

Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-III LAW

C

Signature and Name of Invigilator

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

1. (Signature)

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(In words)

2. (Signature)

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OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

APR - 60317**Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 150****Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24****Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75****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 75 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-III will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- 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.**

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणास दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 75 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर 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 वेळी वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच 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/निळ्या 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 लिहीलेली 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 ठिकाणा व्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खुण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गाचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, 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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Paper III

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]**[Maximum Marks : 150**

Note : This Paper contains **Seventy Five (75)** multiple choice questions. Each question carrying **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| <p>1. The word “Environment” has been defined under which of the Section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 :</p> <p>(A) S. 2(a)</p> <p>(B) S. 2(e)</p> <p>(C) S. 2(d)</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>2. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife is covered under</p> <p>(A) Fundamental rights</p> <p>(B) Fundamental duties</p> <p>(C) Directive principles of state policy</p> <p>(D) Both directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties</p> | <p>3. Section 5A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for the Constitution of National Board For Wildlife. Who is the Chairperson of Board ?</p> <p>(A) Prime Minister</p> <p>(B) Minister-in-charge of forest and wildlife</p> <p>(C) Director of wildlife preservation</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>4. The main objective of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act is :</p> <p>(A) To provide for ensuring standards for emission from automobiles</p> <p>(B) To put restrictions on the establishment of certain industrial plants</p> <p>(C) To establish air laboratory for air quality standard</p> <p>(D) To provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution</p> |
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| <p>5. EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) is an important practical mechanism for advancing the transparency, participation and accountability advocated by which of the principle of Rio Declaration ?</p> <p>(A) Principle 10</p> <p>(B) Principle 3</p> <p>(C) Principle 12</p> <p>(D) Principle 7</p> <p>6. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year :</p> <p>(A) 1986</p> <p>(B) 1974</p> <p>(C) 1994</p> <p>(D) 1972</p> | <p>7. Noise pollution has been inserted as Pollution in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in the year :</p> <p>(A) 1981</p> <p>(B) 1987</p> <p>(C) 1982</p> <p>(D) 2008</p> <p>8. The Provisions of Environmental Protection in the Constitution were made under :</p> <p>(A) Article 5-A</p> <p>(B) Article 21-B</p> <p>(C) Article 39</p> <p>(D) Article 48A and Article 51A(9)</p> |
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9. The trade negotiations under Uruguay Round which resulted in the adoption of WTO Treaty were started in
- (A) 1986
(B) 1990
(C) 1992
(D) 1994
10. Which of the following statements is *correct* ?
- (A) The ICJ exercises compulsory jurisdiction on all the member states of the United Nations
(B) The ICJ exercises two types of jurisdictions contentious jurisdiction and advisory jurisdiction
(C) The judgements of ICJ operates as precedent on all the states
(D) The ICJ cannot decide a case *ex acquo et bono* under any circumstances
11. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* ?
- (A) The General Assembly consists of all the members of the United Nations
(B) Each member may have upto 3 representatives in the General Assembly
(C) Each member of the General Assembly has one vote
(D) The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions
12. The Savarkar's Case (1911) primarily relates to
- (A) Statelessness
(B) Domicile
(C) Refugee
(D) Extradition

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13. For a state practice to become a customary rule of international law, it is necessary to establish the “psychological element.” The “psychological element” is known as
- (A) *Pacta sunt servanda*
- (B) *Opinio juris sive necessitatis*
- (C) *Rebus sic stantibus*
- (D) *Jus gentium*
14. Which of the following cases is *not* related to recognition ?
- (A) Tinoco Concessions Case
- (B) Bank of Ethiopia Vs. National Bank of Egypt and Ligoori
- (C) A. M. Luther Vs. Sagor & Co.
- (D) La Grand Case.
15. The detailed provision on the principle of sovereign equality has been laid down in
- (A) UN Charter
- (B) Declaration or Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1970
- (C) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- (D) ILC Draft Articles on State Responsibility, 2001

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16. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer from the codes given below :

