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| SUBJECT CODE | | SUBJECT | |
| A-14-18 | | LAW | |
| HALL TICKET NUMBER | | | |
| | | | |
| OMR SHEET NUMBER | | | |
| | | | |
| DURATION | | MAXIMUM MARKS | |
| 2 HOURS | | 200 | |
| PAPER | | NUMBER OF QUESTIONS | |
| II | | 100 | |
| NUMBER OF PAGES | | | |
| | | 24 | |

QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER

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Candidates Signature

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Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of hundred multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - 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 and do not accept an 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 pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item 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 : (A) (B) (C) (D)
 where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Answer Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle or half circle or semi circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.** The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

అభ్యర్థికి సూచనలు

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము సంద (100) బహుళఎంపిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కేంద్ర తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా పరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్చీ పేజీ అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. కాగితపు సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - క్షుద్ర పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషప్రకారాలను ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇప్పివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయాలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన జవాబును ఎన్నుకొని OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన జవాబు సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కేంద్ర తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే.
- ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబును ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రం పై వేరొక చోట గుర్తించిన లేక సగ వృత్తం లేదా అసంపూర్ణ వృత్తాన్ని నింపిన మీ జవాబు మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీ స్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించబడిన ఏవరాలు తప్పింది ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అసర్దుతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్పన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్ళవచ్చు.
- సీలి/సల్ రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగిథిమీ చేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్ష గదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషిద్ధం.
- తప్పని సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.



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LAW
Paper – II

1. Preamble is not regarded as a part of the statute and it does not form part of the Constitution decided by the apex Court in
 - (A) In re : Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves
 - (B) Kesavananda Bharati V. Union of India
 - (C) S.R. Bommai V. Union of India
 - (D) A. K. Gopalan Case

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

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Religious Freedom | i. Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab |
| b. Doctrine of waiver of Fundamental Rights | ii. M. P. Oil extraction V. State of Madhya Pradesh |
| c. Discrimination in favour of person residing in backward areas is permissible under Article 14 of the Constitution of India | iii. Rev. Stainislaves V. State of M.P. |
| d. Right to life does not include right to die | iv. Basheshar Nath V. I.T. Commissioner |

Codes :

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

3. In Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India.
“Life means not only physical existence. It means the use of every limb or faculty through which life is enjoyed. The right to life includes the right to a healthy environment.” Said by
 - (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
 - (B) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
 - (C) Justice P.S. Kailasam
 - (D) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
4. A distinguished Jurist can be appointed a Judge/Member of
 - (A) The administrative tribunal
 - (B) The administrative tribunal and the Supreme Court of India
 - (C) The High Court of a State
 - (D) The Supreme Court of India
5. **Assertion (A)** : The President of India can return any bill passed by the Parliament for the reconsideration of the houses.
Reason (R) : The President of India cannot return money bills to the Parliament for reconsideration of the houses.
Codes :
 - (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true



6. Nanda Kumar V. The State of Kerala deals with regard to the following issues.

- (A) Right to Education
- (B) Right to Live-in relationship
- (C) Right to Medical care
- (D) Right to Development

7. What is the chronological sequence of the following advisory opinion given by the Supreme Court of India ? Choose the correct answer using the codes given below :

- i. The Special Court Reference Case.
- ii. In re sea Customs Act.
- iii. In re Berubari Case.
- iv. In re Delhi Laws Act Case.

Codes :

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

8. Under Article 136 of the Constitution of India "Power exercised by Chief Justice of India or designated Judge is not an administrative power but is a judicial power" was decided in the following case.

- (A) Mani V. State of Tamil Nadu
- (B) Indira Nehru Gandhi V. Raj Narayan
- (C) Khemchand V. Union of India
- (D) Rameshwar Das Agarwal V. Kiran Agarwal

9. **Assertion (A)** : The Supreme Court and High Courts can grant writs for the violation of legal rights and fundamental rights.

Reason (R) : In case of writ Jurisdiction the power of High Courts are more extensive than that of the Supreme Court of India.

