प्रश्नपत्र पूर्ववर्ती एवं उत्तर पत्र के पेपर सॉल्यूशन बैंक को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उसके प्रश्नपत्र पूर्ववर्ती पत्र पर वही प्रश्नपत्र पूर्ववर्ती अंकित है जो उस पत्र पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भीतरी या बाहरी से हुई प्रश्नपत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसी न करने पर विफलता का हो सकता है।

The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निवेदन

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उतर को जोड़ें।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर समाप्त हों।
3. प्रश्न पत्र का चेतावनी एक ही उत्तर प्राप्त करें।
4. एक से अधिक पत्र देने की दिशा के स्वाभाव में उतर के उत्तर को गलत पत्र मान नहीं।
5. प्रश्न पत्र के कार्यालय उत्तर दिए गए हैं, लिखित क्रमांक: 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अंकित किया गिनी सभी उत्तर निष्ठावत हों।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्र का पूर्ववर्ती अंकितकार की अनुशंसा है। किसी भी प्रश्न या पत्र का उत्तर को गलत पत्र पर निर्देशित नहीं।
7. प्रश्न पत्र, OMR पत्र के लिए अंकित किया गया। 1/3 अंकित किया गया है।
8. OMR पत्र के स्वाभाविक अंक नहीं। अंकित पत्र के स्वाभाविक अंक को नहीं।
9. प्रश्न पत्र, OMR पत्र के स्वाभाविक अंक नहीं। अंकित पत्र के स्वाभाविक अंक को नहीं।
10. खास किसी प्रश्न की जवाब दें।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the OMR Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in OMR Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
1. भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार निम्न कथनों में से कौन सा कथन बांटी प्रत्येकीकरण रिट के बारे में सही है?
   क. इस रिट के लिए आवेदन अनुमति 32 के अनुरूप किया जा सकता है।
   ख. इस रिट के लिए आवेदन अनुमति 226 के अनुरूप किया जा सकता है।
   ग. इस रिट पर पूर्व न्याय का नियम लागू होता है।
   घ. इस रिट पर पूर्व न्याय का नियम लागू नहीं होता है।

निम्न विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए:
(1) केवल क और घ
(2) केवल ख और ग
(3) केवल क, ख और घ
(4) केवल क, ख और ग

2. जब कोई न्यायालय अपनी अधिकारिता से बाहर कार्य कर रहा हो तो भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार कौन सी रिट जारी की जा सकती है?
   (1) परमदेश  (2) प्रतिषेध  
   (3) उत्तेजन  (4) अधिकार पूर्वार

3. भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार भारत के महान्यायवादी को कौन नियुक्त करता है?
   (1) राष्ट्रपति  
   (2) प्रधानमंत्री  
   (3) केंद्रीय विधि मंत्री  
   (4) भारत का मुख्य न्यायाधीश

4. भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद द्वारा दिल्ली न्यायालय की अपील अधिकारिता के बारे में प्रावधान करता है?
   (1) अनुच्छेद 131  (2) अनुच्छेद 133  
   (3) अनुच्छेद 136  (4) अनुच्छेद 134

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1. As per the Constitution of India, which of the following statements are correct in respect of writ of Habeas Corpus?
   A. A petition for this writ may be filed under Art. 32.
   B. A petition for this writ may be filed under Art. 226.
   C. Rule of Res-judicata applies to this writ.
   D. Rule of Res-judicata does not apply to this writ.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:
(1) Only A and D
(2) Only B and C
(3) Only A, B and D
(4) Only A, B and C

2. As per the Constitution of India which writ can be issued if any court is acting in excess of its jurisdiction?
   (1) Mandamus  (2) Prohibition  
   (3) Certiorari  (4) Quo Warranto

3. As per the Constitution of India, who appoints the Attorney General of India?
   (1) President  
   (2) Prime Minister  
   (3) Central Law Minister  
   (4) Chief Justice of India

4. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to Criminal matters?
   (1) Article 131  (2) Article 133  
   (3) Article 136  (4) Article 134

02 (Law)
5. 'Order' passed by a Civil Court means:
   (1) an observation of court.
   (2) final determination of court.
   (3) formal expression of a decision of a court which is not a decree.
   (4) a decree passed by a court.

6. Decree holder under C.P.C. is defined under
   (1) Section 2(13) (2) Section 2(5)
   (3) Section 2(3) (4) Section 2(6)

7. In Civil Procedure Code the doctrine of “Res Subjudice” is provided in
   (1) Section 11 (2) Section 10
   (3) Section 14 (4) Section 13

8. Under Civil Procedure Code the property of Judgement debtor liable to be attached is
   (1) Wearing apparel
   (2) Cooking vessels
   (3) Bedding
   (4) Farm House

9. As per Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 how many months notice is required to be given before instituting a suit against Government?
   (1) Two months (2) Three months
   (3) Four months (4) Five months

10. As per which section of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 any persons may file Caveat?
    (1) Section 148 (2) Section 148-A
    (3) Section 149 (4) Section 150
11. Which order of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 makes provision about the power of the court to add government as party is certain matters?
(1) Order XXVII A (2) Order XXVII
(3) Order XXVI (4) Order XXV

12. Under Civil Procedure Code "pleading" means
(1) Only plaint
(2) Only written statement
(3) Plaint or written statement
(4) Judgement

13. The jurisdiction of civil court does not extend to a suit relating to
(1) Rights of worship
(2) Restitution of conjugal rights
(3) Partition of property
(4) Expulsion from caste