List I

- (a) Son's daughter
- (b) Brother-sister
- (c) Right of hizanat
- (d) Jabr

List II

- (1) Custody of minor children
- (2) Sapinda relationship
- (3) Guardianship in marriage
- (4) Prohibited degree of relationship

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (2) (4) (1) (3)
- (B) (4) (2) (3) (1)
- (C) (1) (2) (3) (4)
- (D) (3) (4) (2) (1)

17. A testamentary guardian under Guardians and Wards Act can not be removed under Section 39 on one of the following grounds :

- (A) Abuse of trust
- (B) Continuous failure to perform the duty
- (C) Keeping the adverse interest
- (D) If he ceases to be a Hindu

18. Which of the following is *not* considered as a disability to act as a natural guardian under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act ?

- (A) Disabilities arising from apostasy
- (B) Disabilities arising from civil death
- (C) Disabilities arising from minority
- (D) Disabilities arising from marriage

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| <p>19. The object of dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act is :</p> <p>(A) To consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law</p> <p>(B) To remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by a married woman on her marriage tie</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>20. Which of the following signifies a husband's comparison of wife with his mother or any other relatives in the prohibited degree ?</p> <p>(A) ILA</p> <p>(B) Zihar</p> <p>(C) Zina</p> <p>(D) Talaq</p> | <p>21. Where a married man contracts a bigamous marriage after the commencement of the Hindu Marriage Act</p> <p>(A) First wife can file a petition for divorce under Section 13 (1) (i)</p> <p>(B) Second marriage is void</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct</p> <p>(D) Only (B) is correct</p> <p>22. Where a minor has an undivided interest in joint family property and the property is under the management of an adult member of the family, then</p> <p>(A) A guardian needs to be appointed by the court in respect of such undivided interest</p> <p>(B) No guardian shall be appointed for the minor in respect of its undivided interest</p> <p>(C) A mother will work as the guardian of minor's share</p> <p>(D) Minor's interest shall be divided from the others</p> |
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23. Which of the following is considered to be an approved form of marriage under the Old Hindu Law ?

- (A) Asura
- (B) Gandharva
- (C) Arsha
- (D) Paishacha

24. In which subject of law, the words “Human Rights” took birth ?

- (A) Jurisprudence
- (B) Constitutional Law
- (C) Public International Law
- (D) Natural Law

25. **Assertion (A) :**

Regional conventions on Human Rights too promotes Human Rights but are restricted to the region alone in their applicability.

Reason (R) :

Universal conventions on Human Rights are applicable to all nation states without any discrimination.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is good explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

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| <p>26. Arrange the following conventions in chronological order according to the year in which they are adopted.</p> <p>(A) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC)
Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD)</p> <p>(B) ICCPR, CRPD, CRC, CEDAW</p> <p>(C) CEDAW, CRPD, ICCPR, CRC</p> <p>(D) CRPD, CEDAW, CRC, ICCPR</p> <p>27. Who was the First Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission ?</p> <p>(A) J. A. S. Anand</p> <p>(B) J. J. S. Verma</p> <p>(C) J. K. G. Balakrishnan</p> <p>(D) J. Ranganath Mishra</p> | <p>28. Which sub-clause of the Human Rights Act defines the term “Human Rights” in the Indian Human Rights Act ?</p> <p>(A) Section 2(A)</p> <p>(B) Section 2(D)</p> <p>(C) Section 2(C)</p> <p>(D) Section 2(E)</p> <p>29. How many States Parties are the members of the Human Rights Council ?</p> <p>(A) 45</p> <p>(B) 46</p> <p>(C) 47</p> <p>(D) 49</p> |
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30. In which year the 'Right to Development' Declaration was adopted by the U.N. ?

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1996
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1986

31. In which year was the National Commission for Minorities established by the Government of India ?

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1996
- (D) 1990

32. In a case the defendant's servant had left a horse van unattended in a crowded street. A boy threw a stone on the horses and they bolted and started running without the driver causing danger to women and children on the road. The plaintiff, a police constable, who was on the duty inside a nearby police station saw that persons were in grave danger, ran out and stopped the horses and in doing so he was seriously injured. He brought an action against the defendant for damages.

