



Paper - II

Law

Booklet Code

A

Test Booklet No.

SUBJECT CODE : 22

Roll No. :

(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) :

OMR Sheet No. :

Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

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Name :

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the test 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 Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the 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 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 Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
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- 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 questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper-II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
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- You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
- There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**

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1. Metaphysical Theory of property, which relates to origin of property is supported by which of the following philosophers?
 - (A). Grotius and Blackstone
 - (B). Karl Marx and Engels
 - (C). Hegel and Kant
 - (D). Austin and Hart
2. On which one of the following one can have corporeal ownership?
 - (A). A right
 - (B). Trademark
 - (C). Movable property
 - (D). A debt
3. Which one of the following is not a legal person?
 - (A). Idol of Goddess Durga
 - (B). State of Kerala
 - (C). A registered society
 - (D). Mosque
4. Which of the following avoid any dogmatic formulation and concentrate on the decisions given by law courts?
 - (A). Realist school
 - (B). Analytical school
 - (C). Philosophical school
 - (D). Sociological school
5. Which one of the following is the correlative of immunity?
 - (A). Liability
 - (B). Duty
 - (C). No claim
 - (D). Disability
6. The physical element of possession is also called as :
 - (A). Ratio decidendi
 - (B). Corpus decidendi
 - (C). Corpus possessionis
 - (D). Animus possidendi
7. Hierarchy of "ought" norm is traceable to :
 - (A). Pure theory of Law
 - (B). Grundnorm
 - (C). Combination of Primary and Secondary Rules
 - (D). Realist theory of Law
8. Remedial liability is the basis of which of the following principles/maxims?
 - (A). Res ipsa loquitor
 - (B). Ubi jus ibi remedium
 - (C). Ibi jus ubi remedium
 - (D). None of the above



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9. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (A) Material source of law is one from which law derives not its validity, but the matter of which it is composed.
- (B) Formal source of law is one from which the law derives its validity
- (C) Source of Law refers to metaphysical elements of legal materials
- (D) Formal source of law is one from which the law derives its force
10. Historical School of Law does not subscribe to which of the following?
- (A) The Historical school believes in law being part of the common consciousness of the people
- (B) The Historical school believes customs to be the major source of law
- (C) The Historical school is an avid supporter of codification of law
- (D) Unanimity among the members of the society constitutes the general will of the people.
11. "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India, who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his children or as the case may be; ward between the age of six and fourteen years." By which Constitutional Amendment Act, this duty was included?
- (A) By 42nd amendment
- (B) By 44th amendment
- (C) By 86th amendment
- (D) By 92nd amendment
12. 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
13. Which one of the following doctrines relates to interpretation of legislative conflicts between union and states?
- (A) Doctrine of Clear and Present Danger
- (B) Precautionary approach
- (C) Pith and Substance
- (D) Stare decisis
14. Which of the following was added to Directive Principles of State Policy by way of an amendment?
- (A) Organisation of village Panchayats
- (B) Decentralisation of economic resources
- (C) Environment
- (D) Respect for International Law



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15. Answer the following using the codes given below :

Administrative law deals with :

- I. Procedures and discretions of administrative authorities
- II. Checks and balances on the powers of administrative authorities
- III. High offices like lokayukta and lokpal
- IV. Remedies available to a person in case of violation of his rights by administrative authorities

Codes:

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only I and II are correct
- (C) Only I, II and III are correct
- (D) All of the above.

16. What are the three principles of A.V. Dicey's conception of Rule of Law?

- I. Supremacy of law
- II. Equality before law
- III. Predominance of legal spirit
- IV. Separation of powers

Codes :

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

17. Which judgment of the Supreme Court has blurred the distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative action?

- (A) A.K. Kraipak vs Union of India
- (B) State of A.P. vs S.M.K. Parasurama
- (C) G.G. Patel vs. Gulam Abbas
- (D) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India

18. Administrative Tribunals exercises :

- (A) Purely administrative functions
- (B) Purely Judicial functions
- (C) Purely Legislative functions
- (D) Quasi Judicial functions

19. Which of the following statements is correct as to the Supreme Court of India?

- I. Supreme Court sits in Delhi
- II. Chief Justice of India, with the approval of the President can designate any other place for sittings of the Supreme Court
- III. It is incumbent upon the Chief Justice of India to designate any other place for sittings of the Supreme Court of India.
- IV. It is incumbent upon the President of India to designate any other place for sittings of the Supreme Court of India.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) I and II only
- (B) II and III only
- (C) III and IV only
- (D) All of the above



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20. What is true as to the Election Commission of India under Indian Constitution?

