

Test Booklet No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका क्र.

M

# Paper-III

## LAW

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) .....

(Name) .....

2. (Signature) .....

(Name) .....

Seat No.

(In figures as in Admit Card)

Seat No. ....

(In words)

OMR Sheet No.

(To be filled by the Candidate)

**AUG-60315****Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 150**

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 28

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75

**Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of 75 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-III will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
  - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.**
  - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
**Example :** where (C) is the correct response.  

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

**विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या सूचना**

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 75 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
  - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
  - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून घ्यावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळी 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)
- 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 ठिकाणा व्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खुण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असाध्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमागीचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांने 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.**

**AUG-60315/III**

## LAW

## Paper III

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 150

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

<p>1. The word “Union” was deliberately selected by the Drafting Committees of the Constituent Assembly to indicate :</p> <p>(A) To show unity of the states</p> <p>(B) That the Indian Union is not the result of an agreement by the states</p> <p>(C) That the Indian Union is the result of an agreement by the states</p> <p>(D) That the Indian System there is unity and integrity</p>	<p>2. Which among the following cases relates to the recognition and aid to rights of minority institution as enshrined under the Indian Constitution ?</p> <p>(A) T.M. Pai Foundation <i>Vs.</i> State of Karnataka</p> <p>(B) T.M. Pandey <i>Vs.</i> State of Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(C) The State of Rajasthan <i>Vs.</i> Excel Wear</p> <p>(D) Kesavananda Bharati <i>Vs.</i> Union of India</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3. The Supreme Court has observed that, "Religion is certainly a matter of faith with individuals or communities and it is not necessarily theistic. There are well known religions in India like Buddhism and Jainism which do not believe in God or in any intelligent cause." This observation was made in the case of.....

- (A) Bijoe Emmanuel Vs. State of Kerala
- (B) Commissioner HRE Madras Vs. Sri Lakshmindra
- (C) Ramesh Thaper Vs. State of Kerala
- (D) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India

4. Which of the following is *not* directive principle as enshrined under the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Free legal aid
- (B) Right to work
- (C) Right to Living Wage
- (D) Right to Life and Liberty

5. "The power to destroy is *not* a power to amend. The constitution confers only a limited power on parliament to amend the Constitution. Parliament cannot therefore by exercising that limited power enlarge that very power into an absolute power." This observed by the Supreme Court in the case of .....

- (A) Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain (1975)
- (B) Raghunath Rao Vs. Union of India (1993)
- (C) Minerva Mills Ltd. Vs. Union of India (1980)
- (D) L.C. Golak Nath Vs. State of Punjab (1967)

6. The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other Election Commissioners. The Election Commissioners are appointed by :

(A) President subject to the provisions of the law enacted by the Parliament

(B) President at his discretion

(C) Prime Minister of India

(D) Prime Minister with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers

7. The President may refer any matter to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion under Art. 143(1) of the Constitution, when :

(A) It appears to the President that a question of law or fact, is of such public importance, that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court

(B) When grave and emergency situation has arisen

(C) When there is threat to the country

(D) When it is advised by the Council of Ministers

8. Recent Constitutional Amendment provides for establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) which consists of :
- (A) President of India
  - (B) Two eminent persons
  - (C) Prime Minister of India
  - (D) Union Home Minister
9. Which of the following is the important reason for the evolution of administrative law.
- (A) Emergence of the concept of nationalism
  - (B) Emergence of welfare state
  - (C) Emergence of Globalization
  - (D) Emergence of Constitutional system of governance based on written Constitution
10. Which of the following is a case related to judicial review of discretionary power ?
- (A) *Ashby Vs. Whit*
  - (B) *Associated Provincial Picture Hour Vs. Wednesbury Corporation*
  - (C) *Ridge Vs. Baldwin*
  - (D) *A.G. of Hong Kong Vs. Reid*
11. Which of the following is the writ meant for protecting the personal liberty of the individual ?
- (A) Prohibition
  - (B) Mandamus
  - (C) Habeas Corpus
  - (D) Certiorari

