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Signature of Invigilator

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Question Booklet No.

(Identical with OMR Answer Sheet Number)

Subject Code : 29

LAW

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
- At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 (five) minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
 - After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
- This paper consists of One hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
- Each Question has four alternative responses marked: **(A)** **(B)** **(C)** **(D)** . You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

Example: **(A)** **(B)** **●** **(D)** , where **(C)** is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- You have to return the 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 question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
- Use only Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator, mobile phone, electronic devices/gadgets etc. is strictly prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answer.**

1. Which theory of Law is known as vienna school of legal thought?

- (A) Natural Law theory
- (B) Philosophical theory
- (C) Historical School
- (D) Pure theory of Law

2. In pure theory of Law a legal Norm derives its validity from _____.

- (A) Sovereign
- (B) Higher Legal Norm
- (C) Higher Moral Norm
- (D) Higher Social Norm

3. Which school of Jurisprudence is called 'Left Wing of the functional school'?

- (A) Sociological school
- (B) Analytical school
- (C) Realist school
- (D) Philosophical school

4. Kelsen's legal theory is also known as

- (A) Pure theory of Law
- (B) Scientific theory of Law
- (C) General theory of Law
- (D) Concept of Law

5. Formal source of law according to Salmond means

- (A) Ancient sources of law.
- (B) Modern sources of law.
- (C) Those sources of law which do not have binding force.
- (D) Those sources of law from which the law derives its force and validity.

6. Who defined law as the "de-Psychologised Command"?

- (A) Bentham
- (B) Austin
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Kelsen

7. Things over which no one has ownership is called

- (A) Universal
- (B) Res Nullius
- (C) Licence
- (D) None of the above

8. Jural correlative of power is _____.

- (A) Liability
- (B) Disability
- (C) Immunity
- (D) Right

9. According to Roscoe Pound, the main task of law is

- (A) Social Contract
- (B) Law and Order
- (C) Social Engineering
- (D) None of the above

10. X has a house and nobody should interfere with the enjoyment of proprietary right over the house. This right is called _____.

- (A) Personal right
- (B) Imperfect right
- (C) Right in rem
- (D) Right in personam

11. Who among the following is not the exponent of philosophical school?

- (A) Hegel
- (B) Kant
- (C) Puchta
- (D) Holland

12. Fiction theory is related to which one of the following concepts?

- (A) Ownership
- (B) Justice
- (C) Legal Personality
- (D) None of the above

13. 'X' and 'Y' are co-owners of a house. 'X' dies and 'Y' becomes sole owner of the house because it was

- (A) ownership in common
- (B) joint ownership
- (C) sole ownership
- (D) fragmented ownership

14. Who said: "ownership is a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration"?

- (A) Austin
- (B) Salmond
- (C) Keeton
- (D) Holland

15. When possession exists in law and not in fact, it is

- (A) Actual possession
- (B) Adverse possession
- (C) De facto possession
- (D) De jure possession

16. The 'Corpus possessionis' and 'Animus domini' were the essential elements of

- (A) Salmond's theory
- (B) Savigny's theory
- (C) Austin's theory
- (D) None of the above

17. An incorporated group of co-existing persons is called

- (A) corporation aggregate
- (B) corporation sole
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) None of the above

18. A person is any being whom the Law regards as capable of enjoying/performing

- (A) Rights only
- (B) Duties only
- (C) Rights or duties
- (D) None of the above

19. A time-barred claim is a

- (A) Perfect right
- (B) Right in rem
- (C) Imperfect right
- (D) None of the above

20. A person in whom the right resides is called

- (A) Beneficiary
- (B) Person of incidence
- (C) Person of inherence
- (D) None of the above

