

# AP PGLCET 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

**Time Allowed :90 Minutes**

**Maximum Marks :120**

**Total Questions :120**

## General Instructions for AP-PGLCET 2024

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. Duration of Exam: 90 Minutes
2. Total Number of Questions: 120 Questions
3. Section-wise Distribution of Questions:
  - Jurisprudence and Legal Theory - 40 Questions
  - Constitutional Law - 30 Questions
  - Other Laws - 50 Questions
4. Type of Questions: Multiple Choice Questions (Objective)
5. Marking Scheme: One mark awarded for each correct response
6. Negative Marking: There is no provision for negative marking.

**1.**

**Whose theory is called 'the pure theory of law'?**

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Savigny
- (C) Kelsen
- (D) Austin

**Correct Answer:** (C) Kelsen

**Solution:**

Hans Kelsen's 'Pure Theory of Law' focuses on a normative legal system, free from moral or political influences, centered on the 'Grundnorm.'

Kelsen

Quick Tip

Kelsen = Pure Theory of Law, separating law from morality.

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2.

**Custom is to society what law is to the state. It has been said by**

- (A) Dias
- (B) Salmond
- (C) Lloyd
- (D) Finch

**Correct Answer:** (B) Salmond

**Solution:**

John Salmond compared custom in society to law in the state, emphasizing custom's role as unwritten societal norms.

Salmond

Quick Tip

Salmond links custom to society, law to state.

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3.

**Who defines jurisprudence as "the formal science of positive law"?**

- (A) T. E. Holland
- (B) W. Friedmann
- (C) HLA Hart
- (D) John Austin

**Correct Answer:** (A) T. E. Holland

**Solution:**

T. E. Holland defined jurisprudence as the formal science of positive law, focusing on its systematic study.

T. E. Holland

Quick Tip

Holland = jurisprudence as formal science of positive law.

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4.

**Who is founder of analytical or positivist thought?**

- (A) Jeremy Bentham
- (B) John Austin
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Holland

**Correct Answer:** (A) Jeremy Bentham

**Solution:**

Jeremy Bentham founded analytical positivism, emphasizing law as a sovereign's command, tied to utilitarianism.

Jeremy Bentham

Quick Tip

Bentham = founder of analytical positivism, utilitarianism.

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5.

**The book entitled "The Concept of Law" was authored by**

- (A) Savigny
- (B) Kant
- (C) Hart
- (D) Kelsen

**Correct Answer:** (C) Hart

**Solution:**

HLA Hart wrote "The Concept of Law," introducing primary and secondary rules in legal systems.

Hart

Quick Tip

Hart = "The Concept of Law," primary/secondary rules.

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6.

**Austinian Law requires:**

- (A) command
- (B) duty
- (C) sanction
- (D) all of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) all of the above

**Solution:**

John Austin's theory defines law as a sovereign's command, imposing a duty and backed by sanctions.

all of the above

Quick Tip

Austin's law = command + duty + sanction.

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7.

**The ratio decidendi usually implies:**

- (A) Reasons of the decision
- (B) Principle of Law laid down in a decision which is the decisive element

- (C) Both (1) and (2)
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both (1) and (2)

**Solution:**

Ratio decidendi refers to the legal principle and reasoning forming the binding part of a judicial decision.

Both (1) and (2)

**Quick Tip**

Ratio decidendi = binding legal principle + reasoning.

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**8.**

**The cancellation of the driving license of a person is an example of**

- (A) expiatory theory
- (B) preventive theory
- (C) reformatory theory
- (D) deterrent theory

**Correct Answer:** (B) preventive theory

**Solution:**

Canceling a driving license aims to prevent further offenses by restricting the ability to drive, aligning with the preventive theory of punishment.

preventive theory

**Quick Tip**

Preventive theory = punishment to stop future offenses (e.g., license cancellation).

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**9.**

**The famous work "On the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence" was**

**written by:**

- (A) Holland
- (B) Ihering
- (C) Savigny
- (D) Henry Maine

**Correct Answer:** (C) Savigny

**Solution:**

Friedrich Carl von Savigny wrote "On the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence," advocating the historical school of law.

Savigny

**Quick Tip**

Savigny = historical school, "On the Vocation" book.

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**10.**

**Prof Allen describes Pound's approach of social engineering as:**

- (A) Extra-Legal Jurisprudence
- (B) Experimental Jurisprudence
- (C) Political Jurisprudence
- (D) Sociological Jurisprudence

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sociological Jurisprudence

**Solution:**

Prof. Allen described Roscoe Pound's social engineering approach as Sociological Jurisprudence, focusing on law's role in balancing societal interests.

Sociological Jurisprudence

**Quick Tip**

Pound = Sociological Jurisprudence, social engineering.

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11.

**Said Law is the command of the Sovereign**

- (A) Kelsen
- (B) John Austin
- (C) HLA Hart
- (D) Cardazo

**Correct Answer:** (B) John Austin

**Solution:**

John Austin defined law as the command of the sovereign, backed by sanctions, in his analytical positivism theory.

John Austin

Quick Tip

Austin = law as sovereign's command.

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12.

**Who is the Author of the Book Republic?**

- (A) Bentham
- (B) Pond
- (C) Cardazo
- (D) Plato

**Correct Answer:** (D) Plato

**Solution:**

Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, authored "The Republic," a foundational text discussing justice and governance.

Plato

### Quick Tip

Plato = "The Republic," justice and ideal state.

13.

**The principle of Absolute liability of Torts is being applied in:**

- (A) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
- (B) Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmadas Ghose
- (C) MH George v. State of Maharashtra
- (D) Polikorikottaya v. King Emperor

**Correct Answer:** (A) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India

**Solution:**

The principle of absolute liability was applied in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy case (Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India), holding corporations strictly liable for hazardous activities.

Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India

### Quick Tip

Absolute liability = Bhopal case (Union Carbide).

14.

**Hindu Jurisprudence of ancient India is based on**

- (A) Personal Law
- (B) Custom
- (C) Dharma
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Dharma

**Solution:**

Hindu Jurisprudence in ancient India is rooted in Dharma, encompassing moral, legal, and

religious duties derived from texts like the Dharmashastras.

Dharma

Quick Tip

Hindu Jurisprudence = Dharma-based.

15.

**Which among the following is not true?**

- (A) Supreme court judgements are binding all courts
- (B) Larger Bench decisions are binding on lower benches
- (C) Per incuriam is an exception to Stare decisis
- (D) Supreme Court judgment is not binding on executive

**Correct Answer:** (D) Supreme Court judgment is not binding on executive

**Solution:**

Supreme Court judgments are binding on all courts and the executive under Article 141.

Option D is incorrect as the executive is bound by these judgments.

Supreme Court judgment is not binding on executive

Quick Tip

Article 141 = Supreme Court judgments bind all, including executive.

