

NTA UGC NET LAW

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER
(English Medium)



- * DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- * NEW SYLLABUS
- * NEW PATTERN



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Codes :

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) A-(iv) B-(ii) C-(i) D-(iii)

(2) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iv) D-(iii)

(3) A-(iii) B-(ii) C-(i) D-(iv)

(4) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(ii)

3. Which one of the following has been described as the “Magna-Carta” of the environment ?

(1) Rio declaration

(2) Tbilisi declaration

(3) Tbilisi declaration

(4) Environment product declaration

4. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : No minimum age is prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India nor is there any fixed period of office.

Reason (R) : The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt within Article-132 of the Constitution of India.

Codes :

(1) (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(2) (A) and (R) are right, but (R) is not the right explanation of (A).

(3) (A) is right but (R) is wrong.

(4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

5. Which of the following declarations relating to assets and liabilities by a public servant are to be made under the Lokpal and lokayukta Act, 2013 ?

a. Assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are jointly or severally, owner or beneficiary.

b. Assets of which he, his parents and children are owner or beneficiary.

c. His liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.

d. His liabilities and that of his spouse, parents and children.

Codes :

(1) (a) and (b)

(2) (c) and (d)

(3) (a) and (c)

(4) (d) and (c)

6. 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
- (1) 40% of his monthly emoluments
 - (2) 50% of his monthly emoluments
 - (3) 60% of his monthly emoluments
 - (4) 70% of his monthly emoluments
7. The main objective of the Regulating Act, 1773 were to
- (1) Bring the management of the company under the control of the British Parliament and the British Crown
 - (2) Introduce reforms in the Company's Government in India
 - (3) Provide remedies against ill equalities and anarchy committed by the Company's servants in India
 - (4) all of the above
8. From which of the countries, Constitution of India has adopted fundamental duties
- (1) USA
 - (2) Canada
 - (3) Erstwhile USSR
 - (4) UK
9. The amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on the pattern of
- (1) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (2) Government of India Act, 1947
 - (3) Constitution of USA
 - (4) Constitution of UK
10. 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 :

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

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

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

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

11. 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 :

(1) 1, 2 and 3

(2) 1, 2 and 4

(3) 2, 3 and 4

(4) 1, 3 and 4

12. In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that 'preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution'?

(1) In re: Golaknath case

(2) In re: Maneka Gandhi

(3) In re: Swarn Singh

(4) In re: Keshwananda Bharti

13. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not the Part of the Constitution?

(1) A.K. Gopalan case

(2) Berubari case

(3) Mervin Mills case

(4) A.K. Antony case

14. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under

(1) section 2(4)

(2) section 2(e)

(3) section 2(f)

(4) section 2(g)

15. Offer as defined under section 2(A) is

(1) Communication from one person to another

(2) Suggestion by one person to another

(3) Willingness to do or abstain from doing an act in order to obtain the assent of other thereto

(4) 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(4) is called

- (1) Reciprocal promise (2) consideration for the promise
(3) Counter offer (4) acceptance

17. Which is correct

- (1) proposal + acceptance = promise
(2) promise + consideration = agreement
(3) agreement + enforceability = contract
(4) all the above

18. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is an

- (1) offer (2) invitation to offer
(3) counter offer (4) none of the above

19. Revocation of offer by letter or telegram can be complete

- (1) when it is despatched (2) when it is received by the offeree
(3) when it reaches the offeree (4) both (1) and (3)

20. An acceptance can be revoked

- (1) At any time before communication of acceptance is complete as against the promisee
(2) After its acceptance comes to the knowledge of the promisee
(3) Both (1) & (2)
(4) Neither (1) nor (2)

21. Enforceable agreements are the one

- (1) Made by free consent
(2) Parties to the contract are competent to enter into an agreement
(3) Having lawful consideration & lawful object
(4) All the above

22. Which one of the following is correct?

- (1) Past consideration is no consideration
(2) Consideration can be past, present or future
(3) Consideration can only be present
(4) Consideration can only be present & future

