

Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-II

LAW

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Signature and Name of Invigilator

Seat No.

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1. (Signature)

(In figures as in Admit Card)

(Name)

Seat No.

2. (Signature)

(In words)

(Name)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

APR - 60224

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of 100 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper II will be compulsory.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.
 - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : where (C) is the correct response.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

विद्यार्थ्यासाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परीक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पुष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणास दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 100 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.
- परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्वीकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या पुष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून घ्यावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पाहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळ/निळ करवा.
उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणाव्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.

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Your Personal Exam Guide

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Law

Paper II

Time Allowed : 120 Minutes]**[Maximum Marks : 200**

Note : This paper contains **Hundred (100)** multiple choice questions. Each question carrying **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| <p>1. Mitakshara became the authority for the whole India except the parts of states.</p> <p>(A) Punjab and Bengal</p> <p>(B) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka</p> <p>(C) Maharashtra and Goa</p> <p>(D) Rajasthan and Gujarat</p> <p>2. Which of the following is not an essential for a female Hindu to adopt a child ?</p> <p>(A) Soundness of mind</p> <p>(B) Age of majority</p> <p>(C) Consent of her husband</p> <p>(D) Consent of her parents</p> | <p>3. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under Sec. 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?</p> <p>(A) Cruelty</p> <p>(B) Religious Conversion</p> <p>(C) Non-vulnerable disease</p> <p>(D) Leprosy</p> <p>4. The property of a female Hindu dying intestate shall devolve in which of the following sequence ?</p> <p>(i) Upon heirs of father</p> <p>(ii) Upon the mother and father</p> <p>(iii) Upon the heirs husband</p> <p>(iv) Upon sons, daughters and husband</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)</p> <p>(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)</p> <p>(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)</p> <p>(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)</p> |
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| <p>5. In which case it was opined that 'live in relationship is not illegal or immoral and the two consenting adults have the right to live together without getting married' ?</p> <p>(A) Mary Roy V. State of Kerala</p> <p>(B) Khushboo V. Kanniammal</p> <p>(C) Lata Singh V. State of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(D) Tamil Nadu V. Suhas Katti</p> | <p>8. Muslim law permits bequests to be made to a child in the womb, provided it is born within certain time of the death of the testator. The said time limit is :</p> <p>(A) 1 month</p> <p>(B) 3 months</p> <p>(C) 6 months</p> <p>(D) 1 year</p> |
| <p>6. Which of the following Law Commission Report highlighted the need for family law legislation for NRIs ?</p> <p>(A) Law Commission's 219th Report</p> <p>(B) Law Commission's 277th Report</p> <p>(C) Law Commission's 271st Report</p> <p>(D) Law Commission's 262nd Report</p> | <p>9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution encourages enactment and implementation of Uniform Civil Code ?</p> <p>(A) Article 14</p> <p>(B) Article 21</p> <p>(C) Article 44</p> <p>(D) Article 370</p> |
| <p>7. In which case it was decided that 'the widow of a coparcener including the widow of Karta is entitled to maintenance out of the joint family property' ?</p> <p>(A) Herani V. Malibai</p> <p>(B) Sama V. Magan Lal</p> <p>(C) Lakshmi V. Sundaramma</p> <p>(D) Pokur V. Pokur</p> | <p>10. Which of the following does not come under the preview of Fault Theory of divorce ?</p> <p>(A) Adultery</p> <p>(B) Cruelty</p> <p>(C) Desertion</p> <p>(D) Mutual consent</p> |

