

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. Who of the following is the Chancellor of the NALSAR University of Law located in Hyderabad?

1. Governor of A.P.
2. The Union Law Minister
3. Chief Justice of A.P. High Court
4. Solicitor General of India

2. Who is the Legal Advisor to the Government of a State in India?

1. The Solicitor General
2. The State Chief Legal Officer
3. The High Court
4. The Advocate General

3. With which of the following issues did D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal deal with?

1. Safeguards against sexual exploitation
2. Safeguards for arrested persons
3. Safeguards for children
4. Safeguards for unorganized workers

4. The age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court in India is

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 58 years | 2. 60 years |
| 3. 62 years | 4. 65 years |

5. In law, the term 'neighbour' means

1. People who might be affected by your actions
2. People who stay in your locality
3. People who live adjoining to your residence
4. The word has not been given any particular definition

6. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court direct the compulsory registration of all marriages in India?

1. Danial Latifi vs Union of India
2. Ashok Kumar vs Union of India
3. Seema vs Ashwini Kumar
4. Sharda vs Dharampal

7. Which of the following principles is applicable for the purpose of reducing multiplicity of proceedings?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Res getae | 2. Res interregnum |
| 3. Res judicata | 4. Res ispa loquitor |

8. Which of the following best describes the legal phrase amicus curiae?

1. let the buyer beware
2. friend of the court
3. at one's own risk
4. on what authority

9. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court for the first time lay down that Fundamental Rights have primacy over the Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Keshavananda Bharati vs State of Punjab
2. A.K. Roy vs Union of India
3. ADM Jabalpur vs Shiv Kant Shukla
4. Minerva Mills vs Union of India

10. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold?

1. Mandamus
2. Quo Warranto
3. Habeas Corpus
4. Certiorari

11. Which of the following is entrusted with a statutory duty of laying down the standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates in India?

1. Supreme Court of India
2. Bar Association of India
3. Bar Council of India
4. Delhi Bar Council

12. A person has designed a new type of scissors for cutting of clothes. Under which act can he seek protection of his invention?

1. The Patents Act
2. The Copyrights Act
3. Consumer Protection Act
4. Arms Control Act

13. Which of the following laws deal with intellectual property protection for horticultural products?

1. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act
2. Horticultural Products (Protection of Intellectual Property) Act
3. Agricultural Patents Act
4. Protection to Biological Innovations Act

14. Match the names of writs in List I with their meanings in List II.

Type of Writ

Meaning of the word

List I

List II

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Habeas Corpus | A. We Command |
| 2. Mandamus | B. What is your authority? |
| 3. Certiorari | C. You may have the body |
| 4. Quo Warranto | D. To be certified |

1. 1 - B; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - C

2. 1 - B; 2 - A; 3 - D; 4 - C

3. 1 - C; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - B

4. 1 - C; 2 - A; 3 - D; 4 - B

15. Who among the following was the first person to be directly appointed as the Judge of Supreme Court?

1. N Santosh Hegde
2. Ghulam E Vanhavati
3. Kuldeep Singh
4. V.R. Krishna Iyer

16. What is the maximum time limit for filing of a complaint before the consumer disputes redressal forum from the date when the cause of action arises?

1. one year
2. two years
3. three years
4. four years

17. Under which law a minor is incapable of entering into contract?

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Majority Act, 1875
3. Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
4. Contract Labour ((Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

18. Which of the following writs is said to be a guarantor of personal freedom?

1. Mandamus
2. Quo Warranto
3. Habeas Corpus
4. Certiorari

19. Which of the following is the oldest High Court in India?

1. High Court of Madras
2. High Court of Calcutta
3. High Court of Delhi
4. High Court of Allahabad

20. The power to issue writs has been envisaged under the provisions of which of the following fundamental rights?

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right to Constitutional Remedies
4. Right against Exploitation

21. Rule of Law means -

1. all persons are equal in the eyes of law
2. treating all unequally as equals
3. working according to law
4. distributing state largesse to everyone in equal proportion

22. Which of the following writs can be issued to force a public authority to perform a public or statutory duty?

1. Mandamus
2. Habeas Corpus
3. Certiorari
4. Quo Warranto

23. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India lay down guidelines against sexual harassment of women at work place?

