IV Schedule to the Constitution
 - D) Election Commission of India
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7) The total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India excluding the Chief Justice of India at present is:

- A) 29
 - B) 30
 - C) 32
 - D) 33
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8) The number of Members in the Legislative Assemblies of each State is prescribed by:

- A) Representation of People Act, 1950
 - B) Representation of People Act, 1951
 - C) IV Schedule to the Constitution
 - D) Election Commission of India
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9) The Constitution of India provides that until the Legislature of a State by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of the House shall be:

- A) 10 members
 - B) 1/10 of the total members
 - C) (A) or (B) whichever is greater
 - D) 1/6 of the total members
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10) The Citizens' right to vote on the basis of adult suffrage is provided by:

- A) Representation of People Act, 1950
 - B) Representation of People Act, 1951
 - C) Election Commission of India
 - D) Under Art. 326 of the Constitution
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11) If a State Legislative Assembly passes a Unanimous Resolution 'Not to divide the state into two, the Parliament may:

- A) Enact a law to divide that state into two
- B) Request the State to reconsider its Resolution
- C) Request the President to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly
- D) Request the President to refer the matter to the Supreme Court under Art. 143

12) The system of proportional representation is used in the election of the

- A) President
 - B) Vice President
 - C) Members of Council of States
 - D) All the above
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13) Which of the following Judicial Member of the Lok Pal resigned from office recently?

- A) Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty
 - B) Justice Dilip B Bhosale
 - C) Justice A. K. Tripathi
 - D) None
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14) Who is not a Judicial Member of the Lok Pal?

- A) Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty
 - B) Justice Abhilasha Kumar
 - C) Justice G. Raghuram
 - D) Justice A. K. Tripathi
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15) The term 'State' is defined under:

- A) Article 12
 - B) Article 13
 - C) Article 366
 - D) Article 37
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16) The phrase 'State Government' is defined under:

- A) Article 168
 - B) Article 189
 - C) Article 12
 - D) None
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17) The phrase 'court of record' also includes:

- A) Admitting evidence
- B) Punish for contempt
- C) Both (A) and (B)
- D) None

18) The power to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly is with

- A) President
 - B) Governor
 - C) Supreme Court
 - D) Chief Minister
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19) The Constitution of India provides for 'providing complete justice' in favour of

- A) Supreme Court
 - B) High Courts
 - C) Both (A) and (B)
 - D) Tribunals
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20) The High Court cannot have supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 on

- A) All courts
 - B) Tribunals
 - C) Armed Forces Tribunals
 - D) All of them
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21) President of India can be impeached on the ground of

- A) Proved Misbehaviour
 - B) Incapacity
 - C) Violation of the Constitution
 - D) All of them
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22) In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the maximum number of times a President can be elected is:

- A) Once
 - B) Two times
 - C) Three times
 - D) No limitation
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23) The minimum age prescribed under Article 58 of the Constitution for being elected as the President of India is:

- A) 30 years
- B) 35 years
- C) 40 years
- D) 50 years

24) The form of Oath or Affirmation by the President is provided under:

- A) II Schedule to the Constitution
 - B) III Schedule to the Constitution
 - C) Article 60
 - D) Article 61 of the Constitution
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25) The form of Oath or Affirmation by the Governor is provided under:

- A) II Schedule to the Constitution
 - B) III Schedule to the Constitution
 - C) Article 159
 - D) Article 161 of the Constitution
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26) The Constitution of India provides that the judges of the Supreme Court and High courts can be removed from office on the ground of

- A) Misbehaviour
 - B) Incapacity
 - C) corruption
 - D) Both (A) & (B)
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27) The Supreme Court of India has related the 'right to be forgotten' under

- A) Article 14
 - B) Article 19 (1) (a)
 - C) Article 21
 - D) Article 51A
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28) The constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly was

- A) B. R. Ambedkar
 - B) B. N. Rau
 - C) K. M. Munshi
 - D) Kamat
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29) The disqualification of any of the Members of Parliament under Article 102 (1) is vested with

- A) Exclusively with the President
- B) With the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- C) With the President on the opinion of the Election Commission
- D) With the Election Commission

30) The Supreme Court has observed that the reservation is not a fundamental right in

- A) Mukesh Kumar v. State of Uttarakhand
 - B) Balaji v. State of Mysore
 - C) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India
 - D) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
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31) The essence of 'sedition' under the Indian Penal Code is

- A) Intention
 - B) Result
 - C) Both intention and result
 - D) Benefits gained by the accused
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32) Which of the following provisions IPC deals with the sexual offences against children?

- A) Section 372
 - B) Section 322
 - C) Section 332
 - D) Section 123
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33) A instigates B to instigate C to murder X. Accordingly X was murdered by C. Apart from C, B is also liable to be punished for his offence with the punishment for murder. What about A?

