

Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-II**LAW****C****Signature and Name of Invigilator**

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

1. (Signature)

(Name)

Seat No.

(In words)

2. (Signature)

(Name)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

JUN - 60220**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.

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठवरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस 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 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 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 काळा/निळा करावा.
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 कोन्या 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 गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी 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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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. “Tort is an infringement of a right in <i>rem</i> of a private individual, giving a right of compensation at the suit of injured party.”
This definition has been given by :
(A) Sir John Salmond
(B) Winfield
(C) Fraser
(D) Sir Frederick Pollock</p> <p>2. “Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not the exclusive breach of contract or breach of trust or merely equitable obligation.”
The above definition is given by :
(A) Winfield
(B) Sir Frederick Pollock
(C) John Salmond
(D) Lord Atkin</p> <p>3. “There is no Law of Tort, but there is a Law of Torts.”
Which legal thinker propounded this view ?
(A) Granville Williams
(B) Sir John Salmond
(C) Winfield
(D) Sir Frederick Pollock</p> | <p>4. Match the pairs :

List I
(a) Mutual agreement to do something in satisfaction of the cause of action
(b) Actual payment of the sum agreed upon
(c) Surrendering the right of action against the wrong doer
(d) Neglect to enforce the right to take action for a length of time

List II
(1) Acquiescence
(2) Release
(3) Accord
(4) Satisfaction

Choose the <i>correct</i> option :

(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (4) (2) (1) (3)
(B) (3) (4) (2) (1)
(C) (3) (2) (4) (1)
(D) (1) (4) (2) (3)</p> |
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5. Match the pairs :

List I

- (a) Damnum sine injuria
- (b) Strict liability
- (c) Injuria sine damnum
- (d) Inevitable accident

List II

- (1) Ashby V. White
- (2) Gloucester Grammar School Case
- (3) Stanley V. Powell Case
- (4) Donghue V. Stevenson
- (5) Ryland V. Fletcher Case

Choose the *correct* option :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (3) (1) (2) (5)
- (B) (2) (5) (4) (1)
- (C) (2) (5) (1) (3)
- (D) (2) (3) (1) (5)

6. Which one of the following cases discusses “Negligence” ?

- (A) Ryland V. Fletcher
- (B) Donghue V. Stevenson
- (C) Ashby V. White
- (D) Vaughan V. Menlov 1837

7. On April fool’s day, the local newspaper published the news regarding the murder of Prime Minister of Democratic of Industan, para-materia to India. The people found Prime Minister alive on the television on the same day. Hence, Democratic Janta Dal (DJD) a party of Prime Minister instituted suit against the owner and editor and editor of such local newspaper.

In the light of above facts, which of the following statements stands *correct* ?

- (A) DJD will win the case as the newspaper intended to cause it emotional distress
- (B) DJD will lose due to absence of locus standi
- (C) DJD will lose unless they can show that the Prime Minister is alive
- (D) DJD will lose unless it prove malice behind the publication of news item

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8. 'X' erected a building overhanging the land of another. Which of the following statements is *correct* ?
- (A) "X" is liable for the nuisance as he disturbs the enjoyment of land to another
 - (B) "X" is liable for the negligence as he has not taken prior permission before erection
 - (C) "X" is liable for the act of trespass
 - (D) "X" is not liable for anything as erected building is hardly created any legal damage to another
9. The state constructed a reservoir for the supply of drinking water for the village. The overflow channel from reservoir was partially constructed and then was left incomplete. Due to rain, the water overflowed and plaintiff's land and crops were damaged. In the light of above facts, if the plaintiff brings suit against state, consider the following statements :
- (1) The state can raise the plea of sovereign immunity
 - (2) The state can raise the plea of act of God, as overflow of water is natural phenomenon
 - (3) The state can raise the plea of inevitable accident
 - (4) The state can't raise any plea as in the given fact, negligence is apparent
- In the light of above, choose the *correct* option from the following :
- (A) Only (1) is correct
 - (B) Only (2) is correct
 - (C) (1), (2) and (3) are correct
 - (D) Only (4) is correct
10. The maximum period of limitation to file a complaint before the Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies :
- (A) Within six months from the date of incidence
 - (B) Within two years from the date of cause of action
 - (C) Within three years from the date of incidence
 - (D) No limitation period prescribed to file a complaint at National Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies
11. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and with the help of the codes given below point out the *correct* explanation.
- Assertion (A) :** An article displayed at the window of shop is only on invitation to make an offer.
- Reason (R) :** The person pick the article and tender at shopkeeper to purchase is an offer based on the price tag.
- Codes :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is a good explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not a good explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

