

Test Paper : III

Test Subject : LAW

Test Subject Code : A-14-03

Test Booklet Serial No. : _____

OMR Sheet No. : _____

Hall Ticket No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Figures as per admission card)

Name & Signature of Invigilator

Name : _____

Signature : _____

**Paper : III
Subject : LAW**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 150

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example :

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము డెబైబెడదు బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కేంద్ర తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజీ అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవు లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవు లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవు లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న ప్రశ్నాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నప్రశ్నాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతిప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కేంద్ర తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కేంద్ర తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
ఉదాహరణ :

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

(C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నప్రశ్నాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్షపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.







LAW

Paper – III

1. The Supreme Court does not have original jurisdiction regarding a dispute between
 - (A) The Government of India and a State or States
 - (B) The Government of India and one State on one side and one or more States on the other side
 - (C) Two States
 - (D) A citizen and a State
2. Which one of the following is not an automatic consequence of the proclamation of emergency ?
 - (A) Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights except those conferred by article 20 and 21
 - (B) Extension of the union's executive power to the issue of directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power has to be exercised
 - (C) Extension of the power of Parliament to the making of legislation in regard to items of the State list
 - (D) Suspension of Article 19
3. The statutes 'The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989' and 'Protection of Civil Rights Act 1956' are based on
 - (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 15
 - (C) Article 16
 - (D) Article 17
4. Under the Indian Constitution which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion ?
 - (A) public order
 - (B) morality
 - (C) social justice
 - (D) health
5. Arrange the following decisions of the Supreme Court on Fundamental Rights relating to personal liberty in the correct chronological sequence.
 - (1) Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India
 - (2) A.D.M. Jabalpur V. Shivakanth Shukla
 - (3) A.K. Gopalan V. State of MadrasSelect the correct answer using the codes given below
Codes :

(A) 3, 2, 1	(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1	(D) 1, 2, 3
6. In the event of occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both, the President and the Vice President of India, who among the following shall discharge functions of the President till a new President is elected ?
 - (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (B) Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha
 - (C) Chief Justice of India
 - (D) Senior most Governor



7. Which of the following Amendments inserted the words “Nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendments made under this Article” in Article 368 ?
- (A) Forty-Second Amendment Act
 - (B) Forty-Fourth Amendment Act
 - (C) Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act
 - (D) Twenty-Second Amendment Act
8. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
- (A) Republic:head of the State is hereditary monarch
 - (B) Sovereign:Constitution rests on the people’s will
 - (C) Democratic:Constitution does not recognise legal supremacy of another country
 - (D) Secular : State is without any religion of its own
9. Which one of the following is not part of the principle of proportionality ?
- (A) The court considers what is necessary to achieve the legitimate aims of a particular policy or legislation
 - (B) Proportionality often involves striking a balance between the benefits to be achieved by doing something and the harm that may be done by interfering with a person’s convention rights in the process
 - (C) The court looks at (1) the comparative importance of the actual rights being claimed in the individual case; (2) the justifications for interfering with or restricting each of those rights ; and (3) apply the proportionality test to each
 - (D) Proportionality has now replaced unreasonableness as a ground for judicial review
10. Which one of the following is not a key feature of the separation of powers ?
- (A) The same persons should not form part of more than one of the three organs of government
 - (B) One organ of government should not control or interfere with the work of another
 - (C) Everyone is equally subject to the law
 - (D) One organ of government should not exercise the functions of another
11. Which one of the following statements is false in respect of subjective discretionary powers ?
- (A) In carrying out its functions, the Judiciary gives Parliament and the executive no latitude whatsoever where national security is concerned
 - (B) Indefinite imprisonment without charge is contrary to the rule of law because it deprives the detained person of the protection given to them by the process of criminal trial
 - (C) The primary burden of protecting national security rests with the executive
 - (D) The role of the judiciary, in a legal system based on the rule of law, is to make sure that legislation and ministerial decisions do not overlook the human rights of those adversely affected and that both Parliament and the executive give due weight to fundamental rights and freedoms