- 21.** According to the Historical School
- (A) Law is what the Judges declare.
 - (B) Law is made, not found.
 - (C) Law is found, not made.
 - (D) Law is the command of sovereign.
- 22.** Who has called Austinian Analytical School as 'Imperative School'?
- (A) Hard
 - (B) Salmond
 - (C) Allen
 - (D) Bentham
- 23.** Who said "Jurisprudence is nothing but the Lawyer's Extraversion"?
- (A) Bentham
 - (B) Julius Stone
 - (C) Austin
 - (D) Holland
- 24.** The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by
- (A) The President of India
 - (B) The Parliament by resolution
 - (C) The Parliament by law
 - (D) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- 25.** The High Court can exercise the Supervisory Jurisdiction over the courts and tribunals subordinate to it under
- (A) Article 32 of the Constitution of India.
 - (B) Article 226 of the Constitution of India.
 - (C) Article 227 of the Constitution of India.
 - (D) Article 141 of the Constitution of India.
- 26.** It was remarked in "Golaknath vs State of Punjab" that our "Preamble to the constitution contains in a nutshell its ideals and aspirations" by one of the following judges:
- (A) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
 - (B) Justice K. Subba Rao
 - (C) Justice A. N. Ray
 - (D) Justice H. R. Khanna
- 27.** At the first instance, the President can issue a proclamation of financial emergency for a period of
- (A) fifteen days
 - (B) two months
 - (C) one month
 - (D) six months
- 28.** 'Doctrine of pleasure' is related to
- (A) Fundamental duties
 - (B) Fundamental rights
 - (C) Directive principles of State Policy
 - (D) None of the above
- 29.** For the purpose of creating a new State in India an amendment to the Constitution of India must be passed by
- (A) Two third majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament present and voting.
 - (B) Two third majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament and ratification by not less than two third majority of the States.
 - (C) A simple majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than half of the States.
 - (D) A simple majority by the Parliament.
- 30.** Article 72 of the Constitution of India makes a provision for
- (A) Discharge of the President's function in other contingencies.
 - (B) Power of President to grant pardons etc. and to suspend, resist or commute sentences in certain cases.
 - (C) Extent of executive power of the Union.
 - (D) Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.

31. Rule of 'Creamy layer' has been introduced by the Supreme Court in

- (A) Sukhdev vs Bhagatram
- (B) Indra Sawhney vs Union of India
- (C) State of Bombay vs Kathi Kalu
- (D) State of West Bengal vs Anwar Ali

32. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India gave the ruling that sovereign immunity of the State is subject to the fundamental rights?

- (A) Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain vs State of U. P.
- (B) State of Rajasthan vs Vidyawati
- (C) People's Union for Democratic Rights vs State of Bihar
- (D) Shyam Sundar vs State of Rajasthan

33. The Article 51A of the Constitution of India provides for the fundamental duties of

- (A) Citizens of India.
- (B) Public Servants.
- (C) All those who run public and private sectors.
- (D) Prime Minister and his council of Ministers.

34. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that the word "Law" in Article 21 does not mean merely an enacted piece of law but must be just, fair and reasonable law?

- (A) A. K. Gopalon vs State of Madras
- (B) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

35. When a Writ is issued to a public authority in respect of any type of administrative, legislative, Quasi-judicial or judicial functions, it is called a Writ of

- (A) Mandamus
- (B) Quo-warranto
- (C) Certiorary
- (D) Prohibition

36. Which of the following is not included in the definition of law under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Legislation
- (B) Customs
- (C) Usage having no force of law
- (D) Ordinance

37. Which constitutional amendment accorded primary to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 24th Amendment
- (C) 25th Amendment
- (D) 44th Amendment

38. The phrase "grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them" has been used

- (A) under Article 15(1) of the Constitution of India.
- (B) under Article 16(2) of the Constitution of India.
- (C) under Article 34(2) of the Constitution of India.
- (D) under Article 370(1) of the Constitution of India.

39. The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constituent power laid down in Article 368 by

- (A) Twenty Fourth Amendment Act
- (B) Twenty Sixth Amendment Act
- (C) Forty Second Amendment Act
- (D) Forty Fourth Amendment Act

40. The Supreme Court held that Election Commissioners cannot be placed on par with the Chief Election Commissioner in terms of power and authority in the following cases:

- (A) S. S. Dhannoa vs Union of India
- (B) T. N. Seshan vs Union of India
- (C) A. C. Jose vs Sivan Pillai
- (D) Venkatachalam vs A. Swamickan

41. Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India the Election Commission of India shall be responsible to conduct elections. Give answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) Parliament and State legislature
- (b) President and Vice-President
- (c) Zilla Parishad and Panchayats
- (d) Municipal Corporations and Municipal committees

Codes:

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

42. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?

