

CUET Legal Studies Solved Paper-2023

Held on 26 May 2023 (Shift-II)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order.
(A) Formation of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(B) Formation of Commission on Human Rights
(C) Formation of UNESCO
(D) Formation of League of Nations
(E) Formation of WHO
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E) (b) (E), (B), (D), (A), (C)
(c) (D), (A), (C), (E), (B) (d) (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)
2. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is headquartered in :-
(a) Geneva (b) New York
(c) Hague (d) Rome
3. Choose the correct statements from the following:
(A) In contingent contract, there is always reciprocal promise
(B) Third parties may have an interest in contingent contract
(C) Contingent contracts are never wagering
(D) If the uncertain future event becomes impossible, contingent contracts become valid
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (B) and (C) Only (b) (A) and (C) Only
(c) (A) and (B) Only (d) (A) and (D) Only
4. Roopa takes away a piece of jewellery from the showroom without purchasing it with the intention of showing it to her mother who was shopping in another part of the mall. She was accused of theft. She alleged that she was not aware of the fact that what she did was a crime punishable under IPC, 1860. The Court still held her guilty, because of the applicability of _____.
(a) Caveat Emptor
(b) Ignorantia facti excusat - Ignorantia Jures Non Excusatur
(c) Nemo judex in causa sua
(d) ubi jus ibi remedium
5. Article 39A of the Constitution of India was added by which of the following amendments?
(a) 45th Amendment Act, 1976
(b) 86th Amendment Act, 1999
(c) 91st Amendment Act, 2000
(d) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
6. Which report of the Law Commission of India mooted the idea of providing free legal aid to the poor by the State?
(a) 12th Report (b) 8th Report
(c) 14th Report (d) 17th Report
7. _____ is a friend of the court.
(a) *Peri Materia* (b) *Doli Incapax*
(c) *Amicus Curiae* (d) *Corpus Delicti*
8. The permission to "fly in and fly out" bestowed on foreign lawyers by the Madras High Court is way forward towards _____.
(a) Legal Research and Academia
(b) Liberalising legal profession
(c) Advertising by lawyers
(d) Liberalizing legal education
9. 'X' drank a soft drink manufactured by 'Y'. The drink had a decomposed snail in the bottle that made 'X' ill. 'X' will have to prove :
(A) Harm to claimant (B) Conversion
(C) Duty to take care (D) Breach of Duty
(E) Unlawful Harassment
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A), (D) and (C) Only
(b) (B), (C) and (D) Only
(c) (C), (E) and (D) Only
(d) (A), (C) and (E) Only
10. Which Article of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1976 provides for free legal assistance to an accused person?
(a) Article 14(7) (b) Article 14(3)(d)
(c) Article 14(5) (d) Article 14(6)
11. In which of the case, a women in sheer destitution and impoverishment attempted to kill herself after failing in all the ways to arrange for food for her starving children however but since she knowingly committed the prohibitive act of attempting suicide, she was held guilty by the court.
(a) Kartar Singh vs. State of Punjab
(b) Re Sreerangayee Case
(c) Bachchan Singh vs. State of Punjab
(d) Rupen Deol Bajaj Case
12. Which of the following provision provides for affirmative action under the Indian Constitution?
(a) Article 11 (b) Article 12
(c) Article 16 (d) Article 19
13. Which provision of the Evidence Act, 1872 deals specifically with "Confession"?
(a) Section 17 (b) Section 20
(c) Section 24 (d) Section 31
14. Who acts as the ex-officio member of the State Bar Council in each respective State?
(a) Advocate General of the State
(b) Attorney General of India
(c) Solicitor General
(d) Both Attorney General and Solicitor General