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| <p>11. The sum total of all conditions and influences that affect the development and life of organisms is known as :</p> <p>(A) Ecology</p> <p>(B) Environment</p> <p>(C) Atmosphere</p> <p>(D) Pollution</p> <p>12. At which Conference does the states were called upon to provide effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings including redress and remedy ?</p> <p>(A) Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>(B) Stockholm</p> <p>(C) Johannesburg</p> <p>(D) Kyoto</p> <p>13. Which of the following was never the aim of Indian Forest Act, 1927 ?</p> <p>(A) To earn revenue from cutting of the trees and forest produce</p> <p>(B) To regulate the cutting of trees</p> <p>(C) To protect the vegetation cover of India</p> <p>(D) To supply raw material for forest based industries</p> | <p>14. What does the procedure to know the positive and negative aspects of a proposed developmental activity called ?</p> <p>(A) Ecological Risk Assessment</p> <p>(B) Integrated Environmental Management</p> <p>(C) Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>(D) Life Cycle Assessment</p> <p>15. National Green Tribunal has been established render a constitutional mandate provided under which entry of List I in schedule VII of the Constitution of India ?</p> <p>(A) Entry 12</p> <p>(B) Entry 14</p> <p>(C) Entry 13</p> <p>(D) Entry 15</p> <p>16. According to D.D. Basu human rights are available against whom ?</p> <p>(A) Private person</p> <p>(B) Public authority</p> <p>(C) State</p> <p>(D) Both state and public authority</p> |
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| <p>17. Which of the following international instrument is recognized as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations ?</p> <p>(A) ICCPR</p> <p>(B) UDHR</p> <p>(C) ICESCR</p> <p>(D) CEDAW</p> <p>18. Under reporting mechanism of ICCPR, the state parties have to submit reports on the measures adopted to give effect to rights recognized therein to whom ?</p> <p>(A) Secretary General of UNO</p> <p>(B) Security Council</p> <p>(C) ICJ</p> <p>(D) ECOSOC</p> <p>19. Which system was introduced by optional protocol to the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women ?</p> <p>(A) Conciliation system</p> <p>(B) Reporting system</p> <p>(C) Interstate communication system</p> <p>(D) Individual complaints system</p> | <p>20. Which one of the following is not the ground of removal of Chairperson or a member of National Commission for Women ?</p> <p>(A) Becomes undischarged insolvent</p> <p>(B) Becomes of unsound mind</p> <p>(C) Gets convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which in the opinion of Central Government involves moral turpitude</p> <p>(D) Is, without obtaining leave of absence from the commission, absent from two consecutive meetings of the commission</p> <p>21. The British Statute of Anne 1710 of the Statute of Monopolies 1623 are now regarded as the origin of :</p> <p>(i) Copyright</p> <p>(ii) Patent</p> <p>(iii) Design and trademark</p> <p>(iv) Geographical indication</p> <p>(A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct</p> <p>(B) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct</p> <p>(C) Only (iv) is correct</p> <p>(D) Only (iii) is correct</p> |
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22. Sentences relating to Paris Convention :

(i) was followed by the Berne Convention

(ii) there are 55 articles

(iii) it provides protection to Industrial Property

(iv) it was held in 1883

(A) Only (i) is true

(B) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(C) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

(D) Only (iv) is correct

23. “To protect, in as effective and uniform a manner as possible, the rights of authors in their literary and artistic works,” is the aim

(A) Paris Convention

(B) Tokyo Convention

(C) Berne Convention

(D) Berlin Convention

24. TRIPs agreement :

(i) aims at protecting intellectual property rights to reward creativity and inventiveness

(ii) is added to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

(iii) it is multilateral Trade Agreement

(iv) it is an integral part of Geneva Convention

(A) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(B) Only (i) is correct

(C) All are correct

(D) Only (i), (ii), (iii) are correct

25. Which provision of the Copyright Act, 1957, provides that— “Copyright means the exclusive right to do or authorize to do certain acts in relation to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works; cinematograph film; sound recording.”

