

UGC NET - LAW MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - I** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*
- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*

PAPER - III *This paper contains 75 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.
(According to the NEW PATTERN)*

- *Pattern of questions* : MCQs
- *Total marks* : 350
- *Duration of test* : Paper I & II - 2.5 Hours
Paper III - 2.5 Hours

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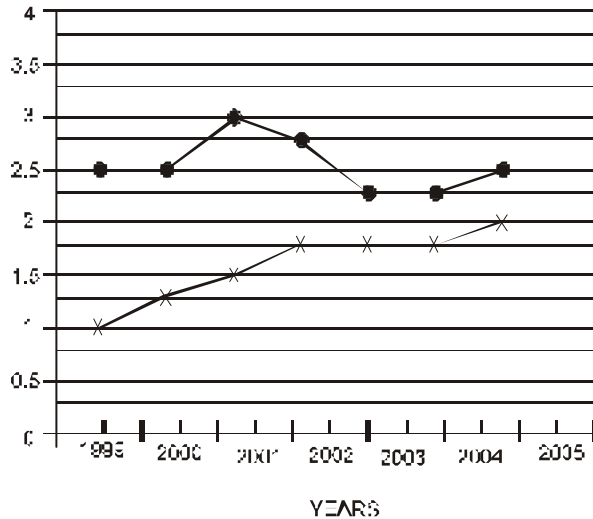
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PAPER – I

1. A manager must discover various analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.
(A) Cause to communication
(B) Barrier to communication
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Non verbal communication
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?
(A) Phonetics
(B) Homophones
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 (A) 0.25
 (B) 2.5
 (C) 25
 (D) 12.5
5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 (A) 9crores
 (B) 17.75 crores
 (C) 12.25 crores
 (D) 11 crores
6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 (A) 1,50,000,000
 (B) 15,00,00,000
 (C) 15,00,000
 (D) 15,000
7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
 (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores
(C) 2.75 crores
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
(A) 2000
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of
(A) Maximum
(B) Minimum
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned
(A) Exposure units must be defined
(B) Sufficient samples are required
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots
(C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots
- (D) None

13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used
- (A) Graphs
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) None

Direction (15-19) The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India,

they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
 - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
 - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
 - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
 - (B) A national language for the country
 - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
 - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories

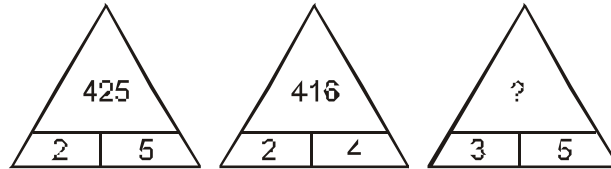
- (B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(B) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
(C) No common national language emerged
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
(C) A neutral role played by the Army
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to
(A) Present Position
(B) Aims of the research
(C) The attainment of aim of research
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for
(A) Knowledge of research process
(B) Solving a business problem
(C) Interest in research
(D) Experience
22. A research problem is feasible only when
(A) It is researchable

- (B) It has some utility
(C) It is new
(D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is
(A) Sensitivity
(B) Generalizability
(C) Usability
(D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.
(A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
(B) Supremacy of Parliament
(C) Supremacy of Judiciary
(D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :
(A) 30% of the total seats
(B) 33% of the total seats
(C) 33% of the total population
(D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions) | List II (Locations) |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute | i. Pune |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology | ii. Izat Nagar |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science | iii. Delhi |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administrators | vi. Bangalore |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
(D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
- (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
- (A) 1964-65
(B) 1994-95
(C) 1997-98
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
- (A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called____
- (A) Biosphere
(B) Ecology
(C) Synecology
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
- (A) Audio visual
(B) Telephone network
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
32. Which was the first National Park established in India?

- (A) Anshi National Park
(B) Gir National Park
(C) Kanha National Park
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33 Fossil Fuels include
(A) Oil
(B) Natural Gas
(C) Coal
(D) All of the above
- 34 Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(A) 40-65 db
(B) 60-70 db
(C) 80-100 db
(D) None of the above
- 35 Effectiveness of teaching depends on _____
(A) Handw riting of Teacher
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher
(C) Qualification of the Teacher
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36 Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of _____
(A) Aptitudes
(B) Skills
(C) Attitudes
(D) Relationship
- 37 The participation of students w ill be maximum if _____ method is used for teaching.
(A) Text Books
(B) Discussion Method

- (C) Conference Method
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with
(A) The Students
(B) The Principal
(C) The Community
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by
(A) William James
(B) A D Clinton
(C) Freidrich Forebel
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
(A) 252
(B) 62
(C) 130
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) All
42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140
- (B) 280
- (C) 875
- (D) 925

43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (B) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (C) Either I or II is implicit
 - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit
 - (E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

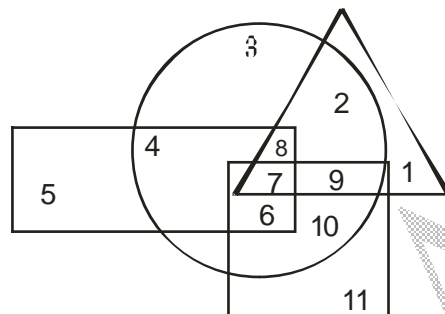
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
- (A) Digital paper
 - (B) Magneto-optical disk
 - (C) WORM disk
 - (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (A) Web site
- (B) Web site address
- (C) URL
- (D) Domain Name

Direction (46-47) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Nephew

- (B) Brother
(C) Father
(D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:
(A) Intensity of light
(B) Distance
(C) Time
(D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :
(A) Earthquakes
(B) Volcanoes
(C) Winds
(D) Icebergs

PAPER – II

1. Before the Amendment of the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951, in December 2008 the President after his retirement received pension of Rs 3,00,000 per annum. Now his monthly pension is the fixed
(A) 40% of his monthly emoluments (B) 50% of his monthly emoluments
(C) 60% of his monthly emoluments (D) 70% of his monthly emoluments
2. The main objective of the Regulating Act, 1773 were to
(A) Bring the management of the company under the control of the British Parliament and the British Crown
(B) Introduce reforms in the Company's Government in India
(C) Provide remedies against illegalities and anarchy committed by the Company's servants in India
(D) all of the above
3. What is the meaning of 'lex loci'
(A) law of land (B) sovereignty is essential for enacting laws

