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CUET UG

Previous Year Question Paper

2022

Section II

Legal Studies

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Supreme Court of India in the Judge Case of 1998 had emphasized upon the role of consultation and suggested that the

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | appointments of judges should be made by Judicial Appointments Commission |
| B | process of appointment is an integrated participatory consultative process |
| C | consultation with the Chief Justice of India is mandatory for the President before appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Court |
| D | role of the President should be reduced to mere approval |

CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Match List I with List II

Decided cases	Important feature of the case
A. Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar	I. Doctrine of Basic Structure was made applicable
B. Keshvananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala	II. Principle of audi alteram partem was applied
C. Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India	III. First ever Public Interest litigation listed in India
D. Tara Singh vs. State	IV. Legal Aid is a privilege rather than duty of the magistrate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- B A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- C A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- D A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

What does the legal maxim “audi alteram partem” means

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | One who hear who must decide |
| B | listen to the other side |
| C | No one should be judge in his own cause |
| D | Reason should be given at the time of delivering judgment. |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

‘Tribunal’ can be best described as

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | semi/quasi judicial bodies |
| B | branches of High Court |
| C | group of subordinate court |
| D | combination of district and subordinate court |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Identify the article I

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

A Act 14

B Act 20

C Act 21

D Act 32

Question:

In India, advertising by lawyers has been strictly restricted by the Bar Council of India. An amendment to this rule allows advocates to furnish certain information on

their website after informing and taking approval from Bar Council of India.

Identify the pieces of information that can be put up on the internet.

- A. Name of the advocate or firm
- B. Details of cases won
- C. Details of enrollment
- D. Names of clients
- E. Area of Practice

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | A, B, D only |
| B | A, C, E only |
| C | B, C, D only |
| D | A, C, D only |

Match List I with List II

International Institution	Key area of work
A. International Labour Organisation	I. Health
B. World Health Organisation	II. Sustainable Development
C. World Bank	III. Social Justice
D. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	IV. Financial Assistance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A	A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
B	A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
C	A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
D	A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

There was an international convention on curbing pollution especially PM 2.5 and PM 10. It also expects countries to phase out the use of Diesel run vehicles over the next five years. Country 'X' has to incorporate this into municipal law so that the International treaty can be implemented. Identify country 'X'.

A United States of America

B United Kingdom

C India

D Any country who is a member of the United Nations



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

In the recent years, the Supreme Court has permitted public spirited citizens and civil society organizations to approach the court on behalf of the victim for better administration of Justice. In initiating this activism the Supreme court has relaxed its _____.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Corpus Delicti |
| B | Stare Decisis |
| C | Locus Standi |
| D | Assentio Mentium |

CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Mode of discharge	Feature
A. Discharge by breach	I. When parties to a contract perform their obligations
B. Discharge by lapse of time	II. Destruction of subject matter
C. Discharge by performance	III. If contract is not performed within the specified time and the other party does not resort to any action within limitation
D. Discharge by impossibility of performance.	IV. failure to perform the obligation by a party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A | A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV |
| B | A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III |
| C | A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II |
| D | A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I |

Question:

According to the provisions of the Constitution of India, which among the following disputes can be referred to Administrative Tribunals?

- A. Industrial and labour disputes
- B. Election Disputes
- C. Representative suits
- D. Case against specific class of persons
- E. Collection and enforcement of tax

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | A, B, C only |
| B | B, D, E only |
| C | A, B, E only |
| D | C, D, E only |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Satish and Pankaj are neighbours sharing a floor in a residential society. Satish's pet dog keeps barking which disturbs Pankaj's peace. They want to resort to an Alternative dispute resolution mechanism which gives them a non-binding outcome.

