

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2020-2021
LEGAL STUDIES (074)

Maximum marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

General Instructions:

- i. The paper has 32 questions divided into Part A and Part B. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. Part A has 18 MCQ questions for 24 marks*
- iii. Part B has 14 subjective questions for 56 marks*
- iv. Read the question carefully before attempting.*
- v. Overall internal choice for 33% is given in the paper.*

PART A- OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS				
1.	Anand enters into a contract with Raman to supply 5 bags of cement for Rs. 2000/-. He delivers 5 bags of cement on the decided date, and receives Rs. 2000/- from Raman as consideration, leading to discharge of the contract. What was the mode of discharge of contract in the above situation? a. Discharge by Breach of Contract b. Discharge by Performance c. Discharge by Operation of law d. Discharge by Lapse of time.	2(b)	1	A
2.	Raghav was empanelled in the year 2020 under The Delhi Legal Services Authorities Act as an expert for matrimonial cases. In which year will he have to reapply for being a panelist in the reconstituted panel? a. 2021 b. 2023	6	1	A

	c. 2025 d. 2026			
3.	<p>Powers of the Lok Adalat are similar to that of -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Civil court under Civil Procedure Code Criminal court under Criminal Procedure Code High Court Supreme Court <p>OR</p> <p>The panel lawyer selected under NALSA Regulations is -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed to charge fees from client Not allowed any remuneration Given remuneration from the consolidated fund of India Barred from taking any fees from the client 	6	1	K/U
4.	<p>Bipin approached Permanent Lok Adalat for resolution of his dispute with the Electricity Board on the issue of inflated electricity bill. Permanent Lok Adalat are set up under -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act 2002 Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 Article 39A of Constitution of India. Article 14 of Constitution of India 	6	1	A
5.	<p>Read the given situations and decide which of the following is eligible to receive free legal aid .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raghu in a property dispute with his brother Pankaj working as accounts officer in Government sector undertaking having service related issues Mr. Seth a senior citizen fighting for his pension Mrs. Verma, branch manager of a bank accused of money laundering 	6	1	A
6.	Ragini gives a gold necklace to her sister Priya. Priya accepts the necklace but does not pay	2(a)	1	A

	<p>anything in return for the necklace. The relationship between Ragini and Priya is of –</p> <p>a. Lessor and Lessee b. Buyer and Seller c. Donor and Donee d. Lessor and Sub Lessee</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Kavita gave possession of her farmhouse to Rajeev for some period of time for money. What type of relationship exists between Kavita& Rajeev?</p> <p>a. Donor & Donee b. Seller & Buyer c. Lessor & Lessee d. Lessor and Sub- Lessee</p>			
7.	<p>Which of the following is NOT a development of Advocates' Act 1961?</p> <p>a. All old categories of practitioners were abolished and consolidated into a single category called 'advocates'. b. Established Bar Council of India. c. Created state bar Council in each state. d. Scraped off the provisions of Indian Bar Council Act of 1926.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>An advocate sought permission for advertising from</p> <p>a. State Bar Council where he is registered b. Bar Council of India c. Bar Association of the court he practices d. High court of the state where he practices</p>	5	1	K/U
8.	Rashi wants to pursue a 5 year integrated BA LLB programme from National Law School	5	1	A

	<p>University Delhi. Which entrance exam will she have to take?</p> <p>a. MAT b. CLAT c. LSAT d. AILET</p>			
9.	<p>Who regulates the legal education in India</p> <p>a. Legal Education committee b. State Bar council c. Bar Council of India d. Recognised universities of India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Advocates –on-record practice in</p> <p>a. High Court b. Supreme Court c. Both High Courts and supreme Court d. Any Court in India</p>	5	1	K/U
10.	<p>A acquires a pistol to kill his arch business rival B. A keeps the pistol loaded in his pocket but does nothing more than that to kill B.</p> <p>a. A is guilty of a criminal act as he kept the gun loaded in pocket. b. A is guilty of a criminal act as there he acquired the pistol c. A is not guilty as he has made no attempt to kill B. d. A is guilty because he had the intention to kill B.</p>	2(d)	1	A
11.	<p>One morning Sandeep and his friends, Varan and Blair, were hanging out at the McLaren's coffee shop. Blair pointed out a very beautiful girl to Sandeep. The girl was sitting alone at the bar. Sandeep, with the intention of befriending her, went up to her to introduce himself. Before he could say anything, the girl threw her hot drink in his face as she was suffering from heartbreak</p>	2(c)	1	A

