

CUET Legal Studies Solved Paper-2022

- Which of the following jurisdictions of the different courts in India determines courts ability to hear matters upto a particular claim of money?
 - Territorial Jurisdiction
 - Subject matter Jurisdiction
 - Pecuniary Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
- The Supreme Court of India came into being on:
 - 28 January, 1950
 - 26 November, 1949
 - 28 November, 1949
 - 26 January, 1950
- In Supreme Court, a Vakalatnama can be filed by:
 - Advocate on Record
 - Senior Advocate
 - Advocate
 - Judicial Officer
- A certain Mr. Zee was intercepted & arrested because of engagement in questionable activities. The secret service further provided intelligence that Mr Zee is a dangerous link for prepared terrorist attacks on the Rashtrapati Mahal and the markets close by. When Mr. Zee was not presented before the magistrate even after 36 hours of arrest as the investigation was still continuing, he decided to file a writ of habeus corpus against the police authorities. Choose the most appropriate statement.
 - His petition will be maintainable as Rule of Law prevails over everyone.
 - His petition will be maintainable only if he is a citizen of India.
 - His petition will not be maintainable as he falls within the exceptions to article 22
 - His petition will be maintainable after providing him an advocate
- Match the List I with List II

List I	List II
A. Separation of Judiciary from executive	I. Article 50
B. Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court	II. Article 143
C. The procedure for appointment of Judges at High Court	III. Article 217
D. Appeal by Special Leave	IV. Article 136

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
 - A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 - A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- National Human Right Commission is empowered to intervene in the court proceeding concerning human right violations. This intervention can be:
 - Suo moto at any time
 - With the permission of the court
 - With permission of the complainant
 - With permission of the President of India
 - Raj threatened to kill Chirag if he does not sell his house to Raj. Chirag out of fear signs the contract for selling his house to Raj. Which among the given options best suits the situation?
 - The contract is illegal
 - The contract is voidable
 - The contract is valid
 - The contract is void
 - Match the List I with List II

List I	List II
A. This right is granted over the invention of a product	I. Design
B. This right is obtained over creation of any literary or artistic work	II. Trade mark
C. This right is over any mark put on the product or service	III. Copy right
D. It protects any design invented by a person	IV. Patent

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

9. 'A' wants to murder 'B'. He buys 20 tablets of a sleeping pill and keeps it in his drawer. He plans on administering it to 'B' the next day. Has 'A' committed an offence?
- Yes, the intention of killing someone is terrible and punishable
 - Yes, buying 20 tablets of sleeping pill constitute an attempt to kill
 - No, intention and preparation alone do not give rise to any criminal liability
 - No, 'B' is evil and deserves to be killed
10. Anirudh transfers the possession of his pent house to Chirag, but not the ownership, to be used by Chirag for residential purpose for a fixed period of time as agreed upon by both of them. Such transfer is called a _____.
- Sale
 - Lease
 - Gift
 - Exchange
11. Match the List I with List II
- | List I | List II |
|------------------------|--|
| Tort-Type | Nature of injury/harm |
| A. Battery and Assault | I. injuring reputation of the claimant |
| B. Defamation | II. intrusion with one's enjoyment |
| C. Negligence | III. physical or mental injury to the claimant |
| D. Nuisance | IV. careless behavior |
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 - A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
 - A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
 - A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
12. Sequentially arrange the following fundamental rights in order of the constitutional provisions.
- Rights of persons accused of crimes
 - Rights against exploitation
 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - Freedom to form association or unions
 - Cultural and Educational rights
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
 - (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)
 - (D), (A), (B), (C), (E)
 - (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
13. Vimal in a fit anger killed his wife over a heated argument. In a state of drunkenness, he confessed to the crime before his own brothers who is also a Magistrate. The statement made by Vimal before his brother would be regarded as:
- Judicial confession as it is made before the Magistrate
 - Extra Judicial confession as it is made before his brothers
 - The statement is not a confession as it is not made in a fit state of mind
 - The statement will be regarded as admission
14. Rawls first principle of justice states that:
- each person is born free and should be treated equally
 - lawyers have a moral duty to provide free legal aid to the deserving people
 - each person should have an equal right to the system of equal basic liberties
 - lawyers are social engineers
15. United Nation Convention on contract for sale of International goods (CISG) is also referred as:
- Vienna Convention on Sale of goods
 - Hague Convention
 - Versailles Convention
 - CEDAW
16. A state may express its consent to be bound by a particular treaty in certain cases. The most common of which are?
- Consent by contract
 - Consent by signature
 - Consent by ratification
 - Consent by vote of majority
 - Consent by exchange of Instruments
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- A and D only
 - A and C only
 - B, C and E only
 - D and E only
17. In which of the presidency towns, the first High Court were established?
- Punjab, Chandigarh, Madras
 - UP, Allahabad, Madras
 - Madras, Tamil Nadu, Punjab
 - Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
18. Arrange the following organisations according to their year of establishment, selecting with organisation that was instituted first.
- United Nations Organisation
 - International Law Association
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - International Committee of the Red Cross
 - League of Nations
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- (D), (A), (B), (E), (C)
 - (E), (B), (C), (A), (D)
 - (D), (B), (E), (C), (A)
 - (E), (D), (A), (B), (C)
19. Identify the process by which letters written to Supreme Court/High Court by Public spirited citizens alleging fundamental rights violation are converted to petitions:
- Writs
 - Public Interest Litigation
 - Appeals
 - Suits

