

1. Prabhas was being tried for robbery. During the recording of his statement, he turned approver and admitted his guilt in return of less harsh punishment. This negotiation is referred to as
  1. Examination-in-chief
  2. Framing of charges
  3. Plea Bargaining
  4. Inquiry
2. Which among the given statement is relating to positions of Article 22 of the Constitution is not correct?
  1. Article 22 allows the detained to know the grounds for arrest
  2. Article 22 provides protection against arrest and detention under preventive detention laws.
  3. Article 22 allows the detained to consult a legal practitioner of his/her choice
  4. Article 22 allows the release of the detained in custody if he/she has been produced before the magistrate and the magistrate does not allow further detention
3. Which of the following is correct about the Supreme Court of India
  1. The Supreme Court of India came into being on 26 November 1949
  2. The Supreme of Court of India came being into on 26 January 1950
  3. The Supreme Court of India replaced both the Federal court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which at a per of the Indian judicial system
  4. The Supreme Court of India only decides the matters relating to central laws
4. How is die concept of judicial review practiced in the United Kingdom?
  1. Judicial Review allow the court to invalidate or nullify the law or act of legislature or the executive
  2. Judicial Review allows the co mt to give suggestive changes only if any action or law is found company to the constitution
  3. Judicial Review does not allows the court to nullify or invalidate the legislation of the Parliament
  4. Judicial review allows the parliament to amend any law in question as it is contrary to the Constitution
5. Raghav has a keen interest to work for women and child rights, environmental law, consumer rights and public health. After completing his L.L.B degree he wishes to practice with an organisation. Which focus on social justice orientation which of the given opportunities can help him to realise his dream?
  1. Work as Transactional lawyer with a law firm
  2. Work as Legislative Assistant to the Member of Parliament
  3. work with not-for-profit organisation
  4. Sit for the India Judicial Services Examination
6. Arrange the following as per their years of enactment
  - A. Code of Civil Procedure
  - B. Legal Sendees Authorities Act
  - C. Arbitration and Conciliation Act
  - D. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
  - E. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

  1. E, D, C, B, A
  2. B, C, D, E, A
  3. C,D, A, E, B
  4. A, D, B, E, C
7. Safeguards to the accused persons has been provided in which Article of the Indian Constitution?
  1. Article 19
  2. Article 20
  3. Article 17
  4. Article 24
8. Under what circumstances, the tort of trespass to chattel become tort of conversion?
  1. When the claimant is deprived of die peaceful possession and use of the properly
  2. When the defendant physically invades the real property (immoveable) without the consent of the claimant
  3. When the defendant intentionally uses or intermeddles with die moveable property of the claimant in a way that it becomes impossible for die claimant to use die property
  4. When the defendant is forced to buy the product for the purchase price based on the original value.
9. In the case of Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan. Indian courts used the provisions of:
  1. International Criminal Court (ICC)
  2. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Right (ICCPR)
  4. Convention of Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

10. The World Health Organization (WHO) was formed in which of the the following year:

1. 1919
2. 1945
3. 1948
4. 1944

11. The Advocate Act which regulates both the practice of law as well as professional legal education was enacted

1. 1947
2. 1923
3. 1961
4. 1846

12. Arrange the fundamental rights given in Part III of the Indian Constitution in the correct sequence.

- A. Right to life and liberty
- B. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- C. Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion
- D. Cultural and Educational Rights
- E. Rights to Equality

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, C, E, D, B
2. B, C, A, E, D
3. E, A, C, D, B
4. D, E, C, A, B

13. Which bodies under the colonial era, that were at the open of the Indian Court system were replaced by the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Mayor's Court
- B. Federal Court of India
- C. Judicial Committee of Privy Council
- D. Three Supreme Courts existing during pre Independence period

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A and B only
2. B and C only
3. C and D only
4. D and A only

14. A country XYZ is not a member of United Nations. A dispute arised between XYZ and its neighbouring country over territorial waters. XYZ wants to take the matter to International Court of Justice. Can it do so, as it is not a member of United Nations?

