

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 100 objective type questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*
Attempt all the questions.

- *Pattern of questions* : *MCQs*
- *Total marks (PAPER I & II)* : *300*
- *Duration of test* : *Paper I - 1 Hour*
 : *Paper II - 2 Hours*

PAPER-I

1. In union budget 2018-19, the government announced setting up Ekalavya Model Residential School, Consider the following statement about it.
- (i) It will provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment
 - (ii) by 2022 it will be build in every block with more than 50% ST population.
 - (iii) It will focus on preserving local art and culture.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
Select the answer using the codes given below:
- (1) i and ii only (2) ii and iii only
 - (3) iii only (4) i, ii and iii
2. Which of the following statement is correct about the RISE by 2022 announced by government in Union budget 2018-19?
- (1) It is to step up investments in Education.
 - (2) It is to step up investments in health.
 - (3) It is to step up investments in telecommunication.
 - (4) It is to step up investments in sports.

3. Which country to host the World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 ?
(1) South Africa (2) Nepal
(3) Brazil (4) India
4. Which HRD Ministry-appointed committee is drafting new National Education Policy (NEP)?
(1) Ram Shanker Kureel committee
(2) K Kasturirangan committee
(3) V G S Rathore committee
(4) KJ Alphonse committee
5. With reference to Paris agreement on climate change, consider the following statements :
- I. It was signed by 195 nations in Dec 2015 at Paris
II. The main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 3 degrees Celsius
III. It further aims to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) I and II (2) II and III
(3) I, II and III (4) I and III
6. Which of the following statements are correct?
a. Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of J&K without the consent of the State legislature
b. The Union shall have the power to suspend the State Constitution on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union.
c. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of “internal disturbance” in J&K without the concurrence of J&K Government
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) (a) and (b) (2) (b) and (c)
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c)

7. **Assertion (A):** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.
Reason (R): The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature
Choose the correct code:
(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
(3) (A) is true and (R) is true (4) (A) is false and (R) is true
8. Which of these pairs are correctly matched ?
a. The Vienna Convention : Protection of Ozone Layer
b. Montreal Protocol : Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
c. The Minamata Convention : Lead
(1) a only
(2) a and b only
(3) c only
9. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, brought two key changes. These changes were :
• Even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, he can file nomination for an election.
• Definition of "disqualified" in the Act has been amended. disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.
• Anyone in prison or on the lawful custody of the police (other than preventive detention) is not entitled to vote.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(1) I and ii only (2) I and iii only
(3) ii and iii only (4) I, ii, iii
10. Match List – I and List – II and identify the correct code:
a. World Health Day i. 16th September
b. World Population Day ii. 1st December
c. World Ozone Day iii. 11th July
d. World AIDS Day iv. 7th April

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	iv	ii	i

11. **Assertion (A):** Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste

Reason (R): Typhoid fever is a Water Borne diseases.

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is true
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

12. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct

- a. Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
- b. It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
- c. It is an intellectual enquiry or quest towards truth
- d. It leads to enhancement of knowledge

- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a), (c) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

13. Below are given two set – research methods (Set-I) and data collection tools (Set-II). Match the two sets and indicate your answer by selecting the correct code:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Experimental method | i Using primary secondary sources |
| B Ex post-facto method | ii Questionnaire |
| C Descriptive survey method | iii Standardized tests |
| D Historical method | iv Typical characteristics tests |

Codes:

A B C D

- 1. ii i iii iv

2. iii iv ii i

3. ii iii i iv

4. ii iv iii i

14. Consider the following statements :

a. Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning

b. Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason

c. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice

Which of the above statements are correct ?

(1) a and b

(2) b and c

(3) a and c

(4) a, b and c

15. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog :

a. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015

b. NITI Aayog fosters Cooperative Federalism

c. The President is its Chairman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(1) a and b only

(2) b and c only

(3) a and c

(4) a, b and c

16. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context?