23. Considerations & objects are unlawful where it is

- (1) Forbidden by law or defeat the provision of any law
(2) Which is fraudulent

(3) Which is immoral & against the public policy

(4) All the above

24. Basically tort is a species of

(1) criminal injury or wrong

(2) substantial injury or wrong

(3) civil injury or wrong

(4) none of the above

25. Salmond has defined 'tort' as

(1) 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

(2) 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

(3) an infringement of a right in rem of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party

(4) none of the above

26. The duty under the Law of tort is

(1) towards a specific individual

(2) towards a group of individuals

(3) towards the world at large

(4) both (1) & (2)

27. Which is correct

(1) breach of contract results from breach of duty undertaken by the parties themselves whereas tort results from breach of duty imposed by law

(2) contract is right in personam whereas tort infringes right in rem

(3) under contract the damages can be liquidated or unliquidated but under tort the damages are always unliquidated

(4) all the above

28. The rule of 'strict liability' is based on the decision in

(1) Donoghue v. Stevenson

(2) Rylands v. Fletcher

(3) Lumley v. Gye

(4) Champman v. Pickersgill

29. 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means

(1) where there is a right, there is a remedy

(2) there is no remedy without a wrong

(3) there is no wrong without a remedy

(4) there is no right without a remedy

30. Maximum injuria sine damno means

(1) violation of a legal right without any damage

(2) violation of a legal right with damage

(3) damage without violation of legal right

(4) no damage & no violation of legal right

31. Maxim 'Damnum sine injuria' means

(1) damage without infringement of legal right

(2) damage with infringement of legal right

(3) infringement of legal right without damage

(4) infringement of legal right with damage

32. Malice in law means

(1) Wrongful act done intentionally but without just cause or excuse

(2) Wrongful act done intentionally with just cause & excuse

(3) Wrongful act done intentionally with good motive

(4) Wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive

33. 'Wrongful gain' means

(1) gain by lawful means of property which the person gaining is not entitled

(2) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is not property which the person gaining is not entitled

(3) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is entitled

(4) all the above

34. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all

(1) each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone

- (2) each of such person is liable for his own overt act
 (3) each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime
 (4) both (2) & (3)
- 35.** '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'
 (1) only 'Y' is liable for murder of Z
 (2) 'X' & 'Y' both are liable for murder of 'Z'
 (3) 'X' is not liable as he did not perform any overt act
 (4) both (1) & (3)
- 36.** illegal signified
 (1) everything which is an offence
 (2) everything which is prohibited by law
 (3) everything which furnishes ground for civil action
 (4) all the above
- 37.** How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code
 (1) three (2) six (3) five (4) four
- 38.** 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
 (1) one year (2) six months
 (3) four months (4) two months
- 39.** 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
 (1) section 29 of IPC (2) section 29A of IPC
 (3) section 52 of IPC (4) section 52A of IPC
- 40.** General exceptions are contained in
 (1) chapter III of IPC (2) chapter IV of IPC
 (3) chapter V of IPC (4) chapter VI of IPC

- 41. Assertion (A):** In C.B.M uthamm a 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 .
- (1) Both A and R are true
 (2) Both A and R the true but R is not correct explanation of A
 (3) A is true, but R is false
 (4) A is false and R is true
- 42. Directive principles of state Policy are:**
- (1) Not part of Indian Constitution
 (2) Policy declarations made by Jawaharlal Nehru
 (3) Policy principles enunciated by the planning commission.
 (4) A part of Indian constitution
- 43. After the House is dissolved, the speaker is**
- (1) Removed from the office immediately
 (2) Remains as speaker until the first meeting of the House of People after the dissolution
 (3) He has to submit the resignation to the president of India within 24 hours.
 (4) He can continue as speaker for the period of 30 days only
- 44. Which writ concerns with matters of jurisdictional defects.**
- (1) Writ of prohibition (2) Writ of certiorari
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 45. Administrative Law is study of multifarious powers of administrative authorities and the nature of their power is**
- (1) Legislative of Rule making (2) Judicial or Adjudicative
 (3) Purely executive (4) All the above
- 46. According to common law lawyers which are the important principles of natural justice.**
- (1) Audi, al teram partem (2) Nem o Judex i n re sua
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None

