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

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Signature of Invigilator

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Question Booklet No.

Subject Code : 29

LAW

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
- At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 (five) minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
 - After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
- This paper consists of One Hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
- Each Question has four alternative responses marked: (A) (B) (C) (D) . You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) , where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
- Use only **Black Ball point pen**.
- Use of any calculator, mobile phone, electronic devices/gadgets etc. is strictly prohibited.
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answer.

PAPER II

(LAW)

1. The Preamble of the Constitution of India adopted on 26th November, 1949 did not include the terms:

- (i) Socialist
- (ii) Secular
- (iii) Integrity
- (iv) Republic

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (C) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (D) (iii) and (iv)

2. In which of the following case the Secularism has been held as a basic feature of the Constitution of India?

- (A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
- (B) Gulam Abbas v. State of UP
- (C) State of West Bengal v. Ashutosh Lahiri
- (D) X v. Hospital of UP

3. Preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended _____ time(s) so far.

- (A) two
- (B) one
- (C) three
- (D) Never

4. Under Article 358 in which of the following case(s) the six freedoms guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution of India can be suspended?

- (i) External aggression
- (ii) Armed rebellion
- (iii) War

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (i) and (iii)
- (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

5. Right to Equality under Article 14 of the Constitution of India is conferred on

- (A) citizens only.
- (B) non-citizens only.
- (C) citizens as well as non-citizens.
- (D) None of the above

6. Which one of the following is a leading case on “intelligible differentia” under Article 14 of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Anwar Ali Sarkar v. State of WB
- (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (C) Goloknath v. State of Punjab
- (D) Hakam Singh v. M/s Gammon

7. The “economically weaker sections” have been explained in the Constitution of India in

- (A) Article 15(4)
- (B) Article 366(10)
- (C) Article 16(5)
- (D) Article 15(6)

[Please Turn Over]

8. Who can prescribe punishment for those acts which are declared to be offence of untouchability?

- (A) Supreme Court of India
- (B) Parliament of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Both Supreme Court and High Courts

9. Consider the following judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India in

- (i) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (ii) Re Berubari
- (iii) Excel Wear v. UOI

The correct chronological sequence of above judgements—

- (A) (i), (iii) and (ii)
- (B) (ii), (i) and (iii)
- (C) (iii), (i) and (ii)
- (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

10. Under the Constitution of India the definition of State is incorporated under

- (A) Article 13
- (B) Article 14
- (C) Article 15
- (D) None of the above

11. Under the Constitution of India ‘a distinguished jurist’ can be appointed as judge:

- (A) The Hight Court
- (B) The Administrative Tribunal
- (C) The Supreme Court
- (D) None of the above

12. Under the Constitution of India the power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (A) the Law Commission
- (B) the Chief Justice of India
- (C) the Parliament
- (D) the President of India

13. Under Article 134(1)(c) of the Constitution of India, the Hight Court has the power to certify that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court—

- (A) It is discretion, which is a judicial one and must be judicially exercised along with well established principles which govern these matters.
- (B) It is mandatory and obligatory on the part of the High Court to certify.
- (C) It is unrestricted discretion of the High Court.
- (D) None of the above

14. Under the Constitution of India who enjoys the supervising jurisdiction over the subordinate courts?

- (A) The High Court
- (B) The Supreme Court
- (C) The Governor
- (D) The President

15. Which of the following case has been decided by the Supreme Court by the Eleven Judge Bench?

- (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (B) M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra
- (C) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
- (D) K. Madhava Menon v. State of Bombay

16. When the Court declared that certain provisions of the act as invalid but it does not affect the validity of the act and it remains as it is —this principle is known as

- (A) Doctrine of severability
- (B) Doctrine of prospective over ruling
- (C) Doctrine of pleasure
- (D) Doctrine of eclipse

17. Under the Constitution of India the 'Rule of Law' is embodied in

- (A) Article 12
- (B) Article 13
- (C) Article 14
- (D) Article 21

18. Which of the following statements is *true* in India?

- (A) Supreme Court is a Court of record.
- (B) Supreme Court and High Courts are Court of record.
- (C) Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts are Court of record.
- (D) None of the above

19. Which of the following statements regarding the fundamental duties contained in the Constitution of India are correct?