(1) Horizontal communication

(2) Vertical communication

(3) Corporate communication

(4) Cross communication

17. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at once is a

(1) Worm

(2) Virus

(3) Threat

(4) Spam

18. If the proposition 'All thieves are poor' is false, which of the following propositions can be claimed certainly to be true?

Propositions :

(1) Some thieves are poor.

(2) Some thieves are not poor.

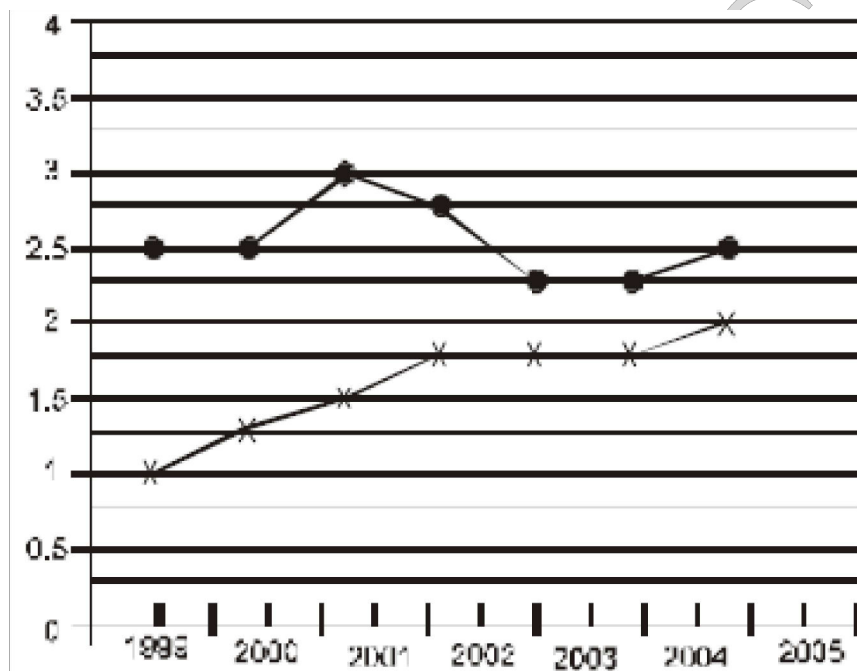
(3) No thief is poor.

(4) No poor person is a thief.

19. It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.” which type of communication is this?
 (1) Oral communication (2) Written communication
 (3) Non verbal communication (4) None

Questions 20-24 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

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



20. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 (1) 0.25 (2) 2.5
 (3) 25 (4) 12.5
21. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 (1) 9 crores (2) 17.75 crores
 (3) 12.25 crores (4) 11 crores
22. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 (1) 1,50,000,000 (2) 15,00,00,000
 (3) 15,00,000 (4) 15,000
23. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?

- (1) 3 crores (2) 2.55 crores
(3) 2.75 crores (4) 2.25 crores
- 24.** In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
- (1) 2000 (2) 2002
(3) 2003 (4) 2004
- 25.** Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (1) Qualitative (2) Quantitative
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 26.** Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (1) Military attack from a country across the border.
(2) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
(3) Improper coordination of various Government policies
(4) Increasing the production from a very low level
- 27.** Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (1) Ethnic diversity of the people
(2) A national language for the country
(3) Implementation of the formulated policies
(4) Centre -State relations
- 28.** Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (1) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
(2) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(3) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(4) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
- 29.** Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
- (1) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(2) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
(3) No common national language emerged
(4) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to

create such States

30. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

- (1) The handing over of power by the British to India
- (2) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
- (3) A neutral role played by the Army
- (4) None of the above

31. The information to be collected in survey method are related to

- (1) Present Position
- (2) Aims of the research
- (3) The attainment of aim of research
- (4) All of the above

32. One of the essential characteristics of research is

- (1) Sensitivity
- (2) Generalizability
- (3) Usability
- (4) Replicability

33. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.

