



Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-II

LAW

B

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 - 60225**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 (B) is the correct response.



Following wrong methods should not be used as they are not recognised by scanning machine in digitized assessment. Candidate using such method will be responsible for their loss.

WRONG METHODS

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

विद्यार्थ्यासाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परीक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणास दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 100 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्वीकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या 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 मिनिटांतच 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 काढू/निळा करावा.

उदा. : जर (B) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.



खालील चुकीच्या पद्धती वापरू नये, कारण डिजिटाइज्ड (Digitized) मूल्यांकनात स्कॅनिंग मशीन त्यांना ओळखत नाही. त्या पद्धती वापरून नुकसान झाल्यास त्यास विद्यार्थीच जबाबदार असतील.

WRONG METHODS

- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणाव्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेस आपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळा किंवा काळा 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.

1. Who does not this view, 'The International law is not a proper law' ? (A) Hobbes (B) Austin (C) Pufendorf (D) Oppenheim	3. Which of the following is not a mode of Recognition ? (A) Express & implied recognition (B) Conditional recognition (C) Collective recognition (D) Independent recognition
2. According to Statute of the International Court of Justice the Custom is considered as Source of the international law ? (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth	4. Domicile denotes the of the person ? (A) Birth (B) Race (C) Residence (D) Caste 5. Who among of the following can be extradited ? (A) Political criminal (B) Religious criminal (C) Military criminal (D) An Accused Person





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6. Which of the following is not a part of the Principal Organs of the United Nations Organization ?

(A) General Assembly

(B) Security Council

(C) UNICEF

(D) International Court of Justice
7. Which of the following is not a Pacific Means of Settlement ?

(A) Arbitration

(B) Negotiations

(C) Reprisal

(D) Mediation
8. In the year 1994, India signed the Dunkel Agreement constructed in

(A) 8th Round-Uruguay

(B) 4th Round-Geneva

(C) 6th Round-Kennedy

(D) 7th Round-Tokyo
9. Who convened the Hague Convention of 1899 ?

(A) Emperor Nicholas-II

(B) President Roosevelt

(C) Kaiser Wilhelm-II

(D) Albert Lebrun
10. When does the high contracting parties have obligation to respect International Humanitarian Law ?

(A) During Peace Time

(B) During Armed Conflict

(C) During Peace time as well as Armed conflict

(D) During Emergency





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

Assertion (A) :

The difference between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder is a difference of degree of risk or probability and not its form :

Reason (R) :

The degree of intention or knowledge determines the nature of the offence.

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

12. Which of the following comes under the category, one who assists a felony after his crime with a view to shielding from justice ?

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

13. The term 'Victim' has been 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.

14. 'A' man inserts an object into the urethra of a woman without her consent. 'A' is liable to punish for the offence of :

- (A) Rape
- (B) Unnatural offence
- (C) Outraging modesty of a woman
- (D) Attempt to commit rape





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

List-I

- (a) Wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person
- (b) Dominion over property
- (c) Dishonest taking of property
- (d) Conversion of property

List-II

- (i) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (ii) Theft
- (iii) Mischief
- (iv) Criminal Misappropriation

Codes :

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

16. Human trafficking is a form of :
- (A) Violent crime
 - (B) Blue Collar Crime
 - (C) Organised Crime
 - (D) White Collar Crime
17. ‘A’ meets ‘B’ on high roads, shows a pistol and demands B’s purse. ‘B’ in consequence, surrenders his purse. Here ‘A’ has committed :
- (A) Theft
 - (B) Extortion
 - (C) Robbery
 - (D) Dacoity
18. A criminal act in consists of the entire bundle of acts or omissions, tied together with the chain of common intention that have combined to constitute the offences.
- (A) Section 34 of IPC
 - (B) Section 149 of IPC
 - (C) Section 141 of IPC
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)