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| <p>12. Which of the following statements is <i>true</i> as to Minor's Contract under the Contract Act, 1872 ?</p> <p>(A) It can be enforced after he attains majority</p> <p>(B) Minor is liable to pay compensation after he attains majority</p> <p>(C) It cannot be validated even after he attains majority</p> <p>(D) Minor is liable to repay the amount under the contract to the opposite party.</p> <p>13. No one can enrich at the expense of the other signifies.</p> <p>(A) Damages</p> <p>(B) Penalty</p> <p>(C) Quasicontract</p> <p>(D) Compensation</p> <p>14. Which of the following is <i>not</i> a ground for the termination of an agency ?</p> <p>(A) Revocation and Renunciations</p> <p>(B) Death or unsound mind</p> <p>(C) Agent's interest coupled with subject-matter of agency</p> <p>(D) Agent adjudicated as an insolvent</p> | <p>15. The term 'Unpaid Seller' has been defined in which section of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 ?</p> <p>(A) Section 44</p> <p>(B) Section 45</p> <p>(C) Section 46</p> <p>(D) Section 47</p> <p>16. The maximum number of partners in limited liability partnership is :</p> <p>(A) 10</p> <p>(B) 20</p> <p>(C) 30</p> <p>(D) No limit</p> <p>17. The term 'Allonge' under Negotiable Act, 1881 means :</p> <p>(A) a piece of paper attached to the negotiable instrument for the purpose of further negotiation</p> <p>(B) a paper attached with negotiable instrument when it was with full negotiations</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>(D) Either (A) or (B)</p> <p>18. A prospectus which does <i>not</i> include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities is known as</p> <p>(A) Red herring prospectus</p> <p>(B) Shelf prospectus</p> <p>(C) Abridged prospectus</p> <p>(D) Deemed prospectus</p> |
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19. Which of the following powers is to be exercised by resolution at board meetings ?

- (A) to make calls, to authorise buy back of shares and sale of undertakings of the company
- (B) to diversify the business of the company, to approve amalgamation, merger and reconstruction and to issue securities including debentures
- (C) to give time for repayment of debt from a director, to make calls and to authorise buy back of shares
- (D) to borrow money, to sell undertaking of the company and to invest compensation money in otherwise

20. The activities to be undertaken by corporate social responsibility committee of a company are specified in which Schedule of Companies Act, 2013 ?

- (A) Schedule V
- (B) Schedule III
- (C) Schedule VI
- (D) Schedule VII

21. Match the following and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below it :

List I

- (a) Remedy for deprivation of custody of a child
- (b) Removal of a testamentary guardian
- (c) Appointment of a guardian ad-litem
- (d) Apostacy

List II

- (1) Insolvency of the guardian
- (2) Application under sec.-97, 98 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973
- (3) Disability of a guardian
- (4) Order 32 of Civil Procedure Code

Codes :