(A) Section 14 and 2(y)

(B) Section 15 and 3(g)

(C) Section 36 and (a)

(D) Section 16 and 2(y)

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| <p>26. Section 5 of Part-II of TRIPS Agreement relates to the</p> <p>(A) Copyright</p> <p>(B) Patents</p> <p>(C) Goodwill</p> <p>(D) Trademarks</p> <p>27. An office known as Trade Marks Registry has been established under Section.....of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 to provide for registration and better protection of trademarks for goods and services.</p> <p>(A) Section 5(2)</p> <p>(B) Section 6(1)</p> <p>(C) Section 5(1)</p> <p>(D) Section 7(1)</p> <p>28. Which of the following recognized the legal validity under Section 10(A) of Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008 ?</p> <p>(A) Electronic Signature</p> <p>(B) e-Data</p> <p>(C) Digital Signature</p> <p>(D) e-Contract</p> | <p>29. Section 50 of the Information Technology Act—"A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Chairperson of the Tribunal unless he is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a</p> <p>(A) High Court</p> <p>(B) Supreme Court</p> <p>(C) District and Sessions Court</p> <p>(D) City Civil Court</p> <p>30. 'The National Biodiversity Authority' is</p> <p>(i) established by the Central Government</p> <p>(ii) to regulate, transfer and use of biodiversity resources at the national level</p> <p>(iii) having its head office located at Mumbai</p> <p>(iv) the Chairperson of the Authority shall be the retired Judge of High Court</p> <p>(A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct</p> <p>(B) Only (i) and (ii) are correct</p> <p>(C) All (i), (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct</p> <p>(D) Only (iv) is correct</p> |
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| <p>31. The form of government in USA is based on the theory that there should be separation between executive and legislature is characterised as :</p> <p>(A) Parliamentary</p> <p>(B) Presidential</p> <p>(C) Federal</p> <p>(D) Quasi-Federal</p> <p>32. The British North America Act, 1867 was intended to establish strong centre in Canada. The growth of Canadian federation has been much influenced by which factors in the country ?</p> <p>(A) Bi-racialism and bi-linguism</p> <p>(B) Upper house and Lower house</p> <p>(C) Unitary and Monarchy</p> <p>(D) Constitutionalism and Utilitarianism</p> | <p>33. The three essential norms of Rule of Law as thus precisely synchronized by whom ?</p> <p>(i) Norms of conduct of one another</p> <p>(ii) Norms which proceed from a known external authority</p> <p>(iii) Norms whose binding force is guaranteed by the external powers</p> <p>(A) John Locke</p> <p>(B) Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>(C) Jellinek</p> <p>(D) Dicey</p> <p>34. Who aphorized, 'power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely' in adherence to the idea of separation of powers ?</p> <p>(A) Lord Acton</p> <p>(B) Lord Atkin</p> <p>(C) Lord Atler</p> <p>(D) Lord Douglas</p> |
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| <p>35. Which Constitutional Amendment inserted the words ‘Socialist’ and ‘Secular’ in the preamble of the Indian Constitution ?</p> <p>(A) First Amendment</p> <p>(B) Forty-first Amendment</p> <p>(C) Forty-fourth Amendment</p> <p>(D) Forty-second Amendment</p> <p>36. Independence of judiciary which declared the judicial tenure to be during good behavior and that upon the address of both the Houses of Parliament it would be lawful to remove a judge was secured in England by which Act ?</p> <p>(A) Act of Settlement, 1701</p> <p>(B) Statutory Instruments Act, 1946</p> <p>(C) Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958</p> <p>(D) Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act, 1975</p> | <p>37. Which of the following is one of the prime functions of the doctrine of judicial review ?</p> <p>(A) To protect the constitution against any undue encroachments by the government</p> <p>(B) De-legitimising government action</p> <p>(C) To encroach the powers of judiciary</p> <p>(D) To distract the doctrine of rule of law</p> <p>38. Which of the following constitutional amendment abolishes the slavery system in America ?</p> <p>(A) First Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(B) Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(C) Twenty Second Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(D) Tenth Constitutional Amendment</p> |
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| <p>39. Which of the following Commission recommendations the Lok Sabha enacted the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968 ?</p> <p>(A) Administrative Reforms Commission</p> <p>(B) Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Act</p> <p>(C) Central Vigilance Commission</p> <p>(D) The Commissions of Inquiry Act</p> | <p>41. Kelsens hierarchy of norms derived from :</p> <p>(A) Hypothetical grund norms</p> <p>(B) Closed logical system</p> <p>(C) Aesthetic experience</p> <p>(D) Legislation</p> |
| <p>40. Which of the following is not included as 'record' under Right to Information Act, 2005 ?</p> <p>(A) Any document manuscript and file</p> <p>(B) Any microfilm, microfiche and facsimile copy of document</p> <p>(C) Any other material produced by a computer or any other device</p> <p>(D) Any immaterial document and information</p> | <p>42. Austin's conception of sovereignty as an element of law clearly presupposes a pre-legal element as</p> <p>(A) the habit of obedience from the bulk of a given society</p> <p>(B) purpose in the law</p> <p>(C) a determinate source</p> <p>(D) sanction</p> <p>43. A personal servitude is one which is vested in an individual because of his</p> <p>(A) rights</p> <p>(B) power</p> <p>(C) personality</p> <p>(D) obligation</p> <p>44. "Act in such a way that the maximum of your actions could be made the maxim of general action". This was propounded by</p> <p>(A) Kant</p> <p>(B) HLA Hart</p> <p>(C) Prof. Frank</p> <p>(D) Rawl</p> |