Codes :

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

10. The Supreme Court has laid down certain guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases.

- (A) State of Rajasthan V. Union of India
- (B) A. K. Roy V. Union of India
- (C) S. R. Bommai V. Union of India
- (D) Rameshwar Prasad V. Union of India



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

| List – I | | List – II | |
|--|--|--|--|
| a. Art. 352 of the Constitution of India | | i. Financial Emergency | |
| b. Art. 353 of the Constitution of India | | ii. President's rule | |
| c. Art. 356 of the Constitution of India | | iii. National Emergency | |
| d. Art. 360 of the Constitution of India | | iv. Effects of proclamation of emergency | |

Codes :

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

12. An Amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated

(A) Only in Rajya Sabha

(B) Only in Lok Sabha

(C) Either in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha

(D) Either in Assembly of any State or in the Parliament

13. Using the codes given below, find out the correct answer.

Administrative law deals with

- (i) The powers of the administrative authorities
- (ii) The powers and functions of legislative authorities
- (iii) The powers of Constitutional authorities
- (iv) The powers and functions of judicial authorities

Codes :

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

14. The Doctrine of 'Rule of Law' was popularised by

- (A) G. Austin
- (B) H. Kelson
- (C) A. V. Dicey
- (D) H. Gray



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

| List – I Article in the Constitution of India | List – II Provisions |
|---|---|
| a. 13 | i. Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court |
| b. 32 | ii. Sources of the power of Judicial Review |
| c. 226 | iii. Suits against government |
| d. 300 | iv. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India |

Codes :

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

16. Match the following :

| Statement | Author |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Jurisprudence is formal science of positive law | a. Julius Stone |
| 2. Jurisprudence is nothing but lawyers extravaganza | b. Keeton |
| 3. Jurisprudence is the science of first principles of civil law | c. Holland |
| 4. Jurisprudence is the study and systematic arrangement of general principles of law | d. Salmond |

Codes :

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

17. Which of the following is not a statement appropriate to Austinian theory of law ?

- (A) Every law is a command, imposing duty, enforced by a sanction
- (B) Law is a rule laid down from the guidance of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him
- (C) A legal rule can be defined as one which prescribe a code of conduct which is done with a feeling of such conduct is obligatory
- (D) If a determinate human superior not in a habit of obedience to a like superior, receiver habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society, that determinate superior is sovereign in that society

18. The theory of utilitarian individualism (every law should be tested on the anvil of principle of utility) was propounded by

- (A) Savigny
- (B) Bentham
- (C) Maine
- (D) Gray



19. According to Kelson, the law is a system of behavioural norms which can be traced back to some grund norms or basic norms from which they derive their existence. The grund norm.

- I. Must be efficacious.
- II. Looks for its own validity in factors out side law.
- III. Should secure for itself a minimum of effectiveness and when it ceases to derive minimum of support of people, it is replaced by some other grund norm.

Codes :

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

20. Choose the correct statement :

- (A) Natural law approach is not realistic and practical approach
- (B) Natural law principles have inspired positive law, Constitution and International law
- (C) Naturalists intend to introduce moral element into a criterion of identification and laws have the effect of basing law on the value judgement
- (D) All the above

21. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

- I. Fuller – Inner morality
- II. Maine – Status of contract
- III. Duguit – Social solidarity
- IV. Hart – Rules on fundamentals of a legal system

Codes :

- (A) None except II
- (B) None except III
- (C) None except IV
- (D) None of the above

22. Law is product of social life and is not created by arbitrary will of individual but by slow unavoidable advancement of human development. The statement belongs to

- (A) Analytical school
- (B) Sociological school
- (C) Historical school
- (D) None of the above

23. It is one of the cardinal principle of delegated legislation that the legislature should not delegate to a subordinate body the power to make rules on

- (A) Policy matter
- (B) Technical matter
- (C) Matters of inclusion and exclusion
- (D) Date of commencement of a statute



24. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate in the present day context ?
- (A) Judges do not create any new principles of law through their decisions but simply put a stamp of authorities on the already existing principles of law in the society
 - (B) Judicial decisions are not source of law but as the proof of what law is
 - (C) Judges not only declare law but also make law through their decisions
 - (D) Judges either apply the Constitution or legislation or a custom to come to a conclusion
25. Doctrine of precedent is of antiquity, while the *stare decisis* is relatively modern, the latter relates to
- (A) Settled judicial hierarchy of courts and law reports
 - (B) Emergence of concept of sovereignty of Parliament
 - (C) A point of law settled by a judicial decision
 - (D) None of the above

26. Duties without corresponding rights are called
- (A) Relative duty
 - (B) Absolute duty
 - (C) Secondary duty
 - (D) None of the above
27. **Assertion (A)** : Ratio decidendi has binding force.
Reason (R) : Obiter dicta has no binding force.
Select the correct answer by using the codes given below.
Codes :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true and (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false and (R) is true
28. **Assertion (A)** : Custom is per se law, independent of its recognition by the sovereign or the judge.
Reason (R) : Custom is a source of law.
Codes :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true



29. Assertion (A) : A legal right is a legally protected interest.

Reason (R) : An element of advantage is essential to constitute right.

Codes :

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

30. The fuller/hart debate could be summarised as a debate between which two jurisprudential approaches ?

- (A) Positivism and utilitarianism
- (B) Natural and positivism
- (C) Positivism and liberalism
- (D) Marxism and positivism

31. Assertion (A) : International Law is also known as Public International Law.

Reason (R) : Because International Law deals with the members of the public all over the world.

Give correct answer from the following.

Codes :

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

32. State which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) International Court of Justice shall apply judicial decisions of various nations as primary means for the determination of disputes
- (B) International Court of Justice shall apply judicial decisions of various nations as subsidiary means for the determination of disputes
- (C) International Court of Justice shall apply judicial decisions of various nations as the means for the determination of disputes
- (D) International Court of Justice shall apply judicial decisions of various nations as the only means for the determination of disputes

33. Choose the answer.

- (a) Recognition of a new State is a political Act.
- (b) Recognition of a new State is a legal Act.
- (c) Recognition of a new State is a public Act.
- (d) Recognition of a new State is a private Act.

Codes :

- (A) All the four statements are correct
- (B) Statements in (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (C) Statements in (a) and (b) are correct
- (D) Statements in (a) and (c) are correct



- 34.** Permanent members of the Security Council of United Nations are
- (A) The permanent members of General Assembly
 - (B) Those that are so designated in the UN charter
 - (C) Those who are elected for life
 - (D) Those who won the II World War
- 35.** In relation to International court of Justice, choose the correct statement.
- (A) Judge of the nationality of a disputing party cannot sit as a Judge
 - (B) Judge of the nationality of a disputing party can sit as a Judge
 - (C) If the Court includes a Judge of the nationality of one of the disputing parties, the other disputing party may choose a person of its nationality to sit as a Judge
 - (D) Both (B) and (C) are true
- 36.** India “Shall endeavour to foster respect for International Law and treaty obligations” under _____ Article of Indian Constitution.
- (A) 51
 - (B) 51A
 - (C) 363 A
 - (D) 374
- 37.** Choose the correct statement from the following :
- (A) General Principles of law is a loose term to understand and cannot be source of International Law
 - (B) Statute of International Court of Justice authorizes ICJ to apply General Principles of International Law and hence it is a source of International Law
 - (C) Statute of International Court of Justice did not authorize ICJ to apply General Principles of International Law and hence it is not a source of International Law
 - (D) Both (A) and (C) are correct
- 38.** United Nations Organization was established in the year
- (A) 1945
 - (B) 1946
 - (C) 1944
 - (D) 1941
- 39.** Under which Article of UN Charter, the Security Council can take up enforcement action ?
- (A) Article 39
 - (B) Article 40
 - (C) Article 41
 - (D) Article 42



40. International Court of Justice can approached by
- (A) All the States
 - (B) All the members of UNO
 - (C) Even a non-member of UNO by becoming a party to the statute of ICJ
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

41. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

| List – I | List – II |
|--|--|
| a. International convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1965 | i. Ratified by India on September 12, 1990 |
| b. International convention on the suppression and punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 1973 | ii. Ratified by India on August 27, 1959 |
| c. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide 1948 | iii. Ratified by India on September 22, 1977 |
| d. International convention against Apartheid in Sports 1985 | iv. Ratified by India on December 3, 1968 |

Codes :

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

42. Which of the following statement/ statements, is/are correct ?

- (i) Article 9 of the UDHR 1948 says “No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile”.
- (ii) Article 10 of the UDHR 1948 says “No one shall be punished without criminal charge”.
- (iii) Article 13 of the UDHR 1948 says “Everyone has the right to travel anywhere in the world”.
- (iv) Article 15 of the UDHR 1948 says “Every human being has no right to nationality”.

- (A) (i) is correct
- (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (D) All are incorrect

43. The law is a no male can marry below the age of 21 years and no female can marry below the age of 18 years. A Hindu girl aged 19 years and a Hindu boy aged 20 years got married.

- (A) The marriage is valid
- (B) The marriage is void
- (C) The marriage is voidable at the option of the girl
- (D) The marriage is a child marriage under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and hence void



44. Marriage, Divorce, Adoption, Wills, Succession, Joint Family, Partition and other matters under personal law are in
- (A) State list under the Constitution of India
 - (B) Union list
 - (C) Concurrent list
 - (D) Both in State list and Union list
45. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Husband only can commit Bigamy.
 - (B) Wife only can commit Bigamy.
 - (C) Both husband and wife can commit Bigamy.
 - (D) Neither husband nor wife can commit Bigamy.
46. A is a male and B is a female. A's caste custom permits marriage within the prohibited relationship whereas B's caste custom does not. A and B got married.
- (A) The marriage is valid as A, the male's caste custom permits such marriage
 - (B) The marriage is voidable at the option of B
 - (C) The marriage is void as the custom governing each of them has not permitted the marriage
 - (D) As both parties are majors the marriage is valid
47. The marriage between H and W was solemnized as per the Hindu rituals and ceremonies. Immediately after marriage bitter disputes arose between them and the marriage was not consummated. W filed a petition under Section 12 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for Annulment of marriage.
- (A) Marriage can be annulled as there was no consummation of marriage
 - (B) Marriage cannot be annulled as the marriage was solemnized as per Hindu rituals and ceremonies
 - (C) Marriage can be annulled at the option of the Petitioner i.e. wife
 - (D) Marriage cannot be annulled as there was no consummation due to bitter disputes only and not due to importance of husband
48. Non-registration of marriage under Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (A) Invalidates the marriage and attracts imposition of penalty
 - (B) Does not invalidate the marriage but attracts imposition of penalty
 - (C) Makes the marriage voidable at the option of either of the parties
 - (D) Neither invalidates the marriage nor attracts imposition of penalty



49. Using the code below match List – I and List – II :

| List – I | List – II |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| a. Ceremonies of Hindu Marriage | i. Section 12 |
| b. Restitution of Conjugal Rights | ii. Section 25 |
| c. Voidable marriage | iii. Section 9 |
| d. Permanent alimony and maintenance | iv. Section 7 |

Codes :

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

50. Choose the correct answer from the following statements.

- (A) Under Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, only wife can claim maintenance.
- (B) Under Section 125, Code of Criminal procedure, husband also can claim maintenance.
- (C) Under Hindu Marriage Act, either spouse can claim maintenance.
- (D) Both (A) and (C) are correct

51. Regarding Muslim wife's right to maintenance, choose the correct statement.

- (A) The liability of Muslim husband to his divorced wife to pay maintenance is not confined to iddat period
- (B) The liability of Muslim husband to his divorced wife to pay maintenance is confined to iddat period.
- (C) A reasonable and fair provision extending beyond the iddat period must be made by husband within iddat period
- (D) Both (A) and (C) are correct

52. Right to marry is a

- (A) Fundamental right under Article 21 of the constitution of India
- (B) Legal right under personal law
- (C) Human right
- (D) None of the above

53. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce ?

