

PAPER – I
ENGLISH & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Total Marks: 100

Time: 2 hours

Answer the following questions

1. Write an essay on any one of the following in about 1500-2000 words: [20 Marks]
[1 X 20 Marks]
 - (a) Human trafficking is one of the worst forms of human rights violation
 - (b) Trial by media of the pending court cases
 - (c) Role of Information Technology in administration of justice
2. Explain the meaning of the following in about 200 words each: [20 Marks]
[5 X 4 Marks]
 - (a) *Volenti non fit injuria*
 - (b) *Interest republicae ut sit finis litium*
 - (c) *Nemo iudex in causasua*
 - (d) *Nemo dat quod non habet*
 - (e) *Noscitur a sociis*
3. Directions for Question No. 3: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage: [10 Marks]
[10 X 1 Mark]

Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.

Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.

Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.

It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.

Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was

initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.

He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life: it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

3.1 The Manhattan Project was initiated _____.

- (a) In honour of Einstein
- (b) To protect the Nazis.
- (c) To bomb Hiroshima
- (d) To carry out nuclear research.

3.2 Alfred established the Nobel Prizes to _____.

- (a) Remind people of his achievements.
- (b) Ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind.
- (c) Use his wealth for hard working people
- (d) Honour only those people who are intelligent

3.3 In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means _____.

- (a) Completed successfully.
- (b) Worked hard.
- (c) Won awards.
- (d) Made an attempt to do something.

3.4 In the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) Expressing one's opposition.
- (b) Expressing one's approval or support.
- (c) Making a promise to do something.
- (d) Expressing one's regret.

3.5 Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass _____.

- (a) enemies
- (b) intelligence
- (c) wealth
- (d) popularity

3.6 Immanuel's interest in dynamites influenced Alfred's inclination for working _____.

- (a) for humanity
- (b) with explosives
- (c) for the Nobel Peace Prize
- (d) with contradiction.

3.7 One of the paradoxes in Alfred's life was that he was _____.

- (a) Lonely yet rich
- (b) Hard working but a failure
- (c) Intelligent yet lonely

(d) Occupied yet lonely.

3.8 Einstein had the impression that the Germans would _____.

- (a) Bomb Hiroshima.
- (b) Be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb.
- (c) Be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb.
- (d) Work for humanity.

3.9 The passage is _____.

- (a) An argumentative essay.
- (b) An expository essay.
- (c) A process essay.
- (d) A descriptive essay.

3.10 The paradox, 'it's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's

- (a) Hatred for scientists.
- (b) Analytical mind.
- (c) Scientific mind.
- (d) Persuasive nature.

4. Directions for Question No. 4: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

[5 Marks]

[5 X 1 Mark]

4.1 We shall fail _____ we are industrious.

- (a) Whether
- (b) Unless
- (c) Until
- (d) Though

4.2 John is endowed _____ many great qualities.

- (a) By
- (b) With
- (c) In
- (d) Of

4.3 Would anybody _____ a mother have risked her life for the baby?

- (a) But
- (b) rather
- (c) than
- (d) however

4.4 Sophia decided to set _____ some time every day for prayers.

- (a) Up
- (b) In
- (c) Aside
- (d) On

4.5 A prudent man always avails himself _____ opportunities provided.

- (a) Of
- (b) With
- (c) To
- (d) For

5. Directions for question No. 5: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part. [5 Marks]

[5 X 1 Mark]

- 5.1 The most difficult job is to bend and then liftingthe weight.

A B C D

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

- 5.2 On listening to the confession of love, she blushed until she was purple.

A B C D

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

- 5.3 After being finishedthe last chapter of the book, return into me.

A B C D

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

- 5.4 Five gallons of petrol are not enough to cover the distance.

A B C D

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

- 5.5 The judges of the Supreme Courtis appointedby the President of Indiaif they are
qualified for the post.

A B C

D

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

6. Directions for question No. 6: The following question consist of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles that are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to the most appropriate option is to be chosen.

[20 Marks]

[10 X 2 Marks]

- 6.1 Principle: When a person who has made a promise to another person to do something does not fulfill his promise, the other person becomes entitled to receive, from the person who did not fulfill his promise, compensation in the form of money.

Facts: 'X' made a promise to 'Y' to repair his car engine. 'Y' made the payment for repair. After the repair, 'Y' went for a drive in the same car. While driving the car, 'Y' met with an accident due to bursting of a tyre.

- (a) 'Y' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'X' in the form of money.
- (b) 'X' will not be entitled to receive compensation.
- (c) 'X' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'Y' in the form of money.
- (d) 'Y' will not be entitled to receive compensation from 'X'.