15. The Advocate General is a senior law officer who acts as legal adviser to :
 (a) Central Government (b) Supreme Court of India
 (c) High Courts (d) State Government
16. The Supreme Court held that the element of 'mens rea' must be read into a statutory penal provision unless a statute either expressly or by necessary implication rules it out, in case of -
 (a) Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab - 1994
 (b) L. Chandra Kumar
 (c) M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra
 (d) Tara Singh v. State
17. The Central Administrative Tribunals (CAT) derive their Constitutional validity from
 (a) Art. 320 (b) Art. 326
 (c) Art. 323A and 323B (d) Art. 141
18. In which of the following cases was the validity of a contract between husband and wife, in question?
 (a) Carllil v. Cambolic Smoke Ball Co.
 (b) Balfour v. Balfour
 (c) Durga Prasad v. Shanti Prasad
 (d) Donoghui v. Stevenson
19. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
 (A) It is the principle judicial branch of the United Nations (UN)
 (B) All UN members are parties to the ICJ Statute
 (C) The headquarter of ICJ is at The Hague, Netherlands
 (D) The ICJ has jurisdiction on both international civil and criminal matters automatically
 (E) The ICJ can issue advisory opinions as per Articles 65-68 of the ICJ Statute
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A) Only (b) (B) and (C) Only
 (c) (D) Only (d) (C) and (E) Only
20. Which principle was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the famous "Bhopal Gas Leak" case :-
 (a) Strict liability (b) No liability
 (c) Absolute liability (d) Vicarious liability
21. A gives his Car to B. B accepts the car, but does not pay anything in return for the car. This is known as
 (a) Sale (b) Lease
 (c) Exchange (d) Gift
22. The "Doctrine of Lis Pendens" emerged from the Latin maxim :
 (a) *Ut lite pendent nihil innovetur*
 (b) *De minimis lex Non Curat*
 (c) *Quit Facit Per Alium, Facit Per Se*
 (d) *Nemo Debet Esse Judex in Propria Sua Causa*
23. As per which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament & Union of India have the power to implement treaties and even interfere in the powers of state governments to give power to provisions of an international treaty?
 (a) Article 250 (b) Article 251
 (c) Article 252 (d) Article 253
24. _____ established an All India Bar Council.
 (a) Supreme Court Act
 (b) Bar Council Act
 (c) Advocates Act
 (d) All India Bar Council Act
25. Which provision of CrPC., 1973 provided that if a man was charged with an offence punishable with death, the court could provide him with a counsel upon his request?
 (a) Sec. 339 (b) Sec. 304(1)
 (c) Sec. 341 (d) Sec. 342
26. Under the Constitution of India a writ can be issued under:
 (A) Article 32 (B) Article 13
 (C) Article 226 (D) Article 227
 (E) Article 326
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A) and (C) Only (b) (A) and (B) Only
 (c) (D) and (E) Only (d) (A) and (E) Only
27. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Idea of free legal aid in India	(I) 2010
(B) NALSA Regulations	(II) 42nd Amendment, 1976
(C) Insertion of Article 39-A	(III) 1987
(D) Legal Service Authority Act	(IV) 14th Law Commission of India Report

 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
28. The context of International Human Rights, UDHR stands for :-
 (a) Universal Declaration of Humanitarian Rights
 (b) United Document on Human Rights
 (c) Universal Definition of Human Rights
 (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
29. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Legal Practitioners)	List - II (Appearance)
(A) Advocates	(I) Supreme Court of India only
(B) Advocate-on-Record	(II) All the Courts, tribunals in India
(C) Attorney General of India	(III) Appears in court on instruction of other advocates
(D) Senior Advocates	(IV) Represents Central Government in Legal matters

 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

30. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Countries)	List - II (Advertising Norms)
(A) India	(I) Print media
(B) USA	(II) Allowed within the legal profession (Publicity Rules) 2001
(C) Malaysia	(III) 5 piece information on website
(D) Hongkong	(IV) Business cards and Internet forums

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

31. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Mental Health Act	(I) 1956
(B) Disabilities (Equal opportunity, protection of rights and full participations) Act	(II) 1995
(C) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	(III) 2002
(D) Legal Service Authorise (Amendment) Act	(IV) 1987

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

32. Which of the following is not a duty of an ombudsman ?

- (a) Mediation
 (b) Investigate complaints
 (c) Give binding decision
 (d) Attempt to resolve complaints

33. National Judicial Academy to train judges of Supreme Court and High Courts situated in Bhopal was founded in the year