14. A Summon cannot be served
(1) by personal delivery to the defendant himself.
(2) to the manager of the business of the defendant.
(3) by registered post.
(4) by WhatsApp message

15. A suit cannot be instituted in a court in whose jurisdiction:
(1) property is situated
(2) the defendant resides
(3) cause of action arises
(4) the defendant hides himself
16. The term ‘Set off’ means
(1) set the matter aside
(2) putting the matter off the record
(3) settle the matter out of court
(4) a claim set up against another

17. As per which order of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, the court can make interlocutory order?
(1) Order XXXVII
(2) Order XXXVIII
(3) Order XXXIX
(4) Order XXXVI

18. The defendant against whom an ex parte decree has been passed has no right
(1) to apply to the same court to set its order aside.
(2) to prefer an appeal against such decree or file a revision.
(3) to apply for review.
(4) to plead that his counsel was busy in other court.

19. An appeal does not lie against the order of a Civil Court:
(1) in case of refusal to grant interim injunction.
(2) refusing to institute a suit against public nuisance.
(3) an order returning a plaint to be present to a proper court.
(4) which was passed with the consent of the parties.
20. As per which Section of the Limitation Act, 1963, if payment is made by a lawful guardian on behalf of a minor, then it will be legally acceptable?
(1) Section 20 (2) Section 19
(3) Section 18 (4) Section 17

21. Under Limitation Act an acknowledgement of debt shall be valid
(1) even if it is made orally.
(2) made before a third party casually.
(3) even after the expiry of period of limitation.
(4) a part payment was made before the expiry of limitation to the creditor in the writing of the debtor.

22. As per the Limitation Act, 1963 in the matter of acquisition of easement by prescription if the property is of government, what should be the duration of the easements without interruption?
(1) 10 years (2) 20 years
(3) 30 years (4) 40 years

23. Which of the following pairs is correct:
The period of limitation shall be in the matter of—
(1) Recovery of debt – 4 years
(2) Easementary right – 2 years
(3) By a landlord to recover possession from tenant – 12 years
(4) Recovery of movable property – 1 year

24. Under Sec. 6 of Limitation Act expression disability does not include
(1) Minority (2) Insanity
(3) Idiocy (4) Depression
25. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which one of the following is not an essential condition for admissibility of dying declaration?

(1) Death of person making dying declaration.
(2) Statement must be as to the cause of his death.
(3) Person making the statement was under the expectation of death at the time he made the statement.
(4) Statement is as to any circumstances of transactions which resulted into his death.

26. Under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the facts showing existence of state of mind or of body or bodily feeling are relevant?

(1) Section 15  (2) Section 14
(3) Section 13  (4) Section 12

27. As per Section 107 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 when the question is whether a man is alive or dead the burden of proving that he is dead, is on the person who affirms it, if it is shown that he was alive within ______.

Choose the correct answer from following options which completes the sentence.

(1) Fifty years  (2) Thirty years
(3) Twenty years  (4) Ten years

28. Which of the following evidence is not admissible under Indian Evidence Act?

(1) oral evidence
(2) documentary evidence
(3) oral as well as documentary evidence
(4) hearsay evidence

29. Which one of the following is not an 'expert' under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act?

(1) Physician  (2) Scientist
(3) Musician  (4) Accountant
30. When adverse party examines a witness, it is called
   (1) Examination in proper
   (2) Examination in chief
   (3) Re-examination
   (4) Cross examination

31. The provision relating to hostile witness is contained in Indian Evidence Act:
   (1) Section 154
   (2) Section 155
   (3) Section 156
   (4) Section 157

32. An admission does not include statement contained in
   (1) Oral statement
   (2) Statement made in a document
   (3) Electronic form
   (4) Exculpatory statement

33. Facts which, though not in issue are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are relevant as:
   (1) alibi
   (2) res gestae
   (3) admission
   (4) confession

34. The question is whether A robbed B, the facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A’s presence the Police are coming to look for the man who robbed B and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant as showing:
   (1) motive
   (2) preparation
   (3) subsequent conduct
   (4) previous conduct

35. Under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act the meaning of ‘Child’ does not include
   (1) An adopted child
   (2) A step child
   (3) A foster child
   (4) An illegitimate child
36. घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संस्कार अधिनियम, 2005 की किस धारा के अंतर्गत घरेलू हिंसा की परिभाषा दी गई है?
(1) धारा 3  (2) धारा 4  
(3) धारा 5  (4) धारा 6

37. संस्कार अधिकारी के कार्य पर नियंत्रण व परवर्तीकरण होगा?
(1) जिला मजिस्ट्रेट का  
(2) जिला न्यायाधीश का  
(3) न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट प्रयाग श्रेणी का  
(4) विशेष मजिस्ट्रेट का

38. घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संस्कार अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 12(5) के अनुसार मजिस्ट्रेट धारा 12 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत किए गए प्रत्यक्ष आदेश का, प्रथम सुनवाई की तारीख से कितने दिन की अन्वेषण के भीतर निपटाया करने का प्रयास करेगा?
(1) 60 दिन  (2) 30 दिन  
(3) 15 दिन  (4) 90 दिन

39. शब्द 'सेवा प्रदाता' में सम्मिलित नहीं है:
(1) सोसायटी मजिस्ट्रेट अधिनियम, 1860 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत सोसायटी  
(2) कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत कंपनी  
(3) एक निजी न्यास  
(4) एक संघटन जो कि सोसायटी मजिस्ट्रेट अधिनियम, 1860 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत है।

40. घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संस्कार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत घरेलू हिंसा का परिभाषा मजिस्ट्रेट को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता है?
(1) व्यक्ति, व्यक्ति द्वारा  
(2) संस्करण अधिकारी द्वारा  
(3) व्यक्ति की ओर से अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा  
(4) पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा

36. Under which section of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the definition of domestic violence is provided?
(1) Section 3  (2) Section 4  
(3) Section 5  (4) Section 6

37. The Protection Officer shall be under the control and supervision of the
(1) District Magistrate  
(2) District Judge  
(3) Judicial Magistrate of the first class  
(4) Special Magistrate

38. As per Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 the Magistrate shall endeavour to dispose of every application made under sub-section (1) of section 12 within a period of how many days from the date of its first hearing?
(1) 60 days  (2) 30 days  
(3) 15 days  (4) 90 days

39. The term ‘Service provider’ does not include:
(1) A ‘society’ registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.  
(2) A ‘company’ registered under Companies Act, 1956.  
(3) A Private trust.  
(4) A voluntary association registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

40. A complaint under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act cannot be presented to the Magistrate
(1) by the aggrieved person.  
(2) by the Protection Officer.  
(3) by any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person.  
(4) by a Police Officer.
41. ‘A’ in good faith has complained to the Protection Officer about domestic violence in his neighbouring house but on investigation it was found that in reality it was a noise of the T.V. Serial. A is liable
   (1) Civil liability
   (2) Criminal liability
   (3) Tortious liability
   (4) No liability

42. Under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, a court cannot pass an order for
   (1) Monetary relief
   (2) Custody of children
   (3) An order for judicial separation
   (4) Compensation order

43. As per Right to Information Act, 2005, where the information sought for concerns the life or liberty of a person, the same shall be provided within how many hours of the receipt of the request?
   (1) 48 hours
   (2) 72 hours
   (3) 24 hours
   (4) 12 hours

44. As per Right to Information Act, 2005 where a notice is served by the public information officer to a third party in respect of any information under Sub-Section (1) of Section 11, the third party shall within how many days from the date of receipt of such notice be given opportunity to make representation against the proposed disclosure?
   (1) 5 days
   (2) 7 days
   (3) 10 days
   (4) 15 days
45. सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अनुसार “सूचना का अधिकार” इस अधिनियम के अधीन पहुँच गयी सूचना का जो किसी लोक प्राप्तीकारी द्वारा या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन भाग का, अधिकार अभिप्रेत है और जिसमें अधिकार सम्मिलित है—

क. कृति के निरीक्षण का।
ख. उद्योक्तों के निरीक्षण का।
ग. अभिलेखों के निरीक्षण का।
घ. सामग्री के प्रभावित नक्सुल लेने का।

वाक्य को पूरा करने के लिए निम्न विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए:
(1) केवल ख और ग
(2) केवल ख, ग और घ
(3) केवल क, ख और ग
(4) क, ख, ग और घ

45. As per Right to Information Act, 2005 “Right to Information” means the right to information accessible under this Act which is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to
A. inspection of work
B. inspection of documents
C. inspection of records
D. taking certified samples of material.

Choose the correct option from the following options to complete the sentence:
(1) Only B and C
(2) Only B, C and D
(3) Only A, B and C
(4) A, B, C and D

46. सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 की किस धारा के अन्तर्गत किन्हीं मामलों में सूचना के प्रकट किए जाने से छूट का प्राप्तव्यान दिया गया है?
(1) धारा 5  (2) धारा 6
(3) धारा 7  (4) धारा 8

46. In which section of Right to Information Act, 2005 the provision for exemption from disclosure of information in certain matters is provided?
(1) Section 5  (2) Section 6
(3) Section 7  (4) Section 8

47. सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम प्रवर्तित होने की दिनांक है?
(1) 15 नवम्बर, 2005
(2) 12 अक्टूबर, 2005
(3) 1 नवम्बर, 2005
(4) 2 दिसंबर, 2005

47. The date of enforcement of RTI Act is
(1) 15th November, 2005
(2) 12th October, 2005
(3) 1st November, 2005
(4) 2nd December, 2005

48. मनु शर्मा बनाम एन सी टी ऑफ देल्ही (2010) निरर्थक वाद किस धारा से संबंधित है?
(1) 313 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(2) 310 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(3) 309 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(4) 315 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता

48. Manu Sharma V. NCT of Delhi (2010) relates to Section
(1) 313 Cr. P.C.
(2) 310 Cr. P.C.
(3) 309 Cr. P.C.
(4) 315 Cr. P.C.
49. In which of the following case it was held that committal proceedings under Section 209 Cr. P.C. is neither inquiry nor trial?

(1) Bhadresh Bipin Bhai Seth Vs. State of Gujarat (2016)
(2) Hardeep Singh Vs. State of Punjab (2010)
(4) Siddharam Satlingappa Vs. State of Maharashtra (2011)

50. The limitation period for filing a criminal appeal against decision of session court is

(1) 30 days  (2) 40 days
(3) 60 days  (4) 90 days

51. Who may pass an order of life imprisonment?

(1) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(2) Magistrate of First Class
(3) Session Judge
(4) Metropolitan Magistrate

52. A person who is avoiding the execution of a warrant may be declared proclaimed absconder under:

(1) Section 84 of Cr. P.C.
(2) Section 83 of Cr. P.C.
(3) Section 81 of Cr. P.C.
(4) Section 82 of Cr. P.C.

