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NTA CUET (UG)

Common University Entrance Test for
Undergraduate Programmes 2024



10 Mock Tests

Legal Studies

(Section II Humanities Domain)

- With Latest Solved Papers 2023-22
- Exactly Based on Latest NTA CUET (UG) Exam Pattern & Syllabus

Free 3 Online Mock Tests
See instructions inside

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Author
Mansi Sharma

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Sales & Support Offices
Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bareilly, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jhansi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Nagpur & Pune.

PRICE ₹ 125.00

PO No : TXT-XX-XXXXXXX-X-XX

Published by Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.

For further information about the books published by Arihant, log on to www.arihantbooks.com or e-mail at info@arihantbooks.com

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Free 3 Online Mock Tests

Visit www.examwitharihant.com

Note : *Free Mock Tests will available only after 1st Nov, 2023*



Before preparing for Common Universities Entrance Test (CUET), a strong road map must be prepared, which includes what subject to cover, when, how many hours you should allocate for each subject, etc.

Most of you may not have clarity on your goals while in school, while a few plan it early!

If you have set your goal to get admission to one of the top central universities, you must start preparing early!

1 *Understand the Exam Pattern*

Though the number of questions is the same, the paper pattern differs for each college. Therefore, knowing the paper pattern for the particular college plays a vital role in qualifying for the entrance exam.

As per the CUET Exam Pattern, the entrance exam will include four sections:

- Section 1 A:13 Languages
- Section 1 B:20 Languages
- Section 2: Domain-specific test
- Section 3:General test

Knowing the specific exam pattern for the college you have applied to is also important. Visit the official website of the CUET to know the exam pattern for the respective colleges you have applied to. Only then start with your preparations.

2 *Know your Syllabus*

Once you understand your exam pattern, the second step is to list down the syllabus, so you know what to study. Visit the official website of CUET; it has the respective syllabus for the course and the college.

Note that the syllabus may differ for every college. Therefore, it is important to carefully review and double-check your syllabus before you start your preparations.

3 *Schedule a TimeTable*

Scheduling is something that will give fantastic results if you plan it properly. However, preparing a study plan is one of the most challenging tasks for most. An appropriate schedule will be

- Your everyday schedule should have time for CUET exam preparation.
- Initially, you can give 1-2 hours for the entrance exam and the rest for the board exams.
- Once the board exams get over, you can utilize the maximum of your time for the NTA CUET exam prep.

4 *Make a List of Colleges You wish to Target*

- Before starting your preparation, you must make a CUET Colleges and course list.
- Then, understand the previous year's cut-off and position of the counselling for the particular college.
- Doing this will help you understand the marks you must score in the CUET exam to get admission to a particular course in your desired college, thus helping you enhance your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.

5

Newspaper Should Be Your New Friend

- Reading the newspaper will help improve your vocabulary, grammar, and reading comprehension skills.
- To improve your English language, you can refer to the Hindu or the Time of India newspapers.
- You can prefer to read the Dainik Bharat newspaper to improve your Hindi language.
- You must spend at least 30 minutes analyzing and reading the newspaper's editorial page.

6

Practice Mock Tests

- Working on the concepts and writing mock tests based on the exam pattern is essential, as it will help you understand your strengths and weak areas, which can be improved.
- Take up at least one CUET Mock Test every week and try to analyze your performance after completing the mock test.
- Also, try to attempt as many MCQs as possible from your board exam topics. Gradually increase the number of mocks you take.

7

Revision

You should not pick a fresh topic to study at the last minute of preparations. The last days are meant for only revision, so you can revise and remember the topics you have already learned.

Revision is extremely important to have a good score. Studying without revision is "working hard, but without a plan"!

CUET Preparation Tips for the CUET Domain-Specific Test?

The domain specific-test of the CUET entrance exam will have 27 subjects, out of which you have to choose six domains that you wish to pursue in your UG course.

The standard of questions in this section is of class 12 level. Therefore, knowing the fundamental concepts of your chosen subject will help you score well in this section.

Also, you must choose the subjects you feel are very interesting and enjoy studying in the morning. Try to attempt easy, moderate, and challenging level MCQ questions from the NCERT textbooks.

CUET Preparation Tips for NTA CUET 2024 along with Board Exams?

You can succeed in both CUET and board exams if you are good at time management. Also, you can score better if you are consistent throughout your preparation.

A proper study plan and preparation strategies will help you Manage boards and CUET preparation together.

When preparing the timetable, focus on keeping separate time for board preparation, CUET domain-specific preparation, and lastly, allot separate time to solve the aptitude section.

Board exams must be your priority, and you should work on enhancing your domain subject knowledge during your board exam preparation. And do this till the board exams are over.