	<p>and did not want to talk to him. Sandeep decides to sue the girl for battery.</p> <p>A) The girl cannot be blamed as she was suffering from heartbreak. Sandeep got what he deserved.</p> <p>B) The girl realised that Sandeep was flirting with her and her behaviour can be justified on the grounds of self defence.</p> <p>C) The girl had a justification to throw the drink in his face. The use of force was completely lawful and hence battery has not been committed.</p> <p>D) The girl has committed battery as she used unlawful force to ward off Sandeep. Moreover, her act was intentional.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A was sitting on a chair reading a book. His friend, B decided to play a practical joke on him. Accordingly, he pulled the chair from under him. As a result of which, A landed on the floor.</p> <p>(a) B's act amounts to a battery</p> <p>(b) B's act amounts to an assault</p> <p>(c) B's act amounts to an assault till the time A lands on the floor</p> <p>(d) B's act amounts to neither battery nor assault because there was no intention</p>			
12.	<p>Brij was caught red handed while travelling without a ticket in a train by the Travelling Ticket officer.</p> <p>a. Brij has to pay a fine as the TT officer is compounding the offence.</p> <p>b. Brij has to be imprisoned as this is a non-compoundable offence.</p> <p>c. Brij can't pay a fine at all but has to be imprisoned by the officer.</p> <p>d. The Travelling Ticket officer can allow Brij to travel without a ticket.</p>	2(d)	1	A
13.	<p>The defendants, who are employees of the Municipal Corporation, opened a manhole in the street. In the evening they left the manhole open and unattended, just covered it by a canvass shelter and surrounded it by warning lamps. The plaintiff, an eight year old boy, took one of the lamps into the shelter and was playing with it there, when he stumbled over it and fell into the manhole. A violent explosion followed and the plaintiff suffered burn injuries. The defendants are</p>	2	1	A

	<p>(a) Not liable because the injury to plaintiff is not foreseeable</p> <p>(b) Liable because they should have completed the work before they left</p> <p>(c) Not liable because they acted reasonably</p> <p>(d) Liable because they acted unreasonably</p>			
14.	<p>This form of discharge of Contract takes place when one of the parties fails or refuses to perform their part of the promise. In this event, the party that suffers due to the other party's non performance of promise becomes entitled to monetary compensation.</p> <p>What is the name given to the monetary compensation for the loss suffered by the injured party in this form of discharge?</p> <p>a.Remuneration b.Damages c.Discharges d.Consideration</p>	2	1	A
15.	<p>Divya purchased a bottle of orange juice from a retailer. As she consumed more than 3/4 of the contents of the bottle, she found decomposed remains of a snail in the bottle. After seeing the remains of a snail, she fell sick on the thought of what she consumed. Can Divya sue the manufacturer?</p> <p>(a) Divya cannot sue the manufacturer in the absence of a contract (b) Divya can sue the manufacturer as he had duty to take care to see that bottles did not contain any other substance than the juice and hence liable to have broken that duty (c)There is no remedy available to Divya. (d) None of the above</p>	2(c)	1	A
16.	<p>Prabhav graduated in 5 year BA LLB. programme from NLU , Delhi. He applied for registering as an Advocate to the Bar Council Of India, Delhi Office. His application was not considered. What can be the probable reason for the same?</p>	5	1	A

	<p>a. 5 year law programme is not recognized in Delhi. b. Application for enrollment is to be made to the State Bar Council. c. Both a and b d. None of the above</p>			
17.	<p>Ayan in an online transaction did a purchase of Rs. 500/-. Within an hour of the transaction, he received a message of a transaction of Rs.one lakh done on his card. Ayan realized that someone has fraudulently used his card for online shopping. He immediately reported the matter to the bank manager. The manager expressed his inability to resolve the matter due to lock down leading to poor service.</p> <p>a. Identify the best remedy available to Ayan:</p> <p>I. File a civil case II. File a complaint with Ombudsman III. File a complaint with Lokpal IV. There is no remedy</p> <p>b. The typical duties of the above are:</p> <p>I. To resolve disputes by sending them to LokAdalat II. To resolve disputes through Arbitration III. To resolve disputes through Mediation IV. To protect the interest of the institution against people's complaints</p> <p>c. Under the Lokpal and Lokayukat Act, 2013 the powers of the Lokpal can be related to which of the following personnel?</p> <p>I. Lokpal has inquiry and investigative powers of Central Vigilance Commission. II. Lokpal has powers equivalent to that of President of India. III. Lokpal is not a strong institution and has no powers. IV. Lokpal can only recommend to the government of India to initiate enquiry like a civil body.</p>	3	4	AEC(SB)