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20. Arrange the following legislations in the sequence of their year of introduction (ascending order)
- Indian Penal Code
 - Code of Criminal Procedure
 - Indian Evidence Act
 - Consumer Protection Act
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- (A), (C), (B), (D)
 - (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (D), (C), (B), (A)
 - (C), (B), (A), (D)
21. Given below are the International Human Rights Treaties. Arrange these in the sequence of their year of passing. (Starting from treaty, that was instituted first)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - Convention relating to the status of refugees
 - Convention on the rights of the child
 - The Vienna-Declaration and programme of action
 - Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- (A), (E), (B), (D), (C)
 - (C), (A), (D), (B), (E)
 - (B), (A), (E), (C), (D)
 - (D), (C), (E), (A), (B)
22. Article 19 of the constitution prescribes and protects freedom for all citizens of India.
- Which among the following not a freedom guarantees under Article 19?
- Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms.
 - Freedom to from associations or unions
 - Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion
 - Freedom to settle in any part of the territory of India.
23. Identify the characteristics of a Public Interest Litigation
- Strengthens the role of judiciary
 - Possesses the power to punish for contempt
 - Non-Adversarial in nature
 - Based on the model which is for providing access to justice to all
 - Supplementary powers of the units
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- (C), (D) and (E) only
 - (B) and (D) only
 - (A) and (C) only
 - (C) only
24. Indian Oil Limited, Karnataka State Road Transportation Authority, Delhi Jal Board are included under:
- Government sector companies
 - Public sector companies
 - The word 'State' under Article, 12 of the Constitution
 - The Executive
25. Name the legislation enacted by the Parliament which established the National Human Rights Commission:
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1983
 - Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - Protection of Fundamental Rights Act, 1983
 - Protection of Fundamental Rights Act, 1993
26. World Trade Organization Treaty in 1990 lead to economic liberalization in India. Which amongst the given agreements aims, at liberalization of legal services?
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - General Agreement on Trade and Services
 - United Nations Convention on contract for sale of International Goods
27. India ratified, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which came into force in 1976. After this covenant, India is bound.
- to bring legislation to protect human rights of its covenant
 - to provide free legal assistance to the needy as per the covenant
 - to recognize international legal obligations as part of the law of land
 - to interprets the Indian Constitution in the light of International treaties.
28. The Bar Council of India regulates the central syllabus, duration a law degree, subject to which every University can lay down its own provisions regarding legal education. Which body assists the Bar council to streamline legal education in India:
- Universities Grant Commission
 - Legal Education Committee
 - State Bar Council
 - Supreme Court of India
29. Match the List I with List II
- | List I | List II |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| A. CLAT | I. Preparatory Institute |
| B. LST | II. National Law University Delhi |
| C. AILET | III. Law School Admission Test, USA |
| D. LSAT | IV. National Law Universities |
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
- A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
 - A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
 - A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
30. Arrange the following fundamental rights in order of their sequence of Constitutional provisions.
- Right to Life
 - Right to freedom of Religion
 - Right to Equality

