

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT	PAPER
A-14-03	LAW	III
HALL TICKET NUMBER		
QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER		
OMR SHEET NUMBER		
DURATION	MAXIMUM MARKS	NUMBER OF PAGES
2 HOUR 30 MINUTES	150	16
		NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
		75

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Instructions for the Candidates

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

- 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 Answer 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.
- The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
- 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.**

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము డెభైతరదు బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్రపేజీ అంచును ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - కవరు పేజీ 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 తేడాలు ఉంటుంటే వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అడనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- 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
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైని 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 OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్ళవచ్చు.
- సీల్/పల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగిథిమ్ బేబిల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్ష గదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.



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LAW

Paper – III

1. The Constitution of India is Federal in Character because
- (A) The Head of the State is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States
- (B) There is distribution of power between the Centre and the States
- (C) The Amendment of the Constitution can be made only by the procedure laid down in the Constitution
- (D) The Governors of the States are appointed by the President

2. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| I. Pith and substance | 1. What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly |
| II. Territorial nexus | 2. Incidental encroachment on the field of another legislation is permissible |
| III. Repugnancy | 3. Subject of legislation must have territorial connection with the State |
| IV. Colourable legislation | 4. A situation in which a law made by Union is in conflict with a law made by State |

Code :

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

3. *Autre fois Acquit* is related to

- (A) Self-incrimination
- (B) Ex-post facto law
- (C) Double Jeopardy
- (D) Retrospective operation

4. After the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*, the provision of Art. 31C means that

- (A) All Directive Principles supersede the Fundamental Rights
- (B) No Directive Principle can supersede the Fundamental Right
- (C) The Directive Principle contained in Art. 39 (b) and (c) supersede the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 14 and 19
- (D) The Directive Principle contained in Art. 39 (a) Supersede the Fundamental Rights

5. "The students be acquainted with basics of all religions, the values inherited therein and also a comparative study of philosophy of all religions does not offend Art. 28" was recommended in the case of

- (A) Commissioner, Hindu Religions Endowment v. Lakshmindra Tirtha of Shirur Mutt
- (B) Aruna Roy v. Union of India
- (C) Vineet Narain v. Union of India
- (D) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka



6. Choose the correct answer based on the statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : In *Waman Rao v. Union of India*, the 9th Schedule to the Indian Constitution was upheld as valid.

Reason (R) : The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution is plenary.

Code :

- (A) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct
 - (C) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
 - (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
7. Art. 329-A of the Constitution of India was struck down as invalid in the case of
- (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - (B) Waman Rao v. Union of India
 - (C) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
 - (D) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
8. In the case of a member of either House of Parliament becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in Clause (1) of Article 102, the President shall obtain the opinion of
- (A) The Council of Ministers
 - (B) The Supreme Court
 - (C) The Speaker of the House
 - (D) The Election Commission

9. Who described 'Administrative law' as a study of the pathology of power in a developing society ?

- (A) I.P. Massey
- (B) S.P. Sathe
- (C) M.P. Jain
- (D) Upendra Baxi

10. It is a principle of fundamental importance that justice should not only be done, but it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done. Who said this ?

- (A) Lord Acton
- (B) Lord Diplock
- (C) Lord Hewart
- (D) Lord Halsbury

11. It is a well established principle that the principles of natural justice do not apply to

- (A) Judicial function
- (B) Quasi-judicial function
- (C) Legislative function
- (D) Administrative function

12. The Lokpal and Lok Ayuktas Act was enacted in the year

- (A) 2011
- (B) 2012
- (C) 2013
- (D) 2014



13. In which one of the following writs the principle of resjudicata is not applicable ?

- (A) Habeas corpus
- (B) Quo warranto
- (C) Mandamus
- (D) Certiorari

14. Match the item from List I with an item with List II and choose the correct answer from the code :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| I. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India | 1. Policy bias |
| II. Fertilizer Corporation Kaamgar Union v. Union of India | 2. Continuing mandamus |
| III. Gullapalli Nageswara Rao v. APSRTC | 3. Post-decisional hearing |
| IV. Vineet Narain v. Union of India | 4. Liberalisation of locus standi |

Code :

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

15. “Jurisprudence is as big as law – and bigger”, who said this ?