In the light of above, case the facts of which is similar to Haynes Vs. Harward, which of the following statements will stand ?

- (A) Since plaintiff himself invited danger, he is not entitled for damages as per volenti not fit injuria
- (B) Since defendant has negligent, but does not have specific duty against plaintiff, he will not succeeded
- (C) Since as per "rescue case" principle the plaintiff is entitled for damages
- (D) None of the above

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33. "Negligence as a tort is the breach of a legal duty to take care which results in damages".

Who amongst the following has given the above definition ?

- (A) Dr. Winfield
- (B) John Salmon
- (C) B. Alderson
- (D) Lord Wright

34. In which of the following cases, the right of action in tort can't be extinguished ?

- (A) Release
- (B) Counterappeal
- (C) Acquiescence
- (D) Limitation

35. Consider the following statements :

(1) A circus company keeps wild animals and tames them. One of them escapes and causes injury to a spectator. Company is not liable.

(2) A person who brings and keeps any dangerous thing, keep it at his risk. If it escapes and causes damage, he is liable.

Of these statements :

- (A) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (B) Both (1) and (2) are false
- (C) (1) is true, but (2) is false
- (D) (1) is false, but (2) is true

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36. Match the following lists and choose the *correct* answer from the codes given below :

List I

- (i) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio
- (ii) Ubi jus ibi remedium
- (iii) Salus populi supreme lex
- (iv) Res ipsa loquitur

List II

- (a) The welfare of the people is supreme law
- (b) Things speaks for themselves
- (c) No action arises from an immoral cause
- (d) Where there is a right, there is remedy

Codes :

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

37. Which amongst the following authorities is *not* constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ?

- (A) The State Consumer Protection Council
- (B) District Forum
- (C) The Central Consumer Protection Council
- (D) The Consumer Protection Awareness Council

38. Which amongst the following matters related to subject given below does *not* fall with the purview of the Consumer Protection Act ?

- (A) Cases under SARFAEST Act
- (B) Cases involving complex questions of law and facts
- (C) Matters relating to Stamp and Registration Act
- (D) All of the above

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| <p>39. Which section of the Partnership Act prescribes that a notice to the partner is deemed to be a notice to the partnership firm ?</p> <p>(A) Section 26</p> <p>(B) Section 24</p> <p>(C) Section 25</p> <p>(D) Section 23</p> <p>40. The payment of price and delivery of goods are <i>not</i> concurrent conditions in which of the following contract of sale ?</p> <p>(A) A sale on credit</p> <p>(B) C.I.F. contracts</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>41. Negotiability and assignability is connected with :</p> <p>(A) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881</p> <p>(B) Transfer of Properties Act, 1908</p> <p>(C) Sale of Goods Act, 1930</p> <p>(D) Both (A) and (B)</p> | <p>42. The doctrine of 'Ultra Vires' related to :</p> <p>(A) Vested powers included in the object clause</p> <p>(B) Implied powers included in the object clause</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>43. Doctrine of Constructive Notice Provident under 399 of the Companies Act means :</p> <p>(A) Public documents content knowledge</p> <p>(B) Any person acquaintance with the content of a document</p> <p>(C) Any person dealing with the company is presumed to have read these documents and understood them in their true perspective</p> <p>(D) Any person having the knowledge through reading the documents relating to an institution</p> |
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44. Payment in due cause is provided in of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.

- (A) Section 9
- (B) Section 10
- (C) Section 11
- (D) Section 12

45. Amended provisions of Section 69 of the Partnership Act under Maharashtra Amedment Act, 1984 is in operation.

- (A) Prospective
- (B) Retrospective
- (C) Not prospective
- (D) Not retrospective

46. Indian Constitution consists of :

- (A) 9 Schedules
- (B) 10 Schedules
- (C) 11 Schedules
- (D) 12 Schedules

47. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R), and with the help of codes given below, point out *correct* explanation :

Assertion (A) :

Under Art. 123 of the Constitution President has the power to promulgate ordinances during recess of parliament.