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

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22. 'A' bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of my brother John". The testator has an only brother John, whose first son is named Thomas and whose second son is named William. The person who gets a property under the bequeath is :
- (A) William
(B) Thomas
(C) The testator himself
(D) No one
23. Consider the following statements and give the *correct* answer :
- (I) Every petition under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 must state that there is no collusion between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage.
(II) The statements contained in every petition under the said Act shall be verified in the manner required by law for verification of plaints.
(III) Every proceeding under this Act shall be conducted in camera.
- Codes :**
- (A) Content in statement I is mandatory and II, III are optional
(B) Contents in all statements I, II, III are mandatory
(C) Contents in statement I are optional and II, III are mandatory
(D) Contents in statements I, III are optional and II are mandatory
24. Which of the following is *not* considered to be the power of a marriage officer under Special Marriage Act ?
- (A) Discovery and Inspection
(B) Issuing commissions for examination of witnesses
(C) Maintain the marriage dissolution book
(D) Register marriages solemnized under this Act
25. A, a Hindu male during his bachelorhood adopts a son P. After some period, he marries B. He did not have any son from B, and hence adopts another son Q.
- Which one of the following statements is *correct* ?
- (A) P's adoption is valid, Q's adoption is invalid
(B) Adoption of both P and Q are valid
(C) Adoption of P is invalid and adoption of Q is valid
(D) Adoption of both P and Q is invalid

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26. Which one of the following is an approved form of marriage among Hindus under uncodified law ?
- (A) Asura
(B) Gandharva
(C) Prajapatya
(D) Paishacha
27. Which one of the following is an authoritative text for Dayabhaga school ?
- (A) Vyavahara Mayukha
(B) Vivada Tandava
(C) Dattaka Chandrika
(D) Nirnay Sindhu
28. Which of the following is *not* a valid talaq/divorce as per Muslim Law of present time ?
- (A) Talaq initiated by wife under the power delegated to her by her husband
(B) Talaq initiated by wife with an offer to relinquish her claim of dower and offer accepted by husband
(C) Talaq initiated by husband, by pronouncing three times in one seating
(D) Talaq effected by Mutual Consent of the husband and wife
29. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and with the help of codes given below, point out *correct* explanation.
- Assertion (A) :** A marriage between a man and a descendant or ascendant of his wife is void under Muslim Law.
- Reason (R) :** There is absolute bar on marriage between the relations of affinity.
- 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 a correct explanation of (A)
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
30. Which of the following is *not* a valid defence available to wife in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights ?
- (A) It is unsafe for her to live with her husband because of his cruelty
(B) The husband grossly neglects the performance of the marital obligations
(C) The marriage is irregular
(D) The husband is living with his parents

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| <p>31. What are the causes of land pollution ?</p> <p>(A) Rising population and mining</p> <p>(B) Industrialisation, unplanned mining, rising population and urbanisation</p> <p>(C) Industrialisation and unplanned mining</p> <p>(D) Only urbanisation and industrialisation</p> <p>32. Which international convention recognised that wild animals are an irreparable part of the earth's natural system and it is an obligation of mankind to ensure that this legacy is conserved for future generations ?</p> <p>(A) Bonn Convention</p> <p>(B) Ramsar Convention</p> <p>(C) Rome Convention</p> <p>(D) Nairobi Convention</p> | <p>33. In which of the following cases the Hon'ble Supreme Court declared that intergenerational equity and sustainable development have come to be firmly embedded in our constitutional jurisprudence as an integral part of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 21 of the Constitution ?</p> <p>(A) Samaj Parivartana Samudaya Vs. State of Karnataka (2013)</p> <p>(B) T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India (2012)</p> <p>(C) Subhash Kumar Vs. State of Bihar</p> <p>(D) Susetha Vs. State of TN (2006)</p> <p>34. When were the plastic waste management rules introduced by MOEF notification ?</p> <p>(A) 2016</p> <p>(B) 2015</p> <p>(C) 2018</p> <p>(D) 2017</p> |
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| <p>35. According to Section 20 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 the National Green Tribunal has to apply which principles ?</p> <p>(A) Polluter pays principle and intergenerational equity principle only</p> <p>(B) Only polluter pays principle and public trust doctrine</p> <p>(C) Principle of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle</p> <p>(D) Intergenerational equity and precautionary principle only</p> <p>36. The modern conception of human rights developed in the aftermath of the :</p> <p>(A) First World War</p> <p>(B) Second World War</p> <p>(C) Gulf War</p> <p>(D) World War</p> | <p>37. Which year was designated by the General Assembly as the International Year of Disabled Persons ?</p> <p>(A) 1980</p> <p>(B) 1981</p> <p>(C) 1982</p> <p>(D) 1983</p> <p>38. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of :</p> <p>(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>(B) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>(C) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> <p>39. The World Assembly on Ageing at Vienna to focus world attention on the problems of the elderly and the aged was held in the year :</p> <p>(A) 1982</p> <p>(B) 1993</p> <p>(C) 1966</p> <p>(D) 1972</p> |
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40. The National Human Rights Commission can enquire, *Suo Motu* or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into a complaint of :
- (A) Violation of human rights or abetment thereof
 - (B) Negligence in the prevention of violation of human right by a public servant
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Violation by non-state sector
41. Which one of the following doctrines prevailing in most of the legal systems that allows a court to hold a party liable for patent infringement even though the infringing device or process does not fall within the literal scope of a patent claim, but nevertheless is equivalent to the claimed.
- (A) Doctrine of Literal Conflict
 - (B) Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity
 - (C) Doctrine of Equivalents
 - (D) Doctrine of Colourable Deception
42. The developing of the personality is inherent to the property right. The IPR permit and protect the developing of the personality which extends to the material things.
- The above statement represents which one of the theory of IPR ?
- (A) The Utilitarian Theory of IPR
 - (B) The Natural Right Theory of IPR
 - (C) The Ethics and Reward Theory of IPR
 - (D) The Personhood Theory of IPR
43. Which one of the following was *not* the subject matter of Paris Convention 1883 for the protection of industrial property ?
- (A) Copyright
 - (B) Patents
 - (C) Trademarks
 - (D) Utility models