1. No, it cannot as only member nations can approach International Court of Justice for resolution of any dispute.
2. Yes. it can as Article 93 of the United Nations Charter allows the non members to approach it
3. No. it can only have Advisory opinion of the ICJ as stated under Article 65-68 of the United Nations Charter
4. Yes, XYZ can as to approach the ICJ on a condition that it would accept die decision even if it is against XYZ.

15. International Law can be farther categorized into:-

1. Public and Private
2. Civil and Criminal
3. Human Rights and Humanitarian
4. Domestic and Municipal

16. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List - I	List - II
A. Liberty of person	I. Article 7 UDHR
B. Equality before law	II. Article 3 UDHR
C. Prohibitions on torture	III. Article 25 UDHR
D. Right to social security	IV. Article 5 UDHR

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
3. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

17. Panel of lawyer is prepared by Executive Chairman of the National Legal Sendees Authority (NALSA) for districts/tahikas in Consultation with

1. The Chief Justice of India
2. Government Pleader
3. The judge of a Sessions Court
4. The Registrar of a High Court

18. Free legal Aid is guaranteed under which Article of the Constitution

1. Article 39 A
2. Article 15
3. Article 14
4. Article 12

19. *Mens rea* generally means:

1. Bonafide intention
2. Ill intention
3. Physical involment
4. Honest intention

20. Sequentially arrange the journey of a law graduate from an advocate to an Advocate on Record (AOR)

- A. Pass the qualifying exam conducted by the Supreme Court
- B. Clear All India Bar examination and get the license to practice law
- C. Acquire an experience of 5 years at Bar
- D. Undergo training for one year under- an AOR of not less than 5 years standing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. C, D, A, B
2. D, A, C, B
3. B, C, D, A
4. A, B, D, C

**21. Match List-I with List-II.**

List - I (Decided case law)	List - II (Related Concepts of law)
A. Carlill vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.	I. Absolute liability
B. Donoghue vs. Stevenson	II. Extrajudicial confession
C. MC Mehta vs. Sri Ram Food and Fertilizers Industry	III. Negligence
D. Sahoo vs. State of UP	IV. General and specific offer

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV    2. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II  
 3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I    4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

**22. All India Bar Council was established under which Act?**

1. The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879  
 2. The Legal Practitioners Act, 1846  
 3. The Advocates Act, 1961  
 4. The Bengal Regulation VII of 1793

**23. Which of the Articles of the Constitution of India specifically deal with International Law**

- A. Article 19  
 B. Article 51  
 C. Article 21  
 D. Article 245  
 E. Article 253

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. B, E only                      2. A, C only  
 3. C, D only                      4. E, A only

**24. Match List-I with List-II.**

List - I	List - II
A. Law School Admission Test (LSAT)	I. Fellowship Programme of PRS legislative Research
B. LAMP (Legislative Assistant to	II. Admission of Law Schools
C. Legal Process Outsourcing (LPO)	III. Admission of Law Universities
D. Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)	IV. Transnational Transitional work

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV    2. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III  
 3. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV    4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

**25. Article 39A was inserted in the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment Act with provision to provide free legal aid as a**

1. Fundamental Right  
 2. Fundamental Duty  
 3. Directive Principles of State policy  
 4. Human Right of the Indian Citizen

**26. Qualifications of a Supreme Court judge are**

- A. Citizen of India  
 B. Judge of High Court for five year-s  
 C. Minimum ten years experience as advocate in High Court  
 D. Distinguished jurist  
 E. Degree of law from USA

Choose the **correct** answer fr om the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D  
 2. A, B, C, E  
 3. B, C, D, E  
 4. A, C, D, E

**27. Match List-I with List-II.**

List - I	List - II
A. Right to Equality	I. Articles 25-28
B. Right to Freedom of Religion	II. Articles 32-35
C. Cultural and Educational Rights	III. Articles 14-18
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies	IV. Articles 29-30

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
 2. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II  
 3. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II  
 4. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

**28. 'M' was accused in relation to a case of abduction. The police asks him to submit the following:**

Which among the mentioned cannot be asked for?