12. Which one of the following statements is true ?

- (A) The decision in *Anisminic Ltd. V Foreign Compensation Commission* (1969) rendered obsolete the distinction between errors of law on the face of the record and other errors of law by extending the doctrine of *ultra vires*
- (B) *Anisminic* gives the High Court jurisdiction to review a tribunal's decision on its merits
- (C) After *Anisminic* a non jurisdictional error cannot be challenged on appeal
- (D) After *Anisminic* jurisdictional errors can be challenged in the country Court

13. Which one of following statements is false ?

- (A) A Quashing order, Mandatory order, or Prohibiting order must be claimed by judicial review
- (B) An injunction or declaration may be claimed by judicial review
- (C) All judicial review remedies are mandatory
- (D) A claim for judicial review may include a claim for damages, restitution or the recovery of a sum due but a claimant may not seek such a remedy alone

14. Which one of the following statements is true ?

- (A) Judicial review focuses on the way public bodies make their decisions. The basis of a judicial review claim is not that a decision is wrong, unless the decision is so wrong that no reasonable public body could have reached it
- (B) In judicial review the court reverses the decision of the defendant public body
- (C) The grounds for judicial review are always contained in the statute conferring powers on public bodies
- (D) In judicial review the court replaces the decision of the defendant public body with its own decision on the merits of the claim

15. John Austin authored

- (A) The Province of Jurisprudence determined
- (B) The Limits of Jurisprudence defined
- (C) The Province of Law determined
- (D) The Limits of Law defined

16. *Volkgeist* means

- (A) Custom of the people
- (B) Law of the land
- (C) Spirit of the people
- (D) Strength of the people



17. Obiter dictum is
- (A) Something said by a judge
 - (B) Something said by a saint
 - (C) Something said by a sovereign
 - (D) Something said by a society

18. According to classical theory, 'Possession is made up'

- I. Animus
- II. Mensrea
- III. Corpus
- IV. Intangible

Select the correct answer

- (A) I and II correct
- (B) II and III correct
- (C) I and III correct
- (D) I and IV correct

19. The given item consists of two statements one labelled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : X has a right

Reasoning (R) : There is in existence of a legal system

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

20. Match List I with II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. Imperfect right	1. encumbrance
B. Right in personam	2. claims barred by lapse of time
C. Right in realiena	3. right to possession
D. Right in rem	4. right to recover debt

Codes :

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

21. Possession, in fact, is a relationship between

- (A) a person and a law
- (B) a property and a right
- (C) a person and a thing
- (D) a property and a thing

22. Positivism regards law as

- (A) the expression of the will of the state through the medium of the legislature
- (B) the expression of the will of the state through the medium of nature
- (C) the expression of the will of the public through the medium of sovereign
- (D) the expression of the will of the people through the medium of status



- 23.** B hires a hammer and chisel from A. Thereafter with these instruments he breaks into the house of C and commits theft there. A is charged with the offence of abetment. In the case
- (A) A supplied the instruments for commission of the crime and hence is liable
 - (B) A received money for supplying the instruments of the crime (motive) and hence is liable
 - (C) A did not know that the hammer and chisel were being hired to commit a crime and hence is not liable
 - (D) A has joint liability
- 24.** X with a view to murdering Y enters Y's bedroom at night when Y is out of station. X is guilty of
- (A) Murder
 - (B) House trespass
 - (C) Attempt to murder
 - (D) No effect
- 25.** X on receiving grave and sudden provocation from Z intentionally causes the death of Y who is Z's brother. X has committed the offence of
- (A) Murder
 - (B) Grievous hurt
 - (C) Culpable homicide
 - (D) Attempt to murder
- 26.** Which one of the following is sufficient to prove the offence of sedition ?
- (A) Comments expressing disapproval of the policies of the government with a view to obtain a change in policies by lawful means
 - (B) Proof of disloyalty or ill feelings
 - (C) Comments expressing disapproval of the administrative action even though do not excite hatred or disloyalty
 - (D) Exciting disaffection towards the government
- 27.** A bullock-cart carrying a box of treasure is intercepted by A. The offence of theft is committed by A if and as soon as
- (A) He seizes the bullock
 - (B) The bullock is made to move by him in his direction
 - (C) He takes the box of treasure
 - (D) He takes the valuable contents of the treasure
- 28.** A obtained a sum of Rs. 10,000 from B by putting B in fear of death. Which one of the following offences was committed by A ?
- (A) Cheating
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Mischief
 - (D) Extortion



29. A is found guilty of attempt to murder in furtherance of common intention. Under which one of the following situations can his offence be proved ?

