

Roll No.

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(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in the Admit Card)

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Signature of Invigilator

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Question Booklet No.

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 Number is identical with OMR Sheet Number; 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) (C) (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.

**The Question Booklet
is encrypted with
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LAW

1. According to Historical School, the most important source of law is
 - (A) Legislation
 - (B) Judicial Precedent
 - (C) Custom
 - (D) Morality

2. Which of the following is said to be the “Nine Points in Law”?
 - (A) Ownership
 - (B) Right
 - (C) Possession
 - (D) Liability

3. Prof. Allen describes pound’s approach of Social Engineering as _____.
 - (A) Extra-legal Jurisprudence
 - (B) Experimental Jurisprudence
 - (C) Political Jurisprudence
 - (D) Phenomenological Jurisprudence

4. Kelsen’s hierarchy of norms derived from—
 - (A) Hypothetical grund norms
 - (B) Closed logical system
 - (C) Aesthetic experience
 - (D) Legislation

5. Custom is a source of law and itself is not Law. This belief is held by _____.
 - (A) Analytical School
 - (B) Historical School
 - (C) Sociological School
 - (D) Natural Law School

6. The theory of “Jural relationships” was propounded by _____.
 - (A) John Rawls
 - (B) Ronald Dworkin
 - (C) Honfeld
 - (D) Robert Nozick

7. Who defined ownership as a “Plenary control over an object”?
 - (A) Holland
 - (B) Gray
 - (C) Salmond
 - (D) Keeton

8. Jural contradictory of power is
 - (A) Liability
 - (B) Disability
 - (C) Immunity
 - (D) Right

9. According to the Jurists of Analytical School _____.
 - (A) custom becomes law after its recognition by the sovereign
 - (B) custom never becomes law
 - (C) custom is a law from the very inception of it
 - (D) customs are only positive morality even after recognition

10. Which of the following duties have been included by Austin in the category of “absolute duties”?
 - (I) Duties owed to persons indefinitely
 - (II) Self-regarding duties
 - (III) Duties owed to sovereign
 - (IV) Duties owed to the parents
 - (A) (I), (III) and (IV)
 - (B) (II), (III) and (IV)
 - (C) (I), (II) and (IV)
 - (D) (I), (II) and (III)

[Please Turn Over]

11. Who among the following has not associated his theory of the state with “Social Contract”?

- (A) Hobbes
- (B) Locke
- (C) Henry Maine
- (D) Rousseau

12. Who among the following said that there is in essence no difference between the legal personality of a company and that of an individual?

- (A) Maitland
- (B) Dicey
- (C) Gierke
- (D) Kelson

13. Ownership of patents, copyright and trade marks is called _____.

- (A) Incorporeal ownership
- (B) Corporeal ownership
- (C) Equitable ownership
- (D) Contingent ownership

14. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of ownership in jurisprudence?

- (A) The right to possess
- (B) The right to use and enjoy
- (C) The right to alienate
- (D) The right to legislate

15. A person can claim adverse possession if he is openly in possession of another’s land for an unbroken period of _____.

- (A) 6 years or more
- (B) 8 years or more
- (C) 12 years or more
- (D) 10 years or more

16. The “Animus Domini” refers to _____.

- (A) effective physical control
- (B) power to dominate
- (C) the intention to possess as one’s own
- (D) the intention to legislate

17. An incorporated series of successive persons is called

- (A) Corporation sole
- (B) Corporation aggregate
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) President of India

18. Which of the following is *not* a legal person?

- (A) An unborn person
- (B) A hospital
- (C) Charitable fund
- (D) Partnership firm

19. Rights in “*re propria*” means the

- (A) Rights in one’s own things
- (B) Rights in the things of others
- (C) Encumbrances
- (D) Both (B) and (C) are correct