- (C) law of the land is supreme (D) Crown has supreme authority
4. From which of the countries, Constitution of India has adopted fundamental duties
(A) USA (B) Canada
(C) Erstwhile USSR (D) UK
5. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into force on
(A) 18 July, 1947 (B) 14 August, 1947
(C) 3 June, 1947 (D) 26 July, 1947
6. The amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on the pattern of
(A) Government of India Act, 1935 (B) Government of India Act, 1947
(C) Constitution of USA (D) Constitution of UK
7. Match the following
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Government of India Act, 1858 | 1. Absolute imperial control |
| B. Indian Council Act, 1861
Executive Council | 2. Non-official members in Governor General's |
| C. Indian Council Act, 1909 | 3. Separate representation of Muslim Community |
| D. Government of India Act, 1919 | 4. Dyarchy in the Provinces |
- Codes :
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 | (B) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 |
| (C) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 | (D) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 |
8. Which of the following are the principal features of Government of India Act, 1919
1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
 2. Introduction of separate communal electorate for Muslims
 3. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the Provinces
 4. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures
- Codes :
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 1, 2 and 3 | (B) 1, 2 and 4 |
| (C) 2, 3 and 4 | (D) 1, 3 and 4 |
9. In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that 'preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution'?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) In re: Golaknath case | (B) In re: Maneka Gandhi |
| (C) In re: Swarn Singh | (D) In re: Keshwananda Bharti |
10. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not the Part of the Constitution?

- (A) A.K. Gopalan case (B) Berubari case
(C) Minerva Mills case (D) A.K. Antony case
11. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on
(A) 25 August, 1949 (B) 26 November, 1949
(C) 26 January, 1950 (D) 15 August, 1947
12. Expression 'socialist' in the Preamble has been added by taking the views of
(A) Marx and Laski (B) Marx and Gandhi
(C) Rousseau and Gandhi (D) Gandhi and Hegel
13. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under
(A) section 2(d) (B) section 2(e)
(C) section 2(f) (D) section 2(g)
14. An agreement enforceable at law is a
(A) enforceable acceptance (B) accepted offer
(C) approved promise (D) contract
15. Offer as defined under section 2(a) is
(A) Communication from one person to another
(B) Suggestion by one person to another
(C) Willingness to do or abstain from doing an act in order to obtain the assent of other thereto
(D) None of the above
16. When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing or, does or abstains from doing or promises to do or to abstain from doing something, such act or abstinence or promise under section 2(d) is called
(A) Reciprocal promise (B) consideration for the promise
(C) Counter offer (D) acceptance
17. Which is correct
(A) proposal + acceptance = promise (B) promise + consideration = agreement
(C) agreement + enforceability = contract (D) all the above
18. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is an
(A) offer (B) invitation to offer
(C) counter offer (D) none of the above

19. Revocation of offer by letter or telegram can be complete
(A) when it is despatched (B) when it is received by the offeree
(C) when it reaches the offeree (D) both (a) and (c)
20. An acceptance can be revoked
(A) At any time before communication of acceptance is complete as against the promisee
(B) After its acceptance comes to the knowledge of the promisee
(C) Both (a) & (b)
(D) Neither (a) nor (b)
21. A proposal stands revoked
(A) By communication of notice of revocation by the proposer
(B) By failure of acceptor to fulfill a condition precedent
(C) By death or insanity of proposer to the knowledge of acceptor
(D) All the above
22. Enforceable agreements are the one
(A) Made by free consent
(B) Parties to the contract are competent to enter into an agreement
(C) Having lawful consideration & lawful object
(D) All the above
23. Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Past consideration is no consideration
(B) Consideration can be past, present or future
(C) Consideration can only the present
(D) Consideration can only be present & future
24. A's son forged B's name to a promissory note. B under threat of prosecuting A's son obtains a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond the court
(A) has no jurisdiction in this case (B) must not set aside the bond
(C) may set aside the bond (D) none of above
25. Considerations & objects are unlawful where it is
(A) Forbidden by law or defeat the provision of any law
(B) Which is fraudulent

- (C) Which is immoral & against the public policy
(D) All the above
26. Basically tort is a species of
(A) criminal injury or wrong (B) substantial injury or wrong
(C) civil injury or wrong (D) none of the above
27. The definition of 'tort' is contained in
(A) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (B) The Limitation Act, 1963
(C) The Indian Contract, Act, 1872 (D) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
28. Salmond has defined 'tort' as
(A) a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of trust or other merely equitable obligation
(B) tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law towards the persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages
(C) an infringement of a right in rem of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party
(D) none of the above
29. The duty under the Law of tort is
(A) towards a specific individual (B) towards a group of individuals
(C) towards the world at large (D) both (a) & (b)
30. Which is correct
(A) breach of contract results from breach of duty undertaken by the parties themselves whereas tort results from breach of duty imposed by law
(B) contract is right in personam whereas tort infringes right in rem
(C) under contract the damages can be liquidated or unliquidated but under tort the damages are always unliquidated
(D) all the above
31. The 'tort of deceit' owe its origin to
(A) Pasley v. Freeman, (1789) 3 TR 51 (B) Lumley v. Gye, (1853) 2 E% B 216
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher, (1868) LR 3 HL 330 (D) Winsmore v. Greenbank, (1745) Willes 577
32. The rule of 'strict liability' is based on the decision in
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
(C) Lumley v. Gye (D) Champman v. Pickersgill

33. Tort is a violation of
(A) a right in personam (B) a right in rem
(C) both right in personam & right in rem (D) neither a right in personam nor a right in rem
34. 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means
(A) where there is a right, there is a remedy (B) there is no remedy without a wrong
(C) there is no wrong without a remedy (D) there is no right without a remedy
35. Maximum injuria sine damno means
(A) violation of a legal right without any damage (B) violation of a legal right with damage
(C) damage without violation of legal right (D) no damage & no violation of legal right
36. Maxim 'Damnum sine injuria' means
(A) damage without infringement of legal right (B) damage with infringement of legal right
(C) infringement of legal right without damage (D) infringement of legal right with damage
37. Gloucester Grammer School case explains
(A) injuria sine damno (B) damnum sine injuria
(C) respondents superior (D) remoteness of damages
38. Malice in law means
(A) Wrongful act done intentionally but without just cause or excuse
(B) Wrongful act done intentionally with just cause & excuse
(C) Wrongful act done intentionally with good motive
(D) Wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive
39. The Fundamental principle of criminal liability is embodied in the maxim "actus non facit reum nisi means sit rea". The maxim we developed by :
(A) Equity Courts (B) Common Law Courts
(C) Sadar Nizamat Court (D) none of the above
40. 'Wrongful gain' means
(A) gain by lawful means of property which the person gaining is not entitled
(B) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is not property which the person gaining is not entitled
(C) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is entitled
(D) all the above