- A) A is not liable to the same punishment
 - B) A is also liable to the same punishment
 - C) A is liable only for a lesser punishment
 - D) A may not be liable to the same punishment
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34) Under section 169 of IPC, a public servant who buys or bids for property unlawfully commits a and

- A) Non-cognizable – bailable
 - B) Cognizable – bailable
 - C) Non-cognizable – Non-bailable
 - D) None of the above
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35) Section 498A of IPC deals with an offence that is

- A) Bailable, non-compoundable and cognizable
- B) Non-bailable, compoundable and cognizable
- C) Non-bailable, non-compoundable and cognizable
- D) Non-bailable, non-compoundable and non-cognizable

36) Which of the following provisions of IPC was discussed in Naz Foundation (India) Trust v. Government of NCT of Delhi [W.P (civil) No. 4755 of 2001?

- A) Section 372
 - B) Section 373
 - C) Section 377
 - D) Section 378
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37) Identify the non-homicidal offence in which attempts to enhance punishment was not made as part of legislative expansion of death penalty:

- A) Gang-rape of girls below the age of twelve years under Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
 - B) Act of piracy causing death under the Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019.
 - C) Acquisition, Possession or carrying of prohibited ammunition without license under the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
 - D) Penetrative aggravated sexual assault of children below the age of eighteen years under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019.
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38) Mr. 'X' and Ms. 'Y' are employees at the Citywalk Mall. Mr. 'X' is employed as a garment technician at one of the chain stores in the mall while Ms. 'Y' is the Mall Security officer. Mr. 'X' finds out that Ms. 'Y' was part of a gang which would fit spy cameras in changing rooms of chain stores and record video of women engaging in private acts. He begins to monitor her activities online with the intention to report the same to police. What is Mr. 'X' guilty of?

- A) Offence of voyeurism.
 - B) No offence.
 - C) Offence of stalking
 - D) Offence of outraging modesty of a woman.
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39) Identify the judgment in which the Supreme Court of India struck down the Per Vaginal (two-finger) test holding it to be unscientific and violative of right to life with dignity.

- A) Lillu @ Rajesh v. State of Haryana, AIR 2013 SC 1784
 - B) Deepak Gulati v. State of Haryana, AIR 2013 SC 2071
 - C) Prashant Bharti v. State, 2013 (1) SCALE 652
 - D) Rajesh Patil v. State of Jharkhand, 2013 Cr.L.J 2062 (SC)
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40) Which of the following was not held by the Supreme Court of India in relation to S.377 IPC, 1860 in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* 2018 (10) SCALE 386?

- A) S.377 is unconstitutional to the extent that it criminalises consensual sexual conduct between homosexual adults.
 - B) S.377 subjects the LGBT community as societal pariah and therefore is manifestly arbitrary violating Art.14 of the Constitution of India.
 - C) S.377 is confined only to the offence of bestiality and non-consensual acts in view of the fact that with the coming into force of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act), the scope of sexual assault has been widened to include non peno-vaginal sexual assault and also criminalize non-consensual sexual acts between children thus bridging the gap in the law governing sexual violence in India.
 - D) S.377 so far as it penalizes any consensual sexual relationship between heterosexual adults is unconstitutional.
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41) Which of the following is not a principle in relation to the offence of Dowry death under the Indian Penal Code?

- A) The doctrine of reverse burden is applicable to the offences of dowry death and cruelty by husband or relatives of husband in connection with demand of dowry.
 - B) The prosecution must establish that cruelty and harassment for and in connection with dowry was made before the death of the woman.
 - C) There must be existence of a proximate link between the effect of cruelty based on dowry demand and the concerned death.
 - D) The concept of deeming fiction is applicable to the offence of dowry death and is in contradistinction to the cardinal principles of criminal jurisprudence.
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42) During a friendly cricket match, Mr. 'X' threw a stump against another player of his team which hit the head of the latter and caused his death. What is Mr. 'X' guilty of?

- A) Offence of murder.
 - B) Offence of culpable homicide.
 - C) Offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
 - D) Offence of attempt to murder.
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43) The publication of the name of a woman below the age of sixteen years against whom an offence of gang rape is alleged to have been committed does not amount to an offence if

- A) It is done by the officer-in-charge of the police station making the investigation of the offence for the purposes of such investigation.
 - B) It is done with the authorization in writing of the victim.
 - C) It is done where the victim is dead or of unsound mind.
 - D) It is done with the authorisation of the next of kin of the victim to the Superintendent of Police.
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44) Which of the following is true of common intention and common object under the Indian Penal Code?

- A) Both common intention and common object are defined under the Indian Penal Code.
 - B) Common intention requires at least five persons between whom the intention must be shared equally while common object requires a minimum of two persons between whom the object must be shared.
 - C) Common intention creates a substantive offence whereas common object is a rule of evidence.
 - D) In common intention, the crucial factor is the participation while in common object, membership in the group is a requisite precondition.
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45) Alex takes property belonging to Simon out of Simon's possession in good faith, believing at the time when he took it, that the property belongs to himself. Later on, realizing his mistake, Alex continues to appropriate the property to his use. Alex has committed the offence of

- A) Criminal Misappropriation
- B) Theft
- C) Criminal breach of trust
- D) Cheating

46) Identify the principle which is not connected to the Corporate Criminal Liability jurisprudence in India?