1. Fundamental duties have become a part of the Constitution after the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
2. Fundamental duties are applicable only to citizens of India.
3. Fundamental duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction in High Courts.
4. Fundamental duties have formed a part of the moral duties only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (D) None of the above

20. The phrase 'justice, social, economic and political' has been used in the Constitution of India in

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 44
- (C) Article 38
- (D) None of the above

21. Who is mandated to chair the Advisory Committee established by every State Government or Union Territory for overseeing biomedical waste management rules?

- (A) Director General of Health Services
- (B) Respective Health Secretary
- (C) District Collector
- (D) Ministry of Environment

22. Which ministry is responsible for constituting the Advisory Committee for the Armed Forces, as per the biomedical waste rules?

- (A) Ministry of Health
- (B) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- (C) Ministry of Defence
- (D) Ministry of Urban Development

23. As per the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the manner in which areas may be declared as air pollution control areas is under which sub-section?

- (A) Sub-section (2) of Section 19
- (B) Sub-section (1) of Section 19
- (C) Sub-section (3) of Section 21
- (D) Sub-section (1) of Section 10

24. According to Rio Declaration 1992, what is the responsibility of States with regard to exploiting their own resources?

- (A) States have no responsibility.
- (B) States must ensure that exploitation does not damage the environment of other States.
- (C) States must share their resources with other countries.
- (D) State must prioritize economic development over Environmental Concerns.

[Please Turn Over]

25. Which principle of Rio Declaration states that the environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation should be protected?

- (A) Principle 22
- (B) Principle 23
- (C) Principle 24
- (D) Principle 25

26. What is considered essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment according to Principle 8 of the Stockholm Declaration?

- (A) International Relations
- (B) Economic and Social Development
- (C) Strict Regulations
- (D) Population Control

27. What should parties do in the event of a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the convention on climate change (UNFCCC), according to Article 14?

- (A) Seek a settlement through negotiation or peaceful means
- (B) Immediately go to Court
- (C) Engage in a public debate
- (D) Break off diplomatic relations

28. After how many months of an unresolved dispute can the dispute be submitted to conciliation under UNFCCC?

- (A) Six months
- (B) Twelve months
- (C) Three months
- (D) Twenty-four months

29. When do amendments to the UNFCCC Convention enter into force?

- (A) Immediately upon adoption
- (B) 90 days after being adopted by three-fourth of the parties
- (C) six months after being adopted
- (D) one year after being adopted

30. Where was the Paris Agreement, 2015 open for signature?

- (A) Paris
- (B) Geneva
- (C) New York at the United Nations Headquarters
- (D) London

31. Who appoints the chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission?

- (A) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (B) President of India
- (C) Governor
- (D) Prime Minister

32. Which provision of the Human Rights Act, 1993 repeals the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993?

- (A) Section 33
- (B) Section 36
- (C) Section 43
- (D) Section 40B

33. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedom without distinction of any kind. Which of the following is *not* mentioned as a basis for distinction?

- (A) Race
- (B) Colour
- (C) Language
- (D) Political opinion

34. According to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the right to education includes

- (A) Primary education only.
- (B) Compulsory education free of charge.
- (C) Higher education for all.
- (D) Vocational training exclusively.

35. Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), recognises the right of everyone to

- (A) political participation.
- (B) access to health care.
- (C) take part in culutral life.
- (D) freedom of speech.

36. What right does Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), protect?

- (A) Right to privacy and family life
- (B) Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- (C) Right to peaceful assembly
- (D) Right to freedom of expression

37. What is the punishment for contravening Section 52A of the Copyright Act by publishing a sound recording or video film?

- (A) Imprisonment upto one year
- (B) Imprisonment upto three years
- (C) Imprisonment upto five years
- (D) Fine

38. How can a subscriber authenticate an electronic record under the IT Act, 2000?

- (A) By affixing a digital signature
- (B) By submitting a physical document
- (C) By providing a handwritten signature
- (D) By sending an email

39. How can a subscriber accept a Digital Signature Certificate under the IT Act, 2000?

- (A) By retaining control of the private key
- (B) By publishing the Digital Signature Certificate to multiple repositories
- (C) By authorising the publication of the Digital Signature Certificate
- (D) By obtaining a physical copy of the Digital Signature Certificate

40. Which of the following is *not* a ground for opposing the grant of a patent under the Patents Act, 1970?

- (A) Prior publication of the invention
- (B) Lack of inventiveness
- (C) Failure to disclose required information
- (D) Unreasonable trial or experiment

41. Which one of the following sections of I. P. C. deals with the offence of promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony?