12. Institutions established in India for preventing a maladministration and corruption are :
- (A) Lokpal, Lok Ayukta and Lok Adalat
- (B) Lokpal and Lok Ayukta
- (C) Lokpal and Lok Adalat
- (D) Lokpal only
13. Which of the following are the components of natural justice ?
- (A) Fair hearing, rule against bias and reasoned decision
- (B) Fair hearing and rule against bias only
- (C) Fair hearing and reasoned decision only
- (D) Rule against bias and reasoned decision only
14. Which of the following is a ground for judicial review of administrative action, but not a ground for judicial review of legislation ?
- (A) Violation of fundamental rights
- (B) Violation of express Provision of the Constitution
- (C) Violation of fundamental rights and express provisions of the Constitution
- (D) Malafide
15. The decision *Kraipak Vs. Union of India* is related to :
- (A) Fair hearing
- (B) Pecuniary bias
- (C) Personal bias
- (D) Bias related to subject matter

16. Match the following :

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Rule Making      | (a) Quasi-Judicial    |
| Action               | Action                |
| (2) Rule Decision    | (b) Quasi-Legislative |
| Action               | Action                |
| (3) Rule application | (c) Definitive Duty   |
| Action               |                       |
| (4) Ministerial      | (d) Administrative    |
| Action               | Action                |
- 
- |         |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1)     | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (A) (c) | (a) | (b) | (d) |
| (B) (b) | (c) | (d) | (a) |
| (C) (b) | (a) | (d) | (c) |
| (D) (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |

17. Which of the following does *not* conform to the Principle Rule of Law ?

- (A) No person should be made to suffer
- (B) All things should be done according to law and not according to whim
- (C) Absence of Arbitrary power
- (D) Law is supreme and no one above law

18. Who defined 'Delegated Legislation' as "that which proceeds from any authority other than the sovereign power and is therefore dependent for its continued existence and validity on some superior or supreme authority."

- (A) Austin
- (B) Jennings
- (C) Dicey
- (D) Salmond



19. **Assertion (A)** : A precedent is purely constitute and in no degree abrogative.

**Reason (R)** : A judicial decision can make a law but cannot alter it.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true. (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 correct and (R) is wrong
- (D) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

20. Who said wrongs are divisible into public and private wrongs on the lines of public and private rights ?

- (A) Blackstone
- (B) C.J. Fuller
- (C) Winfield
- (D) Diecy

21. Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code selling goods marked with counterfeit trademark or property mark constitutes an offence against property ?

- (A) Section 487
- (B) Section 489
- (C) Section 486
- (D) Section 491

22. Who authored the book “A Theory of Justice” ?

- (A) Amartya Sen
- (B) Rawls
- (C) P.N. Bakshi
- (D) Benjamin Cordozo

23. Which of the following categories of Section under Indian Penal Code need more than one person to constitute offence and offence can't be committed by individual only ?

- (A) S.403, S.405, S.511
- (B) S.302, S.376, S.377
- (C) S.34, S.120B, S.376D, S.391
- (D) S.34, S.120B, S.292, S.307

24. 'A', a flat-owner, lend his house to Police Inspector 'B'. 'B' while investigating a criminal case take an accuse to his flat for the purpose of torturing him illegally and to get a clue about case. He inform "A" about the use of his flat for torturing a suspected criminal illegally, but assure him that it is a routine process of his department.

In the present case, which of the following statements is *correct* ?

- (A) 'A' was not guilty of abetment as he is not having any control on 'B'.
- (B) 'A' was guilty of abetment, only if he assist 'B' in torturing.
- (C) 'A' was not guilty of any offence because he had not tender his consent.
- (D) 'A' was guilty of abetment

25. In which of the following cases Supreme Court held that S. 377 of IPC does not suffer from the vice of unconstitutionality and declares consensual sexual acts of adult in private violative of Art 14, 15 and 21 of the constitution :

- (A) Naz Foundation Vs. Union of India
- (B) Suresh Kumar Koushal Vs. Naz Foundation AIR 2014 SC 563
- (C) Brother John Antony Vs. State of Tamil Nadu (1992) Cr. LJ 1352
- (D) Omkar Prasad Verma Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 2007 SC 1381