	<p>d. Match Part A with Part B with the most suitable option:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PART A</th> <th>PART B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. Ombudsman</td> <td>A. Ombudsman in India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. Lokpal</td> <td>B. Legislation to combat acts of bribery and corruption</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III. Lokayukta</td> <td>C. Ombudsman in Indian States</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act</td> <td>D. Chief Vigilance Officer in the banking sector</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. I.-A; II-B; III-C; IV-D 2. I.-B; II-D; III-C; IV-A 3. I.-D; II-A; III-C; IV-B 4. I.-A; II-D; III-B; IV-C</p>	PART A	PART B	I. Ombudsman	A. Ombudsman in India	II. Lokpal	B. Legislation to combat acts of bribery and corruption	III. Lokayukta	C. Ombudsman in Indian States	IV. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act	D. Chief Vigilance Officer in the banking sector			
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18.	<p>Article 19 also provides “reasonable restrictions”; on these freedoms, which means that these rights are conditional.”</p> <p>1. Identify the right guaranteed under Article 19.</p> <p>a. Right to freedom b. Right to life c. Right to education d. Right against exploitation</p> <p>2. The State wanted to prohibit Ajit from making a speech because Ajit wanted to mobilize people to commit riots.</p> <p>a. The state can prohibit someone from making inciting speeches that may provoke others to commit violence b. The state cannot restrict anyone from making speeches</p>	4	4	A										

- c. The state is sovereign and thus can restrict anyone from making any speeches
 d. The state cannot restrict Ajit because he is an influential person.
3. Smita was an author who published a book on the independence struggle of our country. A few people were not happy with the content of the book and thus the state restricted the sale of this book.
- a. The state has absolute authority to restrict the sale of this book
 b. The state can restrict the sale of book on the ground of defamation
 c. The state cannot restrict the sale of a book because of a few unruly protestors
 d. The state cannot restrict the sale of a book because freedom of speech and expression is absolute

4. Match the following freedoms with appropriate restrictions:

FREEDOMS	RESTRICTIONS
1. Freedom to practise any profession	A. Protection of interest of scheduled tribes
2. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India	B. State prescribed professional or technical qualification
3. Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms	C. public order
4. Freedom of speech and expression	D. Defamation

- a. 1-B,2-A,3-C,4-D
 b. 1-A, 2-B,3-C,4-D
 c. 1-D,2-C,3-B,4-A
 d. 1-D,2-B,3-A,4-C

OR

This article is most fundamental; it is expansive and covers many other rights and is applicable to both the citizens as well as non-citizens”

	<p>A. Identify the article: a. Article 21 b. Article 12 c. Article 14 d. Article 15</p> <p>B. Right to life includes: a. Right to dignity b. Right to freedom of religion c. Right to vote d. Right to stand in elections</p> <p>C. A person can be deprived of his right to life and personal liberty : a. By the state in an absolute manner b. By the Courts without any reason c. only by procedure established by law d. This right cannot be taken away</p> <p>D. Which of the following is not true with respect to death penalty: a. death penalty is awarded only in rarest of rarest cases, and b. there should not be delay in executing the prisoner waiting in death row. c. Indian Penal Code allows for appeal where the wait period is longer than five years. d. Death penalty is not allowed in India</p>			
PART B- SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS				
19	<p>These two sister institutions were started in order to aid the economies of various nations which had suffered immense losses subsequent to the Second World War.</p> <p>a. Which two sister institutions are being discussed in the above excerpt? b. Evaluate their role in today's time.</p>	7	2	AEC