- (A) Dennis Lloyd
- (B) Michael Freeman
- (C) Karl Llewellyn
- (D) Julius Stone

16. A positive right corresponds to

- (A) a positive duty
- (B) a negative duty
- (C) an imperfect duty
- (D) a perfect duty

17. Identify the pair of jural correlatives from the following

- (A) Right - Liability
- (B) Liberty - Duty
- (C) Power – No-right
- (D) Immunity - Disability

18. Which theory says that a corporation has all the characteristics which a natural person has ?

- (A) Purpose theory
- (B) Concession theory
- (C) Fiction theory
- (D) Realist theory

19. The term ‘no-right’ was invented by

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Glanville Williams
- (C) Fitzgerald
- (D) Hohfeld



20. "Moral judgments can not be established or defended by rational argument, evidence or proof" has been the contention of
- (A) Positivists
 - (B) Naturalists
 - (C) Sociological jurists
 - (D) Realists
21. Stare decisis means
- (A) an erroneous decision
 - (B) to stand by earlier decision
 - (C) to depart from earlier decision
 - (D) to disregard earlier decision
22. Two statements are given below. One is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below.
- Assertion (A)** : Custom is superior to legislation.
- Reason (R)** : Custom is followed since times immemorial.
- (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
23. In which of the following offences, the preparation for committing that offence, alone becomes liable for punishment ?
- (A) Possession of counterfeit coins and government stamps
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Grievous Hurt
 - (D) Rioting
24. Which of the following statements is false with regard to the offence of criminal conspiracy ?
- (A) Conspiracy is a substantive offence
 - (B) There must be meeting of two or more persons for doing an illegal act
 - (C) The gist of the criminal conspiracy must be to break the law
 - (D) It is absolutely necessary that all the conspirators should participate from the inception to the end of conspiracy
25. Which of the following periods during which a married woman shall die unnaturally to attract the provisions of 'dowry death' ?
- (A) First 7 years of marriage
 - (B) First 10 years of marriage
 - (C) First 15 years of marriage
 - (D) Any time after marriage



26. Which of the following judgments had addressed the plight of a victim of sexual assault causing her to remain in Persistent Vegetative state for more than three decades ?
- (A) Arun Garg v. State of Punjab
(B) Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra
(C) Bharwada Bhoginbhai v. State of Gujarath
(D) Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. Union of India
27. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 was declared as unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court in *Mithu v. State of Punjab* ?
- (A) Sec. 304 – A
(B) Sec. 303
(C) Sec. 304 – B
(D) Sec. 498 – A
28. Match the following offences and legal provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**List – I
Legal Provisions**

- I. 383
II. 391
III. 378
IV. 390

Code :

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

**List – II
Offences**

1. Theft
2. Robbery
3. Dacoity
4. Extortion

29. 'A', a Revenue Officer, is entrusted with public money and under a legal obligation to pay it into Government Treasury, dishonestly appropriates the money. What is the offence committed by 'A' ?
- (A) Criminal breach of trust
(B) Criminal misappropriation
(C) Theft
(D) Cheating
30. How many exceptions are recognized to the offence of 'Defamation' under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
- (A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 9
(D) 10
31. Environmental Impact Assessment is made mandatory for development activities involving investments of
- (A) 10 crores
(B) 50 crores
(C) 100 crores
(D) 25 crores
32. Hazardous waste management is governed by which of the following Conventions ?
- (A) Stockholm Convention
(B) Rio Convention
(C) Kyoto Protocol
(D) Basel Convention



33. Match the following :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| I. Sustainable development | 1. Rio Declaration |
| II. Migratory species of wild animals | 2. Stockholm Conference |
| III. Climate change | 3. Bonn Convention |
| IV. Human centric approach to sustainable development | 4. Kyoto Protocol |

Code :

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

34. By virtue of the Supreme Court's order in Centre for Environmental Law WWF v. Union of India in 2000 no forest, National Park or Sanctuary can be dereserved without the approval of
- (A) The State Government
(B) The Central Government
(C) The State Government after approval by Central Government
(D) The Supreme Court

35. The Rule of 'absolute liability' was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in the following case

- (A) Ryland v. Fletcher
(B) M.C. Mehta (Sriram Food and Fertilizer Co.) v. Union of India
(C) M.C. Mehta (C.N.G. Fuel) case v. Union of India
(D) Vellore Citizens Forum v. Union of India

36. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 was passed by the Parliament by exercising the power under one of the following

- (A) Article 252 of the Constitution of India
(B) Article 253 of the Constitution of India
(C) Article 250 of the Constitution of India
(D) Article 246 of the Constitution of India

37. What is the period of notice required to be served upon the Central Government for filing a criminal complaint by any person, under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ?