16.

**Which one of the following is not a theory of legal personality?**

- (A) Fiction Theory
- (B) Concession Theory
- (C) Interest Theory
- (D) Bracket Theory

**Correct Answer:** (C) Interest Theory

**Solution:**

Fiction, Concession, and Bracket theories explain legal personality, but Interest Theory is not a recognized theory of legal personality.

Interest Theory

**Quick Tip**

Legal personality theories: Fiction, Concession, Bracket, not Interest.

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**17.**

**The concept of "Living law" was expounded by which jurist?**

- (A) Austin
- (B) Ehrlich
- (C) Pound
- (D) Holland

**Correct Answer:** (B) Ehrlich

**Solution:**

Eugen Ehrlich introduced the concept of "Living Law," emphasizing the law as practiced in society beyond formal statutes.

Ehrlich

**Quick Tip**

Ehrlich = "Living Law," societal legal practices.

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**18.**

**The principal jurist of the Philosophical school was:**

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) Sir Henry Maine
- (C) Max Weber

(D) Hegel

**Correct Answer:** (D) Hegel

**Solution:**

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, a key philosopher, influenced the Philosophical school of jurisprudence with his dialectical approach to law and society.

Hegel

**Quick Tip**

Hegel = Philosophical school, dialectical approach.

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**19.**

**Analytical positivism does not mean that:**

- (A) Laws are in the nature of commands
- (B) Law as it is and as it ought to be have to be separated
- (C) Certain inherent moral quality is an essential feature of law
- (D) Analysis of legal concepts is distinct from critical evaluation

**Correct Answer:** (C) Certain inherent moral quality is an essential feature of law

**Solution:**

Analytical positivism separates law from morality, so it does not consider inherent moral quality essential to law.

Certain inherent moral quality is an essential feature of law

**Quick Tip**

Analytical positivism = no moral quality in law.

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**20.**

**The constitutional basis of precedent in India is**

- (A) Article 21

- (B) Article 141
- (C) Article 136
- (D) Article 14

**Correct Answer:** (B) Article 141

**Solution:**

Article 141 of the Indian Constitution states that Supreme Court judgments are binding on all courts, establishing the basis for precedent.

Article 141

**Quick Tip**

Article 141 = precedent, Supreme Court binding.

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**21.**

**The Supreme Court of India was established in**

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1951

**Correct Answer:** (A) 1950

**Solution:**

The Supreme Court of India was established on January 26, 1950, with the adoption of the Constitution.

1950

**Quick Tip**

Supreme Court = 1950, Constitution's adoption.

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**22.**

**The fundamental duties were added to the constitution of India by**

- (A) The Original Constitution itself
- (B) The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- (C) The 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- (D) The 25th Amendment Act, 1973

**Correct Answer:** (B) The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

**Solution:**

Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, under Part IV-A, Article 51A.

The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

**Quick Tip**

Fundamental Duties = 42nd Amendment, 1976.

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**23.**

**The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Correct Answer:** (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Solution:**

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, which drafted the Indian Constitution.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Quick Tip**

Constituent Assembly Chairman = Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

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24.

**The right to property was dropped from the list of fundamental Rights by the**

- (A) 24th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 44th Amendment
- (D) None of the Above

**Correct Answer:** (C) 44th Amendment

**Solution:**

The right to property was removed as a fundamental right under Article 31 by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, and made a constitutional right under Article 300A.

44th Amendment

Quick Tip

Right to property = removed by 44th Amendment.

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25.

**A person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a Member of Parliament for the Maximum period of**

- (A) One Year
- (B) Six Months
- (C) Three Months
- (D) One Month

**Correct Answer:** (B) Six Months

**Solution:**

Under Article 75(5), a person can be a Council of Ministers member without being an MP for a maximum of six months, after which they must become an MP.

Six Months

### Quick Tip

Council of Ministers non-MP = max 6 months (Art. 75).

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26.

**Preamble of the Constitution of India was amended by**

- (A) The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act
- (B) The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act
- (C) The Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Act
- (D) The Constitution (Forty-Ninth Amendment) Act

**Correct Answer:** (A) The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act

**Solution:**

The Preamble was amended by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, adding "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to it.

The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act

### Quick Tip

Preamble amended = 42nd Amendment, 1976.

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27.

**As per article 356 of Constitution of India, a state emergency shall not remain in force for more than**

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years
- (C) 3 years
- (D) 5 years

**Correct Answer:** (C) 3 years

**Solution:**

Article 356 limits a state emergency (President's Rule) to a maximum of 3 years, subject to parliamentary approval.

3 years

**Quick Tip**

State emergency (Art. 356) = max 3 years.

**28.**

**While performing his duties shall have right of audience in all the courts in the territory of India**

- (A) Advocate General of India
- (B) Attorney General of India
- (C) Judge of High Court
- (D) None of the Above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Attorney General of India

**Solution:**

Under Article 76, the Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in India while performing duties.

Attorney General of India

**Quick Tip**

Attorney General = right of audience, all courts (Art. 76).

**29.**

**Which Landmark case of the Supreme Court talked about Speedy Trial?**

- (A) Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- (B) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
- (C) Mithu v. State of Punjab
- (D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

**Correct Answer:** (B) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar

**Solution:**

The Hussainara Khatoon case established speedy trial as part of the right to life under Article 21.

Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar

**Quick Tip**

Speedy trial = Hussainara Khatoon, Art. 21.

**30.**

**Appointment of additional and acting judges of High Court shall be made by the President for such period not exceeding**

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years
- (C) 3 years
- (D) 4 years

**Correct Answer:** (B) 2 years

**Solution:**

Under Article 224, the President can appoint additional and acting High Court judges for a period not exceeding 2 years.

2 years

**Quick Tip**

High Court additional/acting judges = max 2 years (Art. 224).

**31.**

**Which among the following the Supreme court proposed doctrine of prospective overruling?**

- (A) Sankari Prasad case

- (B) IC Golaknath case
- (C) Sajjan Singh case
- (D) Kesavananda Bharati case

**Correct Answer:** (B) IC Golaknath case

**Solution:**

The Supreme Court introduced prospective overruling in the IC Golaknath case (1967) to limit the retrospective effect of its ruling.

IC Golaknath case

Quick Tip

Prospective overruling = IC Golaknath (1967).

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32.

**Which among the following case Supreme court overruled P V Narasimha Rao v. Union of India?**

- (A) Supriyo Case
- (B) PUCL v. Union of India
- (C) Lilly Thomas v. Union of India
- (D) Sita Soren v. Union of India

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sita Soren v. Union of India

**Solution:**

The Supreme Court overruled P V Narasimha Rao (1998) in Sita Soren v. Union of India (2024) regarding immunity of MPs/MLAs in bribery cases.