1. Forced to produce a handwriting sample  
 2. Forced to provide his personal diary  
 3. Forced to take his/her DNA sample  
 4. Forced to be witness against himself/herself

**29. Arrange the development of legal aid in India in chronological order (ascending)**

- A. Union govt initiated legal Aid scheme  
 B. Committee on National Implementation of Legal Aid  
 C. Enactment of Legal Services Authorities Act

D. Formation of Krishna Iyer Committee

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D
2. A, D, B, C
3. C, D, A, B
4. B, A, D, C

30. Match List-I with List-II.

List - I	List - II
A. Injuria sine Damnum	I. Damage without Injury
B. Damnum Sine Injuria	II. Reason of the decision
C. Amicus Curiae	III. Injury-without damage
D. Ratio Decidend	IV. Friend of the court

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
2. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
3. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
4. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

31. "This Article is most fiindamental, expensive and covers many rights which are applicable to both the citizens as well as non-citizen." Which fiindamental right is referred to in the above statement.

1. Rights of Accused
2. Right to Equality
3. Right to Freedom
4. Right to Life and Personal Liberty

32. The maxim "Caveat Emptor" means

1. Let the buyer be aware
2. Let the seller be aware
3. Consumer is king
4. Buyer is king

33. Which amongst the following can be protected by the geographical indication?

- A. Apollo Pharmacy
- B. Darjeeling Tea
- C. Titan Watches
- D. Tirupati Laddu
- E. Kolapuri Chappal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, C only
2. A, C, E only
3. B, D, E only
4. B, D only

34. Arrange the steps in warrant trial in correct order before pronouncing the judgement.

- A. Examination-in-chief
- B. Defence evidence
- C. Framing of charges
- D. Final arguments
- E. Statement of accused

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, D, C, E
2. B, D, A, C, E
3. D, A, E, B, C
4. C, A, E, B, D

35. Which of the following is the first ever listed PIL in India?

1. Hussainara Khatoon Vs. State of Bihar
2. Keshavanand Bharti Vs. State of Kerala
3. Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India
4. Cooper Vs. Copper

36. The first ever PIL of Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar dates back to:

1. 1973
2. 1976
3. 1979
4. 1980

37. The concept of "Equal justice and free legal aid" has been inserted under Article 39-A of the Indian Constitution in the amendment of which year?

1. 1976
2. 1977
3. 1978
4. 1979

38. Radhika hired the sendees of Reality Developers to reconstruct her house with modem architecture. The old building was to be demolished completely The building was covered with a temporary structure to avoid any harm to the surroundings when the minor blast will be executed. The intensity of the blast was more than expected and a few pieces of mortar flew to the neighbours and broke their windows. During the early hours by a piece of pointed share in his head as the remains of the explosive used during demolition got activated. Lalu claimed compensation for the injury and the treatment he will have to undergo. Will he succeed in his claims?

1. Yes, because it is the negligence of Reality Developers hir ed by Radhika
2. No, because Lalu is a trespass
3. No, because it is a case of hurt under criminal law
4. Yes, Radhika is Strictly liable to Lalu and should pay compensation

39. In 1977, the provisions relating to the dual system (Advocates and Attorneys) were deleted by which of the High courts

- A. Delhi
- B. Bombay
- C. Madras
- D. Calcutta
- E. Ahemadbad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B only
- 2. B, D only
- 3. D, E only
- 4. C, A only

40. Raja Industries had lay off one third of its labour from the manufacturing unit due to the consistent fall in solution to their problem under the Industrial Disputed Act, 1947. Which would be the most viable means to resolve the dispute?