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45. Match the following jural opposites :

List I

List II

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| (a) Rights | (i) Liability |
| (b) Privilege | (ii) Duty |
| (c) Power | (iii) Disability |
| (d) Immunity | (iv) No rights |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (A) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(B) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

46. “De mortuis nisi bonum” means :

- (A) Dead men survives through his descendants
(B) Legal personality ends with the death of a person
(C) Dead body has a right to a decent burial
(D) Dead body has a right in reputation

47. The word ‘dominium’ denotes :

- (A) Physical control over a thing
(B) The absolute right to a thing
(C) Hohfeldian philosophy of right
(D) Development of the idea of possession

48. Who has defined ownership as ‘a plenary control over an object’ ?

- (A) Austin
(B) Kelsen
(C) Hart
(D) Holland

49. ‘Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea’ means :

- (A) the act does not constitute a guilt unless it is done with a guilty mind
(B) the act itself constitute a guilt
(C) if a duty is created by law, the later should see to it that the same is performed
(D) once a libel has been committed, its specific enforcement is not possible

50. Who among the following argued, ‘actual justice cannot be achieved except within a sovereign state’ ?

- (A) Rawls
(B) Cohen
(C) Thomas Hobbes
(D) Julius Stone

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51. Article 39-A of the Constitution provides for :
- Maternity relief
 - Uniform Civil Code
 - Promotion of Co-operative Society
 - Equal justice and free legal aid
52. The minimum age to become the Governor is :
- Thirty years
 - Twenty five years
 - Twenty years
 - Thirty-five years
53. Who has the power to make the law with respect to goods and service tax provided under Art, 246-A when the provision of Article 356 is in operation in a State ?
- Governor of the State
 - State legislature
 - Parliament
 - President
54. Law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on :
- All Subordinate Courts only
 - All High Courts only
 - All the Courts
 - All the Foreign Tribunals
55. Under which of the conditions can the President make proclamation of national emergency ?
- When the security of India is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion
 - When two neighbouring countries are on war
 - When more than half of the Members of Lok Sabha make the requisition in writing to the President
 - When more than half of the State Governments make the requisition in writing to the President
56. Relate the following Articles to the name of the State that enjoys special provisions and choose the right option :
- | Article | State |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) 371-C | (a) Manipur |
| (ii) 371-I | (b) Goa |
| (iii) 371-D | (c) Andhra Pradesh/
Telangana |
| (iv) 371-J | (d) Karnataka |
| (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) | |
| (A) (a) (b) (c) (d) | |
| (B) (b) (c) (d) (a) | |
| (C) (c) (d) (a) (b) | |
| (D) (d) (a) (b) (c) | |