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44. Which one of the following is *not* an exception given under S/52 of the Copyright Act, 1957 which allows the use of copyrighted material as “fair deal” ?
- (A) The commercial use of copyrighted material
- (B) The academic use of copyrighted material
- (C) The use of copyrighted material for research purpose
- (D) The use of copyrighted material for private use
45. Which one of the committee had examined the question of revision of patent law and advised the government in 1959 to retain the patent system in India, however recommended major changes in the law which formed the basis of the introduction of the Patents Bill, 1965 ?
- (A) Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand Committee
- (B) Justice N. Rajgopala Ayyangar Committee
- (C) Wolfenden Committee
- (D) Justice M.C. Chhagla Committee
46. While determining the cases of deceptive similarity in contesting claim of trademarks, the court while deciding the issue of “identity”, “similarity”, “Like to cause confusion” from the perspective of which one of the following fictitious characters ?
- (A) An average man of ordinary intelligence with imperfect recollection
- (B) The person ordinarily skilled in Art
- (C) Lay observer
- (D) A reasonable and prudence man
47. Which of the following has been awarded protection under the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 ?
- (1) Dharwad Petha
- (2) Darjeeling Tea
- (3) Kadaknath Chicken
- (4) Gondwana Dhokra
- Choose the *correct* option :
- (A) (1), (2) and (4)
- (B) (1), (2) and (3)
- (C) (2), (3) and (4)
- (D) (2) and (4)

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48. It has been observed that India has been traditionally one of the soft target of biopiracy. Which among the following is the reason for it ?
- (A) Because India was the colony under British Government and therefore open to Bio-piracy for European Nation
 - (B) Because India has large amount of Biodiversity
 - (C) Because Government of India has Liberal approach for its resources and therefore it is easy to carry away the Bio-diversified material
 - (D) Because National Bio-diversity authority is not effectively established in India to control the Bio-piracy
49. What is the maximum penalty for damage to computer, computer system, unauthorised access, download of data, infecting with virus, denial of access etc. as per S-43 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?
- (A) 2 lakhs
 - (B) 50 lakhs
 - (C) 1 crore
 - (D) 5 crores
50. In order to safeguard the secure use of the electronic medium and for promotion of e-governance and e-commerce, which of the following authority has been empowered to prescribe the modes or methods for encryption u/s 84A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?
- (A) The controller of certifying authority
 - (B) The adjudicating officer appointed by Central Government
 - (C) The Ministry of Information and Technology in consultation with Department of Telecommunication
 - (D) Central Government
51. 'A firm having market power substantial enough to act independent of the competitive forces that prevail in the relevant market.' What does this statement refer to ?
- (A) Cartel
 - (B) Dominant position
 - (C) Market equilibrium
 - (D) Predominant nature of activity