- (A) Section 153
- (B) Section 153A
- (C) Section 153AA
- (D) Section 153B

42. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of

- (A) affray
- (B) public nuisance
- (C) rioting
- (D) using criminal force

43. Under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the expression 'disaffection' includes

- (A) disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.
- (B) disloyalty, hatred or contempt.
- (C) hatred, contempt and all feelings of enmity.
- (D) disloyalty, hatred or contempt and all feelings of enmity.

44. To constitute a conspiracy under section 121A, I.P.C.

- (A) it is necessary that any act or omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.
- (B) it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.
- (C) it is not necessary that any unlawful act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.
- (D) it is necessary that any unlawful act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.

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

- (A) X is not guilty of any offence since Y refused.
- (B) X is guilty of abetting Y to commit culpable homicide.
- (C) X is guilty of abetting Y to commit murder.
- (D) X is guilty of criminal conspiracy.

46. Match the following lists:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (a) Criminal force | (i) Section 364, I.P.C. |
| (b) Kidnapping or abduction in order to murder | (ii) Section 479, I.P.C. |
| (c) Stolen property | (iii) Section 350, I.P.C. |
| (d) Property mark | (iv) Section 410, I.P.C. |

Codes:

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

47. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for

- (A) twelve years
- (B) fifteen years
- (C) twenty years
- (D) twenty-four years

48. The causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is

- (A) homicide
- (B) not homicide
- (C) murder
- (D) causing miscarriage

49. Direction: Point out incorrect response. Under Section 320, I.P.C., the following kinds of hurt are designated as 'grievous':

- (A) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear
- (B) Privation of any member or joint
- (C) Stabbing or cutting
- (D) Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth

50. Y obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass. Y not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. Z is thereby prevented from passing.

- (A) Y wrongfully restrains Z.
- (B) Y wrongfully confines Z.
- (C) Y commits criminal trespass.
- (D) Y wrongfully uses force.

51. A moving effected by the same act which affects the severance

- (A) may not be a theft.
- (B) may be a theft.
- (C) may be a theft in dwelling house.
- (D) may be extortion.

52. Y threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. Y has committed

- (A) extortion
- (B) the offence of criminal defamation
- (C) cheating
- (D) the offence of criminal misappropriation of property.

53. Y, a carrier, is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land or by water. Y dishonestly misappropriates the property. Y has committed

- (A) dishonest misappropriation of property
- (B) cheating
- (C) criminal breach of trust
- (D) forgery

54. The offence of cheating by personation is committed when the individual personated is

- (A) a real person
- (B) a real or legal person
- (C) a real or imaginary person
- (D) a real, legal, imaginary or unborn person

55. Which one of the following cases is related to 'volenti non fit injuria'?

- (A) Slater v. Clay Cross Co. Ltd., (1956) 2AU E. R. 625
- (B) Haynes v. Harwood, (1935) 1 K.B. 146
- (C) Wagner v. International Railway, (1921) 232 N.Y. 176
- (D) Padmavati v. Dugganaika, (1975) 1 Kam. L.J. 93

56. Section 124, I.P.C. deals with—

- (A) Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power
- (B) Committing depredation on territories of power at peace with the Government of India
- (C) Sedition
- (D) Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent.

57. The law relating to 'joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon' is contained in

- (A) Section 142, I.P.C.
- (B) Section 143, I.P.C.
- (C) Section 144, I.P.C.
- (D) Section 145, I.P.C.

58. Shariat Act came in operation on

- (A) 4th April, 1937
- (B) 7th January, 1937
- (C) 7th July, 1937
- (D) 7th October, 1937

59. What percentage of voting rights should two or more enterprises be able to exercise for them to be considered a group according to the explanation in Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002?

- (A) 26%
- (B) 50%
- (C) 51%
- (D) 75%

60. According to Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, within how many days from the date of the award can a person aggrieved by an award of a Claims Tribunal prefer an appeal to the High Court?

