

Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-III

LAW

C

Signature and Name of Invigilator

Seat No.

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1. (Signature)

(In figures as in Admit Card)

(Name)

Seat No.

(In words)

2. (Signature)

(Name)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

JAN - 60318

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)
☐	☐	☒	☐
- 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 विद्यार्थ्यांना 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 वेळही 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 काळ्या/निळ्या करावा.
उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
☐	☐	☒	☐
- 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 खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमागीचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी 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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Law
Paper III

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

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

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| <p>1. The Earth Summit held at Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil was on :</p> <p>(A) The control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous waste</p> <p>(B) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</p> <p>(C) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>2. The CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) is constituted under :</p> <p>(A) S. 3(1) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</p> <p>(B) S. 3(1) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</p> <p>(C) S. 4(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</p> <p>(D) S. 7(1) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act</p> | <p>3. In the light of definition of “Environment pollutant” under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which one of the following statements is <i>not correct</i> :</p> <p>(A) Environment pollutant is any substance or preparation which may, by reason of its chemical or physio-chemical properties or handling is liable to cause harm</p> <p>(B) Environment pollutant is any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to environment</p> <p>(C) Environment pollutant is a substance, which is poisonous, hazardous and injurious to human safety</p> <p>(D) Environment pollutant is a substance which is chemically explosive cartagious, destructive or non-reactive and non-useful for the living being on earth</p> |
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| <p>4. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to :</p> <p>(A) Urbanisation</p> <p>(B) Industrialisation</p> <p>(C) Increase in vehicle population</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>5. Which amongst the following is <i>not</i> the policy document related to environment protection ?</p> <p>(A) The Nation Forest Policy, 1988</p> <p>(B) Policy statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992</p> <p>(C) The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992</p> <p>(D) The National Policy Document for Sustainable Development and Conservation of Forest and Environment, 1967</p> | <p>6. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted inter alia, to implement the provisions of..... in India.</p> <p>(A) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm</p> <p>(B) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) known as Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>(C) United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held at Johannesburg</p> <p>(D) Basal Convention</p> <p>7. The bio-medical waste is used to be regulated in India by which of the legislation ?</p> <p>(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</p> <p>(B) The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rule 1998</p> <p>(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act</p> <p>(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</p> |
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8. The “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition and Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) 2000
(B) 2003
(C) 2009
(D) 2001
9. When did the World Trade Organization come into force ?
- (A) 1992
(B) 1995
(C) 1998
(D) 2000
10. Which of the following organs of the United Nations has lost its relevance in the contemporary times ?
- (A) Economic and Social Council
(B) Secretariat
(C) Trusteeship Council
(D) General Assembly
11. Which of the following statements is *correct* ?
- (A) All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of ICJ
(B) A state which is not a party to the U.N. Charter cannot become a party to the statute of the ICJ
(C) The ICJ has jurisdiction only in contentious cases
(D) The judgements of ICJ are recommendatory in nature
12. A refugee may not be repatriated to his state of origin if there is a risk of his death or persecution.
- The aforesaid statement is known as :
- (A) Principle of non-refoulement
(B) *Pacta sunt servanda*
(C) *Rebus sic stantibus*
(D) *Opinio juris sive necessitatis*

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13. “General Assembly resolutions, even if they are not binding, may sometimes have normative value. They can, in certain circumstances, provide evidence important for establishing the existence of a rule or the emergence of an opinio juris.....”

In which of the following cases/ advisory opinions, the aforesaid observation was made by the ICJ ?

- (A) Corfu channel case, 1949
- (B) International status of South-West Africa case, 1950
- (C) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya V. Malta, 1985
- (D) Legality of the Threat or use of Nuclear Weapons, 1996

14. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about recognition ?