Choose the most suited ADR

A	Mediation
B	Arbitration
C	Lok Adalat
D	Lokpal



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

In multilateral treaties, involving a number of countries, which is the most preferred method of expressing assent to a treaty?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A | Consent by signature |
| B | Consent by exchange of documents |
| C | Consent by ratification |
| D | Consent by obligation |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 focuses on:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | To resolve complaints about judge personal conduct |
| B | speedy disposal of cases |
| C | to combat acts of bribery and corruption of public servants |
| D | to resolve matters concerning land reforms |

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Arrange the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution in correct sequence

- A. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
- B. Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- C. Freedom to form associations and unions
- D. Freedom of speech and expression
- E. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A E, A, B, C, D

B D, A, C, B, E

C A, B, D, E, C

D D, B, C, A, E

Question:

Sequentially arrange the international human rights treaties adopted by the UN general Assembly

- A. Convention on the Rights of the Child
- B. Convention Relating to the status of Refugees
- C. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- D. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

A A, B, C, D

B C, B, D, A

C B, D, C, A

D B, C, D, A



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The 19th century saw the commencement of non-government associations and the 20th century witnessed its growth. Arrange the given organisations according to their year of formation

- A. League of Nations
- B. International Law Association
- C. The International Committee of the Red Cross
- D. United Nations Organisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| A | C, B, A, D |
| B | B, D, C, A |
| C | D, B, A, C |
| D | A, B, D, C |

Question:

Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. Preamble	I. Part III of the constitution
B. Fundamental Rights	II. Part IV of the constitution
C. Fundamental Duties	III. the beginning of the constitution
D. Directive Principles	IV. Part IV (A) of the constitution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- B A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- C A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- D A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Venkatachalliah Committee formed to review the working of the constitution suggested

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | to increase the retirement age of High Court Judges from 62 to 65 |
| B | to establish National Judicial Education strategy to provide education to High Court and Supreme Court Judges |
| C | on strengthening the process of consultation between the executive and the judiciary |
| D | to increase the retirement age of Supreme Court judges from 65 to 68 |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Arbitration and Conciliation laws in India have been largely influenced by significant movements of judicial reforms and conflict management across the world. The Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is modelled on which law?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | UDHR |
| B | UNCITRAL |
| C | CEDAW |
| D | ICCPR |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Eligible graduates are enrolled as Advocates on the rolls of _____.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | National Judicial Academy |
| B | Supreme Court |
| C | Bar Council of India |
| D | State Bar Council |



CUET 2024

Question:
Match List I with List II

1. Article / Provision	1. Description
A. Article 15	I. The right to life or liberty would be violated only by a fair just and reasonably procedure
B. Article 39A	II. State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the law
C. Article 14	III. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them
D. Article 21	IV. The State shall secure the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity and provide free legal aid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- B A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- C A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- D A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Sequentially arrange the following laws according to their year of enactment

- A. Indian Contract Act
- B. Dowry Prohibition Act
- C. Criminal Procedure Code
- D. Transfer of Property Act
- E. Indian Penal Code

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| A | E, B, D, A, C |
| B | E, A, D, B, C |
| C | A, E, B, C, D |
| D | D, A, B, E, C |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Which of the following statements is true for an Advocate on Records (AOR)

- A. Advocate on Records have special knowledge or ability and is designated as AOR by higher courts
- B. Advocate on Records wear gowns that have flaps on the shoulder
- C. Only a AOR can file a vakalatnama petition, affidavit on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court
- D. The AOR is held accountable by the SC for the conduct of the case
- E. The name of AOR appears on the cause list.

Choose the correct answer from options given below:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | A, B only |
| B | A, B, C only |
| C | C, D, E only |
| D | B, C, D only |



Question:

The Bar Council of India was established under which of the following Act:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A | The Constitution of India , 1950 |
| B | Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 |
| C | Advocate Act, 1961 |
| D | Law Reforms Commission |

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The provision of legal aid was classified as a duty rather than a privilege in –

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A | Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 |
| B | Tara Singh vs. State (1951) |
| C | Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 |
| D | Article 39 of the Constitution |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Identify the basis specified by Madras High Court, on which foreign lawyers are permitted to practice in India