- (a) 1993 (b) 1995
 (c) 1992 (d) 1991

34. Arrange the following in ascending order of their occurrence-

- (A) The SC in case of Keshavanda Bharti v. State of Kerala dissuaded parliamentary powers of amendment.
 (B) Justice Soumitra Sen, the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court was impeached.
 (C) Impeachment process was initiated against Justice v. Ramaswamy
 (D) First ever PIL is listed as Hussainara Khatoun v. State of Bihar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (D), (C), (B) (b) (B), (C), (A), (D)
 (c) (A), (B), (C), (D) (d) (C), (A), (D), (B)

35. Which the following entrance exams are taken by law aspirants in India?

- (A) NEET (B) CLAT
 (C) USEAD (D) LSAT
 (E) AILET

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C) and (E) Only (b) (B), (C) and (D) Only
 (c) (C), (D) and (E) Only (d) (B), (D) and (E) Only

36. A enters into an agreement with B for buying certain machine parts for their projects. Before the agreement ends, A and B change certain terms of the agreement and include those terms in the agreement. This is a case of:

- (a) Discharge by breach of contract
 (b) Discharge by agreement
 (c) Discharge by performance
 (d) Discharge by operation of law

37. Which of the following is the duty of the Attorney General of India ?

- (a) to give advice to the Government of India upon external matters.
 (b) to give advice to the state Government upon dispute between two states.
 (c) to give advice to the Government of India upon legal matters.
 (d) to give advice to the Government of India upon Financial Matters.

38. In the case of _____ the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizen or modifies the law of the state, it would require to have a legislative measure.

- (a) Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan
 (b) Magan Bhai Patel vs Union of India
 (c) Sheela Barse vs Secretary Children's Aid Society
 (d) Keshavananda Bharti vs State of Kerala

39. Arrange the distinct stages of criminal trial in ascending order of their occurrence

- (A) Defence evidence
 (B) Framing of charge
 (C) Recording of prosecution evidence
 (D) Final arguments
 (E) Statement of accused

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (C), (E), (A), (D) (b) (E), (A), (D), (C), (B)
 (c) (C), (E), (B), (A), (D) (d) (A), (D), (C), (E), (B)

40. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Classification of Crimes)	List - II (Crimes under IPC)
(A) Crime against Human Body	(I) Robbery
(B) Crime against Property	(II) Trafficking of young girls for Prostitution
(C) Crime against Children	(III) Murder
(D) Crime against Women	(IV) Cruelty by Husband

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
41. Like India, UK has also adopted the adversarial legal system. It includes _____.
 (a) Judges are in the center to provide justice.
 (b) Judges decide the process of giving evidences before the court.
 (c) Dependency is less on cross examination
 (d) The parties evolve their principles and general evidence regarding the case.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 42-46): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

The adversarial system that the colonial era brought in, made access to justice difficult because it ended the era of informal dispute settlement prevalent in the Indian Society leaving aside the quality of justice dispensation in the indigenous mode. The Pre-British system was accessible as it was not technical or formal and was conducted in a language known to parties. The Supreme Court also observed that our judicature moulded by Anglo-American Models and our judicial process engineered by kindred legal technology compel the collaboration of lawyer - power or steering the wheels of equal justice under the law.

42. In which case, did the SC observe that our judicature moulded by Anglo-American models compels the collaboration of lawyer-power.
 (a) Tara Singh vs State
 (b) M.H. Hoskot vs State of Maharashtra
 (c) Maneke Gandhi vs Union of India
 (d) Gopal Chand vs State
43. The adversarial system is characterized by the technical nature of law and is called formal because :
 (a) It gave rise to dispute settlement by society
 (b) It requires pleading and court fees
 (c) Judges can investigate cases themselves
 (d) It has removed complexities like bribery and poverty
44. The majesty of law treats a millionaire and a pauper sleeping under the bridge alike in the case of dispensation of justice.
 (a) by the society
 (b) by the judges based on their observation
 (c) by the courts modeled on adversarial system
 (d) by the parties finding evidences in their support
45. The _____ legal system made access to justice difficult as it develops the era of formal dispute settlement.
 (a) Inquisitorial legal system
 (b) Interventionist model of law
 (c) Investigative legal system
 (d) Adversarial legal system