- (A) Epilepsy
- (B) Insanity
- (C) Venereal disease
- (D) Leprosy



54. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list :

| List – I (Cases) | List – II (Topic) |
|--|------------------------------|
| a. Upton-on-Severn rural district Council V. Powel | i. Contractual intention |
| b. Balfour V. Balfour | ii. General offer |
| c. Carlill V. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. | iii. Invitation to treat |
| d. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain V. Boots Cash Chemists Ltd. | iv. Implied offer |

Codes :

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

55. In Central Inland Water Transport Corporation V. Brojonath Ganguly case, the Supreme Court struck down a term in a contract of employment providing for removal of a permanent employee without enquiry on the ground that

(A) It is violative of Art. 14 of the Constitution

(B) There is no free consent by the employee to such term

(C) The clause is unreasonable and unconscionable

(D) All the above

56. **Assertion (A)** : Collateral transaction to wagering agreements are valid.

Reason (R) : Only wagering agreements are declared void under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act.

Codes :

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

57. **Assertion (A)** : A proposal, when accepted, results in an agreement.

Reason (R) : It is only after the acceptance of the proposal that a contract between the parties can arise.

Codes :

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



58. If the time of performance of the contract is the essence of the contract and the promisor fails to perform the contract by the specified time
- (A) The contract becomes void
 - (B) The contract remains valid
 - (C) The contract becomes voidable at the instance of the promisee
 - (D) None of the above
59. Mutual agency among the partners is
- (A) A test to determine the existence of a partnership
 - (B) A legal incidence of partnership
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
60. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument followed by the delivery
- (A) Transfers to the indorsee the property in the bill, provided the indorsement must be an indorsement in full
 - (B) Does not transfer the property in the bill to any one
 - (C) Transfers to the indorsee the property in the bill
 - (D) Transfers to the holder the property in the bill
61. When the property is purchase out of the partnership funds but in the name of an individual partner, it
- (A) Becomes an estate of the partner
 - (B) Becomes a joint estate
 - (C) Is a question of fact to be determined with reference to the intention of the partners
 - (D) Is a question of law to be decided on legal principles
62. The doctrine of indoor management is an _____ to the doctrine of constructive notice.
- (A) Exception
 - (B) Extension
 - (C) Alternative
 - (D) None of the above
63. A contingent contract to do or not to do anything on the happening of an uncertain future event under Section 32 of the Contract Act
- (A) is never enforceable
 - (B) becomes enforceable only on the happening of that event
 - (C) enforceable since the time of making it
 - (D) becomes enforceable in the immediate possibility of happening of that event



64. Can the legal representative of a deceased person negotiate a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order by delivery only which was indorsed by the deceased but not delivered by him ?
- (A) yes, the legal representative can negotiate the instrument by delivery only
- (B) no, the legal representative cannot negotiate an instrument by delivery only. He must re-indorse and deliver the instrument for negotiating it
- (C) an instrument indorsed by deceased person has no legal validity
- (D) none of the above
65. Find the correct legal principle from the following statements
- (A) A company may do an act which is necessary for or incidental to the attainment of its objects or which is otherwise not authorised by the Act.
- (B) A company may not do an act which is necessary for or incidental to the attainment of its objects which is otherwise not authorised by the Act.
- (C) A company may do an act which is necessary for or incidental to the attainment of its objects or which is otherwise authorised by the Act
- (D) A company may do an act which is necessary for or not incidental to attainment of its goals or which is otherwise barred by the Act.

66. Match the following List – I with List – II and choose the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

| List – I (Principle) | List – II (Case) |
|-------------------------|---|
| a. Res Ipsa Loquiter | i. Ashby V. White |
| b. Injuria sine damno | ii. Scott V. London and St. Katherine Docks Co. |
| c. Nervous shock | iii. Donoghue V. Stevenson |
| d. Negligence | iv. Bourhill V. Young |

Codes :

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

67. **Assertion (A)** : A person injured while rescuing another person from danger cannot claim compensation from the person who created the danger because of the principle of Volenti Non Fit Injuria.