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| <p>52. An insurer is absolved from the liability under section 149 (2) (a) of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 if :</p> <p>(A) Motor vehicle developed a fault while it was in use</p> <p>(B) The driver was skilled and possessed valid licence</p> <p>(C) No part committed any breach of condition of contract of insurance</p> <p>(D) The owner was aware that the driver has fake driving licence and still he permitted the driver to drive the vehicle</p> <p>53. In Canada, Federation is primarily contained in the</p> <p>(A) Constitution Act, 1982</p> <p>(B) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</p> <p>(C) British North America Act, 1867</p> <p>(D) Crown Proceeding Act</p> <p>54. The Presidential system is a form of Government in which :</p> <p>(A) Ministers are collectively responsible to the legislature</p> <p>(B) President is indirectly elected</p> <p>(C) Total executive responsibility is assigned to the President as an individual</p> <p>(D) Head of the State is merely a constitutional head</p> | <p>55. The term 'Separation of Powers' is ascribed to political philosopher :</p> <p>(A) A. V. Dicey</p> <p>(B) Beron de Montesquieu</p> <p>(C) Lord Denning</p> <p>(D) Voltaire</p> <p>56. Dicey enumerated the doctrine of which involved three distinct proportions or kindred conceptions.</p> <p>(A) Separation of powers</p> <p>(B) State action</p> <p>(C) Rule of law</p> <p>(D) Political question</p> <p>57. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 inserted Art, 13(4) in the Indian Constitution to overrule the view taken by the Supreme Court of India in the case of :</p> <p>(A) Sajjan Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan</p> <p>(B) Keshavand Bharati Vs. Union of India</p> <p>(C) Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India</p> <p>(D) Golak Nath Vs. State of Punjab</p> |
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| <p>58. The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution passed are known collectively as :</p> <p>(A) Voting Rights</p> <p>(B) Women Rights</p> <p>(C) Bill of Rights</p> <p>(D) Abolition of Slavery</p> <p>59. Which of the following statements is <i>not</i> true about the appointment of members of Lokpal ?</p> <p>(A) Total number of members shall not exceed eight</p> <p>(B) Out of total at least fifty percent shall be Non-Judicial Members</p> <p>(C) Members shall not be a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Union or a State</p> <p>(D) Members shall not be of less than 45 years of age</p> <p>60. was the first country to adopt the institution of Ombudsman in 1809.</p> <p>(A) Finland</p> <p>(B) Sweden</p> <p>(C) Denmark</p> <p>(D) Norway</p> | <p>61. Who propounded 'Minimum content theory of natural law' ?</p> <p>(A) H. L. A. Hart</p> <p>(B) Lon Fuller</p> <p>(C) John Finnis</p> <p>(D) Julius Stone</p> <p>62. According to Hugo Grotius, the purpose/s of social contract :</p> <p>(A) Internally for the justification of the absolute duty of obedience of the people to the government</p> <p>(B) Internationally to create a basis for legally binding and stable relations among the states</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>63. Who propounded the theory of Pain and Pleasure ?</p> <p>(A) Jeremy Bentham</p> <p>(B) Austin</p> <p>(C) Kant</p> <p>(D) Finnis</p> |
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64. Which book is *not* authored by Julius Stone ?
- (A) Human Law and Human Justice
 - (B) Legal System and Lawyer's Reasonings
 - (C) Social Dimensions of Law and Justice
 - (D) Law in the Making
65. The jural opposite of 'Power' is :
- (A) Disability
 - (B) Liability
 - (C) Privilege
 - (D) Immunity
66. sees Nagel's claim about states as 'a piece of empirical political sociology'.
- (A) Julius
 - (B) Thomas Hobbes
 - (C) Cohen
 - (D) Rawls
67. The status of legal person is determined by :
- (A) Natural law
 - (B) Legislation
 - (C) Precedent
 - (D) Custom
68. Which is *not* an essential of ownership ?
- (A) The owner has a right to possess the thing which he owns
 - (B) The owner has the right to use and enjoy the thing owned
 - (C) The owner has the right to consume, destroy or alienate the thing
 - (D) Ownership is determinate in duration
69. 'The task of social engineering is to build as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste', said by :
- (A) Prof. H.L.A. Hart
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) Roscoe Pound
 - (D) Lon Fuller
70. Hans Kelsen regards law as :
- (A) Natural science
 - (B) Positive science
 - (C) Normative science
 - (D) Physical science