- (A) Not less than 30 days
(B) Not less than 60 days
(C) Not less than 90 days
(D) Not less than 6 months



38. Consider the following statements

1. Custom begins where usage ends
2. Usage should always precede a custom
3. Usage must always become a custom
4. Usage represents the twilight stage of custom

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

39. Which of the following theories is applicable to recognition ?

- (A) Dualism theory
- (B) Declaratory theory
- (C) Clean slate theory
- (D) Functional necessity theory

40. What ends when extradition begins ?

- (A) Asylum
- (B) Immunity
- (C) Privilege
- (D) Repatriation

41. A decision of the International Court of justice has a binding effect on

- (A) Parties alone in that particular case
- (B) The states in similar situations
- (C) National courts in similar circumstances
- (D) Interveners who are not original parties in the particular case

42. MFN Clause means

- (A) Most Favourite Nation Clause
- (B) Must Favoured Nation Clause
- (C) Most Favoured Nation Clause
- (D) Major Favourite Nation Clause

43. **Assertion (A)** : Only States may be parties in cases before the ICJ.

Reason (R) : Non-parties may have access to the Court with the prior approval of the Secretary-General.

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

44. In the case concerning the legality of the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons the International Court of Justice gave advisory opinion at the request of

- (A) U.N. Security Council
- (B) U.N. General Assembly
- (C) World Health Organization
- (D) U.N. Educational and Cultural Organization



45. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

List – I	List – II
Judicial decision	Principle

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. Reparations case | 1. Estoppel |
| II. Certain expenses case | 2. Recognition case |
| III. Temple of preah vihear case | 3. Peace keeping operations |
| IV. Aromtzazu Mendi case | 4. International personality of UNO |

Code :

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

46. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court ruled that “right to marry is not an absolute right” ?

- (A) Mr. X v. Hopsital Z
- (B) Vijaya Kumari v. Devabalan
- (C) Margaret Palai v. Savitri Palai
- (D) Chitnis v. Chitnis

47. Which of the following is not a valid ground for a Muslim wife to take divorce ?

- (A) Adultery
- (B) Cruelty
- (C) Adultery as cruelty
- (D) Impotency

48. Dastane v. Dastane is a case decided by the Supreme Court relating to

- (A) Adultery
- (B) Desertion
- (C) Cruelty
- (D) Impotency

49. The substantial Amendment to the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 by which cruelty simpliciter as a ground for Divorce for Christian wife has been made in the year

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2011
- (D) 2010

50. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, a married woman can

- (A) adopt a child without the consent of the husband
- (B) adopt a child with the consent of the husband
- (C) adopt if she is a widow
- (D) cannot adopt a child

51. “A husband does not divorce his wife as a mark of respect” – The observation is made by

- (A) Justice Rajendra Babu in Danial Latifi Case
- (B) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud in Shabana Begum Case
- (C) Justice Gajendra Gadkar in Narasu Appa Mali
- (D) Justice P.A. Chowdary in Sareetha v. Venkata Subbaiah



- 52.** A relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family is called
- (A) a domestic partnership
 - (B) a live-in relationship
 - (C) a domestic relationship
 - (D) a shared household
- 53.** Identify the case in which the court has emphasized that Art. 44 of the Indian Constitution seeks to divest religion from social relations and personal law
- (A) *Stainislaus v. State of M.P.*
 - (B) *John Vallamottam v. Union of India*
 - (C) *Md. Hanif Qureshi v. State of Bihar*
 - (D) *Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India*
- 54.** On which of the following issues has the NHRC issued guidelines ?
- (A) Measures to improve Police-Public relations
 - (B) Rights of persons with Mental Illness
 - (C) Rights of Transgenders
 - (D) Housing rights
- 55.** Which Article of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights sets out the Protection by law of the Right to life ?
- (A) A. 21
 - (B) A. 7
 - (C) A. 6
 - (D) A. 27
- 56.** For the purposes of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a Child means every human being below the age of
- (A) 14 years
 - (B) 16 years
 - (C) 18 years
 - (D) 21 years
- 57.** In the convention on status of Refugees, 1951, a refugee is a person who on account of which of the following grounds is away from his/her previous home.
- (A) religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
 - (B) caste, religion, nationality, membership of a social group or basis of political opinion
 - (C) race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status
 - (D) race, religion, political opinion, age, colour or place of birth



Answer questions Nos. **58** to **61** based on the analysis of the following paragraph :