- A) A corporation is virtually in the same position as an individual and can be convicted under the common law as well as statutory offences including those requiring mensrea.
 - B) The criminal liability of a corporation would not arise when an offence is committed in relation to the business of a corporation by a person in control of its affairs.
 - C) A company can no longer claim immunity from criminal prosecution on the ground that they are incapable of possessing the necessary mensrea for the commission of criminal offences.
 - D) The doctrine of attribution is applicable not only for acts done by the directors of the company but also for the acts done by the company through the promoters who are controlling the affairs of the company.
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47) 'P' added potassium cyanide into 'Z's drink intending to kill him. However, 'M' also happened to sip from 'Z's glass. Both "Z" and "M" died. The medical report claimed that 'Z' actually died of a cardiac arrest, as the poisonous substance administered was insufficient to cause his death. Besides, 'M' died due to the effect of the poison. So:

- A) 'P' is liable for the death of 'Z' and not for the death of 'M'.
 - B) 'P' is not liable for the death neither of 'Z' nor of 'M'.
 - C) 'P' is liable for the death of both 'Z' and 'M'.
 - D) 'P' is liable for the death of 'M' only.
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48) Identify the principle which is not applicable in the case of defence of intoxication under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

- A) In the case of voluntary intoxication, Courts must attribute to the intoxicated man the same knowledge as if he was quite sober after gathering it from the attending circumstances of the case paying adequate regard to the degree of intoxication.
 - B) Voluntary intoxication as a factor can be taken into consideration when a specific intent is an essential element of the alleged offence and the state of intoxication of the accused shows that he was incapable of forming the specific intent required for the commission of the alleged offence.
 - C) Voluntary intoxication is no excuse for the commission of a crime even if under its influence, the claimant failed to resist the impulse to act in a certain way.
 - D) Voluntary intoxication is a valid defence in cases where the habitual drunkenness has resulted in a state of mind where the accused is incapable of knowing the nature of the act.
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49) Choose the wrong statement from the following procedures under Code of Criminal Procedures, 1973:

- A) An accused is not bound to respond to the questions put to him by the judge during the examination under S.313.
- B) When an accused is examined as a witness oath must be administered to him.
- C) An accused who is sentenced to imprisonment is entitled to a free copy of the judgment immediately after its pronouncement.
- D) When the judgment is pronounced the accused need not be present if his personal attendance has been dispensed with and the sentence awarded is imprisonment less than two years.

50) Which of the following are the recommendations in the Malimath Committee Report for victim empowerment?

(I) The victim has a right to be represented by an advocate of his choice; provided that an advocate shall be provided at the cost of the State in all cases.

(II) The victim, and if he is dead, his legal representative shall have the right to be impleaded as a party in every criminal proceeding where the charge is punishable with 7 years imprisonment or more.

(III) The victim shall have the right to be heard in matters of granting bail to the accused.

(IV) The victim shall have a right to prefer an appeal against any adverse order passed by the court acquitting the accused, convicting for a lesser offence, imposing inadequate sentence, or granting inadequate compensation.

- A) I, II and IV.
 - B) II, III and IV.
 - C) I, III and IV.
 - D) I, II and III.
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51) Two courts subordinate to different High Courts have taken cognizance of the same offence. A question arises as to which of these courts ought to try that offence. The question shall be decided by

- A) The High Court within the local limits of whose appellate jurisdiction the proceeding was first commenced.
 - B) The Supreme Court of India.
 - C) Any of the High Court as the Supreme Court may direct.
 - D) The High Court which was first approached to decide the case.
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52) A case instituted otherwise than on a police report was committed to the Court of Session. The Court framed charges under Section 228 and transferred the case for trial to a Judicial Magistrate of the First class. How shall the Magistrate try the offence?

- A) He shall try the offence following the procedure for trial of sessions cases instituted otherwise than on a police report.
 - B) He shall try the case following the procedure for the trial of warrant cases instituted on a police report.
 - C) He shall try the offence following the procedure for trial of session case instituted on a police report.
 - D) He shall try the case following the procedure for trial of session case instituted otherwise than on a police report.
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53) Which amongst the following does not apply in the case of plea bargaining?

- A) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence charged is under the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding bottles and Infant Foods Act, 1952.
- B) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence charged is Voyeurism.
- C) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence charged is voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- D) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence charged is punishable under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

54) Which of the following does not apply to Compensation under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

(I) At the time of awarding compensation in a civil case on the same matter, the Civil court need not take into account the sum recovered as compensation in the criminal case.

(II) Compensation can also be awarded by a Court of Sessions in exercise of its appeal and revision powers.

(III) Compensation can be imposed on an accused even if fine does not form part of a sentence.

(IV) A victim may apply before the trial court for the recovery of compensation for injuries sustained by him from the sentence of fine imposed on the accused.

- A) I and II
 - B) III and IV
 - C) II and III
 - D) I and IV
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55) In a complaint case, Prosecution Witness (PW1) deposes in court that an investigation by the police is in progress concerning the same offence. What shall the Magistrate do?