- (1) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
- (2) Supremacy of Parliament
- (3) Supremacy of Judiciary
- (4) Theory of Separation of power

34. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :

List I (Institutions)

- 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute
- 2. Institute of Armament Technology
- 3. Indian Institute of Science
- 4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

List II (Locations)

- i. Pune
- ii. Izat Nagar
- iii. Delhi
- vi. Bangalore

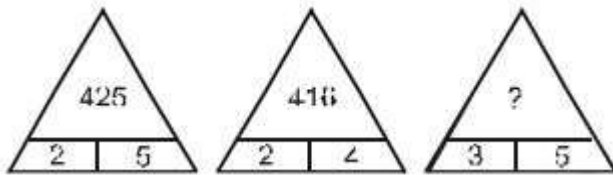
- (1) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- (2) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
- (3) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- I, 4- iv
- (4) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

35. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____

- (1) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
- (2) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha

- (3) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
 (4) None of the above
- 36.** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ____
 (1) Biosphere (2) Ecology
 (3) Synecology (4) Autecology
- 37.** The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
 (1) Audio visual (2) Telephone network
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 38.** Fossil Fuels include
 (1) Oil (2) Natural Gas
 (3) Coal (4) All of the above
- 39.** Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
 (1) 40-65 db (2) 60-70 db
 (3) 80-100 db (4) None of the above
- 40.** Effectiveness of teaching depends on ____
 (1) Handwriting of Teacher (2) Speaking ability of Teacher
 (3) Qualification of the Teacher (4) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 41.** The participation of students will be maximum if ____ method is used for teaching.
 (1) Text Books (2) Discussion Method
 (3) Conference Method (4) Lectures
- 42.** 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
 (1) 252 (2) 62
 (3) 130 (4) 9
- 43.** Which reasoning deter mines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
 (1) Deductive (2) Inductive
 (3) Abductive (4) All

44. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (1) 140 (2) 280
(3) 875 (4) 925

45. 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.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either I or II is implicit
(4) 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.

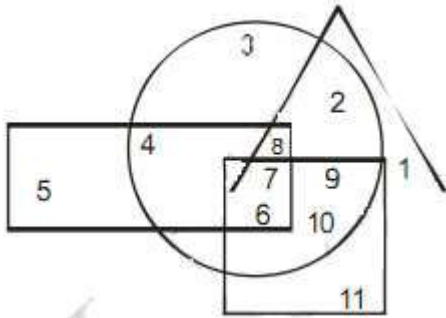
46. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

- (1) Digital paper (2) Magneto-optical disk
(3) WORM disk (4) CD-ROM disk

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

- (1) Web site (2) Web site address
(3) URL (4) Domain Name

Direction (48-49) 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.



48. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
 (1) 8 (2) 6
 (3) 5 (4) 4
49. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
 (1) 10 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 4
50. 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?
 (1) Nephew (2) Brother

(3) Father

(4) Maternal Uncle

PAPER-II

1. As per the Constitution of India, Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?
- (1) The state may make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work.
- (2) The state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all the children until they complete the age of six years.
- (3) The state shall not endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code in the territory of India.
- (4) The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(1) (1), (2) and (3)

(2) (2), (3) and (4)

(3) (2) and (4)

(4) (3) and (4)

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using codes given below :

List I

(1) Article 13

(2) Article 15

(3) Article 20

(4) Article 23

Rights.

List II

(i) protection in respect of conviction for offences.

(ii) prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

(iii) Prohibition, of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

(iv) laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental

Codes :

(1) (2) (3) (4)

(1) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

(2) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

(3) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

(4) (iv) (iii) (i) (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) (1) and (2)

(2) (3) and (4)

(3) (1) and (3)

(4) (3) and (4)

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 illegalities 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) Minerva 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 tagisan
(1) offer (2) invitati on 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 communicati on 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 considerati on
(2) Consideration can be past, present or future
(3) Consideration can only the present
(4) Consideration can only be present & future
- 23.** Consi derations & 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) Chapman 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 injuriasine dam no means
- (1) violation of alegal right without any damage
 - (2) violation of alegal right with damage
 - (3) damage without violation of legal right
 - (4) no damage & no violati on of legal right
- 31.** Maxim 'Damnum sineinjuria' 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 evilmotive
- 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 infurtherance of the commoni ntenction 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 participati

on 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 signifies

(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. Uthappa v/s UOI, the Supreme Court struck down the provision in service rules 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 women and violates

Article 16 and hence unconstitutional .