46. We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a _____

(A) Secular (B) Socialist
 (C) Sovereign (D) Republic
 (E) Democratic

Select the correct option given below:

(a) B, A, C, E, D (b) C, B, A, E, D
 (c) A, B, C, D, E (d) B, C, A, D, E

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 47-50): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

"The Constitution of India begins with the Preamble affirming its aims, objectives, and the guiding principles. The principles laid out in the Preamble are used for interpreting provisions of the constitution that are vague and ambiguous; and Preamble is the 'basic structure' of the constitution that takes away the amendment power of the Parliament with regards to certain features of the Constitution such as democracy, rule of law, secularism, separation of powers and judicial review."

47. Article 19, prescribes and protects the following kinds of freedom to all citizens.

(A) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of territory in India
 (B) Freedom to form associations
 (C) Freedom to assemble placeably and without arms
 (D) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
 (E) Freedom to practice any profession

Choose the **correct** sequence of these freedom from the options given below:

(a) (C), (B), (D), (A), (E) (b) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
 (c) (E), (A), (D), (C), (B) (d) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

48. Fundamental Rights are mostly enforceable against

(a) Government (b) Private persons
 (c) Supreme Court (d) State

49. What does mean the word 'Democratic' in the preamble?

(a) The people will elect themselves representative
 (b) The people represent to the representative
 (c) The state will elect the representative
 (d) The kings would elect the representative

50. In which of the following cases was the doctrine of 'Basic Structure' laid by the Supreme Court of India ?

(a) Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India
 (b) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
 (c) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
 (d) Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala

Hints & Explanations

1. (c) Arrangement in chronological order –
 - Formation of League of Nations (1920)
 - Formation of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1944)
 - Formation of UNESCO (1945)
 - Formation of WHO (1948)
 - Formation of Commission Human Rights (1993)
2. (c) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN). It settles disputes between states in accordance with international law and gives advisory opinions on international legal issues. The ICJ is the only international court that adjudicates general disputes between countries, with its rulings and opinions serving as primary sources of international law (subject to Article 59 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice). The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands).
3. (a) Contingent Contracts:

There are certain essential elements of a contingent contract as stated under section 31 of the Contract Act.

 - Depends on the Occurrence or Non-Occurrence of an Event. A contingent contract will be deemed valid only if an event occurs or does not occur and it is collateral to the contract.
 - Contract Performance Must be Conditional

The meaning of a contingent contract is that the conditions collateral to the contract must be certain to happen in the future. The presence of a condition is essential for a contract to be contingent. Section 32 and Section 33 of the Contract Act state that the enforcement of a contingent contract is subject to the collateral conditions being fulfilled.

 - The Condition of the Contract must be a Future Event
A contract will be considered a contingent contract only if the event specified is a future event that may or may not happen.
 - The Condition Specified must be Collateral to the Contract
A contingent contract is based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event. This event must be collateral to the contract and not a part of the consideration mentioned in the contract. The contingency must be an independent event.
4. (b) Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia Juris non-excusat. Ignorantia facti excusat is a Latin maxim means ignorance of a fact or mistake of a fact is an excuse. It is applicable to civil as well as criminal jurisprudence. It says that ignorance will be considered as an excuse if a person charged with an offence can claim that he/she is unaware of the fact. Ignorantia has been translated both as ignorance and mistake, these terms are used interchangeably. According to this maxim, a person will exclude from a criminal and a civil liability when they are ignorant of the existence of the relevant fact or commit a wrongful act which he neither could foresee nor intended the unlawful consequences. One who commits any wrong under a mistake of fact has a defence because he has insufficient data for reasoning.
5. (d) The 42nd Amendment of Indian Constitution was enacted in 1976 in the midst of the National Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the government led by Indira Gandhi. This amendment act is also termed the "Mini-Constitution" of India. Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice.
6. (c) The first Law Commission of India submitted its 14th report titled 'Reforms of Judicial Administration' in 1958 both civil and criminal. A comprehensive report for the revision Code of Criminal Procedure 1898' was submitted in 1969. The 14th Law Commission of India Report on Reform of Judicial Administration (1958) This Law Commission Report engaged on how to improve the judicial administration in the country to make it speedy and less expensive. Article 39A imposes an obligation on the State to provide free legal aid to ensure access to justice for all citizens. Legal aid is defined as "such legal aid" as may be provided by the state under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 or any other law for the time being in force.
7. (c) Amicus Curiae means "friend of the court." Generally, it is referencing a person or group who is not a party to an action, but has a strong interest in the matter. Supreme court has defined the term Amicus curiae under Supreme Court jurisdiction "If a petition is received from the jail or in any other criminal matter if the accused is unrepresented then an Advocate is appointed as amicus curiae by the Court to defend and argue the case .
8. (b) Recently, on February 21, 2012, the Madras High Court ("Madras HC") in A.K.Balaji Vs. Government of India and Ors. held that there is no bar under the Advocates Act, 1961 or the Bar Council of India Rules for foreign lawyers or law firms to visit India for temporary periods on a "fly in and fly out" basis to advise their clients on foreign law and diverse international legal issues. They are however not permitted to practice Indian law, either in relation to litigation or advisory matters, unless they qualify