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 60 days
- (C) 90 days
- (D) 120 days

61. Match *List I* with *List II* and choose the correct answer in relation to Indian Contract Act by using codes given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Void Agreement	(i) Section 2(h)
(b) Voidable Contract	(ii) Section 2(j)
(c) Void Contract	(iii) Section 2(i)
(d) Contract	(iv) Section 2(g)

Codes:

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

62. A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void under

- (A) Section 33
- (B) Section 36
- (C) Section 34
- (D) Section 56

63. "Intention to create legal relationship is one of the essential elements of the offer." It is based on

- (A) the provisions of the Indian Contract Act.
- (B) the provisions of the Special Relief Act.
- (C) the judicial decisions of English Court.
- (D) the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

64. Restoration of benefits received under a void contract is possible under which section of the Indian Contract Act?

- (A) Section 19
- (B) Section 62
- (C) Section 64
- (D) Section 65

65. A sells, by auction, to B, a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is

- (A) Fraud
- (B) Misrepresentation
- (C) Mistake
- (D) Not Fraud

66. Which of the following sections of the Indian Contract Act provide remedy to an injured person for failure to discharge of obligation resembling those created by contract?

- (A) Section 72
- (B) Section 73
- (C) Section 74
- (D) Section 70

67. Which one of the following statements is *not* correct?

- (A) Acceptance must be in the prescribed manner.
- (B) Acceptance must be communicated.
- (C) Acceptance must be in writing.
- (D) Acceptance must be absolute and unqualified.

68. A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation. The contract is

- (A) Voidable
- (B) Void
- (C) Not Voidable
- (D) Illegal

69. Match *List I* with *List II* by using the codes given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Privity of contract	(i) Harbhajan Lal v. Harcharan Lal
(b) General offer	(ii) Tweddle v. Atkinson
(c) Communication of proposal	(iii) Satyabrat Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co.
(d) Frustration of contract	(iv) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt

Codes:

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

70. B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable.

- (A) A is discharged.
- (B) A is not discharged.
- (C) A's discharge depends on circumstances.
- (D) A is discharged partly.

71. When right of lien (under Sale of Goods Act) can be exercised by the unpaid seller?

- (A) The ownership right relating to goods have been transferred to the buyer.
- (B) The goods are still in the possession of the unpaid seller.
- (C) The goods have been transported through the carrier made available by the buyer.
- (D) When the goods have been delivered to the buyer.

72. A warranty is a stipulation _____ to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives right to a claim for damages but not to treat the contract as repudiated.

- (A) not essential
- (B) collateral
- (C) not collateral
- (D) essential

73. Which among the following under Negotiable Instrument Act is a negotiable instrument?

- (A) Letter of Credit
- (B) Currency Note
- (C) Banker's Demand Draft
- (D) Letter of Guarantee

[Please Turn Over]

74. The rule of constructive notice is not concern to the indoor management of the company. The outsider who contracts with company will not be liable for any internal conduct of company. This rule is known as doctrine of indoor management. This was laid down in the case of

- (A) Emma Silver Mining Co. v. Lewis
- (B) Federal Bank Ltd. v. Sarala Devi Rathi
- (C) Royal British Bank v. Turquand
- (D) Shanti Prasad v. Kalinga Tubes

75. Where a partner wilfully or persistently commits breach of agreement relating to the management of the affairs of the firm or the conduct of its business, or otherwise so conduct himself in matters relating to business that it is not practicable for others to carry on business in partnership with him.

- (A) Other partner may decide to leave the Firm.
- (B) Firm comes to an end automatically.
- (C) Other partner may decide to expel the concerned partner.
- (D) Other partner may file a suit in the court for the dissolution of the Firm.

76. 'Stare Decisis' means:

- (A) 'Stand by things decided' referring to the legal principle that court should follow precedent
- (B) A rule of law established for the first time by a court
- (C) A type of secondary source of law, such as legal textbook
- (D) A body of written laws based on legal customs and previous court decisions

77. Right in re aliena means right over

- (A) his own property.
- (B) a property situated in foreign country.
- (C) a property of some one else.
- (D) a property situated in one's own country.

78. A claim barred by lapse of time (e. q. a debt barred by law of limitation) is

- (A) a negative right.
- (B) an imperfect right.
- (C) a contingent right.
- (D) a personal right.