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| <p>57. Under which of the following grounds an order of the Election Commission can be interfered with by the High Court under Art. 226 ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where it is contrary to the law enacted under Art. 327. (ii) If the order is arbitrary or mala fide or unfair. (iii) If it is without or in excess of the Commission's jurisdiction, being in contravention of any electoral law or the Rules made thereunder by the competent Legislature or any provision of the Constitution itself. (iv) Where a particular direction of the Commission is submitted to the Government for approval as required by the Rules, it is not open to the Commission to go ahead with the implementation of it at its own sweet will even if the approval of the Government is not given. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (iii) and (iv) only (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) | <p>58. Who defined administrative law in relation with constitutional law as, "It is logically impossible to distinguish administrative from constitutional law and all attempts to do so are artificial" ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Maitland (B) Keith (C) A.V. Dicey (D) M.P. Jain <p>59. Which among the following is not covered under the principles of natural justice ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Fair play in action (B) To secure justice (C) To prevent miscarriage of justice (D) Command of the Sovereign |
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| <p>60. Which among the following is not within the meaning of judicial review ?</p> <p>(A) Judicial review is an appeal against the administrative action</p> <p>(B) Judicial review is to keep the administrative authorities within the bounds of their powers under the law</p> <p>(C) Judicial review is to see whether there has been any infirmity in the decision-making process</p> <p>(D) Judicial review is simply to set aside the unlawful order and not to substitute its own decision for that of the statutory authority</p> <p>61. Which of the following is included as the subject of International Law ?</p> <p>(A) State alone</p> <p>(B) International Institution</p> <p>(C) Individual alone</p> <p>(D) State, International Institution and Individual</p> | <p>62. Which of the following provides provision regarding Conventional sources of the International Law ?</p> <p>(A) Article 38(2)</p> <p>(B) Article 38(1)</p> <p>(C) Article 38(3)</p> <p>(D) Article 38(4)</p> <p>63. De jure Recognition is</p> <p>(A) Permanent and Legal Recognition</p> <p>(B) Temporary and Factual Recognition</p> <p>(C) Primary Recognition</p> <p>(D) Cannot enjoy diplomatic immunity</p> <p>64. Question of the determination of nationality falls within the domain of :</p> <p>(A) International Law</p> <p>(B) Municipal Law</p> <p>(C) Customary Law</p> <p>(D) Natural Law</p> |
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| <p>65. Extradition is the of an accused or convicted individual.</p> <p>(A) Arrest</p> <p>(B) Custody</p> <p>(C) Delivery</p> <p>(D) Bail</p> | <p>68. Identify the organization which does not have trade related objectives ?</p> <p>(A) The World Bank</p> <p>(B) International Monetary Fund</p> <p>(C) World Trade Organization</p> <p>(D) Economic and Social Council</p> |
| <p>66. Which of the following is a permanent member of the Security Council ?</p> <p>(A) Brazil</p> <p>(B) India</p> <p>(C) Japan</p> <p>(D) China</p> | <p>69. The term Humanitarian Law was firstly used in 1965, in the International Red Cross Conference held at</p> <p>(A) Chicago</p> <p>(B) Vienna</p> <p>(C) Hague</p> <p>(D) Geneva</p> |
| <p>67. Which of the following is not a coercive means of the Settlement of Dispute ?</p> <p>(A) Retortion</p> <p>(B) Reprisal</p> <p>(C) Embargo</p> <p>(D) Inquiry</p> | <p>70. Who has primary duty to implement International Humanitarian Law ?</p> <p>(A) State</p> <p>(B) Regional Organizations</p> <p>(C) International Community</p> <p>(D) NGOs</p> |

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71. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) with the help of codes given below it. Point out the correct explanation :

Assertion (A) : A sword blow in the abdomen of a person constitute the offence of murder.

Reason (R) : It is immaterial that the injury was done without any specific intention.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) (A) and (R) are occasionally complementary to each other
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not supplementary
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

72. In criminal law, may be defined as that which leads or tempts the mind to indulge in a criminal act or as the moving power which impels to act for a definite result.