- (A) Recognition *de facto* implies that there is some doubt as to the long-term viability of the government in question
- (B) Recognition *de jure* follows where the recognizing state accepts that the effective control displayed by the government is permanent
- (C) Recognition can only be given in express terms, that is in the form of an open and formal communications
- (D) Recognized state gets rights of suing in the municipal courts of the recognizing state

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15. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* with respect to sovereign equality as per the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among states in accordance with the UN Charter ?
- (A) States are juridically equal
- (B) Each state enjoys the rights interested in full sovereignty
- (C) Each state may not have the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems
- (D) Each state has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligation and to live in peace with other states
16. Which of the following judgements was nullified in effect by Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986 ?
- (A) Daniel Latifi's case
- (B) Shah Bano's case
- (C) Sarla Mudgal case
- (D) Ayesha's case
17. A Shia male can contract a muta marriage with :
- (A) A Christian woman
- (B) A Jew woman
- (C) A Muslim woman
- (D) All of the above
18. The role of the delegates in the Parsi matrimonial disputes is to :
- (A) decide the applications
- (B) to assist the courts in adjudication
- (C) to verify the documents
- (D) to advise the parties

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

List-I

- (a) Gita Hariharan *Vs* RBI
 (b) Daniel Latifi *Vs* UOI
 (c) Dastane *Vs* Dastane
 (d) T. Saritha *Vs* Venkata Subbaih

List-II

- (1) Cruelty as a ground of divorce
 (2) Mother as a natural guardian even though the father is alive
 (3) Restitution of conjugal rights
 (4) Constitutional validity of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

Codes :

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

20. Which one of the following will *not* be a ground for maintenance if a Hindu wife lives separate from her husband for a justifiable cause :

- (A) Desertion
 (B) Leprosy
 (C) Husband keeps a concubine
 (D) Husband had huge debts

21. Khyal-ul-bulugh refers to :

- (A) Dissolution of marriage
 (B) Option of puberty by minor woman on attaining majority
 (C) Wilful refusal to consummate the marriage
 (D) Lack of consent in marriage

22. Doctrine of Relation Back results to :

- (A) Adoption of a son by a widow under the authority of her husband is deemed to have been adopted on the day the husband died
 (B) The relation between the married couple to their forefathers
 (C) The alienation of property becomes valid from the back date of alienation
 (D) None of the above

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23. A guardian who has been deprived of the custody of his wards, has the following remedies open to him :

- (1) Writ of habeus corpus within the original civil jurisdiction of a High Court
- (2) Application to a Magistrate under Section 97, 98 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973
- (3) Regular suit by guardian for custody of the ward
- (4) No need to recourse to legal action

Codes :

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

24. Internationally which document for the first time adopted the words 'human rights' ?

- (A) UDHR
- (B) ICCPR
- (C) UN Charter
- (D) League of Nations Covenant

25. **Assertion (A) :** The Child Rights Commission defines that any person below 18 years is eligible to be referred as a 'child' universally.

Reason (R) : Different states in the world define the age of child according to their own perspective.

Codes :

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

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| <p>26. In which year the League of Nations adopted Geneva Declaration of the Rights of Child ?</p> <p>(A) 1936</p> <p>(B) 1926</p> <p>(C) 1928</p> <p>(D) 1924</p> <p>27. Which International Document called for the establishment of National Human Rights Commission at the domestic level of a State ?</p> <p>(A) Geneva Principles</p> <p>(B) Paris Principles</p> <p>(C) New York Principles</p> <p>(D) New Delhi Declaration Principles</p> <p>28. Who is the present High Commissioner of UNHCR ?</p> <p>(A) Baw-ki-Noon</p> <p>(B) Rud Lubbers</p> <p>(C) Filippo Grandi</p> <p>(D) Sadako Ogata</p> | <p>29. From the below statements, which statement clearly defines the distinction between 'Vertical' and 'horizontal' human rights ?</p> <p>(A) Economic, social and cultural rights are part of human rights</p> <p>(B) Group Rights are part of Human Rights</p> <p>(C) Human Responsibilities are not part of human rights</p> <p>(D) Responsibilities of states under international law of human rights are part and parcel of human rights</p> <p>30. Which Section of the NHRC Act cases the jurisdiction of both National and State Human Rights Commissions to inquire into the violations of human rights after the expiry of one year from the date of occurrence ?</p> <p>(A) Section 36</p> <p>(B) Section 37</p> <p>(C) Section 38</p> <p>(D) Section 30</p> |
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31. In which case the Supreme Court of India held that UDHR was not formed part of Indian Municipal Law.