26. In order to constitute the offence of "Mischief" u/s 425 of IPC, which one of the ingredient is required.

- (A) Knowledge and possession of property goods necessary
- (B) Dishonestly misappropriation and converting the property for one's own use
- (C) Destruction of the property belonging to someone else
- (D) Dishonestly deceiving any person and concealment of facts is necessary

27. In which one of the following cases has the criminal breach of trust been committed ?
- (A) 'A' paid Rs. 10,000 to a contractor for renovation of his old house within three months. But contractor neither renovated the house nor returned the money.
- (B) 'A' and 'B' are travelling in a train on same berth. When 'A' was sleeping 'B' took away all the bags and baggages and board out the train without the knowledge of 'A'.
- (C) A postmaster received the money from the depositor but did not return the same at maturity in their post office account.
- (D) 'A' and 'B' brothers went to Mumbai to attain marriage, while returning back, 'B' secretly take a purse of 'A' having Rs. 5,000 from his bag.
28. Which one of the following ingredients is necessary for an offence of "Extortion" to be constituted ?
- (A) Taking away the movable property without the knowledge and without consent of owner
- (B) Taking away the movable property by amounting fear and injury
- (C) Taking away the movable property by putting that person in fear of instant death or instant hurt
- (D) Taking away the movable property by using any deadly weapon or by causing grievous hurt or attempting to cause death

29. 'A' with an intention of causing death of 'B' did not provide him food and keep him at solitary place. Which one of the statements is *correct* with respect to the act of 'A' ?
- (A) 'A's act is merely a negligence as he is not providing food
- (B) 'A's act is not amount to murder as he is not using any weapon or instrument
- (C) 'A's act amounts to attempt to commit murder
- (D) 'A's act only amounts to inflict harm to 'B' which amounts to causing grievous hurt, harassment and illegal torture
30. Which one of the following incidences is *not* covered by any of the exceptions of S.499 of IPC ?
- (A) Remark about the public conduct of public servant
- (B) Opinion about the conduct of any person touching any public question
- (C) Expressing opinion on merit of case decided by court of conduct of witnesses and other concerned
- (D) Indirect imputation about the caste and calling of any person
31. In which year has the Stockholm Conference on Environment taken place ?
- (A) 1984
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1990

32. What is the expansion of GEMS ?

- (A) Global Environment Monitoring System
- (B) Global Environment Mechanic System
- (C) Global Environment Master System
- (D) Systematic Management of Global Environment

33. In which year was Biological Diversity Act enacted by India ?

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2004

34. Whose Report has brought the concept of “Sustainable development” was the main focus of Environmental Law ?

- (A) Nardu Plata Report
- (B) Hardeew Burtland Report
- (C) Arvind de Pareto Report
- (D) Clinton Report

35. In which year was the Department of Environment converted as Ministry of Environment and Forests ?

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1987

36. The problem of the pollution of river Ganga by the inaction of the municipalities was brought to light in which of the following cases ?

- (A) Indian Council for Environment Legal Action *Vs.* Union of India
- (B) A.P. Pollution Control Board *Vs.* M.V. Nayudu
- (C) S. Jagannath *Vs.* Union of India
- (D) M.C. Mehta *Vs.* Union of India

37. The term Environmental Pollution has been defined under which Section of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 ?

- (A) 2C
- (B) 2B
- (C) 2D
- (D) 2A

38. Which movement laid the foundation for the Protection and Preservation of Environment in India ?

- (A) Chilka Lake Movement
- (B) Ganga Cleaning Movement
- (C) Bhopal Gas Victims Movement
- (D) Chipko Movement

39. **Assertion (A)** : Supporters of realist theories argue that the real importance of international law lies in the validity of its claim to be law.

**Reason (R)** : That it is accepted as a major influence on international politics is enough to justify the existence of International law.