- 6.2 Principle: In criminal law, misappropriation is the intentional, illegal use of the property or funds of another person for one's own use or other unauthorized purpose, particularly by a public official, a trustee of a trust, an executor or administrator of a dead person's estate or by any person with a responsibility to care for and protect another's assets. Embezzlement is misappropriation when the funds involved have been lawfully entrusted to the embezzler. On the contrary, theft is the illegal taking of another person's property or services without that person's permission or consent with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it.

Facts: A went for swimming at the Municipal Swimming Pool. A handed over all his valuables, including some cash to X, the guard on duty for safe custody, as notified by the Municipality. After swimming for an hour, A came out and searched for X. He found another guard on duty and that guard informed A that X had gone home after completing his shift and did not hand over anything to be given to A. A registered a complaint with the police. X was traced but he told the police that he sold all the valuables and the entire cash was used for drinking liquor. What offence, if any, was/were committed by X?

- (a) X is not guilty of criminal misappropriation as he did not make any personal gain out of those items with him.
- (b) X is liable for criminal misappropriation and embezzlement.
- (c) X is liable for theft as he took A's property without X's permission.
- (d) If at all X is liable, it is for criminal misappropriation only.

- 6.3 Principle: A violation of a legal right of someone, whether results in a legal injury or not, gives rise to an action in tort for compensation. At the same time, an action by someone, which results in some loss or damage to somebody else is not actionable, if there is no violation of a right of that somebody.

Facts: AB Coaching Centre was a popular CLAT coaching academy with several good trainers. A lot of aspirants used to attend its coaching classes from all over and was making good profit. This was going on for the past several years. During a session, T, one of the very good and popular trainers of ABCC, had some difference of opinion with the owner of ABCC and left the coaching centre. In August 2016, T started another Entrance Coaching Centre closer to ABCC which resulted in a substantial drop in its students and huge financial loss. The owner of ABCC wants to file a case against T for the loss sustained by ABCC. What do you think is the right legal position?

- (a) T has not violated any of ABCC's legal right though they sustained some financial loss, and not legally bound to compensate ABCC.
- (b) T will be liable to compensate the loss to ABCC.
- (c) T started the new coaching centre near ABCC intentionally, and shall be liable to compensate the loss of ABCC.
- (d) 'T' should have consulted ABCC before starting his coaching centre.

- 6.4 Principle: When a person makes such a statement which lowers other person's reputation in the estimation of other persons, is liable for committing defamation.

Facts: 'A' writes a letter to 'B' in which he uses abusive language against 'B' and also states that 'B' is a dishonest person. 'A' put the letter in a sealed envelope and delivered it to 'B'.

- (a) 'A' has committed defamation.
- (b) 'A' has committed a moral wrong.
- (c) 'A' has not committed moral wrong.
- (d) 'A' has not committed defamation.

6.5 Principle: Whoever takes away with him any minor less than sixteen years of age if a male, or less than eighteen years of age if a female, out of the custody of parents of such minor without the consent of such parents, is said to commit no offence.

Facts: 'A', a man, took away a girl below sixteen years to Mumbai without informing the parents of the girl.

- (a) 'A' committed no offence against the parents of the girl.
- (b) 'A' committed no offence against the girl as well as her parents.
- (c) 'A' committed an offence against the girl as well as her parents.
- (d) 'A' committed an offence against the girl.

6.6 Principle: Consent is a good defence in a civil action for tort but the act should be the same for which consent was given.

Facts: 'B' was formally invited by 'A' to his house. 'B' after sitting for some time in drawing room, moved to the bed room of the house. 'A' sued 'B' for trespass.

- (a) 'B' has interfered with privacy of 'A'.
- (b) 'B' has committed no trespass as he entered the house with 'A's consent.
- (c) 'B' has offended 'A' by moving to bed room.
- (d) 'B' has committed trespass as there was no consent of 'A' for entry in the bed room.

6.7 Principle: Whoever takes away any moveable thing from the land of any person without that person's consent, he is said to have committed theft.

Facts: During his visit to the house of 'C', 'A' asked 'B' the son of 'C', to accompany 'A' to the forest. Neither 'A' nor 'B' informed 'C' in this regard. 'B' accompanied 'A' to the forest.

- (a) 'A' has committed theft as soon as he entered the house of 'C'.
- (b) 'A' has not committed theft.
- (c) 'A' has committed theft.
- (d) 'A' has not committed theft till 'B' did not accompany him.

6.8 Principle: Copyright law protects only work. 'Work' means cinematographic film but does not include performance by an actor in a cinematographic film.

Facts: Alia Bhatt acted in a movie.

- (a) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law as professional work.
- (b) The acting of Alia Bhatt cannot be protected under copyright law.
- (c) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law only as an artistic work.
- (d) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected as film producer's work.