Differences between Juvenile Justice System and Criminal Justice System are as under :-
FIR and Charge – sheet in respect of juvenile offenders is filed only in ‘serious cases’, where adult punishment exceeds 7 years. A Juvenile in conflict with the law is not “arrested”, but “apprehended”, only in case of allegations of a serious crime. Once apprehended, the police must immediately place such juvenile under the care of a Welfare Officer, whose duty is to produce the juvenile before the Board. Thus, the police do not retain pre-trial custody over the juvenile. Under no circumstances is the juvenile to be detained in a jail or police lock-up, whether before, during or after the Board inquiry. Grant of bail to juveniles in conflict with the law is the Rule. The JJ Board conducts a child-friendly “inquiry” and not an adversarial trial. This is not to say that the nature of the inquiry is non-adversarial, since both prosecution and defence submit their cases. Instead, the nature of the proceedings acquires a child-friendly colour. The emphasis of criminal trials is to record a finding on the guilt or innocence of the accused. In case of established guilt, the prime object of sentencing is to punish a guilty offender. The emphasis of juvenile ‘inquiry’ is to find the guilt/innocence of the juvenile and to investigate the underlying social or familial causes of the alleged crime. Thus, the aim of juvenile sentencing is to reform and rehabilitate the errant juvenile. The adult criminal system does not regulate the activities of the offender once he/she has served the sentence. Since the JJ system seeks to reform and rehabilitate the juvenile, it establishes post-trial avenues for the juvenile to make an honest living.

- 58.** The juvenile justice system has as its object
- (A) Punishment of juveniles
 - (B) Adoption of adversarial system in dealing with child crimes
 - (C) To detain juveniles until they are reformed
 - (D) To reform the juveniles and pay way for their rehabilitation and honest living
- 59.** A juvenile in conflict with law can be
- (A) only arrested
 - (B) only apprehended
 - (C) detained in jail during inquiry by Board
 - (D) can never be arrested or apprehended
- 60.** The primary object of ‘juvenile justice’ system is to
- (A) find guilt or innocence of the juvenile
 - (B) investigate the underlying social or familial causes of alleged crime
 - (C) both the above
 - (D) none of the above
- 61.** The method of conducting inquiry into an allegation against a child on the ground that he committed a crime, is by nature
- (A) adversarial
 - (B) non-adversarial
 - (C) inquisitorial
 - (D) child friendly
- 62.** Identify the case in which ‘negligence’ is recognized as a specific tort
- (A) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - (B) Dann v. Hamilton
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Ashby v. White



63. Last Opportunity Rule is applicable in the context of
(A) Remoteness of damages
(B) Negligence
(C) Composite negligence
(D) Contributory negligence
64. Which of the following statement is true as to the application of the doctrine of 'res ipsa loquitur' ?
(A) the plaintiff must prove that the defendant was negligent
(B) the burden of proof is on the plaintiff to establish the defendant's negligence
(C) the onus of proof is shifted throwing on the defendant the task of proving that he was not negligent
(D) the plaintiff must prove that there was no negligence on his part
65. **Assertion (A)** : The consequences of a wrongful act may be endless or there may be consequences of consequences.
Reason (R) : The test of reasonable foresight is usually followed to determine remoteness of damages.
Code :
(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

66. *Qui facit per alium facit per se* relates to
(A) strict liability
(B) absolute liability
(C) vicarious liability
(D) penal liability
67. In which of the following cases, the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act was challenged and its validity was upheld by the Supreme Court ?
(A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(B) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
(C) Charanlal Sahu v. Union of India
(D) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India
68. The Consumer Protection Act intends to protect the interests of
(A) traders and consumers
(B) consumer of goods only
(C) consumer of services only
(D) both consumer of goods and consumer of services
69. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :
- | List – I | List – II |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| I. Implied condition | 1. Goods |
| II. Implied warranty | 2. Title |
| III. Unpaid seller's right | 3. Possession |
| IV. Shares | 4. Lien |
- Code :**
- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |



70. The doctrine of 'Indoor Management' is invoked

- (A) to protect the outsiders against the company
- (B) to protect the insiders against the company
- (C) to protect the company itself
- (D) to protect the promoters of the company

71. Which of the following endorsement does not exclude the right of further negotiation by X ?

- (A) "Pay the contents to X only"
- (B) "Pay X for my use"
- (C) "Pay X or order for the account of Y"
- (D) "Pay X"

72. Which is/are the NOT the promissory note /notes if A signs the instruments in the following terms ?

- I. I promise to pay B or order Rs. 1,000
 - II. I promise to pay B Rs. 1,000 ten days after my marriage with C
 - III. I promise to pay B Rs. 100 and all other sums which shall be due to him
 - IV. I promise to pay B Rs. 1,000 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next
- (A) I and II are correct
 - (B) II, III and IV are correct
 - (C) I, III and IV are correct
 - (D) I, II and III are correct

73. Ultra vires of the company means

- (A) an action outside the prospectus
- (B) an action outside memorandum of association
- (C) an action outside articles of association
- (D) an action outside the purview of promoters

74. A minor can be

- I. made a partner with the consent of all the partners
- II. admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all the partners
- III. minor share is liable for the acts of firm
- IV. minor is not personally liable for the acts of firm

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

75. Which is not a negotiable instrument ?

- (A) Promissory note
- (B) Currency note
- (C) Cheque
- (D) Bill of exchange



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work