53. Telephonic message given to Police can be treated as ‘First Information Report’ was not in issue which of the following case?

(1) Tapinder Singh Vs. State of Punjab
(2) Suresh Vs. State of Haryana
(3) S.K. Ishaque Vs. State of Bihar
(4) Bhagwan Jagannath Markad Vs. State of Maharashtra

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54. निम्न में से कौन दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 की धारा 164 के अर्थ संबंधी कथन अभिलिखित करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं हैं?
   क. महागाम मजिस्ट्रेट
   ख. न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट
   ग. कार्यालय मजिस्ट्रेट
   घ. एक पुलिस अधिकारी
   ड. एक पुलिस अधिकारी जिसे मजिस्ट्रेट की कोई शक्ति प्रदान की गई है।

निम्न विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए:
(1) केवल क और घ
(2) केवल घ और ड
(3) केवल ग, घ और ड
(4) केवल ख और घ

55. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अंतर्गत ‘पीड़ित’ पद के अन्तर्गत निम्न में से कौन शामिल है?
   (1) केवल उसका संस्थापक
   (2) केवल उसका विधिक वारिस
   (3) उसका संस्थापक या विधिक वारिस
   (4) उसका संस्थापक या विधिक वारिस या नजरदीली मित्र

56. प्रियंका श्रीवास्तव बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य, प.आई.आर. 2015 एस.सी. 1758 का वाद संबंधित है
   (1) संदेह मामलों में मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारी को अवलोकन का आदेश
   (2) पुलिस अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी की शक्ति
   (3) न्यायालय की वारंट जारी करने की शक्ति
   (4) समन जारी करने की शक्ति

57. अभियुक्त उम्मीदवार जा सकता है?
   (1) पुलिस अवलोकन से पूर्व
   (2) आरोप लिखित करने से पूर्व
   (3) आरोप लिखित करने के उपरांत
   (4) विचारण की समाप्ति पर

02 (Law)
58. An Executive Magistrate cannot
(1) grant a license
(2) impose the curfew
(3) send an accused for trial
(4) withdraw from prosecution

59. The maximum period of security for good behaviour from habitual offenders cannot exceed
(1) 1 year
(2) 3 years
(3) 4 years
(4) 5 years

60. The medical examination of a “rape victim” can be conducted
(1) with the consent of such woman.
(2) with the consent of a woman Police Officer.
(3) with the consent of the Magistrate.
(4) with the consent of Public Prosecutor.

61. In a criminal trial charges are framed by
(1) the complainant himself
(2) the Public Prosecutor
(3) the Magistrate
(4) the Investigating Officer

62. Under which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 provision for victim compensation scheme is provided?
(1) Section 357
(2) Section 357 A
(3) Section 357 B
(4) Section 357 C

63. Under Juvenile Justice Act, the term child means a person of the age of
(1) 15 years
(2) 14 years
(3) 16 years
(4) below 18 years

02 (Law)
64. Which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides provision for punishment for use of child by any Militant group?

(1) Section 85 (2) Section 84
(3) Section 83 (4) Section 82

65. As per which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 a single male is not eligible to adopt a girl child?

(1) Section 57 (4) Section 58
(3) Section 59 (4) Section 60

66. As per which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 where an inquiry has been initiated in respect of any child under this Act and during the course of such inquiry the child completes the age of eighteen years, the inquiry may be continued by the Board and orders may be passed in respect of such person as if such person had continued to be a child?

(1) Section 4 (2) Section 5
(3) Section 6 (4) Section 7

67. Under which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provision for bail to a person who is apparently a child alleged to be in conflict with law, is provided?

(1) Section 10 (2) Section 11
(3) Section 12 (4) Section 13
68. As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which of the following children are included in the definition of “child in need of care and protection”?

A. Who is found without any home or settled place of abode and without ostensible means of subsistence.

B. Who is found working in contravention of labour laws.

C. Who is found begging.

D. Who is missing or run away child or whose parents cannot be found after reasonable inquiry.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

(1) Only A and B

(2) Only B and D

(3) Only A, C and D

(4) A, B, C and D

69. Under which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 role of that person, in whose charge child in conflict with law is placed, is prescribed?

(1) Section 9

(2) Section 10

(3) Section 11

(4) Section 14

70. Which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides provision about prohibition on disclosure of identity children in conflict of law or children in need of care and protection?

(1) Section 70

(2) Section 74

(3) Section 77

(4) Section 78
71. As per Sec. 76 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, if a person employs any child for the purpose of begging, he shall be liable to what punishment?

(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine of one lakh rupees.
(2) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine of five of ten thousand rupees.
(3) Imprisonment for term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine of five thousand rupees.
(4) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine of one thousand rupees.

72. Which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides provision for punishment for cruelty to child?

(1) Section 69  (2) Section 75  
(3) Section 72  (4) Section 73

73. As per the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 if the court after hearing the case is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of the bond entered into by him, it may take which of the following steps?

