

Paper:	LEGAL STUDIES
Set Name:	SET 16
Exam Date:	11 Sep 2022
Exam Shift:	1
Langauge:	English

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	1
Question ID:	<b>533611</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An Internation at Organisation set up in 1919 to achieve social justice:-
A:	International Labour Organization (ILO)
B:	World Bank
C:	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
D:	World Health Organization (WHO)

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	2
Question ID:	<b>533612</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The International Criminal Court (ICC) does NOT deal with one of the following crimes:-
A:	Crimes against Humanity
B:	Crime of Aggression
C:	Genocide
D:	Crime against intellectual property

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	3
Question ID:	<b>533613</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Advocates Act was enacted in:-
A:	1958
B:	1964
C:	1961
D:	1962

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	4
Question ID:	<b>533614</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The concept of Public Interest Litigation released the <u>locus standi</u> and hence brought about judicial activism through its non adversarial approach. 'Locus Standi' means:-

A:	Right of a person to receive damages
B:	Right of a person to appear and be heard by a court
C:	Right if a person to file an appeal before the High court
D:	Right of a person to receive pardon from court

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	5
Question ID:	<a href="#">533615</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	What option is available for a law graduate if he/she wants to be instrumental in public policy making?
A:	Join an Non-governmental organisation
B:	Become a Lecturer/Assistant professor in some college or university
C:	Join a law firm
D:	Apply to serve as Legislative Assistant under LAMP

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	6
Question ID:	<a href="#">533616</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	National Law School University, Delhi conducts a separate entrance test called -
A:	LSAT
B:	LSAC
C:	AILET
D:	LST

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	7
Question ID:	<a href="#">533617</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An Advocate on Record (AOR) is an advocate who has passed a qualifying examination conducted by the _____.
A:	Bar Council of India
B:	Supreme Court
C:	High Courts
D:	State Bar Council

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	8
Question ID:	<a href="#">533618</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is an advocate's duty towards the client?
A:	Appear in matter where he/she is a witness

B:	Bound to accept briefs
C:	Suppress matters or evidence
D:	Withdraw from service

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	9
Question ID:	<b>533619</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Identify the Act which established an All India Bar Council in India first time -
A:	The Legal Practitioners Act 1846
B:	The Legal Practitioners Act 1879
C:	Royal Charter 1774
D:	Advocates Act 1961

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	10
Question ID:	<b>5336110</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Identify the constitutional provision that reflect the Indian Ideals of respecting the International Law and Treaty Obligation.</p> <p>A. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution.  B. Article 131 of the Indian Constitution.  C. Article 253 of the Indian Constitution.  D. Judicial Precedent in Kesavananda Bharti Vs. State of Kerala.  E. Provision of Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p>
A:	A, B only
B:	B, C only
C:	A, C only
D:	D, E only

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	11
Question ID:	<b>5336111</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the given international organisations in the order of their establishment starting from the organisation that was established first:-</p> <p>A. Internation Criminal Court  B. The International Committee of the Red Cross  C. World Health Organisation  D. International court of Justice  E. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p>
A:	E-B-C-A-D
B:	D-A-C-B-E

C:	B-E-D-C-A
D:	A-E-D-B-C

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES										
Item No:	12										
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336112</a>										
Question Type:	MCQ										
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Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	13
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336113</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	As per the Bar Council of India, which of the following information CANNOT be published by Advocates on their website?
A:	His professional and academic qualifications
B:	Areas of practice
C:	Details of enrollment with Bar
D:	His fees and renumerations charged

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	14
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336114</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>As a part of process of impeachment, an inquiry is made into the grounds of removal of the Judges. The ground for removal include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Impartiality</li> <li>B. Incapacity</li> <li>C. Independence</li> <li>D. Proven Misbehaviour</li> </ul> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A: B, D only</p> <p>B: A, C only</p>

C:	A, B only
D:	A, D only

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	15
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336115</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the steps in the collegium model for appointment of Supreme Court Judges in proper sequence.</p> <p>A. Chief Justice of India sends his recommendations to the Union Minister for Law and Justice.  B. Chief Justice of India forms a collegium with four senior most judges of Supreme Court.  C. Chief Justice of India consults the collegium to finalize recommendations.  D. Union Minister for Law and Justice sends his recommendations to the Prime Minister.  E. The President does the appointments on recommendation of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p>
A:	C-B-D-A-E
B:	B-C-A-D-E
C:	D-B-A-C-E
D:	C-A-B-D-E

