1. The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by the
A. Security Council  B. General Assembly
C. General Assembly upon recommendation of  D. General Assembly and the Security Council
   the Security Council independently of one another

Answer: D

2. The distinctive features of riot and unlawful assembly are an activity which is accompanied by

A. Causing alarm  B. Use of force and violence
C. Violence on a common purpose  D. All of the above

Answer: B

3. The offence of .......... homicide supposes knowledge of likelihood of causing death.
A. Culpable  B. Unlawful
C. Abnormal  D. All of the above

Answer: A

4. Under Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 the natural guardian of a
   minor child is
A. Father  B. Mother
C. Both Mother and Father  D. Either Mother or Father

Answer: A

5. A Muslim wife can relinquish her Mahr
A. When she is minor  B. When she has attained the age of puberty
C. When she is not less than 18 years of age  D. When she is not less than 21 years of age

Answer: C

6. In Islamic Law “Faskh” means
A. Judicial separation
B. Restitution of conjugal rights
C. Dissolution on rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife
D. Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the husband

Answer: D

7. The Chairperson of National Commission on Minorities shall be deemed member of
A. Human Rights Council
B. Law Commission of India
C. International Law Commission
D. National Human Rights Commission

Answer: D

8. Which one of the following is an ‘actionable’ wrong?
A. Injuria sine damnum
B. Damnum sine injuria
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above

Answer: A

9. The State shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief is found
A. As a Fundamental Duty of the State.
B. As a Directive Principle of the State Policy.
C. As a part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
D. As a Fundamental Right under Art 21 of the Constitution of India.

Answer: B

10. Administrative Law deals with:
A. Procedures to be followed by the administrative authorities in the exercise of their powers and functions.
B. Remedies available to a person in case of violation of his rights by the administrative authorities.
C. Methods of control of powers of the administrative authorities.
D. All of the above

Answer: D

11. Which of the following doctrines were developed by the Court to control the administrative
actions?
A. Judicial Activism.  
B. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations.
C. Doctrine of Separation of Power and Rule of Law.  
D. All of the above

Answer: D

12. A writ of mandamus will not lie against
A. President of India  
B. Parliament
C. Local authorities  
D. Courts and Tribunals

Answer: A

13. “A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality.” Who said these words?
A. Austin  
B. Savigny
C. Salmond  
D. Bentham

Answer: C

14. “Pure theory of Law is an exercise in logic and not life.” This observation was made by A  
A. Harold Laski  
B. Savigny
C. Pound  
D. Maine

Answer: A

15. “Law is derived from social facts and not dependent on State authority but on social compulsion.” Who said this?
A. Pound  
B. Ehrlich
C. Putchta  
D. Friedman

Answer: B

16. Whoever entices a girl child of less than 16 years has said to have caused kidnapping out of the
keeping of the lawful ..........  
A. Parents  
B. Guardians  
C. Foster parents  
D. Adopted parents  
Answer: B

17. Fill in the gap with the offence that the accused has committed. Whoever dishonestly uses any movable property to his own advantage has committed the offence of ........  
A. Wrongful gain  
B. Breach of trust  
C. Misappropriation  
D. None of the above  
Answer: C

18. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, were passed by the Parliament under:  
A. Article 250 of the Constitution of India.  
B. Article 252 of the Constitution of India.  
C. Article 253 of the Constitution of India.  
D. Article 255 of the Constitution of India.  
Answer: C

19. Where is the unwritten constitution in force?  
A. Japan  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. England  
D. None of the above  
Answer: C

20. Name the first woman advocate in India?  
A. Cornelia Sorabji  
B. Mrs. Anna Chandy  
C. Mrs. Monica David  
D. None of the above  
Answer: A

21. Who was the first Chief Justice of Free India?  
A. Justice Kania  
B. Justice Shelat
22. Who was the first Chief Justice of England?
A. Macaulay  
B. Marshall  
C. Coke  
D. Denning  
Answer: C

23. Who was the first Law Minister of India?
A. Dr. Ambedkar  
B. Alladi Krishnaswamy  
C. A.K. Sen  
D. K.M. Munslii  
Answer: A

24. Name the famous lawyer who appeared for the accused in the Alipore Conspiracy case.
A. Tejbahadur Sapru  
B. S. Madhavan Nair  
C. Chittaranian Das  
D. Chittaranian Das  
Answer: D