79. Who formulated the concept of 'Jural Postulates'?

- (A) Allen
- (B) Holland
- (C) Roscoe Pound
- (D) Hans Kelsen

80. Who opined, 'Law is command of sovereign'?

- (A) Henry Maine
- (B) Lewellyn
- (C) John Austin
- (D) Holland

81. Legitimacy of child and Muslim personal law may be presumed from:

- (A) Presumption of marriage
- (B) Custom
- (C) School Certificate
- (D) None of the above

82. Islamic law is formally contained in—

- (A) Hadith
- (B) Quran
- (C) Ijma and Qiyas
- (D) All of the above

83. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in relation to Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and give the correct answer by using the codes as given below the lists:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Natural guardian of a Hindu minor	(i) Section 8
(b) Powers of natural guardian	(ii) Section 6
(c) Testamentary guardian	(iii) Section 11
(d) De facto guardian	(iv) Section 9

Codes:

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

84. In which section of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 it is said that 'if the adoption is by a male and the person to be adopted is a female, the adoptive father is at least twenty-one years older than the person to be adopted'?

- (A) Section 10
- (B) Section 11
- (C) Section 12
- (D) Section 14

85. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in relation to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and give the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Restitution of conjugal rights	(i) Section 10
(b) Alternative relief in divorce proceedings	(ii) Section 9
(c) Maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings	(iii) Section 13-A
(d) Judicial separation	(iv) Section 24

Codes:

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

86. Give correct answer:

A subsequent impotency i.e. impotency after the solemnisation of marriage, the marriage is

- (A) remains valid.
- (B) becomes void.
- (C) becomes voidable.
- (D) None of the above

87. A petition under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be filed if

- (A) the marriage is solemnised before the commencement of the Act.
- (B) the marriage is solemnised before or after the commencement of the Act.
- (C) the marriage is solemnised after the commencement of the Act.
- (D) the marriage is solemnised after 1960.

[Please Turn Over]

88. Match *List-I* with *List-II* in relation to Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and give correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption	(i) Section 9
(b) Persons capable of giving in adoption	(ii) Section 8
(c) Effects of adoption	(iii) Section 15
(d) Valid adoption not to be cancelled	(iv) Section 12

Codes:

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

89. Degrees of prohibited relationships are inapplicable between two persons if they are related by:

- (A) Full Blood
- (B) Half or Uterine Blood
- (C) Adoption
- (D) All of the above

90. According to the General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) self-determination is the right of all people to

- (A) determine their political status and pursue their economic development.
- (B) determine their political status and pursue their cultural development.
- (C) determine their political status and pursue their social development.
- (D) determine their economic status and pursue their political development.

91. According to Article 2 of the General Assembly resolution 66/99 of 9 December, 2011, how is 'Armed Conflict' defined?

- (A) A situation of war between states
- (B) A situation of armed force between states or organised armed groups
- (C) A situation of political conflict between states
- (D) A situation of territorial dispute between states

92. Pacta Sunt Servanda means—

- (A) Treaties between states are to be respected.
- (B) International law must be honoured.
- (C) Disputes of two states must be solved amicably.
- (D) None of the above

93. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in

- (A) Hague
- (B) Geneva
- (C) New York
- (D) Denmark

94. Eruption of war terminates:

- (A) All treaties
- (B) No treaty
- (C) Only political treaties
- (D) None of the above

95. The term of the judges of International Court of Justice is

- (A) three years
- (B) five years
- (C) six years
- (D) nine years

96. Every High Court should have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises its jurisdiction. This provision has been made by which article of the following?

- (A) Article 226, Constitution of India
- (B) Article 228, Constitution of India
- (C) Article 229, Constitution of India
- (D) Article 227, Constitution of India

97. In which of the following cases the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus was legitimatised?

- (A) Ram Manohar Lohia v. State of Bihar
- (B) Makhan Singh v. State of Punjab
- (C) A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla
- (D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

98. Recommendation for the institution of Lokpal in India was made by

- (A) Santharam Committee
- (B) Administrative Reforms Commission
- (C) Swaminathan Committee
- (D) Kothari Committee

99. In which context the decision in Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India is relevant in administrative law?

- (A) Separation of powers
- (B) Delegated legislation
- (C) Right to hearing
- (D) Rule of evidence

100. The writ of prohibition is issued:

- (A) Against person holding a public office without legal authority
- (B) By a superior court to an inferior court for the purpose of preventing it from usurping a jurisdiction which was not legally vested in it.
- (C) If the power of detention of a person vested in an authority was exercised malafide by that authority
- (D) In case of failure to perform a mandatory duty by a public authority provided a demand to enforce that duty was made but it was refused.

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