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	16
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336116</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Identify the bodies they were replaced by the Supreme Court of India in 1950.</p> <p>A. Mayors Court  B. Judicial Committee of Privy Council  C. Federal Court of India  D. Specialized tribunals  E. High Court of Calcutta</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the option given below:</p>
A:	A and B only
B:	B and C only
C:	C and D only
D:	D and E only

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	17
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336117</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following High Courts enrolled Ms. Cornelia Sorabji as the first Indian lady vakil on 24 <sup>th</sup> August 1921?
A:	Calcutta High Court

B:	Allahabad High Court
C:	Patna High Court
D:	Delhi High Court

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES																				
Item No:	18																				
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336118</a>																				
Question Type:	MCQ																				
Question:	<p>Match List I with List II</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>LIST I - Articles of the Constitution of India</b></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>LIST II - Jurisdiction of SC</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Article 32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">I.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Advisory Jurisdiction</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Article 131</td> <td style="text-align: center;">II.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Writ Jurisdiction</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Article 136</td> <td style="text-align: center;">III.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Original Jurisdiction</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Article 143</td> <td style="text-align: center;">IV.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Appellate Jurisdiction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A: A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-IV</p> <p>B: A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I</p> <p>C: A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III</p> <p>D: A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II</p>	<b>LIST I - Articles of the Constitution of India</b>		<b>LIST II - Jurisdiction of SC</b>		A.	Article 32	I.	Advisory Jurisdiction	B.	Article 131	II.	Writ Jurisdiction	C.	Article 136	III.	Original Jurisdiction	D.	Article 143	IV.	Appellate Jurisdiction
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D.	Article 143	IV.	Appellate Jurisdiction																		

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	19
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336119</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>After the magistrate forwards a case for trial, in which situation does the Sessions court has the jurisdiction to initiate the proceedings?</p> <p>A. Imprisonment for seven years or more.      B. Offence punishable with a term of 5 years.      C. Offences punishable with death.      D. Offence punishable with life imprisonment.      E. Offence punishable with imprisonment of less than 2 years.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A: A, D, E only</p> <p>B: D, B, E only</p> <p>C: A, C, D only</p> <p>D: C, E, B only</p>

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	20
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336120</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, 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:	Section 341(1)

B:	Section 91
C:	Section 259(2)
D:	Section 340(1)

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	21
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336121</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Which of the following is NOT an intellectual property?</p> <p>A. Invention B. Artistic work C. A garden D. Symbol E. A car</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p>
A:	A, B only
B:	C, E only
C:	C, D only
D:	D, E only

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	22
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336122</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Sanjeev sold 15 Sheesham trees to Harish who cut them and used wood for furniture. Identify the nature of transfer.
A:	Sale of movable property
B:	Sale of immovable property
C:	Lease
D:	Exchange

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	23
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336123</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Ritvik clicked 'yes' on an offer on a website. This act of Ritvik accounts to:
A:	Offer
B:	Proposal
C:	Acceptance
D:	Consideration

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	24
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336124</a>

Question Type:	MCQ																				
Question:	<p>Match List I with List II</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">LIST I - Type of Tort</th> <th colspan="2">LIST II - Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>Battery and Assault</td> <td>I.</td> <td>Careless behaviour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>Nuisance</td> <td>II.</td> <td>Reputation of claimant is injured</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>Defamation</td> <td>III.</td> <td>Physical or mental injury to the claimant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>Negligence</td> <td>IV.</td> <td>Intrusion with one's enjoyment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p>	LIST I - Type of Tort		LIST II - Meaning		A.	Battery and Assault	I.	Careless behaviour	B.	Nuisance	II.	Reputation of claimant is injured	C.	Defamation	III.	Physical or mental injury to the claimant	D.	Negligence	IV.	Intrusion with one's enjoyment
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B:	A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV																				
C:	A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I																				
D:	A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II																				

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES																				
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B:	A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV																				
C:	A-IV, B-II, C-IV, D-I																				
D:	A-III, B-I, C-III, D-II																				

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	26
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336126</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which Article of the Indian Constitution reiterates that kind of an equality which shall promote access to justice for all by creating equal opportunity in the light of legal aid?
A:	Article 19
B:	Article 39-A
C:	Article 21
D:	Article 12