20	<p>Explain any 2 opportunities for the law graduates in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the importance of PIL filed by AK Balaji in Madras High Court regarding legal profession in India.</p>	5	2	K/U
21	<p>“Prevention is better than cure.” Substantiate the given statement with reference to pre-litigation legal services.</p>	6	2	AEC
22	<p>Give any 2 points of differences between Admission and Confession.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Give any 2 points of differences between Warrants and Summons Case.</p>	2(d)	2	K/U
23	<p>Comment upon the evolution of legal aid in Criminal Law in India with relevant case laws.</p>	6	4	AEC
24	<p>For adoption of International Treaties into domestic law, UK and India follow different practices in accordance with their legal provisions.</p> <p>a) State the practices followed in the UK and India.</p> <p>b) With reference to Maganbhai Patel v/s Union of India, explain how the Supreme Court of India implemented this practice.</p>	7	4	KU
25	<p>The 14th law commission report under the chairmanship of MC Setalvad raised the concern about the tussle between executive and judiciary in the matter of appointment of judges. How was this tussle attempted to be resolved through the three judges cases?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between Attorney General and Advocate General.</p>	1	4	K/U
26	<p>Why the issue of allowing advertising and solicitation by lawyers requires balancing of interest? State the guidelines for advocates in India as given by the Bar Council of India for advertising.</p>	5	4	AEC

27	<p>What are the conditions required to satisfy the tort of False imprisonment? State its exception as well.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the principle of Absolute Liability? What did Justice PN Bhagwati held in the famous 1987 case of MC Mehta v. Shri Ram Foods and Fertilizers Industries regarding this principle?</p>	2(c)	4	K/U
28	Why are customs, a disputed source of international law?	7	4	KU
29	<p>What features of the fundamental rights give them a high pedestal in the Constitutional framework?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State any 2 features of Directive Principles of State Policy. Also give 3 differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.</p>	4	6	K/U
30	<p>Comment with reasons on the type of ADR that can be most effective in resolving the following situations-</p> <p>a. Two disputing parties who are located in different cities want to engage a mediator who is located in yet another city. The parties to the dispute and the mediator are unable to meet each other due to geographic distance and situation arising out of Covid 19. Which type of mediation should they resort to?</p> <p>b. A labour dispute arose between migrant labour's union and the management of a construction company. The disputing parties agreed to engage the services of Mr. Kulkarni, a neutral third party in resolving the dispute. Mr. Kulkarni suggested possible solutions to resolve dispute and claims.</p> <p>c. A dispute arose between Medico Care Pharmaceutical Company, India and Healthwill</p>	3	6	AEC

	<p>Incorporation, China over the supply of faulty PPE and testing kits. Both the companies want to resolve the dispute as per the guidelines of UNCITRAL.</p> <p>d. A dispute arose between Buildcon Construction Company and A+Architectural Design Company with respect to some technical issues relating to engineering design. They want to resolve their dispute but also want to keep matters confidential and their business secrets protected.</p> <p>e. Radha buys an air conditioner and realizes it isn't cooling as it is defective. She tries to return it or have the company fix it, but doesn't succeed. She talks with the salesperson, speaks with the manager, and writes mails to the company, and still she is not satisfied with the company's response. The disputing parties agree to refer the dispute to a neutral third party, Mr. Rangnathan who evaluates their case and directs them towards settlement.</p> <p>f. Ritika and Rohan face marital discord but owing to the well being of their daughter, they refer the dispute to an Institution which gives a binding decision without being bound by any procedural formality. This institution uses a social worker in its panel.</p>			
31	<p>Vidya Bharti Appliances Ltd. was a manufacturer of laptops. It claimed to have developed a laptop which did not need to be charged for 7 days if it was charged overnight as per directions. It put up an advertisement offering a reward of Rs. 10,000/- to anyone who had a contrary experience after charging the laptop in the prescribed manner.</p> <p>Mr. Ramakant bought the said laptop, and charged it as per directions but the battery did not last for even 2 days. He claimed the reward offered by Vidya Bharti appliances Ltd, but the company refused to pay the amount, saying that no offer was made to Mr. Ramakant. Mr. Ramakant sued the company for the amount.</p> <p>Giving valid reasons decide if Mr. Ramakant is entitled to compensation.</p>	2(c)	6	AEC
32	<p>Explain the scope of judicial review in:</p> <p>a. Centre State relations</p> <p>b. Fairness in executive action</p>	1	6	AEC