

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

POST CODE / पोस्ट कोड

33/12, 47/13

Question Booklet No./

प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या

802158

RKD-03/JLO-ALO-LC/TIER-II/X-16

Write here Roll number and Answer-Sheet No.

यहाँ क्रमांक एवं उत्तर-पत्रिका संख्या लिखें

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

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Answer Sheet No./उत्तर-पत्रिका संख्या

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Question Booklet Series

प्रश्न पुस्तिका क्रम

A

OBJECTIVE TYPE AND DESCRIPTIVE TYPE TIER - II EXAMINATION

वस्तुनिष्ठ और वर्णनात्मक टियर-II परीक्षा

1. There are two Booklets in Green Seal with OMR Answer-Sheet inserted in the First Booklet. First Booklet is of Objective Type and Second Booklet is of Question-Cum Answer Booklet (Descriptive examination). Candidates must complete the details of Roll Number, etc., in the OMR Answer-Sheet as well as in Question Booklets wherever needed, before he/she actually starts answering the questions, failing which Answer-Sheet will not be evaluated and 'ZERO' mark will be awarded.

Objective Type and Question-Cum Answer Booklet's seals shall be opened in the following manner :

- (a) Opening of Green Seal : 10:15 a.m.
 - (b) Opening of Orange Seal : 10:20 a.m.
 - (c) Opening of Blue Seal : 12:30 p.m.
2. You are required to first handover your OMR Answer-Sheet to Invigilator at sharp 12:30 p.m. and afterwards Question-Cum Answer Booklet (Descriptive Examination) at 1:30 p.m.

1. हरी सील के अन्तर्गत दो पुस्तिकाएँ हैं एवं पहली पुस्तिका में ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पुस्तिका संलग्न है। पहली पुस्तिका वस्तुनिष्ठ और दूसरी पुस्तिका प्रश्न-उत्तर पुस्तिका (वर्णनात्मक परीक्षा) की है। अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने से पहले प्रश्न पुस्तिकाओं एवं ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका पर आवश्यकतानुसार रोल नं. तथा अन्य विवरण भरना चाहिए अन्यथा उत्तर-पत्रिका जाँची नहीं जाएगी और शून्य अंक दिया जाएगा।

वस्तुनिष्ठ और प्रश्न-उत्तर पुस्तिका नमूना की सील निम्न विधि से खोलें :

- (क) हरी सील खोलने का समय : 10:15 बजे
 - (ख) नारंगी सील खोलने का समय : 10:20 बजे
 - (ग) नीली सील खोलने का समय : 12:30 बजे
2. आप से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि सर्वप्रथम अपनी ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका ठीक 12:30 बजे और पुनः प्रश्न-उत्तर पुस्तिका (वर्णनात्मक परीक्षा) दोपहर 1:30 बजे निरीक्षक को जमा करें।

इस पुस्तिका की सील तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए

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DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
इस पुस्तिका की सील तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए

POST CODE / पोस्ट कोड
 33/12, 47/13

OBJECTIVE TYPE TIER-II EXAMINATION
वस्तुनिष्ठ टियर-II परीक्षा

RKD-03/JLO-ALO-LC/TIER-II/X-16

Time Allowed : 2 hours
 निर्धारित समय : 2 घंटे

Maximum Marks : 200
 अधिकतम अंक : 200

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions
प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें ।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES			उम्मीदवारों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश		
1. This Booklet contains 200 questions in all comprising the following test component :			1. इस पुस्तिका में कुल 200 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित परीक्षण विषय शामिल हैं :		
Sl. No.	Test Component	No. of Questions	क्र. सं.	परीक्षण विषय	प्रश्नों की संख्या
1)	Post Specific subject related questions	200	1)	पोस्ट स्पेसिफिक विषय संबंधी प्रश्न	200
2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.			2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं तथा सबके बराबर अंक हैं ।		
3. The paper carries negative markings. For each wrong answer 0.25 mark will be deducted.			3. प्रश्न-पत्र में नकारात्मक अंकन होगा । हर गलत उत्तर के लिए 0.25 अंक काटा जायेगा ।		
4. In case of any discrepancy between the English and Hindi versions of any question, the English version will be treated as final/authentic.			4. यदि किसी प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी अनुवाद में कोई अंतर है, तो अंग्रेजी अनुवाद को ही सही समझा जायेगा ।		
5. OMR Answer-Sheet is enclosed in this Booklet. You must complete the details of Roll Number, Question Booklet No., Question Booklet Series, etc., on the Answer Sheet and Answer-Sheet No. on the space provided above in this Question Booklet, before you actually start answering the questions, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated and you will be awarded 'ZERO' mark.			5. इस पुस्तिका में ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका संलग्न है । प्रश्नों के उत्तर वास्तव में शुरू करने से पहले आप उत्तर-पत्रिका में अपना रोल नम्बर, प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या, प्रश्न पुस्तिका क्रम इत्यादि तथा इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में उपरोक्त दिए गए स्थान पर उत्तर-पत्रिका की संख्या लिखें । अन्यथा आपकी उत्तर-पत्रिका को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा और शून्य अंक दिया जायेगा ।		
6. You must not tear off or remove any sheet from this Booklet. The Answer-Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.			6. इस पुस्तिका से कोई पन्ना फाड़ना या अलग करना मना है । परीक्षा-भवन छोड़ने से पहले उत्तर-पत्रिका निरीक्षक के हवाले कर दें ।		
7. Use of Calculator/Palmtop/Laptop/Other Digital Instrument/Mobile/Cell Phone/Pager is not allowed.			7. कैलकुलेटर/पामटॉप/लैपटॉप/अन्य डिजिटल उपकरण/मोबाइल/सेल फोन/पेजर का उपयोग वर्जित है ।		
8. Candidates found guilty of misconduct/using unfair means in the Examination Hall will be liable for appropriate penal/legal action.			8. परीक्षा-भवन में अनुचित व्यवहार एवं कार्य के लिए दोषी पाये गये अभ्यर्थी युक्तिसंगत दंडनीय/वैधानिक कार्यवाही के पात्र होंगे ।		
9. The manner in which different questions are to be answered has been explained at the back of this Booklet, which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.			9. विभिन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने की विधि इस पुस्तिका के पीछे छपे हुए निर्देशों में दे दी गई है, इसे आप प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें ।		
10. No Rough Work is to be done on the Answer Sheet.			10. कोई रफ कार्य उत्तर-पत्रिका पर नहीं करना है ।		