Sita Soren v. Union of India

Quick Tip

Sita Soren (2024) = overruled P V Narasimha Rao.

33.

**Who among the following judge gave the historic dissenting judgment in ADM Jabalpur v. MC Shukla**

- (A) Justice YV Chandrachud
- (B) Justice Bhagawati
- (C) Justice Khanna
- (D) Justice Krishna Iyer

**Correct Answer:** (C) Justice Khanna

**Solution:**

Justice HR Khanna gave the dissenting judgment in ADM Jabalpur (1976), upholding fundamental rights during an emergency.

Justice Khanna

Quick Tip

Justice Khanna = dissenting hero in ADM Jabalpur.

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34.

**Which among the following is true?**

- (A) Protection is available under Art. 21 even during emergency
- (B) Financial Emergency provisions are removed from the Constitution
- (C) Art. 368 was explained in SR Bommai case
- (D) SR Bommai case was overruled in Kameshwar Prasad case

**Correct Answer:** (C) Art. 368 was explained in SR Bommai case

**Solution:**

The SR Bommai case (1994) clarified the scope of Article 368 and misuse of Article 356, making C true. Others are incorrect.

Art. 368 was explained in SR Bommai case

### Quick Tip

SR Bommai = Art. 368, limits on Art. 356.

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**35.**

**Which among the following judgment partially struck down in Art.31C?**

- (A) Waman Rao Case
- (B) Minerva Mills Case
- (C) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- (D) Golak Nath Case

**Correct Answer:** (B) Minerva Mills Case

**Solution:**

The Minerva Mills case (1980) partially struck down Article 31C, restoring judicial review over laws under the 42nd Amendment.

Minerva Mills Case

### Quick Tip

Minerva Mills = struck down parts of Art. 31C.

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**36.**

**In which of the following Articles of the Constitution provisions regarding uniform civil code has been given?**

- (A) Article 43
- (B) Article 44
- (C) Article 46
- (D) Article 47

**Correct Answer:** (B) Article 44

**Solution:**

Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Uniform Civil Code as a Directive Principle of State Policy.

Article 44

Quick Tip

Uniform Civil Code = Art. 44, DPSP.

37.

Arrange the following in chronological order use the code given below

- 1) Kesavananda Bharati case
- 2) Golak Nath case
- 3) Minerva Mills case
- 4) Sajjan Singh case

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 4, 2, 1, 3

(C) 2, 4, 1, 3

(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

**Correct Answer:** (B) 4, 2, 1, 3

**Solution:**

Chronological order: Sajjan Singh (1964), Golak Nath (1967), Kesavananda Bharati (1973), Minerva Mills (1980). Code: 4, 2, 1, 3.

4, 2, 1, 3

Quick Tip

Cases order: Sajjan (1964), Golak (1967), Kesavananda (1973), Minerva (1980).

38.

The VIII schedule of the Constitution of India does not include which one of the following languages?

(A) Nepali

- (B) Bodo
- (C) Bhojpuri
- (D) Dogri

**Correct Answer:** (C) Bhojpuri

**Solution:**

The VIII Schedule lists 22 languages, including Nepali, Bodo, and Dogri, but Bhojpuri is not included.

Bhojpuri

**Quick Tip**

VIII Schedule = 22 languages, excludes Bhojpuri.

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**39.**

**If the positions of President and Vice President are vacant, who among the following officiates as the President of India**

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Chief Justice of India

**Solution:**

Under Article 65, if both President and Vice President positions are vacant, the Chief Justice of India officiates as President.

Chief Justice of India

**Quick Tip**

President/VP vacant = Chief Justice acts (Art. 65).

**40.**

**Protection of life and liberty**

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 14
- (D) Article 20

**Correct Answer:** (A) Article 21

**Solution:**

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, a fundamental right.

Article 21

**Quick Tip**

Life and liberty = Art. 21, fundamental right.

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““latex **41.**

**Under which article of the UN Charter the security has the power to use force against a state?**

- (A) Article 41
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 2(4)
- (D) Article 46

**Correct Answer:** (D) Article 46

**Solution:**

Article 46 of the UN Charter empowers the Security Council to make plans for the use of armed force, in coordination with the Military Staff Committee, to maintain international peace and security.

Article 46

### Quick Tip

UN Charter: Article 46 = Security Council's power to plan use of force.

42.

**The 'Optional clause' in para 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice refers to:**

- (A) Compulsory Jurisdiction
- (B) Voluntary Jurisdiction
- (C) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Voluntary Jurisdiction

**Solution:**

The Optional Clause under Article 36(2) allows states to voluntarily accept the ICJ's jurisdiction as compulsory for certain disputes.

Voluntary Jurisdiction

### Quick Tip

Optional Clause (Art. 36) = voluntary ICJ jurisdiction.

43.

**Copenhagen Accord on Climate Change is:**

- (A) A binding treaty
- (B) Not a binding treaty
- (C) A declaration of the General Assembly
- (D) An Optional protocol

**Correct Answer:** (B) Not a binding treaty

**Solution:**

The Copenhagen Accord (2009) is a non-binding political agreement on climate change, not a treaty or protocol.

Not a binding treaty

**Quick Tip**

Copenhagen Accord = non-binding climate agreement.

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**44.**

**To which one of the following is India not a party?**

- (A) International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- (B) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- (C) International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

**Solution:**

India has signed but not ratified the Convention Against Torture (CAT), so it is not a party, unlike the other conventions listed.

International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

**Quick Tip**

India = signed but not ratified CAT.

45.

**Under which Article of the U.N. Charter the Security Council has the power to use force against a State?**

- (A) Article 2(4)
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 41
- (D) Article 42

**Correct Answer:** (D) Article 42

**Solution:**

Article 42 empowers the Security Council to take military action to restore international peace if non-military measures (Art. 41) fail.

Article 42

Quick Tip

Art. 42 = Security Council's military action power.

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46.

**"The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question" is provided under which article of the United Nations Charter?**

- (A) Article 76
- (B) Article 85
- (C) Article 91
- (D) Article 96

**Correct Answer:** (D) Article 96

**Solution:**

Article 96 of the UN Charter allows the General Assembly or Security Council to request ICJ advisory opinions on legal questions.

Article 96

Quick Tip

Art. 96 = ICJ advisory opinions.

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47.

**A 'State' becomes international person by recognition and recognition alone. The view is held by:**

- (A) Facultative Theory
- (B) Declaratory Theory
- (C) Constitutive Theory
- (D) Evidentiary Theory

**Correct Answer:** (C) Constitutive Theory

**Solution:**

The Constitutive Theory holds that a state becomes an international person only through recognition by other states.

Constitutive Theory

Quick Tip

Constitutive Theory = statehood via recognition.

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48.

