

Test Booklet No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका क्र.

**F****Paper-II  
LAW**

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

Seat No. ....

(In words)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

**Signature and Name of Invigilator**

1. (Signature) .....

(Name) .....

2. (Signature) .....

(Name) .....

**DEC - 60213****Time Allowed : 1¼ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 100****Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16****Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50****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 50 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-II will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
  - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.**
  - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
**Example :** where (C) is the correct response.  

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

**विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या सूचना**

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 50 बहुपर्याय प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून पहाव्यात.
  - 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 पहावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
  - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळा/निळ्या 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 दर्शावावीत. इतर टिकाणी लिहीलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूप केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गाचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.**
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.**
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.**

**DEC-60213/II**

**Law**  
**Paper II**

**Time Allowed : 75 Minutes]**

**[Maximum Marks : 100**

**Note :** This Paper contains **Fifty (50)** multiple choice questions, each question carries **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| <p>1. The statutes The Protection of Civil Rights Act and 'The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are based on mainly one of the Articles of the Constitutional Law of India :</p> <p>(A) Art. 17</p> <p>(B) Art. 16</p> <p>(C) Art. 15</p> <p>(D) Art. 14</p> | <p>3. The founding fathers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of Judicial Review from :</p> <p>(A) The Constitution of France</p> <p>(B) The Constitution of Switzerland</p> <p>(C) The Constitution of Germany</p> <p>(D) The Constitution of United States of America</p> |
| <p>2. The main object of Article 39 is :</p> <p>(A) Creation of Democratic State</p> <p>(B) Creation of Welfare State</p> <p>(C) Creation of Humane conditions of work</p> <p>(D) Creation of public assistance</p>  | <p>4. The executive head of a State is :</p> <p>(A) The Chief Secretary</p> <p>(B) The Chief Justice of High Court</p> <p>(C) The Chief Minister</p> <p>(D) The Governor</p>   |
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5. For proclamation of emergency the words 'Armed Rebellion' were substituted for 'Internal Disturbance' by the following Constitutional amendment :
- (A) Thirty ninth Amendment
  - (B) Forty second Amendment
  - (C) Forty fourth Amendment
  - (D) Forty sixth Amendment
6. Which one of the following cases is called and famous as 'Amending power of the parliament case' :
- (A) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India
  - (B) Minerva Mills Ltd Vs Union of India
  - (C) L.C. Golaknath Vs State of Punjab
  - (D) Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs Raj Narain
7. When a writ is issued to an inferior court or tribunal on the grounds of exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the principles of natural justice it is called :
- (A) A Writ of Certiorari
  - (B) A Writ of Quo-warranto
  - (C) A Writ of Habeas Corpus
  - (D) A Writ of Mandamus
8. Open prison system is an instance of ..... theory of punishment.
- (A) Retributive
  - (B) Reformative
  - (C) Expeative
  - (D) Deterrent

9. According to Prof. Patterson the third stage of sociological jurisprudence is .....

- (A) Socio-legal research
- (B) Sociology of law
- (C) Coming together natural law and social engineering
- (D) Use of technology in law

10. Common good principle in natural law theory has been propounded by .....

- (A) Prof. Fuller
- (B) Prof. Finnis
- (C) Prof. Murphy
- (D) Prof. Locke

11. Doctrine of minimum content of morality was advocated by .....

- (A) Bentham
- (B) Grotius
- (C) Hart
- (D) Kelsen

12. Rights are nothing but the interests which are to be recognised, protected and enforced by law. This proposition is espoused by .....