- A) He shall examine all the witnesses and dispose of the case.
 - B) He shall stay the proceedings of such trial and call for a report on the matter from the police officer conducting the investigation.
 - C) He shall examine all the witnesses and wait for the police report.
 - D) He shall stop the trial and report the matter to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.
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56) Who amongst the following has the authority to hold an inquest in case of suicide?

- A) Judicial Magistrate of the first class
 - B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - C) Sub Divisional Magistrate
 - D) Assistant Sessions Judge
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57) Which of the following document need not be furnished by the Magistrate to an accused in a sessions case under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- A) Police report
- B) Statements recorded by the court while examining the complainant
- C) Copy of the Ballistic Report
- D) List of the Prosecution Witnesses

58) During a murder trial, while the Court of Sessions was examining the accused under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, he expressed his willingness to be examined as a witness for defence. The court

- A) Is not empowered to permit such an examination.
 - B) Can permit such examination on oral request of the accused.
 - C) Can permit such examination only on the written request of the accused.
 - D) Can permit such examination on either an oral or written request of the accused.
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59) The judgment of a case whether parties have exercised plea bargaining can be questioned only through

- A) Appeal from conviction under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
 - B) Revision Petition under Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
 - C) Special Leave Petition under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.
 - D) Appeal by State Government against sentence under S.377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
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60) Which of the following is not true about compounding of offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (I) A compromise of a compoundable case does not deprive the Magistrate of his jurisdiction to try the case.
- (II) When a person competent to compound an offence is dead, his legal representative can compound the offence.
- (III) Compounding of offences can be done as soon as committal of the case is made even without the leave of the Court to which the case is committed.
- (IV) When an offence is compounded it always results in acquittal of the accused.

- A) I and III
 - B) II and III
 - C) I and IV
 - D) II and IV
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61) Which of the following is true about a Case Diary in an investigation?

- A) It is a substantive piece of evidence.
 - B) The statements of witnesses recorded during the investigation should not be inserted in the case diary.
 - C) If the Investigation Officer uses the Case Diary to refresh his mind then the trial court should supply a copy of the Case Diary to the accused.
 - D) The trial court may call for a Case Diary to make up his mind regarding the truth of the case.
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62) Identify from the following the incorrect procedure followed by a Magistrate while committing a murder case to a Court of Session:

- A) Issuance of process to the accused.
- B) Furnishing statements and confessions if any recorded to the accused.
- C) Remand of the accused to judicial custody.
- D) Notifying the Public Prosecutor about the commitment of the case to Court of Session.

63) When an offence is committed by a citizen of India outside India, the previous sanction of the Central Government is required for conducting

- A) investigation, inquiry and trial within India.
 - B) investigation outside India only.
 - C) investigation and inquiry within India.
 - D) investigation within and beyond India.
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64) Which of the following was not laid down by the Supreme Court of India in *Independent Thought v. Union of India*, (2017)10 SCC 800?

- A) Sexual intercourse with minor wife below the age of eighteen years amounts to offence of rape.
 - B) Court shall take cognizance of the rape done against a minor wife only if the complaint is made by such minor wife.
 - C) Providing medical treatment to such minor wife after the payment for such treatment has been remitted amounts to an offence.
 - D) No court can take cognizance of the offence of rape done against a minor wife if the complaint is made after one year from the date of commission of the offence.
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65) Read Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) and point out the correct explanation.

Assertion: All offences under any other law shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Reason: Such investigation, inquiry, trial shall be done subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the matter.

- A) Assertion is correct but Reason is wrong.
 - B) Assertion is wrong but Reason is correct.
 - C) Both Assertion and Reason are wrong.
 - D) Both Assertion and Reason are correct.
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66) Which of the following is true of investigation and trial in the case of gang rape of a woman under the age of sixteen years?

- A) The information given by the woman against whom the offence has been committed shall be recorded by any police officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police.
- B) The recording of the information given by the woman against whom the offence has been committed shall be videographed, if she suffers from permanent mental or physical disability.
- C) A Court of Sessions presided over by a woman alone shall be competent to conduct the trial of the alleged offence.
- D) If the woman against whom the offence has been committed is physically disabled, then the information shall be recorded only by a Judicial Magistrate.

67) Identify the wrong procedure from the following:

- A) An appeal lies to a Court of Session against an order of conviction by the Judicial Magistrate First Class on the ground of inadequacy of sentence.
 - B) A complainant desirous of filing an appeal against an order of acquittal by a Court of Session shall obtain a special leave from the High Court.
 - C) An appellate court can release a person convicted for ten years imprisonment on bail without giving notice to the prosecution.
 - D) An appeal petition may be disposed of without sending for the record if the appeal is only to the extent and legality of the sentence.
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68) The condition for tendering pardon under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to a person accused of committing gang rape of a woman under the age of sixteen years is

- A) That he shall not abscond and will be available for tendering evidence.
 - B) That he will not turn hostile to the prosecution.
 - C) That such person is making a full and true disclosure of the whole circumstances within his knowledge.
 - D) Prepared to execute bond for keeping peace and good behaviour in future.
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69) Which of the following is correct in respect of a contract entered into by a minor?