**The extent of contiguous zone as per UN Convention on the Law of the Sea is:**

- (A) 12 nautical miles from territorial baseline

- (B) 20 nautical miles from territorial baseline
- (C) 24 nautical miles from territorial baseline
- (D) 30 nautical miles from territorial baseline

**Correct Answer:** (C) 24 nautical miles from territorial baseline

**Solution:**

Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the contiguous zone extends up to 24 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline.

24 nautical miles from territorial baseline

**Quick Tip**

UNCLOS: Contiguous zone = 24 nautical miles.

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**49.**

**Which among the following provision of UDHR deals with right to Asylum?**

- (A) Art. 14
- (B) Art. 15
- (C) Art. 16
- (D) Art. 17

**Correct Answer:** (A) Art. 14

**Solution:**

Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides the right to seek asylum from persecution.

Art. 14

**Quick Tip**

UDHR: Right to asylum = Art. 14.

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**50.**

**Who is having Double veto power?**

- (A) All members of Security Council
- (B) All members of UN General Assembly
- (C) Permanent members of the Security Council
- (D) USA and Russia alone

**Correct Answer:** (C) Permanent members of the Security Council

**Solution:**

The five permanent members of the Security Council (USA, Russia, China, UK, France) have double veto power, allowing them to block both substantive and procedural decisions.

Permanent members of the Security Council

**Quick Tip**

Double veto = Security Council permanent members.

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**51.**

**Which among the following case is known as Corfu Channel case?**

- (A) UK v. Albania
- (B) India v. Pakistan
- (C) Nottebohm case
- (D) Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre case

**Correct Answer:** (A) UK v. Albania

**Solution:**

The Corfu Channel case (1949) was a dispute between the UK and Albania before the ICJ, concerning responsibility for incidents in the Corfu Strait.

Quick Tip

Corfu Channel = UK v. Albania, ICJ 1949.

52.

**Which among the provision of the Constitution of India provides for the power of the parliament to enact law for enforcement of international treaty?**

- (A) Art. 251
- (B) Art. 252
- (C) Art. 253
- (D) Art. 254

**Correct Answer:** (C) Art. 253

**Solution:**

Article 253 empowers the Indian Parliament to make laws for implementing international treaties, agreements, or conventions.

Art. 253

Quick Tip

Art. 253 = Parliament's power for treaty implementation.

53.

**The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed By-**

- (A) The permanent members of the Security Council
- (B) The General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
- (C) In a joint session of the Security Council and General Assembly

(D) The Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly

**Correct Answer:** (B) The General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

**Solution:**

Under Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the Security Council's recommendation.

The General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

**Quick Tip**

UN Secretary-General = GA appoints, SC recommends (Art. 97).

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**54.**

**Which one of the following is not included in the U.N Charter as an objective of the United Nations?**

- (A) To protect the sovereignty of the member states
- (B) To avoid war as a means of settlement of international disputes
- (C) To ensure respect for international obligations arising from treaties and other forms of international law
- (D) To the development of human personality

**Correct Answer:** (D) To the development of human personality

**Solution:**

The UN Charter's objectives (Art. 1) include maintaining peace, respecting treaties, and promoting human rights, but not specifically "development of human personality."

To the development of human personality

### Quick Tip

UN Charter objectives (Art. 1) exclude human personality development.

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**55.**

**Which of the following international organizations deals with Refugees?**

- (A) UNESCO
- (B) UNICEF
- (C) UNHCR
- (D) UNCTAD

**Correct Answer:** (C) UNHCR

**Solution:**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is responsible for protecting and assisting refugees globally.

UNHCR

### Quick Tip

Refugees = UNHCR's mandate.

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**56.**

**Which of the following is not a primary source of international law?**

- (A) International treaty
- (B) Decision of International Court of Justice
- (C) International custom
- (D) General principle of Law recognised by Civilized nations

**Correct Answer:** (B) Decision of International Court of Justice

**Solution:**

Article 38 of the ICJ Statute lists treaties, customs, and general principles as primary sources of international law; ICJ decisions are secondary sources.

Decision of International Court of Justice

Quick Tip

Primary sources (Art. 38): treaties, customs, principles; not ICJ decisions.

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57.

**Contract is**

- (A) Agreement enforceable by law
- (B) Agreement against public policy
- (C) Agreement by competent persons
- (D) Agreement by parties

**Correct Answer:** (A) Agreement enforceable by law

**Solution:**

Under Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract is an agreement enforceable by law.

Agreement enforceable by law

Quick Tip

Contract = enforceable agreement (Sec. 2(h), ICA).

---

58.

**The decision in Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmo Das Ghose was related to the**

- (A) Offer and its communication
- (B) Acceptance and its communication

- (C) Undue influence
- (D) Capacity of a minor to enter into a contract

**Correct Answer:** (D) Capacity of a minor to enter into a contract

**Solution:**

The Mohiri Bibi case (1903) held that a minor's contract is void under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Capacity of a minor to enter into a contract

**Quick Tip**

Mohiri Bibi = minor's contract void.

---

**59.**

**The principle that no one shall be allowed to enrich himself at the expense of another is known as**

- (A) Quantum meruit
- (B) Nudum pactum
- (C) Quasi contract
- (D) Quantum valebant

**Correct Answer:** (C) Quasi contract

**Solution:**

Quasi-contracts prevent unjust enrichment by imposing obligations where no contract exists, under Sections 68-72 of the Indian Contract Act.

Quasi contract

**Quick Tip**

Quasi-contract = prevents unjust enrichment (Sec. 68-72).

---

**60.**

**Which one is not a remedy for breach of contract?**

- (A) Damages
- (B) Injunction
- (C) Fine
- (D) Specific performance

**Correct Answer:** (C) Fine

**Solution:**

Remedies for breach of contract include damages, injunction, and specific performance; fines are criminal penalties, not contract remedies.

Fine

**Quick Tip**

Contract remedies: damages, injunction, specific performance; not fines.

---

**61.**

**Which of the following pair does not match:**

- (A) Novation of Contract - Section 64
- (B) Wagering Agreement - Section 30
- (C) Anticipatory Breach - Section 39
- (D) Agreement Contingent on impossible events - Section 36

**Correct Answer:** (A) Novation of Contract - Section 64

**Solution:**

Novation is under Section 62, not Section 64 (return of benefit). Other pairs match correctly per the Indian Contract Act.

Quick Tip

Novation = Sec. 62, not Sec. 64 (ICA).

**62.**

**The principle of caveat emptor is enunciated, in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, under**

- (A) Section 15
- (B) Section 16
- (C) Section 17
- (D) Section 18

**Correct Answer:** (B) Section 16

**Solution:**

Caveat Emptor (“buyer beware”) is under Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, implying no implied warranty unless specified.

Section 16

Quick Tip

Caveat Emptor = Sec. 16, Sale of Goods Act.