47. "Administrative discretion means that a determination may be reached in part at least upon the bases of considerations not entirely susceptible of proof or disproof" was said by
- (1) Lord Halsbury (2) Prof. Freud
 (3) Friedman (4) Prof. Wade
48. In England which equitable remedies are granted by the court against administrative authorities?
- (1) Declaration (2) Injunction
 (3) Mandamus (4) Only (1) and (2)
49. The Lokayukta or uplokuykta investigate any action taken by
- (1) Minister or Secretary
 (2) In any public servant including a public servant notified by the state government for this purpose
 (3) Judge of a supreme court
 (4) Only (1) and (2)
50. Amongst the following which is not the characteristics of ownership:
- (1) Ownership contains a right of the owner to exclude others
 (2) It is the duty of state to protect the ownership right of the owner
 (3) Ownership provides a power to alienate a thing or property
 (4) Ownership right can be extinguished
51. The rights which are recognized but can't be enforced by the court of law are called as
- (1) Negative rights (2) Equitable rights
 (3) Contingent rights (4) Private rights
52. Who is a legal Person
- (1) Prime Minister of India (2) Joint Family system
 (3) President of India (4) Partnership Firm
53. When a thing is given from one hand to the other it is a transfer of immediate possession called as
- (1) Constructive possession (2) Actual possession
 (3) Possession in fact (4) None

- 54.** Theories of Precedents are
- (1) Judgemade law theory
 - (2) Declaratory theory
 - (3) Natural law theory
 - (4) Only (1) and (2)
- 55.** Which is not an example of Act of Law
- (1) Execution
 - (2) Sale
 - (3) Insolvency
 - (4) Bilateral
- 56.** Who said "A person is any being whom the law regards capable of rights and duties".
- (1) Austin
 - (2) Salmond
 - (3) Keeton
 - (4) Bentham
- 57.** Wrongful loss means.
- (1) Loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it is legally entitled
 - (2) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing it is legally entitled
 - (3) Loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled
 - (4) All the above
- 58.** To establish section 34 of IPC
- (1) Common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
 - (2) Common intention and overt act both be proved
 - (3) Common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
 - (4) All the above
- 59.** If the act abetted is committed in consequence the abettor is punishable with punishment provided for the offence
- (1) If the offence committed is the same as abetted
 - (2) If the offence committed is different from the one abated for the offence committed
 - (3) If the doer commits the offence with different intention than the abettor
 - (4) All the above

60. 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:
- (1) Section 120 B of IPC (2) Section 120 A of IPC
(3) Section 121 B of IPC (4) Section 121 A to IPC
61. 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
- (1) Grievous hurt
(2) Simple hurt
(3) Grievous hurt by rash or negligent act
(4) Simple hurt by rash or negligent act
62. Which of the following is correct as to that u/s 378 of IPC?
- (1) Dishonest intention to take property
(2) The property must be moveable
(3) The property must be in possession of the prosecutor
(4) All the above
63. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
- (1) Explanation I to section 299
(2) Explanation II to section 299
(3) Explanation III to section 299
(4) Explanation V to section 300
64. Which criminal remedy is available to the aggrieved party in regard to environmental pollution?
- (1) Punishment for a public nuisance
(2) Removal of nuisance under Cr. P. C.
(3) (1) or (2)
(4) None
65. Which is not the environmental statute?
- (1) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
(2) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