20. In jurisprudence, what is the correlative duty of a right called?

- (A) privilege
- (B) power
- (C) liability
- (D) obligation

21. Volksgeist means
- Natural will
 - Popular Consciousness
 - Command
 - Sovereign
22. According to Austin, Law is the
- Command of a Sovereign
 - Command of God
 - Command of People
 - Command of Constitution
23. Who said "Jurisprudence is the formal science of Positive Law"?
- Holland
 - Julius Stone
 - Austin
 - Roscoe Pound
24. Originally the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and _____.
- Seven other Judges
 - Twelve other Judges
 - Thirteen other Judges
 - Fifteen other Judges
25. A distinguished jurist can be appointed as a judge of the
- High Court only
 - Supreme Court only
 - High Court and Supreme Court both
 - District Court only
26. Judicial Review in the Constitution of the USA is based on
- Precedents and Custom
 - Due process of law
 - Procedure established by law
 - (A) and (B) both
27. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Preamble does not form part of the Constitution?
- Re Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclave
 - Minerva Mills v. Union of India
 - Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
28. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a _____.
- Legislative power
 - Executive power
 - Quasi-Judicial power
 - Judicial power
29. President rule under Article 356 of the Constitution of India remains valid in the State for maximum period of _____.
- One month
 - Three months
 - Six months
 - One year
30. In which case the Supreme Court held that the State should enact the Uniform Civil Code for people of India?
- Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar
 - John Vallamatton v. Union of India
 - Ashok Hurra v. Rupa
 - Chetan Dass v. Kamala Devi

[Please Turn Over]

31. The protection in favour of any economically weaker sections of citizens under Article 16 of the Constitution of India has been introduced by _____.

- (A) the Constitution 97th Amendment Act
- (B) the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act
- (C) the Constitution 81st Amendment Act
- (D) the Constitution 1st Amendment Act

32. Right to eligible employees to be considered for promotion is virtually a part of fundamental right of employees was directed by the Supreme Court in _____.

- (A) Union of India v. Hemraj Singh
- (B) Supreme Court Employees Association
- (C) John Vallamattam v. Union of India
- (D) St. Stephens College v. University of Delhi

33. Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is “forced labour” and violation of _____.

- (A) Article 20 of the Constitution of India
- (B) Article 21 of the Constitution of India
- (C) Article 22 of the Constitution of India
- (D) Article 23 of the Constitution of India

34. The appropriate writ issued by Supreme Court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is _____.

- (A) Certiorari
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Prohibition
- (D) Quo-Warranto

35. The expression ‘law’ in Article 13(2) of the Constitution does not include Constitutional law held by the Supreme Court in _____.

- (A) Chandra Mohan Khanna v. NCERT
- (B) Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib
- (C) I. C. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (D) Neetu v. Union of India

36. The five Judges Constitution bench held that “imparting education can not be treated as a trade or business” in which of the following cases:

- (A) Unni Krishnan Case
- (B) Mohini Jain Case
- (C) Dinesh Kumar Case
- (D) P. A. Inamdar Case

37. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India uses the term “martial law”?

- (A) Article 33
- (B) Article 34
- (C) Article 352
- (D) Article 356

38. Under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution the expression “equal protection of the laws” has been taken from the _____.

- (A) American Constitution
- (B) British Constitution
- (C) Australian Constitution
- (D) Canadian Constitution

39. Which Constitutional amendment accorded primacy to the Directive Principles of State Policy over fundamental rights?

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

40. Who among the following can establish additional court for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter concerned in Union list of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Concerned State Legislature
- (D) High Court of the State Concerned

41. The Constitution of Election Commission is provided in the Constitution of India under _____.

- (A) Article 323
- (B) Article 324
- (C) Article 327
- (D) Article 329

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

- (a) Predominance is given to the Union List under Article 246(1) of the Constitution.
- (b) Residuary powers are given to States under the Indian Constitution.
- (c) "Pith and Substance" means the true object of the legislation or a statute.
- (d) "Colourable legislation" means "What you can do directly you can also do indirectly".

Codes:

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

43. 'Which cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly'— This statement epitomises the doctrine of _____.

- (A) Colourable legislation
- (B) Pith and Substance
- (C) Harmonious Construction
- (D) Eclipse

44. Read *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)* and answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A) : A High Court may decline to exercise its extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226 and dismiss the writ summarily or in limine.

Reason (R): It would be proper for the High Court to dispose of the petition summarily or in limine, when no important question of law are raised in a writ petition.