**63.**

**A counter offer is**

- (A) Conditional Acceptance
- (B) Invitation to offer
- (C) Rejection to offer
- (D) Revocation of offer

**Correct Answer:** (C) Rejection to offer

**Solution:**

A counter offer rejects the original offer and proposes new terms, acting as a new offer (Indian Contract Act, Sec. 7).

Rejection to offer

**Quick Tip**

Counter offer = rejects original offer, new proposal.

---

**64.**

**What is the reasonable time for the performance of a contract**

- (A) Question of fact
- (B) Question of law
- (C) Mixed question of fact and law
- (D) A presumption under the law

**Correct Answer:** (A) Question of fact

**Solution:**

Under Section 46 of the Indian Contract Act, reasonable time for contract performance is a question of fact, depending on circumstances.

Question of fact

**Quick Tip**

Reasonable time (Sec. 46) = fact-based, case-specific.

---

**65.**

**Which among the following is false?**

- (A) Minor's Contract is void
- (B) Agreement against public policy is void
- (C) Agreement entered by undue influence is void
- (D) Agreement entered by undue influence is voidable

**Correct Answer:** (C) Agreement entered by undue influence is void

**Solution:**

Under Section 19A, agreements by undue influence are voidable, not void. Options A, B, and D are true per the Indian Contract Act.

Agreement entered by undue influence is void

**Quick Tip**

Undue influence = voidable (Sec. 19A), not void.

---

**66.**

**Which among the following case deals with General Offer?**

- (A) Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmo Das Ghosh
- (B) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company
- (C) Balfour v. Balfour
- (D) Shamim Ara case

**Correct Answer:** (B) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company

**Solution:**

Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball (1893) is a landmark case on general offers, where an advertisement constituted a unilateral offer.

Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company

### Quick Tip

General offer = Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball.

---

**67.**

**Which among the following is true?**

- (A) Necessity supplied to minor can be recovered
- (B) When the consent is obtained by fraud or misrepresentation it is void ab initio
- (C) Contract which are once valid in the beginning would be valid always
- (D) Force majeure is not a ground in Indian law

**Correct Answer:** (A) Necessity supplied to minor can be recovered

**Solution:**

Under Section 68, necessities supplied to a minor can be recovered from their property. Other options are false per the Indian Contract Act.

Necessity supplied to minor can be recovered

### Quick Tip

Necessities for minor = recoverable (Sec. 68).

---

**68.**

**Responsibility of finder of the lost goods is dealt in:**

- (A) Sec. 71
- (B) Sec. 72
- (C) Sec. 73
- (D) Sec. 74

**Correct Answer:** (A) Sec. 71

**Solution:**

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act defines the responsibility of a finder of lost goods, akin to a bailee's duty.

Sec. 71

**Quick Tip**

Finder of lost goods = Sec. 71, bailee-like duty.

**69.**

**A contracts with B to pay Rs. 15,000, if B's house is burnt. The contract is:**

- (A) Contingent
- (B) Simple
- (C) Conditional
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (A) Contingent

**Solution:**

A contract dependent on an uncertain event (e.g., house burning) is a contingent contract under Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act.

Contingent

**Quick Tip**

Contingent contract = depends on uncertain event (Sec. 31).

**70.**

**A 'contract of pledge' is a contract of:**

- (A) Indemnity
- (B) Agency

- (C) Guarantee
- (D) Bailment

**Correct Answer:** (D) Bailment

**Solution:**

A pledge is a special type of bailment under Section 172 of the Indian Contract Act, where goods are delivered as security for a loan.

Bailment

**Quick Tip**

Pledge = bailment for security (Sec. 172).

---

**71.**

**“Commercial impossibility is no impossibility at all.” This rule of law was laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of-**

- (A) Banwarilal vs. Sukhdarshan
- (B) Satyavrat Ghose vs. Mugneeram Co.
- (C) M/s. Bhagwandas vs. M/s Girdharilal
- (D) Seth Mohanlal vs. Grain Chambers

**Correct Answer:** (B) Satyavrat Ghose vs. Mugneeram Co.

**Solution:**

In Satyavrat Ghose (1954), the Supreme Court held that commercial impossibility does not discharge a contract under Section 56.

Satyavrat Ghose vs. Mugneeram Co.

**Quick Tip**

Commercial impossibility = no discharge (Satyavrat Ghose).

---

72.

**In anticipatory breach of contract, the injured party:**

- (A) Must bring an action immediately
- (B) Shall have to wait till the time of performance of contract
- (C) Cannot bring an action
- (D) May immediately bring an action or he may wait till the time of the performance of contract

**Correct Answer:** (D) May immediately bring an action or he may wait till the time of the performance of contract

**Solution:**

Under Section 39, for anticipatory breach, the injured party can sue immediately or wait until the performance date.

May immediately bring an action or he may wait till the time of the performance of contract

**Quick Tip**

Anticipatory breach (Sec. 39) = sue now or wait.

---

73.

**The expression ‘Appropriate Government’ has been rigidly defined in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in section:**

- (A) 2(a)
- (B) 2(b)
- (C) 2(aaa)
- (D) 2(g)

**Correct Answer:** (A) 2(a)

**Solution:**

Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines 'Appropriate Government' for industrial disputes.

2(a)

**Quick Tip**

Appropriate Government = Sec. 2(a), Industrial Disputes Act.

---

**74.**

**The expression 'Lay-off' is defined in section:**

- (A) 2(aaa)
- (B) 2(z)
- (C) 2(d)
- (D) 2(kk)

**Correct Answer:** (D) 2(kk)

**Solution:**

Section 2(kk) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines 'lay-off' as temporary worker suspension due to specific reasons.

2(kk)

**Quick Tip**

Lay-off = Sec. 2(kk), Industrial Disputes Act.

---

**75.**

**The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 enacted on:**

- (A) 11th March, 1947
- (B) 11th March, 1949

(C) 11th March, 1946

(D) 11th March, 1948

**Correct Answer:** (A) 11th March, 1947

**Solution:**

The Industrial Disputes Act was enacted on March 11, 1947, to regulate industrial relations in India.

11th March, 1947

**Quick Tip**

Industrial Disputes Act = March 11, 1947.

---

**76.**

**The Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act was enacted on:**

(A) 23rd December, 1988

(B) 23rd December, 1986

(C) 23rd November, 1986

(D) 23rd December, 1985

**Correct Answer:** (B) 23rd December, 1986

**Solution:**

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted on December 23, 1986, to regulate child labor in India.

23rd December, 1986

**Quick Tip**

Child Labour Act = Dec 23, 1986.

---

77.

**A Contract is discharged by novation which means the**

- (A) Cancellation of the existing contract
- (B) Change in one or more terms of the contract
- (C) Substitution of existing contract for a new one
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Substitution of existing contract for a new one

**Solution:**

Novation under Section 62 of the Indian Contract Act involves substituting an existing contract with a new one, discharging the original.