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71. Which of the following rights is guaranteed only to the citizens ?
- (A) Right to life and personal liberty
 - (B) Right to equality
 - (C) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - (D) Right to freedom of religion
72. The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of
- (A) The elected members of both Houses of Parliament
 - (B) The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
 - (C) The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
 - (D) The elected members of the Lok Sabha
73. Article 254(2) provides that where a state law with respect to a matter in the Concurrent List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of a previous central law, with respect to that matter :
- (A) The state law will prevail without the assent of the President
 - (B) The state law prevails if having been reserved for the consideration of President and has received his assent
 - (C) The state law will not prevail
 - (D) Both the laws will not prevail
74. Which of the following writs can be issued by the High Court to restrain a tribunal from acting under an unconstitutional law ?
- (A) Writ of Prohibition
 - (B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - (C) Writ of Certiorari
 - (D) Writ of Mandamus
75. Prior to the 44th Amendment, Article 352(1) provided that the President could make a proclamation declaring Emergency on the ground of :
- (A) War, External Aggression or Internal Disturbance
 - (B) War, External Aggression or Armed Rebellion
 - (C) External Aggression, Armed Rebellion, Internal Disturbance
 - (D) War, Armed Rebellion, External Aggression

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| <p>76. Article 371(2) enables the President to lay special responsibility on the Governor of which states for the development of certain areas of that states ?</p> <p>(A) Nagaland and Mizoram</p> <p>(B) Maharashtra and Gujrat</p> <p>(C) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(D) Sikkim and Karnataka</p> <p>77. The present Election Commission of India consists of :</p> <p>(A) Chief Election Commissioner only</p> <p>(B) Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners</p> <p>(C) Chief Election Commissioner and one Election Commissioner</p> <p>(D) Three Election Commissioners</p> <p>78. Sir Ivor Jennings' definition of 'Administrative Law' does not emphasis on</p> <p>(A) Administrative power</p> <p>(B) Administrative procedure</p> <p>(C) Administrative organisation</p> <p>(D) Administrative duties</p> | <p>79. A. K. Kraipak V. Union of India is a case related to :</p> <p>(A) Tortious liability of state</p> <p>(B) Delegated legislature</p> <p>(C) Abuse of Discretion</p> <p>(D) Rule against bias</p> <p>80. A law which gives uncanalised power/discretion to an authority to refuse licence to carry a normal trade on its subjective consideration, without provision for review by the superior authority is to be held as</p> <p>(A) Reasonable restriction</p> <p>(B) Unreasonable restriction</p> <p>(C) Constitutional</p> <p>(D) Non-arbitrary power</p> <p>81. Who said that the supreme will of the state by consenting to be bound by customary or conventional rules of international law, places limitation on sovereignty ?</p> <p>(A) Anzilotti</p> <p>(B) Hegel</p> <p>(C) Jellinik</p> <p>(D) Bynkershoek</p> |
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| <p>82. Which one of the following is <i>not</i> the essential attribute custom as a source of international law ?</p> <p>(A) Antiquity</p> <p>(B) Continuity</p> <p>(C) Consistency</p> <p>(D) Maneuverability</p> <p>83. When in the opinion of the recognizing state, the state or government to be recognized formally fulfils the requirements of statehood it grants which type of recognition ?</p> <p>(A) De facto recognition</p> <p>(B) De jure recognition</p> <p>(C) Conditional recognition</p> <p>(D) Ad hoc recognition</p> <p>84. The international movement of people into a destination country where they were not natives or citizens or where they do not possess citizenship is known as</p> <p>(A) Immigration</p> <p>(B) Refuge</p> <p>(C) Internal displacement</p> <p>(D) Migration</p> | <p>85. In which landmark case the International Court of Justice dealt with extra-territorial or diplomatic asylum ?</p> <p>(A) Caroline Case</p> <p>(B) Luther V. Sagor</p> <p>(C) Haya de la Torre Case</p> <p>(D) Abu Salem Case</p> <p>86. The advisory opinion of ICJ may be sought by whom ?</p> <p>(A) The General Assembly and Security Council only</p> <p>(B) The General Assembly, Security Council, other organs of UNO and specialized agencies or other members of the United Nations family if authorised by the General Assembly</p> <p>(C) The specialised agencies only</p> <p>(D) The Security Council and specialised agencies only</p> <p>87. A forcible or dictatorial interference by a state in the affairs of another state calculated to impose certain conduct or consequences on that other state is known as</p> <p>(A) Retorsion</p> <p>(B) Reprisal</p> <p>(C) Blockade</p> <p>(D) Intervention</p> |
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88. Who was the first Director General of World Trade Organization ?
- (A) Mike Moore
- (B) Roberto Azvedo
- (C) Pascal Lamy
- (D) Peter Sutherland
89. What are the persons who are uprooted from their home country and find themselves seeking asylum and protection in another country called ?
- (A) Prisoners of war
- (B) Refugees
- (C) Aliens
- (D) Offenders
90. Which one of the following is a major challenge in enforcement of International humanitarian law ?
- (A) Consent of parties involved
- (B) Internal armed conflict
- (C) Non-cooperation of states
- (D) All of the above