A. Sentence him for the original offence.
B. Where the failure is for the first time, then without prejudice to the continuance in force of the bond impose upon him a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
C. Where the failure is for the first time, then without prejudice to the continuance in force of the bond impose upon him a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
D. Where the failure is for the first time; then without prejudice to the continuance in force of the bond impose upon him a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

(1) Only A  (2) Only A or B 
(3) Only A or C  (4) Only A or D

02 (Law) 17
74. अपराधी परिवीक्षा अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 13 के अनुसार इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत एक परिवीक्षा अधिकारी –
क. वह व्यक्ति होगा जो राज्य सरकार के द्वारा परिवीक्षा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है या राज्य सरकार द्वारा उस रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।
ख. वह व्यक्ति होगा जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा उस निम्नित मान्यता प्राप्त सोसाइटी द्वारा उस प्रोजेक्ट के लार्ड उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा।
ग. किसी असाधारण मामले में कोई अन्य व्यक्ति होगा जो न्यायालय की राय में उस मामले के विषय मे परिवीक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करने को योग्य है।

निम्न विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए:
(1) केवल क या ख
(2) केवल क
(3) केवल क या ग
(4) क, ख या ग

75. अपराधी परिवीक्षा अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 7 के अनुसार परिवीक्षा अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में निम्न में से कौन से कठन सत्य है?
क. परिवीक्षा अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट गोपनीय मानी जाएगी।
ख. न्यायालय दीक्ष समझता है तो उसका सार अपराधी को बतायेगा।
ग. न्यायालय उसका सार अपराधी को बतायेगा।
घ. न्यायालय अपराधी को ऐसा साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर दे सके तथा जैसा रिपोर्ट में चिह्नित मामले में सुसंगत हो।

निम्न विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए:
(1) केवल क और ख
(2) केवल क और घ
(3) केवल क, ख और घ
(4) केवल क, घ और घ

74. As per Section 13 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 a probation officer under this Act shall be
A. a person appointed to be a probation officer by the State Government or recognized as such by the State Government.
B. a person provided for the purpose by a society recognized in this behalf by the State Government.
C. In any exceptional case, any other person who in the opinion of the court, is fit to act as a probation officer in the special circumstances of the case.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:
(1) Only A or B
(2) Only A
(3) Only A or C
(4) A, B or C

75. As per Section 7 of the Probation of Offender Act, 1958 which of the following statements are correct about the report of the Probation Officer?
A. The report of the Probation Officer shall be treated as confidential.
B. Court may, if it thinks fit, communicate the substance thereof to the offender.
C. Court shall communicate the substance thereof to the offender.
D. Court may give an opportunity to the offender of providing such evidence as may be relevant to the matter stated in the report.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:
(1) Only A and B
(2) Only A and C
(3) Only A, B and D
(4) Only A, C and D
76. As per which section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, a probation officer in exercise of his duties under this Act shall be subject to the control of the District Magistrate of the district in which the offender for the time being resides?
(1) Section 13(1)  (2) Section 13(2)  (3) Section 13(3)  (4) Section 14

77. Which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 prescribes duties of Probation Officers?
(1) Section 14  (2) Section 15  (3) Section 16  (4) Section 17

78. As per which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 every probation officer is deemed to be public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?
(1) Section 17  (2) Section 16  (3) Section 15  (4) Section 14

79. Under which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 court is given power to release certain offenders after admonition?
(1) Section 6  (2) Section 5  (3) Section 4  (4) Section 3

80. Under which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 court has power to require released offender to pay compensation and costs?
(1) Section 4  (2) Section 5  (3) Section 6  (4) Section 7

81. Which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 provides the procedure to deal with such offender who fails to observe condition of bond on being released on probation of good conduct?
(1) Section 8  (2) Section 9  (3) Section 10  (4) Section 11

82. Under which Section of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 court can make variations in the conditions of probation?
(1) Section 8  (2) Section 12  (3) Section 18  (4) Section 19
83. Fill in the blank by choosing the appropriate word from the given options:
He was going to beat his wife but he refrained _____ doing when his son arrived over there.
(1) of  (2) from  (3) with  (4) to

84. The 'plea of alibi' means
(1) Not concerned
(2) Ignorant
(3) Not related
(4) Was at another place

85. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
in re means
(1) in the matter of  (2) in the result of  (3) in relation to  (4) in respect of

86. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
Verbatim means
(1) without clear meaning  (2) in exactly the same words as were used originally  (3) in different language  (4) without authority

87. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
Amicus curiae means
(1) a court’s officer  (2) a court witness  (3) an accused  (4) a friend of the court

88. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
De novo means
(1) without numbers  (2) which is not new  (3) a new or fresh  (4) which cannot be done

89. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
Ex officio means
(1) by virtue of one’s position or status  (2) with office  (3) beyond once authority  (4) after the official duty

90. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
Ab initio means
(1) from the beginning  (2) after the beginning  (3) from the end  (4) before the beginning

91. Fill in the blank by choosing the appropriate word from the given options:
I could not _____ what he wanted to say.
(1) make out  (2) make by  (3) make in  (4) make away

92. Fill in the blank by choosing the appropriate word from the given options:
Right and duties are so _____ connected that the attempt to separate them would sound the death knell of both.
(1) intricately  (2) intrinsically  (3) loosely  (4) deeply
93. A Hindu marriage within the sapinda relationship under Section 11 of Hindu Marriage Act is
   (1) Valid    (2) Voidable
   (3) Void     (4) Irregular

94. Divorce by mutual consent is provided in Hindu Marriage Act under section
   (1) Section – 13  (2) Section – 13 (a)
   (3) Section – 13 B  (4) Section – 11