Substitution of existing contract for a new one

**Quick Tip**

Novation (Sec. 62) = new contract replaces old.

---

78.

**What is the minimum number of members required to register a trade union under the Trade Union Act of 1926?**

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 10
- (D) 15

**Correct Answer:** (B) 7

**Solution:**

Section 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1926 requires a minimum of 7 members to register a trade union.

**Quick Tip**

Trade Union registration = min. 7 members (Sec. 4).

---

**79.**

**Under the Trade Union Act of 1926, what is the legal immunity granted to registered trade unions?**

- (A) Immunity from prosecution for criminal activities
- (B) Immunity from civil suits
- (C) Immunity from taxation
- (D) Immunity from industrial disputes

**Correct Answer:** (B) Immunity from civil suits

**Solution:**

Section 18 of the Trade Union Act, 1926 grants registered trade unions immunity from civil suits for certain acts done in furtherance of trade disputes.

Immunity from civil suits

**Quick Tip**

Trade Union Act (Sec. 18) = civil suit immunity.

---

**80.**

**Under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, what is the minimum threshold for the number of workers in an establishment for the act to be applicable?**

- (A) 10
- (B) 20

(C) 50

(D) 100

**Correct Answer:** (D) 100

**Solution:**

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 applies to establishments with 100 or more workers for certain provisions, like layoffs (Chapter V-B).

100

**Quick Tip**

Industrial Disputes Act = 100+ workers for key provisions.

---

**81.**

**In which case Supreme Court laid down Triple Test to decide industry?**

(A) Lalitha Kumari case

(B) SP Gupta Case

(C) Bangalore Water Supply case

(D) Maneka Gandhi Case

**Correct Answer:** (C) Bangalore Water Supply case

**Solution:**

In Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa (1978), the Supreme Court laid down the Triple Test to define 'industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Bangalore Water Supply case

**Quick Tip**

Triple Test for industry = Bangalore Water Supply (1978).

---

“ ““latex 82.

**Which authority is responsible for the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Act of 1926?**

- (A) Registrar of Companies
- (B) Registrar of Trade Unions
- (C) Commissioner of Labor
- (D) Ministry of Finance

**Correct Answer:** (B) Registrar of Trade Unions

**Solution:**

Under Section 8 of the Trade Union Act, 1926, the Registrar of Trade Unions is responsible for registering trade unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions

**Quick Tip**

Trade Union registration = Registrar of Trade Unions (Sec. 8).

---

**83.**

**Which among the following statement is true?**

- (A) Award of the Industrial Tribunal is appealable to High Court
- (B) Award of the Industrial Tribunal is appealable to District Court
- (C) Award of the Industrial Tribunal is appealable to Supreme Court
- (D) Award of the Industrial Tribunal is not appealable

**Correct Answer:** (C) Award of the Industrial Tribunal is appealable to Supreme Court

**Solution:**

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an Industrial Tribunal's award can be challenged via writ petition to the High Court or appealed to the Supreme Court under Article 136.

Award of the Industrial Tribunal is appealable to Supreme Court

**Quick Tip**

Industrial Tribunal award = appealable to Supreme Court (Art. 136).

**84.**

**Which Provision deals with closing of an undertaking?**

- (A) Sec. 25
- (B) Sec. 25A
- (C) Sec. 25K
- (D) Sec. 25O

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sec. 25O

**Solution:**

Section 25O of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 governs the procedure for closing an undertaking, including prior government approval.

Sec. 25O

**Quick Tip**

Closure of undertaking = Sec. 25O, Industrial Disputes Act.

**85.**

**Which of the following Act(s) do not apply to a registered Trade Union?**

- (A) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (B) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912
- (C) The Companies Act, 1956
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

Section 13 of the Trade Union Act, 1926 exempts registered trade unions from the Societies Registration Act, Co-operative Societies Act, and Companies Act.

All of the above

**Quick Tip**

Registered trade unions = exempt from Societies, Co-op, Companies Acts (Sec. 13).

---

**86.**

**Who may be appointed as a presiding officer of the National Tribunal?**

- (A) Who is a Judge of a High Court
- (B) Who has been a Judge of a High Court
- (C) Who has been a Judge of a High Court for not less than 10 years
- (D) Either (1) or (2)

**Correct Answer:** (D) Either (1) or (2)

**Solution:**

Under Section 7C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a presiding officer of a National Tribunal can be a current or former High Court Judge.

Either (1) or (2)

**Quick Tip**

National Tribunal presiding officer = current/former High Court Judge (Sec. 7C).

---

**87.**

**In which of the following cases municipality was held to be an “industry”?**

- (A) State of Bombay vs. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha, 1960
- (B) D.N. Banerjee vs. P.R. Mukherjee, 1953
- (C) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board vs. Rajappa, 1978
- (D) Corporation of City of Nagpur vs. Employees, 1960

**Correct Answer:** (B) D.N. Banerjee vs. P.R. Mukherjee, 1953

**Solution:**

In D.N. Banerjee (1953), the Supreme Court held that a municipality’s activities constitute an “industry” under the Industrial Disputes Act.

D.N. Banerjee vs. P.R. Mukherjee, 1953

**Quick Tip**

Municipality as industry = D.N. Banerjee (1953).

---

**88.**

**The Registrar cannot withdraw or cancel registration of a Trade Union if:**

- (A) The application of the Trade Union is in the proper form on verification
- (B) The certification of registration has been obtained by fraud or mistake
- (C) The Trade Union has ceased to exist
- (D) The Trade Union has willfully after a notice from the registrar contravened the provisions of the Act

**Correct Answer:** (A) The application of the Trade Union is in the proper form on verification

**Solution:**

Under Section 10 of the Trade Union Act, 1926, the Registrar can cancel registration for fraud, cessation, or contravention, but not if the application is proper.

The application of the Trade Union is in the proper form on verification

**Quick Tip**

Trade Union cancellation = not for proper application (Sec. 10).

**89.**

**The maxim ‘actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea’ means**

- (A) There can be no crime without a guilty mind
- (B) Crime has to be coupled with a guilty mind
- (C) Crime is the result of a guilty mind
- (D) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant

**Correct Answer:** (A) There can be no crime without a guilty mind

**Solution:**

The maxim ‘actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea’ translates to “an act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is guilty,” emphasizing mens rea in criminal law.

There can be no crime without a guilty mind

**Quick Tip**

Actus non facit = mens rea required for crime.

**90.**

**‘A’ and ‘B’ beat each other up and exchange blows in a cinema hall in the middle of a movie. They are guilty of**

- (A) Rioting
- (B) Assault
- (C) Affray

(D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Affray

**Solution:**

Under Section 159 of the IPC, affray is fighting in a public place disturbing public peace, as done by A and B in the cinema hall.