- (A) A procured the weapon of offence voluntarily
- (B) The weapon of offence was taken away from A's house without his knowledge
- (C) A was made to purchase the weapon of offence under the threat to his own life
- (D) When the weapon was snatched away from A he did not report the same to police

30. Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 has replaced the public hearing with which of the following ?

- (A) Public consultation
- (B) Screening
- (C) Appraisal
- (D) Public opinion

31. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers Recognition of Rights Act, 2006 provides rights for the first time to the forest dwellers on the basis of

- (A) Ownership
- (B) Usage
- (C) Assignment
- (D) Record of rights

32. The given item consists of two statements one labelled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Water pollution is a form of nuisance and the Executive Magistrate is empowered to order a person to restrain from polluting a water body under Section 133 of Criminal Procedure Code.

Reason (R) : Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is a special legislation dealing with water pollution hence general law provisions pertaining to water pollution are not applicable for regulating water pollution.

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



33. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists :

List I	List II
I. Suspended particulate matter	1. Municipal solid waste
II. Industrial Emissions	2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
III. Sewage effluent	3. Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
IV. Demolition Debris	4. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Codes :

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

34. Polluter Pays Principle is declared as law of the land in India in which of the following decisions of Supreme Court of India ?

- (A) Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action V Union of India (AIR 1996 SC 1446)
- (B) Subash Kumar V State of Bihar (AIR 1991 SC 420)
- (C) MC Mehta V Union of India (1997 (II) SCC 312)
- (D) Narmada Bachao Andolan V Union of India (AIR 1999 SC 3345)

35. Arrange the following in the order in which Supreme Court of India declared them as law of the land

- I. Public Trust Doctrine
 - II. Precautionary Principle
 - III. Right to Environment as part of Right to Life
 - IV. Polluter Pays Principle
- (A) I IV III II (B) II III IV I
(C) IV III II I (D) III IV II I

36. Which among the following powers are available to Pollution Control Board as per The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- I. Sample collection and sending them for laboratory verification
- II. Close the erring industries
- III. Initiate action against erring industries
- IV. All the above

Select the correct answer

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

37. "International law is not true law, it is only positive international morality" – who defined it ?

- (A) John Austin
- (B) Hall
- (C) Starke
- (D) Gray

38. "International law or the law of nations is the name for a body of rules which according to the usual definition regulate the conduct of the States in their intercourse with one another" – who defined it ?

- (A) John Austin
- (B) Torsten Gihl
- (C) Kelsen
- (D) World Court



39. The father of modern law of nations is
- (A) Starke
 - (B) John Austin
 - (C) Jeremy Bentham
 - (D) Hugo Grotius
40. Article 38 (1) (c) of the statute of ICJ provides about “the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations”. What does it mean ?
- (A) Principles of natural justice are general principles recognised by civilised States
 - (B) *Res judicata, estoppel, res subjudice*, etc are the general principles of law recognized by civilised States
 - (C) General principles of law recognised by civilised States include both procedural and substantive laws
 - (D) All the above
41. ‘Specific Adoption Theory’ means
- (A) International law can be applied in sovereign states directly without the adoption of that sovereign State, but by the direction and adoption of the UNO
 - (B) International law cannot be applied in sovereign States directly; unless and until that sovereign state specifically adopts that law by way of enactments
 - (C) As soon as the general assembly passes a rule, the sovereign state should specifically adopt that rule in its municipal laws
 - (D) None of the above
42. ‘Transformation Theory’ means
- (A) International law spreads universally, but this law has to undergo transformation, if it is applied to municipal law
 - (B) The international law cannot be applied to municipal law
 - (C) Municipal law gradually transforms to international law
 - (D) None of the above
43. ‘Delegation Theory’ means
- (A) The municipal laws delegate the rule making power to international law
 - (B) The international law delegates the rule making power to each State in accordance with the procedure and system prevailing in each State in accordance with the Constitution and rules of the treaty or any other convention at international level
 - (C) Municipal law gradually transfers and delegates into international law
 - (D) None of the above
44. A child of void marriage is
- (A) entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener
 - (B) not entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener
 - (C) may or may not be entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener
 - (D) entitled of interest is discretionary to the court
45. Proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights enables the aggrieved spouse for
- (A) maintenance under Section 25 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (B) maintenance *pendente lite* under Section 24 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (C) both (A) and (B)
 - (D) either (A) or (B)