- (1) Both A and R are true
- (2) Both A and R are 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 or 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, alteram partem (2) Nemo Judex in resua
- (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None

47. "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

- (1) Lord Halsbury (2) Prof. Freud
 (3) Friedman (4) Prof. Wade
- 48.** In England and 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) Judge-made 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 Right 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 balance
- (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 physicalmental 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 Jusibi 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

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	4	1	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	4										

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-I

1.(4) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools.

They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people.

These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will provide training in sports and skill development.

It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

2.(1) Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme :

RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore in the next four years. It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency (HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

3.(4) The World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 was held in New Delhi on February 16.

The summit will address a wide variety of issues, including combating land degradation and air pollution, effective waste management and create financial mechanisms to enable effective climate change mitigation.

The theme of the 2018 Summit is – Partnerships for a Resilient Planet, which seeks to create action frameworks to resolve some of the most urgent challenges facing developing economies in the backdrop of climate change.

It seeks to bring together on a common platform, global leaders and thinkers in the fields of sustainable development, energy and environment sectors.

4.(2) The 9-member committee, headed by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan, was constituted by the Union HRD Ministry to draft new National Education Policy (NEP) on June 2017.

The committee will submit its report by March 31, 2018. The existing NEP was framed in 1986 and revised in 1992.

5.(4) An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris in Dec 2015.

The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities.

The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

6.(3) Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with “Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions”, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article 370.

Even though included in 1st Schedule as 15th state, all the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K.

Special Features-J&K is the only state in India which has a Constitution of its own. The Constitution of J&K was enacted by a separate Constituent Assembly

set up by the State and it came into force on 26th January 1957.

7.(1) Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.

The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature.

Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming.

What is determined to be a greenhouse gas is any heat-trapping gas present in the Earth's atmosphere.

The two most common greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon. These gases help absorb infrared radiation and regulate the Earth's climate.

However, the increase in industrial production has increased the amount of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere.

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions has made it difficult for heat to escape the atmosphere which in turn contributes to the warming effect.

8.(2) The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. It was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988.

It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

The Convention was signed by delegates representing close to 140 countries on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted later that year on 10 October 2013 on a Diplomatic Conference held in Kumamoto, Japan. The Convention is named after the Japanese city Minamata.

9.(1) In July 2013, Supreme Court had ruled that a person, who is in jail or in police custody, cannot contest elections to legislative bodies.

Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 however, brought two key changes:

Firstly , even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, as long as his name is entered on the electoral roll he shall not cease to be an elector.

This implies that he can file nomination for an election. Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

Prior to this act, the definition of disqualified means disqualified for either being chosen as or being a MP or MLA.

Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

The amendment adds a ground to the definition that the disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

Conviction for only these certain offences would result in the person’s name being removed from the electoral roll and he would cease to be an elector.

10.(2)

11.(1) Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste, which find their way into human body.

These diseases are infectious, which means that they can spread from one person to another.

So high standards of hygiene and sanitation are needed to stop the disease from spreading.

Waterborne diseases include:

- (i) Typhoid fever
- (ii) Giardia
- (iii) Dysentery
- (iv) Cholera
- (v) Diarrhoea (caused by a variety of pathogens)
- (vi) Hepatitis
- (vii) Polio
- (viii) Worms

12.(4) Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

A broad definition of research is given by Godwin Colibao: “In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data,

information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge.”

Another definition of research is given by John W. Creswell, who states that “research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue”.

It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as “a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

13.(3) In descriptive survey method- we’ve to use questionnaires (Because it’s ‘survey).

Descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

There are three ways a researcher can go about doing a descriptive research project, and they are: Observational, Case study and Survey, defined as a brief interview or discussion with an individual about a specific topic

Historical method- we have to use primary and secondary sources.