25. If there is a dispute about the election of President in India, to whom will it be referred?
A. Attorney General of India  
B. Parliament  
C. Supreme Court  
D. Chairman of U.P.S.O  
Answer: B

26. Which of the following act applies to a Government Company?
A. Indian Partnership Act  
B. Companies Act  
C. Reserve Bank Act  
D. Indian Contract Act  
Answer: B
27. Which country follows the law "Any woman not giving birth to a child can be divorced'?  
A. Sweden  B. China  
C. Scotland  D. Denmark  
Answer: B  

28. In America, a person can be a Supreme Court judge till  
A. He maintains a good health  B. He is in the good books of the President of America  
C. He completes 75 years  D. None of the above  
Answer: A  

29. Which state in India first abolished the Land Tax?  
A. Andhra Pradesh  B. Assam  
C. Haryana  D. Meghalaya  
Answer: C  

30. For how many years a person has to be a High Court judge to become a Supreme Court Judge?  
A. 3  B. 5  
C. 10  D. 1  
Answer: B  

31. Who was the first woman chief justice of the Chennai High Court?  
A. Fatima  B. Anna Chandy  
C. Kantamani Bhatnagar  D. So far there is no woman chief justice  
Answer: C  

32. Dower (Mahr) is a well known branch of which law?  
A. Mohammedan Law  B. Hindu Law  
C. English Law  D. Parsi Law
33. Whose appointment as a High Court judge was quashed by the Supreme Court in the legal history?
A. Justice Rainaswamy  
B. Justice Ray  
C. Justice K.N. Srivatsava  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

34. Who is the prime accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case?
A. V. Prabhakaran  
B. Kittu  
C. Sivarasan  
D. Dhanu

Answer: A

35. What do you mean by the term 'Lockout'?
A. A key for a lock lost  
B. When the factory is closed once and for all  
C. When the factory is closed by the employer to force the workers to accept the imposed terms  
D. None of the above

Answer: C

36. Which form of the Government has 'Division of Powers' and 'Independent Judiciary' as the important characteristics?
A. Unitary form of Government  
B. Federal form of Government  
C. Socialistic form of Government  
D. Republic form of Government

Answer: B

37. What is meant by 'Conscription'?
A. Sudden forcible seizure of Govt.  
B. Compulsorily enlisting citizens for the service of the state  
C. A legally recognized place of residence in a  
D. None of the above

Answer: B
38. A jurist can become
A. Supreme Court judge  
B. High court judge  
C. Auditor General of India  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

39. A High Court has no advisory jurisdiction. Is the statement correct?
A. YES  
B. NO  
C. If the Governor insists  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

40. Where can a High Court Judge practise on retirement?
A. In any other High Court  
B. In the same court where he was the judge  
C. Only in Tribunals of the State where he was the judge  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

41. Who drafted a Will for the first time, in the world?
A. Napoleon  
B. Roger, King of Sicily  
C. Daniel Defoe  
D. None of the above

Answer: B

42. Who wrote 'Judicial Review of Confrontation'?
A. Justice Bliagawathy  
B. Justice V.R. Krishnalyer  
C. Justice H.R. Khanna  
D. N.K. Palkhewala

Answer: C
43. Under which act can a person be prosecuted if he is found to be drunk in a city?
A. City Municipal Act  
B. Indian Penal Code  
C. Madras Prohibition Offenders Act  
D. Under Sec. 144 of Criminal Procedure Code  
Answer: C

44. A person cannot make
A. Two wills  
B. Two sales  
C. Two marriages if he is a Muslim  
D. None of the above  
Answer: B

45. Who appoints a magistrate?
A. State Government  
B. High Court  
C. Collector of a District  
D. None of the above  
Answer: B

46. When was the 'Prevention of Damages to Property Act' passed?
A. 1984  
B. 1980  
C. 1990  
D. 1991  
Answer: A

47. Who was the person to speak against the Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on divorce) Bill in the Lok Sabha but voted for it?
A. Abut Kalain Azad  
B. Saiffudin  
C. Saliabuddin  
D. Arif Mohd. Khan  
Answer: D