Using the codes below give the *correct* answer.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is correct, (R) is wrong
- (B) (A) is wrong, (R) is correct
- (C) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (D) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

40. The rise of decolonisation process in the form of the 'clean state' Principles refers to :

- (A) New states acquiring redefined territory
- (B) De facto states which are yet to be recognized by the international community
- (C) New states acquiring sovereignty free from encumbrances created by the predecessor sovereign
- (D) All states recognized by the International Community



41. According to British practice, condition precedent to grant De Jure

recognition is :

(A) A reasonable assurance of stability and permanence

(B) The government should command the general support of the population

(C) It should be able and willing to fulfil the international obligations

(D) All of the above

42. Columbia Vs. Peru Case deals with :

(A) Asylum

(B) Extradition

(C) Innocent passage

(D) Continental shelf

43. In which one of the following cases did the ICJ refrain from giving its Final Judgement ?

(A) Nuclear tests case

(B) Corfu Channel case

(C) Right of passage case

(D) Frontier Dispute case

44. A member of the UN can be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the :

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) General Assembly on the recommendations of Security Council
- (D) Security Council on the recommendations of General Assembly

45. Which is the second most important function of WTO ?

- (A) Implementation of the WTO agreement
- (B) Negotiating a dispute with parties
- (C) Interpreting the Legal Rules and Regulations
- (D) Overseeing all trade disputes

46. As per Section....., any marriage solemnised, whether before or after the commencement of the *Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*, shall be voidable and may be annulled by a decree of nullity, *inter alia*, on the ground that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the impotence of the respondent ?

- (A) 12(1) (a)
- (B) 12(1) (b)
- (C) 12(1) (c)
- (D) 12(1) (d)

47. In which of the following cases, the Apex Court held that it is desirable that "All marriages should be compulsorily, registered in the State where they are solemnized ?

- (A) *S. Nagalingam Vs. Sivagani*
- (B) *Seema Vs. Ashwin Kumar*
- (C) *Shanti Dev Berma Vs. K.P. Devi*
- (D) *Vishnu Prakash Vs. Sheela Devi*

48. **Assertion (A) :** Break down of marriage as such is not a ground for divorce.

**Reason (R) :** It may result into an easy way of dissolution of marriage and shall result into instability in the society.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (B) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- (D) (R) is correct but (A) is wrong

49. Match the List-I with List-II using the codes given below :

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Voidable Marriages                | (i) Section 9    |
| (b) Void Marriages                    | (ii) Section 13  |
| (c) Restitution of<br>Conjugal Rights | (iii) Section 12 |
| (d) Divorce                           | (iv) Section 11  |

**Codes :**

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

50. In case of an adoption of a male by a Hindu female, the adoptive mother must be at least :

- (A) Eighteen years older than the person to be adopted
- (B) Twenty-one years older than the person to be adopted
- (C) Sixteen years older than the person to be adopted
- (D) Twelve years older than the person to be adopted

51. Under the Sunni Law, failing father, the guardian of the minor's property are :

- (I) The father's father
- (II) The father's executor
- (III) The paternal grandfather's executor.

The correct order of priority is :

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

52. In.....,the Supreme Court held that Section 9 of the *Hindu Marriage Act*, 1955 is not violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the *Constitution of India*.

(A) *Sarla Mudgal Vs. Union of India*

(B) *Bimla Devi Vs. Ramesh Kumar*

(C) *Saroj Rani Vs. Sudarshan Kumar*

(D) *T. Sareetha Vs. Venkat Subbaih*

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

**Assertion (A)** : The Supreme Court of India in *Mohd. Ahmed Khan Vs. Shah Bano Begum* has regretted that Article 44 of the *Constitution of India* has remained a “dead letter” as there is “no evidence of any official activity for framing a common civil code for the country.”

**Reason (R)** : As uniform civil code has still remained a distant dream the Apex Court has continued to emphasise in *John Vallamattom Vs. Union of India* that a common civil code will help the cause of National integration by removing the contradictions based on ideologies.

**Codes** :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanatory of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is a correct explanatory of (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true

54. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child came into force in the year :

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1959

55. The United Nations Convention against Torture was adopted by the United Nations in the year :

- (A) 2003
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1966
- (D) 2006

56. Who was the first Chairperson of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights ?

- (A) John Humphrey
- (B) Henry Dunant
- (C) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
- (D) Kofi Anan

57. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions dealt with right against solitary confinement ?