- A) can ratify the contract after attaining the majority
 - B) cannot ratify the contract even after attaining the majority
 - C) can ratify if the contract has been made on his behalf and he has given authority to make contract on his behalf
 - D) none of the above
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70) Which one of the following is a contract?

- A) An agreement to do lawful act by an unlawful means
 - B) An undertaking in writing duly signed to pay the time-barred debt
 - C) An agreement to pay Rs. 50,000 without consideration
 - D) An agreement in restraint of a lawful trade
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71) 'X' contracted with a caterer for serving food on the occasion of marriage of his daughter. On the day of marriage, due to lockdown a curfew was clamped in the area preventing the celebration of the marriage and no food was served by the caterer on that day. The caterer claims the charges agreed to be paid by 'X'.

- A) X has to pay the contracted charges
- B) X need not pay the agreed charges but only reasonable charges
- C) X need not to pay anything as the celebration of the marriage was impossible on account of the curfew
- D) X can require the State to bear the claim for damages

72) 'X' gives an old wall clock to 'Y', a watchmaker for servicing of the watch. The watchmaker's charges are settled at Rs. 2,000. After the service of watch, 'X' tenders Rs. 2,000 of the charges but the watchmaker refuses to deliver the watch till 'X' pays an old due. In such a case.

- A) 'Y' can refuse to deliver the watch
 - B) 'Y' cannot refuse to deliver the watch
 - C) 'Y' can refuse in certain circumstance
 - D) 'Y' can sell the watch
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73) 'X', a trader, leaves goods at Y's house by mistake. If 'Y' uses the goods, then which one of the following is correct when 'X' demands the price of goods and 'Y' refuses to pay?

- A) 'Y' is not bound to pay as he becomes the owner of the goods left at his home.
 - B) 'Y' is bound to pay as 'X' did not intend to supply goods gratuitously and 'Y' enjoyed the benefits of X's act.
 - C) 'Y' is not bound to pay as he did not ask for the goods.
 - D) 'X' must suffer for his mistake and he cannot recover the price of goods from 'Y'.
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74) If a proposal has been accepted subject to certain conditions, then:

- A) The contract is valid and conditions are binding
 - B) The contract is voidable
 - C) The contract is valid but conditions are not binding
 - D) The contract is not constituted at all
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75) 'X' and 'Y' agree that X shall pay 'Y' Rs. 10,000 for which 'Y' shall afterwards deliver to 'X' 10 tons rice or a smuggled pistol. Decide:

- A) The whole agreement is void.
 - B) The whole agreement is valid.
 - C) The whole agreement is unlawful.
 - D) The agreement to deliver rice is valid but the agreement is void as to the pistol.
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76) For which of the following amount an unregistered firm can claim the set off, according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- A) Rs. 200
- B) Rs. 100
- C) Rs. 300
- D) Rs. 1000

77) According to Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 in Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) a partner is an agent of:

- A) Another partner
 - B) LLP
 - C) Both LLP and partner
 - D) None of the above
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78) Z, Y and X are partners in LLP. X committed a tort in the course of the business of Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), then who would be liable for the wrongful act of X, according to Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008?

- A) X, Y and Z
 - B) X, Y, Z and LLP
 - C) X and LLP
 - D) Y, Z and LLP
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79) In which of the following situations there is no effect upon an unregistered firm, according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- A) When the suit is for the dissolution of firm
 - B) Where the suit is for the account of the dissolved firm
 - C) Where the suit is for the realization of the property of the dissolved firm
 - D) All of the above
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80) Who cannot become a partner in the LLP, according to Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008?

- A) Firm
 - B) Company
 - C) LLP
 - D) Individual
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81) Who can become a designated partner in the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), according to Limited Liability Partnerships Act, 2008?

- A) An Individual, resident of India during the previous year
 - B) An Individual, non-resident of India during the previous year
 - C) A Company, resident of India during the previous year
 - D) A Company, non-resident of India during the previous year
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82) Which of the following act is within the implied authority of partner as an agent of the firm according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- A) withdraw a suit or proceedings on behalf of the firm
 - B) admit any liability in a suit or proceeding against the firm
 - C) acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm
 - D) borrow money in a trading firm for purpose of business on credit of the firm
-

83) Liability of a partner for acts of the firm while he is a partner according to Indian Partnership Act, 1932:

- A) Joint
 - B) Several
 - C) Joint and several
 - D) None of the above
-

84) In the Indian Contract Act, Novation means:

- A) Substitution of an existing contract with a new one
 - B) No frustration of executed contracts
 - C) Frustration due to change of circumstances
 - D) Impossibility does not mean commercial difficulty
-

85) The Companies Act, 2013 has been amended in

- A) 2017
 - B) 2019
 - C) Both (A) and (B)
 - D) None
-

86) Section 10A was inserted in the Companies Act, 2013 to deal with

- A) Commencement of business etc.
 - B) Physical verification of the Registered Office
 - C) Identification of significant beneficial owner
 - D) None of the above
-

87) India managed to improve its rank to Ease of Doing Business from 77th position in 2019 to _____ position in 2020 by the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 Report.