- (A) Intention
- (B) Motive
- (C) Preparation
- (D) Attempt

73. The idea of something, fortuitous and unexpected is involved in the word

- (A) Accident
- (B) Negligence
- (C) Rashness
- (D) Recklessness

74. Whoever aids or abets the actual commission of crime either at the place where it is committed or elsewhere is a :

- (A) Principal in the first degree
- (B) Principal in the second degree
- (C) Accessory before the fact
- (D) Accessory after the fact

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75. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below it :

List I

- (a) Adultery cannot and should not be a crime
- (b) Consensual adult gay sex is not a crime
- (c) Religion of the spouse is irrelevant under section 125 Cr.P.C.
- (d) Triple talak is violative of fundamental rights of Muslim women

List II

- (i) Navtej Singh Johar and another V. U.O.I.
- (ii) Shayara Bano V. U.O.I.
- (iii) Joseph Shine V. U.O.I.
- (iv) Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum and others

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (B) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- (C) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
- (D) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

76. Which is the first country of the world, introduced its nationwide criminal injuries compensation program in 1963 ?

- (A) England
- (B) France
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) America

77. Which of the following is a gist of criminal conspiracy ?

- (A) Agreement
- (B) Knowledge
- (C) Meeting
- (D) Common intention

78. In which of the following cases, the right to private defence extends to causing death ?

- (A) House-breaking
- (B) House-breaking by night
- (C) House-trespass
- (D) Mischief

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| <p>79. Under the Indian Penal Code sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife :</p> <p>(A) cannot amount to rape as marital rape is not recognised in India</p> <p>(B) will amount to rape if her consent is not dully taken</p> <p>(C) can amount to rape if wife is below the age of 15 years</p> <p>(D) will amount to rape if wife is below the age of 18 years</p> <p>80. Causing one thing to resemble another thing is known as :</p> <p>(A) Counterfeit</p> <p>(B) Deception</p> <p>(C) Cheating</p> <p>(D) Forgery</p> <p>81. In view of presumption of damages rights are classified into :</p> <p>(A) Fundamental and constitutional rights</p> <p>(B) Absolute and qualified rights</p> <p>(C) Qualified and quantified rights</p> <p>(D) Basic and indienable rights</p> | <p>82. According to Stephen and Holmes voluntary act may be distinguished from an involuntary act by dividing the former into :</p> <p>(A) Act and guilty intention</p> <p>(B) A willed muscular contraction, its circumstances and consequences</p> <p>(C) Action and reaction</p> <p>(D) Lawful act with bonafide intention</p> <p>83. Philosophy behind statutory immunity is :</p> <p>(A) that lessor private right must yield to the greater public interest</p> <p>(B) private interest can be comprised at any time</p> <p>(C) public interest is always private interest</p> <p>(D) statutory authority can compromise both public and private interest</p> |
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| <p>84. Force is not reasonable if :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) It is exceeding limitation of morality (B) It may cause death (C) It may develop rivalry (D) If it is unnecessary, greater than requisite for the purpose for the disproportionate to the evil to be prevented <p>85. The restitutio in integrum is the basic principle of governing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) The measure of damages for damages to the property in tort as well as contract (B) Property in contract (C) Property in tort (D) Property in crime <p>86. More stringent rule of strict liability than the rule in Rylands V. Fletcher was laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of M.C. Mehta V. Union of India popularly known as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Ganga water pollution case (B) Oleum gas case (C) Taj Mahal case (D) Sabarimala case | <p>87. As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, who is the chairperson of the District Consumer Protection Councils ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) District judge of the concerned district (B) Any person appointed by the High Court of the concern state (C) District Collector (D) Any member of Parliament elected from the concerned state <p>88. As per section 181 of Motor Vehicle Act 1988 consequences of driving without a valid licence in its recent amendment includes penalty for both of minor and other caught driving without a valid licence of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Rs. 1,000 and one year imprisonment (B) Rs. 5,000 and three months imprisonment (C) Rs. 10,000 and 6 months imprisonment (D) Rs. 2,000 and 3 months imprisonment |
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| <p>89. To resolve the dispute under the Motor Vehicle Act, motor accidents claims tribunals are established under :</p> <p>(A) Chapter I Section 165</p> <p>(B) Chapter II Section 165</p> <p>(C) Chapter II Section 65</p> <p>(D) Chapter V Section 165</p> <p>90. Under section 8(1) of Competition Act, 2002 the commission shall consist of :</p> <p>(A) A chairperson and not less than two and not more than ten other members to be appointed by the Central Government</p> <p>(B) A chairperson and not less than five and not more than ten members appointed by Central Govt.</p> <p>(C) A chairperson and not less than 10 members and not more than 15 members appointed by Central Government</p> <p>(D) A chairperson appointed by Central Government</p> | <p>91. The vendor and vendee in respect of two properties entered into a gentlemen's agreement that the vendee would recover the property sold to the vendors if within a period of three years the consideration money along with some money solatium is paid. The contract is a :</p> <p>(A) Valid contract unless it yield legal obligations</p> <p>(B) Void contract as it does not yield legal obligations</p> <p>(C) Voidable contract at the option of the party</p> <p>(D) Social contract as it yield moral obligations</p> <p>92. Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with substantial damages namely :</p> <p>(A) General damages arising from the usual or natural course of events</p> <p>(B) Special damages arising from peculiar circumstances of a particular case</p> <p>(C) General and special damages arising out of usual or natural and peculiar circumstances of a particular case</p> <p>(D) Remote damages or indirect loss</p> |
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| <p>93. “No customer in a thousand ever read the conditions. If he had stopped to do so, he would have missed the train or the boat.” This expression made in Thornton V. Lone Parking Ltd. (1971) by :</p> <p>(A) Lord Denning H.R.</p> <p>(B) Scrutton L.J.</p> <p>(C) Mellish L.J.</p> <p>(D) Lord Wilberforce</p> | <p>95. The right to stoppage in transit u/s 46 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 available to unpaid seller :</p> <p>(A) if he is UPS under section 45</p> <p>(B) if he is UPS u/s 45 and once he departed with possession u/s 46</p> <p>(C) if he is UPS u/s 45 and the buyer becomes insolvent</p> <p>(D) The seller must be UPS u/s 45 and the buyer becomes insolvent and the seller departed with the possession of goods</p> |
| <p>94. The obligations of co-guarantees are provided under the Contract Act, 1872 in sections :</p> <p>(A) 143, 145</p> <p>(B) 145, 146</p> <p>(C) 144, 147</p> <p>(D) 146, 147</p> | <p>96. An agreement without mentioning the terms of its existence is dealt under the Partnership Act, 1932 under Section :</p> <p>(A) 4</p> <p>(B) 5</p> <p>(C) 6</p> <p>(D) 7</p> |