- (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the Constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
- (b) "Socialist and Secular" words were added to the Preamble by 44th amendment of the Constitution.
- (c) Preamble can only be amended if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution.
- (d) Since Preamble is not Article so it is not part of the Constitution.

Codes:

- (A) Only (b) is incorrect.
- (B) (c) and (d) are incorrect.
- (C) (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect.
- (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect.

43. Rights of a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution of India are automatically suspended during the period of emergency under Article 352 is declared on the grounds of

- (A) war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 355).
- (B) war or armed rebellion (Article 356).
- (C) external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 353).
- (D) war and external aggression (Article 358).

44. Who defined administrative law as "Law relating to the Administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of administrative authorities"?

- (A) Sir Ivor Jennings
- (B) A. V. Dicey
- (C) Kenneth Culp Davis
- (D) Griffith and Strut

45. Which of the following is not an exception to the principles of natural justice?

- (A) Impracticability
- (B) Legislative action
- (C) Rule against direction
- (D) Statutory necessity

46. According to Article 38(1) of the statute of the International Court of Justice, following is not the sources of International Law:

- (A) International conventions
- (B) International custom
- (C) Judicial decisions
- (D) International relations

47. Who is the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations Organization?

- (A) President of the General Assembly
- (B) President of the Security Council
- (C) President of the International Court of Justice
- (D) Secretary General

48. Article 55 of the charter of the United Nations deals with

- (A) Human Rights
- (B) Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- (C) Fundamental Rights
- (D) Legal Rights

49. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization under which Article of the charter of the United Nations?

- (A) Article 15
- (B) Article 16
- (C) Article 17
- (D) Article 18

50. Which of the following is the principal organ of the United Nations Organization which consists of all the members of the United Nations?

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) Secretariat
- (D) The Economic and Social Council

51. A member of the United Nations may be expelled from the organization

- (A) by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.
- (B) by the Security Council.
- (C) by the Secretary General.
- (D) by the International Court of Justice.

52. The provisions relating to Pacific Settlement of disputes are given in the

- (A) chapter V of the UN Charter
- (B) chapter VII of the UN Charter
- (C) chapter IX of the UN Charter
- (D) chapter VI of the UN Charter

53. Ten non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations are elected for a term of

- (A) 2 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 4 years
- (D) 5 years

54. A member of the United Nations may be suspended under which Article of the Charter of the United Nations?

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

55. Who said that “International law is mere positive morality”?

- (A) Gemy Bentham
- (B) Savigny
- (C) Holland
- (D) John Austin

56. The functions of the National Human Rights Commission is given in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993—

- (A) Section 10
- (B) Section 11
- (C) Section 12
- (D) Section 13

57. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted in the year

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1966
- (C) 1967
- (D) 1948

58. UN Commission on Human Rights has been discarded and replaced by

- (A) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Committee
- (B) Amnesty International
- (C) Human Rights Committee
- (D) Human Rights Council

59. In order to ensure speedy trial of human rights violation cases, the State Government may with the concurrence of the Chief Justice may specify for each district a court of session to be a human right court. The provision is contained in which section of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?

- (A) Section 20
- (B) Section 10
- (C) Section 25
- (D) Section 30

60. The term of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission in India is

- (A) 2 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 4 years
- (D) 5 years

61. 'Equity share capital' with reference to any company limited by shares, means

- (A) all share capital which is not preference share capital.
- (B) all share capital including preference share capital.
- (C) the amount of the share capital paid-up or deemed to have been paid-up.
- (D) All of the above

62. Where goods are shipped or delivered to a railway administration for carriage by railway and by the bill of lading or railway receipts, as the case may be, the goods are deliverable to the order of the seller or his agent,

- (A) the seller is deemed to reserve the right of disposal.
- (B) the seller is not deemed to reserve the right of disposal.
- (C) the seller is deemed suo motu to reserve the right of disposal.
- (D) the seller is prima facie deemed to reserve the right of disposal.

63. **Direction:** Point out incorrect response.