6.9 Principle: Sale of narcotics is illegal. All agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of law.

Facts: 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' for the sale of narcotics. 'A' failed to supply the agreed quantity of narcotics to 'B'.

- (a) 'B' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (b) 'A' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (c) 'B' cannot bring any legal action against 'A'.
- (d) 'A' and 'B' can initiate appropriate legal proceeding against each other.

- 6.10 Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

Facts: Himesh, 11 years old boy, picks up a gold ring worth Rs 5000/- lying on a table in his friend's house and immediately sells it for Rs 2000/-, and misappropriates the money.

- (a) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because, irrespective of the age, stealing is an offence.
- (b) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because he is below 12 years of age.
- (c) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was not sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.
- (d) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.

7. Direction for Question No. 7: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option:

[10 Marks]

[10 X 1 Mark]

- 7.1 'Per incuriam'

- (a) Mistaken identity
- (b) Mistaken decision
- (c) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (d) Supremacy of law.

- 7.2 'Autrefois convict'

- (a) Formerly convicted
- (b) Failed Prosecution
- (c) To be convicted
- (d) Doubtful conviction

- 7.3 'Lispendens'

- (a) Pending suit
- (b) Decided case
- (c) No legal issues involved
- (d) Facts of case proved.

- 7.4 'Faux pas'

- (a) Passage of time
- (b) Tactless mistake
- (c) Pausing for a while
- (d) Cheating

- 7.5 'In pari delicto'

- (a) Where the lawyer is at fault
- (b) Where the petitioner is at fault
- (c) Where the judge is at fault
- (d) Where both parties to a dispute are equally at fault

- 7.6 'Paripassu'

- (a) Diverse nature
- (b) On an unequal status
- (c) Supremacy of law

(d) On equal footing

7.7 'JusGentium' means:

- (a) Law of Societies
- (b) Law among Nations
- (c) Global justice
- (d) Global administrative law

7.8 'Turpis arbiter' means:

- (a) Corrupt prosecutor
- (b) Inefficient judge
- (c) Corrupt judge
- (d) Inefficient lawyer

7.9 'Sine die' means:

- (a) Adjourned without fixing any date for the next meeting.
- (b) Adjourned for the day and scheduled to meet next day again.
- (c) Adjourned for the day and meet after one month.
- (d) Adjourned for the day and meet after one week.

7.10 'Animus possidendi' means:

- (a) Intention to harm
- (b) Intent to contract
- (c) Intention to possess
- (d) Intention to return

8. Direction for Question No. 8: Choose the most appropriate option:

[10 Marks]

[10 X 1 Mark]

8.1 The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 was enacted to give effect to:

- (a) the transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh and transfer of certain territories from Bangladesh to India.
- (b) the reservation of seats for economically weaker sections in admissions to educational institutions and in appointment and posts.
- (c) National Judicial Appointment Commission.
- (d) The prevention of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8.2 Who is at present the Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) Justice B.S. Chauhan
- (b) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
- (c) Justice D.K. Jain
- (d) Justice H.L. Dattu

8.3 In case the President of India wants to resign, he shall address his resignation to the:

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Chief Election Commissioner
- (d) Prime Minister

8.4 "Constitution Day" is observed on:

- (a) 26th January
- (b) 26th May
- (c) 15th August

(d) 26th November

8.5 Which among the following was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution of India"?

- (a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Freedom of Religion
- (d) Right to move throughout the territory of India

8.6 Which among the following is the case wherein the Right to Privacy has been declared as a fundamental right:

- (a) K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India
- (b) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- (c) Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begum
- (d) MC Mehta vs Union of India

8.7 Which among the following is not a correct combination:

- (a) Attorney General of India-KK Venugopal
- (b) Chief Election Commissioner of India- Hasmukh Adhia
- (c) Governor, Reserve Bank of India-Shaktikanta Das
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Rajiv Mehrishi

8.8 Which among the following is not a correct combination:

- (a) KeshavanandBharti vs Union of India-Basic Structure Doctrine
- (b) ADM Jabalpur vsShivakantShukla-Habeas Corpus
- (c) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India-Art. 21 of the Constitution
- (d) MC Mehta vs Union of India-Minority rights

8.9 Which among the following is a correct combination:

- (a) Habeas Corpus-Have the body
- (b) Certiorari-Command
- (c) Mandamus-by what authority
- (d) Quo warranto-standing arrest warrant

8.10 Which film won the Oscar Award for the Best Picture in 90th Oscar Award ceremony held in March 2018:

- (a) Shape of Water
- (b) La La Land
- (c) Three Billboards outside Ebbing Missouri
- (d) Dunkirk