and enroll as advocates and fulfill the requirements of the Act and Rules. The judgment also clarifies that activities performed by BPOs and LPOs do not constitute practice of law and hence do not conflict with the Act. The Madras HC also noted that the Bar Council of India may take necessary steps in relation to the practice of law by chartered accountants and management firms, which is contrary to the Act.

9. (a) 'X' drank a soft drink manufactured by 'Y'. The drink had a decomposed snail in the bottle that made 'X' ill. 'X' will have to prove harm to claimant, duty to take care, and breach of duty.

10. (b) Article 14(3)(a)(d):

(3). In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him,

(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

11. (b) In *Re Sreerangayee case (1973) 1 MLJ 231*, the woman in sheer destitution and impoverishment attempted to kill herself after failing in all the ways to arrange for food for her starving children, but since she knowingly (mens rea) did a prohibitive act of attempting suicide (actus reus), she was held guilty by the court.

The meaning of doing an act intentionally in criminal law means something that is done wilfully and not accidentally or mistakenly. The person doing the act is well aware of the consequences or the outcomes of his action or omission. That is all what is required for affixing criminal liability. It does not matter, as we say in ordinary language, whether an act was done with good intent or bad intent. If the act which is prohibited (actus reus) is done wilfully, knowingly or with awareness of the resulting consequences then the same will cause liability in criminal law.

12. (c) Articles 16 permit positive or affirmative action by the government in favour of women and backward communities. These Articles enable the government to come up with welfare measures which reduce the degree of inequality in the society and promote justice, liberty and social harmony.

13. (c) Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: This section comes under the heading of Admission so it is clear that the confessions are merely one species of admission. Confession is not defined in the Act. Mr. Justice Stephen in his 'Digest of the law of Evidence' defines confession as "confession is an admission made at any time by a person charged with a crime

stating or suggesting the inference that he committed that crime."

14. (a) The Advocate General of State is known as the highest law officer of the state in India. Under Article 165 of the Indian Constitution, the Advocate General of State gets appointed. Moreover, this highest law officer gets appointed by the Governor of State.

15. (d) In India, an advocate general is a legal advisor to a state government. The post is created by the Constitution of India (vide Article 165) and corresponds to that of Attorney General for India at the union government level. The Governor of each state shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as judge of High Court as the Advocate General.

16. (a) In the case of *Kartar Singh Vs the State of Punjab*, an appeal was made in the Punjab High Court. The appellant was not satisfied with the decision of the Sessions Court and wanted to dismiss his convictions. Kartar Singh, Hamela, and Daya Ram fought with Darshan Singh and Nand Lal where both the parties were injured. The fight and arguments were initiated when Kartar Singh along with his companions were moving towards a disputed land to plough it where Darshan Singh and his companions were sitting on a wall. During the fight, Darshan Singh died because of his severe injuries. Later, when this matter was taken to the Court, the learned Sessions Judge found Kartar Singh, Haela, and Daya Ram guilty and convicted them under Section 302, Section 307, Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

17. (c) Articles 323 A and 323 B -

- Article 323 A contemplates the establishment of tribunals for public service matters only, Article 323 B contemplates the establishment of tribunals for certain other matters (mentioned above).