D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

E. Right of Minorities

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

(a) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

(b) (C), (A), (B), (E), (D)

(c) (C), (B), (A), (E), (D)

(d) (B), (A), (C), (E), (D)

31. Who shall be appointed under Article 165 of the Constitution by the Governor of the respective state?

(a) Attorney General

(b) Solicitor General

(c) Additional Solicitor General

(d) Advocate General

32. International Criminal Court is a Tribunal set up through:

(a) Rome Statue in 2002

(b) Vienna Conference in 2002

(c) United Nations Charter in 1996

(d) US Parliament in 2006

33. Match the List I with List II

List I

Important Legal

Maxims

A. Caveat Emptor

B. Ratio Decidendi

C. Stare Decisis

D. Locus standi

List II

Meaning

I. Binding part of the Judgment

II. Right of a party to appear and be heard by court

III. Let the buyer be aware

IV. Stand by the decision

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

(a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(b) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

34. 'Ubi Jus Ibi remedium' mens:

(a) where there is remedy there is right

(b) where there is a right there is a remedy

(c) no remedy is available for violation of right

(d) no one shall be punished without hearing

35. United Nations has been the core agency for setting up of norms and standards to be followed with regards to research for Human Health. Name the organisation.

(a) International Court of Justice

(b) United Nations Security Council

(c) World Health Organisation

(d) International Labour Organisation

36. Identify the power(s) exercised by Lok Adalat:

(a) Receiving evidence in person only.

(b) Receiving evidence by way of affidavit

(c) Requisitioning a confidential document from the Government

(d) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses.

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

(a) (A) and (D) only (b) (B) and (D) only

(c) (A) and (C) only (d) (B) and (C) only

37. Smita, an affluent jewellery designer was frequently abused by her husband she approached the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for filing a domestic violence case against her husband and requested for legal aid.

Choose the correct option.

(a) DLSA will refuse as Smita is affluent

(b) DLSA will have to provide legal aid as she is entitled to it under the Legal Services Authority Act.

(c) DLSA will have to provide legal aid as she is entitled to it under the Advocate Act.

(d) DLSA will refuse as domestic violence cases cannot be granted legal aid.

38. Who was the chairman of the committee on judicature that was set up to implement the legal aid scheme in Indian judicial system?

(a) Justice Krishna Iyer

(b) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

(c) Justice Kania

(d) Justice Fatima Bivi

39. Advocates are allowed to furnish a five piece information on their websites after the approval from Bar Council of India. Which amongst the following information is allowed to be put on Internet by an advocate?

(a) Professional and Academic Qualification

(b) Areas of practice

(c) List of successful cases

(d) Photograph with name and details of enrollment with Bar

(e) Contact details

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

(a) (A), (B), (C) only (b) (B), (E), (D) only

(c) (A), (B), (E) only (d) (C), (D), (E) only

40. Convention Relating to Status of Refugees, 1951 provides:

(a) Legal safeguard to a refugee/person who is granted asylum/shelter in another country

(b) Economic support to refugees

(c) Protection of property right of refugees

(d) Interim benefits to refugees

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45): Read the passage and answer the question below:

Case Study

Sadhna a corporate lawyer is married to Ashish an IAS officer with the government of India. Both had a happy marriage for almost three years when Ashish started behaving poorly with Sadhna. His temper tantrums were becoming often. This was also a period when Sadhna was travelling outside the country for arbitration proceedings between her client M. Pharma (an Indian Company) and the opposite party Xylum Pharmaceuticals INC (incorporated in the United Kingdom

having a subsidiary in India). The award for such an arbitration was to be enforced in India. Sadhna had wrapped up the arbitration and had come back to India, when she realised Ashish's employment was terminated because of some bribery charges against him and also a sexual harassment complaint by one of his junior colleagues Ms. Pari Sahwney. While Ashish wanted to pursue his matter in the court of law, Sadhna wanted to file a divorce while their matter of divorce was still pending in the court of law, to fasten the matters Sadhna & Ashish filed their case at an alternative forum. Sadhna knew that the court will refund their court fee in case their dispute is resolved by this alternative forum. On the other hand, a case of bribery was also filed against Ashish by Mr. Khanna who had conducted this sting operation at Ashish's office.