Go through instructions given in Page No. 50 (Back Cover Page)

1. Under the Constitution of India, which of the following is not a Fundamental Right ?
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right to Property (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
2. Which of the following Articles of Constitution contains provisions relating to 'Right to Equality' ?
(a) Article 14 to Article 20 (b) Article 14 to Article 19
(c) Article 14 to Article 18 (d) Article 14 to Article 16
3. Which of the Article of the Constitution prohibits 'practice of untouchability' ?
(a) Article 15(3) (b) Article 16
(c) Article 17 (d) Article 21
4. Right to Freedom guarantees
(a) 6 Rights (b) 7 Rights
(c) 8 Rights (d) 9 Rights
5. The 'Preamble' of the Constitution of India declares India to be a
(a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(b) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(d) None of the above
6. India is a 'secular' State because
(a) There is no State religion.
(b) Every citizen has the right to adopt and practice any religion.
(c) No-discrimination can be made among citizens on the basis of religion.
(d) All of the above
7. Which Article of the Constitution states: 'The State shall endeavour to secure for the Citizen a Uniform Civil Code' ?
(a) Article 40 (b) Article 43
(c) Article 44 (d) Article 48
8. Right Against 'Double Jeopardy' is guaranteed under which Article of the Constitution ?
(a) Article 21 (b) Article 20(1)
(c) Article 20(2) (d) Article 22(1)
9. Part IV-A was added to the Constitution of India by
(a) Twenty-fifth Amendment Act (b) Forty-second Amendment Act
(c) Forty-fourth Amendment Act (d) Seventy-eighth Amendment Act

10. In which case the Supreme Court of India propounded the 'basic structure' theory ?
 (a) I.C. Golaknath V. State of Punjab (b) Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 (c) Shankari Prasad V. Union of India (d) Indira Gandhi V. Raj Narayan
11. How many Fundamental Duties are conferred on the citizens in Article 51A of the Constitution of India ?
 (a) 11 (b) 12
 (c) 10 (d) 9
12. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers President to promulgate 'ordinances' during recess of Parliament ?
 (a) Article 123 (b) Article 213
 (c) Article 132 (d) Article 368
13. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a
 (a) Legislative power (b) Executive power
 (c) Judicial power (d) Quasi-judicial power
14. Which of the following authorities is competent to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India ?
 (a) The President of India (b) The Parliament of India
 (c) The Governor of India (d) The Council of Ministers
15. A Judge of a Supreme Court or High Court may be removed from his service by
 (a) The President of India
 (b) The Chief Justice of India
 (c) The National Judicial Academy
 (d) Parliament through Impeachment Motion
16. The High Court may issue writs under Article
 (a) 32 (b) 226
 (c) 236 (d) 262
17. The Writ of *habeas corpus* is
 (a) a remedy available to person who is confined without legal justification
 (b) an effective bulwark of personal liberty
 (c) a command issued to inferior courts
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
18. Which of the following language is not one of the 22 languages recognized under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ?
 (a) Konkani (b) English
 (c) Dogri (d) Shanthali

19. Which of the following Schedule deals with Anti-defection Law in India ?
 (a) 7th Schedule (b) 6th Schedule
 (c) 9th Schedule (d) 10th Schedule
20. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution, one third of the members retires every
 (a) Second year (b) Third year
 (c) Fifth year (d) Every year
21. Who defined Jurisprudence as the formal science of positive law ?
 (a) Holland (b) Bentham
 (c) Austin (d) Blackstone
22. 'Limits of Jurisprudence Defined' is authored by
 (a) Jermy Bentham (b) John Austin
 (c) H.L.A. Hart (d) T.E. Holland
23. Who has written the book 'The Concepts of Law' ?
 (a) C.K. Allen (b) H.L. Hart
 (c) Salmond (d) Roscoe Pound
24. Whose theory is called 'the Pure Theory of Law' ?
 (a) Salmond (b) Savigny
 (c) Kelsen (d) Austin
25. Fiction theory is related to which of the following concept ?
 (a) Right (b) Possession
 (c) Legal Personality (d) Ownership
26. Who described jurisprudence as 'Lawery's Extraversion' ?
 (a) Salmond (b) Austin
 (c) Julius Stone (d) Bentham
27. H.L.A. Hart remarks that 'Law is a
 (a) Union of Primary and Secondary Rules
 (b) Union of Public and Private Laws
 (c) Union of Central and State Laws
 (d) Union of Effective Rules
28. Natural Law Theory may be broadly divided into
 (a) Five Classes (b) Four Classes
 (c) Three Classes (d) Two Classes
29. 'Law is found and not made'. This concept belongs to
 (a) Analytical School (b) Historical School
 (c) Sociological School (d) Natural School