- (3) The Indian Forests Act, 1927
- (4) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- 66.** Under which section, the state government can declare air pollution control areas.
- (1) Section 19 (2) Section 20
- (3) Section 36 (4) Section 31-A
- 67.** Stockholm conference on the Human Environment was held in the year
- (1) 1971 (2) 1972
- (3) 1973 (4) 1974
- 68.** 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
- (1) Hazardous substance (2) Bioclimatology
- (3) Ecological balance (4) Biomass
- 69.** In which year the First forest Policy of independent India was declared.
- (1) 1950 (2) 1952
- (3) 1953 (4) 1954
- 70.** Deforestation causes
- (1) Ecological imbalance
- (2) Environmental deterioration
- (3) Damage to property
- (4) Only (1) and (2)
- 71.** Any wild animal killed or wounded shall be whose property
- (1) The person who kills (2) Government
- (3) Public (4) None
- 72.** Which are the grounds for accepting international law as law
- (1) According to Article 94 of UNO character the decisions of international court of Justice are binding on all parties
- (2) There are many provisions regarding the sanction or fear for compliance of international law
- (3) The existence of UNO is based on existence of international law.
- (4) All of the above

- 73.** Who were the chief exponents of the principle of state sovereignty?
 (1) Anzilotti (2) Oppenheim's
 (3) Triepel (4) Only (1) and (2)
- 74.** The word 'extradition' is composed of two words 'ex' and 'traditum' means
 (1) Delivery of criminals (2) Surrender of fugitives
 (3) Hand over of fugitives (4) All the above
- 75.** According to Article 7 to UNO charter the organs of UNO are:
 (1) Principle organs (2) Subsidiary organs
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 76.** 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
 (1) Asylum (2) Extradition
 (3) Refugee (4) None
- 77.** "Judicial separation" has been defined under which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 (1) Section 5 (2) Section 7
 (3) Section 10 (4) Section 12
- 78.** 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".
 (1) Baillie (2) Abdur Rahim
 (3) Mahmood J. (4) Sir Rolland
- 79.** For consideration of his divorce wife pays certain amount to her husband
 (1) Zihar (2) Ila (3) Khula (4) Mubarat
- 80.** Cruelty is a ground for
 (1) Judicial separation (2) Divorce
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Only (1)
- 81.** Section 19 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956, provides for maintenance of
 (1) Wife (2) Children
 (3) Parents (4) Widowed daughter in law

- 82.** In reality human rights means such rights
- (1) Necessary for maintaining human dignity or for leading a dignified life
 - (2) Inevitable for physical mental and intellectual development of individual
 - (3) Included in international covenants and conventions
 - (4) All the above
- 83.** Under which Article of the UN charter the UNO should honor human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- (1) Article 54
 - (2) Article 55
 - (3) Article 56
 - (4) Article 57
- 84.** Complaints of which nature are not entertainable by the National Human Rights Commission (Procedure) Regulations, 1994.
- (1) Matters which are subjudice
 - (2) Which are frivolous natures
 - (3) Which are outside the purview of the commission?
 - (4) All the above
- 85.** 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.
- (1) M.N. Venkatachaliah
 - (2) M.N. Venkata Rajan
 - (3) J.S. Verma
 - (4) A.M. Ahmadi
- 86.** 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.
- (1) During the pendency of the proceedings only
 - (2) After the conclusion of trial and passing of the decree
 - (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (4) Either (A) or (B)
- 87.** An application u/s 24 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, for interim maintenance.
- (1) Can be filed after the filing of the written statement
 - (2) Can be filed before the filing of the written statement
 - (3) Only after the filing of the written statement and not before
 - (4) All the above