48. When was the 'National Security Act'' passed?
A. 1950  
B. 1980  
C. 1981  
D. None of the above  
Answer: D
49. Consent is a good defence in the case of
A. Theft       B. Sedition
C. Treason     D. Murder

Answer: A

50. If a man is denied freedom of movement, it means denial of
A. Civil liberty  B. Natural liberty
C. Political liberty  D. Economic liberty

Answer: A

51. In every criminal case
A. The accused must prove his innocence  B. The accused must examine defence witnesses
C. The prosecution alone has to prove the case against the accused  D. None of the above

Answer: D

52. In whose period courts were established in India?
A. Clive  B. Sher Shah Suni
C. Warren Hastings  D. Lord Wavell

Answer: C

53. What is Embargo?
A. It is an important right of an accused during police investigation  B. It is an artificial satellite
C. It is a ban on goods to be exported to a foreign country  D. None of the above

Answer: D
54. Who has the right to remove a sessions judge from service?
A. High Court  
B. The concerned State Government  
C. By impeachment only  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

55. Who is a 'Notary Public'?
A. A lawyer  
B. A person well noted by the public  
C. An official having authority to certify deeds  
D. None of the above

Answer: C

56. Who is a Pawn Broker?
A. A broker dealing in betel nuts, betel leaves etc  
B. An official  
C. Licensed money lender  
D. None of the above

Answer: C

57. What is the important right of an accused in a trial?
A. He should be allowed to have a lawyer for himself  
B. It should be a public trial  
C. It should be conducted in a language which he can understand  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

58. 'Advisory Jurisdiction' is exercised by
A. High Court  
B. Supreme Court  
C. District and Sessions Court  
D. None of the above

Answer: B
59. When was the Life Insurance Act passed?
A. 1956  B. 1950  
C. 1961  D. None of the above
Answer: A

60. Name the first woman Supreme Court Judge
A. Mrs. Anna Chandy  B. Ms. Fathima Beevi  
C. Ms. Anil Gupta  D. None of the above
Answer: B

61. A fire insurance contract is
A. A contract of indemnity  B. A contract of surety  
C. One applicable to public buildings  D. None of the above
Answer: A

62. What is the purpose of a Commission of Enquiry?
A. to enquire into a matter of public importance  B. to enquire into a matter of private importance also  
C. to enquire into the functions of a High Court Judge  D. None of the above
Answer: A

63. How many High Courts are in India?
A. 19  B. 17  
C. 20  D. 18
Answer: D

64. When was the Nuremburg Trial' conducted?
A. As soon as the World War I was over  B. As soon as the World War H was over
65. What is the object of Land Acquisition Act?
A. State can usurp a private land or building for a public purpose
B. A person is prevented from building twelve bungalows
C. Ceiling to be fixed for leasing lands
D. None of the above

Answer: A

66. Can a civil lawyer practice as a criminal lawyer?
A. YES
B. NO
C. Only with the permission of a criminal court
D. None of the above

Answer: A

67. Which country in the world prevents a person to change his religion?
A. Nepal
B. China
C. Russia
D. None of the above

Answer: A

68. Which Union territory has its own High Court?
A. Lakshadweep
B. Pondicherry
C. Delhi
D. Andaman & Nicobar

Answer: C

69. What is the Supreme Law of India?
A. Rule of law
B. Indian Penal Code
C. Constitutional law
D. None of the above

Answer: C
70. What is `Exparte Order'?
A. One-sided order  B. An executive order
C. An administrative order  D. None of the above

Answer: A

71. What is the object of urban land ceiling act?
A. Land should not be concentrated in the hands of a few persons  B. to compel land holders to pay taxes concerning lands
C. to abolish zamindari system  D. None of the above

Answer: A

72. Can a 'Bankrupt' stand for election?
A. YES  B. NO
C. If he is above 35, then he can stand  D. None of the above

Answer: B

73. Is `Suyamariyadhai' Marriage valid?
A. YES  B. NO
C. Not valid when parties to the marriage are of the same caste  D. None of the above

Answer: A

74. What do you mean by Prize Court?
A. Highest court of land  B. Maritime matters alone are decided
C. Court dealing with lottery and gambling cases  D. None of the above

Answer: B

75. Today 'Abortion Law' is
A. Repealed                  B. Relaxed
C. Legalised                D. None of the above

Answer: B

76. Can the Court amend an Act?
A. YES                  B. After informing the parliament, it can be amended
C. NO                  D. None of the above