- Tribunals under Article 323 A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323 B can be established both by Parliament and state legislatures with respect to matters falling within their legislative competence.

- Under Article 323 A, only one tribunal for the Centre and one for each state or two or more states may be established. There is no question of the hierarchy of tribunals, whereas under Article 323 B a hierarchy of tribunals may be created.

18. (b) Mr. Balfour was a civil engineer, and worked for the Government as the Director of Irrigation in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Mrs Balfour was living with him. In 1915, they both came back to England during Mr Balfour's leave. But Mrs Balfour had developed rheumatoid arthritis. Her doctor advised her to stay in England, because the climate in Ceylon would be detrimental to her health. Mr Balfour's boat was about to set sail, and he orally promised her £30 a month until she came back to Ceylon. They drifted apart, and Mr Balfour wrote saying it was better that they remain apart. In March 1918, Mrs Balfour sued him to keep up with the

- monthly £30 payments. In July she got a decree nisi and in December she obtained an order for alimony. At first instance, judge Charles Sargant held that Mr Balfour was under an obligation to support his wife.
19. (c) The chief function of the ICJ is to settle disputes submitted by parties according to international law. The Court also gives advisory opinions on legal matters submitted by any of the UN bodies or specialized agencies. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) can enforce ICJ judgements as per the UN Charter.
20. (c) The principle of absolute liability states that when an enterprise is engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry and if any harm results in account of such activity then the enterprise is absolutely liable to compensate for such harm and that it should be no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken.
21. (d) Section 122 in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. —“Gift” is the transfer of certain existing moveable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee.
22. (a) Doctrine of lis pendens is based on legal maxim ut lite pendente nihil-innovetur which means during a litigation nothing new should be introduced.
23. (d) Article 253 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws for implementing international agreements. Article 253- empowers Parliament to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing treaties, international agreements, and conventions.
24. (c) The Bar Council of India operates as a statutory and regulatory body established by the Advocates Act, 1961, with responsibilities encompassing the legal profession and education in the country. It also serves as the representative organization for the legal community in India.
25. (b) Section 304 in The Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Where, in a trial before the Court of Session, the accused is not represented by a pleader, and where it appears to the Court that the accused has not sufficient means to engage a pleader, the Court shall assign a pleader for his defence at the expense of the State.
26. (a) Under Article 32, the Supreme Court has the authority to issue writs across India. As a result, the Supreme Court's territorial jurisdiction is broader and expanded. Article 226, on the other hand, allows the High Court to issue a writ exclusively in its own local jurisdiction.
27. (a) Idea of free legal aid — 14th law commission of India report
NALSA Regulations — 2010
Insertion of Article 39-A — 42nd Amendments, 1976
Legal Service Authority Act — 1987
28. (a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a historic document which outlined the rights and freedoms everyone is entitled to. It was the first international agreement on the basic principles of human rights. It laid the foundation for the human rights protections.
29. (a) Advocates — all the courts, tribunals in India
Advocate on — Supreme Court of India only record
Attorney — represents Central Government in general of legal matters India
Senior — appears in court on instruction of advocates other advocates
30. (b) Countries Advertising Norms
India 5 piece information on website
USA Business cards and internet forums
Malaysia Allowed within the legal profession (publicity rules)2001
Hongkong Print Media
31. (a)
- | | |
|--|------|
| Mental Health Act - | 1987 |
| Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act- | 1995 |
| Immoral Traffic Prevention Act - | 1956 |
| Legal service authorize (Amendment) Act - | 2002 |
32. (c) The basic function of an ombudsman is to investigate and report on complaints against public authorities. Unlike a court, an ombudsman normally has no power to make legally binding decisions.
33. (a) The National Judicial Academy is situated in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh is an Indian Government funded training institute primarily for judicial officers. N.R. Madhava Menon was its founding director. The institute was registered on 17th August 1993 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It is an independent society, fully funded by the Government of India and works under the directions of the Supreme Court of India.
34. (a) The Ascending order of occurrence-
- The SC in case of Keshavanda Bharti v. state of Kerala discussed parliamentary powers of amendment (1973)
 - First ever PIL is listed as Hussainara Khatoun v. state of Bihar (1979)
 - Impeachment process was initiated against justice v. Ramaswamy (1993)
 - Justice Soumitra Sen, the chief justice of Calcutta high court was impeached (2011)
35. (d) Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is a law exam conducted by the Consortium of NLUs to offer admission to candidates in law courses offered at 24 National Law Universities (NLUs). All India Law Entrance Test (AILET) is an exam conducted by NLU