88. 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.
- (1) Article 24 (A) (2) Article 25 (A)
(3) Article 26 (A) (4) Article 27 (A)
89. In which case the Supreme Court held that conversion of a Hindu made to Islam only for the purpose of contracting ligamous marriages circumvents section 494 of IPC.
- (1) Mrs, Sarla Mudgal v/s union of India
(2) Sapna Jacob v/s Kerala
(3) Saroj Rani v/s Sudarshan kumar
(4) Sangeeta v/s Sanjai Bansal
90. The principle “ubi Jus ibi remedium” was recognized in
- (1) Winterbotton v/s wright
(2) Champman v/s Pickersgill
(3) Ashby v/s white
(4) Rylands v/s Hetcher
91. The profounder of pigeon hole theory is
- (1) Salmond (2) Winfield
(3) Clert and Lindsell (4) Austin
92. For defamation
- (1) Intention of defame is not necessary
(2) Intention to defame is necessary
(3) Statement made believing is to be innocent make a difference
(4) Either (1) or (3)
93. The doctrine res-ipsa loquitur is a
- (1) Shifts the burden of proving negligence on the plaintiff
(2) Disproves the negligence on the defendant
(3) Does not shift the burden of disproving the negligence on the defendant
(4) Both (1) and (3)
94. Who is consumer amongst the following?

- (1) Advocate (2) Commission agent
 (3) Doctor (4) College
- 95.** What is the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Forum?
 (1) Five lacks (2) Two lacks
 (3) Ten lace (4) Unlimited
- 96.** Where the appeal lies against the order of District forum?
 (1) High court (2) District Judge
 (3) State commission (4) National commission
- 97.** Prior to the Indian Partnership Act 1932 which came into force from 1 October, 1933, the law of partnership was provided in
 (1) Sale of goods Act, 1930
 (2) Indian contract Act, 1872
 (3) Transfer of property Act, 1908
 (4) English partnership Act, 1890
- 98.** The term 'business' has been defined under
 (1) Section 2(1) (2) Section 2(2)
 (3) Section 2(4) (4) Section 2(e)
- 99.** The 'notice to a partner' as contemplated by section 24 of the Indian partnership Act, 1932 should relate to
 (1) The affairs of partner
 (2) The affairs of the firm
 (3) The affairs of the client of the firm
 (4) Either (1) or (2) or (3)
- 100.** 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
 (1) Sufficient
 (2) Not sufficient
 (3) Null and Void and has no effect
 (4) None

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	3	4	1	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	2	4	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	3	2
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	1	4	4	2	1	1	4	2
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	1	4	3	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	1

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-II

1.(3) 86th Constitution Amendment added Article 21A stating that “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age six to fourteen years in such as a way as the State may, by law, determine.”

The 86th Amendment also modified Article 45 which reads as “The state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years”.

The State’s responsibility with regard to environmental protection has been laid down under Article 48-A of our Constitution, which reads as follows:

The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”.

On the other hand Article 42 says that state shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions for work and for maternity relief.

It was decided to add the implementation of a uniform civil code in Article 44 of the Directive principles of the Constitution specifying, “The State shall endeavour to secure for citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.”

2.(4)

3.(1)

The Rio declaration has been described as the “Magna-Carta” of the environment. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, often shortened to Rio Declaration, was a short document produced at the 1992 United Nations

“Conference on Environment and Development” (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit.

The Rio Declaration consisted of 27 principles intended to guide countries in future sustainable development. It was signed by over 170 countries.

4.(3) Article 124 (C) of the constitution prescribes that for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be

(1) a citizen of India,

(2) has been a judge of any High Court for at least 5 years, or

(3) has been an advocate in a High Court for 10 years or is in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist.

No minimum age is prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India nor is there any fixed period of office.

But once appointed a judge shall continue till any one of the following happens:

- Attains the age of 65 years
- Resigns by sending a letter to the president
- Is removed by way of impeachment

5. (3) As per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, all public servants were required to file details of their assets and liabilities, besides those of their spouses and dependent children every year. **The new law mandates that every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities.**

Section 44(2) of the Act states “*A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to- (1) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries; (2) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.*”

6.(2) 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.

7.(4) 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.