- 46.** During judicial separation
- (A) parties continue to be husband and wife but marital rights and obligations are suspended
 - (B) parties continue to be husband and wife and marital rights and obligations remain intact
 - (C) parties continue to be husband and wife and may suspend or may not suspend the marital rights and obligations
 - (D) parties cease to be husband and wife
- 47.** Doctrine of recrimination provides that
- (A) if both parties, independent of each other, have committed matrimonial offences, the marriage should be dissolved
 - (B) if both parties, independent of each other, have committed matrimonial offences, the marriage should not be dissolved
 - (C) if both parties, independent of each other, have committed matrimonial offences
 - (D) either (A) or (C)
- 48.** Conversion from Hindu to another religion is a ground for divorce
- (A) under Section 13 (1) (ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
 - (B) under Section 13 (1) (iii) of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
 - (C) under Section 13 (1) (iv) of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
 - (D) under Section 13 (1) (v) of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
- 49.** Father-in-law's obligation to maintain the daughter-in-law is
- (A) a personal obligation
 - (B) co-extensive with ancestral property in the hands of father-in-law
 - (C) co-extensive with the personal property of the father-in-law
 - (D) both (B) and (C)
- 50.** The 'Absolute Theory' as the basis for liability in tort for industrial injuries was propounded by
- (A) Black Burn J.
 - (B) V.R. Krishna Iyer J
 - (C) P.N. Bhagwati
 - (D) Lord Atkin
- 51.** Which of the following is an essential ingredient to constitute tort ?
- (A) violation of legal right
 - (B) wrongful act must result in legal damages
 - (C) wrongful act must give rise to a legal remedy
 - (D) actual damages must have accrued to the party
- 52.** Which among the following constitute Civil and Political rights as per Universal Declaration of Human Rights ?
- I. Freedom of Opinion and Expression
 - II. Right to nationality
 - III. Right to Education
 - IV. Equal Access to Public Service
- (A) I III and IV
 - (B) II III and IV
 - (C) I II and III
 - (D) I II and IV



53. Which among the following Conventions are influenced and inspired by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights ?

- I. Convention on prevention and punishment of the genocide
- II. Convention on forced labour
- III. Convention concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation
- IV. Convention concerning climate change

Select the correct answer

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

54. Which part of Indian Constitution embodies Human Rights ?

- (A) Part III (B) Part VI
- (C) Part IV (D) Part V

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists :

List I

List II

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Freedom of equality and dignity | 1. Economic social and cultural rights |
| II. Prevention of slavery and slavery trade | 2. Fundamental rights |
| III. Equal pay for equal work | 3. Civil and political rights |
| IV. Right to equality | 4. Human rights |

Codes :

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

56. The given item consists of two statements one labelled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Human rights proclaim inherent freedom and equality in dignity and rights of all human beings

Reason (R) : Right to equality is interpreted to mean equality among equals but not absolute equality

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

57. Respondent superior means

- (A) Let the principal be liable
- (B) Let the respondent be liable
- (C) Let the subordinate be liable
- (D) Let the sovereign be liable



58. What type of damages can be granted in case of invasion of a right of easement ?
- (A) Exemplary damages
 - (B) Substantial damages
 - (C) Nominal damages
 - (D) Contemptuous damages
59. Unliquidated damages means
- (A) Unascertained sum of money
 - (B) Ascertained sum of money
 - (C) Damages arising of res-ipsa-loquitur
 - (D) (A) and (C)
60. The rule in Donoghue Vs. Stevenson is
- (A) wholesale dealer is liable to the ultimate consumer
 - (B) retailer is liable to the ultimate consumer
 - (C) manufacturer is liable to the ultimate consumer
 - (D) distributor is liable to the ultimate consumer
61. In Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti, the Supreme Court applied which one of the following principles ?
- (A) Last opportunity rule
 - (B) Contributory negligence
 - (C) Basic negligence
 - (D) Res ipsa loquitur