41. 'Wrongful loss' means
(A) Loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it, is legally entitled
(B) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing it is not legally entitled
(C) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled
(D) All the above
42. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all
(A) each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone
(B) each of such person is liable for his own overt act
(C) each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime
(D) both (b) & (c)
43. Which among these Codes, is included in the Schedule to the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002.
(A) Civil Procedure Code (B) Criminal Procedure Code
(C) Indian Penal Code (D) none of these
44. 'X' & 'Y' go to murder 'Z'. 'X' stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit 'Z' at all. Y killed 'Z'
(A) only 'Y' is liable for murder of Z
(B) 'X' & 'Y' both are liable for murder of 'Z'
(C) 'X' is not liable as he did not perform any overt act
(D) both (a) & (c)
45. illegal signifies
(A) everything which is an offence
(B) everything which is prohibited by law
(C) everything which furnishes ground for civil action
(D) all the above
46. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code
(A) three (B) six (C) five (D) four
47. In case of an offence punishable with fine only, an offender who is sentenced to pay a fine exceeding Rs. 100, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed
(A) one year (B) six months
(C) four months (D) two months
48. If an offender has been sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, the solitary confinement
(A) shall not exceed 15 days (B) shall not exceed one month
(C) shall not exceed two months (D) shall not exceed forty-five days
49. Nothing is said to be done or believed to be done in good faith which is done or believed without due care & intention - is the definition of good faith contained in
(A) section 29 of IPC (B) section 29A of IPC

- (C) section 52 of IPC (D) section 52A of IPC
50. General exceptions are contained in
(A) chapter III of IPC (B) chapter IV of IPC
(C) chapter V of IPC (D) chapter VI of IPC

PAPER-III

1. Besides the right to equality of opportunity in general terms, Article 16(2) prohibits discrimination against a citizen on the following grounds except?
- (A) Religion
(B) Caste
(C) Sex
(D) Education
2. Assertion (A): In C.B. Muthamma v/s UOI, the supreme court struck down the provision in service rule requiring a female employee to obtain the permission of the government in writing before her marriage is solemnized.
Reasoning (R) : Such provision is discriminatory against woman and violates Article 16 and hence unconstitutional.
- (A) Both A and R are true
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false and R is true
3. Directive principles of state Policy are:
- (A) Not part of Indian Constitution
(B) Policy declarations made by Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Policy principles enunciated by the planning commission.
(D) A part of Indian constitution

4. Once to prodamation of emergency is made the right of a citizen to move the supreme court for the enforcement of his fundamental right is suspended by the
 - (A) Prime Minister of India
 - (B) President
 - (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (D) Chief justice of Supreme Court
5. Every judge of the Supreme Court including the chief justice unless resigned or removed earlier holds office till he attains the age of
 - (A) 62 years
 - (B) 68 years
 - (C) 65 years
 - (D) 70 years
6. After the House is dissolved, the speaker is
 - (A) Removed from the office immediately
 - (B) Remains as speaker until the first meeting of the House of People after the dissolution
 - (C) He has to submit the resignation to the president of India within 24 hours.
 - (D) He can continue as speaker for the period of 30 days only
7. Which one of the following Articles was not inserted by seventh Amendment Act.
 - (A) Article 250 A
 - (B) Article 258 A
 - (C) Article 350 B
 - (D) Article 358 B
8. The chief election commission is
 - (A) Elected by Parliament
 - (B) Appointed by Home Minister
 - (C) Appointed by Prime Minister
 - (D) Appointed by President
9. According to the Report of committee III, Rule of law, as regards criminal administration means:
 - (A) Due criminal Process
 - (B) Legal aid

- (C) Police trial and fair hearing
(D) All the above
10. Which writ concerns with matters of jurisdictional defects.
(A) Writ of prohibition
(B) Writ of certiorari
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None
11. Administrative law is study of multifarious powers of administrative authorities and the nature of their power is
(A) Legislative or Rule making
(B) Judicial or Adjudicative
(C) Purely executive
(D) All the above
12. According to common law lawyers which are the important principles of natural justice.
(A) Audi, alteram partem
(B) Nemo Judex in re sua
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None
13. "Administrative discretion mean that a determination may be reached in part atleast upon the bases of considerations not entirely susceptible of proof or disproof" was said by
(A) Lord Halsbury
(B) Prof. Freud
(C) Friedman
(D) Prof. Wade
14. In England which equitable remedies are granted by the court against administrative authorities?
(A) Declaration
(B) Injunction
(C) Mandamus
(D) Only (A) and (B)
15. The Lokayukata or uplokuykta investigate any action taken by
(A) Minister or Secretary

- (B) In any public servant including a public servant notified by the state government for this purpose
- (C) Judge of a supreme court
- (D) Only (A) and (B)

16. The Lokpal Bill 1989 covers complaints within the meaning of the 'Prevention of corruption Act' against the
- (A) Council of Ministers
 - (B) Prime Minister
 - (C) President
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
17. Amongst the following which is not the characteristics of ownership:
- (A) Ownership contains a right of the owner to exclude others
 - (B) It is the duty of state to protect the ownership right of the owner
 - (C) Ownership provides a power to alienate a thing or property
 - (D) Ownership right can be extinguished
18. The rights which are recognized but can't be enforced by the court of law are called as
- (A) Negative rights
 - (B) Equitable rights
 - (C) Contingent rights
 - (D) Private rights
19. Who is a legal Person
- (A) Prime Minister of India
 - (B) Joint Family system
 - (C) President of India
 - (D) Partnership Firm
20. When a thing is given from one hand to the other it is a transfer of immediate possession called as
- (A) Constructive possession
 - (B) Actual possession
 - (C) Possession in fact
 - (D) None
21. Theories of Precedents are