30. For Kelsen norm means
 (a) Rule of behaviour (b) Rule of conduct
 (c) Rule of law (d) Rule of civilization
31. The analysis of rights into four pairs of correlatives was done by
 (a) Pound (b) Hohfeld
 (c) Salmond (d) Holland
32. Which of the following right is available against the whole world ?
 (a) Fundamental Right (b) Natural Right
 (c) Right in *personam* (d) Right in *rem*
33. Right and Duties are
 (a) Postulates (b) Opposites
 (c) Correlatives (d) Parallels
34. Hart-Fuller controversy relates to which of the following concepts ?
 (a) Reasonableness (b) Obligations
 (c) Activisms (d) Morality
35. The Fiction Theory is associated with
 (a) Abnormal Persons (b) Supernatural Persons
 (c) Dead Persons (d) Corporate Personality
36. A Corporate aggregate is
 (a) an incorporated group of co-existing persons
 (b) an incorporated series of successive persons
 (c) a group of legal persons
 (d) a group of natural persons
37. The physical element of possession is also called
 (a) Ratio decidendi (b) Corpus decidendi
 (c) Corpus possessionis (d) Animus possidendi
38. Social solidarity principle was propounded by
 (a) Duguit (b) Maine
 (c) Austin (d) Pound
39. Which of the following is a legal person ?
 (a) Supreme Court of India (b) Damodar Valley Corporation
 (c) Chief Minister of a State (d) Prime Minister of India
40. Custom of a particular locality may be recognized as laws in derogation of
 (a) Statutory law (b) Case law
 (c) Precedents (d) Common law

41. *Ubi jus ibi remedium* means
- Every law provides for remedies
 - There is no remedy without a wrong
 - There is no wrong without a remedy
 - There is always a remedy for every wrong
42. The propounder of Pigeon-Hole Theory is
- Salmond
 - Winfield
 - Austin
 - None of the above
43. Tort is a violation of
- Right in *personam*
 - Right in *rem*
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
44. *Respondent superior* means
- Master is superior
 - Servant is not liable
 - Servant is liable
 - Master is vicariously liable
45. The rule of 'strict liability' is based on the decision in
- Dnooghue v. Stevenson
 - Reylands v. Fletcher
 - Limley v. Gye
 - Pasley v. Freeman
46. The Law of Torts owes its development to
- Customs
 - Usages
 - Judicial Pronouncements
 - Legislations
47. *Res ipsa loquitur* means
- The things do not speak for themselves.
 - The things have to be proved beyond doubt.
 - The things speak for themselves.
 - The onus of proof is always on the plaintiff.
48. *Damnum sine injuria* means
- Damage without infringement of legal rights
 - Damage with infringement of legal rights
 - Infringement of legal right without damages
 - Infringement of legal right with damages
49. Liability in tort depends upon
- Quantum of damages suffered
 - Involvement of intention
 - Infringement of legal right
 - Effect on public interest
50. Negligence is failure in duty of taking due care. The expression duty means
- A legal duty
 - A specific legal duty
 - A legal and moral duty
 - A legal as well as social duty

51. The definition of tort is contained in
 (a) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (b) Limitations Act, 1963
 (c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (d) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
52. The act of trespassing upon another's land
 (a) Is actionable only if it has caused the plaintiff at least slightest harm
 (b) Is not actionable if no harm is caused to any person or property
 (c) Is actionable even though it has not caused the plaintiff even the slightest harm
 (d) All of the above
53. Libel is publication of a defamatory statement in a
 (a) Transient form
 (b) Permanent form
 (c) Both in transient and permanent form
 (d) Neither in transient or permanent form
54. Which of the following interest is not protected by the law of Tort ?
 (a) Loss of commercial profit due to competition
 (b) Reputation
 (c) Physical safety
 (d) Peaceful enjoyment of one's land
55. What is the primary function of the law of Tort ?
 (a) The punishment of a wrongdoer
 (b) The clarification of human rights of parties
 (c) The spreading of losses through court
 (d) Compensating the claimant
56. The duty under the Law of Tort is
 (a) Towards a specific individual (b) Towards a group of individuals
 (c) Towards the world at large (d) Both (a) and (b)
57. Any direct application of force to the person without his consent or lawful justification is a wrong of
 (a) Assault (b) Battery
 (c) Slander (d) Defamation
58. Which of the following situation are considered as assault ?
 (a) Point a loaded gun at the plaintiff
 (b) Curse him in a threatening manner
 (c) Aim a blow at him which is intercepted
 (d) All of the above
59. The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* rule of
 (a) Negligence (b) Law
 (c) Evidence (d) Procedure