- 1. Lok Adalat
- 2. Litigation through Labour Courts
- 3. Mediation with Arbitration
- 4. Conciliation

**Directions for questions 41 to 45:** Read the passage about facts of a decided case and answer the questions that follow.

A husband and wife went on leave to England and the wife fell ill in England. The doctor who treated die wife advised her to take full bed rest and remain in England in order to continue the treatment. The wife stayed in England. When the leave was over, the husband went to Ceylone where he was employed and promised to send a sum of \$30 to the wife every month for her stay in England. He sent the amount for some time and later on due to differences and misunderstanding between them, the husband stopped sending the amount. The wife initiated action to recover the arrears due to her. The court dismissed it.

41. Identify the decided case whose facts have been given in the except

- 1. Gajadhar vs. Rombhaee
- 2. Donoghue vs. Stevenson
- 3. Madam Pillai vs. Badar Kali
- 4. Balfour vs. Balfour

42. "An agreement that is enforceable by law is a contract" This is provided in which section of Indian Contract Act, 1872

- 1. Section 2(a)
- 2. Section 4
- 3. Section 2 (h)
- 4. Section 3 (a)

43. The sum of \$30, promised by the husband to the wife every women for her stay in England will be considered

- 1. A contract as he is going back to Ceylone
- 2. An agreement as he promised to take care of his wife

3. Amoral obligation only

4. An understanding between husband and wife

44. The husband stopped sending die amount. What would be the liability of die husband?

- 1. Husband would be liable for breach of contract
- 2. Husband is not liable for breech of contract but discharge by novation
- 3. Husband is not liable at all as what the promised was a moral obligation
- 4. Husband is not liable as the performance became impossible due to physical distance between the two

45. What could be the probable reason for dismissal of the action for recovery by the court?

- 1. The dispute between husband and wife should not be resolved through court but mutual understanding
- 2. The action to recover the arrears due to the wife is not maintainable as the promise is not written and registered
- 3. the action to recover the arers due to the wife dismissed because it was not a contractual obligation but moral obligation
- 4. The dispute between the husband and wife was dismissed due to confusion in the jurisdiction

**Directions for questions 46 to 50:** Read the passage about facts of a decided case and answer the questions that follow.

A Lokpal (caretaker of people) is an ombudsman in India. The Lokayukta (appointed by the people) is a similar anti-corruption ombudsman organisation in the Indian states.

The institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta were given formal recognition by the passing of The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013. The legislation aims to combat acts of bribery and corruption of public-servants – a term that has been given a fairly wide interpretation in the Act. The Act applied to the public servants in and outside India. It is important to note that the Act includes in its purview even the current and ex-prime ministers of India except in matters pertaining to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy and space. At least two-thirds of the members of Lokpal must approve of such inquiry. It further provides that any such inquiry shall be held in camera and if the Lokpal comes to the conclusion that the complaint deserves to be dismissed, the records of the inquiry shall not be published or made available to anyone.

46. First State to introduce Lokayukta in 1971 was

- 1. Maharashtra
- 2. Gujrat
- 3. Delhi
- 4. Jammu and Kashmir

**47.** How many States in India have Lokayukta

1. 19
2. 17
3. 22
4. 5

**48.** Power of the Lokpal are equivalent to

1. Judge of High Court
2. Judge of Supreme Court
3. Central Vigilance Commissioner
4. Chief Justice of India

**49.** The anti corruption ombudsman organization in Indian states is called:

1. Lokayukta
2. Lokpal
3. Vigilance Officer
4. Supreme Court of India

**50.** Total member of Lokpal shall consist of:

1. 3 High Court Judges and 1 Supreme Court Judge
2. 10 eminent Judicial Member and 2 law teaches
3. 8 member out of which 50% shall be Judicial Member
4. All members of Legal Service Authority