Reason (R) :

An ordinance promulgated under Art. 123 shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.

Codes :

- (A) (A) is correct, (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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48. Nature of 'consultation' with Chief Justice of India in matters of appointment of Judge to a High Court is described as :

- (A) Inspection of the file by the Chief Justice
- (B) Concurrence of the Chief Justice
- (C) Giving of the regard to the opinion of the Chief Justice
- (D) Formal reference to the Chief Justice without any obligation to carry out his wishes

49. Which of the following doctrines are *not* related to the principles for determining the legislative competency of parliament and state legislatures ?

- (A) Colourable legislation
- (B) Severability
- (C) Pith and substance
- (D) Territorial nexus

50. Which of the following amendments are introduced for establishing local self-government ?

- (A) Sixty-third and sixty-fourth
- (B) Seventy-third and seventy-fourth
- (C) Eighty-third and eighty-fourth
- (D) Ninety-third and ninety-fourth

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51. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer from the codes given below :

List I

- (a) Unnikrishan Vs. State of A.P.
- (b) Mithu Vs. State of Punjab
- (c) Ajay Hasia Vs. Khalid Mujib
- (d) D. C. Wadhwa Vs. State of Bihar

List II

- (1) Validity of Section 303 of I.P.C.
- (2) Concept of state under Art. 12
- (3) Ordinance making Power of the President
- (4) Right to education

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (1) (2) (3) (4)
- (B) (3) (2) (1) (4)
- (C) (4) (1) (2) (3)
- (D) (2) (1) (3) (4)

52. Which of the following is *not* a directive principle of state policy under Part IV of the Constitution?
- (A) Equal justice and free legal aid
 - (B) Separation of judiciary from executive
 - (C) Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
 - (D) Uniform Civil Code for all citizens

53. Select the *correct* answer of the following statements using codes given below :

Under Art. 324 of the Constitution Election Commission of India has the power to conduct the following elections :

- (1) Election to parliament
- (2) Election to the legislature of the state
- (3) Election to local bodies
- (4) Election to the offices of the President and Vice President of India

Codes :

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

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54. Who amongst the following leading scholars has defined administrative law as the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action ?

- (A) Kenneth Culp Davis
- (B) Dicey
- (C) Sir Ivor Jennings
- (D) Griffith

55. is regarded as an epoch-making decision wherein the Supreme Court made a categorical statement that the distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative ought to be discarded for the purposes of giving a hearing to the affected party.

- (A) Manilal Vs. Delhi Administration
- (B) Union of India Vs. B. N. Jha
- (C) Commissioner of Police Vs. Gordhandas Bhanji
- (D) A. K. Kraipak Vs. Union of India

56. **Assertion (A) :**

The concept of Natural Justice entails two ideas namely, *audi alteram partem* and *nemo judex in re sua*.

Reason (R) :

It is aptly averred that the principles of natural justice are not fixed, but are flexible and variable. These principles cannot be put in a straight jacket.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- (D) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

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57. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court discussed elaborately the question of onus of proof in cases in which all exercises of discretionary power is challenged ?

- (A) Narayan Vs. State of Maharashtra
- (B) Western India Watch Co. Vs. Its Workers
- (C) State of Orissa Vs. Dr. Binapani Dei
- (D) Union Carbide Corporation Vs. Union of India

58. Which of the following writs is issued by the High Court under Article 226 to inferior courts, tribunals or authorises to transmit to it the record of proceeding pending with them for scrutiny and, if necessary, for quashing the same ?