After completing your board exams, you will have roughly 30-40 days to prepare for the Common Universities Entrance Test. So, utilize this entire month to enhance your preparation levels for CUET.

CUET Preparation Tips 2024: Best Books

Opting for the right book is very important to understand the concepts in-depth and score good marks in the upcoming exam.

The following are some of the best CUET Preparation Books you can include during your preparation

- Arihant's English Grammar & Composition by S.C. Gupta
- Arihant's Test of Arithmetic & General Knowledge by Manohar Pandey
- Arihant's CUET (UG) Self Study Guides

Is It Useful To Solve Mock Tests for CUET Exam 2024?

According to the CUET preparation tips 2024, attempting mock tests is one of the best methods to improve your speed and accuracy in the final exam.

- With the help of mock tests, you can know the difficulty level of the paper and the type of questions asked in the exam.
- You can test your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.
- Most importantly, it can help improve your confidence levels.

Conclusion

"Kya CUET bohot tough hai?", nahi bilkul bhi nahi. If you know and follow the right preparation strategy, there is nothing called as tough. In fact, CUET is in a nurturing phase, so it's not a very tough exam to crack. If you are willing and determined, you can easily crack the CUET 2024 exam. These CUET Preparation Tips are specially curated for CUET 2024 aspirants to help them use the right strategies for the exam.

Syllabus

SECTION : LEGAL STUDIES

PART	UNIT	
I	Judiciary	i. Structure and Hierarchy of Courts and Legal Offices in India ii. Constitution, Roles and Impartiality iii. Appointments, Trainings, Retirement and Removal ofJudges iv. Courts and Judicial Review
II	Topics of Law	i. Law of Property ii. Law of Contracts iii. Law of Torts iv. Introduction to Criminal Laws in India
III	Arbitration,Tribunal Adjunction, and Alternative Dispute Resolution	i. Adversarial and Inquisitorial Systems ii. Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution iii. Types of ADR iv. Arbitration, Administrative, Tribunals v. Mediation and Conciliation vi. Lok Adalats vii. Ombudsman viii. Lokpal and Lokayukta
IV	Human Rights in India	i. Introduction – International Context ii. Constitutional framework and Related laws in India iii. Complaint Mechanisms of Quasi-judicial Bodies
V	Legal Profession in India	Introduction The Advocates Act, 1961, The Bar Council of India, Lawyers and Professional Ethics, Advertising by Lawyers, Opportunities for Law graduates, Legal Education in India, Liberalization of the Legal Profession, Women and the Legal Profession in India
VI	Legal Services	i. Legal background – Free Legal Aid under Criminal law, Legal Aid by the State, Legal Aid under the Indian Constitution, NALSARegulations, 2010 ii. Criteria for giving free Legal Services iii. Lok Adalats iv. Legal Aid in Context of Social Justice and Human Rights
VII	International Context	i. Introduction to International Law ii. Sources of International Law – Treaties, Customs andICJ Decisions iii. International Institutions, International Human Rights iv. Customary International Law v. International law & Municipal Law vi. International Law & India vii. Dispute Resolution – ICJ, ICC and Other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

VIII	Legal Maxims	Important Legal Maxims. Meaning with illustrations of the following: - Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea - Ad valorem - Amicus Curiae - Audi alterem partum - Assentio Mentium - Bona fide - Bona Vacantia - Caveat Emptor - Corpus Delicto - Damnum Sine Injuria - De Die in Diem - De Minimis Lex Non Curat - Doli Incapax - Ejusdem Generis - Ex Post Facto - Ignorantia Facti Excusat – IgnorantiaJuris Non Excusat - Injuria Sine Damnum - Locus Standi - Nemo Debet Esse Judex in Propria SuaCausa - Nemo debt non quad habit - Noscitur a Sociis - Obiter Dicta - Pari Materia - Per Incuriam - Qui Facit Per Alium, Facit Per Se - Quid pro quo - Ratio Decidendi - Res ipsa loquitur - Res Judicata Accipitur Pro Veritate - Salus Populi Est Suprema Lex - Stare Decisis - Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium

CUET (UG) Section II COMMERCE

SOLVED PAPERS
2023 & 2022

SOLVED PAPER 2023*

NTA CUET (UG)

LEGAL STUDIES

Instructions

- *Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions. No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.*
- *Each question carries 5 marks. Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.*

Time : 45 Min
MM : 200

1. Which of the following cases PIL cannot be entertained by the Supreme Court?

1. Landlord-Tenant matters
2. Service matters and those about Pension and Gratuity
3. Bonded Labour matters
4. Neglected Children
5. Petitions from riot-victims

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 and 5

2. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Supreme Court	1.	Hear appeals from the lower courts
B.	High Court	2.	Its decision is binding for all of the courts.
C.	District Court	3.	Consider cases of civil and criminal nature
D.	Subordinate Court	4.	Deals cases from the district courts

