

Test Paper : II Test Subject : LAW Test Subject Code : A-14-02	Test Booklet Serial No. : _____ OMR Sheet No. : _____ Hall Ticket No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table> (Figures as per admission card)								

Name & Signature of Invigilator	
Name : _____	Signature : _____
Paper : II Subject : LAW	
Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 12	Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50
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<p style="text-align: center;">Instructions for the Candidates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page. 2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions. 3. 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 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 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. (ii) 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. (iii) 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. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. Read instructions given inside carefully. 7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet. 8. 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. 9. 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. 10. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. 11. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited. 12. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers. 	<p style="text-align: center;">అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి. 2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది. 3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్చీపేజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు. (ii) కురు పేజి పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చినే దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు. (iii) పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను. 4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి. ఉదాహరణ : A B C D (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే 5. ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పై ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు. 6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి. 7. చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి. 8. OMR పత్రము పై నిర్ణీత స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు. 9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్షాపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. 10. నీలి/వల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి. 11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం. 12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.
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**LAW****Paper – II**

1. The three new concepts 'secularism, socialism and integrity' have been inserted in the preamble through
 - (A) 38th Amendment
 - (B) 40th Amendment
 - (C) 42nd Amendment
 - (D) 44th Amendment
2. The following fundamental rights are not available to aliens
 - (A) Art. 14, 15, 19
 - (B) Art. 15, 16, 19
 - (C) Art. 16, 19, 21
 - (D) Art. 14, 19, 21
3. The Parliament shall consist of
 - (A) President, Council of States and House of the People
 - (B) President, Council of States and Prime Minister
 - (C) President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
 - (D) Prime Minister, Council of States and House of the People
4. The right to freedom of religion guaranteed in Article 25 of the Constitution of India is subject to which of the following ?
 - (A) Public order, morality and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India
 - (B) Public order, morality and health
 - (C) Reasonableness restrictions in the interests of the security of the State
 - (D) Public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India
5. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

Emergency shall :

 - (A) be proclaimed by the President on his satisfaction
 - (B) be proclaimed by the President on the basis of the recommendation of the Union Cabinet
 - (C) be declared under Article 353
 - (D) continue for a maximum period of three years



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

List I	List II
A. Basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended	1. In reference to Special Court Bill 1978
B. A law made by legislature to deprive a person of his personal liberty must be just, fair and reasonable	2. Kesavanand Bharathi v. State of Kerala
C. Advisory opinion of Supreme court is also binding on all courts	3. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
D. President satisfaction under Art. 356 is judicially reviewable to a limited extent	4. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

Codes :

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

7. At the time of formation of Israel, there was a dispute between Israel and Palestine and other Arab countries. United Nations Organisation acted as a mediator in the dispute between Israel and Palestine. It sent a team to pacify the enemies between them. *Count Folke Bernadotte* - a Swedish national was the head of the UN

Truce Negotiation team. On 17-9-1948, he was murdered by terrorists. The ICJ ordered Israel to pay compensation to UN for the death of Bernadotte. Refer case-law

- (A) Reparation for injuries suffered in the services of the United Nations case
- (B) Attorney General of the Government of Israel v. Eichmann
- (C) The Nuremberg trial
- (D) Advisory opinion of the ICJ on Reservation of the Genocide convention

8. 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) : The International Court of Justice is the principal organ of the UN

Reason (R) : The International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction over all the members of UN

Codes :

- (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



9. 'Jus cogens' means

- (A) peremptory norms of general international law from which no derogation is permissible
- (B) rules of ancient customary international law which are rendered redundant in modern times
- (C) abrogation of a rule in a treaty by a subsequent treaty
- (D) rule developed from a bilateral treaty which has found universal

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

List I

- A. The conception of one world
- B. The term 'International Law' was coined by
- C. The Franconia
- D. Pacta Sunt Servanda

List II

- 1. Jeremy Bentham
- 2. Wendell Wilkie
- 3. Anzilotti
- 4. Lord Coleridge

Codes :

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

11. The U.N.O. has been prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. Yet the

- (A) Security Council can intervene when it decides on enforcement action
- (B) Security Council can intervene to stop religious strife in a country
- (C) General Assembly can intervene under the 'uniting for peace' Resolution
- (D) Security Council can intervene for the release of hostage taken by a State

12. Which of the following is among the purpose of the UN as laid down in Article 1 of the U.N. charter ?

- I. To maintain international peace and security
 - II. To develop friendly relation among nations
 - III. To ensure that non-members of the United Nations Act in accordance with the U.N. charter
 - IV. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic social cultural or humanitarian character
- (A) I, II, III are correct
 - (B) I, III, IV are correct
 - (C) I, II, IV are correct
 - (D) II, III, IV are correct