Answer: C

77. What do you mean by sub judice’?
A. Case is pending in a court                  B. Case is just now over
C. Case transferred from one court to another court  D. Case is withdrawn by the Government

Answer: A

78. What is ‘Rule of Law’?
A. Prime Minister alone is above law                  B. Everyone is subject to law
C. Rule having the force of law                      D. None of the above

Answer: B

79. What is muta-marriage?
A. Temporary marriage                  B. Old man's marriage with a young girl
C. Old woman's marriage with a young man                D. None of the above

Answer: A

80. Which was the last case in India to be heard under the jury system?
A. Alavandar murder case                  B. Laksh mikanthan murder case
C. Indira Gandhi's election case  D. Nanavathi's case


81. What do you mean by ‘Preventive Detention’?
A. Arrest of political persons in apprehension of breach of peace
B. Putting in the jail without trial
C. Detaining unruly elements of a locality to prevent them from spreading rumours
D. None of the above

Answer: A

82. What denotes Sec.75 of City Police Act?
A. Committing a nuisance in a public place
B. Conducting lottery in a public street
C. Quarrelling in a public street
D. None of the above

Answer: C

83. What is sedition?
A. Defaming a state
B. Inducing people to overthrow the government
C. Murdering the ministers
D. None of the above

Answer: B

84. Who is the first women Chief Justice (of High Court)?
A. VS. Raina Devi
B. Leila Seth
C. Anna Rajam George
D. Metier Moos

Answer: B

85. Can a retired judge of the High Court, practice as a lawyer in the same court?
A. Yes
B. No
C. With the permission of the court
D. None of the above

Answer: B
86. Who is a Mutawalli?
A. Religious head of Muslims  
B. To be in charge of administering Wakf property  
C. To teach Muslim law to people  
D. None of the above  
Answer: B

87. The administrative functions of a High Court are in the hands of
A. Chief Justice of High Court  
B. Law Secretary  
C. Advocate General  
D. Registrar  
Answer: D

88. Which one of the following is essential to become a supreme court judge?
A. A practising lawyer for 16 years  
B. A Sessions judge of 10 years experience  
C. Should be a High Court Judge  
D. None of the above  
Answer: A

89. The 'Legal Education' is controlled by
A. University Grants Commission  
B. Advocate Act  
C. Bar Council of India  
D. None of the above  
Answer: C

90. What is the age limit of the Supreme Court Judge for retirement?
A. 62  
B. 58  
C. 65  
D. None of the above  
Answer: C

91. What is genocide?
A. Mother killing her son  
B. Killing an entire race  
C. Mob killing a king  
D. None of the above  
Answer: B
92. Lawyer's work is a
A. Profession  B. Business  C. A job  D. None of the above
Answer: A

93. When should a document be registered?
A. No time limit is there for registration  B. If it is attested by a gazetted officer, it need not be registered
C. Within 4 months of its execution  D. None of the above
Answer: C

94. When can the Divorce Petition be filed?
A. 1 year after the marriage is over  B. 3 years after the marriage is over
C. can be filed at any time  D. None of the above
Answer: A

95. What do you mean by Cognizable Offence?
A. Arrest with a warrant  B. Arrest without a warrant
C. Bailable offence  D. None of the above
Answer: C

96. Murder is punishable with
A. Death sentence alone  B. Imprisonment for life
C. 14 years imprisonment  D. Death or imprisonment for life
Answer: C

97. How long can a suspect be kept in the police station?
A. Only for 24 hrs.  
B. Cannot be kept at all  
C. To be taken to a nearest magistrate, after the arrival of the Inspector  
D. Can be kept till the investigation is over  
Answer: A

98. The famous Section 144 comes under  
A. Criminal Procedure Code  
B. Civil Procedure Code  
C. Indian Penal Code  
D. None of the above  
Answer: A

99. What do you mean by Kidnapping?  
A. Taking away a girl without her guardian's consent who is less than eighteen  
B. Taking away a married woman, without her husband's consent  
C. Taking away a female child under compulsion  
D. Taking away a person by illegal force  
Answer: D

100. Which was the first country to have a written Constitution?  
A. UK  
B. USA  
C. France  
D. Russia  
Answer: B