- 8.(3)** Fundamental duties has 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
- 9.(3)** 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.
- 10.(4)** (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Indian council Act 1909 is popularly known as' Marlay-Minto Referm. Mr. Marley 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.
- (4) Mr. Montague in consultation with the vicereny Mr. chelmsford and a committee of members formulated a report known as mont ford referms introduced in British parliament passed in 1919 received royal assent of December 23,1919 which had a pramalele prefixed to it defining principles on which the Act had been prepared.
- 11.(4)** Montford 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.
- 12.(4)** In 'Kesavananda Bharti case' the supreme court held that the pramlele 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 pramlele in a constitutional stature

- 13.(2)** In 'Berubari's 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'.
- 14.(4)** u/s 2(g) "An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void". The word "Void" in relation to a contract, means without legal force, effect or consequence, not binding, invalid, null, worthless, void, useless and ineffectual.
- 15.(3)** 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.(2)** 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 or all of those things.
- 17.(2)** 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.(2)** 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.(1)** Revocation of an offer by letter or telegram can be complete when it is despatched.
- 20.(1)** An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the offeror but not afterwards.
- 21.(4)** 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 declared to be void.
- 22.(2)** Consideration may be past, present or future. (executed, executory and past consideration) executed consideration or present consideration refers to take place simultaneously with the promise executory refers to consideration for a

promise which is to be furnished in the future.

In English law past consideration is a past consideration except in a leading case a past consideration will support or subsequent promise if it was given at the request of the promisor

23.(4) 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

24.(3) 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.

25.(1) 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.

26.(3) 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 determinate parson and available against the whole world.

27.(4)

	Tort	Contract
1	There is a breach of duty which is fixed.	There is a breach of duty which is fixed by the contracting parties
2	Motive for breach of duty is immaterial	Motive for breach of contract is often 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 whole world	A breach of contract is an infringement of a right in personam i.e. a right available
4	Damages are generally unliquidated and are determined by the court on the facts and circumstances of each case	Damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions of contract

28.(2) 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.

- 29.(1)** Means that whenever a right is Violated the person whose right has been in brought has a remedy against the person so violating his right.
- 30.(1)** 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 damumm sin injuria. -
- 31.(1)** The maxim damnum sin injuria means damage which is not coupled with an unauthorized interference with plaintiff's lawful right.
- 32.(1)** 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.
- 33.(2)** u/s 23 of IPC. "Wrongful gain", is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.
- 34.(1)** 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.
- 35.(2)** 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
- 36.(4)** Illegal signifies everything which is an offence prohibited by law and furnisher ground for civil action.
- 37.(3)**
1. Death
 2. Imprisonment for life
 3. (1) Rigorous imprisonment with hard labour
 - (2) Simple imprisonment
 4. forfeiture of property
 5. Fine (see 53, I.P.C.)
- 38.(2)** 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.
- 39.(3)** The expression 'mistake' of fact and good faith has the same meaning as is given under section 52 of IPC.
- 40.(2)** General exceptions are contained in chapter IV of Indian Penal code.
- 41.(1)** Both A and R are true.

- 42.(4)** Directive Principles of state Policy are not part of Indian constitution but is an essential features of the basic structure of the constitution.
- 43.(2)** 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.
- 44.(1)** The writ of prohibition concerns with matters of jurisdictional defects whereas the writ of certiorari is concerned with such defects.
- 45.(4)** All the given statement are true.
- 46.(3)** Natural Justice is not exclusively a principle of administrative law but it is a universal principle of law.
- 47.(2)** “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 Prof. Freud.
- 48.(4)** The commission in 1976 in its report recommended that under the cover of “an application for judicial review” a letigent could obtain any of the prerogative orders or declaration or an injunction.
- 49.(4)** The Lokayukata shall conduct an investigation only on a complaint to be filed by an aggrieved party along with an affidavit.
- 50.(4)** Refer.12 characteristics of ownership.
- 51.(2)** Equitable rights are recognized by equity and are recognized by the court of chancery.
- 52.(3)** 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.
- 53.(1)** Constructive delivery is of following kinds:
- (1) Tradition Brevi Munu
 - (2) Constitunum Posse ssorium
 - (3) Attornment.
- 54.(4)** There have been two theories of Precedents.
- (1) Judge made law theory i.e., the judges are the makers of law
 - (2) Declaratory theory - that the judges are not makers of law but they have to simply declare it as it already exists.
- 55.(4)** The examples of “Act of Law” are Execution, sale, insolvency or inheritance etc.