13. That a legal system arises from the combination of primary and secondary rules was enunciated by
 (A) Austin (B) Hart
 (C) Bentham (D) Kelsen
14. Which one of the schools of jurisprudence considers that 'a reasoned scale of values can be discovered as a basis for legal development' ?
 (A) Analytical (B) Philosophical
 (C) Historical (D) Sociological
15. Consider the following statements with regard to natural law
 1. The central notion of natural law is the existence of objective moral principles
 2. These principles are discovered by reference to legal sources as the constitution, codes and so on
 3. These principles depend on the essential nature of man
 (A) 1, 2, 3 are correct
 (B) 1, 2 are correct
 (C) 2, 3 are correct
 (D) 1, 3 are correct
16. Which of the following statements are correct ?
 I. Ownership can be legal and vested ownership
 II. Ownership can be legal and equitable ownership
 III. Ownership can be trust and beneficial ownership
 Select the correct answer
 (A) I and II (B) I and III
 (C) I, II and III (D) II and III
17. Kelsen's theory of law is called pure theory because Kelsen
 (A) Purely discussed jurisprudence only
 (B) Defined law in accordance with morality and purity
 (C) Separated law from religion, ethics, sociology and history
 (D) Discussed law purely in terms of justice
18. "Law as such is found and not made. It is to be found in popular faith, common convictions, customs, traits, habits, traditions which in course of time grow into legal rules". This concept was propounded by
 (A) Thibaut (B) Henry Maine
 (C) Savigny (D) Salmond
19. Which among the following is recently declared as a ground for divorce for Hindu's by the Supreme Court of India
 (A) Cruelty
 (B) Conversion
 (C) Irretrievable break down of marriage
 (D) Mutual consent
20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists :
- | List I | List II |
|--|-----------------|
| I. Gita Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India | 1. Marriage |
| II. Bai Tahira v. Ali Hussain | 2. Divorce |
| III. Md. Amin v. Vakil Ahmed | 3. Maintenance |
| IV. Dastane v. Dastane | 4. Guardianship |
- Codes :**
- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |



21. Arrange the following sources of Hindu Law sequentially in the chronological order

- I. Dharma Sutra
- II. Custom
- III. Veda
- IV. Dharma Shastra

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

22. Select the correct statements from the following

- I. Hindu marriage requires compulsory registration
- II. Mohammedans marriage requires compulsory registration
- III. Special Marriage Act mandates compulsory registration
- IV. All the above are correct

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

23. Which among the following provides for penal consequences if marriage is solemnised between a female aged below 18 years and a male aged below 21 years ?

- (A) Special Marriage Act 1954
- (B) Hindu Marriage Act 1955
- (C) Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929
- (D) Christian Marriage Act 1872

24. Which among the following is not a source of Mohammedan Law ?

- (A) Koran (B) Hadith
- (C) Qiyas (D) Shariat

25. Which among the following is the source of Mohammedan Law derived from the Islamic jurists analogical deductions ?

- (A) Koran (B) Hadith
- (C) Qiyas (D) Shariat

26. 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) : Mensrea is scribed in Indian Penal Code by use of the following terms, to describe the essentials of offences, such as voluntarily, knowingly, with the intention.

Reason (R) : Mensrea is an essential element of a crime however Indian Law does not mandate it generally but mandates it by implication

- (A) Both A and R are true
- (B) Both A and R are false
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) R is true but A is false



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

List I	List II
I. Conspiracy	1. Section 21 of IPC
II. Private Defence	2. Section 120 of IPC
III. Common Intention	3. Section 96 of IPC
IV. Public Servant	4. Section 34 of IPC

Codes :

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

28. Which among the following fall under General Exceptions as per the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. Mistake
- II. Private Defence
- III. Insanity
- IV. Consent

Select the correct answer

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

29. Which is not defined in Indian Penal Code ?

- (A) Public Servant
- (B) Suicide
- (C) Mischief
- (D) Theft

30. Mr. A, a doctor informs his patient that it may be difficult for him to survive. The patient died as a consequence of shock. Mr. A is

- (A) liable as he has not taken reasonable care
- (B) liable as he knows the consequences of his communication
- (C) not liable as it amounts to professional hazard
- (D) not liable if he does it in good faith

31. Mr. A instigates a child to mix poison in Z's food. The child by mistake mixes the poison in Y's food who was sitting adjacent to Z. Which among the following is correct ?