- I. Election Commission is a permanent body under the Constitution
- II. It has an autonomous character and is free from political influence
- III. It is designed in such a way that it is independent from the influence of party in power
- IV. It has to depend on the executive of the day for variety of things, like, budget, appointment of personnel etc.

Choose the correct answer from the following codes :

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

21. According to positivists, the basis of international law is :

- (A) Consent of the nations
- (B) Human reason
- (C) Positive Morality
- (D) Consent of the nations and human reason

22. Reservation to a Treaty :

- (A) Can be made by a nation at the time of signing the treaty with respect to all its provisions
- (B) Can be made by a nation at any time even after ratification of the treaty

(C) Can be made by a nation at the time of signing the treaty with respect to some of its provisions subject to the condition that the reservations do not defeat the object and purpose of the treaty

(D) Cannot be made by a nation with respect to any of its provisions

23. Declaratory theory of recognition was accepted by the Court/Tribunal in :

- (A) Lotus Case (1927)
- (B) Tinocco Concessions Arbitration (1923)
- (C) Temple of Preah Vihear Case (1962)
- (D) In re Berubari Union case (1960)

24. In which of the following cases, the principle of effective link regarding nationality was laid down?

- I. Liechtenstein v. Guatemala (1955)
- II. Hungary v. Slovakia
- III. Luther v. Sagor
- IV. Nicaragua v. United States

Choose the correct answer from the following codes :

- (A) I and II only
- (B) Only I
- (C) Only II
- (D) II and III only



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25. International Law Commission is composed of :

- (A) 15 Member Countries.
- (B) 21 Member Countries.
- (C) 31 Member Countries.
- (D) 34 Member Countries

26. UN Model Law on Extradition (2004) incorporates the principle of double criminality in :

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

27. The Secretary-General of the United Nations :

- I. Shall make an annual report to the Security Council on the work of the Organization
- II. Shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization
- III. Shall be appointed by the Security Council on the recommendation of General Assembly
- IV. Shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) Only I
- (B) II and IV only

(C) I and III only

(D) II, III, and IV only

28. The peaceful methods of settlement of international disputes are incorporated in :

- (A) Article 30 of the UN Charter
- (B) Article 31 of the UN Charter
- (C) Article 32 of the UN Charter
- (D) Article 33 of the UN Charter

29. The Principle of 'Most Favoured Nation' is enshrined in :

- (A) Article 1 of the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade (GATT)
- (B) Article 2 of the GATT
- (C) Article 3 of the GATT
- (D) Article 4 of the GATT

30. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List-I	List-II
P.	Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	1 The Hague, 12 April, 1930
Q.	Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	2 New York, 18 December, 1990
R.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	3 New York, 31 January, 1967
S.	Special Protocol concerning Statelessness	4 New York, 30 August, 1961

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | P | Q | R | S |
| (A) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |



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31. Ramesh, a soldier, under the orders of a superior, believing himself to be bound by law to do so, fires at a mob. Ramesh has committed :
- (A) No offence as he is bound by the orders of his superior
- (B) An offence as he is not bound by the illegal orders of his superior
- (C) No offence as a soldier is immune from prosecution for the act done in the course of his duties
- (D) None of the above
32. A asked B to hit C with a stick to teach him a lesson, B hits C with an iron rod, killing C in the process :
- (A) A is liable for abetting the murder of C
- (B) A is not liable for abetting the murder of C as he wanted B to hit C with a stick to teach him a lesson
- (C) A is not liable as B did something different than what he was asked to do
- (D) None of the above is correct
33. A member of an unlawful assembly causes a 'grievous hurt' to B by hitting B with a hockey stick. What is the liability of C who is a member of the unlawful assembly and knows nothing about A's act?
- (A) C is liable for grievous hurt as the act done is in prosecution of common object
- (B) C is liable for grievous hurt as the act done is in prosecution of common intention
- (C) C is not liable as there is no pre-meeting of minds between A and C
- (D) None of the above
34. A finds a government promissory note belonging to Z, bearing a blank endorsement. A knowing that the note belongs to Z pledges it with a banker as security for a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to Z.
- (A) A has committed the crime of criminal breach of trust
- (B) A has committed a crime of breach of trust
- (C) A has committed a crime of theft
- (D) A has committed a crime of dishonest misappropriation of property
35. What constitutes a common object of an unlawful assembly?
- (A) Overawing the central or a state government or its officers
- (B) Resistance to the execution of a legal process
- (C) Commission of mischief or criminal trespass
- (D) All of the above



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36. Dowry death is constituted by which of the following actions?