41. Identify the type of arbitration that Sadhna who involved in, between M. Pharma & Xylum Pharmaceuticals:
 - (a) Domestic Arbitration
 - (b) Foreign Arbitration
 - (c) Institutional Arbitration
 - (d) Ad-hoc Arbitration
42. There is an 'alternative forum' where Sadhna & Ashish have filed their divorce petition. Identify it:
 - (a) Administrative tribunal
 - (b) Lokayukta
 - (c) Mediation
 - (d) Lok Adalat
43. After having identified the 'alternative forum' for Sadhna and Ashish divorce petition, identify its functions.
 - (A) No strict application of procedural laws.
 - (B) Secrecy
 - (C) Flexible and informal technique
 - (D) Transparency
 - (E) Efficiency

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

 - (a) (B) and (E) only
 - (b) (A), (D) and (E) only
 - (c) (C) only
 - (d) (C) and (D) only
44. The termination of services of Ashish by the Government of India can be handed by which forum:
 - (a) Administrative Tribunal of India
 - (b) Central Administrative Tribunal of India
 - (c) Division Bench of the High court
 - (d) Original Jurisdiction under the Supreme Court
45. In which forum can Mr. Khanna bring the case of bribery against Ashish?
 - (a) Lok Adalat
 - (b) Central Administrative Tribunal
 - (c) Central Vigilance Officer
 - (d) The Lokpal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): Read the passage and answer the question below:

Legal Practice in India as in most other countries is a male dominated profession. In 1916, Calcutta high court and in 1922 Patna high court had held that women otherwise qualified were not entitled to enrol as a Vakil or pleader. In the Patna High Court case the petitioner secured BL Degree from Calcutta University and was refused to be enrolled as pleader. She challenged this in High Court of Patna. The Court ruled that legal practitioner Act referred to males only and no women had even been admitted to the roll of pleaders. The legal Practitioners (women) act XXIII of 1923 was enacted to expressly provide that no women would be reason only of her sex disqualified from being admitted or enrolled as legal practitioner or from practicing as such. The Allahabad High Court took lead enrolling the first India Lady Vakil by a decision of English committee of court. Since then number of women entering into profession has increased but gender bias still pervades.

46. The English Committee of the court who among the following decided on enrollment of first lady Vakil of Allahabad High Court considered of:
 - (a) Sir Grim Wood
 - (b) Chief Justice Sir Grim Wood Meers
 - (c) Sir Arthur Whitefield
 - (d) CJI Fali Nariman
47. Who was the first Indian lady to be enrolled as Vakil of Allahabad High Court?
 - (a) Ms Hussainara Khatoon
 - (b) Ms Cornelia Sorabjee
 - (c) Ms. Haider Waseem
 - (d) Ms. Pinky Goswami
48. Professional Legal Education in India is regulated by:
 - (a) Advocate Act of 1961
 - (b) Govt of India Act 1923
 - (c) Legal Practitioner (women) Act XXIII of 1923
 - (d) UGC Act 1956
49. What changes were brought about the Legal Practitioner (women) Act XXIII of 1923?
 - (a) It expressly provided that no women would be reason only of her sex be disqualified from being enrolled legal practitioner
 - (b) It provided that no women will be admitted as a practitioner
 - (c) It provided for women to be allowed to work in corporate legal sector
 - (d) It promoted gender discrimination in the profession
50. India women were included in the legal profession and Practice from the year:
 - (a) 1921
 - (b) 1923
 - (c) 1961
 - (d) 1956