60. The principle *ubi jus ibi remedium* was recognized in
 (a) Winterbotton v. Wright (b) Champman v. Pickergill
 (c) Ashby v. White (d) Raylands v. Fletcher
61. Who said 'International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence' ?
 (a) Austin (b) Holland
 (c) Kelsen (d) Bentham
62. The era of law making treaties began with
 (a) Treaty of Vienna (b) Treaty of Varsailles
 (c) Kellongg Briad Act (d) Treaty of Westphalia
63. State becomes party to the treaty by
 (a) Signing the treaty
 (b) Ratifying or acceding to treaty
 (c) Enacting domestic legislation to implement the treaty
 (d) Enforcing the treaty by way of conduct
64. Who is called the father of International Law ?
 (a) Grotius (b) Kelsen
 (c) Austin (d) Hall
65. International law was earlier known as
 (a) Trans-national law (b) Multinational law
 (c) Law of Nation (d) Inter-state Law
66. *Pacta Sunt Servanda* means
 (a) Treaties are accepted in good faith (b) Treaties are not binding
 (c) Treaties are revocable (d) Treaties are irrevocable
67. The term 'International Law' was coined by
 (a) Austin (b) Bentham
 (c) Salmond (d) Openheim
68. A decision of the International Court of Justice has binding effect on
 (a) Parties alone to that particular case
 (b) The states in similar circumstances
 (c) National courts in similar circumstances
 (d) Interveners who were not original parties in the particular case

69. *Opinis Juris Sine Necessitatis* refers to
- The conviction on the part of those states which are bound by a custom the parties is obligatory
 - The opinion of jurists
 - The opinion of the judges of the International Court of Justice
 - None of the above
70. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations means
- General principles of International Law
 - General principles of Municipal Law which can be applied in the International sphere
 - General principles of Natural Law
 - General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
71. 'A State is and becomes an international person through recognition only and exclusively'. Who stated this ?
- Openheim
 - Hobbes
 - Fenwick
 - Starke
72. The United Nations Organization is based on the principle of
- The solidarity of mankind
 - International peace and good government for its members
 - The sovereign equality of all its members
 - Economic and Social well being of its members
73. The formal sources of International Law are
- Customs
 - Treaties
 - Decisions of the judicial and arbitral tribunals
 - All of the above
74. *De facto* recognition means
- Recognition of a factual situation without conferring any legality on the new State or Government
 - Virtually it amounts to recognition in law
 - Nothing at law or in fact
 - Nothing in International Law
75. State which of the following source has not been listed in the statute of International Court of Justice.
- Treaties
 - Customs
 - Work of Jurists
 - Precedent

76. State which of the following is correct.
- Recognition of new State does not imply recognition of its government.
 - Recognition of new State implies recognition of its government.
 - Recognition of new State implies recognition of its head of government.
 - None of the above
77. Recognition is necessary
- For establishing diplomatic relations and international intercourse
 - For filing action in the Municipal Courts of other countries
 - For recovering property situated within the jurisdiction of other States
 - For all the above
78. Which of the following State is not a permanent member of the Security Council ?
- USA
 - Germany
 - England
 - India
79. The number of present membership of the United Nations is
- 110
 - 150
 - 162
 - 192
80. Who said that 'International Law is positive morality' ?
- Austin
 - Openheim
 - Salmond
 - Bentham
81. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 came into force from
- 1st January 1955
 - 1st January 1956
 - 18th May 1955
 - 18th May 1956
82. Under the Constitution of India, all aspects of Family Law are in the
- Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
 - Both (b) &(c)
83. Which Section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides conditions for a Hindu marriage ?
- Section 5
 - Section 7
 - Section 9
 - Section 10
84. The ancient source of Hindu Law includes
- Shruti and Smirti
 - Precedent
 - Legislation
 - All of the above
85. Which Section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provided for registration of Hindu marriage ?
- Section 7
 - Section 8
 - Section 17
 - Section 18

86. To mature as a ground of divorce , the desertation must continue for a minimum period of
- (a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Five years
87. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce ?
- (a) Insanity (b) Epilepsy
(c) Leprosy (d) Venereal diseases
88. Under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, the number of grounds which are common to husband and wife is
- (a) Seven (b) Nine
(c) Ten (d) Five
89. A divorced wife can claim maintenance under the
- (a) Hindu Marriage Act,1955 only
(b) Hindu Marriage Act,1955 and Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956
(c) Hindu Marriage Act,1955 & Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(d) All of the above
90. Adultery, as ground of divorce can be availed by
- (a) Wife only (b) Husband only
(c) Either wife or husband (d) Husband and wife collectively
91. There are how many sources of Islam law ?
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Eight
92. In Muslim Law, the age of majority is attained at
- (a) The age of 12 years (b) The age of 16 years
(c) The age of 18 years (d) The Puberty
93. Iddat means
- (a) The age of girl fit for marriage
(b) The demand of dowry from the girls side
(c) A period of seclusion undergone by a muslim widow or divorce
(d) None of the above
94. A muslim marriage may be
- (a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Irregular (d) All of the above
95. If Muslim marries a fifth wife, such marriage shall be
- (a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Irregular (d) Either (b) or (c)