95. Which of the following is outside the scope of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
   (1) Domestic violence
   (2) Restitution of conjugal rights
   (3) Nullity of marriage
   (4) Legitimacy of children

96. Which of the following decision is not related to ‘desertion’ under 13(1) of Hindu Marriage Act?
   (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
   (2) Lang Vs. Lang
   (3) Lachman Uttamchand Kripalani Vs. Meena
   (4) Priday Vs. Priday

97. Which of the following are the primary sources of Hindu Law?
   A. Srutis
   B. Smritis
   C. Commentaries
   Choose the correct answer from the following options:
   (1) Only A and B  (2) Only A and C
   (3) Only B and C  (4) A, B and C

98. Under which Section of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provision about maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law is provided?
   (1) Section 18  (2) Section 19
   (3) Section 20  (4) Section 21
99. हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम के अंतर्गत वैचारिक 
उपचारों रूप में यथिका उस जिला न्यायालय की 
स्थानीय लिमिट व क्षेत्राधिकार में किया जा सकता है 
(1) जानवरी समय है। 
(2) यथिका प्रस्तुत करने के समय जहाँ 
प्रतिवादी निवारण करता है। 
(3) विवाह के पश्चात अंतिम रूप से साथ 
साथ रहे थे। 
(4) किसी भी स्थान पर

100. गीता हरिहरन बनाम आर.बी.आई. (1999) का 
मामला संबंधित है 
(1) संस्थान (2) उत्तराधिकार 
(3) विवाह-विच्छेद (4) भरण-पोषण

101. हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम के अंतर्गत विवाह को 
यूनिवर्सल नहीं किया जा सकता 
(1) पश्चात की नजरबंध के आधार पर 
(2) दिवाली के आधार पर 
(3) संप्रदाय संबंधों के आधार पर 
(4) प्रतिवादी नातेदार के आधार पर

102. दत्तक में जाने वाला पुत्र दत्तक परचात अपने साथ 
वे समस्तियों नहीं ले जा सकता है जो उसे दत्तक 
पूर्व प्राप्त हुई थी 
(1) पिता की मृत्यु दर 
(2) बच्चेन्द्र में प्राप्त समस्तियों
(3) दान में मिली हुई समस्तियों
(4) दत्तक के परचात पिता की मृत्यु होने पर

103. शायर (मुस्लिम वैचारिक विधि) अधिनियम 
बनवाया गया 
(1) 1959 (2) 1937 
(3) 1948 (4) 1962

104. मुस्लिम विधि में लड़की को विवाह योग्य माना 
जाता है 
(1) 18 वर्ष पर 
(2) 14 वर्ष पर 
(3) 15 वर्ष पर 
(4) बौद्धिक स्थाय प्राप्त करने पर

99. Any petition for matrimonial remedies 
under Hindu Marriage Act may be filed 
in the District Court within the local 
limits of whose jurisdiction 
(1) marriage was solemnized. 
(2) respondent, at the time of 
presentation of petition reside. 
(3) the parties to the marriage last 
resided together. 
(4) in any place of these

relates to 
(1) Guardianship (2) Succession 
(3) Divorce (4) Maintenance

101. A marriage under Hindu Marriage Act 
cannot be declared as void on the 
ground of 
(1) Impotence of a party 
(2) Bigamy 
(3) Sapinda relationship 
(4) Prohibited degree

102. A child given in adoption cannot carry 
with him the properties which were 
vested in him before his adoption: 
(1) Property inherited on the death of 
his father. 
(2) Properties received by way of will. 
(3) Properties received by way of gift. 
(4) Properties on the death of his 
father after his adoption.

103. Shariat (Muslim Personal Law) Act 
enacted in 
(1) 1959 (2) 1937 
(3) 1948 (4) 1962

104. In Muslim law the majority for girl 
marriage attained at 
(1) 18 years 
(2) 14 years 
(3) 15 years 
(4) on attaining puberty
105. Which of the following are the primary sources of the Muslim Law?
A. Qur'an  B. Sunnat
C. Ijma  D. Qiyas
Choose the correct answer from the following options:
(1) Only A and C  (2) Only A and B
(3) Only A, B and C  (4) A, B, C and D

106. Mutta marriage among Muslims is
(1) a valid marriage  (2) void marriage
(3) temporary marriage  (4) casual marriage

107. Which of the following are essentials of a marriage under the Muslim Law?
A. Ijab  B. Qabool
C. Competent parties  D. Free will and consent of the parties
Choose the correct answer from the following options:
(1) A, B, C & D  (2) Only B and C
(3) Only A and C  (4) Only B, C and D

108. A Sunni Muslim Marriage during the period of Iddat shall be
(1) valid  (2) irregular
(3) void  (4) voidable

109. As per Shia Muslim Law how many witnesses are essential at the time of marriage?
(1) Two witnesses  (2) One witness
(3) No witness  (4) Four witnesses

110. Under the Muslim Law, marriage is regarded as a _______.
Choose the correct answer from the given options to complete the sentence.
(1) Sacrament  (2) Purely a civil contract
(3) Social need  (4) Tradition

111. Divorce under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 is called
(1) Extrajudicial divorce  (2) Judicial divorce
(3) Divorce by mutual consent  (4) None of these
112. Unchallenged agreement of all jurists of Islam is called
(1) Sunnah (2) Qiyyas
(3) Ijma (4) Quran

113. Under which Article of the Constitution of India it is provided that the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India?
(1) Article 42 (2) Article 43
(3) Article 44 (4) Article 45

114. The enactment of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 was to undo the decision of
(1) Sarla Mudgal Vs. Union of India
(2) Lily Thomas Vs. Union of India
(3) Mohmd. Ahmed Khan Vs. Shah Bano Begum
(4) John Vallamattom Vs. Union of India

115. In which of the following case relating to obscenity (S. 292 IPC), contemporary community standard test was applied by the Supreme Court?
(1) Aveek Sarkar Vs. State of West Bengal.
(2) Ranjit D. Vdeshi Vs. State of Maharashtra.
(3) Khursheeed Ahmad Khan Vs. State of U.P.
(4) Ram Prasad Seth Vs. State of U.P.