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	4	3	2	1

3. In which case of the result Delhi became the first city public transport run on the CNG?

(a) Vehicular pollution case
(b) Oleum gas Leak case
(c) Ganga pollution case
(d) All of the above

4. Arrange the Civil District Court Judge in chronological order.

1. Principal Junior Civil Judge
2. District Munsiff or Junior Civil Judge
3. District Judge
4. Senior Civil Judge

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

(a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

5. Which procedure is followed for the removal of judges?

(a) Impeachment (b) Retirement
(c) Resignation letter (d) None of these

6. Who was the first judge against whom the proceedings were initiated?

(a) Soumitra Sen (b) V. Ramaswami
(c) Dipak Mishra (d) None of these

7. Who appoints the High Court judges in India?

(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Chief Minister (d) None of these

8. Who appoints the District Court judges in any state?

(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister
(c) President (d) None of these

* *Based on Memory*

9. Which of the CPC section is dealt with the ADR resolution in India?
(a) Sec 82 (b) Sec 89 (c) Sec 83 (d) Sec 84

10. Where industrial dispute matter is resolved?
(a) Arbitration (b) Mediation
(c) Conciliation (d) Litigation

11. Match the following.

	List I (Alternate Dispute Resolution)		List II (Meaning)
A.	Arbitration	1.	It is a form of ADR in which no third party has the authority to enforce a settlement and participation is entirely voluntary.
B.	Mediation	2.	It is a procedure in which parties discussions are kept going with the help of a conciliator.
C.	Conciliation	3.	It is a method in which a dispute is referred to by one or more arbitrators who deliver a binding ruling on the issue by the consent of the parties.
D.	Negotiation	4.	It is a flexible and informal conflict settlement strategy based on the parties personal consent.

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1	(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	1	2	3	4	(d)	4	3	2	1

12. Who is the caretaker of people as an Ombudsman in India?
(a) Lokpal (b) Lokayukta
(c) Prime Minister (d) President

13. Which of the following matters are excluded from the mediation?
1. Criminal matters 2. Election disputes
3. Family disputes 4. Company matters
5. Landlord and tenant matters

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 5
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

14. Which case led to the introduction of the principle of absolute liability?
(a) Donogue Vs. Stevenson
(b) Bhopal Gas Leak, 1984
(c) MC Mehta Vs. Shri Ram Foods and Fertilisers Limited
(d) None of the above

15. Arrange the elements of the lease that become complete the lease for the understanding in a sequence manner.
1. Transfer of a right to enjoy the property
2. Consideration of price paid or promised
3. Immovable property
4. For the certain time
5. Transferor is called the lessor and the transferee is called the lessee.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(a) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(c) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5 (d) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
(e) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3

16. The law of torts is the law is called
(a) Arbitration (b) civil
(c) criminal (d) None of these

17. Arrange the sections on crime against women in a sequence manner.
1. Stalking
2. Sexual harassment
3. Intention to disrobe
4. Voyeurism

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.
(a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2

18. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Donor	1.	Who transfers the property
B.	Transferor	2.	Gift
C.	Ownership	3.	Company
D.	Living person	4.	Property

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	4	3	2	1

19. Which of the following cannot be transferred in the Transfer of Property Act?
1. Right to sue
2. A public office cannot be transferred
3. Easement can transfer
4. Political pensions can be transfer
5. Right to future maintenance can be transfer

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 and 5

20. IPC stands for
(a) Indian Penal Code (b) Industrial Public Code
(c) India's Public Conduct (d) Implied Private Code

21. Which of the Constitution's parts deals with Fundamental Rights?
(a) Part I (b) Part II
(c) Part III (d) Part IV

22. In which case the Supreme Court held that Parliament has no power to amend the Fundamental Rights?
(a) Golaknath case (b) Sajjan Singh case
(c) Shankari Prasad case (d) None of these

23. Which of the Constitution's parts deals with the fundamental duties?
(a) Part I (b) Part II
(c) Part III (d) Part IV (A)

24. Fundamental Rights come under which articles?
(a) Articles 12 to 35 (b) Articles 13 to 35
(c) Articles 13 to 36 (d) Articles 14 to 15

25. Fundamental Rights are derived inspiration from which country's Constitution?
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) French (d) UK

26. Definition of state mentioned in which of the following article?
(a) Article 11 (b) Article 12
(c) Article 13 (d) Article 14

27. In 1980, who was the head of the Committee on National Implementation of Legal Aid?
(a) PN Bhagwati (b) RS Pathak
(c) MH Beg (d) YV Chandrachud

28. What is defined as the science and art of making appropriate adjustments to human relationships as well as promoting the welfare of the community as a whole?
(a) Social Engineering (b) Social infrastructure
(c) Social structure (d) All of these

29. When was the Legal Aid Society of New York founded?
(a) 1886 (b) 1876
(c) 1880 (d) 1976

30. Which article of the Constitution of India provides Equality before the law?
(a) Article 15 (b) Article 17
(c) Article 14 (d) Article 16

31. What is the meaning of the legal maxim ius commune?
(a) Latin law (b) Common law
(c) Exceptional law (d) None of these

32. What is the meaning of the legal maxim pari passu?
(a) Equal footing (b) Equal space
(c) Equal rights (d) None of these

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (33-37) .