96. In Muslim Law 'Hizanat' refers to
- (a) Mother's custody to child (b) Brother's custody to child
(c) Father's custody to child (d) Sister's custody to child
97. As per the Shariat Law, a child born after termination of marriage is legitimate, if born
- (a) With 10 lunar month (b) With 1 lunar year
(c) With 2 lunar year (d) With 4 lunar year
98. Guardianship in Islam terminates
- (a) When the minor attain puberty
(b) When the minor attain the age of 18 years
(c) When the minor attain the age of 21 years
(d) When the minor attain the age of 16 years
99. In an irregular marriage, the wife
- (a) Is entitled to dower, if the marriage is not consummated before termination.
(b) Not entitled to dower at all.
(c) Is entitled to dower irrespective of whether consummated or not.
(d) Is entitled to dower if the marriage is consummated before termination.
100. Which of the following is a false statement ?
- (a) Dower is an absolute right of a wife.
(b) Dower is an nuptial gift.
(c) Dower is an integral part of the marriage.
(d) Dower is an amount payable to the wife on divorce.
101. The maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* means
- (a) There can be a crime without a guilty mind
(b) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
(c) Crime is the result of guilty mind
(d) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant
102. The essential ingredients of a crime are
- (a) Motive, mens rea and actus rea
(b) Mens rea and actus rea
(c) Motive, intention and knowledge
(d) Knowledge, intention and action
103. To establish Section 34 of IPC
- (a) Common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
(b) Common intention and overt act both be proved
(c) Common intention need not be proved
(d) All the above

104. The right to private defense is available with respect to
(a) Harm to body (b) Harm to movable property
(c) Harm to immovable property (d) All the above
105. Abettor is a person
(a) Who commits the offence
(b) Who instigates the commission of offence
(c) Against whom the offence is committed
(d) Who is innocent
106. Conspiracy to wage war against Government of India has been dealt with under
(a) Section 120 of IPC (b) Section 120 A of IPC
(c) Section 120 B of IPC (d) Section 121 A of IPC
107. For an unlawful assembly under Section 141 of IPC, the minimum number of person required is
(a) Five (b) Seven
(c) Four (d) Twenty
108. Culpable Homicide is not murder, if it is committed under
(a) Grave and sudden provocation (b) Self-intoxication
(c) Irresistible impulse (d) All of the above
109. Wrongful restraint has been defined under
(a) Section 339 of IPC (b) Section 340 of IPC
(c) Section 341 of IPC (d) Section 342 of IPC
110. Robbery becomes dacoity when committed conjointly by
(a) Two persons
(b) More than two persons but less than five
(c) Five persons or more
(d) At least ten persons
111. The imprisonment for the offence of molestation under IPC amounts to
(a) Imprisonment upto 2 years (b) Imprisonment upto 1 year
(c) Imprisonment upto 6 months (d) Imprisonment upto 3 months
112. The Section of IPC dealing with 'Dowry death' is
(a) Section 304 A (b) Section 304 B
(c) Section 398 A (d) Section 498 B

113. Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation is punishable under which Section of IPC ?
- (a) Section 376A (b) Section 376B
(c) Section 376C (d) Section 376E
114. The age for consensual sex after the Criminal Law(Amendment)Act, 2013 is
- (a) 14 years (b) 15 years
(c) 16 years (d) 18 years
115. The offence of cheating is defined in IPC under
- (a) Section 420 (b) Section 415
(c) Section 416 (d) Section 419
116. The principle of proximity to crime under criminal law is irrelevant while deciding the liability for
- (a) Culpable Homicide (b) Kidnapping and abduction
(c) Abetment and conspiracy (d) Theft and dacoity
117. Which of the following statement is/are correct ?
- (a) Preparation to commit dacoity is not an offence
(b) Preparation to commit murder is not an offence
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
118. Which offence is defined in Section 124A of the IPC ?
- (a) Waging war against State
(b) Conspiracy to wage war against State
(c) Sedition
(d) Both (a) and (b)
119. Dishonest intention must precede the act of taking in
- (a) Criminal misappropriation (b) Criminal breach of trust
(c) Theft (d) Robbery
120. Section 511 of IPC does not apply in case of
- (a) Attempt to culpable homicide (b) Attempt to murder
(c) Attempt to theft (d) Both (a) and (b)
121. Which of these are/is not an essential element of a valid contract ?
- (a) Adequacy of consideration (b) Lawful object
(c) Contractual capacity (d) Free consent

122. In a voidable contract
- (a) Parties are incompetent to contract
 - (b) Free consent of the parties is missing
 - (c) Consideration is inadequate
 - (d) The object is unlawful
123. A contract which is enforceable at the option of one party is
- (a) Voidable contract
 - (b) Valid contract
 - (c) Illegal contract
 - (d) All of the above
124. Select the odd one
- (a) Wagering agreement
 - (b) Agreement in restraint of trade
 - (c) Contingent contract
 - (d) Agreement in restraint of marriage
125. Law of contract creates
- (a) *Jus in rem*
 - (b) *Jus in personam*
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
126. *Consensus ad idem* means
- (a) Meeting of minds
 - (b) Legality of the object
 - (c) Illegality of consideration
 - (d) Capacity to contract
127. *In pari delicto* means
- (a) Equally guilty
 - (b) No guilty
 - (c) One party guilty
 - (d) None
128. Competency to contract relates to
- (a) Age of the parties
 - (b) Soundness of the parties
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Intelligence of the parties
129. Where one of the parties is under a mistake as to matter of fact, the contract is
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Illegal
130. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself under Section 56 of Contract Act is
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Illegal
131. Illegality renders a contract
- (a) Illegal
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Punishable