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| <p>19. The right of private defence is :</p> <p>(A) Defensive Right</p> <p>(B) Punitive Right</p> <p>(C) Retributive Right</p> <p>(D) Remedial Right</p> <p>20. Section 87 to 93 of Indian Penal code are based on the maxim :</p> <p>(A) Ignorantia juris non excusat</p> <p>(B) Volenti non fit injuria</p> <p>(C) De minimus non curat lex</p> <p>(D) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.</p> <p>21. Which of the following option is incorrect ?</p> <p>Damages are awarded for :</p> <p>(A) Libel suit</p> <p>(B) Loss</p> <p>(C) Personal injury</p> <p>(D) Violation of code of conduct</p> | <p>22. An obligation under sui generis is a base for prevention of :</p> <p>(A) Unjust enrichment</p> <p>(B) Obligation to sue</p> <p>(C) Suit in general</p> <p>(D) Obligation is general defence</p> <p>23. Mala feasant applies to :</p> <p>(A) The omission of lawful act</p> <p>(B) Unlawful act which are actionable per se and do not require proof of intention or motive</p> <p>(C) Unlawful act which are not actionable per se</p> <p>(D) Lawful act with bonafide intention</p> <p>24. The court held that state was under Constitutional liability to pay compensation which also applies to non citizen in the case of :</p> <p>(A) Chairman Railway Board <i>v.</i> Chandrima Das</p> <p>(B) D.K. Basu <i>v.</i> State of West Bengal</p> <p>(C) State of Rajasthan <i>v.</i> Vidyavati</p> <p>(D) Sebastian Hongray <i>v.</i> Union of India.</p> |
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| <p>25. Wagon mount test is related to :</p> <p>(A) Claim and compensation</p> <p>(B) Compensation</p> <p>(C) Forcibility</p> <p>(D) Wages and Damages</p> <p>26. Damages which are awarded when it is necessary to compensate the plaintiff fairly for the injury he has in fact sustained are called as :</p> <p>(A) Contemptuous damages</p> <p>(B) Nominal damages</p> <p>(C) Ordinary damages</p> <p>(D) Exemplary damages</p> <p>27. Act of God, wrongful act of third party, Plaintiffs own default, Artificial work maintained for the common benefit of plaintiff or defendant, and when it is the consequences of an act done under the authority of statute are the exception of :</p> <p>(A) Absolute liability</p> <p>(B) Strict liability</p> <p>(C) Vicarious liability</p> <p>(D) Tort</p> | <p>28. Which of the following is/are considered as consumer rights under Consumer Protection Act of 1986 ?</p> <p>(1) Right to choose</p> <p>(2) Right to be heard</p> <p>(3) Right to seek redressal</p> <p>(4) Right to return</p> <p>Select the correct option :</p> <p>(A) All 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(B) Only 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(C) Only 4</p> <p>(D) Only 1, 3 and 4</p> <p>29. In view of section 140 No fault liability is to be invoked when :</p> <p>(A) Death has been resulted from an accident arising out of M.V. Act 1988</p> <p>(B) Death or Permanent disability has been resulted from an accident arising out of M.V. Act 1988</p> <p>(C) Permanent disability has been resulted from an accident arising out of a M.V. Act 1988</p> <p>(D) When neither death nor permanent disability has been resulted from an accident arising out of M.V. Act 1988.</p> |
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30. Under the Competition Act 2002, Abuse of dominant position is explained under :

- (A) Section 4
- (B) Section 5
- (C) Section 3
- (D) Section 6

31. An obligation under contract which is under undue influence is a :

- (A) Valid contract
- (B) Void contract
- (C) Voidable contract
- (D) Illegal contract

32. When cargo is sent by rail or steamer, loss caused by delayed delivery should be regarded as loss naturally arising in the course of the things was held in :

- (A) Hadley V. Baxendale
- (B) Victoria laundry (Windsor) LTD V. Newman Industries Ltd
- (C) The Herow II
- (D) Simpson V. London & North Western Rly. Co.