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Law degree from India |
| B | Registered Office in India |
| C | Fly in and fly out |
| D | Clearing the All India Bar examination |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Who among the following would not receive legal Aid under the provisions of section 12 and 13 of the Legal Services Authorities Act.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Mrs. Kapoor, wife of a famous cricketer, wanted to file a case of domestic violence against her husband |
| B | Saurabh a young man aged 23 years is denied employment in a public sector bank because he is partially blind. Saurabh wishes to move court. |
| C | Mr. Jha, a senior citizen lost his son in an accident and wants to file a suit against the company |
| D | Roopa, a minor girl, wants to initiate a case against her maternal uncle for sexual harassment under POCSO Act |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Advocates Act, 1961 recognises only one class of practitioners. Identify the correct option

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| A | Pleaders |
| B | Advocates |
| C | Mukhtars |
| D | Vakils |

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES**Question:**

‘Judicial justice, with procedural intricacies legal submissions and critical examination of evidence leans upon professional expertise, a failure of equal justice under the law is on the cards where such supportive skill is absent for one side’.

Identify the type of legal system being discussed in the above, in which legal aid becomes essential.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A | Adversarial system |
| B | Inquisitorial system |
| C | Investigative system |
| D | Civil law system |

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The National Law University Delhi conducts a separate entrance test called

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | ILT – India Law Test |
| B | CLAT – Common Law Admission Test |
| C | LSAT - Law School Admission Test |
| D | AILET – All India Law Entrance Test |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

A right to access to justice is sine-qua - non for social justice. It can be inferred from the above-

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Right to legal aid stands first in the specie of human rights |
| B | Right to social justice stands first in the specie of human rights |
| C | Right to legal aid can be provided after eliminating social inequality |
| D | Right to legal aid can be provided after providing social justice |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

An Advocate can be designated as a Senior Advocate by which court?

A Supreme Court or High Court

B Supreme Court only

C High Court only

D High Court or District Court



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The Lok Adalat when trying a suit has the same power as are visited in

-
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Criminal Court |
| B | Civil Court |
| C | Tribunal |
| D | Mediation Centre |

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Identify the crime which would not fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court:-

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A | Crimes against humanity |
| B | International Piracy |
| C | Genocide |
| D | Crime of aggression |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of _____ to _____ years.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Five ; Fifteen |
| B | Six ; Fourteen |
| C | Four ; Seventeen |
| D | Eight ; Fourteen |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Lok Adalat as a dispute settlement mechanism is provided in -

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | National Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 |
| B | The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013 |
| C | Arbitration Act 1996 |
| D | Civil Procedure Code, 1908 |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Which among the following is a “victim –oriented” theory of punishment under the objectives of criminal law?

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A | Rehabilitation |
| B | Restoration |
| C | Retribution |
| D | Deterrence |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is granted under _____ of the constitution

A Article 130

B Article 32

C Article 131

D Article 141

The definitional features of tort are that it is a civil wrong as distinguished from criminal wrong; both the procedures and remedies are different in civil law and criminal law. In a criminal case, the state initiates legal proceedings in a criminal court on behalf of the victim and is punished when found guilty by the court. A civil action, like the tort suit, is pursued in a civil court where the victim or victim's representatives or survivors prosecute the wrong-doer usually for compensation in the form of money payment and also at times for other liability or injunction. Generally, tort cases result in compensating the victim and criminal law suits are about punishments. Injunctions are court orders that, for example, may prohibit the wrong-doer from harming the victim or prevent the former from trespassing the latter's property. Occasionally, courts may also grant punitive damages, which are costs or damages in excess of the compensation. Tort can be intentional or accidental and include wrongful acts of the kinds of battery and assault (physical or mental injury to the claimant), nuisance (intrusion with one's enjoyment), defamation (where injured claimant's reputation is injured), property damage, trespass (to claimant's land or property), negligence (careless behaviour), and others. These wrongs may also have aspects and overlaps with other areas of law like the criminal law and the contract law.