- 56.(2)** A person is any being whom the law regards capable of rights and duties” said by Salmond.
- 57.(1)** Refer section 23 of IPC.
- 58.(1)** 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 lable for the act in the same manner as if it were done for him alone.
- 59.(4)** Abetment consists of three acts laid down in section 107
- (1) By instigating a person to commit an offence, or
 - (2) By engaging in a conspiracy to commit it, or
 - (3) By intentionally aiding a person to commit it.
- 60.(2)** 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 to that thing.
- 61.(1)** 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.
- 62.(4)** 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”.
- 63.(3)** 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.
- 64.(3)** Punishment for a public nuisance or Removal of nuisance under Cr. P. C. is available to the aggrieved party in regard to environmental pollution.
- 65.(4)** Refer Protection of Human Right Act, 1993.
- 66.(1)** 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.

- 67.(2)** The stockholm Declaration was adopted by the united Nations conference on the Human environment held at stockholm in 1972.
- 68.(1)** The quantity of such substances has been fixed in the Act. By exceeding of such quantity is dangerous to the atmosphere.
- 69.(2)** In the first five year plan 1952 - 57 the government of India declared its Forest Policy, 1952 which failed.
- 70.(4)** 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.
- 71.(2)** u/s. 11(3) - Any wild animal killed or wounded in defense of any person shall be government property.
- 72.(4)** 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..
- 73.(4)** 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.
- 74.(4)** Extradition means the delivery of a criminal by a state where he has taken asylum to the state where he has committed a crime.
- 75.(3)** 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.
- 76.(1)** 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.
- 77.(3)** Refer Section 10 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- 78.(3)** 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.

- 79.(3)** The specialty of divorce of “khula” is that
- (1) Wife begs from her husband to release her from the tie of marriage.
 - (2) Such request is made for a certain consideration which is usually a part of the whole of the mahr.
- 80.(3)** The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act 1976 introduced cruelty’ as a ground of divorce in section B(1)
- (ia) . The word cruelty has not been defined by the Act, previously ‘cruelty’ was not a ground for judicial separation.
- 81.(4)** Refer section 19 of Hindu Adoptions and maintenance Act 1956.
- 82.(4)** With the Origin of the concept of civilized and public welfare state the dimensions of human rights has increased. (Also refer kharag Singh v/s state of Uttar Pradesh).
- 83.(2)** Article 55 — “The UNO should honor human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure their compliance without making discrimination on the bases of casts, sex, language and religion for advancement towards human upliftment.
- 84.(4)** 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
- 85.(1)** 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.
- 86.(1)** Refer ‘Rita Mago v/s V.P. Mago case.
- 87.(2)** An application u/s 24 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, for interim maintenance can be filed before the filing of the written statement.
- 88.(2)** 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.
- 89.(1)** Refer Mrs Sarla Mudgal v/s union of India case.

- 90.(3)** In 1702 Ashby v/s White clearly established in favor of the first theory, recognizing the principle 'ubi' his ibi remedium.
- 91.(1)** The proponent of pigeon hole theory is Salmond
- 92.(1)** Essentials of Defamation are
- (1) The statement must be defamatory
 - (2) The said statement must refer to be plaintiff
 - (3) The statement must be published.
- 93.(2)** If the plaintiff is not able to prove negligence on the part of the defendant, the defendant cannot be made liable.
- 94.(4)** 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.
- 95.(1)** The District Forum has no power to entertain the review application.
- 96.(3)** 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.
- 97.(2)** 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.
- 98.(2)** Section 2(2) of Indian Partnership Act "Business" includes every trade, occupation and profession".
- 99.(2)** 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".
- 100.(1)** If the notice is duly directed and sent by post and miscarried such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.