33. A and B jointly owe Rs. 100 to C.

A alone pays the amount to C and B not knowing the fact pays Rs. 100 again to C. Whether B can.

- (A) recover the amount U/s 71 of the Contract Act, 1872
- (B) recover the amount U/s 72 of the Contract Act, 1872
- (C) Can't recover the amount
- (D) Recover the amount U/s 70 of the Contract Act, 1872

34. A Pledge by now owner is not valid is an universally accepted Principle of law but Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 makes it valid if it was made by :

- (A) factor
- (B) Auctioneer
- (C) Mercantile agent
- (D) Banker





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| <p>35. No property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are :</p> <p>(A) Ascertained goods</p> <p>(B) Unascertained goods</p> <p>(C) Future goods</p> <p>(D) Goods to be manufactured</p> <p>36. A minor is not competent to enter into a valid contract. A minor may be partner by limited liability. Minor as a party to the agreement the partnership deed is :</p> <p>(A) Valid contract</p> <p>(B) Void contract</p> <p>(C) Voidable contract</p> <p>(D) Beneficial contract</p> <p>37. The special rules of evidence regarding the presumptions as to negotiable instruments provided under sections of N.I. Act, 1881 :</p> <p>(A) 102 to 106</p> <p>(B) 107 to 111</p> <p>(C) 112 to 116</p> <p>(D) 118 to 122</p> | <p>38. A promoters contract, as agent , makes him personally liable was held in :</p> <p>(A) Kelner V. Baxter</p> <p>(B) Oakes V. Turquand</p> <p>(C) Moosa Goolam Ariff V. Ebrahim Goolam Ariff</p> <p>(D) Bowman V. Secular Society Ltd.</p> <p>39. The first directors the company are to be appointment by :</p> <p>(A) The _____ rs of the Memorandum of Association</p> <p>(B) From the data Bank made by expertise body notified by the central government.</p> <p>(C) by small shareholders as may be holding not more than Rs. 20,000 or such other sum as may be prescribed</p> <p>(D) Nomination by shareholder having 10 percent of stake.</p> |
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| <p>40. The Board of Directors of every company has to ensure that the company spends, in every financial year of the average net profit of the company during the last three preceeding financial years in persuance of the recommendations of :</p> <p>(A) Annual general meeting</p> <p>(B) Social Responsibility Committee</p> <p>(C) Social responsibility committee under CSR Policy of the company</p> <p>(D) Board of Directors Meeting</p> <p>41. Under Mitakashara, who among the following have equal right by birth in the joint family property when the father is alive ?</p> <p>(A) Only Karta</p> <p>(B) Son, grandson and Great Grandson</p> <p>(C) Only male members</p> <p>(D) All family members</p> <p>42. Who among the following is not entitled to give the child in adoption under Hindu law ?</p> <p>(A) Natural parents</p> <p>(B) Adoptive parents</p> <p>(C) Civil Court</p> <p>(D) Guardian</p> | <p>43. The Court shall decide upon the divorce petition only after of filing of divorce petition u/sec. 13B.</p> <p>(A) 1 month</p> <p>(B) 3 months</p> <p>(C) 6 months</p> <p>(D) 1 year</p> <p>44. Which Hindu law school recognizes joint ownership of property by birth ?</p> <p>(A) Mitakshara</p> <p>(B) Dayabhaga</p> <p>(C) Yajnavalkya</p> <p>(D) Medhatithi</p> <p>45. “Long term relationship cannot be deemed to be a ‘walk in and walk out’ relationship and that the parties are presumed to be married.”</p> <p>(A) Khushboo V. Kanniammal</p> <p>(B) Lata Singh V. State of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(C) Mary Roy V. State of Kerala</p> <p>(D) Madan Mohan Singh and Ors. V. Rajni Kant and Anr.</p> |
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46. Which Section of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 empowers the court to alter the amount of maintenance ?