- (A) Govind *Vs.* State of MP
- (B) Sunil Batra *Vs.* Delhi Administration
- (C) Prem Shankar Shukla *Vs.* Delhi Administration
- (D) Charles Shobhraj *Vs.* Suptd., Central Jail

58. Upon which of the following cases did the Supreme Court place reliance on CEDAW and proceeded to lay down guidelines ?
- (A) Vineet Narain Case
- (B) D.K. Basu
- (C) Vishaka Case
- (D) Hussainara Khatoon's case
59. The Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission or its members shall be removed from his office only by order of the :
- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) Chief Justice of any High Court
60. The International Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) was adopted by the United Nations in the year :
- (A) 2003
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1966
- (D) 2006
61. Who was the first Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission of India ?
- (A) Justice A.S. Anand
- (B) Justice Rangnath Misra
- (C) Justice A.M. Ahmadi
- (D) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer

62. Tort is defined as a civil wrong for which remedy is an action for :

- (A) Unliquidated damages
- (B) Liquidated damages
- (C) Damages of all kinds
- (D) Liquidated and unliquidated damages

63. The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* is a rule of :

- (A) Evidence
- (B) Criminal law
- (C) Refutal of evidence
- (D) Vicarious liability

64. Mental condition of the wrong doer at the time of wrong doing :

- (A) Relevant in all torts
- (B) Relevant to torts based on faculties
- (C) Relevant to torts based on strict liability
- (D) not relevant in tortious liability

65. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and with the help of codes given below select *correct* answer :

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

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

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



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

**Assertion (A) :** The mental element in defamation is not required in a civil action.

**Reason (R) :** The mental element is not mentioned in Indian Penal Code.

**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 correct

67. Match the List-I with List-II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below the lists :

**List-I**  
**(Legal Maxims)**

**List-II**  
**(Meaning of Maxims)**

(a) Ubi jus ibi  
remedium

(i) Infringement  
of private legal  
right without  
damage or loss

(b) Scienti non  
fit injuria

(ii) Where there is  
a right, there is  
remedy

(c) Damnum sine  
injuria

(iii) Harm suffered  
without  
knowledge

(d) Injuria sine  
damnum

(iv) Damage or loss  
without  
infringement  
of legal right

**Codes :**

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

68. In nuisance a defendant is liable to unusually sensitive plaintiff :

- (A) Only in personal injury cases
- (B) Only in property injury cases
- (C) Both in property injury and personal injury cases
- (D) Not liable

69. Partnership requires :

- (A) A written agreement
- (B) An oral agreement
- (C) Could be inferred from the conduct of parties
- (D) (A), (B) and (C)

70. In the Partnership Act, 1932, which of the following partners are *not* liable in relation to the firm ?

- (A) Partner by holding out
- (B) Working partner
- (C) Subpartner
- (D) Partner by estoppel

71. A stipulation in a contract of sale of goods whose violation by seller gives a right of recession to buyer is called :

- (A) Guarantee
- (B) Warranty
- (C) Condition
- (D) Negotiation

72. Which one of the following is *not* a document of title to the goods ?

- (A) Railway receipt
- (B) Wharfingers certificate
- (C) Warehouse keeping certificate
- (D) Carriage of goods

73. Under the Negotiable Instrument Act, a Bill drawn in favour of a minor is :

- (A) Void
- (B) Valid but not negotiable
- (C) Valid
- (D) Voidable

74. In the Companies Act, 2013 the maximum no. of members of Private Ltd. Company has been changed from 50 to :

- (A) 75
- (B) 100
- (C) 125
- (D) 200

75. **Assertion (A)** : Every public company shall have at least three and every private company at least two directors.

**Reason (R)** : Directors are trustees for the company and not for the individual shareholders.

**Codes** :

- (A) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not an explanation for (A)
- (B) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is an explanation for (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (R) is true but (A) is false

**AUG-60315/III**

**ROUGH WORK**