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
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Item No:	27
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336127</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A common remedy for breach of contract is awarding damages to the affected party. The purpose of awarding these damages is to put the injured party in the same position as he would have been if the contract had not been breached. This is in confirmation with:
A:	Doctrine of Basic Structure
B:	Doctrine of election
C:	Doctrine of is Pendens
D:	Doctrine of Restitution

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	28
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336128</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Mehak has a litigation to determine her right to a property situated at the Rampur. She is represented by a lawyer in the court of law who gathers evidences in the matter and participates in cross -examination and scrutiny of evidence. The judge patiently listens to the lawyers from both sides and decides the matter solely on the basis of evidences. This system of dispensing justice is popularly known as:
A:	Common law system
B:	Inquisitorial system
C:	Roman law
D:	Adverserial system

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	29
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336129</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A commercial dispute takes place between M/s Heritage Ltd. and Artefact Ltd. over production of brass vases is being exported by them. Identify the most suitable ADR mechanism
A:	Mediation
B:	Conciliation
C:	Arbitration
D:	Ombudsman

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	30
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336130</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following persons is NOT entitled to free legal aid under Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987-
A:	A member of schedule caste or scheduled tribe
B:	A women or child
C:	An Industrial worker

D:	a person with economically sound background
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Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	31
Question ID:	<b>5336131</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Identify the anti corruption ombudsman organisation in the Indian States.
A:	Lokpal
B:	Lokayukta
C:	Chief Vigilance Officer
D:	Central Vigilance Commission

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES																				
Item No:	32																				
Question ID:	<b>5336132</b>																				
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B:	A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III																				
C:	A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I																				
D:	A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II																				

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	33
Question ID:	<b>5336133</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the given methods of dispute resolution in India on the basis of control of parties over the process starting with the method that is most controlled.</p> <p>A. Litigation B. Facilitation C. Negotiation D. Arbitration E. Mediation</p>
A:	A - D - E - B - C
B:	C - B - E - D - A
C:	E - B - A - C - D
D:	B - C - D - A - E

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	34
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336134</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the steps to become an Advocate on Record sequentially.</p> <p>A. An advocate has to take an examination for becoming Advocate on record, conducted by the Supreme court of India  B. An advocate must have 5 years standing at the Bar  C. An advocate must be trained under an Advocate - on - record for a period of one year  D. An advocate must acquire an LLB degree from an institute accredited by Bar Council of India.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A: A - B - C - D  B: B - D - A - C  C: D - B - C - A  D: C - B - A - D</p>

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	35
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336135</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Under Legal Services Authorities (Amendments) Act, 2002 permanent Lok Adalats were established to settle disputes concerning:
A:	Private utility Services
B:	Sexual Harassment at work place
C:	Public utility Services
D:	Human rights Violation

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	36
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336136</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is NOT a statutory function performed by Bar Council of India?
A:	To conduct LAMP fellowship programs
B:	Organise legal aid to the poor
C:	Promotes and Supports law reforms
D:	conducts seminars and talks on legal topics by eminent jurists

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	37
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336137</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
	Arrange the four pillars of Human Rights in India in the court sequence as they appear in the Constitution of India.

Question:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Fundamental Rights</li> <li>B. Fundamental duties</li> <li>C. Preamble</li> <li>D. Directive Principles of State policy</li> </ul>
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:	
A:	A - B - C - D
B:	D - B - C - A
C:	B - D - A - C
D:	C - A - D - B

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	38
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336138</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following rooted the idea of providing free legal aid to the poor by the State?
A:	14th Report of the law commission
B:	National Legal aid Scheme, 1960
C:	Legal aid scheme for states, 1973
D:	10th Report of the law commission

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	39
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336139</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the amongst the following is an important element of jurisprudence and principle of natural justice that stands as rule against bias?
A:	Salus Populi Est Suprema lex
B:	Qui facit per Atium, Facit per se
C:	Nemo debet non quad habit
D:	Nemo Debit Esse Judex in Propria sua causa

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	40
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336140</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A judicial decision has two parts one is Obiter Dicta and the other part that is binding on the parties is called:-
A:	Locus Standi
B:	Pari Materia
C:	Ratio Decidendi
D:	Stare Decisis