1. Nilabati Behera vs. State of Orissa
2. Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan
3. Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
4. Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar

24. The marriage of a 15 year old girl with a 45 year old man is -

1. valid
2. invalid
3. voidable at the option of the girl
4. voidable at the will of the man

46. **PIL abbreviates**
1. People's interest in law
 2. public immoral law
 3. public interest litigation
 4. public international lexicon
47. **Section 265B of Criminal Procedure Code relates to**
1. bail provision
 2. application for plea bargaining
 3. detention of accused
 4. conviction of accused
48. **Which of the following Laws was not enacted by Britishers**
1. Indian Penal Code
 2. Indian Contract Act
 3. Prevention of Corruption Act
 4. Indian Evidence Act.
49. **Who is associated with Drafting of Indian Penal Code**
1. Lord Macaulay
 2. Mulla
 3. Sir H.S. Maine
 4. Fredrik Pollock
50. **Law of tort deals with**
1. Defamation
 2. Trespass
 3. Negligence
 4. All of the above
51. **Parties may refer their disputes to an independent third party, instead of regular courts, under the**
1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act
 2. Negotiable Instruments Act
 3. Limitation Act
 4. None of above
52. **Transfer of property Act covers**
1. Movable property
 2. Immovable property
 3. Both A and B
 4. None of above
53. **Sale of Goods Act contains provision regarding**
1. Movable property
 2. Immovable property
 3. Both A and B
 4. None of the above
54. **What is maximum term of imprisonment for Contempt of Courts?**
1. 2 months
 2. 3 months
 3. 4 months
 4. 6 months
55. **In dowry death case which evidence clinches to secure conviction?**
1. Dying declaration by victim
 2. Evidence of victim's husband
 3. Evidence by victim's father
 4. Evidence of police
56. **A child offender who commits any crime can be tried and prosecuted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 only when his**
1. age is below 14 years
 2. age is below 12 years
 3. age is below 18 years
 4. age is below 7 years
57. **Fiduciary relationship means, the relationship is based on**
1. trust
 2. contract
 3. money
 4. blood relation
58. **In criminal law, intention is an essential constituent of offence. In law of torts**
1. intention is relevant
 2. intention is irrelevant
 3. intention only in some torts
 4. none of above
59. **When a person to be prosecuted for committing a criminal offence the burden of proof is on**
1. himself
 2. prosecution
 3. court
 4. police
60. **Copyright in India subsists for**
1. 50 years
 2. 70 years
 3. 60 years
 4. 80 years
61. **There are two classes of Advocates in India**
1. Advocates and Senior Advocates
 2. Barristers and Solicitors
 3. Lawyers and Attorneys
 4. Supreme Court Advocates and High Court Advocates.
62. **Minimum age of marriage that the boy must be - and girl must be -**
1. 18 and 21 years
 2. 21 and 18 years
 3. 18 and 18 years
 4. 21 and 21 years
63. **In law, a man is presumed to be dead if he is not heard of as alive for**
1. 5 years
 2. 7 years
 3. 9 years
 4. 12 years
64. **Which among the following is described as lawyers paradise?**
1. Constitution of India
 2. Indian Penal Code
 3. Criminal Procedure Code
 4. Supreme Court of India
65. **The total number of Languages recognised in the Constitution of India is**
1. 22
 2. 18
 3. 16
 4. 14
66. **Precedent means**
1. repealed law
 2. succeeding law
 3. present or current law
 4. case law on similar fact decided by court previously
67. **Legislation means**
1. Legal theory
 2. Legal maxim
 3. making of law
 4. judicial precedent
68. **Sources of law are**
1. custom and precedent
 2. custom, precedent and legislation
 3. Legislation and police action
 4. Court's direction