Reason (R) : Cardozo J said “Danger invite Rescue”.

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



68. Gloucester Grammar School case stands for

- (A) Act of God
- (B) Scianter rule
- (C) Contributory negligence
- (D) Damnum Sine Injuria

69. The legal maxim imperita culpa adnumeratur means

- (A) Negligence and inadvertence
- (B) Particular mode of doing some Act
- (C) Want of skill amounts to negligence
- (D) Reasonable man and reasonable conduct

70. Which among the following case deals with Damnum Sine Injuria ?

- (A) King V. Phillips
- (B) Ushaben V. Bhagya Lakshmi Chitra Mandir
- (C) Kallulal V. Hemchand
- (D) All the above

71. Which among the following is not required for the defence of fair comment ?

- (A) It should be fair
- (B) It should be commented on public interest
- (C) Assertion of a fact
- (D) All the above

72. The legal maxim Qui Facit Per Alium Per Se means

- (A) He must be distinguished from an independent contractor
- (B) He is bound by his contract
- (C) The employer's right of control
- (D) He who acts through another is deemed to act in person

73. The defences to an action for defamation are

- (A) Fair comment
- (B) Privilege, truth
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) All the above

74. **Assertion (A)** : Abetment is not an offence when the Act abetted is not an offence.

Reason (R) : Section 108 of Indian Penal Code clearly states that an act abetted should be an offence.

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



75. Match the following offences with the correct legal provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

| List – I | List – II |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| I. Joint liability | 1. Sec. 383 |
| II. International aid | 2. Sec. 390 |
| III. Robbery | 3. Sec. 107 |
| IV. Extortion | 4. Sec. 34 |

Codes :

| I | II | III | IV |
|-------|----|-----|----|
| (A) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (D) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

76. **Assertion (A)** : Some offences in Indian Penal Code does not require mens rea.

Reason (R) : The offences under Sections 292 and 293 are examples.

- (A) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (B) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (C) (R) is true but (A) is false
- (D) (A) is true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

77. Which one of the following statement is true ?

- (A) Abetment cannot be committed by conspiracy
- (B) A purchased a bottle of poison to kill B. A planned to give the poison in food to B. While preparing food a cat hit the poison bottle down. B died out of electrusion. A is liable for attempt
- (C) If A murder B on an Indian registered ship, A is not liable under I.P.C.
- (D) A, is a terrorist in jail. X, a Jailor gave him poison. Y an ambulance driver refused to take his ambulance and delayed it under the instruction of X. This act and omission make both of them liable U/Sec. 34 of I.P.C.

78. Which among the following statement is false ?

- (A) Indian Penal Code is substantive in nature
- (B) Indian Penal Code is not applicable to J and K
- (C) An Indian citizen committed adultery in England, he can be prosecuted under I.P.C.
- (D) The general exceptions chapter does not apply to offence under other penal statutes



79. Which among the following Section speaks about common object ?

- (A) Sec. 34
- (B) Sec. 37
- (C) Sec. 38
- (D) None of these

80. Which of the following provision punishes attempt to murder ?

- (A) Sec. 304
- (B) Sec. 307
- (C) Sec. 404
- (D) Sec. 407

81. Which one of the following offence punishes stalking ?

- (A) Sec. 354 A
- (B) Sec. 354 B
- (C) Sec. 354 C
- (D) Sec. 354 D

82. Which among the following is false statement ?

- (A) The offence of dowry death requires the death of the married woman in 7 years of the marriage
- (B) The offence of dowry death requires proof of valid marriage between the accused and the deceased
- (C) There should be cruelty by the husband or in laws
- (D) There should be an unnatural death

83. **Assertion (A)** : The Right to form a Trade Union is a Fundamental Right

Reason (R) : The Right to form unions and associations is guaranteed under A.19(1)(C)

Codes :

- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false but (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 true but (R) is a good explanation of (A)