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| <p>97. Which section of the NI Act, 1881 justifies the dishonour of the cheque ?</p> <p>(A) 28</p> <p>(B) 29</p> <p>(C) 30</p> <p>(D) 31</p> <p>98. The incorporation certificate issued by Registrar of Companies is conclusive proof for all purposes was first time held by :</p> <p>(A) Lord Dunnedt</p> <p>(B) Lord Cairns</p> <p>(C) Lord Chelmsford</p> <p>(D) Lord Macnaghten</p> <p>99. "The Board of Directors are the brain of the company, which is the body and the company can and does act only through them" was expressed by :</p> <p>(A) Neville J. in Bath V. Standard Land Co. Ltd.</p> <p>(B) Greer LJ in Fanton V. Denville</p> <p>(C) Madras High Court in Ramasamy Iyer V. Brahmayya and Co.</p> <p>(D) Supreme Court in State Trading Corporation V. CTO</p> | <p>100. Social responsibility committee to be established by a company under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 if a company having :</p> <p>(A) Networth of Rs. 500 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crores rupee or a net profit of Rs. 5 crores or more during a financial year</p> <p>(B) Net worth of Rs. 400 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 700 crores or more or a net profit of Rs. 4 crores or more during a financial year</p> <p>(C) Net worth of Rs. 300 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 500 crores or more on a net profit of Rs. 3 crores or more during a financial year</p> <p>(D) Net worth of Rs. 200 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 400 crores or more or a net profit of Rs. 2 crores or more during a financial year</p> |
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