Hints & Explanations

1. (c) Section 6 of the CPC defines the Pecuniary Jurisdiction. This jurisdiction is based upon the valuation of a subject matter of the suit. The term Jurisdiction refers to the power of a court to hear and adjudicate matters and pass consequent orders and judgments. The term is derived from the Latin words *juris* which means Law and *dicere*, which means to speak. Such a power is usually regulated by the procedural code applicable to that Court. In India, the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 regulates all procedural aspects of Civil Courts, while Tribunals may be governed by the statute under which they are established, in addition to the code.
2. (a) On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. After its inauguration on January 28, 1950, the Supreme Court commenced its sittings in a part of the Parliament House. The Court moved into the present building in 1958. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges - leaving it to Parliament to increase this number. The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority of India and is the highest court under the constitution. It is the most senior constitutional court, has the final decision in all legal matters except for personal laws and interstate river disputes, and also has the power of judicial review. The Chief Justice of India is the Head and Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, which consists of a maximum of 34 judges, and has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions. New judges here are uniquely nominated by existing judges and other branches of government have negligible say.
3. (a) Only Advocate on Record who qualified AOR examination and enrolled as AOR can file Vakalatnama in Supreme Court. In Vakalatnama for Supreme Court, the Advocates have to sign on Memo of Appearance also.
4. (c) His petition will not be maintainable as he falls within the exceptions to Article 22. The law of "Preventive Detention" means detention of any person without trial. It is different from punitive detention. The object of punitive detention is to punish an individual for what he has committed and after he is tried by the courts for the illegal acts committed by him/her. Preventive detention, on the other hand, prevents the person from doing something and the detention in such cases takes place due to the apprehension of the fact that he is going to do something wrong which comes within the ambit of the grounds specified by the Constitution of India which includes acts prejudicial to the security of the State, Public Order, Maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, defence and foreign affairs. Article 22(3) and Article 22(4) throw light upon the Preventive Detention Law in India. Sub-clause (3) of Article 22 says that "*Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to - (a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien or (b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.*" Thus, there are two exceptions here -
 - a) a person shall not be an enemy alien and;
 - b) a person shall not be arrested or detained under any law which provides for preventive detention.
5. (a)
 - Article 50. Separation of judiciary from executive.—The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
 - Article 136. Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.
 - Article 143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court.—(1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon. (2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the said proviso to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.
 - Article 217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.
6. (b) The Commission shall, perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-
 - a) Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of-
 - i) violation of human rights or abetment or
 - ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;
 - b) intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the approval of such court;
 - c) visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or

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protection to study the living condition of the inmates and make recommendations thereon ;

d) review the safeguards by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

e) review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

f) study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;

g) undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;

h) spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;

i) encourage the efforts of non - Governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights;

j) such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.

7. (d) In the given scenario, the contract is void. According to section 15 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, "Coercion" is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement. Explanation.— It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

8. (d)

- A patent is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the legal right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention for a limited period of time in exchange for publishing an enabling disclosure of the invention.

- A copyright is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the exclusive right to copy, distribute, adapt, display, and perform a creative work, usually for a limited time. The creative work may be in a literary, artistic, educational, or musical form.

- A trademark is a type of intellectual property consisting of a recognizable sign, design, or expression that identifies products or services from a particular source and distinguishes them from others. The trademark owner can be an individual, business organization, or any legal entity.

- A design is a plan or specification for the construction of an object or system or for the implementation of

an activity or process or the result of that plan or specification in the form of a prototype, product, or process.

9. (b) Yes, buying 20 tablets of sleeping pills constitute an attempt to kill. According to section 307 of Indian Penal Code 1860, whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment for life, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore mentioned.

10. (b) According to section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, a lease of immoveable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property, made for a certain time, express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops, service or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms.

11. (c)

- Both assault and battery are the types of intentional tort. The assault is generally an attempt to harm someone else which also includes threats against other people. So, assault is a planned attempt to violently harm another person. While the battery is intentional touching another person without the person's consent.

- Any intentional false communication, either written or spoken, that harms a person's reputation; decreases the respect, regard, or confidence in which a person is held; or induces disparaging, hostile, or disagreeable opinions or feelings against a person, is called defamation.

- Negligence is a civil tort which occurs when a person breaches his duty of care which he owed to another due to which that other person suffers some hard or undergoes some legal injury. In layman's terms, Negligence can be explained as the failure of discharge or the omission to do something due to careless behaviour.

- We can define the tort of nuisance as an act which gives rise to unlawful, unwarranted or unseasonable annoyance or discomfort to the plaintiff and which results in damage to the property of the plaintiff or interfere with his use and enjoyment of his land.

12. (c)

- Article 19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc. (1) All citizens shall have the right— (a) to freedom of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form

associations or unions (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India.