- (A) Raj Narayanan V. Union of India
- (B) Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India
- (C) A.D.M. Jabalpur V. Shivkant Shukla
- (D) Visakha V. State of Rajasthan

32. “A tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of a contract or the breach of trust or other nearly equitable obligation.” The above definition has been prescribed by :

- (A) Dr. Winfield
- (B) Sir Frederick Pollock
- (C) John Salmond
- (D) Lord Denning

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

List-I

- (i) Salus populi suprema lex
- (ii) Respondent superior
- (iii) Damnum sine injuria
- (iv) Volenti non fit injuria

List-II

- (a) Plaintiff is not entitled for compensation if he voluntarily taken the risk
- (b) Held the master liable as all the acts done by the servant during employment are presumed to be done by his master
- (c) The welfare of the people is the supreme law
- (d) If there is no infringement of right, the plaintiff is not entitled for claim

Code :

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

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34. In case of defamation, which of the following is *not* required to be proved by defend plaintiff ?
- (A) The statement is expressly communicated to plaintiff
 - (B) The statement must be defamatory
 - (C) The statement must be refer to the plaintiff
 - (D) The statement must be published
35. The doctrine of 'res ipsa loquitur' :
- (A) shifts the burden of proving negligence on the plaintiff
 - (B) does not shift the burden of proving negligence on the plaintiff
 - (C) shifts the burden of disproving negligence on the defendant
 - (D) does not shift the burden of disproving negligence on the defendant
36. The principal aims of law of torts are :
- (a) Compensation of victims
 - (b) Deterrence of wrong doers
 - (c) Restoration of original position
 - (d) Punishment
- Which of the above option(s) is/are *correct* ?
- (A) (a) and (b)
 - (B) (a) only
 - (C) (b) only
 - (D) All the above
37. The composition of District Forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been given under Section :
- (A) 10
 - (B) 09
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 06

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| <p>38. Which one of the following subject is within the purview of Consumer Protection Act ?</p> <p>(A) Matters subjudice before civil courts</p> <p>(B) Breaches of contract</p> <p>(C) Banking services</p> <p>(D) Matters relating to Stamp and Registration Acts</p> <p>39. The provisions relating to Partnership before the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 were in :</p> <p>(A) Sole of Goods Act, 1930</p> <p>(B) English Partnership Act, 1890</p> <p>(C) Indian Contract Act, 1872</p> <p>(D) Transfer of Property Act, 1908</p> | <p>40. A contract of sole under Section 4 of the sole of Goods Act, 1930 comprises of :</p> <p>(A) Both Executory and Executed Contract of Sole</p> <p>(B) Executory contract of sole</p> <p>(C) Executed contract of sole</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>41. Which Section of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 deals with 'Inchoate Instrument'.</p> <p>(A) Section 20</p> <p>(B) Section 21</p> <p>(C) Section 18</p> <p>(D) Section 19</p> <p>42. To be appointed as a Director of a Company, he needs :</p> <p>(A) To possess qualified shares of the company in which he is to be appointed as director</p> <p>(B) Not be a shareholder unless he wished to be one voluntarily</p> <p>(C) To possess a Director Identification Number (DIN) under Section 154 (Section 152(3))</p> <p>(D) Except (A) all the remaining</p> |
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| <p>43. A Portol Ballot, under Section 13(8) read a long with Rule 32 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules 2014, referred to pass a special resolution to change the object Clause of a company.</p> <p>(A) by a company which has not issued a prospectus</p> <p>(B) by a company which has issued a prospectus</p> <p>(C) by a company which has not issued a prospectus except in the case OPC and other companies having members upto 200 (Rule 27(16) of the companies (Management and Administration) Rules 2014</p> <p>(D) Both (B) and (C)</p> | <p>44. Ascertained goods for the purpose of Sole of Goods Act, 1930 means :</p> <p>(A) goods identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sole is made</p> <p>(B) goods identified in accordance with the agreement after the contract of sole is made</p> <p>(C) goods identified before the contract of sole is made</p> <p>(D) either (A) or (B) or (C)</p> <p>45. Alternation in partnership agreement has to be brought to the notice of registration of firms within a period of :</p> <p>(A) 100 days</p> <p>(B) 90 days</p> <p>(C) 60 days</p> <p>(D) 20 days</p> |
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46. Which of the following is *not* an essential feature of the Constitution of India ?