Affray

**Quick Tip**

Affray (Sec. 159 IPC) = public fighting disturbing peace.

---

**91.**

**Grave and sudden provocation is**

- (A) Question of fact
- (B) Question of law
- (C) Mixed question of fact & law
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (A) Question of fact

**Solution:**

Under Section 300, Exception 1 of the IPC, whether provocation is grave and sudden is a question of fact, determined by circumstances.

Question of fact

**Quick Tip**

Grave provocation (Sec. 300) = fact-based.

92.

**The maxim ‘Qui facit per se’ means**

- (A) He who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself
- (B) He who does an act through another is not deemed in law to do it himself
- (C) Vicarious liability
- (D) Both (1) and (2)

**Correct Answer:** (A) He who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself

**Solution:**

The maxim ‘Qui facit per alium facit per se’ means a person acting through another is legally responsible, as in principal-agent relationships.

He who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself

**Quick Tip**

Qui facit = principal liable for agent’s acts.

---

93.

**Which section of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 deals with the provision of notice for strikes and lockouts?**

- (A) Section 9A
- (B) Section 22
- (C) Section 23
- (D) Section 34

**Correct Answer:** (B) Section 22

**Solution:**

Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 requires notice for strikes and lockouts in public utility services.

Section 22

Quick Tip

Strikes/lockouts notice = Sec. 22, Industrial Disputes Act.

94.

**The consent is not a valid consent under section 90 of IPC:**

- (A) If given under fear of injury or misconception of fact
- (B) If given by person of unsound mind
- (C) If given by a child below 12 years of age
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

Section 90 of the IPC states consent is invalid if given under fear, misconception, by an unsound mind, or by a child under 12.

All of the above

Quick Tip

Invalid consent (Sec. 90 IPC) = fear, unsound mind, child  $\leq$  12.

95.

**Which of the following is true with regards to right of private defence?**

- (A) Only i
- (B) i and ii
- (C) i and iii
- (D) Only iii

**Correct Answer:** (B) i and ii

**Solution:**

i. True (Sec. 97 IPC: private defence includes movable/immovable property). ii. True (Sec. 99: no defence if time to seek public authority). iii. False (Sec. 100, not 101, allows death in certain cases).

i and ii

**Quick Tip**

Private defence (IPC): property included (Sec. 97), no time for authority (Sec. 99).

---

**96.**

**Jurisdiction of the District Commission is framed under Section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.**

- (A) Section 28
- (B) Section 30
- (C) Section 32
- (D) Section 34

**Correct Answer:** (D) Section 34

**Solution:**

Section 34 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines the jurisdiction of the District Commission for consumer disputes.

Section 34

**Quick Tip**

District Commission jurisdiction = Sec. 34, Consumer Protection Act.

97.

**Which among the following case deals with Absolute liability under IPC?**

- (A) MH George v. State of Maharashtra
- (B) MH Haskot v. State
- (C) Mathai v. State
- (D) Ranjit Singh Udeshi v. State

**Correct Answer:** (C) Mathai v. State

**Solution:**

Mathai v. State deals with absolute liability under the IPC for certain offenses, where mens rea is not required.

Mathai v. State

Quick Tip

Absolute liability = Mathai v. State, no mens rea.

---

98.

**Which one is false?**

- (A) General exceptions are not applicable to Non-IPC offences
- (B) General exceptions applicable to IPC offences
- (C) Child below the age of 7 years of age is not liable for any offence
- (D) Child below the ages of 18 years when accused in an offence has to be dealt with under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015

**Correct Answer:** (A) General exceptions are not applicable to Non-IPC offences

**Solution:**

General exceptions (IPC Chapter IV) can apply to non-IPC offences unless specified otherwise. B, C (Sec. 82 IPC), and D (Juvenile Justice Act) are true.

General exceptions are not applicable to Non-IPC offences

**Quick Tip**

General exceptions = apply to IPC, may apply to non-IPC.

**99.**

**Court has directed the state to give compensation for illegal detention in jail in**

- (A) Vidyawati v. State of Rajasthan
- (B) Kasturi Lal v. State of UP
- (C) Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar
- (D) Srelekha Vidyarthi case

**Correct Answer:** (C) Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar

**Solution:**

In Rudal Shah (1983), the Supreme Court awarded compensation for illegal detention, violating Article 21 rights.

Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar

**Quick Tip**

Illegal detention compensation = Rudal Shah (1983).

**100.**

**Which among the following is true?**

- (A) Consumer protection does not apply to medical negligence
- (B) Consumer protection does not apply to Advocate's negligence
- (C) Consumer protection does not apply to State services for consideration
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Consumer protection does not apply to Advocate's negligence

**Solution:**

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 excludes advocates' services from its ambit, but covers medical negligence and state services for consideration.

Consumer protection does not apply to Advocate's negligence

**Quick Tip**

Consumer Protection Act = excludes advocate negligence.

---

**101.**

**Accident as an exception has been dealt with in:**

- (A) Section 77
- (B) Section 78
- (C) Section 80
- (D) Section 82

**Correct Answer:** (C) Section 80

**Solution:**

Section 80 of the IPC provides the general exception of accident for acts done without criminal intent and with proper care.

Section 80

**Quick Tip**

Accident exception = Sec. 80 IPC, no intent.

---

**102.**

**Defence of insanity under Section 84 of IPC requires**

- (A) Unsoundness of mind of any kind
- (B) Legal insanity
- (C) Medical insanity
- (D) Moral insanity

**Correct Answer:** (B) Legal insanity

**Solution:**

Section 84 IPC requires legal insanity, where the accused is incapable of understanding the nature or wrongfulness of their act.

Legal insanity

**Quick Tip**

Insanity defence (Sec. 84) = legal, not medical.

---

**103.**

**The rule of strict liability was formulated by the House of Lords in:**

- (A) Rylands v. Fletcher
- (B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- (C) Derry v. Peek
- (D) Re Polemis case

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rylands v. Fletcher

**Solution:**

The House of Lords in Rylands v. Fletcher (1868) established the rule of strict liability for hazardous activities.

Rylands v. Fletcher

### Quick Tip

Strict liability = Rylands v. Fletcher (1868).

**104.**

**Res Ipsa Loquitur means:**

- (A) The thing speaks for itself
- (B) The thing speaks for other
- (C) The thing does not speak for itself
- (D) The thing is manifestation of others

**Correct Answer:** (A) The thing speaks for itself

**Solution:**

Res Ipsa Loquitur, a tort law principle, means “the thing speaks for itself,” inferring negligence from the event itself.

The thing speaks for itself

### Quick Tip

Res Ipsa Loquitur = negligence inferred, “thing speaks.”