62. A employs B, a surgeon, to attend his infant son C. By reason of B's negligence C is injured. Which one of the following is correct ?
- (A) A can sue B for tort only
 - (B) Both A and C can sue B for tort only
 - (C) A can sue B for tort or for breach of contract
 - (D) A can sue B neither for tort nor breach of contract

Read the following passage and answer questions **63** to **66**

Human Rights refer to the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled. Socio-Economic rights are usually treated as positive rights and as identifying programmatic goals for the Government. One of the necessary factors in the development of a healthy society is a proper socio-economic theory. In any age people have to come to grips with the question as to how the resources of the world are to be utilized and allocated. In addition, society needs to arrange a system of government which can meet the needs of all its members. The answers which the society gives to these concerns reflect the socio economic values which that society follows. Some societies are unwilling to enshrine purported economic, social and cultural rights as legal rights, seeing them only as needs that society or government might provide if resources are available, but which are not justifiable unless they are established by some contract.



- 63.** What is the meaning of human rights ?
- (A) basic rights and freedoms of human beings
 - (B) basic rights and freedoms of citizen
 - (C) basic rights and freedoms of all living beings
 - (D) basic rights and freedoms guaranteed by United Nations
- 64.** Socio economic rights are
- (A) positive rights
 - (B) negative rights
 - (C) property rights
 - (D) group rights
- 65.** Which of the following is a factor in the development of a healthy society ?
- (A) proper social theory
 - (B) proper socio-economic theory
 - (C) proper government
 - (D) proper legal system
- 66.** Suitable title for the passage is
- (A) Human Rights
 - (B) Socio-Economic Rights
 - (C) Socio Economic Theory
 - (D) Human Rights and Society
- 67.** A legal act of a company which is beyond its objects clauses is
- I. ultravires
 - II. void
 - III. ultravires and illegal
 - IV. ultravires and voidable
- Select the correct answer
- (A) I and II
 - (B) I and III
 - (C) I, II and III
 - (D) II and III
- 68.** Usually, the first directors are named in company's
- (A) Memorandum of Association
 - (B) Articles of Association
 - (C) Company's resolution
 - (D) Statutory meeting
- 69.** Which one of the following statement is a correct statement ?
- (A) The entity of partnership arises from contract and not from status
 - (B) The relation of partnership arises from status and not from contract
 - (C) The relation of partnership arises from contract and not from status
 - (D) The system of partnership arises from contract and not from status



- 70.** The customer of an unregistered firm defamed the partner of that firm. The partner prefers to file a case. The partner has
- (A) no right to sue as it amounts to illegal
 - (B) has no right to sue as he is a partner in an unregistered firm
 - (C) a right to sue
 - (D) no right as it is against public policy
- 71.** *Caveat emptor* means
- (A) Let the government beware
 - (B) Let the seller beware
 - (C) Let the buyer beware
 - (D) Let the sovereign beware
- 72.** Mr. A issued a cheque to Mr. B for Rs. 15,000/-. The cheque is dishonoured by the bank due to insufficiency of funds in Mr. A's account. Mr. B intends to file a criminal complaint against Mr. A after giving him the requisite notice. When should Mr. B give notice ?
- (A) After his account is not credited by the banker
 - (B) After the banker informed him about the dishonour
 - (C) Six months after the payment date mentioned on the cheque
 - (D) When Mr. A refuses to make payment
- 73.** Which among the following is an essential characteristic of a bill of exchange ?
- (A) Unconditional order to pay
 - (B) Discounting a bill of exchange
 - (C) Bill market scheme
 - (D) Noting
- 74.** Which among the following is NOT a correct statement ?
- (A) Negotiable instruments are easily transferable
 - (B) Dishonour of a negotiable instrument invites legal action
 - (C) Negotiable instruments are transferred by endorsement or delivery
 - (D) Negotiable instruments require attesting witness
- 75.** Which among the following is not a Negotiable Instrument ?
- (A) Promissory note
 - (B) Bill of exchange
 - (C) Bond
 - (D) Cheque



Space for Rough Work