- (A) Judge made law theory
(B) Declaratory theory
(C) Natural law theory
(D) Only (A) and (B)
22. Which is not a kind of Precedent?
(A) Original
(B) Declaratory
(C) Reasonableness
(D) Authoritative
23. Which is not an example of Act of Law
(A) Execution
(B) Sale
(C) Insolvency
(D) Bilateral
24. Who said "A person is any being whom the law regards capable of rights and duties".
(A) Austin
(B) Salmond
(C) Keeton
(D) Bentham
25. Wrongful loss means
(A) Loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it is legally entitled
(B) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing it is legally entitled
(C) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled
(D) All the above
26. To establish section 34 of IPC
(A) Common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
(B) Common intention and overt act both be proved
(C) Common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
(D) All the above
27. If the act abetted is committed in consequence the abettor is punishable with punishment provided for the offence

- (A) If the offence committed is the same as abetted
(B) If the offence committed is different from the one abated for the offence committed
(C) If the doer commits the offence with different intention than the abettor
(D) All the above
28. Conspiracy has been defined as an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means under:
(A) Section 120 B of IPC
(B) Section 120 A of IPC
(C) Section 121 B of IPC
(D) Section 121 A to IPC
29. Two bodies of young age, A and B fight with each other. A was having a blade with which 'A' inflicts injury on the face of 'B' leaving a scar on the cheek of B - A is guilty of offence of causing
(A) Grievous hurt
(B) Simple hurt
(C) Grievous hurt by rash or negligent act
(D) Simple hurt by rash or negligent act
30. Which of the following is correct as to that u/s 378 of IPC?
(A) Dishonest intention to take property
(B) The property must be moveable
(C) The property must be in possession of the prosecutor
(D) All the above
31. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
(A) Explanation I to section 299
(B) Explanation II to section 299
(C) Explanation III to section 299
(D) Explanation V to section 300
32. New sections which have been inserted by the code of criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 are
(A) 120A, 120B
(B) 29A, 52A

- (C) 174A, 229A, 153AA
(D) 108A, 124A
33. Which criminal remedy is available to the aggrieved party in regard to environmental pollution?
(A) Punishment for a public nuisance
(B) Removal of nuisance under Cr. P. C.
(C) (A) or (B)
(D) None
34. Which is not the environmental statute?
(A) The Atomic energy Act, 1962
(B) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
(C) The Indian Forests Act, 1927
(D) The Protection of Human Right Act, 1993
35. Under which section, the state government can declare air pollution control areas.
(A) Section 19
(B) Section 20
(C) Section 36
(D) Section 31-A
36. Stockholm conference on the Human Environment was held in the year
(A) 1971
(B) 1972
(C) 1973
(D) 1974
37. Any substance or preparation which by reason of its chemical physico - chemical properties or handling is liable to cause harm to human beings other living creature, plants, microorganism property or the environment, is a
(A) Hazardous substance
(B) Biodimatology
(C) Ecological balance
(D) Biomass
38. In which year the First forest Policy of independent India was declared.
(A) 1950

- (B) 1952
(C) 1953
(D) 1954
39. Deforestation causes
(A) Ecological imbalance
(B) Environmental deterioration
(C) Damage to property
(D) Only (A) and (B)
40. Any wild animal killed or wounded shall be whose property
(A) The person who kills
(B) Government
(C) Public
(D) None
41. Which are the grounds for accepting international law as law
(A) According to Article 94 of UNO character the decisions of international court of Justice are binding on all parties
(B) There are many provisions regarding the sanction or fear for compliance of international law
(C) The existence of UNO is based on existence of international law.
(D) All of the above
42. Who were the chief exponents of the principle of state sovereignty?
(A) Anzilotti
(B) Oppenheim's
(C) Triepel
(D) Only (A) and (B)
43. The word 'extradition' is composed of two words 'ex' and 'traditum' means
(A) Delivery of criminals
(B) Surrender of fugitives
(C) Hand over of fugitives
(D) All the above
44. According to Article 7 to UNO charter the organs of UNO are:

- (A) Principle organs
(B) Subsidiary organs
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None
45. The protection which a state grants in its territory or in some of her place under control of certain of its organs to a person who comes to seek it is
(A) Asylum
(B) Extradition
(C) Refugee
(D) None
46. "Judicial separation" has been defined under which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(A) Section 5
(B) Section 7
(C) Section 10
(D) Section 12
47. Who has defined a Muslim marriage as under "Marriage amongst Mohammedans is not sacrament but purely a civil contract for the completion of which due offer and acceptance is essential".
(A) Baillie
(B) Abdur Rahim
(C) Mahmood J.
(D) Sir Rolland
48. For consideration of his divorce wife pays certain amount to her husband
(A) Zhar
(B) Ila
(C) Khula
(D) Mubarat
49. Cruelty is a ground for
(A) Judicial separation
(B) Divorce
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Only (A)

50. Section 19 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956, provides for maintenance of
- (A) Wfe
 - (B) Children
 - (C) Parents
 - (D) Widowed daughter in law
51. In reality human rights means such rights
- (A) Necessary for maintaining human dignity or for leading a dignified life
 - (B) Inevitable for physical mental and intellectual development of individual
 - (C) Included in international covenants and conventions
 - (D) All the above
52. Under which character of the Act, the provision has been made for the conduct to enquiry about the complaint lodged and the procedure to be followed.
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 3
 - (C) Chapter 4
 - (D) Chapter 5
53. Under which Article of the UN charter the UNO should honor human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- (A) Article 54
 - (B) Article 55
 - (C) Article 56
 - (D) Article 57
54. Complaints of which nature are not entertainable by the National Human Rights Commission (Procedure) Regulations, 1994.
- (A) Matters which are subjudice
 - (B) Which are frivolous natures
 - (C) Which are outside the purview of the commission?
 - (D) All the above
55. Which former chief justice of India launched Human Rights cells in the police headquarters as an effective in house system to deal with the rising numbers of cases of custodial violence in the country.