Read the passage given above and answer the following questions:

The definitional features of tort are that it is a civil wrong as distinguished from criminal wrong; both the procedures and remedies are different in civil law and criminal law. In a criminal case, the state initiates legal proceedings in a criminal court on behalf of the victim and is punished when found guilty by the court. A civil action, like the tort suit, is pursued in a civil court where the victim or victim's representatives or survivors prosecute the wrong-doer usually for compensation in the form of money payment and also at times for other liability or injunction. Generally, tort cases result in compensating the victim and criminal law suits are about punishments. Injunctions are court orders that, for example, may prohibit the wrong-doer from harming the victim or prevent the former from trespassing the latter's property. Occasionally, courts may also grant punitive damages, which are costs or damages in excess of the compensation. Tort can be intentional or accidental and include wrongful acts of the kinds of battery and assault (physical or mental injury to the claimant), nuisance (intrusion with one's enjoyment), defamation (where injured claimant's reputation is injured), property damage, trespass (to claimant's land or property), negligence (careless behaviour), and others. These wrongs may also have aspects and overlaps with other areas of law like the criminal law and the contract law.



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

In a tort suit court may also grant the following remedy / remedies as an exception:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Compensation |
| B | Punitive damages |
| C | Imprisonment |
| D | Detention |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

In a criminal case, the _____ initiates legal proceedings in a criminal court on behalf of the victim and is punished when found guilty by the court.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| A | Centre |
| B | Defendant |
| C | State |
| D | Accused |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Assault is :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A | Wrong under criminal law |
| B | Wrong under Tort law |
| C | Wrong under neither |
| D | Wrong under both |

Question:

Which of the following are known as intentional tort:

- A. Assault and Battery
- B. Unlawful Harassment
- C. False Imprisonment
- D. Harm to Claimant
- E. Emotional Distress

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A | A, B and D only |
| B | B, C and E only |
| C | A and B only |
| D | A, B and C only |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

A Civil action, like the tort suit where victim representatives prosecute the wrong doer for compensation in form of money.

In which court can this civil action be brought:

A Criminal Court

B Civil Court

C Tribunal

D Panchayat

Read the passage and answer the question given below:

Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for establishing a special officer for the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes to investigate all matter related to safeguard provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and report to the President. The two commissions, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were instituted in fulfillment of Article 338 of the Constitution to protect their Human Rights and prevent their exploitation, and to encourage and defend their social, educational, economic and cultural securities as provided in the Constitution and other legislation. For example, State provides reservation or affirmative action programs for government jobs to backward classes like Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes who because of historical and continued disadvantages based on caste status and otherwise have not been adequately represented in the services under the state. Special laws have also been framed for their upliftment.



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Which Article of the Constitution mandates that Union and state government to consult the National Commission of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes on all major policy matters related to SC and ST

A Article 338

B Article 39(1)

C Article 16

D Article 14



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Constitution of India provides equality before law and equal protection of laws. However, it allows state to provide reservation or affirmative action program for backward classes like SC and ST. This provision is contained in

A Article 21

B Article 16

C Article 14

D Article 19

Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Some fundamental rights are listed below. Arrange them in sequence of the Articles they appear in the Indian Constitution

- A. Right to Equality before law and equal protection of law
- B. Discrimination in access to public places
- C. State can provide reservation or affirmative action for backward class
- D. Right against exploitation
- E. Abolishing untouchability

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| A | A, B, C, E, D |
| B | B, A, D, E, C |
| C | C, D, B, E, A |
| D | C, E, D, A, B |

Question:

National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can receive complaint from

- A. Individual
- B. Group of persons
- C. Corporations
- D. Public Authority

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | A and B only |
| B | B and C only |
| C | C and D only |
| D | D and A only |



Section Name:LEGAL STUDIES

Question:

Which of the following is not the function of National Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | evaluate working of safeguards |
| B | enquire into specific complaints with respect to deprivation of SC and ST |
| C | evaluate the process and development of SC and ST under the Union and State |
| D | to provide economic help to SC and ST |