132. *Quasi Contract* includes
- (a) Supply of necessities (b) Finder of goods
(c) Payment by an interested person (d) All of the above
133. *Hadley v. Baxendale* is a leading case on
- (a) Anticipatory breach (b) Remoteness of breach
(c) Breach of implied terms (d) All of the above
134. Damages for breach of contract are
- (a) Penal in nature (b) Compensatory in nature
(c) Both penal and compensatory (d) None of the above
135. Cancellation of contract due to impossibility performance is called
- (a) Novation (b) Recession
(c) Frustration (d) None of the above
136. Select the odd one.
- (a) Undue Influence (b) Fraud
(c) Coercion (d) Consideration
137. Indian Contract Act lays down the definition of Contract in
- (a) Section 2(a) (b) Section 2(b)
(c) Section 2(d) (d) Section 2(h)
138. A consideration may be
- (a) Executed (b) Executory
(c) Past consideration (d) All of the above
139. The doctrine of unjust enrichment means
- (a) Enrichment of one at the expense of the other
(b) Enriching one more that required
(c) Enrichment one without justification
(d) Enrichment of one illegally
140. *Quantum merit* means
- (a) As much as saved (b) As much as earned
(c) As much as paid (d) As much as agreed
141. The Partnership Act, 1932 came into force with effect from
- (a) 1st October, 1933 (b) 1st October, 1932
(c) 1st November, 1932 (d) 1st April, 1932

142. Which of these is a conclusive evidence of partnership ?
- (a) Sharing of profit and loss (b) Capital contribution
(c) Mutual agency (d) Goodwill
143. A new partner can be admitted into the firm
- (a) Only with the consent of all the partners
(b) With the consent of majority of partners
(c) With the consent of senior most partners
(d) With the consent of court
144. Which of these statement is true in relation to a minor partner ?
- (a) He cannot be a partner.
(b) He can be admitted into the firm for profit only.
(c) Can be a partner for sharing business profits and losses.
(d) Can be admitted for salary and commission.
145. How many persons are required to form a partnership ?
- (a) Just two (b) At least two
(c) More than two (d) Only one
146. On which of the following ground court may order dissolution of a firm ?
- (a) Misconduct (b) Just and equitable
(c) Transfer of interest (d) All the three
147. An unregistered firm cannot file a suit against any
- (a) Partners (b) Retired partners
(c) Third party (d) All the above
148. A partnership carrying on banking business become an illegal association when its members exceeds
- (a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 7
149. A partner has the authority to bind the other partners for his act, if
- (a) The act is done in the ordinary way.
(b) The act is done by him in the firm's name.
(c) The act relates to the business of the firm.
(d) All the above
150. In which of the following events public notice is not required ?
- (a) Death of a partner (b) Insolvency of a partner
(c) Retirement of a sleeping partner (d) All the above

151. The maxim *Nemo dat quod non habeat* means
- A person who does not have a title to the goods cannot make a valid title.
 - Delivery is not an essential element of contract.
 - Mutual consent of parties is essential.
 - No damage can be claimed for breach of contract.
152. The provision of Sale of Goods Act are applicable to
- Immovable goods
 - All the movable goods
 - Movable goods other than actionable claim and money
 - All the above
153. Specific goods means
- Goods identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale is made
 - Goods which are defined by description
 - The goods which are identified and agreed upon after the formation of the contract of sale
 - All the above
154. In case of unascertained goods, the property in goods passes to the buyer when the Goods are
- Delivered
 - Ascertained
 - Received by the carrier
 - Turned into finished goods
155. In a contract of sale, there is no implied conditions that
- The goods suit the purpose of the buyer.
 - The bulk should correspond with the sample in a sale by sample.
 - The seller have a valid title to the goods.
 - The goods must correspond with their description, where there is a sale by description.
156. Risk generally passes with
- Property or ownership
 - On payment of price
 - On taking delivery
 - On signing contract
157. The term FOB means
- Free of Bills
 - Free of Budget
 - Free of Board
 - Free of Buying
158. The doctrine of *Caveat Emptor* means
- The seller is not bound to disclose defects in his goods
 - Buyer may take a chance
 - The seller always liable for defects in the goods
 - The seller is not bound to refund the money