- I. Death caused by any burns of bodily injury occurring under normal circumstances
- II. Death must have been caused within seven years of marriage
- III. The deceased must have been subjected to cruelty just before her death
- IV. Death must have been caused in connection with any demand of dowry

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

37. What is the status of the Doctrine of Mens Rea under Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (A) The doctrine applies to all offences under IPC
- (B) The doctrine has no application to offences under IPC as every offence has been defined precisely

(C) The doctrine applies to those offences where the drafters of the code preferred to import it by using different terms indicating the required evil intent

(D) All of the above

38. Which of the following is a leading case on the question of Attempt, distinguishing between preparation and actual attempt ?

- (A) Abhayanand Mishra v. State of Bihar
- (B) Kedarnath v. State of Bihar
- (C) Sunil Sobti v. State of Punjab
- (D) Chhotu Ram v. State of Uttar Pradesh

39. In which of the following offences 'mens rea' is not an essential element?

- (A) Assault
- (B) Sedition
- (C) Misappropriation
- (D) Murder

40. Which offence is constituted under section 366A of Indian Penal Code?

- (A) Kidnapping
- (B) Kidnapping for begging
- (C) Procurement of minor girl
- (D) Importing of girl from Jammu and Kashmir UT



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41. Who amongst the following is covered under the term 'consumer' as per the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

1. A person who buys goods for a consideration, paid or promised or partly paid
2. A person who obtains goods for resale
3. A person who uses the goods without the approval of the buyer
4. A person who buys the goods for commercial purpose, other than using it exclusively for livelihood

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) Only 1
- (B) 1 and 4
- (C) 1, 2 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

42. When an applicant for grant of driving licence does not pass the test of competence to drive the vehicle type the application refers to, which of the following is the consequence of the same?

- (A) He cannot reappear for the test
- (B) He can reappear for the test after a period of seven days
- (C) He can reappear for the test after a period of fifteen days
- (D) If he does not qualify the test even after three appearances, he can reappear for the test only after sixty days have passed from the date of the last test

43. Read the following and answer the question

1. Bid rigging
2. Collusive bidding
3. Cartel
4. Abuse of dominant position

Which of these are prohibited by the Competition Act, 2002?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 2 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

44. Which of the following is not true as to distinctions between Tort and Contract?

- (A) Contract is founded on consent, a tort is inflicted without consent
- (B) The right involved in tort is 'Right in Personam'
- (C) In tort, the duty violated is imposed by law, and in contract, the duty violated is imposed by the parties to the contract.
- (D) An action for breach of contract necessitates privity between the parties to it, in tort no such privity is needed.

45. Which of the following cases relate to the basic principle of 'injuria sine damnum'?

- (A) Ashby v. White
- (B) Tozer v. Child
- (C) Bhiki Ojha v. HarakhKandu
- (D) Nixon v. Herndon



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46. Which one of the following is the basis of liability in tort?
- (A) Scienti non fit injuria
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
47. The liability in the case of Donogoe v. Stevenson was based on which of the following principles?
- (A) Principle of Foreseeability
(B) Principle of Proximity
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
48. Which of the following is correct as to remoteness of damages?
- I. Damage resulting to the plaintiff after the chain of causation set in motion by the defendant's wrongful action is snapped.
- II. Intentional wrongdoer's liability would cover all intended or unintended consequences, whether foreseeable or not, which result from his wrongful act.
- III. That the plaintiff had unusually thin skull or a weak heart, does not affect the liability of the wrongdoer.
- IV. Novus actus interveniens affects the liability of the wrongdoer
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) I and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV
49. Which of the following is not an exception to the principle of strict liability?
- (A) Act of God
(B) Plaintiff's own default
(C) Artificial work maintained for the common benefit, with or without the consent of the plaintiff
(D) Wrongful act of the third party
50. Which of the following is true as to the liability of the State for the acts committed by its officers?
- (A) Sovereign function within which the immunity of the State survives is a vague doctrine
(B) Welfare activities of the State do not come within the purview of sovereign functions
(C) Famine work also does not fall within the sovereign immunity
(D) None of the above is correct
51. A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen is called :
- (A) Voidable contract
(B) Contingent contract
(C) Implied contract
(D) Unilateral contract



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52. X contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to Y on a fixed day. X knows nothing of Y's mode of conducting his business. X breaks his promise, and Y, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill.