- (A) Distribution of legislative powers between Union and State Government
- (B) Incorporation of policies which are fundamental in the Governance of the country
- (C) Specific Articles for defining various powers, privileges and immunities of each House of the Parliament and its committees
- (D) Specific Article for giving binding effect to the law declared by the Supreme Court

47. In the case of inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by state legislatures, which one of the following shall prevail ?

- (A) The law made by parliament before the law made by the legislature of the State
- (B) The law made by the Parliament after the law made by the legislature of the state
- (C) The law made by the Parliament irrespective of the fact whether the law made by the legislature of the State is before or after the law made by the Parliament
- (D) The law made by the legislature of the State

48. The 'doctrine of eclipse' has been held apply only to :

- (A) Post-Constitutional Laws
- (B) Pre-Constitutional Laws
- (C) Post-Constitutional Criminal Laws
- (D) Pre-Constitutional Criminal Laws

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49. Which of the following statements regarding Article 22 of the constitution are *correct* ?

- (1) The right conferred by the Article protects persons against arrest and detention.
- (2) The right is guaranteed both to citizens and non-citizens.
- (3) The rights guaranteed under this Provision are applicable to those arrested under laws providing for preventive detention.
- (4) The rights guaranteed under this provision are not applicable to enemy aliens.

Choose the *correct* answer from the codes given below :

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

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

Assertion (A) : The rights guaranteed under Article 19(1) are subject to reasonable restrictions which may be imposed by the state under Articles 19(2) to 19(6).

Reason (R) : The rights guaranteed under Article 19(1) are not absolute.

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 correct explanation of (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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51. What is the *correct* chronological sequence of the following advisory opinions given by the Supreme Court under Article 143.
- (1) In re Special Courts Bill
 - (2) In re Berubari Union
 - (3) In re Delhi Laws Act
- (A) 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3
52. The proclamation of emergency may be declared if the President of India is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory there of threatened by :
- (A) War or external aggression
(B) War or armed rebellion
(C) War or external aggression or armed rebellion
(D) External aggression or armed rebellion
53. Which of the following statements is *correct* ?
- (A) Chief Election Commissioner and State Election Commission are Constitutional Authorities
(B) President of India is competent to appoint Chief Election Commissioner and State Election Commission
(C) State Election Commission is under the control of Chief Election Commissioner
(D) From the decisions of the State Election Commission appeal shall lie to Election Commission of India
54. According to....., "Administrative law is the law relating to the Administration [which] determines the organisation, powers and duties of administrative authorities".
- (A) Dicey
(B) Sir Ivor Jennings
(C) Griffith
(D) Maitland

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55. Find out which of the following statements is/are *correct* ?

Statement (I) : The Indian Administrative law is basically common-law oriented as the Administration is subject to judicial control.

Statement (II) : It has also imbibed some features of *Droit Administratif* which can be established in the light of the acceptance of doctrines of “legitimate expectation” and “proportionality” to some extent in Indian Administrative Law :

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

56. In which of the following cases the distinction between *quasi-judicial* and administrative decisions was perceptively mitigated and was held that even an administrative order or decision in matters involving civil consequences, has to be made consistent with the rules of natural justice ?

- (A) *Western India Watch Co. Vs Its Workers*
- (B) *R.R. Verma Vs Union of India*
- (C) *State of Orissa Vs Dr. Binapani Dei*
- (D) *Mahabir Jute Mills Vs Shibben Lai Saxena*

57. Writ of Mandamus cannot be issued, where a fundamental right is infringed by :

- (A) A Statute
- (B) A Statutory Order
- (C) An Executive Order
- (D) Private Body