(A) Section 18
(B) Section 20
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 27

47. Donation Mortis causa means :

(A) Donation for good cause
(B) Death bed gift
(C) Donation without cause is void
(D) Dead cannot donate

48. What is one of the main challenges in implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India ?

(A) Lack of public support
(B) Religious diversity and sentiments
(C) Overwhelming judicial interference
(D) Insufficient legislative authority

49. In Gollins case, the court opined that the purpose of divorce law was not to punish the guilty spouse but to protect the innocent spouse. This opinion gave birth to :

(A) Fault Theory of divorce
(B) Consent Theory of divorce
(C) Breakdown Theory of divorce
(D) Modern Theory of divorce
50. Under Hindu Law, Sapinda relationship extends to the extent of :

(A) One generation each in the ascendant of mother and father
(B) Three generations each in the ascendant of mother and father
(C) Three and five generation in the ascendant of mother and father respectively
(D) Three and five generation in the ascendant of father and mother respectively.

51. Which environmental pollutant caused yellowing and corrosion of the marble of Taj Mahal ?

(A) Carbon monoxide
(B) Methyl isocyanate
(C) Sulphur dioxide
(D) Ammonium nitrate

52. What was the main objective of Basel Convention, 1989 :

(A) To reduce air pollution
(B) To reduce the generation and movement of hazardous and other wastes
(C) To reduce emission of green house gases
(D) To reduce generation of toxic gases





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| <p>53. Sunderban region of West Bengal as per coastal zone management notification, 2019 is known as :</p> <p>(A) Area requiring special consideration</p> <p>(B) Critically vulnerable coastal area</p> <p>(C) Inter-tidal area</p> <p>(D) Special Economic Zone</p> <p>54. Under Rule 4 of Hazardous & Other Wastes Rules, 2016 who shall be responsible for safe & environmentally sound management of hazardous & other Wastes ?</p> <p>(A) Manager</p> <p>(B) Collector</p> <p>(C) Occupier</p> <p>(D) SPCB</p> <p>55. Maximum how many judicial members may be there in National Green Tribunal ?</p> <p>(A) 7</p> <p>(B) 15</p> <p>(C) 10</p> <p>(D) 20</p> <p>56. Who has classified human rights as first generation, second generation & third generation human rights ?</p> <p>(A) Karel Vasek</p> <p>(B) Karl Marx</p> <p>(C) Jeremy Bentham</p> <p>(D) John Stuart Mill</p> | <p>57. What does the right to decide political status & to freely pursue economic, social and cultural development known as ?</p> <p>(A) Right of self government</p> <p>(B) Right of self rule</p> <p>(C) Right of self determination</p> <p>(D) Right of development</p> <p>58. Which instrument is said to be the mine from which other conventions as well as national constitutions protecting these rights have been and are being quarried ?</p> <p>(A) International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights</p> <p>(B) Universal declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>(C) Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women</p> <p>(D) International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights</p> |
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59. Which is the first globally binding treaty for the protection of children’s civil, political, economic, social & cultural rights ?

 - (A) Universal declaration of Human Rights
 - (B) Declaration of the Rights of Child
 - (C) The convention on the Rights of the child
 - (D) Optional protocol to convention on the Rights of the child

60. Which amongst the following is not the function of National Commission for Minorities ?

 - (A) Enact the laws for welfare of minorities
 - (B) Make recommendations for the protection of interests of minorities to the central government or state government
 - (C) Look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities
 - (D) Conduct studies, research & analysis on the issues relating to socio-economic & educational development of minorities
61. Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement of World Trade Organisation-Part II, mentioned under

 - (i) Articles 9-14 relates to Copyright and related rights
 - (ii) Articles 25-26 relates to Patents
 - (iii) Articles 22-24 relates Geographical indications
 - (iv) Articles 15-21 relates to Trademarks
 - (A) only (iii) is correct
 - (B) only (i) is correct
 - (C) only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct
 - (D) only (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct





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62. The Paris Convention :

- (i) concluded on 20th March 1883
- (ii) there are 30 articles in the convention
- (iii) there are more than 240 participating member countries
- (iv) It is the first multilateral effort for the protection of industrial property

- (A) only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct
- (B) only (ii), and (iv) are correct
- (C) only (i) and (iv) are correct
- (D) only (ii), and (iii) are correct

63. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (September 9, 1886) depends upon)

- (A) Reliability, Natural Justice, and Accountability
- (B) National Treatment, Automatic Protection, and Independence
- (C) Natural Justice, Independence, and Reliability
- (D) Equality, Justice and Accountability

64. The Copyright Act, 1957 does not recognize any copyright in

- (A) An Idea
- (B) Computer Software
- (C) Novels
- (D) Songs

65. The first legislation in India relating to Patents was the Act VI of 1856. This legislation has :

- (i) objective to encourage inventions of new and useful manufacturers
- (ii) objective is to induce inventors to disclose secret of their inventions
- (iii) subsequently repealed by IX of 1857
- (iv) based upon New York State Constitution of 1846

- (A) Only (i), (ii), (iii) are correct
- (B) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
- (C) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (D) Only (i), (ii), (iv) are correct





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| <p>66. Infringement of Registered Trademark dealt under section of Trademark Act, 1999.</p> <p>(A) Section 22</p> <p>(B) Section 24</p> <p>(C) Section 29</p> <p>(D) Section 30</p> <p>67. Under Section 3 of the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, the Controller General of Patent, Design, and Trademarks is also appointed as of Geographical Indications.</p> <p>(A) Principal</p> <p>(B) Registrar</p> <p>(C) Controller</p> <p>(D) President</p> | <p>68. According to Section 8 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which of the following authority is established by the Central Government to regulate, transfer, and use of biodiversity resources at the national level ?</p> <p>(A) The Central Biodiversity Commission</p> <p>(B) The Union Biodiversity Board</p> <p>(C) The National Biodiversity Authority</p> <p>(D) The National Bio-Gas Board</p> <p>69. Under Section 62 of the Information Technology Act, provides a person aggrieved by the decision of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the High Court within.....</p> <p>(A) 60 days</p> <p>(B) 45 days</p> <p>(C) 90 days</p> <p>(D) 30 days</p> |
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70. As per the Information Technology Act, Section—‘Whoever intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the image of a private area of any person, shall be punished under :
- (A) 02 years imprisonment with 2 lakh rupees fine or both
 - (B) 01 years imprisonment with 2 lakh rupees fine or both
 - (C) 03 years imprisonment with 2 lakh rupees fine or both
 - (D) 05 years imprisonment with 5 lakh rupees fine or both
71. The following three fold essential characteristics attracts which model of government :
- (i) Supremacy of a written constitution
 - (ii) Distribution of powers amongst various organs of federation and regional units of federation by the provisions of that constitution
 - (iii) Judicial review or enforcement of that supreme constitution as law.
- (A) Federalism
 - (B) Parliamentary
 - (C) Unitary
 - (D) Quasi-Judicial
72. Who prefers to call Indian federalism as ‘co-operative federalism’ which produces a strong central government yet it does not necessarily result its weak provincial governments that are largely administrative agencies for central policies ?
- (A) A.V. Dicey
 - (B) Ivor Jennings
 - (C) Thomas Jefferson
 - (D) Granville Austin
73. Who has insisted that : “Rule of Law must run close to rule of Life. It cannot go off or tangent from life problem” ?
- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Prof. A.V. Dicey
 - (D) Roscoe Pound
74. The most significant “Supremacy clause” found in which Article of the United States constitution ?
- (A) Article I
 - (B) Article IV
 - (C) Article VI
 - (D) Article VIII