In the domestic scenario, disputes may be resolved by way of various methods by way of application to court, mediation, conciliation, or even arbitration. In international law, there may be disputes regarding the large number of issues relating to treaties or some basic covenants of international law. Treaties often employ mediation, arbitration, and other such dispute-resolution mechanisms to arrive at an agreeable decision. In the event such disputes arise between states or even between individuals and the state, there are certain institutions and mechanisms in place to resolve such disputes. Often the treaties entered into by the States themselves lay down the procedure to be followed in case of a dispute. For instance, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs provides for a dispute resolution panel within its provisions. Treaties often employ mediation, arbitration, and other such dispute-resolution mechanisms to arrive at an agreeable decision. The United Nations has even created its forum to deal with issues related to investment disputes in association with the World Bank. These are some of the dispute resolution mechanisms available to resolve international disputes in international law. Numerous other forums can be created which are all dependent on agreements between parties and the provisions of the treaties. The ICJ's enabling provisions are also wide enough to deal with most disputes that may arise between member states.

33. What is the meaning of the dispute?
(a) A disagreement or argument between two people.
(b) Any action, suit or proceeding between or among the parties arising in connection with any disagreement.
(c) A conflict or controversy, esp one that has given rise to a particular lawsuit.
(d) All of the above

34. What is/are the method(s) available for resolving disputes?
(a) Mediation (b) Arbitration
(c) Conciliation (d) All of these

35. Which type of dispute(s) is/are there in international law?
(a) Treaties
(b) Covenant
(c) Members state disputes
(d) All of the above

36. Who gives provisions related to dealing with a dispute related between member states?
(a) United Nations (b) ICJ
(c) WTO (d) None of these

37. Who created its own investment dispute forum?
(a) United Nations
(b) WHO
(c) WTO
(d) None of the above

38. Which of the following are the primary sources of international law?
1. Treaties
2. Customs
3. Judicial decision
4. Teachings of publicists
5. United nations

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 and 5

39. Arrange the articles of the Indian constitution which are related to international law in a sequenced manner.
1. The extent of the executive power of the Union.
2. Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.
3. Promotion of international peace and security.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.
(a) 3, 1, 2 (b) 1, 2, 3
(c) 2, 1, 3 (d) 3, 2, 1

40. Match the following.

	List I	List II
A.	Earth Summit	1. 1997
B.	Kyoto Protocol	2. 1992
C.	Vienna Convention for the Ozone Layer	3. 1972
D.	Stockholm Conference	4. 1985

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	4	3	2	1

41. Which court has the jurisdiction to deal with most serious crime international cases?
(a) World Court
(b) International Criminal Court
(c) Any court
(d) None of the above

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (42-46).

Senior Advocates are designated as such by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court. The Court can designate any advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion under his ability and standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law, the said advocate is deserving of such distinction (Section 16, Advocates Act, 1961). A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India. He is not entitled to file a vakalatnama in any court or tribunal or accept instructions to draft pleading or affidavits, advice on evidence or to do any drafting work of an analogous kind in any Court or Tribunal. A designated senior advocate wears a gown with a 'flap' at the back. If one wants to practice as an Advocate-on-Record (AOR) in the Supreme Court he or she needs to practice for 4 years as an advocate and thereafter must intimate to the Supreme Court that he has started taking training with a Senior Advocate on record because he intends to become an Advocate on record.

42. Which section deals with the Senior Advocate?
(a) Section 16 (b) Section 17
(c) Section 11 (d) None of these

43. What is the full form of AOR?
(a) Advocate on remand
(b) Advocate on revision
(c) Advocate on record
(d) None of the above

44. How many years of experience are required for the AOR?
(a) 5 years (b) 4 years
(c) 3 years (d) 2 years

45. Who wears a gown with a 'flap' at the back?
(a) Advocate (b) Senior Advocate
(c) Judge (d) None of these

46. Which court designated the Senior Advocate?
(a) Supreme Court (b) District Court
(c) Lok Adalat (d) None of these

47. Which of the following are the law entrance exam in India?
1. LSAT 2. CLAT
3. AILET 4. LPC
5. CLT

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 and 5