84. The definition of a 'Workman' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not include

- (A) a sales representative
- (B) a pilot
- (C) a clerk
- (D) a manual worker

85. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answers using the codes given below :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Settlement | i. Section 2(j) |
| b. Strike | ii. Section 18 |
| c. Industrial Dispute | iii. Section 2(q) |
| d. Industry | iv. Section 2(k) |

Codes :

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



86. An industry under the Industrial Disputes Act is

- a. Any systematic activity
- b. Which is for profit only
- c. Organised by co-operation between employer and employee
- d. For the production of goods and services

Choose the correct combination :

- (A) a, c, d
- (B) a, b, d
- (C) a, b, c
- (D) b, c, d

87. The definition of 'Retrenchment' in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is

- (A) A termination of service due to reduction in production in an on-going establishment
- (B) The same as lay-off and closure
- (C) A termination of services for any reason other than a dismissal and listed exceptions
- (D) A termination of service for every reason whatsoever

88. **Assertion (A)** : There are multiple Trade Unions in India.

Reason (R) : Registration of trade unions is not mandatory under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Codes :

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

89. Immunities under Section 17 and 18 of a Trade Union Act 1926 will not be available for

- (A) Any collective bargaining activity
- (B) Raising an industrial or trade dispute
- (C) Any acts of violence such as 'Gherao'
- (D) Any action including asking a person to commit breach of contract

90. The registration of a Trade Union

- (A) Is mandatory under the Trade Union Act, 1926
- (B) Is not mandatory under the Trade Union Act, 1926
- (C) Is mandatory under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- (D) Is not provided for under any law



91. The activities and objects of a Trade Union include
- Constitution of a special fund for political purposes
 - Contesting elections in its own name
 - Paying allowances to its members
 - Paying salaries of office bearers of the Union

Codes :

- a, c, d
- b, c, d
- a, b, c
- b, d, a

92. What is the Chipko Movement ?
- An environmental movement against the felling of trees
 - A movement against tribal land alienation
 - An environmental movement to promote wildlife protection
 - A movement to preserve our cultural heritage

93. Pollution may be defined as
- The contamination of the environment
 - In a way that creates hazards to health
 - An unfavourable alteration of the natural composition of substances
 - Is irreversible

Codes :

- a, b, c
- b, c, d
- a, c, d
- a, b, d

94. Green house gases mean
- Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere
 - Natural and anthropogenic Constituents
 - Gases that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation
 - Carbon emissions only

Codes :

- c
- a, b, c
- d
- a and b

95. The 23rd annual COP under the UNFCCC was held in Bonn, Germany 2017, COP stands for
- Countries of Participating
 - Confederation of Parties
 - Conference of the Parties
 - Comity of Partners

96. Sequence the following cases in the order of the date of the judgement
- Narmada Bachao Andolan V. UOI
 - Nellore Citizens Welfare Forum V. UOI
 - T.N. Godavarma V. UOI
 - Subhash Kumar V. State of Bihar

Codes :

- a, b, c, d
- d, c, b, a
- b, d, c, a
- d, a, b, c



97. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

| List – I | List – II |
|---|---------------------------|
| a. Animal Welfare Board V. A. Nagaraj | i. Public nuisance |
| b. Ratlam Municipality V. Virdhichand | ii. Wildlife protection |
| c. Rural Litigation and Entitlement kendra V. State of U.P. | iii. Mining |
| d. S. Jagannath V. UOI | iv. Protecting sea-coasts |

Codes :

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

98. **Assertion (A)** : The right to life includes the right to a wholesome environment.

Reason (R) : Writ petition is easier to file, less costly and access to the superior courts is available

Codes :

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

99. The United States Council on Environmental Quality provides that environment includes

- a. The biosphere
- b. Natural surroundings
- c. Man made surroundings
- d. Biosphere and natural surroundings only

Codes :

- (A) a, b and c
- (B) d
- (C) b and c
- (D) a

100. What is the UNFCCC ?

- (A) United Nations Food Control and Contamination Convention
- (B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- (C) United Nations Freedom and Change Convention
- (D) United Nations Fund for Control of Climate Change



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work