- (A) M.N. Venkatachaliah
- (B) M.N. Venkata Rajan
- (C) J.S. Verma
- (D) A.M. Ahmadi

56. In which year did NHRC issued a directive to all state government to ensure medical examination of prison inmate.
- (A) March 1998
 - (B) March, 1999
 - (C) March 2000
 - (D) March, 2001
57. According to the decision in Rita Mago v/s V. P. mago AIR 1977 Delhi 176, an order for interim maintenance and expenses u/s 24 of Hindu Marriage Act can be passed.
- (A) During the pendency of the proceedings only
 - (B) After the conclusion of trial and passing of the decree
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (D) Either (A) or (B)
58. An application u/s 24 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, for interim maintenance.
- (A) Can be filed after the filing of the written statement
 - (B) Can be filed before the filing of the written statement
 - (C) Only after the filing of the written statement and not before
 - (D) All the above
59. According to which article of the Indian constitution the right to freely profess practice and propagate ones religion is guaranteed to all persons subject to considerations.
- (A) Article 24 (1)
 - (B) Article 25 (1)
 - (C) Article 26 (1)
 - (D) Article 27 (1)
60. In which case the Supreme Court held that conversion of a Hindu made to Islam only for the purpose of contracting bigamous marriages circumvents section 494 of IPC.
- (A) Mrs, Sarla Mudgal v/s union of India

- (B) Sapna Jacob v/s Kerala
(C) Saroj Rari v/s Sudarshan kumar
(D) Sangeeta v/s Sarjai Bansal
61. The principle "ubi Jusibi remedium" was recognized in
(A) Winterbotton v/s wright
(B) Champman v/s Pickersgill
(C) Ashby v/s white
(D) Rylands v/s Hetcher
62. The profounder of pigeon hole theory is
(A) Salmond
(B) Winfield
(C) Clert and Lindsell
(D) Austin
63. For defamation
(A) Intention of defame is not necessary
(B) Intention to defame is necessary
(C) Statement made believing is to be innocent make a difference
(D) Either (A) or (C)
64. The doctrine res-ipsa loquitur is a
(A) Shifts the burden of proving negligence on the plaintiff
(B) Disproves the negligence on the defendant
(C) Does not shift the burden of disproving the negligence on the defendant
(D) Both (A) and (C)
65. Who is consumer amongst the following?
(A) Advocate
(B) Commission agent
(C) Doctor
(D) College
66. What is the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Forum?
(A) Five lacks

- (B) Two lacks
(C) Ten lace
(D) Unlimited
67. Under which section the appeal can be preferred to National commission against the order of state commission
(A) Section 18
(B) Section 19
(C) Section 20
(D) Section 21
68. Where the appeal lies against the order of District forum?
(A) High court
(B) District Judge
(C) State commission
(D) National commission
69. Prior to the Indian Partnership Act 1932 which came into force from 1 October, 1933, the law of partnership was provided in
(A) Sale of goods Act, 1930
(B) Indian contract Act, 1872
(C) Transfer of property Act, 1908
(D) English partnership Act, 1890
70. The term 'business' has been defined under
(A) Section 2(a)
(B) Section 2(b)
(C) Section 2(d)
(D) Section 2(e)
71. The 'notice to a partner' as contemplated by section 24 of the Indian partnership Act, 1932 should relate to
(A) The affairs of partner
(B) The affairs of the firm
(C) The affairs of the client of the firm
(D) Either (A) or (B) or (C)

72. With effect from which date the term of imprisonment u/s 138 was increased to years from one year.
- (A) 6 - 2 - 2002
 - (B) 6 - 2 - 2003
 - (C) 1 - 4 - 1989
 - (D) None
73. u/s 97 of the Negotiable instruments Act when the party to whom notice of dishonor is dispatched is dead but the party dispatching the notice is ignorant of his death the notice is
- (A) Sufficient
 - (B) Not sufficient
 - (C) Null and Void and has no effect
 - (D) None
74. As per section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, every offence punishable under the Act are
- (A) Compoundable
 - (B) Non - Compoundable
 - (C) Cognizable
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
75. Amongst the following which company can adopt the articles of association as mentioned in Table A given schedule of the Act.
- (A) Unlimited company
 - (B) Company limited by guarantee
 - (C) Private company limited by shares
 - (D) Public Company

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

PAPER – II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	D	A	C	A	C	D	D	D	B	B	B	D	D	C	B	B	B	A	A
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	D	D	B	D	D	C	B	A	C	D	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	A	C	B	D	C	B	B	C	B										

PAPER – III

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	D	A	D	B	C	B	D	D	D	A	D	C	B	D	D	D	D	B	C	A
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	D	C	D	B	A	A	D	B	A	D	C	C	C	D	A	B	A	B	D	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	D	D	D	C	A	C	C	C	C	D	D	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	B	A
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75					
Answer	C	A	A	B	D	A	B	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	D					

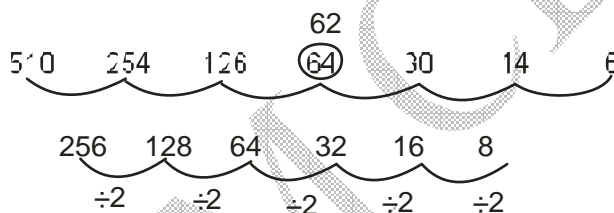
HINTS AND SOLUTIONS PAPER – I

1. (B) An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.
2. (C) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.
3. (A) Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
- 4.(C) % increase = $\frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100$
= 25 %
- 5.(D) for company A
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$
= 11 crore
- 6.(A) $(2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} = 1.5 \times 100,00,000$
= 150,00,000
- 7.(B) Total production of B
= $2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$
= 17.75
Average production = $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$
- 8.(D) In year 2004.

- 9.(A)** If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.
- 10.(C)** If estimating average concentrations is planned
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)
- 11.(A)** Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.
- 12.(B)** Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.
- 13.(A)** Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 14.(C)** qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D)** Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D)** Because that time no common language emerged.

- 19.(B) "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D) The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
21. (B) Research is done for solving a business problem
22. (D) A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
23. (C) One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A) A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 25.(D) The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A) IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 27.(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.
- 28.(B) UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.
- 29.(A) The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 30.(B) The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.

- 31.(C) The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 32.(D) Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.
- 33.(D) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 34.(C) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 35.(D) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36.(D) Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.
37. (B) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.
- 38.(D) The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself
- 39.(C) The First Kindergarten was started by Freidrich Forebel
- 40.(B)



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

- 41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.
- 42.(D) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$
 $(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$
 $(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.
44. (D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media
45. (D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.
46. (D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square
47. (C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
48. (D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
49. (B) Light Year is a unit of distance.
50. (A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.