116. In which of the following case it was held by the Supreme Court that Member of Parliament is a Public Servant within the meaning of Section 21 of Indian Penal Code?
(1) R.S. Nayak Vs. A.R. Antulay
(2) K. Veeraswami Vs. Union of India
(3) P.V. Narasimha Rao Vs. State (CBI)
(4) M. Karunanidhi Vs. State
117. ‘क’, ‘ख’ को ‘ग’ की हत्या करने के लिए
उकसाता है। ‘ख’ ऐसे उकसाहट के अनुसार में
‘ग’ को विद्रोह करता है परंतु ‘ग’ मरता नहीं है
और ‘ग’ का घात अच्छा हो जाता है। इस मामले
में ‘क’ का क्या दोष है?
(1) ‘क’ हत्या करने के लिए ‘ख’ को उकसाने
का दोष है।
(2) ‘क’ हत्या का प्रयास करने के लिए ‘ख’ को
उकसाने का दोष है।
(3) ‘क’ घोर उपहार करने के लिए ‘ख’ को
उकसाने का दोष है।
(4) ‘क’ किसी अपराध का दोषी नहीं है।

118. निम्न कथनों में से कोने से सही है?
क. घायल 34 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 के
लिए दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति पर्यंत इन
जबकि घायल 149 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता,
1860 के लिए कम से कम पांच व्यक्ति
होने आवश्यक है।
ख. घायल 34 सामान्य आशय चाहती है जबकि
घायल 149 सामान्य उद्देश्य चाहती है।
ग. दोनों घायल 34 और घायल 149 मामलों
का पूर्व मिलन चाहती है।
घ. दोनों घायल 34 और घायल 149 किसी स्वतंत्र
अपराध का सूचना करती है।
निम्न विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए:
(1) केवल क और ख
(2) केवल क, ख और ग
(3) केवल घ, क और घ
(4) क, ख, ग और घ

119. शासन का अपराध परिभाषित किया गया है
आई.पी.सी. की
(1) घायल 420 में
(2) घायल 425 में
(3) घायल 423 में
(4) घायल 422 में

120. ‘आपराधिक दुर्बिन्दियों’ का अर्थ है
(1) बेदामीपूर्वक किसी अधिक की सम्पत्ति का
अपने उपयोग हेतु संपर्कत्त
(2) बल्पूर्वक अन्य व्यक्ति के ऊपर हक जताना
(3) ऐसा कार्य करना जिससे अन्य व्यक्ति अपनी
सम्पत्ति के उपयोग से बचित हो जाये।
(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

117. ‘अ’ instigates ‘ब’ to murder ‘स’. ‘ब’ in
pursuance of such instigation stabs ‘स’
hower ‘स’ does not die and recovers
from the wound. In this case, what is
the liability of ‘अ’?
(1) ‘अ’ is guilty of instigating ‘ब’ to
commit murder.
(2) ‘अ’ is guilty of instigating ‘ब’ to
attempt to commit murder.
(3) ‘अ’ is guilty of instigating ‘ब’ to
cause grievous hurt.
(4) ‘अ’ is not guilty of any offence.

118. Which of the following statements are
correct?
A. For Section 34 of Indian Penal
Code, 1860 two or more than two
persons are sufficient whereas for
Section 149 of the Indian Penal
Code, 1860 there should be at least
five persons.
B. Section 34 requires common
intention whereas Section 149
requires common object.
C. Both Section 34 and Section 149
require prior meeting of minds.
D. Both Section 34 and Section 149
create specific offences.
Choose the correct answer from the
following options:
(1) Only A and B
(2) Only A, B & C
(3) Only A, B & D
(4) A, B, C & D

119. The offence of Mischief is defined
under _______ of IPC.
(1) Section 420
(2) Section 425
(3) Section 423
(4) Section 422