Document of title to goods includes

- (A) multimodal transport document
- (B) bill of lading
- (C) fixed deposit receipts
- (D) dock-warrant

64. Match the following lists:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) co-sureties liable to contribute equally | (1) Section 151 |
| (b) care to be taken by bailee | (2) Section 213 |
| (c) when agent cannot delegate | (3) Section 146 |
| (d) Agent's accounts | (4) Section 190 |

Codes:

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

65. X sells and delivers goods to Y. Z afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of Y. In this situation

- (A) the agreement is valid.
- (B) the agreement is in the form of continuing guarantee.
- (C) the contract is voidable at the option of Z.
- (D) the agreement is void.

66. A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default

- (A) is a stipulation by way of penalty.
- (B) is not a stipulation by way of penalty.
- (C) may be a stipulation by way of penalty.
- (D) may not be a stipulation by way of penalty.

67. X supplies Y, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his conditions in life. In this case

- (A) X is entitled to be reimbursed from Y's property.
- (B) X is not entitled to be reimbursed as he has done it voluntarily.
- (C) X is not entitled to be reimbursed as there is no contract between him and Y.
- (D) X is entitled to be reimbursed from Y's legal representatives as it is a quasi-contract.

[Please Turn Over]

68. In which one of the following cases, it was held that 'merely because the parties were nearly related to each other no presumption of under influence can arise'?

- (A) Mahboob Khan vs Hakim Abdul Rahim, AIR 1964 Raj 250.
- (B) Subhas Chandra Das Mushib vs Ganga Prasad Das Mushib, AIR 1967 SC 878.
- (C) Sultan Ahmed vs Rashid Ahmed, AIR 1990 All 47.
- (D) Chikam Amiraju vs Chickam Seshamma, (1912) 16 IC 344.

69. A contract becomes void

- (A) when it is not enforceable by law.
- (B) when it is illegal.
- (C) when it is void-ab-initio.
- (D) when it ceases to be enforceable by law.

70. An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete

- (A) as against the proposer.
- (B) as against the acceptor.
- (C) as against the proposer, but not afterwards.
- (D) as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

71. Y is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable property, which Y knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has no authority from Z to give. If Y takes the property dishonestly, he commits

- (A) theft
- (B) no offence
- (C) criminal misappropriation of property
- (D) criminal breach of trust

72. Y, intending or knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. In this case, Y has committed the offence defined in

- (A) Section 320, I.P.C.
- (B) Section 322, I.P.C.
- (C) Section 326, I.P.C.
- (D) Section 329, I.P.C.

73. Y, by instigation, voluntarily causes, Z, a person under eighteen years of age to commit suicide.

Here, on account of Z's youth, he was incapable of giving consent to his own death;

Y has therefore

- (A) committed murder.
- (B) abetted murder.
- (C) committed culpable homicide.
- (D) abetted culpable homicide.

74. Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is

- (A) a question of fact.
- (B) a question of law.
- (C) a mixed question of law and fact.
- (D) a question to be decided by the court on proper appreciation of evidence.

75. Z joins an insurrection against the Government of India. Z has committed the offence defined in

- (A) Section 121, I.P.C.
- (B) Section 121A, I.P.C.
- (C) Section 124A, I.P.C.
- (D) Section 126, I.P.C.

76. X offers a bribe to Y, a public servant, as a reward for showing X some favour in the exercise of Y's official functions. Y refuses to accept the bribe. In this case

- (A) X is punishable under section 116, I.P.C.
- (B) X is punishable under section 117, I.P.C.
- (C) X is punishable under section 119, I.P.C.
- (D) X is punishable under section 120, I.P.C.

77. **Direction:** Point out incorrect response.

Under section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the punishments to which offenders may be liable are

- (A) solitary confinement
- (B) rigorous or simple imprisonment
- (C) forfeiture of property
- (D) death

78. Y intentionally causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. Y has committed

- (A) murder
- (B) culpable homicide
- (C) attempt to commit murder
- (D) the offence of causing death by rash and malicious act

79. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing

- (A) maliciously
- (B) fraudulently
- (C) illegally
- (D) dishonestly

80. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the expression 'computer resource' shall have the meaning assigned to it in

- (A) clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- (B) clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- (C) clause (k) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- (D) clause (j) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

81. Who said, "Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law, this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unqualified damages"?