- (A) Feinberg
- (B) Savigny
- (C) Pound
- (D) Raz

13. Ownership is a bundle of rights and constitute an intention to hold and the control over the thing. This is reflected in .....
- (A) Salmond's theory
  - (B) Pound's theory
  - (C) Kohler's theory
  - (D) Holland's theory
14. Which article of the UN Charter advocates the peaceful means of settlement of disputes between states :
- (A) Article 13
  - (B) Article 56
  - (C) Article 58
  - (D) Article 2
15. Who advocated the Theory of Non-Recognition of States in international law ?
- (A) Henry L. Stimuson
  - (B) Senor Estrada
  - (C) Ronald Regan
  - (D) George Bush
16. Which Secretary General of the UN advocated the Millennium Goals of the UN ?
- (A) Boutrous Boutrous Ghali
  - (B) Perez de collar
  - (C) Kofi Annan
  - (D) U Thant

17. On which day in 1945 the United Nations was established ?

- (A) October 24
- (B) October 25
- (C) October 23
- (D) October 28

18. In which case the Permanent Court of Justice discussed the significance of sources of international law ?

- (A) Suez canal case
- (B) Corfu channel case
- (C) Lotus case
- (D) AMCO V Republic of Indonesia

19. In which year the Genocide Convention came into force ?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1951

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

**Assertion (A) :** In *Muta* marriage period of cohabitation should be fixed.

**Reason (R) :** Where dower is fixed but term of cohabitation is not fixed *Muta* marriage will be treated as “permanent” marriage even if either of the parties is non-Muslim.

Codes :

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

21. Who applied “Qiyas” for the first time as source of Muslim law ?
- (A) Imam Abu Hanifa
  - (B) Imam Yusuf
  - (C) Imam Ahmed
  - (D) Imam Later
22. According to the *Shariat*, if one of the parent is a Muslim, the child begotten should be treated as .....
- (A) a Muslim
  - (B) belonging to the religion of the father
  - (C) belonging to the religion of the mother
  - (D) belonging to the religion mutually agreed by both mother and father
23. Which among the following Vedas—the fountain-head of Hindu religion and law is the oldest one ?
- (A) Sama Veda
  - (B) Yajur Veda
  - (C) Rig Veda
  - (D) Atharva Veda
24. In ....., the Apex Court observed that “the progressive outlook and the wider approach of Islamic law cannot be permitted to be squeezed and narrowed by unscrupulous litigants, apparently indulging sexual lust sought to be quenched by illegal means, who apparently are found to be guilty of commission of offence under the law to which they belonged before their alleged conversion”.
- (A) *Lily Thomas V. Union of India*
  - (B) *Vinita Saxena V. Pankaj Pandit*
  - (C) *Shobha Rani V. Madhukar Reddy*
  - (D) *Durga Prasanna Tripathy V. Arundhati Tripathy*

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

**Assertion (A) :** The conditions for a valid Hindu Marriage are specified in section 5 wherein the requirement of non-sagotra for such a marriage is not laid down.

**Reason (R) :** So even Sagotra Marriages are now perfectly valid although a section of Hindus are vehemently opposing.

*Codes :*

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

26. Five tests were laid down in determining whether a given conduct amounts to legal ..... in *Dastane V. Dastane*.

- (A) Adultery
- (B) Desertion
- (C) Cruelty
- (D) Infidelity

27. What is the impact of 'undue influence' on the enforceability of a contract ?

- (A) Void directly
- (B) Void at the option of the party
- (C) Void partially
- (D) No remedy available to parties

28. Under what circumstances a court may refuse to entertain a foreign decree in the enforceability of Contractual Agreements ?
- (A) Capacity of Parties
  - (B) Being a Foreign Judgement
  - (C) Against Public Policy
  - (D) According to the Discretion of the Court
29. What section of Contract Act defines consideration ?
- (A) Section 3
  - (B) Section 2(d)
  - (C) Section 10
  - (D) Section 15
30. In which of the following cases it was held that a notice not to be treated as an invitation to offer ?
- (A) *Carlinn V Carbohc Smoke Bann*
  - (B) *Fisher V. Bell*
  - (C) *Hadley V. Baxsendale*
  - (D) *Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. V. Selfridge Co. Ltd*
31. The concept of adequate notice to the offeree of the printed terms and conditions was advocated in which case by the House of Lords ?
- (A) *Dublin V Henry*
  - (B) *Johnson V Johnson*
  - (C) *Henderson V Stevenson*
  - (D) *Parker V Parker*