- (A) Mr. A is liable
- (B) Mr. A is not liable
- (C) Child is liable
- (D) Neither Mr. A nor the child is liable

32. Hadley v Bxendale deals with

- (A) Consideration
- (B) Fraud
- (C) Frustration
- (D) Rules as to damages

33. The effect of frustration of a contract is to operate as

- (A) Mode of discharge
- (B) Mode of performance
- (C) Breach of contract
- (D) Mistake of contract



34. A minor's contract is void as decided in
(A) Balfour v Balfour
(B) Mohiribibi v Dharma Das Ghose
(C) Chinnaih v Ramaiah
(D) Phillips v Brooks Ltd.
35. Substitution of new contract in the place of old one is called
(A) Rescission
(B) Alteration
(C) Cancellation
(D) Novation
36. Every registered trade union shall submit annual returns including the income and expenditure to the concerned registrar
(A) This rule is mandatory
(B) This rule is only directive
(C) It is not strictly implemented, as the majority of the registered trade unions do not follow it
(D) Statements (B) and (C) are correct
37. Police have no right to form a trade union. It was decided in
(A) Kulkarni v. State of Bombay
(B) Delhi Police Sangh v. State of Punjab
(C) Sitharamachary v. Senior Deputy Inspector
(D) Madhu Limaye v. S.D.M
38. What is the limitation period for a conciliation officer to submit a report on the conciliation proceedings from the date of starting such proceedings ?
(A) 14 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 40 days
(D) 60 days
39. A management of an industry can dismiss or discharge a protected workman only after obtaining permission from
(A) Industrial Tribunal
(B) Labour Court
(C) Appropriate Government
(D) No permission is required for valid reason of dismissal or discharge
40. A building was erected by the defendant which caused diminution of light to two ground floor windows of the Plaintiff's house. Subsequently electric lights were always needed in the place. An action for damages can be brought on the ground
(A) Public nuisance (B) Private nuisance
(C) Negligence (D) Strict liability
41. Which of the following is not a valid defence in tort ?
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Vis major
(C) Scienti non fit injuria
(D) Consent



42. A master is liable for the wrongs of his servant if the servant

- (A) Has acted outside the scope of this duty in violation of express orders
- (B) Is temporarily lent to another
- (C) Is drunk while on duty
- (D) Has acted in self-defence against the criminal conductor of the person who sues the master

43. Consider the following set of legal propositions

1. A person can claim damages for all wrongs he has suffered
2. A person can claim damages for wrongs only if they are caused intentionally
3. A person can claim damages for a wrong if it is caused by infringement of this legal right
4. A person can claim damage even if he has suffered no loss

Of the above propositions which are correct ?

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

44. Which one of the following statement is correct ?

- (A) Inevitable accident is not a defence at all but only a denial of liability
- (B) Inevitable accident is not a denial of liability but only a defence
- (C) Inevitable accident is both defence and denial of liability
- (D) Inevitable accident is a chance event and can neither be a defence nor a denial of liability

45. Tenth Schedule was inserted in the Constitution by

- (A) The Constitution (Forty second Amendment) Act, 1976
- (B) The Constitution (Forty fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
- (C) The Constitution (Fifty second Amendment) Act, 1985
- (D) None of the above

46. The Commission appointed in relation to Centre-State Relations is

- (A) Sarkaria Commission
- (B) Wadhwa Commission
- (C) Varma Commission
- (D) Sri Krishna Commission



Read the following passage and answer questions **47-50**

Now since law and morals are primarily concerned with human interest, every wrong involves some interest attacked by it, and every duty involves some interest to which it relates, and for whose protection it exists. The converse, however, is not true. Every attack upon an interest is not a wrong either in fact or in law, nor is respect for every interest a duty, either legal or natural. Many interests exist de facto and not also de jure; they receive no recognition or protection from any rule of right. The violation of them is no wrong, and respect for them; is no duty. For the interests of men conflict with each other, and it is impossible for all to receive rightful recognition. The rule of justice selects some for protection and the others are rejected. Whether his interest amounts to a right depends on whether there exists with respect to it a duty imposed upon any other person.

Rights, like wrongs and duties, are either moral or legal. A moral or natural right is an interest recognized and protected by a rule of morality – an interest the violation of which would be a moral wrong, and

respect for which is amoral duty. A legal right, on the other hand, is an interest recognized and protected by a rule of law – an interest the violation of which would be a legal wrong done to him whose interest it is, and respect for which is a legal duty.

- 47.** An interest recognized and protected by a rule of law
- (A) a legal right
(B) legal order
(C) legal obligations
(D) a legal duty
- 48.** What is the primary concern of law and morals ?
- (A) Human behaviour
(B) Human interest
(C) Human security
(D) Human development
- 49.** Rights and duties are
- (A) Legal only
(B) Moral only
(C) Moral or legal
(D) Moral and legal
- 50.** Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (A) All interests are protected by law
(B) Some interests are protected by law
(C) No interest is protected by law
(D) None of the above statements is correct



Space for Rough Work