159. An unpaid seller can exercise the right to stoppage of goods in transit when the buyer
- (a) Delays payment (b) Dispute the price
(c) Becomes insolvent (d) Refuses to make payment
160. Delivery of key of godown to the buyer is a
- (a) Symbolic delivery (b) Constructive delivery
(c) Actual delivery (d) Notional delivery
161. Habeas Corpus means
- (a) Have the body
(b) Show me the authority
(c) A command to the inferior authority to perform a public duty
(d) None of the above
162. Administrative law is the law concerning the power and procedure of
- (a) Administrative authority (b) Legislative authority
(c) Legislative control (d) None of the above
163. Administrative Tribunal discharge
- (a) Legislative function (b) Judicial function
(c) Quasi-judicial function (d) Executive function
164. Who has originated the doctrine of rule of law ?
- (a) Bentham (b) Dicey
(c) Halsbury (d) Locke
165. Doctrine of Separation of Power is ascribed to
- (a) Aristotle (b) Locke
(c) John Bodin (d) Montequieu
166. Which of the following is most suitable ground to issue mandamus ?
- (a) Violation of principle of natural justice
(b) Neglect of public duty imposed by law
(c) Want of jurisdiction
(d) Error apparent on the face of record
167. Judicial control over delegated legislation is exercised through issue of
- (a) Writs (b) Proclamation
(c) Commission (d) Summons
168. The Constitution of India recognizes the principle of executive's accountability towards legislative as the supreme law making body under
- (a) Article 74 (b) Article 75
(c) Article 73 (d) Article 77

169. Which of the following is/ are the examples of subordinate legislation ?
- (a) Bye laws made by Municipal authority
 - (b) Bye laws made by Railways
 - (c) Bye laws made by Universities for regulating its own functioning
 - (d) All the above
170. The Executive power of the Unions are vested in
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) President
 - (d) Supreme Court
171. Article 310 of the Constitution of India embodies the doctrine of
- (a) Separation
 - (b) Pleasure
 - (c) Res-judicata
 - (d) Severability
172. *Nemo Judax in Causa Sua* means
- (a) No man shall be judge in the others case
 - (b) No man shall be judge in his own case
 - (c) No man shall be judged in his case
 - (d) No man shall adjudicate his own case
173. *Audi alteram partem* means
- (a) No one should be condemned unheard
 - (b) No one should be given opportunity to hear before condemnation
 - (c) No one should be discharged unheard
 - (d) None of the above
174. In Administrative proceedings, natural justice means
- (a) Supreme of law
 - (b) Equality before law and equal protection of law
 - (c) Principles of justice, equity conscience and absence of bias
 - (d) Rule of Law
175. The Central Vigilance Commissioner is appointed by
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Union Home Minister
 - (c) President
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
176. In which context the decision of *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* is relevant in Administrative Law ?
- (a) Right to speedy trial
 - (b) Right to education
 - (c) Rule of evidence
 - (d) Right to hearing
177. The principle of natural justice owe their origin mainly in
- (a) Enactments
 - (b) Customs
 - (c) Common Law
 - (d) Ratio laid down by the Courts

178. Election Commission is constituted in accordance with the provisions of which Article of the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) 324 (b) 329
(c) 336 (d) None of the above
179. In which of the writ, principle of res-judicata does not apply ?
- (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Quo Warranto
(c) Certiorari (d) Mandamus
180. According to Salmond, delegated legislation is that, which proceeds from authority other than the Sovereign power
- (a) Correct statement (b) Incorrect statement
(c) Partially correct statement (d) Partially incorrect statement
181. The objectives of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is/are
- (a) To secure amity and good relation between employer and workmen
(b) To have a right representation by Trade Unions
(c) The promotion of collective bargaining
(d) All the above
182. The Supreme Court of India carried out an in depth study of the definition of the term 'industry' in the case of
- (a) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa
(b) Workmen of Subong Tea Estate v. Subong Tea Estate
(c) J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills v. LAT
(d) Workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate v. Dimakuchi Tea Estate
183. Lay off means
- (a) Temporary stoppage of work
(b) Closing down particular undertaking
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) Either (a) or (b)
184. The word closure has been defined in which Section of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 ?
- (a) 2 (cc) (b) 2 (kkk)
(c) 2 (oo) (d) 2 (g)
185. The onus to prove the justification of retrenchment lies on
- (a) The employer (b) The workman
(c) Both (d) None of the above

186. Which of the following is a competent authority to try an Industrial Dispute in over sphere ?
- (a) Board of Conciliation (b) Labour Court
(c) Tribunal (d) All the above
187. Which of the following is an establishment ?
- (a) A workshop (b) Restaurant
(c) Eating house (d) All the above
188. The term employee has been defined in which Section of the Employers' State Insurance Act, 1948 ?
- (a) 2 (9) (b) 2(10)
(c) 2(11) (d) 2(8)
189. An employee is entitle to payment of gratuity, if has rendered continuous service for not less than
- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 5 years (d) None of the above
190. The object of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 are
- (a) To bar the employment of children below 14 years
(b) To regulate the conditions of work of children in employment not prohibited from working
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
191. According to the definition provided in the Factories Act, 1948, an adult is a person who has completed
- (a) 18 years of age (b) 14 years of age
(c) 16 years of age (d) 21 years of age
192. Site Appraisal Committee is constituted by
- (a) State Government
(b) Central Government
(c) Either by State or Central Government
(d) Neither by State nor by Central Government
193. The temporary closure of place of employment or suspension of work is known as
- (a) Suspension (b) Lock-out
(c) Dismissal (d) Lay-off