Choose the legal remedy(ies) available to Y for breach of contract made by X :

- (A) Y can claim the difference between market price and contract price of 500 bales of cotton on the day of breach
- (B) Y can claim the wages payable to the workers of his mill for the days, the mill remained closed
- (C) Y can claim the compensation for the mental harassment caused by non-delivery of the cotton
- (D) Y can claim the loss of profit which Y would have received if he had received the 500 bales of cotton from X and manufactured the desired clothes

53. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy under the Companies Act, 2013?

- I. CSR Committee should be constituted if a company has a net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year
- II. CSR Committee should be constituted if a company has an average turnover of rupees one hundred crore or more in the last three preceding financial years

III. CSR Committee should be constituted if a company has a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year

IV. CSR Committee should be constituted by every registered company in India.

Choose the right answer from the codes given below:

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

54. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Concept)		List-II (Illustration)	
P.	Indemnity	1.	Promissory note
Q.	Negotiable Instrument	2.	Delivery of Chattel for fulfilment of an obligation
R.	Bailee	3.	Finder of goods
S.	Pledge	4.	Provision that Bond money can be forfeited if employee leaves the employment earlier than the minimum period agreed

Codes:

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	1	4	2	3
(B)	4	1	3	2
(C)	1	3	2	4
(D)	4	3	2	1



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55. Section 124 of Indian Contract Act, includes under Contract of Indemnity the :
- (A) Losses caused by human conduct
 - (B) Losses caused by accident
 - (C) Losses caused by natural calamity
 - (D) None of the above
56. A contingent contract dependent on the happening of future uncertain event can be enforced when the event :
- (A) Happens
 - (B) Becomes impossible
 - (C) Does not happen
 - (D) None of the above
57. The partnership may come to an end due to the :
- (A) Death of a partner
 - (B) Insolvency of a partner
 - (C) Illegality of business
 - (D) All of the above
58. Which of the following is a contract?
- (A) Agreement between two parties
 - (B) Agreement enforceable by law
 - (C) Agreement amongst competent parties
 - (D) None of the above
59. Which of the following is not a feature of consideration?
- (A) It must be at the desire of the promisor
 - (B) It must move from promisee or any other person
 - (C) It must be adequate
 - (D) None of the above
60. Which of the following is a quasi contract?
- (A) Re-imbursement to person paying money due by another, in payment of which he is interested
 - (B) Responsibility of finder of goods
 - (C) Obligation of a person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act
 - (D) All of the above
61. Listed below are properties obtained by a married Hindu woman :
1. Gifts and bequests from relations
 2. Gifts and bequests from strangers
 3. Property acquired by self-exertion and mechanical arts
 4. Property obtained by adverse possession
- Which among these listed above constitute Stridhan?
- Choose the right answer using the codes given below :
- (A) 1 and 2
 - (B) 1 and 3
 - (C) 1, 2 and 3
 - (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4



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62. The relevant time for determination of the religion for assessing the validity of a marriage under Hindu law is :

- (A) the time of solemnization of marriage
- (B) the time of consenting to the marriage by the parties
- (C) the time of registration of the marriage
- (D) the time of consummation of the marriage

63. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- I. Sagotra (inter clan) marriages are permissible
- II. Under Mitakshara, sapinda relationship extended to seven degrees on the father's side and three degrees on the mother's side
- III. When parties separate formally through a decree of divorce, the entries regarding their marriage made in the Register of Marriage should be struck off
- IV. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 treats even a single act of sexual intercourse outside wedlock as a ground for divorce

Choose the right answer by using the codes given below:

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

64. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- (A) Adultery
- (B) Cruelty
- (C) Desertion for a continuous period of one year
- (D) Conversion to another religion

65. Out of the list provided below, which is/are the requirement(s) of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?

- 1. The person who gives the child and persons who take the child in adoption must have the capacity to do so
- 2. The child to be adopted need not have the capacity to do so
- 3. The person(s) adopting the child must be a Hindu
- 4. The adoptive parent and the adoptive child of different sex must have an age difference of at least 18 years

Choose the correct answer from the options provided below :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4



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66. Which of the following is/are incorrect regarding dower?

- (A) Hanafi and Maliki schools of Muslim law fix minimum amount of dower
- (B) Non-specification of dower renders a Muslim marriage void
- (C) It may be fixed before marriage
- (D) It may be fixed after marriage

Read the paragraph given below and answer the question Nos. 67 to 70 that follows.