- A) 63rd position
 - B) 59th position
 - C) 66th position
 - D) 72nd position
-

88) In which of the following there is no contract of indemnity?

- A) Contract of fire insurance
- B) Contract of marine insurance
- C) Contract of car insurance
- D) Contract of life insurance

89) Within Austin's framework law can be identified in

- A) Independent society
 - B) Independent political society
 - C) Society in state of nature
 - D) Politically subordinate society
-

90) On the basis of Kelsen's approach to law, identify which of the following statements is correct?

- A) *Grundnorm* is a fact
 - B) A normative order is valid irrespective of effectiveness
 - C) After independence, Indian legal system remains a part of the British legal system
 - D) After independence, Indian legal system is an independent legal system
-

91) 'No vehicles in the park' issue and the grudge informers case are integral to

- A) Hart-Fuller debate
 - B) Hart-Devlin debate
 - C) Hart's critique of Austin
 - D) Hart-Dworkin debate
-

92) As against Austin's conception of law, H.L.A. Hart highlighted that

- A) Fear of punishment is integral to existence of rule
 - B) Internal aspect is essential for the existence of rule
 - C) Rules derive their validity from habitual obedience
 - D) The notion of sovereign explains continuity of rules
-

93) Which if the following is peripheral to Lon Fuller's theory of law?

- A) Morality of aspiration
- B) Morality of duty
- C) Internal morality of law
- D) Substantive morality

94) Match the following:

	Column 1	Column 2
A	Principles	Hans Kelsen
B	Directives	Ronald Dworkin
C	Norm	K. Olivercrona
D	Independent imperatives	A. Ross

- A) A-B, B-D, C-A, D-C
 B) A-D, B-C, C-A, D-B
 C) A-C, B-A, C-D, D-B
 D) A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D
-

95) "The only part of conduct of anyone, for which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. . . Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign." Whose words are these?

- A) Immanuel Kant
 B) Jeremy Bentham
 C) John Stuart Mill
 D) James Mill
-

96) The notion of core and penumbra in the interpretation of law is attributable to

- A) Ronald Dworkin
 B) H.L.A. Hart
 C) John Finnis
 D) A. Ross
-

97) Who among the following philosophers identified ten human functional capabilities?

- A) Amartya Sen
 B) Martha Nussbaum
 C) John Finnis
 D) John Rawls
-

98) Distribution of 'primary goods' was integral to the theory of

- A) Milton Friedman
 B) Iris Marion Young
 C) John Finnis
 D) John Rawls

99) Critique of liberal ideology is integral part of

- A) Critical Legal Studies
 - B) Sociological Jurisprudence
 - C) Legal realism
 - D) Natural Law
-

100) Critique of formalism is not part of

- A) Sociological Jurisprudence
 - B) Critical Legal Studies
 - C) Legal realism
 - D) Legal positivism
-

101) Bridges v. Hawkesworth is a case pertaining to the

- A) Possession of property by the first finder
 - B) Possession of articles attached to land
 - C) Ownership of articles attached to land
 - D) Constructive possession
-

102) Which of the following is incorrect?

- A) Trust is an example of duplicate ownership
 - B) Ownership is a bundle of rights
 - C) Ownership is a right in personam
 - D) Ownership has a residuary character
-

103) The jural correlatives of power and immunity within the Hohfeldian scheme are

- A) Liberty, Duty
 - B) Disability, Liability
 - C) Liability, Disability
 - D) Duty, Liberty
-

104) As per Austin's framework, which of the following is false?

- A) The legislative and executive sovereign powers belong to distinct parties
- B) In a democracy electorate is part of the sovereign
- C) Constitution is not part of law
- D) Individuals constituting the sovereign number are subject to the supreme body of which they are component parts

105) "The common law is a messy, episodic and experimental effort to respond and adapt to the contingent demands that the political and social milieu places upon it." Whose words are these?

- A) William Blackstone
 - B) Edward Coke
 - C) Matthew Hale
 - D) Allan Hutchinson
-

106) The notion that law is a 'seamless web' is attributed to

- A) Lon. Fuller
 - B) Ronald Dworkin
 - C) Brian Z. Tamanaha
 - D) Max Weber
-

107) The three broad categories of interests identified by Roscoe Pound in his theory of interest does not include the following term

- A) Public interest
 - B) Individual interest
 - C) Corporate interest
 - D) Social interest
-

108) The notion of human rights as against human rights law reflect the following approach to law

- A) Natural law approach
 - B) Positivist approach
 - C) Sociological approach
 - D) Historical approach
-

109) "Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively breach of trust or breach of contract" has been defined by:

- A) Sir Salmond
 - B) Dr. Winfield
 - C) The Limitation Act, 1963
 - D) Glenwill Williams
-

110) The maxim *ex turpi causa non oritur* action implies and means:

- A) From an immoral cause also, action arises
 - B) From an immoral cause no action arises
 - C) Morality and immorality is of no significance in an action for tort
 - D) Both (A) & (C)
-

111) In an action for the tort of negligence to be successful which of the following is required to be proved?