- Article 20. Protection in respect of conviction for offences.—(1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the Act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.
 - Article 22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.—(1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.
 - Article 26. Freedom to manage religious affairs.—Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right— (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and (d) to administer such property in accordance with law.
 - Article 29. Protection of interests of minorities.—(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
 - Article 30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
13. (b) If confessional statement is made by some accused person while he was drunk, it will be admissible if he had not become quite senseless for the very reason that it has not been obtained by inducement or threat now was it made while he was in custody of a police officer.
14. (c) Rawls first principle of justice states that each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.
15. (a) The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), sometimes known as the Vienna Convention, is a multilateral treaty that establishes a uniform framework for international commerce. As of 2022, it has been ratified by 95 countries, representing two-thirds of world trade.

16. (c) The *consent* of a *State* to be *bound* by a *treaty* may be *expressed* by signature, exchange of instruments constituting a *treaty*, ratification, and acceptance.

17. (d) The Calcutta High Court has the distinction of being the first High Court and one of the three Chartered High Courts to be set up in India, along with the High Courts of Bombay, Madras.

18. (c) The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

• International Law Association (ILA) was founded in Brussels in 1873 as an association to consist of Jurists, Economists, Legislators, Politicians and others taking an interest in the question of the reform and Codification of Public and Private International Law, the Settlement of Disputes.

• Founded in 1944, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—soon called the World Bank—has expanded to a closely associated group of five development institutions. Originally, its loans helped rebuild countries devastated by World War II.

• Since its creation in 1863, the ICRC's sole objective has been to ensure protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict and strife.

• The League of Nations officially came into existence on 10 January, 1920. On 15 November 1920, 41 member states gathered in Geneva for the opening of the first session of the Assembly. This represented a large portion of existing states and corresponded to more than 70% of the world's population.

19. (b) Public interest Litigation (PIL) means litigation filed in a court of law, for the protection of "Public Interest". Any matter where the interest of the public at large is affected can be redressed by filing a Public Interest Litigation in a court of law such as Pollution, Terrorism, Road safety, Constructional hazards, etc.

• The expression 'Public Interest Litigation' has been borrowed from American jurisprudence, where it was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups like the poor, the racial minorities, unorganized consumers, citizens who were passionate about the environmental issues, etc.

• PIL is not defined in any statute or in any act. It has been interpreted by judges to consider the intent of the public at large. It is the power given to the public by courts through judicial activism. However, the person filing the petition must prove to the court's satisfaction that the petition is being filed for public

interest and not just as a frivolous litigation by a busy body.

- Some of the matters which are entertained under Public Interest Litigation are Neglected Children, Bonded Labour matters, Atrocities on Women, Non-payment of minimum wages to workers, exploitation of casual workers, food adulteration, Environmental pollution, and disturbance of ecological balance, Maintenance of heritage and culture, etc.

20. (a)

- The Indian Penal Code was drafted on the recommendations of first law commission of India established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833 under the chairmanship of Thomas Babington Macaulay. It came into force in British India during the early British Raj period in 1862.
- The Indian Evidence Act, originally passed in India by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1872, during the British Raj, contains a set of rules and allied issues governing admissibility of evidence in the Indian courts of law.
- Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. It provides the machinery for the investigation of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of guilt or innocence of the accused person and the determination of punishment of the guilty.
- The Consumer Protection Bill, 1986 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it received the assent of the President on 24th December, 1986.

21. Note: *None of the given options is correct.

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a multilateral treaty that commits nations to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial. It was signed on 16 December 1966 and came into force on 23 March 1976.
- The basis for the right to return under international refugee law can be found in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (hereafter referred to as the Refugee Convention) and its 1967 Protocol.
- In 1989, world leaders made a historic commitment to the world's children by adopting the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – an international agreement on childhood.
- The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action marked the culmination of a long process of review and debate over the status of human rights machinery in the world. This process had begun in 1961 with a General Assembly resolution designating 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights.

- On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It entered into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it.