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

Assertion (A) : In murder both the elements of intention and knowledge are required to be proved the intention to injure and the knowledge about the consequences of injury relating to a particular victim.

Reason (R) : The word 'knowledge' imparts ascertaining and not merely probability.

Codes :

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

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

List I

- (a) Mens rea
- (b) Motive
- (c) Law presumes innocence
- (d) Knowledge of the act to be unlawful

List II

- (1) Always not necessary
- (2) Condition precedent for any offence
- (3) Relevant and to impute intention
- (4) Until crime is proved beyond doubt

Codes :

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

93. Which one of the following will amount to criminal conspiracy ?

- (A) Two or more persons agreed to commit a criminal act in furtherance of their common intention
- (B) Intention of each of the accused persons is known to the rest of them and is shared
- (C) Unity of criminal behaviour actuated by common consent
- (D) Agreement to commit an offence even if no overt act is done to carry out the agreement

94. If a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for :

- (A) Abetment to commit such an offence
- (B) Conspiracy to commit such an offence
- (C) The part of the act done by him
- (D) As if whole of the act is done by him alone

95. Which of the following offences is punishable at preparation stage ?

- (A) Murder
- (B) Theft
- (C) Cheating
- (D) Dacoity

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96. 'A' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder, 'A' hanged her to the fan with rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death from hanging. 'A' is liable for :
- (A) Murder
(B) Culpable homicide
(C) Causing death by negligence
(D) Grievous hurt
97. 'Z' dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant 'A', before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates the same causing.
- (A) An aggravated form of misappropriation as per section 404 of IPC
(B) A type of possession by some process as per section 405 of IPC
(C) No offence because the property in question was entrusted to 'A' before the death of 'Z'
(D) No offence because the property in question was possessed by some casualty
98. Which of the following Sections of IPC deals with 'stalking' ?
- (A) Section 354-A
(B) Section 354-B
(C) Section 354-C
(D) Section 354-D
99. Awarding a lesser punishment on special grounds is known as
- (A) Reprieve
(B) Respite
(C) Remission
(D) Commutation
100. The term 'Victim' has defined under :
- (A) Section 2 (wa) Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 2 (wb) Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 2 (xa) Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 2 (za) Cr.P.C.

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