120. ‘Criminal misappropriation’ means
(1) dishonestly converting another’s
property for his own use.
(2) usurping another’s property
forcibly.
(3) doing such act, another person
deprieved of his property.
(4) None of these
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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<tr>
<td>121. Active concealment of fact constitute which crime?</td>
<td>(1) Fraud</td>
<td>(2) Fraud</td>
<td>(3) Fraud</td>
<td>(4) Impersonation</td>
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<td>122. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 punishment for the offence of &quot;Falsifying&quot; is prescribed?</td>
<td>(1) Section 354 A</td>
<td>(2) Section 354 B</td>
<td>(3) Section 354 A</td>
<td>(4) Section 354 D</td>
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<td>123. Which one of the following case is not related to kidnapping by unlawful guardianship?</td>
<td>(1) Ramesh Chand Aasa vs State of Maharashtra</td>
<td>(2) S. Vardhaman vs. State of Madras</td>
<td>(3) T.D. Balgama vs. State of Gujarat</td>
<td>(4) State of Haryana vs. Reja Ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124. Exception (2) of Section 375 of IPC was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India.</td>
<td>(1) Independent Thought Vs. Union of India</td>
<td>(2) Bhurul Rai vs. State of Benaras</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
127. भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 की किस धारा में यह उपविधित है कि जो कोई मृत्यु, आजीविक कारावास या दो वर्ष या उसे अधिक अवधि के कठिन कारावास से दण्डनिय अपराध करने के लिए आपाताधिक शहर्तंत्र में शरीक होगा, यदि ऐसे शहर्तंत्र के दण्ड के लिए इस संहिता में कोई अभिव्यक्ति उपबन्ध नहीं है, तो वह उसी प्रकार दण्डित किया जाएगा, मानो उसने ऐसे अपराध का दुष्प्रेण किया था ?
(1) धारा 119  (2) धारा 120  
(3) धारा 120-A  (4) धारा 120-B

128. भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 की किस धारा के अधीन अम्ल का प्रयोग करके स्वेच्छा घर उपहार को कारित करना दण्डनीय है ?
(1) धारा 326  (2) धारा 326 क  
(3) धारा 327  (4) धारा 328

129. 'क' एक ठी पर, उसकी लज्जा बंध करने के आशय से हमला करता है। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 की किस धारा के अधीन वह दण्डित किया जाएगा ?
(1) धारा 352  (2) धारा 353  
(3) धारा 354  (4) धारा 355

130. राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग का अध्यक्ष कौन हो सकता है ?
(1) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का सेवा-निवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश ।
(2) उच्च न्यायालय का सेवा-निवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश ।
(3) उच्च न्यायालय का कार्यरत न्यायाधीश ।
(4) उच्च न्यायालय का सेवा-निवृत्त न्यायाधीश ।

131. संयुक्त राष्ट्र का 1951 का शरणार्थी अधिवक्ता शरणार्थियों के किन अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करता है ?
(1) मेंद्रायक के विरुद्ध अधिकार ।
(2) शरण पाने का अधिकार ।
(3) संकुचन व दुरुस्त पाने का अधिकार ।
(4) ये सभी

02 (Law)
132. The convention on elimination of all sorts of discrimination against women adopted by U.N. on
(1) 18th December, 1989
(2) 18th December, 1980
(3) 18th December, 1979
(4) 18th December, 1982

133. U.N. Convention on Child Rights (UNCRC) deals with which rights of the children?
(1) Civil and Political Rights
(2) Economic and Social Rights
(3) Health and Cultural Rights
(4) All of these

134. Out of the following which U.N. organisation have no concern with Human Rights?
(1) I.L.O.
(2) W.H.O.
(3) UNICEF
(4) W.T.O.

135. Where is the headquarters of U.N. Human Rights Commission?
(1) Geneva
(2) Stockholm
(3) Hague
(4) Paris
136. How many countries are the members of U.N. Commission on Human Rights?

(1) 52  (2) 53  
(3) 54  (4) 56

137. How many Articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are?

(1) 32  
(2) 34  
(3) 30  
(4) 31

138. Out of the following which one N.G.O. not relates to Human Rights?

(1) Amnesty International
(2) Red Cross
(3) Human Rights watch
(4) Consumer watch

139. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by United Nations on

(1) 10th December, 1947
(2) 26th November, 1950
(3) 1st August, 1950
(4) 10th December, 1948
140. The power of Judicial Review is provided in the Indian Constitution under
(1) Article 14 (2) Article 12
(3) Article 13 (4) Article 15

141. Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights under
(1) Part I (2) Part II
(3) Part III (4) Part IV

142. Special Provision for Women and Children are provided under Indian Constitution
(1) Article 14 (2) Article 15 (1)
(3) Article 15 (2) (4) Article 15 (3)

143. Out of the following which case is popularly known as ‘Mandal Case’?
(1) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India.
(2) Indira Sawhney Vs. Union of India.
(3) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India.
(4) Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain.

144. Which one is not a ground of reasonable restriction under Article 19(2) of Indian Constitution?
(1) Decency and Morality
(2) Sovereignty and integrity of India
(3) Communal Disturbance
(4) Security of State

145. Which of the following is not included in freedom to life and liberty under Article 21 of Indian Constitution?
(1) Right to Health.
(2) Freedom to prohibited amusement.
(3) Right to human dignity.
(4) Right to safe environment.
146. Right to Education is a fundamental right provided under Indian Constitution:
(1) Article 21(A)
(2) Article 22
(3) Article 23
(4) Article 19(1)(a)

147. The protection and safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention under Article 22 of Indian Constitution is not available to:
(1) Citizens
(2) Terrorists
(3) Narcotics and drug peddlers
(4) A person detained under preventive detention law.

148. The employment of children and child labour is prohibited under Indian Constitution:
(1) Article 22
(2) Article 23
(3) Article 24
(4) Article 21

149. Which of the following writ issued under Article 32 by the Supreme Court relates to “personal liberty”?
(1) Writ of Mandamus
(2) Writ of Quo warranto
(3) Writ of Habeas Corpus
(4) Writ of Prohibition

150. As per the Constitution of India which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(1) Protection of childhood and youth against exploitation – Article-39.
(2) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases – Article-41.
(3) Equal justice and free legal aid – Article 43-A.
(4) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife – Article 48-A.