22. (c) **Article 19: Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.** — (1) All citizens shall have the right— (a) to freedom of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions or co-operative societies; (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India; (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

23. (c) **Characteristics of PIL**

With the progress of PIL, several issues have been incorporated, yet common characteristics encompass these litigations. These are:

- PILs are termed as non-adversarial litigations that pits the interest of one party over another. Instead of focusing on the traditional mode of litigation, PIL is recognized as a tool for social change.
 - PILs are based on the principles of the citizens and the representatives which expands the rights of the third-parties to approach the court.
 - PIL from its introduction is aimed at remedial purposes which creates a dynamic, welfare-oriented model of judiciary. It thus incorporates the Directive Principles, the claims of which cannot be directly brought before the Courts, into the domain of fundamental rights under part III of the constitution.
 - PIL also strengthens the role of the judiciary as a watch-dog over other organs of the government which are the executive and the legislature. Fear of being dragged to the Court has improved the quality of the institutions such as jails. Protective homes, in the country.
24. (c) Indian Oil Limited, Delhi Jal board and Karnataka State Road Transport Authority are included under the word "State" under Article 12 of the constitution. **Article 12**— In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.
25. (b) **THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993 ACT NO. 10 OF 1994 [8th January, 1994.]** An Act to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

26. (c) The importance that trade in services has acquired was the reason for its inclusion within the folds of World Trade Organisation. Though trade in services has been considered important many countries are cautious to liberalize trade in services due to the fear of possible adverse consequences. Legal sector has been a protected sector in India as well as in many other countries of the world. The creation of the GATS was one of the landmark achievements of the Uruguay Round, whose results entered into force in January 1995. The GATS was inspired by essentially the same objectives as its counterpart in merchandise trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): creating a credible and reliable system of international trade rules; ensuring fair and equitable treatment of all participants (principle of non-discrimination); stimulating economic activity through guaranteed policy bindings; and promoting trade and development through progressive liberalization.
27. (a) The ICCPR is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations on December 16, 1966, and came into force on March 23, 1976. The Covenant commits parties to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, which includes, right to freedom of speech and expression, right to freedom of religion, Freedom of assembly, electoral rights, due process and a fair trial. The international human rights movement was strengthened when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, this combined with the ICCPR and the ICESCR form the International Bill of Human Rights. The major objective of these Covenants is to ensure that each person is guaranteed these rights without any discrimination. The ICCPR was a trailblazer in the field of Human Rights enforcements, this is because the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948 was majorly persuasive in nature and didn't have any binding powers as such. Therefore, the ICCPR was made with the intent of bearing legal power, in the sense that those countries which sign and ratify the treaty, have to then abide by its provisions and will be held liable for violation of those rights. Many countries that ratified the ICCPR also agreed that the Human Rights Committee may investigate allegations by individuals and organisations that the state has violated their rights.
28. (b) **Section 3** states the appointment of a Special Sub Committee, which shall be appointed by the Bar Council of India on the advice of the Legal Education Committee. This Committee will implement these Regulations under the overall control and guidance of the Legal Education Committee (LEC) of the Bar Council of India.
29. (d)
- All India Law Entrance Test - National Law University, Delhi
 - CLAT - National Law Universities
 - LST - Preparatory Institute
 - LSAT - Law School Admission Test, USA
30. (b) - c, a, b, e, d
- **Right to Equality: Article 14. Equality before law**—The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. **Article 15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth**—(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. **Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.**
 - **Article 21. Protection of life and personal liberty.**—No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
 - **Right to Freedom of Religion**—Article 25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. Article 26. Freedom to manage religious affairs.
 - **Rights of Minorities: Article 29.** Protection of interests of minorities. **Article 30.** Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
 - **Right to Constitutional Remedies - Article 32.** Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by Part III.
31. (d) **Article 165. Advocate-General for the State.**—(1) The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State. (2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. (3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.
32. (a) Following 60 ratifications, the Rome Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002 and the International Criminal Court was formally established. The first bench of 18 judges was elected by the Assembly of States Parties in February 2003. They were sworn in at the inaugural session of the Court on 11 March 2003. The Court issued its first arrest warrants on 8 July 2005, and the first pre-trial hearings were held in 2006. The Court issued its first judgment in

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2012 when it found Congolese rebel leader Thomas Lubanga Dyilo guilty of war crimes related to using child soldiers.

33. (c)

- Caveat emptor is Latin for "Let the buyer beware". It has become a proverb in English. Generally, caveat emptor is the contract law principle that controls the sale of real property after the date of closing, but may also apply to sales of other goods.
- Ratio Decidendi - Literally the "rationale for the decision". The essential elements of a judgment which create binding precedent, and must therefore be followed by inferior courts, unlike obiter dicta, which do not possess binding authority.
- Stare decisis, Latin for 'to stand by things decided'. The full Latin phrase is stare decisis et non quieta movere—stand by the thing decided and do not disturb the calm.
- Locus Standi - the right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court.