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| <p>58. Administrative Tribunals exercisefunctions.</p> <p>(A) Purely Administrative</p> <p>(B) Purely Judicial</p> <p>(C) Purely Legislative</p> <p>(D) Quasi-Judicial</p> <p>59. In which of the following conditions the Writ of Prohibition may be issued ?</p> <p>(A) Where there is absence or abuse of jurisdiction</p> <p>(B) Where there is violation of principles of Natural Justice and fraud</p> <p>(C) Where there is any kind of contravention of the law of the land</p> <p>(D) Both (B) and (C)</p> | <p>60. The Administrative Reforms Commission after carefully evaluating the pros and cons advocated the adoption of the Ombudsman-type institution in India way back in :</p> <p>(A) 1956</p> <p>(B) 1976</p> <p>(C) 1966</p> <p>(D) 1986</p> <p>61. According to Natural law theories, in general.....is the source of law.</p> <p>(A) Legislation</p> <p>(B) Precedent</p> <p>(C) Customs</p> <p>(D) Morality</p> <p>62. Doctrine of 'lifting of corporate veil' is associated with :</p> <p>(A) Corporate personality</p> <p>(B) Corporate management</p> <p>(C) Corporate finance</p> <p>(D) Corporate social responsibility</p> |
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| <p>63. Austin described 'ownership' as a 'right'.....over a determinate thing.</p> <p>(A) Indefinite</p> <p>(B) Unrestricted</p> <p>(C) Unlimited</p> <p>(D) All the above</p> <p>64. In....., the Supreme Court of India adopted the doctrine of prospective overruling.</p> <p>(A) Kesavananda Bharati case</p> <p>(B) A.K. Gopalan case</p> <p>(C) Golak Nath case</p> <p>(D) Maneka Gandhi case</p> <p>65. According to Dias, 'ratio decidendi' means the.....</p> <p>(A) Reason for/of decision</p> <p>(B) Rule of law offered by the judge as the basis of his decision</p> <p>(C) Rule of law which others regard as being of binding authority</p> <p>(D) All the above</p> | <p>66. The Supreme Court has asserted that Art.is the heart of the Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>(A) 12</p> <p>(B) 19</p> <p>(C) 21</p> <p>(D) 38</p> <p>67. The author of '<i>The Enforcement of Morals</i>' is :</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. Which of the following is meaning of the maxim "Actus me invite factus non est mens actus".</p> <p>(A) Merely a voluntary act by me will not be a crime with a criminal intention</p> <p>(B) An act done by me against my will is not my act</p> <p>(C) Neither I nor my person can be held liable for an act done under compulsion</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> |
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69. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer using codes given below it :

List-I	List-II
(a) Instigating a person to commit an offence	(1) Vicarious Liability
(b) Planning to commit a theft	(2) Abetment
(c) An unlawful act without criminal intention	(3) No offence in itself
(d) Liability for act of another	(4) Strict criminal liability

Codes :

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

70. According to Section 107, a person abets the doing of a thing when he :

- (A) Instigates a person to commit an offence
- (B) Engages with one or more persons in a conspiracy to commit an offence
- (C) Intentionally aids, by an act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing
- (D) All of the above

71. Which of the following is *not* main ingredients of principle of joint liability under Section 34 of IPC.

- (A) A criminal act must be done by several persons
- (B) The criminal act must be furtherance of common object
- (C) The criminal act must be to further the common intention of all and
- (D) There must be participation of all persons in furthering the common intention

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| <p>72. Which of the following is <i>not</i> an essential element of Theft U/S 378 of IPC.</p> <p>(A) Dishonest intention to take property out of that person's possession</p> <p>(B) The property must be moveable</p> <p>(C) Take possession with the consent of owner</p> <p>(D) Moving property in order to such taking</p> <p>73. For conspiracy, the minimum number of person required is :</p> <p>(A) One</p> <p>(B) Two</p> <p>(C) Three</p> <p>(D) Five</p> <p>74. Culpable homicide is causing death :</p> <p>(A) With the intention of causing death</p> <p>(B) With the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death</p> <p>(C) With the knowledge that by such act death is likely to be caused</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> | <p>75. Assertion (A) : Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Imputation of truth which public good requires to be made or published.</p> <p>(A) (A) is true but (R) is untrue</p> <p>(B) (A) is true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>(C) (A) is untrue but (R) is correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>(D) Both (A) and (R) are true</p> |
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