F is a Hindu male who dies leaving behind the following:

1. Son - S,
2. Widow of a predeceased son - SW,
3. Predeceased daughter's son and Daughter DS and DD respectively,
4. Predeceased son's predeceased son's widow SSW,
5. Predeceased son's predeceased son's daughter SSD and son SSS.

Find out the share that will be received from F's property as per law of succession to the property of a Hindu male.

67. What will be the share of the property that S will get?

- (A) Half
- (B) One-third
- (C) One-fourth
- (D) One-eighth

68. What will be the share of the property that SW will get?

- (A) Half
- (B) One-third
- (C) One-fourth
- (D) One-eighth

69. What will be the share of the property that DD will get?

- (A) Half
- (B) One-third
- (C) One-fourth
- (D) One-eighth



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70. What will be the share of the property that SSW will get?
- (A) One-fourth
- (B) One-eighth
- (C) One-tenth
- (D) One-twelfth
71. Which of the following document is not included in the International Bill of Rights?
- (A) Conventions on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women-1979
- (B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948
- (C) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights-1966
- (D) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-1966
72. Which day is celebrated as the International Human Rights Day?
- (A) 8th March
- (B) 21st June
- (C) 1st December
- (D) 10th December
73. 'Incheon Strategy' pertains to the implementation of :
- (A) Rights of minorities
- (B) Rights of persons with disabilities
- (C) Rights of women
- (D) Rights of elderly persons
74. The Chairperson of National Commission for Women is :
- (A) nominated by the Central Government
- (B) appointed by the Central Government
- (C) appointed by the President of India
- (D) nominated by the Chief Justice of India



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75. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List-I	List-II (Subject Matter)
P	National Legal Service Authority vs. Union of India, (2014) SCC 438	1 Freedom of speech and expression
Q	Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011	2 Habeas corpus
R	Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India, AIR 2015 SC 1523	3 Transgender rights
S	ADM Jabalpur vs. Shivakant Shukla, AIR 1976 SC 1207	4 Sexual harassment at workplace

Codes:

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	1	2	4	3
(B)	2	1	3	4
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	3	2	1

76. Which of the following cannot be a pollutant under Environmental Protection Act, 1986?

- (A) Solid substance
- (B) Liquid substance
- (C) Gaseous substance
- (D) Heat and sound

77. Which of the following is/are correct. Choose your answer by using the codes given below :

- I. Right to pollution free environment is a fundamental right.
- II. Right to pollution free environment has been evolved by judiciary in India.
- III. Right to pollution free environment is interpreted to be part of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- IV. Right to pollution free environment has been specifically provided for under the constitution of India.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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



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78. In which of the following cases, the right to pollution free environment was finally recognised as part of Right to life and personal liberty by the Supreme Court of India?
- (A) T. Damodar Rao vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
- (B) RLEK vs. State of UP
- (C) Subhash Kumar vs. State of Bihar
- (D) Municipal Council of Ratlam vs. Vardichand
79. Hazardous substance has been defined under Environment Protection Act as :
- (A) Any substance or preparation which is likely to cause harm to any part of the environment
- (B) Any substance or preparation which by reason of its chemical or physio-chemical properties is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
80. Who amongst the following can be appointed as a judicial member of the National Green Tribunal?
- (A) A Judge of the Supreme Court of India
- (B) A Judge of the High Court
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
81. In the domain of Intellectual Property Rights, 'quo' in 'quid-pro-quo', stands for :
- (A) Knowledge disclosed to the public
- (B) Monopoly granted for the term of the patent
- (C) Exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention
- (D) None of the above
82. Which of the following is not correct as to the procedure of registration of a Patent?
- (A) Specification for patenting is advertised in the official gazette
- (B) Any person interested may give notice of opposition within one year
- (C) Applicant shall be given an opportunity to reply
- (D) Opposition Board finally decides, whether registration of a patent shall be given or not, without a right to appeal to the High Court



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83. Which of the following is true as to infringement of patents?