34. (b) The latin maxim "Ubi jus ibi remedium" means that where there is a right there is a remedy. The word 'Jus' means the legal authority to do or demand something, and the word 'remedium' means the right of action in Court of Law.

35. (c) The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. The WHO Constitution states its main objective as «the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health». Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, it has six regional offices and 150 field offices worldwide. The WHO was established on 7 April 1948.

36. (b) Powers of Lok Adalat are as follows:

- The Lok Adalat will have similar powers of a Civil Court and is governed under the Code of Civil Procedure.
- It has the power to summon and enforce the attendance of a witness.
- Power to receive evidence regarding a particular case.
- The Lok Adalat has the power to follow its own procedure for determining any dispute.
- The proceeding of a Lok Adalat is considered to be judicial proceedings.

37. (b) DLSA will have to provide legal aid as she is entitled to it under the Legal Services Authority Act. In an effort to prevent cases of domestic violence against women, children and the elderly, the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has launched an initiative to provide counselling for victims and also devised a mechanism to intervene in cases of serious abuse.

38. (b) In 1980, a Committee at the national level was constituted to oversee and supervise legal aid

programmes throughout the country under the Chairmanship of Honourable Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati then a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

39. (c) Under the amended rule, advocates can mention in their chosen websites, their names, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, professional qualification and areas of specialisation. The BCI, however, submitted that such advertisements can be issued only within the parameters fixed by it under the amended regulations, and any breach of the same would invite disciplinary action.

40. (a) The foundation of the 1951 Convention is the principle of non-refoulement. As per this principle, a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to life or freedom. Refugees also are guaranteed other rights under the Convention such as:

- The right not to be expelled, except under certain, strictly defined conditions.
- The right not to be punished for illegal entry into the territory of a contracting State.
- The rights to work, housing, education, public relief and assistance, freedom of religion, access courts, and freedom of movement within the territory.
- The right to be issued identity and travel documents.
- The right to be protected from refoulement apply to all refugees.

41. (b) Sadhna was involved in a foreign arbitration. She was traveling outside the country for arbitration proceedings between her client M. Pharma (an Indian company) and the opposite party Xylum Pharmaceuticals INC (incorporated in the United Kingdom have a subsidiary in India).

42. (c) Sadhna and Ashish have filed their divorce petition in an alternative forum "Mediation". Mediation, as used in law, is a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), a way of resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects.

43. (b) Mediation provides an efficient, effective, speedy, convenient and less expensive process to resolve disputes with dignity, mutual respect and civility. Mediation is conducted by a neutral third party—the mediator. The mediator remains impartial, independent, detached and objective throughout the mediation process.

44. (b) The Central Administrative Tribunal had been established under Article 323 - A of the Constitution for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other authorities under the control of the Government.

45. (c) Mr. Khanna can bring a case of bribery against Ashish in Central Vigilance Commission. The Indian government introduced the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in the year 1964. The commission was set up on the recommendation of K. Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption. It was originally introduced through an executive resolution. The Central Vigilance Committee's role is to advise and guide the Central Government in the field of surveillance.
46. (b) The Allahabad High Court; in spite of the above two decisions, took the lead and changed the history by enrolling Miss Cornelia Sorabji, as the first Indian Lady, Vakil of Allahabad High Court, on 24th August, 1921. This was done by a decision of the English Committee of the Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Grimwood Mears and other member Judges present.
47. (b) The Allahabad High Court took the lead and changed the history by enrolling Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, as

the first Indian Lady, Vakil of Allahabad High Court, on 24th August, 1921.

48. (a) Under the Advocates Act, 1961, one of the functions of the Bar Council of India is to "promote legal education and to lay down standards of such education in consultation with the universities in India imparting such education and the Bar Councils of the States.
49. (a) The Legal Practitioner (women) Act XXIII of 1923 expressly provided that no women would by reason only of her sex be disqualified from being enrolled as legal practitioner.
50. (b) The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act was finally passed in 1923, removing the disqualification affirming that "no woman shall, by reason only of her sex, be disqualified from being admitted or enrolled as a legal practitioner or from practising as such". Hazra could now enrol as a *vakil* of the Patna high court in 1923 amidst praises and salutations.