Codes:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is correct reason of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are right, but (R) is not correct reason of (A)
- (C) Infact (A) is right but (R) is wrong
- (D) Infact (A) is wrong but (R) is right

45. Which of the following is correct in relation to the functioning of the institution of Lokayukta in Indian States?

- (A) Provided with independent investigating agency
- (B) They have not been given constitutional status
- (C) Prosecution and final punishment power vested with them
- (D) Their decision are final and not recommendatory in nature

46. According to Montevideo Convention, 1933 which of the following is not an essential qualification of a 'State'?

- (A) A government
- (B) A permanent population
- (C) A defined territory
- (D) A parliament

[Please Turn Over]

47. Administrative law primarily does not concern itself with which of the official functions?

- (A) Rule making
- (B) Rule application
- (C) Quasi judicial action
- (D) Private law

48. Article 56 of the charter of the United Nations provides that all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of purposes set forth in which Article?

- (A) Article 55 of the UN Charter
- (B) Article 56 of the UN Charter
- (C) Article 54 of the UN Charter
- (D) Article 53 of the UN Charter

49. To whom Hindu law is *not* applied?

- (A) A person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion
- (B) A Hindu by birth
- (C) A Hindu who converts to Christianity
- (D) A person who converts to Hinduism

50. Principles of the United Nations are given in charter of the United Nations under—

- (A) Article 3
- (B) Article 1
- (C) Article 2
- (D) Article 5

51. The composition of the General Assembly is given in the charter of the United Nations in the

- (A) Article 9
- (B) Article 10
- (C) Article 11
- (D) Article 12

52. Who is the supporter of Constitution Theory?

- (A) Hegel
- (B) J. G. Starke
- (C) Savigny
- (D) Bentham

53. The provision for the admission of any state to membership in the United Nations is given in

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

54. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in the light of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 and give the correct answer using the codes given below:

<i>List-I</i> Provision	<i>List-II</i> Section
(a) Notice to heir of the husband when his whereabouts are not known	(i) Section-4
(b) Effect of conversion to another religion	(ii) Section-3
(c) Rights of dower not to be affected	(iii) Section-2(V)
(d) Impotence of the husband as a ground of divorce	(iv) Section-5

Codes:

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

55. In the modern era the term 'International Law' was used first time by

- (A) Grotius
- (B) Hobbes
- (C) Jermy Bentham
- (D) Hall

56. The purposes of the United Nations are given in which Article of the charter of the United Nations?

- (A) Article 1
- (B) Article 2
- (C) Article 3
- (D) Article 4

57. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 has _____.

- (A) 35 Articles
- (B) 30 Articles
- (C) 31 Articles
- (D) 32 Articles

58. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on 10th December 1948 by _____.

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

59. The term 'human rights' as defined in Section 2 (1) (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 includes _____

- (A) Right to life, liberty, dignity and fraternity
- (B) Right to life, liberty, equality and dignity
- (C) Right to life, liberty, equality and security
- (D) Right to life, liberty, equality and fraternity

60. 'Who said that 'International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence'?

- (A) Bentham
- (B) John Austin
- (C) Halland
- (D) Salmond

61. According to The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 'limited return' means

- (A) the minimum dividend as may be specified by the articles
- (B) the minimum dividend as may be specified by members of the company
- (C) the maximum dividend as may be specified by the memorandum
- (D) the maximum dividend as may be specified by the articles

62. 'The consent under section 30 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means agreeing on the same thing in the same sense and does not mean free consent', held in _____

- (A) Agricultural Market Committee v. Shalimar Chemical Works Ltd., JT 1997 (5) SC 272
- (B) Orissa Textile Mills v. Ganesh Das, AIR 1961 Pat. 107
- (C) Central National Bank Ltd. v. United Industrial Bank Ltd., AIR 1954 SC 181
- (D) Narayanswami v. Soundarajan, AIR 1958 Mad 43

[Please Turn Over]

63. In which one of the following cases it was held that 'an agreement to sell becomes a sale on fulfilment of the conditions or when the time provided in the agreement elapses'?

- (A) Svenska Handels Banken v. M/S Indian Charge Chrome, AIR 1994 SC 624
- (B) Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. v. State of Madras, AIR 1968 SC 478
- (C) Mathew Varkey v. T.C. Abraham, AIR 2001 Ker. 98
- (D) State of Uttranchal v. Khurana Brothers, JT 2010 (12) SC 323

64. Match the following lists:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Bailee's particular lien | (i) Section 188 |
| (b) Pawnee's right of retainer | (ii) Section 210 |

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (c) Extent of agent's authority | (iii) Section 170 |
| (d) Termination of sub-agent's authority | (iv) Section 173 |

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

65. Y owes to Z a debt guaranteed by X. The debt becomes payable. Z does not sue Y for a year after the debt has become payable. In this case—

- (A) X is discharged from his suretyship
- (B) X is not discharged from his suretyship
- (C) X is discharged as contract of guarantee becomes invalid
- (D) Discharge of X from his suretyship depends upon orders of the court

66. X undertakes to repay Y a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 by five equal monthly instalments, with a stipulation that, in default of payment of any instalment, the whole shall become due—

- (A) This stipulation is by way of penalty.
- (B) This stipulation is not by way of penalty.
- (C) The court may consider this stipulation as unreasonable.
- (D) This stipulation raises the presumption of undue influence.