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	41

Question ID:	<b>5336141</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, the National Commission for Schedules Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.</p>
Question:	To lodge a complaint to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, an aggrieved has to access the website bearing address
A:	<a href="http://www.ncst.nic.in">www.ncst.nic.in</a>
B:	<a href="http://www.ncsc.nic.in">www.ncsc.nic.in</a>
C:	<a href="http://www.nhrc.nic.in">www.nhrc.nic.in</a>
D:	<a href="http://www.nem.nic.in">www.nem.nic.in</a>

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	42
Question ID:	<b>5336142</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, the National Commission for Schedules Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.</p>
Question:	To whom does the special officer submit his report on matters related to safeguards provided for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes?
A:	National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
B:	President of India
C:	Attorney General
D:	Chief Justice of India

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	43
Question ID:	<b>5336143</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, the National Commission for Schedules Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.</p>

Passage:	Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
Question:	Which of the following is not the motive behind establishment of the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:
A:	To protect their human Rights
B:	To prevent their exploitation
C:	To promote their exploitation
D:	To defend their social securities

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	44
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336144</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, the National Commission for Schedules Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.</p>
Question:	Under which legal provision is the National Commission of Scheduled Caste and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes instituted.
A:	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
B:	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
C:	Article 338 of the Indian Constitution
D:	Article 16 of the Indian Constitution

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	45
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336145</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, the National Commission for Schedules Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their human rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the constitution and other legislations. For example, State provided reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the State. Examples of special laws include the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.</p>
Question:	Why has the protection of the human rights of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes been constitutionally guaranteed?

A:	Because they are minorities
B:	Because they have not been able to be adequately represented in the services under the state.
C:	Because it is the duty of the state as well as private individuals to respect their rights
D:	Because as religious minorities they have been discriminated.

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	46
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336146</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India</i>, the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.</p>
Question:	In reference to the case study, Identify the legislative action required to enforce the treaty or international agreement to stop killing of species of turtle
A:	Restricting the right to trade of certain fisherman
B:	Treaty may be given force by providing consent by signature
C:	Prohibit fisherman to fish in certain areas as under state government
D:	Parliament needs to pass domestic legislations regarding prohibition of killing of such species of turtle.

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	47
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336147</a>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India</i>, the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.</p>
Question:	As stated in the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel V Union of India</i> , if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of citizens or modifies the laws of the state, the state would require:
A:	Signatures of the representative nations only
B:	To pass a domestic legislation
C:	merely declare the provision of the document
D:	Only exchange the instruments and such exchange will be in effect

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	48
Question ID:	<a href="#">5336148</a>
Question Type:	MCQ

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of *Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India*, the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.

Passage:	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India</i> , the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.
Question:	Which of the following is an <u>incorrect</u> statement in regards to International law and India?
A:	If a treaty on international agreement restricts the right of citizens or laws the state would require to have legislative measures.
B:	If a treaty needs to be enforced in India, the parliament needs to pass domestic legislation.
C:	International treaties can on their own override domestic laws.
D:	International treaty could be applied directly if they supplement the laws already in force.

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	49
Question ID:	<b>5336149</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India</i> , the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.
Question:	Which Article of the Indian constitution states that the state shall endeavor to 'foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people's with one another.'
A:	Article 253
B:	Article 25
C:	Article 51
D:	Article 45

Section:	LEGAL STUDIES
Item No:	50
Question ID:	<b>5336150</b>
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. There has been an evolution of the philosophy of the role of international treaties to which India is party to with relation to the Indian Constitution. In the case of <i>Magan Bhai Patel v Union of India</i> , the court held that if a treaty or international agreement restricts the rights of the citizens or modifies the law of the state would require to have a legislative measure. Eg. If India is a party to an international agreement to stop the killing of species of turtle, it restricts the right of trade of certain fisherman by prohibiting killing of the turtle. If this treaty is to be enforced in India, the Indian Parliament needs to pass a domestic legislation regarding prohibition of the killing of such turtle species.
Question:	Under Article 253 of the Constitution of India the Parliament and the Union of India have the power to:
A:	Implement treaties and interfere in the powers of state government in order to give power to the provisions of an international treaty.

B:	Decide in accordance with international laws such disputes as are submitted to it, has to apply 'international custom'.
C:	foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another
D:	Restrict the right required by legislation to make amendments to domestic legislations.