- A) Damage sustained due to breach of duty towards someone
 - B) Damage sustained due to breach of duty towards the person bringing the action
 - C) Damage sustained without breach of duty towards the person bringing the action
 - D) Both (B) & (C)
-

112) In a defamation suit, the presence of malice destroys:

- A) The defence of absolute privilege
 - B) The defence of qualified privilege
 - C) Both defences
 - D) Neither of the defences
-

113) The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* is a:

- A) Rule of law
 - B) Rule of procedure
 - C) Rule of evidence
 - D) Rule of negligence
-

114) Publication of proceedings of Parliament & State Legislatures without permission of the Speaker are:

- A) Absolutely Privileged
 - B) Qualified privilege
 - C) Both (A) & (B)
 - D) Neither (A) nor (B)
-

115) Any unwelcome touch with the body of an individual constitutes the tort of:

- A) Battery
 - B) Assault
 - C) False Imprisonment
 - D) Malicious prosecution
-

116) Willfully making of a statement, knowing it to be false, to be acted upon by the plaintiff who acts upon it and the damage is caused to him leads to liability of the defendant in:

- A) Tort of Conversion
- B) Tort of deceit
- C) Tort of conspiracy
- D) None of the above

117) The maxim, "*actus facit per alium facit per se*" is related to:

- A) Strict Liability
 - B) Absolute Liability
 - C) Vicarious Liability
 - D) All of the above
-

118) Liability of an occupier of the dangerous premises is based on:

- A) Strict Liability rule
 - B) Absolute Liability rule
 - C) Vicarious Liability rule
 - D) None of the above
-

119) The '*scienter rule*' under the common law is applicable in case of liability for:

- A) Domesticated animals
 - B) Dangerous animals
 - C) Dangerous premises
 - D) Live stock
-

120) Which one of the following maxim means 'Law does not take care of trivial wrongs'?

- A) *Damnum sine injuria*
 - B) *Nemo dat quod non habet*
 - C) *De minimus non curat lex*
 - D) *Lex non potest peccare*
-

121) Which one of the following case is related to the tort of psychiatric sufferings?

- A) Nagendra Rao v. State of A.P.
 - B) Mcloughlin v. O'Brian
 - C) White v. Blackmore
 - D) Cutler v. Mcphail
-

122) Which one of the following cases is not related to the tort of conspiracy?

- A) Scott v. Brown
- B) Quinn v. Leathem
- C) Allen v. Flood & Taylor
- D) King v. Phillips

123) Any unlawful interference with use or enjoyment of property is actionable as:

- A) Trespass to property
 - B) Nuisance
 - C) Negligence
 - D) Trespass to goods
-

124) The courts restrain disclosure of information imparted in confidence between spouses under which one of the following head of tortious liability?

- A) Inducement of breach of contract
 - B) Conversion
 - C) Breach of confidence
 - D) Assault
-

125) State liability in constitutional tort cases emanates from the Constitution of India under Article:

- A) 14
 - B) 21
 - C) 299
 - D) 300
-

126) Which one of the following is not a mode of committing tort of conversion?

- A) By wrongful disposition
 - B) By wrongful destruction
 - C) By wrongful delivery
 - D) By sale of one's own good on the name of another
-

127) The principle of absolute liability as a sub-set of strict liability was formulated in the case of:

- A) Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
 - B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
 - C) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyavathi
 - D) Nagendra Rao v. State of A.P.
-

128) Mental element in tortious liability is generally not essential but in which of the following head(s) it is essential?

- A) Defamation
- B) Conspiracy
- C) Deceit
- D) All the above

129) In which case, the International Court of Justice directed Myanmar to protect the Rohingya?

- A) Gambia v. Myanmar
 - B) Bangladesh v. Myanmar
 - C) India v. Myanmar
 - D) Indonesia v. Myanmar
-

130) Which court directed the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that it is under obligation to inform K. S. Jadhav of his rights and also to provide consular access to India?

- A) International Criminal Court
 - B) International Court of Justice
 - C) Supreme Court of Pakistan
 - D) Supreme Court of India
-

131) Who was the first to propose the doctrine of 'Will of the State'?

- A) Hegel
 - B) Marx
 - C) Rousseau
 - D) John Locke
-

132) Who said that International Law is a primitive legal order?

- A) Hegel
 - B) Triepel
 - C) Tunkin
 - D) Kelson
-

133) Who is called the father of International Law?

- A) Francisco Victoria
 - B) Suarez
 - C) Hugo Grotius
 - D) Alberico Gentili
-

134) The provision that contains complete statement as to sources of International Law is:

- A) Art. 55 of the UN Charter
- B) Art. 3 of the UN Charter
- C) Art. 3 of the Statute of ICJ
- D) Art 38 of the Statute of ICJ

135) The International Law Commission was established by

- A) General Assembly
 - B) Security Council
 - C) ECOSOC
 - D) None
-

136) '*Lex specialis derogate legi generali*' means that

- A) General rule prevails over the special rule
 - B) Special rule prevails over the general rule
 - C) General rule cannot be derogated
 - D) Special rule cannot be derogated
-

137) Which of the following provides that a treaty will be void if at any time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general International Law?