67. A person to whom money has been paid, or anything delivered, by mistake or under coercion,

- (A) is not required by law to repay or return it
- (B) must repay or return it if there is an order of the court in this regard
- (C) must repay or return it
- (D) may repay or return it

68. An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement—

- (A) renders the agreement void for no clarity
- (B) renders the agreement void for uncertainty
- (C) is to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact
- (D) is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact

69. Whether the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed, is

- (A) worth consideration
- (B) not important
- (C) immaterial
- (D) material

70. The communication of an acceptance is complete—

- (A) as against the proposer, when it comes to his knowledge
- (B) as against the acceptor, when it is put in a course of transmission to the proposer so as to be out of the power of the acceptor
- (C) as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him so as to be out of the power of the acceptor
- (D) as against the acceptor, when he posts the letter of acceptance

71. The punishment concerning sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation is contained in

- (A) Section 376 DA, IPC
- (B) Section 376 DB, IPC
- (C) Section 376 B, IPC
- (D) Section 376 C, IPC

72. Y intending to murder Z by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food which remains in Y's keeping. Y places the food on Z's table or delivers it to Z's servant to place it on Z's table. Y has committed the offence defined in—

- (A) Section 307, IPC
- (B) Section 308, IPC
- (C) Section 116, IPC
- (D) Section 118, IPC

73. In which one of the following cases, it was held that when there was no evidence as to how death came about, evidence relating to charge of murder was insufficient and unacceptable?

- (A) Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1958 SC 465
- (B) Kedar Nath v. State of Madhya Pradesh, (1991) Cr. L. J. 989 (SC).
- (C) Kapur Singh v. State of Pepsu, AIR 1956 SC 654
- (D) Banta Singh v. State of Punjab, (1991) Cr. L. J. 1342 (SC).

74. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to

- (A) commit the offence of rioting
- (B) commit the offence of promoting enmity by doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony
- (C) commit mischief
- (D) commit an affray

75. In order to constitute criminal conspiracy under Section 120 A, IPC—

- (A) it is necessary that the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement
- (B) it is material that the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement or is at least incidental to that object
- (C) it is necessary that there is direct evidence to prove the conspiracy
- (D) it is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object

76. X instigates Y to murder Z. Y refuses to do so. In this case

- (A) X is guilty of no offence as Y refused
- (B) X is guilty of abetting Y to commit the offence of culpable homicide
- (C) X is guilty of abetting Y to commit murder
- (D) there is only a private conversation which does not materialise, hence no offence

77. The law relating to "right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind, etc." is contained in—

- (A) Section 99, IPC
- (B) Section 104, IPC
- (C) Section 98, IPC
- (D) Section 105, IPC

[Please Turn Over]

78. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is—

- (A) limited
- (B) unlimited
- (C) limited, but shall not be nominal
- (D) unlimited, but shall not be excessive

79. Match the following lists:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Person | (i) Section 28, IPC |
| (b) Judge | (ii) Section 31, IPC |
| (c) Counterfeit | (iii) Section 11, IPC |
| (d) A will | (iv) Section 19, IPC |

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

80. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the pronoun 'he' and its derivatives are used—

- (A) of any person who is male
- (B) of any person, whether male or female
- (C) of any person, whether male or female or transgender
- (D) of any person, whether male or female or transgender or LGBT

81. '*Novus actus interveniens*' is related to

- (A) Remoteness of Consequences
- (B) Possible Consequences
- (C) Direct Consequences
- (D) (A) and (B) both

82. The maxim '*salus populi suprema lex*' means—

- (A) no man is above the law
- (B) the welfare of the people is the supreme law
- (C) act of God
- (D) justice delayed is justice denied

83. The duty under the law of Tort is—

- (A) towards a specific individual
- (B) towards a group of individuals
- (C) towards the world at large
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

84. Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption under Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 has been provided under—

- (A) Section 8 of the Act
- (B) Section 9 of the Act
- (C) Section 6 of the Act
- (D) Section 10 of the Act

85. The absence of witnesses make a Muslim marriage—

- (A) irregular under Sunni law, but void under Shia law
- (B) irregular under Sunni and Shia law both
- (C) valid under Sunni law, but irregular under Shia law
- (D) valid under Shia law but irregular under Sunni law

86. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in the light of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and give the correct answer by using the codes given below:

<i>List-I</i> Provisions	<i>List-II</i> Section
(a) Testamentary guardian	(i) Section 6
(b) Natural guardian of a Hindu Minor	(ii) Section 9
(c) Welfare of minor to be paramount consideration	(iii) Section 11
(d) De facto guardian not to deal with minor's property	(iv) Section 13

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

87. As per Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act of 1956, a guardian is not responsible for which of the following?

- (A) Person of the minor
- (B) Separate property of the minor
- (C) Joint Hindu Family property
- (D) Educational expenses of the minor

88. For the first time in which of the following cases the Supreme Court applied the doctrine of public trust that the State as a trustee of all natural resources is under a legal duty to protect the natural resources. These natural resources are meant for public use and cannot be converted into private ownership?

- (A) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (Ganga Water Pollution Case)
- (B) M. C. Mehta v. Kamalnath and others
- (C) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (Replacing Diesel vehicles by CNG vehicles)
- (D) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.

89. Articles 21, 47, 48-A and 51-A (g) of the Constitution of India that provide that the State must protect and improve the environment and safeguard forest and wildlife incorporating which of the following principles of environmental law?

- (A) Polluter pays principle
- (B) Precautionary principle
- (C) Principle of strict liability
- (D) Moral duty of the state

90. The Environment Protection Act, 1986 was the result of India's commitment, to take appropriate action for the protection and improvement of environment at the:

- (A) 1985 Vienna convention for protection of ozone layer
- (B) Convention on long range trans boundary Air pollution, 1983
- (C) Convention on International trade in endangered species, 1975 (CITES)
- (D) United Nation's conference on the human environment, Stockholm, 1972

91. Which of the following is *not* a function of consumer protection councils?

- (A) to create awareness of consumer rights among consumers
- (B) to guide consumers on how to file cases in consumer courts
- (C) to provide compensation to consumers when they are cheated by shopkeepers
- (D) (A) and (B) both

92. Which of the following best describes 'Defamation' under the Law of Torts?

- (A) A false statement made with the intent to deceive in a contract
- (B) A breach of duty causing harm or injury to another
- (C) A false statement that injures a person's reputation
- (D) An unauthorised use of someone's property

[Please Turn Over]

93. Which of the following is *not* a form of *damnum sine injuria*? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) There is no right of action for damages for contempt of Court
- (b) Loss inflicted on individual traders by competition
- (c) Damage is done by a man acting under necessity to prevent a greater evil
- (d) Damage caused by defamatory statements made on any occasion

Codes:

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

94. Law of Tort has developed mainly through

- (A) Custom and Precedents
- (B) Enactments
- (C) Judicial decisions
- (D) Legislations

95. Which of the following is *not* a fair use of a copyrighted work?

- (A) Use for research
- (B) Use for criticism
- (C) Use for review
- (D) Use for commercial purposes

96. Which Section of the Competition Act, 2002 details combination?

- (A) Section-30
- (B) Section-11
- (C) Section -5
- (D) Section-7

97. Which Section of Reserve Bank of India has been amended after the commencement of Information Technology Act, 2000 to include electronic fund transfer services like RTGS, NEFT etc.?

- (A) Section 57 (3)
- (B) Section 58 (2)
- (C) Section 59 (1)
- (D) Section 60 (2)

98. Alternative relief in divorce proceedings under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been provided in _____

- (A) Section 13
- (B) Section 13A
- (C) Section 14
- (D) Section 10A

99. Geographical indication law is the part of

- (A) Intellectual property law
- (B) Competition law
- (C) Environmental law
- (D) Company law

100. Under the Copyright Act, 1957 the provisions relating to registration of Copyright have been provided in—

- (A) Chapter X
- (B) Chapter XI
- (C) Chapter IX
- (D) Chapter XII

Space for Rough Work

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