194. The term 'retrenchment' do not include
- (a) Voluntary retirement
 - (b) Superannuation
 - (c) Termination of the service resulting from non-renewed employment
 - (d) None of the above
195. A person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, technical, operational, skilled, clerical, or supervisory for hire or reward is called
- (a) Worker
 - (b) Workman
 - (c) Employee
 - (d) Labour
196. An employer cannot declare a lock-out
- (a) Without giving fourteen days notice thereof
 - (b) Before the expiry of notice period
 - (c) During the pendency of any conciliation
 - (d) In any of the above situations
197. The following persons are also workman in relation to an Industrial Dispute:
- (a) A person who has been dismissed
 - (b) A person who has been discharged
 - (c) A person who has been retrenched
 - (d) All the above
198. The minimum rates of wages may be fixed by
- (a) An hour
 - (b) The day
 - (c) The month
 - (d) Any of the above wage period
199. A Trade Union may be registered on fulfilment of following requirements :
- (a) It must have minimum seven members.
 - (b) It must represent 10% of the workmen engaged or employed in that Industry.
 - (c) It must have as its member at least one hundred workmen engaged or employed in that Industry.
 - (d) All the above
200. Contribution to the political fund of Trade Union is
- (a) Compulsory for members
 - (b) Non-compulsory for members
 - (c) Compulsory for office bearers
 - (d) Compulsory, if employed wants

Space For Rough Work / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह

संख्या: 12

प्रश्न संख्या: 12
 प्रश्न: 12
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संख्या: 12

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

उम्मीदवारों के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

11. This booklet contains 50 pages.
12. Please check all the pages of the Booklet carefully. In case of any defect, please ask the Invigilator for replacement of the Booklet.
13. **Directions :** Each question or incomplete statement is followed by four alternative suggested answers or completions. In each case, you are required to select the one that correctly answers the question or completes the statement and blacken (●) appropriate circle (a), (b), (c) or (d) by Black/Blue Ball-point pen only against the question concerned in the Answer-Sheet. **(For V.H. candidates corresponding circle will be blackened by the scribe)**
14. Mark your answer by shading the appropriate circle against each question. The circle should be shaded completely without leaving any space. The correct method of shading is given below.

Wrong Method	Wrong Method	Wrong Method	Correct Method
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The Candidate must mark his/her response after careful consideration.

15. There is only one correct answer to each question. You should blacken (●) the circle of the appropriate column, viz, (a), (b), (c) or (d). If you blacken (●) more than one circle against any one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. If you wish to cancel any answer, you should completely erase that black mark in the circle in the Answer-Sheet and then blacken the circle of revised response.
16. A machine will read the coded information in the OMR Answer-Sheet. In case the information is incomplete/different from the information given in the application form, the candidature of such candidate will be treated as cancelled.
17. Use the space for rough work given in the Question Booklet only and not on the Answer-Sheet.
18. You are NOT required to mark your answers in this Booklet. All answers must be indicated in the Answer-Sheet only.

11. इस पुस्तिका में 50 पेज हैं।
12. इस पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठों का ध्यानपूर्वक निरीक्षण करें। यदि कोई दोष है, तो निरीक्षक को उसे बदलने के लिए कहें।
13. **निर्देश :** प्रत्येक प्रश्न अथवा प्रत्येक अधूरे कथन के बाद चार उत्तर अथवा पूरक कथन सुझाए गए हैं। प्रत्येक दशा में आपको किसी एक को चुनना है जो प्रश्न का सही उत्तर दे अथवा कथन को पूरा करें और आपको उत्तर-पत्रिका में उपयुक्त गोलाकार खाने (a), (b), (c) या (d) को केवल काले/नीले बॉल-पाइंट पेन से काला (●) करना है। **(दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए संगत गोलाकार लिपिक द्वारा काला किया जाए।)**
14. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उचित वृत्त का चिह्नांकन करके अपना उत्तर लिखें। वृत्त को बिना कोई स्थान छोड़े चिह्नांकित करें। चिह्नांकित करने का सही तरीका नीचे दिया गया है।

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अभ्यर्थी को अपना उत्तर ध्यानपूर्वक सोच विचार के उपरान्त चिह्नित करना चाहिए।

15. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही सही उत्तर है। आपको समुचित कॉलम अर्थात् (a), (b), (c) या (d) के गोलाकार खाने को काला (●) करना है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न के सामने एक से अधिक गोलाकार खाने को भरेंगे (●) तो आपका उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा। यदि आप किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो आप उत्तर-पुस्तिका के उस गोलाकार खाने से काले निशान को पूरी तरह से मिटा दें और तब बदले हुए उत्तर के लिए गोलाकार खाने को काला कर दें।
16. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका में भरी गई कूट सूचना को एक मशीन पढ़ेगी। यदि सूचना अपूर्ण है अथवा आवेदन पत्र में दी गई सूचना से भिन्न है, तो ऐसे अभ्यर्थी की अभ्यर्थिता निरस्त समझी जायेगी।
17. कच्चे कार्य के लिए केवल प्रश्न-पत्र में दिए गये स्थान का प्रयोग करें। उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कच्चा कार्य न करें।
18. इस पुस्तिका के अंदर आपको उत्तर अंकित नहीं करने हैं। उत्तर केवल उत्तर-पत्रिका में ही दें।

Go through instructions given in Page No. 3 (Facing Page)