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

In **experimental method-** we can collect data in a way that permit standardized tests.

The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables.

An ex post facto research design is a method in which groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable.

Also known as “after the fact” research, an ex post facto design is considered quasi-experimental because the subjects are not randomly assigned - **they are grouped based on a particular characteristic or trait.**

14.(4) According to Burton, Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.

Good teaching requires some basics that a teacher should follow to achieve the main goal of teaching.

Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason. It's about not only motivating students to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a manner that is relevant, meaningful, and memorable.

It's about caring for your craft, having a passion for it, and conveying that passion to everyone, most importantly to your students.

Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice.

It is about listening, questioning, being responsive, and remembering that each student and class is different. It is about caring, nurturing, and developing minds and talents.

Diagnosis, Remedy, Direction and Feedback are required for good teaching.

15.(1) The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

The Prime minister is its Chairperson.

16.(1) Horizontal communication is the communication where information or messages flows among the similar or same level statuses of people in the organizational structure.

Horizontal communication is the communication that flows laterally within the

organization, involves persons at the same level of the organization. Horizontal communication normally involves coordinating information and allows people with the same or similar rank in an organization to cooperate or collaborate. Thus in terms of statuses horizontal method is used.

17.(4) Spam is an irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading malware, etc.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services.

18.(2) Propositions are contradictory when the truth of one implies the falsity of the other, and conversely.

if 'All thieves are poor' is false, then the proposition 'Some thieves are not poor' must be true.

19.(3) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{20.(3) \% increase} &= \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100 \\ &= 25\% \end{aligned}$$

21.(4) for company A

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2 \\ &= 11 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

22.(1) $(2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} = 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000}$

$$= 150 \text{ 00 000}$$

23.(2) Total production of B

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5 \\ &= 17.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Average production} = \frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$$

24.(4) In year 2004.

- 25.(1)** 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.
- 26.(4)** Production was at very low level.
- 27.(1)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 28.(3)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 29.(4)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 30.(2)** “The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service” , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 31.(4)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
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)
- 32.(3)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 33.(1)** 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.
- 34.(1)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 35.(1)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 36.(2)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 37.(3)** 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.

38.(4) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.

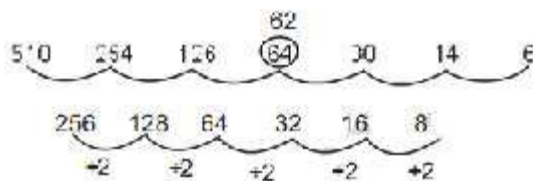
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.

39.(3) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.

40.(4) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

41. (2) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

42.(2)



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

43.(1) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

44.(4) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

45.(1) 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.

46.(4) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

47.(4) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

48.(4) 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

49.(3) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,

50.(4) 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.

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 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 '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.

(4) Mr. Montague in consultation with the viceroy Mr. Chelmsford and a committee of members formulated a report known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. This report was introduced in the British Parliament and passed in 1919. It received royal assent on December 23, 1919, which had a preamble prefixed to it defining principles on which the Act had been prepared.

11.(4) The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the basis of which the 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 the '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.

13.(2) In the '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 the 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 appellation "Void" in relation to a contract, means without legal force, effect or consequence, not binding, invalid, null, worthless, cipher, 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 atleast two persons, proposal by one, acceptance by another , consideration by and for each of them and agreement which can be on forced in a court it 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 that is willing to consider on offer to ay the goods on the terms set out in the advertisement or sutalogue He is not making on 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 acceptance 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 dodrred 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 loading case a past consideration will support or subsequent promise b 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 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 leraact of contract is often taken in to consideration
3	There is a violation of a right in rem i.e. a right vasted in some determinate in some determinate person and against the wole cell	A leraact 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

28.(2) The rule of 'strict liability' was laid down in Rylands V. Fletlner 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 bringed 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 furnishes 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 are 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 statements 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 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.
- 48.(4)** 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.

- 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 profounder 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.