- I. What constitutes infringement is not defined under Patent Act, 1970
- II. The onus of establishing infringement is on the plaintiff
- III. There is no infringement of invalid patent
- IV. On the question of infringement, intention of the defendant is not material

Choose the correct answer by using the codes given below :

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

84. A person is aggrieved by any determination of benefit sharing an order of the National Biodiversity Authority in 2023. The appeal will lie before :

- (A) The Supreme Court of India
- (B) The National Green Tribunal
- (C) The High Court of that State
- (D) Nowhere

85. Electronic signature is reliable if :

- (A) The signature creation data is not linked to the signatory or the authenticator
- (B) Any alteration to the electronic signature made after affixing such signature is detectable

(C) Any alteration to the information made after its authentication by electronic signature is not detectable

(D) The signature creation data were not, at the time of signing, under the control of the signatory

86. Punishment under IT Act, 2000 for publishing or transmitting material containing sexually explicit act for the second time is :

- (A) 3 years and fine
- (B) 5 years and fine
- (C) 7 years and fine
- (D) 14 years and fine

87. Production and creation of intellectual property rights as an appropriate means to cultivate innovation, subject to the caveat that such rights are restricted in duration so as to balance social welfare loss of monopoly exploitation. Such views are from :

- (A) Utilitarian Theorists
- (B) Natural Theorists
- (C) Labour Theorists
- (D) Capitalist Theorists



88. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List-I		List-II
P	Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	1	1970
Q	Patent Cooperation Treaty	2	1977
R	Budapest Treaty for deposition of microorganisms for Patent Procedure	3	1961
S	UPOV (International Union for Protection of New Plant Varieties	4	1883

Codes :

- (A) P Q R S
4 1 2 3
- (B) 3 2 1 4
- (C) 1 3 4 2
- (D) 1 2 4 3

89. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : The right of priority offers an advantage to the applicant seeking protection of industrial property rights in one country.

Statement II : On the basis of an application filed in one country seeking protection of industrial property rights, the applicant cannot apply for protection in all the other Member countries of Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883.

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In light of the both statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the codes given below :

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

90. Which of the following is/are true as to the evolution of Federalism?

- I. In the formative stages of development, the dominant operative concept was that of competitive federalism
- II. Formative stages were marked by inter-governmental disputes
- III. Constituent units of federal systems were vary of center's powers
- IV. Cooperative Federalism was also an element of formative stages

Choose the correct answer by using the codes given below :

- (A) I and II are true
- (B) I, II and III are true
- (C) II, III and IV are true
- (D) All of the above are true



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91. Which of the following is not part of the idea of Cooperative Federalism under Indian Constitution?

- (A) Full faith and credit clause
- (B) Inter-State council
- (C) Office of the Governor
- (D) Zonal Councils

92. In which of the following cases federalism was interpreted to be the basic feature of Indian Constitution by the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) Rajasthan vs. Union of India
- (B) West Bengal vs. Union of India
- (C) SR Bommai vs. Union of India
- (D) State of Madhya Bharat vs. Union of India

93. Which amongst the following is/are true as to Rule of India under Indian Constitution?

- I. Rule of Law has no fixed connotation
- II. Rule of Law does not mean Rule according to law, pure and simple
- III. Rule of Law, connotes a higher law
- IV. Rule of law is not necessarily a basic feature of Indian Constitution as it is an uncertain concept

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

94. Which of the following is/are true as to the relevance of comparative Constitutional law

- I. All systems learn from each other
- II. A study of political and legal systems of other countries promotes international understanding
- III. Functions discharged by modern political systems are similar
- IV. The comparison between the constitutional systems differs from country to country, which may throw light on the deficiencies and abuses, which may be avoided

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below :

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



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95. Which of the following is/are true regarding separation of powers under Indian System of Governance?
- (A) Separation of powers is more of a theoretical ideal than functional reality
- (B) Separation of powers is a fundamental idea of governance under Indian system of governance
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
96. Attributes of Judicial independence, for federal judges, like, their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance of office and that neither congress nor public opinion can punish a judge for an unpopular decision by threatening his pay check, have been secured under which of the following Articles of US Constitution?
- (A) Article II
- (B) Article III
- (C) Article IV
- (D) Article V
97. Which one of the following provisions does not impact the idea of judicial independence in India?
- (A) Security of tenure of judges
- (B) Salaries and allowances
- (C) Provision of leaves of Higher judiciary
- (D) Contempt of court
98. What is true as to 'separation of powers' under Canadian system of governance?
- (A) There is no general separation of powers under the Constitution Act of 1867
- (B) The Act does not separate the legislative, executive and judicial functions and insists that each branch of the government exercise only its own functions
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
99. Which one of the following Article of US Constitution provides for the procedure for amendment of US Constitution?
- (A) Article III
- (B) Article IV
- (C) Article V
- (D) Article VI
100. Social, economic and political Justice is :
- (A) An idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India
- (B) Guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
- (C) A Directive Principle of State Policy take into consideration while making enactments
- (D) Guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court



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Rough Work





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