- A) Art. 53 of the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties
 - B) Art. 53 of the UN Charter
 - C) Art. 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice
 - D) Art. 58 of the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties
-

138) How many members are there in the Human Rights Council?

- A) 53
 - B) 63
 - C) 47
 - D) 57
-

139) In International Law, which of the following recognition is more difficult to withdraw?

- A) De facto recognition
 - B) De jure recognition
 - C) Implied recognition
 - D) None
-

140) The phrase 'accretion' refers to the geophysical process by which

- A) New land is formed and becomes attached to existing land
- B) Creation of islands on a river mouth
- C) Change in direction of a boundary river leaving dry land where it had formerly flowed
- D) All the above

141) '*uti possidetis*' means and includes

- A) Territorial possession
 - B) Territory transferred
 - C) Territorial boundaries at the moment when independence is achieved
 - D) None
-

142) The principle of 'Common Heritage of Mankind' was first declared by

- A) UNESCO
 - B) Security Council
 - C) General Assembly
 - D) WMO
-

143) The right of 'hot pursuit' ceases as soon as the ship pursued has entered

- A) Contiguous Zone
 - B) Exclusive Economic Zone
 - C) Continental Shelf
 - D) Territorial Waters of its own or a third State
-

144) International Sea Bed Authority was established under

- A) 1958 Convention
 - B) 1982 Convention
 - C) General Assembly Resolution, 1969
 - D) Agreement of 1994
-

145) Under the Vienna Convention, the Diplomats are not immune from

- A) Action related to private immovable property situated in the host state
 - B) Action in which the Diplomat is involved as a private person
 - C) with respect to unofficial professional or commercial activity of the Diplomat
 - D) All the above
-

146) The total number of Sustainable Development Goals are:

- A) 21
- B) 19
- C) 17
- D) 20

147) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in

- A) 1972
 - B) 1984
 - C) 1997
 - D) 1992
-

148) How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?

- A) 13
 - B) 15
 - C) 17
 - D) 19
-

Directions for questions 149-150:

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Mr. Gulabo and Mr. Sitabo were contestants in Mr. India competition, 2019. Mr. Gulabo saw Mr. Sitabo as the only rival contestant who could prevent him from winning the title. Therefore, to ensure that Mr. Sitabo does not win, a plan to throw acid at him was hatched. Mr. Gulabo, believing that acids with pH level close to 7 are the strongest acids procured XYZ acid (pH 6) and poured it on the face of Mr. Sitabo. However, since the acid was not strong (acids with pH level close to 0 are the strongest), it only caused minor redness on the face of Mr. Sitabo.

Few days later, Mr. Sitabo with the aim of taking revenge against Mr. Gulabo started to gather information online about Ms. Begum, the sister of Mr. Gulabo. He found the profile of Ms. Begum on different social media platforms and became friends with her, which made Mr. Gulabo extremely upset.

149) What is Mr. Gulabo guilty of?

- A) Offence of attempt to cause hurt.
 - B) Offence of voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid.
 - C) Offence of attempt to cause grievous hurt.
 - D) Offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid.
-

150) What is Mr. Sitabo guilty of?

- A) Offence of sexual harassment.
- B) Offence of stalking.
- C) Offence of criminal intimidation.
- D) No offence.

Answer Keys

QNO	AK	QNO	AK	QNO	AK	QNO	AK	QNO	AK
1	C	31	C	61	C	91	A	121	B
2	D	32	A	62	A	92	B	122	D
3	C	33	B	63	C	93	D	123	B
4	D	34	A	64	B	94	A	124	C
5	C	35	C	65	D	95	C	125	D
6	A	36	C	66	B	96	B	126	D
7	D	37	C	67	C	97	B	127	B
8	A	38	C	68	C	98	D	128	D
9	C	39	A	69	B	99	A	129	A
10	D	40	C	70	B	100	D	130	B
11	A	41	A	71	C	101	A	131	C
12	D	42	C	72	B	102	C	132	D
13	B	43	D	73	B	103	C	133	C
14	C	44	C	74	A	104	A	134	D
15	A	45	A	75	D	105	D	135	A
16	D	46	B	76	B	106	B	136	B
17	C	47	C	77	B	107	C	137	A
18	B	48	A	78	C	108	A	138	C
19	A	49	D	79	D	109	A	139	B
20	C	50	B	80	A	110	B	140	D
21	C	51	A	81	A	111	B	141	C
22	D	52	B	82	D	112	B	142	C
23	B	53	C	83	C	113	D	143	D
24	C	54	D	84	A	114	D	144	B
25	C	55	B	85	C	115	A	145	D
26	D	56	C	86	A	116	B	146	C
27	C	57	D	87	A	117	C	147	D
28	B	58	C	88	D	118	A	148	B
29	C	59	C	89	B	119	A	149	B
30	A	60	B	90	C	120	C	150	D

QNO – Question Number

AK – Answer Key