PAPER - II

1. (B) The pension of the president is income tax free. The president is also entitled to spend Rs 15,26,000 a year on travel, entertainment, discretionary grants, staff, household expenses and his own allowances.
2. (D) Regulating Act, 1773 was passed by Lord North's govt. which definitely recognized the political functions of the company and was the first of a long series of parliament statutes that altered the form of govt. in India.
3. (A) "Lex loci means the law of land
4. (C) Fundamental duties have been inserted in the constitution of the U.S.S.R for the 1st Time in the world in 1936 and amended on 7th Oct., 1977

- 5.(A)** The preamble is the basic structure of the constitution which says that the people are the ultimately authority and the constitution emerges from them.
- 6.(C)** The amendment process of the Indian constitution has been outlined in Art. 368 of the constitution which is neither as rigid as amendment process in U.S.A nor as flexible as Britain. In India there is no single process of amendment like USA but 3 different methods for the amendment of various provisions of the constitution.
- 7.(D)** (A) Govt. of India Act- 1855 - Absolute imperial control.
solu :- while introducing the Bill in the House of commons on February 12, 1855, the chief functions in the govt. of India are committed to a body not responsible to parliament, not appointed by the crown, but elected by the persons who have no more connection with India much stock.
- (B) The Indian Council Act 1861 has an important place in the constitutional history of India because under this Act Indians were first nominated as the members of the executive council this Act introduced changes in the control as well as the provincial governments.
- (C) Indian Council Act 1909 is popularly known as 'Minto-McLachlan' Reforms. Mr. Minto was the secretary of state and Lord Minto was the governor general of India at that time. By this Act Indians were not only associated with the work of legislation but they were allowed to participate in the administration of the country.
- (D) Mr. Montague in consultation with the viceroy Mr. Chelmsford and a committee of members formulated a report known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced in British Parliament passed in 1919 received royal assent of December 23, 1919 which had a preamble prefixed to it defining principles on which the Act had been prepared.
- 8.(D)** Montague report on the basis of which act of 1919 was passed gave a rude shock to those Indians who were seeking the dreams of 'self government embodying the right of self determination.
- 9.(D)** In 'Kesavananda Bharti case' the supreme court held that the preamble is the part of the constitution. Though in any ordinary statute not much importance is attached to the preamble all importance has to be attached to the preamble in a constitutional statute.
- 10.(B)** In 'Berubari case' the supreme court held that the preamble was not a part of the constitution and it could never be regarded as a source of any substantive powers such powers are expressly granted in the body of constitution. But this view was rejected in the 'Kesavananda Bharti case'.
- 11.(B)** The new constitution of India was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and signed by the president, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Whereas 26th January, 1950, which is the date of the commencement of this constitution.

- 12.(B)** In D.S. Nakora V. union of india, the supreme court held that the basic framework of socialism is to provide a decent standard of life to the working people and especially provide security from cradle to grave. This is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism.
- 13.(D)** u/s 2(g) "An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void". The appellation "Void" in relation to a legal act, means without legal force, effect or consequence, not binding, invalid, null, worthless, cipher, useless and ineffectual.
- 14.(D)** u/s 2 (h) "An agreement enforceable at law is a contract". Essential elements of a contract are at least two persons, proposal by one, acceptance by another, consideration by and for each of them and agreement which can be enforced in a court of law. "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts."
- 15.(C)** Eg. A offers Rs 5 to B if he would mow his lawn. The promise to pay Rs.5 is binding as soon as B promises to mow the lawn until then A is free to withdraw his offer.
- 16.(B)** Consideration may take the form of delivery of anything which has a money value or payment of money itself or rendering some services or doing something which under law a person is not bound to do or a promise to do any one or all of those things.
- 17.(B)** For a valid contract essential elements are at least two persons, proposal by one, acceptance by another, consideration by and for each of them and agreement which can be enforced in a court of law i.e.
- Proposal + acceptance + promise + consideration + agreement + enforceability
= contract
- 18.(B)** In the above case trader or advertiser is simply inviting an offer. i.e. indicating that he is willing to consider an offer to buy the goods on the terms set out in the advertisement or catalogue. He is not making an offer.
- 19.(A)** Revocation of an offer by letter or telegram can be complete when it is despatched.
- 20.(A)** An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the offeror but not afterwards.

- 21.(D)** u/s 6 of the contract act' A proposal is revoked (1) by the communication of notice (2) By the lapse of the prescribed lapse of a reasonable time without communication of the acceptance (3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfill a condition precedent two acceptance (4) by the death or insanity of the proposer .∴ the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance
- 22.(D)** u/s. 10 of the indian contract Act-All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object and are not hereby expressly dodrred to be void.
- 23.(B)** Consideration may be past, present or future. (executed, executory and past consideration) executed consideration or present consideration refersto take place simultaneously with the promise executory refersto consideration for a promise which is to be furnished in the future.
In English law past consideration is a past consideration except in a loading case a past consideration will support or subsequent promise b it was given at the request of the promisor
- 25.(D)** Eg. A promises to obtain for B an unemployment in the public service and B promises to pay Rs 1000/- to A the agreement is void as the consideration for it is unlawful so every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void
- 26.(C)** Those civil wrongs which do not fit in any defined category of civil wrongs are torts. As tort is a civil wrong. but not all civil wrong are tort are.
- 27.(B)** u/s 2 of the limitation act 1963 "ort is a civil wrong which is not exclusively a breach of contract or breach of trust.
- 28.(A)** The basic idea which is indicated by this definition is, tort is a civil wrong and every civil wrong is not a tort. There are other civil wrongs also the important of which are a breach of contract and breach of trust.
- 29.(C)** There is a breach of duty which is fixed by law .motive for breach of duty is immaterial. there is a violation of a a right in rem i.e. a right vested in some deteminate parson and available against the whole world.
- 30.(D)**

	Tort	Contract
1	There is a LERACED Which is fixed.	There is a lerecul of duty which is fixed by the contracting parties
2	Motive for leraach of duty is immaterial	Motive for leracact of contract is oftan taken in to consideration
3	There is a violation of a right in rem i.e. a right vested in some determinate person and against the wole cell	A leract of contract is an infringement of a right in personam i.e. a right available
4	Damages are generally unliquidnted and are determined by the court on the facts and circumstances ob shel case	Damges are fixed according to the terms and conditions of contract