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| <p>75. Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed by the President except on joint House of Parliament by majority of total membership and majority of not less than two-third of members present and voting in each house on ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity in question stated in the article :</p> <p>(A) Article 127(1)
(B) Article 129
(C) Article 125(2)
(D) Article 124(4)</p> <p>76. Under which constitution that no law can be promulgated until they are declared as constitutional by the constitutional council as per Article 61 ?</p> <p>(A) U.K.
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Canada</p> <p>77. Which of the following is Article of the American constitution reads as the formal procedure for initiation and ratification of constitutional amendment ?</p> <p>(A) Article VIII
(B) Article IX
(C) Article V
(D) Article I</p> | <p>78. Which of the constitutional amendment has amended Article 359 which now provides that the enforcement of the right to life and liberty under Article 21 cannot be suspended by the president order :</p> <p>(A) Constitution (Seventy Fifth Amendment) Act, 1993
(B) Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976
(C) Constitution (Forty-Third Amendment) Act, 1977
(D) Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978</p> <p>79. Sweden the first country to adopt the ombudsman institution in the scandinavian countries in the year :</p> <p>(A) 1809
(B) 1807
(C) 1919
(D) 1909</p> |
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| <p>80. The belief that access to information is a human right reflected in which Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 1948 :</p> <p>(A) Article 18</p> <p>(B) Article 10</p> <p>(C) Article 6</p> <p>(D) Article 19</p> <p>81. The most fundamental philosophical assumption of legal positivism is :</p> <p>(A) Law as it is & Law ought to be</p> <p>(B) Custom</p> <p>(C) Minimum Efficacy</p> <p>(D) Morality</p> <p>82. 'A law is a general rule of human action, taking cognizance only of external acts, enforced by a determinate authority'. Who said this ?</p> <p>(A) Granville William</p> <p>(B) Justice A.N. Ray</p> <p>(C) Holland</p> <p>(D) Gray</p> | <p>83. Fiction theory is supported by :</p> <p>(A) Savigny</p> <p>(B) Ihering</p> <p>(C) Hart</p> <p>(D) Kelsen</p> <p>84. Law Commission of India recommended that adultery shall not be considered as a crime therefore shall be deleted from IPC, 1860. This recommendation is based on :</p> <p>(A) Shaw's Case</p> <p>(B) Navtej Singh Johar Case</p> <p>(C) Wolfenden Committee Report</p> <p>(D) Harm Principle</p> <p>85. The word 'possessio' denotes :</p> <p>(A) the absolute right to a thing</p> <p>(B) physical control over a thing</p> <p>(C) absolute justice</p> <p>(D) hohfeldian philosophy of right</p> |
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86. ‘Animus Possidendi’ means :
- (A) the intent to appropriate to oneself the exclusive use of the thing possessed
 - (B) the right of possession is a conception clearly easy to understand but difficult to define with exactitude
 - (C) Corporal contact is not the physical element
 - (D) Owner loses physical contact with the thing
87. The doctrine of mens rea as a running thread in the form of :
- (A) Intentionally alone
 - (B) Fraudulently alone
 - (C) Dishonestly alone
 - (D) Intentionally, voluntarily, knowingly, fraudulently, dishonestly and the like...

88. ‘Prescription may be defined as the effect of lapse of time creating and destroying rights; it is the operation of time as a vestitive fact’. This definition is given by :
- (A) Salmond
 - (B) Holland
 - (C) Locke
 - (D) Paton
89. Match the following jural correlative :
- | List I | | List II | |
|---------------|------|------------------|-------|
| (a) Right | | (i) Liability | |
| (b) Privilege | | (ii) Duty | |
| (c) Power | | (iii) Disability | |
| (d) Immunity | | (iv) No Right | |
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (B) (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| (C) (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (D) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |





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| <p>90. Who among the following divided the sources of law into formal sources and material sources ?</p> <p>(A) Gray</p> <p>(B) Keton</p> <p>(C) Allen</p> <p>(D) Salmond</p> <p>91. Under which of the following cases the Preamble was held to be part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution ?</p> <p>(A) Berubari Union (1), re, AIR 1960 SC 845</p> <p>(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461</p> <p>(C) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, (1994) 3 SCC 1</p> <p>(D) State of U.P. v. Dina Nath Shukla, AIR 1997 SC 1095</p> | <p>92. Audit report relating to account of Union shall be submitted by Comptroller and Auditor-General to :</p> <p>(A) President of India</p> <p>(B) Prime Minister of India</p> <p>(C) Union Finance Minister</p> <p>(D) Parliament</p> <p>93. Which of the statement is incorrect with regard to the law making power ?</p> <p>(A) In case of inconsistency between the Central and State law, the Central law will prevail</p> <p>(B) In case a State law is repugnant to the Central law in a subject matter under List III of Schedule VII, the State law will prevail over the Central law if it has received the assent of the President</p> <p>(C) The Central Law will prevail over the State law when the subject matter is provided under the List II of Schedule VII.</p> <p>(D) The Parliament has power to add, amend, vary or repeal the State law enacted and has received assent of the President.</p> |
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94. In which of the following cases Supreme Court of India laid down the principle that Article 136 is not a regular form of appeal at all ?
- (A) Keshav Prasad Sharma v. Indian Oil Corporation, (2011) 2 SCALE 2
- (B) Dr Gulshan Prakash v. State of Haryana, AIR 2010 SC 288
- (C) Rajbala v. State of Haryana, AIR 2016 SC 33
- (D) State of Karnatka v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 68
95. Which of the alternatives may be adopted when a proclamation of emergency is laid before a House of Parliament ?
- (I) approve the proclamation by passing a resolution
- (II) take no action
- (III) reject or disapprove of it
- (IV) refer the matter to the Supreme Court of India
- (A) (I) or (III) or (IV) only
- (B) (I) or (II) or (III) only
- (C) (II) or (III) or (IV) only
- (D) (I) or (II) or (IV) only
96. For how many years from the commencement of the Constitution, the temporary power to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in State List as if they were matters in the Concurrent List were provided ?
- (A) Five years
- (B) Ten years
- (C) Fifteen years
- (D) Twenty years
97. When the Chief Election Commissioner takes leave, his functions shall be taken over by which of the following authorities as decided in the case of T.N. Seshan v. Union of India, (1995) 4 SCC 611 ?
- (A) Deputy Election Commissioner
- (B) The Delegatee of the Chief Election Commissioner
- (C) The next senior Election Commissioner
- (D) The President of India





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98. Which among the following, regard must be had to be given for determining whether a power is an administrative power or a quasi-judicial power ?

- (I) the nature of the power conferred
- (II) the person or persons on whom it is conferred
- (III) the framework of the law conferring the power
- (IV) the consequences ensuing from the exercise of that power
- (V) the manner in which that power is expected to be exercised

- (A) (I) and (V) only
- (B) (I), (II), (III) and (V) only
- (C) (I), (II), (IV) and (V) only
- (D) (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V)

99. Which one of the following statements does not explain the meaning of natural justice ?

- (A) Natural justice is another name of common-sense justice
- (B) Rules of natural justice are not codified canons
- (C) Rules of natural justice are the command of the sovereign
- (D) Rules of natural justice are ingrained into the conscience of man

100. Under which of the following grounds can there be judicial review of the quasi-judicial decisions ?

- (I) Absence and excess of jurisdiction
- (II) Erroneous exercise of jurisdiction on a point of law which is apparent on the face of the record
- (III) Contravention of the principles of natural justice
- (IV) Appeal against the decision of an administrative authority

- (A) (I), (II) and (IV)
- (B) (I), (II) and (III)
- (C) (I), (III) and (IV)
- (D) (II), (III) and (IV)





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