- 69. Court of Law means**
 1. institutions where dispute are adjudicated and justice administered
 2. institutions where the laws are made
 3. institutions where the accused are arrested
 4. institutions where the laws are executed
- 70. The Right to Information Act, 2005, came into effect in full**
 1. 10th October, 2005 2. 4th October, 2005
 3. 12th October, 2005 4. 13th October, 2005
- 71. The 'life imprisonment' amounts to**
 1. whole of the remaining period of life of convict's natural life
 2. 14 years of life of convict's natural life
 3. 20 years of life of convict's natural life
 4. 25 years of life of convict's natural life
- 72. The provision for the Constitution of Children Courts and National Commission or State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights was made in**
 1. National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions Act, 2004
 2. Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
 3. Protection of Child Rights Act, 2003
 4. Children's Courts Act, 2002
- 73. According to the code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 the Directorate of Prosecution can be**
 1. constituted by Central Government
 2. constituted by State Government
 3. constituted by Local Government
 4. constituted by panchayat Summit
- 74. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 the Lady Police Officer can arrest the woman accused after sun set and before sun rise on getting permission from**
 1. 1st Class Judicial Magistrate
 2. 2nd Class Judicial Magistrate
 3. 1st Class Executive Magistrate
 4. 2nd Class Executive Magistrate
- 75. According to the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 2005 compensation to person groundlessly arrested amounts to**
 1. Rs. 700 2. Rs. 800
 3. Rs. 900 4. Rs. 1000
- 76. The Chairman of 21 Law Commission of India is**
 1. Justice D.K. Jain
 2. Justice P.V. Reddy
 3. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan
 4. Justice A.R. Lakshmanan
- 77. Human Rights Day observed**
 1. 10 December 2. 26 November
 3. 14 February 4. 26 November
- 78. The question of Preamble and basic structure of the Constitution was raised in cases like**
 1. Keshavanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, and Berusari Union and Exchange on Enclave
 2. P.A. Inamdar v. Union of India
 3. Santosh Deshmukh v. Union of India
 4. Rajesh Bhardwaj v. State of Punjab
- 79. According to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005 the application for plea bargaining can be made by the accused person in the**
 1. High Court
 2. Supreme Court
 3. Court in which his case in pending for trial
 4. in Lok Adalat.
- 80. A new Chapter of "Plea Bargaining" was added in the Criminal Procedure Code by**
 1. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005
 2. Criminal Procedure code Amendment Act, 2005
 3. Indian Evidence Amendment Act, 2005
 4. Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 2005
- 81. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 appeal can be made to Sessions Court**
 1. within 7 days from the order of concerned Magistrate
 2. within 15 days from the order of Concerned Magistrate
 3. within 30 days from to order of Concerned Magistrate
 4. within 45 days from the order of Concerned Magistrate
- 82. L.L.B. Stands for**
 1. Bachelor of Laws 2. Legalite Lawyers Bacili
 3. Legum Baccalaureus 4. 1 and 3
- 83. A is appointed by the court to represent a litigant to help the Court as a friend. A is called**
 1. Advocate for poor 2. Amicus curiae
 3. Legal aid advocate 4. None of the above
- 84. The first Lokpal of India is**
 1. P. Chndra Ghose 2. D.B. Bhosale
 3. P.K. Mohanty 4. A.K. Tripathi

Answers

1.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.3	8.2	9.4	10.2	11.3	12.1	13.1	14.4	15.3	16.2
17.1	18.3	19.2	20.3	21.1	22.1	23.2	24.3	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.2	29.3	30.1	31.2	32.4
33.1	34.2	35.1	36.4	37.2	38.1	39.3	40.1	41.1	42.1	43.1	44.2	45.1	46.3	47.2	48.3
49.1	50.4	51.1	52.2	53.1	54.4	55.1	56.3	57.1	58.3	59.2	60.3	61.1	62.2	63.2	64.1
65.1	66.4	67.3	68.2	69.1	70.3	71.1	72.2	73.2	74.1	75.4	76.3	77.1	78.1	79.3	80.1
81.3	82.4	83.2	84.1												