- 31.(A)** "Forts are infinitely various not limited or confined the theory is supported by the creation of new torts by the courts of law for instance the tort of deceit in 1/t present form had its origin in Braslay V. Freeman (1789)
- 32.(B)** The rule of 'strict liability' was laid down in Rylands V. Fletcher where it was held that the occupier of land who brings and keeps on it anything likely to cause damage, if it escapes is bound at his peril to prevent its escape and is liable for the direct consequences of its escape even if he has not been guilty of negligence.
- 33.(B)** Tort is a violation of a right in rem i.e. or right vested in some determinate person and available against the whole world.
- 34.(A)** Means that whenever a right is Violated the person whose right has been infringed has a remedy against the person so violating his right.
- 35.(A)** In such a case the person in whom the legal right is vested is entitled to bring an action and may recover damages although he has suffered no actual loss or harm. the maxim is reverse to the maximum damnum sin injuria. -
- 36.(A)** The maxim damnum sin injuria means damage which is not coupled with an unauthorized interference with plaintiff's lawful right.
- 37.(A)** In this case the defendant a school teacher set up a rival school to that of the plaintiffs. Because of the competition the plaintiffs had to reduce their fees and consequently suffered major losses. In a

claim of damages it was held that the plaintiffs had no cause of action as the defendants had only used lawful means to protect and extend their trade and increase profits.

- 38.(A)** Malice in law simply means a wrongful intention which is presumed in case of an unlawful act rather than a bad motive or feeling of ill-will.
- 39.(A)** It means that there can be no crime without a guilty mind.
- 40.(B)** u/s 23 of IPC. "Wrongful gain", is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.
- 41.(A)** Where as "wrongful loss" is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.
- 42.(A)** Common intention connotes action in concert and necessarily postulates a pre arranged plan a prior meeting of minds and an element of participation in action.
- 44.(B)** X is also liable for the murder of Z because he too has helped Y' in the murder of Z i.e. he was a member of an unlawful assembly. The common object was to murder the deceased Z
- 45.(D)** Illegal signifies everything which is an offence prohibited by law and furnish ground for civil action.
- 46.(C)**
1. Death
 2. Imprisonment for life
 3. (a) Rigorous imprisonment with hard labour
(b) Simple imprisonment
 4. forfeiture of property
 5. Fine (see 53, I.P.C.)
- 47.(B)** u/s 65 of IPC where an offence is punishable with imprisonment and fine the imprisonment in default of fine can only extend to 1/4 of the maximum imprisonment that can be imposed.

- 49.(C) The expression 'mistake' of fact and good faith has the same meaning as is given under section 52 of IPC.
- 50.(B) General exceptions are contained in chapter IV of Indian Penal code.

PAPER - III

- 1.(D) Refer Article 16(2) of the constitution.
- 2.(A) Both A and R are true.
- 3.(D) Directive Principles of state Policy are not part of Indian constitution but is an essential features of the basic structure of the constitution.
- 4.(B) Once to prodamation of emergency is made the right of a citizen to move the supreme court for the enforcement of his fundamental right is suspended by the president.
5. (C) The age of the Judge of the supreme court shall be determined by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law provide [Article 124 (2-A) (a)].
- 6.(B) The speaker does not vacate his office on the dissolution of the Assembly. He continues in office until a new speaker is elected before the new house meets.
- 7.(D) Refer seventh Amendment Act.
- 8.(D) The chief election commissioner and other election commissioners are appointed by the president subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament for the purpose. [Article 324(2)].
- 9.(D) According to the Report of committee III, Rule of law, as regards criminal administration means.
- (a) Due criminal Process
 - (b) Legal aid
 - (c) No arrest without the authority of law
 - (d) Presumption of innocence
 - (e) Police trial and fair hearing.

- 10.(A) The writ of prohibition concerns with matters of jurisdictional defects whereas the writ of certiorari is concerned with such defects.
- 11.(D) All the given statements are true.
- 12.(C) Natural Justice is not exclusively a principle of administrative law but it is a universal principle of law.
- 13.(B) "Administrative discretion means that a determination may be reached in part at least upon the basis of considerations not entirely susceptible of proof or disproof" was said by Prof. Freud.
- 14.(D) The commission in 1976 in its report recommended that under the cover of "an application for judicial review" a litigant could obtain any of the prerogative orders or declaration or an injunction.
- 15.(D) The Lokayukta shall conduct an investigation only on a complaint to be filed by an aggrieved party along with an affidavit.
- 16.(D) President, Vice-President, Lok Sabha speaker, Chief Justice of India, any other justices of supreme court, comptroller and Auditor general of India, Chief election Commissioner and Public service Commission (union) Chairman and its members have been kept out of the jurisdiction of the Lokpal.
- 17.(D) Refer. 12 characteristics of ownership.
- 18.(B) Equitable rights are recognized by equity and are recognized by the court of chancery.
- 19.(C) The post of the President of India is actually in the form of 'corporation sole'. He is a sovereign therefore he is a legal person.
- 20.(A) Constructive delivery is of following kinds:
(a) Tradition Brevi Munu
(b) Constitutum Possessorium
(c) Attornment.
- 21.(D) There have been two theories of Precedents.
(a) Judge made law theory i.e., the judges are the makers of law
(b) Declaratory theory - that the judges are not makers of law but they have to simply declare it as it already exists
- 22.(C) Kind of precedent are
(a) Original
(b) Declaratory

(c) Authoritative –1) Absolute 2) Conditional.