Delhi to offer admission to candidates in law courses offered by it only. On the other hand, Law School Admission Test-India (LSAT India) is an entrance exam conducted by Law School Admission Council (LSAC) to offer admission to candidates in various private law schools in India.

36. (b) A discharge of a contract by agreement:

Section 62 of the Indian contract, 1872 provides - "If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed" under the heading- Effect of novation, rescission and alteration of contract. A discharge of a contract by agreement is when you end a contract when the terms and conditions have been met or fulfilled. However, the involved parties can also choose to terminate a contract even when the primary terms and conditions of the said contract have not yet been fulfilled.

37. (c) **Duties of The Attorney General :**

- Article 76 of the constitution mentions that he/she is the highest law officer of India.
- He offers advice to the government of India on all legal matters. These matters will be forwarded to him by the President of India.
- He will fulfil the duties of legal character that the president of India will assign him.
- Any other duties that will be conferred to him by the Constitution of India.
- He will have to appear in the Supreme Court proceedings on matters concerning or involving the Indian government.
- He will represent the government at the court at any point of reference.
- He will also have to appear before the High Court where a case regarding the Indian government is concerned.

Article 76 of the constitution mentions that he/she is the highest law officer of India. As a chief legal advisor to the government of India, he advises the union government on all legal matters. He also is the primary lawyer representing Union Government in the Supreme Court of India.

38. (b) *Maganbhai Ishwarbhai Patel Vs. Union of India* [1969] The Constitution of India, Art. 1 defines the "territory of India" as including the territories of the States; and the States and 'the territories thereof are as specified in the First Schedule. Article 3 enables Parliament by law to alter the boundaries of the existing States and it includes the power to increase the area of any State or diminish the area of any State. The power to legislate in respect of treaties lies with the Parliament by virtue of entries 10 and 14 of List I of Seventh Schedule, namely, "Foreign affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country" and

"entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries".

39. (a) Ascending order of criminal trial with their occurrence-
- Framing of charge
 - Recording of prosecution evidence
 - Statement of accused
 - Defence evidence

Different Stages of Criminal Trial -

- **First Information Report:** Under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a FIR or First Information Report is registered. FIR puts the case into motion. A FIR is information given by someone (aggrieved) to the police relating to the commitment of an offense.
- **Investigation:** The next step after the filing of FIR is the investigation by the investigating officer. A conclusion is made by the investigating officer by examining facts and circumstances, collecting evidence, examining various persons and taking their statements in writing.
- **Charges:** If after considering the police report and other important documents the accused is not discharged then the court frames charges under which he is to be trialled.
- **Plea of guilty:** Section 241 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 talks about the plea of guilty, after framing of the charges the accused is given an opportunity to plead guilty, and the responsibility lies with the judge to ensure that the plea of guilt was voluntarily made.
- **Prosecution evidence:** After the charges are framed, and the accused pleads guilty, then the court requires the prosecution to produce evidence to prove the guilt of the accused. The prosecution is required to support their evidence with statements from its witnesses.
- **Statement of the accused:** Section 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives an opportunity to the accused to be heard and explain the facts and circumstances of the case.
- **Defence evidence:** An opportunity is given to the accused in a case where he is not being acquitted to produce so as to defend his case. The defense can produce both oral and documentary evidence.

40. (b) **Classification of crimes** **Crimes under IPC**

Crimes against human body	-	Murder
Crimes against property	-	Robbery
Crimes against children	-	Trafficking of young girls for prostitution
Crimes against woman	-	Cruelty by husband

41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b)
47. (a) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (d)