- (A) *Habeas Corpus*
- (B) *Quo Warranto*
- (C) *Certiorari*
- (D) *Mandamus*

59. A classic case on the question whether a particular administrative action infringes a fundamental right or not and, therefore, whether a petition under Article 32 to challenge it is maintainable or not in

- (A) *Vishaka Vs. State of Rajasthan*
- (B) *Ujjam Bai Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh*
- (C) *State of M.P. Vs. Keshav*
- (D) *Bimal Kumar Vs. State of Assam*

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60. According to Section 4(1) of the *Lokpal and the Lokayukta Act* the chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be appointed by the

- (A) President of India
- (B) Speaker of the House of People
- (C) Prime Minister of India
- (D) Chief Justice of India

61. According to Austin, is a source of law.

- (A) Constitution
- (B) Morality
- (C) Sovereign
- (D) Society

62. According to, all laws exists for the sake of the liberty inherent in each individual, therefore the concept of personality must coincide with the idea of man.

- (A) Dias
- (B) Dicey
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Savigny

63. According to Savigny's theory, possession is consisted of

- (A) Corpus possessions
- (B) Animus domini
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

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| <p>64. Doctrine of precedent has constitutional status under</p> <p>(A) Art. 131</p> <p>(B) Art. 141</p> <p>(C) Art. 143</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>65. The Supreme Court has advisory Jurisdiction under</p> <p>(A) Art. 131</p> <p>(B) Art. 136</p> <p>(C) Art. 141</p> <p>(D) Art. 143</p> <p>66. The Supreme Court of India declared right to health in case.</p> <p>(A) P. Rathinram Vs. Union of India</p> <p>(B) Vishakh Vs. State of Rajasthan</p> <p>(C) Vincent Vs. Union of India</p> <p>(D) Bandhua Mukti Morcha Vs. Union of India</p> | <p>67. The author of “Law, Liberty and Morality” :</p> <p>(A) Lord Devlin</p> <p>(B) Lord Lloyd</p> <p>(C) H.L.A. Hart</p> <p>(D) Lon Fuller</p> <p>68. ‘A’ police officer, without warrant, apprehends ‘Z’, who has committed murder. Here, ‘A’ is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement, for he was bound by law to apprehends ‘Z’. This case falls under :</p> <p>(A) Murder</p> <p>(B) Culpable Homicide</p> <p>(C) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder</p> <p>(D) Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it</p> |
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69. 'Z' who is a citizen of India, commits a murder in Sri Lanka. He can be tried and punished of murder.
- (A) In any place in India in which he may be found
- (B) In Sri Lanka only where he is alleged to have committed the crime
- (C) Either (A) or (B)
- (D) None of the above
70. 'A' instigates to give false evidence 'B' in consequence of the instigation, commits the offence. 'A' is guilty of
- (A) Abetting the offence
- (B) 'A' is liable to the same punishment as 'B'
- (C) A has committed no offence
- (D) Both (A) and (B)
71. Which of the following is *not* main ingredient of Section 120-A ?
- (A) There should be two or more persons
- (B) There should be an agreement between themselves
- (C) The agreement must be to do or cause to be done an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means
- (D) There should not be any agreement between them
72. 'A' meets 'B' on the road and asks him to part with his belonging on the instant threat of hurt to 'B' while 'B' delivers his purse to 'A'. 'A' snatches away a golden chain from 'B's neck. Which of the following offences is committed by 'A' ?
- (A) Extortion
- (B) Robbery by Theft
- (C) Robbery by Extortion
- (D) Robbery by Theft as well as Robbery by extortion

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73. Consider the following statements.

To claim the benefit of provocation in reducing liability for murder the offender must prove that the :

- (1) Provocation was sufficient in ordinary course of nature to cause a person of ordinary temper to loose his self control
- (2) Provocation was grave and sudden to justify the killer
- (3) Provocation was so grave that it would stir a desire for revenge
- (4) Sufficient time did not elapse so as cool down the passion

- (A) (1) alone is correct
- (B) (2) and (3) are correct
- (C) (1), (3) and (4) are correct
- (D) (1), (2) and (4) are correct

74. Imputation made in good faith by person for protection of his or other interests :

- (A) It is an offence of defamation
- (B) It is not an offence of defamation
- (C) It is not defamation but other offence under IPC
- (D) All are correct

75. **Assertion (A) :**

Homicide is killing of a human being by a human being.

Reason (R) :

Homicide is always unlawful.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

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