**105.**

**The Term of copyright for an author lasts how long?**

- (A) Lifetime of the author
- (B) Lifetime of the author plus 50 years from his death
- (C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years from his death
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years from his death

**Solution:**

Under Section 22 of the Copyright Act, 1957, copyright lasts for the author's lifetime plus 60 years after their death.

Lifetime of the author plus 60 years from his death

**Quick Tip**

Copyright term = author's life + 60 years (Sec. 22).

---

**106.**

**The patentee, in the case of process patent, has the exclusive right to prevent third parties who do not have his consent from the act of**

- (A) Using that process
- (B) Using, offering for sale, selling or importing
- (C) Both (1) and (2)
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both (1) and (2)

**Solution:**

Under Section 48 of the Patents Act, 1970, a process patentee can prevent unauthorized use, sale, or importation of the process or its products.

Both (1) and (2)

**Quick Tip**

Process patent rights (Sec. 48) = use, sale, import control.

---

**107.**

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

- (A) Civil and Political rights

- (B) Economic, social and Cultural Rights
- (C) Fundamental Principles of Equity and non-discrimination
- (D) All the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All the above

**Solution:**

The UDHR (1948) encompasses civil, political, economic, social, cultural rights, and principles of equity and non-discrimination.

All the above

**Quick Tip**

UDHR = all rights: civil, political, economic, social, equity.

---

**108.**

**Indian primary source of Cyber Law is:**

- (A) Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Indian Penal Code
- (C) Information Technology Act, 2000
- (D) Indian Contract Act

**Correct Answer:** (C) Information Technology Act, 2000

**Solution:**

The Information Technology Act, 2000 is the primary legislation governing cyber law in India, addressing digital transactions and cybercrimes.

Information Technology Act, 2000

**Quick Tip**

Cyber law = IT Act, 2000.

---

**109.**

**Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (A) Any sitting judge of the High Court
- (B) Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court
- (C) Any retired judge of the Supreme Court
- (D) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**Correct Answer:** (D) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**Solution:**

Under Section 3 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**Quick Tip**

NHRC chairman = retired CJI (Sec. 3).

---

**110.**

**Under Patents Act, 1970 “Patent Cooperation Treaty” means**

- (A) Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at Davos
- (B) Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at New York
- (C) Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at Geneva
- (D) Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at Washington

**Correct Answer:** (D) Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at Washington

**Solution:**

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was signed in Washington in 1970, as per the Patents Act, 1970.

Patent Cooperation Treaty signed at Washington

**Quick Tip**

PCT = signed in Washington, 1970.

**111.**

**Give the chronological order in which environment legislations in India are enacted.**

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) 1, 3, 2, 4

**Solution:**

Order: Water Act (1974), Air Act (1981), Environment Protection Act (1986), Biological Diversity Act (2002).

1, 3, 2, 4

**Quick Tip**

Env. laws order: Water (1974), Air (1981), EPA (1986), Bio (2002).

**112.**

**When did the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) of India constitute?**

- (A) 1993
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1991

**Correct Answer:** (A) 1993

**Solution:**

The NHRC was constituted on October 12, 1993, under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

1993

**Quick Tip**

NHRC = established 1993.

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**113.**

**Which of the following is wrong:**

- (A) Patents are granted to encourage inventions
- (B) Patents are granted to enable patentees exclusively to enjoy fruits of their labour
- (C) Both (1) and (2)
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) None of the above

**Solution:**

Both statements are correct: patents encourage inventions and grant exclusive rights to patentees (Patents Act, 1970).

None of the above

**Quick Tip**

Patents = encourage invention, exclusive rights.

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**114.**

**CRZ notification is related to**

- (A) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
- (B) Water Act, 1974
- (C) Air Act, 1981
- (D) Environment Protection Act, 1986

**Correct Answer:** (D) Environment Protection Act, 1986

**Solution:**

The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification was issued under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to regulate coastal activities.

Environment Protection Act, 1986

**Quick Tip**

CRZ = under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

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**115.**

**Which among the following is not supplied under Right to Information Act, 2005**

- (A) Matters relating to Central Government
- (B) Matters relating to State Government
- (C) Matters relating to Local Government
- (D) Matters relating to Trade Secrets of a Company

**Correct Answer:** (D) Matters relating to Trade Secrets of a Company

**Solution:**

Section 8(1)(d) of the RTI Act, 2005 exempts trade secrets from disclosure unless public interest outweighs harm.

Matters relating to Trade Secrets of a Company

### Quick Tip

RTI exemption = trade secrets (Sec. 8(1)(d)).

**116.**

**Which one of the following is true**

- (A) Sec. 72 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is declared unconstitutional
- (B) Sec. 70 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is declared unconstitutional
- (C) Sec. 71 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is declared unconstitutional
- (D) Sec. 69 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is upheld

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sec. 69 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is upheld

**Solution:**

Section 69 (surveillance powers) of the IT Act, 2000 was upheld with safeguards, while others listed were not declared unconstitutional.

Sec. 69 of Information Technology Act, 2000 is upheld

### Quick Tip

Sec. 69 IT Act = surveillance, upheld with safeguards.

**117.**

**Which of the following is not invention under the Patents Act, 1970:**

- (A) A method of agriculture or horticulture
- (B) Discovery of a scientific principle
- (C) Topography of integrated circuit
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

Section 3 of the Patents Act, 1970 excludes agricultural/horticultural methods, scientific principles, and integrated circuit topography from being inventions.

All of the above

**Quick Tip**

Non-inventions (Sec. 3) = agriculture, principles, circuits.

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**118.**

**An “artistic work” need not possess artistic quality:**

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) To be decided by appropriate authority
- (D) To be decided by the copyright office

**Correct Answer:** (A) True

**Solution:**

Under Section 2(c) of the Copyright Act, 1957, an artistic work’s copyright does not require artistic quality, only originality.

True

**Quick Tip**

Artistic work (Sec. 2(c)) = originality, not quality.

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**119.**

**Which of the following is not included in ‘environment’**

- (A) Property
- (B) Micro organism

- (C) Plants
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (A) Property

**Solution:**

Section 2(a) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 includes microorganisms, plants, and animals in ‘environment,’ but not property.

Property

**Quick Tip**

Environment (Sec. 2(a)) = living things, not property.

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**120.**

**Section 2(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 includes which of the following in the definition of ‘human rights’:**

- (A) Life, Liberty, Equality and Dignity
- (B) Life, Equality, Liberty and Dignity
- (C) Life, Equality, Dignity and Liberty
- (D) Life, Dignity, Liberty and Equality

**Correct Answer:** (A) Life, Liberty, Equality and Dignity

**Solution:**

Section 2(d) defines ‘human rights’ as rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity, as guaranteed by the Constitution or international covenants.

Life, Liberty, Equality and Dignity

**Quick Tip**

Human rights (Sec. 2(d)) = life, liberty, equality, dignity.

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