- (A) Lord Atkin
- (B) Winfield
- (C) John Salmond
- (D) Fraser

82. Who among the following holds that there is no law of tort but there is law of torts?

- (A) Winfield
- (B) Salmond
- (C) Austin
- (D) Blackstone

83. The essential ingredients of the tort of negligence are

- (a) one owes a duty of care towards the other.
- (b) one commits a breach of duty.
- (c) the other person suffers damage as a consequence thereof.

Choose the correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Codes:

- (A) Only the (a) is an essential ingredient.
- (B) None of them is an essential ingredient.
- (C) All of them are essential ingredients.
- (D) Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed.

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

Assertion (A): A master is liable for the torts committed by his servant while acting in the course of his employment.

Reason (R): Liability of the master for the act of his servant is based on the maxim respondent superior.

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 correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is right but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is right.

85. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 abolishes

- (A) The doctrine of acquisition of right by birth.
- (B) The doctrine of the right of survivorship.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

86. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in relation to Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and give the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

*List-I**List-II*

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (a) Maintenance of wife | (i) Section-19 |
| (b) Maintenance of widow daughter-in-law | (ii) Section-18 |
| (c) Maintenance of children and aged parents | (iii) Section-21 |
| (d) Maintenance of dependants | (iv) Section-20 |

Codes:

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

87. Degrees of prohibited relationships is applicable between two persons if they are related by

- (A) Full blood
- (B) Half or uterine blood
- (C) Adoption
- (D) All of the above

88. The definition of 'environmental pollution' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is

- (A) any pollution of air, water and soil.
- (B) the presence of any solid, liquid or gaseous substance in the environment.
- (C) the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutants.
- (D) any pollution in land, sea and air.

89. What is an environmental laboratory?

- (A) A laboratory that diagnosis the pollutant to identify the erring industry
- (B) A laboratory to test pollutants, and their capacity to pollute
- (C) A laboratory to conduct research and development to prevent environment pollution
- (D) A laboratory to measure the damage caused to the environment

90. Which section defines 'environment' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

- (A) Section 2(c)
- (B) Section 2(b)
- (C) Section 2(a)
- (D) None of the above

91. How many rights are given in the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

- (A) 5 rights (Section 17)
- (B) 6 rights [Section 2(9)]
- (C) 7 rights (Section 14)
- (D) 8 rights (Section 3)

92. Consumer has the right to present before the appropriate forum or authorities all those matters which effect his interests. This right of consumer is termed as right to be

- (A) Informed
- (B) Safety
- (C) Educated
- (D) Heard

93. 'Ubi jus, ibi remedium' means—

- (A) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
- (B) There is no remedy without a wrong.
- (C) There is no wrong without a remedy.
- (D) There is no right without a remedy.

94. Tort is a violation of

- (A) A right in personam.
- (B) A right in rem.
- (C) Both right in personam and a right in rem.
- (D) Neither a right in personam nor a right in rem.

95. As per the Section 2(o) of the Copyright Act, 1957 'literary work' includes computer program, tables and compilations including

- (A) Computer databases
- (B) Computer software
- (C) Computer system
- (D) Artificial intelligence

96. What is the main purpose of Competition Act, 2002?

- (A) Economic development of the country
- (B) Promoting competition in the market
- (C) Protecting the interests of consumers
- (D) All of the above

97. Which among the following with regard to Information Technology Act, 2000 is not correct?

- (A) It shall extend to the whole of India.
- (B) It does not apply to any offence or contravention thereunder committed outside India by any person.
- (C) It is an act to provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data.
- (D) It is the primary law in India dealing with cyber crime and electronic commerce.

98. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in relation to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and give the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

- | <i>List-I</i> | <i>List-II</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| (Provision) | (Section) |
| (a) Registration of Hindu Marriage | (i) Section 9 |
| (b) Registration of Conjugal rights | (ii) Section 8 |
| (c) Maintenance pendente lite | (iii) Section 26 |
| (d) Custody of children | (iv) Section 24 |

Codes:

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

99. Passing off relief under the Indian Trade Marks Act, 1999 is

- (A) Statutory relief
- (B) Common law relief
- (C) Conventional relief
- (D) Administrative relief

100. Under the Copyright Act, 1957 the power to extend copyright to foreign work has been provided under

- (A) Section 13
- (B) Section 14
- (C) Section 40
- (D) None of the above

X-15
Space for Rough Work