- 23.(D)** The examples of “Act of Law” are Execution, sale, insolvency or inheritance etc.
- 24.(B)** “A person is any being whom the law regards capable of rights and duties” said by Salmond.
- 25.(A)** Refer section 23 of IPC.
- 26.(A)** Section 34 of IPC – When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention to all each of such person is liable for the act in the same manner as if it were done for him alone.
- 27.(D)** Abetment consists of three acts laid down in section 107
- (a) By instigating a person to commit an offence, or
 - (b) By engaging in a conspiracy to commit it, or
 - (c) By intentionally aiding a person to commit it.
- 28.(B)** In order to constitute the offence of abetment by criminal conspiracy there must be a combining together of two or more person in the conspiracy and an act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of that conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing.
- 29.(A)** Section 320 IPC - Grievous hurt – Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.
- 30.(D)** u/s 378 of IPC. Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without the person’s consent moves that property in order to such taking is said to commit theft”.
- 31.(C)** Causing of the death of child in the mother’s womb is not homicide. But it may amount to culpable homicide to cause the death of a living child. If any part of that child has been brought forth though the child may not have breathed or been completely born.
- 32.(C)** New sections which have been inserted by the code of criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 are 174A, 229A, 153AA.
- 33.(C)** Punishment for a public nuisance or Removal of nuisance under Cr. P. C. is available to the aggrieved party in regard to environmental pollution.
- 34.(D)** Refer Protection of Human Right Act, 1993.

- 35.(A)** The state government may after consultation with the state Board by notification in official gazette declare in such manner as may be prescribed any area or areas within the state as Air Pollution control Area or areas for the purpose of this Act.
- 36.(B)** The Stockholm Declaration was adopted by the United Nations conference on the Human environment held at Stockholm in 1972.
- 37.(A)** The quantity of such substances has been fixed in the Act. By exceeding of such quantity is dangerous to the atmosphere.
- 38.(B)** In the first five year plan 1952 - 57 the government of India declared its Forest Policy, 1952 which failed.
- 39.(D)** Deforestation results in ecological imbalance and environmental deterioration. Therefore provision made for the conservation of forests for the matters connected therewith must apply to all the forests irrespective of the nature of ownership classification thereof.
- 40.(B)** u/s. 11(3) - Any wild animal killed or wounded in defense of any person shall be government property.
- 41.(D)** All the given statements are the grounds for accepting international law as law.
According to Article 94 of UNO character the decisions of international court of Justice are binding on all parties
There are many provisions regarding the sanction or fear for compliance of international law
The existence of UNO is based on existence of international law..
- 42.(D)** According to the "Theory of auto-limitation" which is based on the principle of state sovereignty is state follows international law because they have by their consent reduced their powers.
- 43.(D)** Extradition means the delivery of a criminal by a state where he has taken asylum to the state where he has committed a crime.
- 44.(C)** Principle organs are those which have been already mentioned in the charter which subsidiary organs are those which can be set up according to charter in future.
- 45.(A)** The ultimate purpose of asylum is to accord protection to the refugee of person concerned and to bring him under the jurisdiction of the granting state.
- 46.(C)** Refer Section 10 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

- 47.(C)** Muslim marriage as under 'Marriage amongst Mohammedans is not sacrament but purely a civil contract for the completion of which due offer and acceptance is essential' is defined by Mahmood J.
- 48.(C)** The specialty of divorce of "khula" is that
(A) Wife begs from her husband to release her from the tie of marriage.
(B) Such request is made for a certain consideration which is usually a part of the whole of the mahr.
- 49.(C)** The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act 1976 introduced 'cruelty' as a ground of divorce in section 13B(1)(i). The word cruelty has not been defined by the Act, previously 'cruelty' was not a ground for judicial separation.
- 50.(D)** Refer section 19 of Hindu Adoptions and maintenance Act 1956.
- 51.(D)** With the Origin of the concept of civilized and public welfare state the dimensions of human rights has increased. (Also refer Kharag Singh vs State of Uttar Pradesh).
- 52.(C)** After completion of enquiry or investigation, the commission can make recommendation to the Govt. for taking action against such convicts.
- 53.(B)** Article 55 — "The UNO should honor human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure their compliance without making discrimination on the basis of castes, sex, language and religion for advancement towards human upliftment.
- 54.(D)** Matters not entertainable by the Commission are:
(a) In regards to events which happened more than one year before the making of complaints
(b) Regard to matters which are subjudice
(c) Which are vague, anonymous or pseudonymous?
(d) Which are of frivolous nature
(e) Those which are outside the purview of the commission
- 55.(A)** NHRC chairman C.J. I.M.N. Venkatachaliah added that "Human rights cells" will be run by policeman with their own genius, own resources and own consciousness would go a long way in strengthening the foundation of democracy in the country.
- 56.(B)** In March, 1999 NHRC issued ---- inmate in accordance with the proforma designed by it and monthly reports of progress be communicated to commission.
- 57.(A)** Refer 'Rita Mago v/s V.P. Mago case.

- 58.(B) An application u/s 24 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, for interim maintenance can be filed before the filing of the written statement.
- 59.(B) Indian constitution is secular in the sense that it gives equal importance to all religions and this accords well with the tradition of pluralism in India.
- 60.(A) Refer Mrs Sarla Mudgal v/s union of India case.
- 61.(C) In 1702 Ashby v/s White clearly established in favor of the first theory, recognizing the principle 'ubi' his ibi remedum.
- 62.(A) The proponent of pigeon hole theory is Salmond
- 63.(A) Essentials of Defamation are
(a) The statement must be defamatory
(b) The said statement must refer to be plaintiff
(c) The statement must be published.
- 64.(B) If the plaintiff is not able to prove negligence on the part of the defendant, the defendant cannot be made liable.
- 65.(D) The service offered by an advocate, commission agent and Doctor for a fee is a contract of personal service and this service do not come under the term service as defined in section 2(1) (0) of the Act.
- 66.(A) The District Forum has no power to entertain the review application.
- 67.(B) Refer section 19
- 68.(C) Under section 17(ii) of C.P.A the state commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain appeals against the orders of any District Forum within the state.
- 69.(B) Prior to the Indian Partnership Act 1932 which came into force from 1 October, 1933, the law of partnership was provided in Indian contract Act, 1872.
- 70.(B) Section 2(b) of Indian Partnership Act "Business" includes every trade, occupation and profession".
- 71.(B) Section 24 "Notice to a partner who habitually acts in the business of the firm of any matter relating to the affairs of the firm operates as notice to the firm, except in the case of a fraud on the firm committed by or with consent of that partner".

- 72.(B) With effect from 6 - 2 - 2003, the term of imprisonment u/s 138 was increased to years from one year .
- 73.(A) If the notice is duly directed and sent by post and miscarried such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.
- 74.(A) Section 147 of the Negotiable instruments Act lays down that all offences under this Act are compoundable.
- 75.(D) Refer Table

VPM CLASSES