32. Which section authorizes the parties to contract to claim compensation for a breach of contract ?

- (A) Section 29
- (B) Section 50
- (C) Section 73
- (D) Section 96

33. An act done by a government servant in exercise of statutory power is a defence .....

- (A) if the said act is a constitutional act
- (B) if the said act is in exercise of sovereign function
- (C) if the said act is in exercise of non-sovereign function
- (D) both (A) and (C)

34. According to ..... “Negligence is culpable carelessness”.

- (A) Pollock
- (B) Halsbury
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Winfield

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

**Assertion (A) :** No action lies for mere damage caused by some act which does not violate a legal right.

**Reason (R) :** An action lies for interference with another’s legal private right even where it causes no actual damage.

*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 correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

36. *Ashby V. White* recognised the principle of *ubi jus ibi remedium* by following the ..... theory.

- (A) Salmond's
- (B) Flemming's
- (C) Heuston's
- (D) Winfield's

37. *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. V. Secretary of State for India* is a leading case on .....

- (A) Strict liability
- (B) Vicarious liability of the State
- (C) Absolute liability
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

38. Which one of the following is not an exception to the rule recognised by *Rylands V. Fletcher* and some later cases ?

- (A) Plaintiff's own default
- (B) Consent of the plaintiff
- (C) Non-natural use of land
- (D) Act of God

39. Fraudulently has been defined as doing anything with intent to defraud but not otherwise under section :

- (A) 23 of IPC
- (B) 23 of Indian Evidence Act
- (C) 25 of IPC
- (D) 22 of Criminal Procedure Code

40. Showing pornography to a women against her will amounts to offence of .....

- (A) Indecency
- (B) Sexual harassment
- (C) Corrupting morals
- (D) Criminal force

41. A, an officer of a court of justice, being ordered by that court to arrest Y and after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y arrests Z. A has committed no offence by virtue of .....

- (A) Section 26 of IPC
- (B) Section 25 of Indian Evidence Act
- (C) Section 52 of IPC
- (D) Section 76 of IPC

42. Offence of 'gang rape' is provided under :

- (A) Section 376 D of IPC
- (B) Section 374 of IPC
- (C) Not explicitly provided under IPC
- (D) Section 375 of IPC

43. To constitute criminal conspiracy what ingredient needs to prevail ?

- (A) Object of the act
- (B) Illegality of the act
- (C) Consequences of the act
- (D) Manner of execution of the act

44. With respect to offence of Abetment which of the following is a *correct* statement ?

- (A) the act abetted should be committed
- (B) effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused
- (C) instigation and conspiracy to commit the crime must be there
- (D) The abettor must physically assist commission of crime

45. Where evil could have been averted only by committing the offence, the wrongdoer is exempted from criminal liability under the following general exceptions :

- (A) Compulsion by threat
- (B) Trivial Acts
- (C) Necessity
- (D) Consent

46. What is the object of the Trade Unions Act ?

- (A) To settle disputes
- (B) To confer social security on the working class
- (C) To regulate working conditions
- (D) To confer certain protections and privileges

47. Registration and recognition of trade union is compulsory under .....
- (A) The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- (B) The Societies Registration Act
- (C) Companies Act 1956 (as amended in 2013)
- (D) MRTP and PULP Act
48. Under the Industrial Disputes Act who is under duty to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between employer and workmen :
- (A) Registrar of Companies
- (B) Works Committee
- (C) Labour Court
- (D) National Tribunal
49. If a termination of service of a workman falls under 'any reason whatsoever' it would be retrenchment except if the case falls within any of the exempted category mentioned in the ID Act was held in .....
- (A) State of India V. N. Sundermony
- (B) K.P. Krishnan V. Bank of India
- (C) Tatanagar Co. V. Their Workman
- (D) Wester India V. its workman
50. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for voluntary Arbitration under section .....
- (A) 10 (1)
- (B) 11 A
- (C) 10 A
- (D) 9 A

**DEC-60213/II**

**ROUGH WORK**