

Q No. 40, 42, 43, 44

Cancelled

L.L.M.

Set No. 2

10P/209/20

Question Booklet No.....

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Roll No.

(Write the digits in words) .....

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet .....

Day and Date .....

(Signature of Invigilator)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).*
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *both the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

10P/209/20 Set No. 2

**No. of Questions : 150**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Full Marks : 450**

**Note :** (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lays down that a Hindu marriage may be solemnised in accordance with the
  - (1) customary rites and ceremonies of either party thereto
  - (2) customary rites and ceremonies of both the parties
  - (3) new and innovated ceremonies and rights
  - (4) Both (2) and (3)
  
2. In Hindu Law, a father-in-law is bound to provide maintenance to his widowed daughter-in-law
  - (1) if the daughter-in-law has not remarried
  - (2) if she is unable to get maintenance from her father
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None of the above



9. Under Hindu Law, marriage is
- (1) a sacrament (2) a contract  
(3) both (1) and (2) (4) neither (1) nor (2)
10. Subject of marriage has been meticulously dealt with in
- (1) Sruti (2) Smriti (3) Customs (4) All of the above
11. Custody of an infant child, under Muslim Law, belongs to
- (1) father (2) mother  
(3) both father and mother (4) either father or mother
12. Under Muslim Law, a 'Will' of a Muslim
- (1) can be in writing (2) can be oral  
(3) only in writing not oral (4) either in writing or oral
13. Marriage of a Muslim woman with a non-Muslim shall be
- (1) valid (2) irregular (3) void (4) either (1) or (2)
14. Unlawful conjugation arises when a Muslim marries two wives who are related to each other by
- (1) consanguinity (2) affinity  
(3) forgerage (4) either (1) or (2) or (3)

**15.** 'Dower/Mehr' belongs

- (1) absolutely to the wife
- (2) absolutely to wife's father
- (3) absolutely to wife's mother
- (4) partly to wife and party to wife's parents

**16.** A 'retracted confession'

- (1) can be made solely the basis of conviction
- (2) cannot be made solely the basis of conviction under any circumstances
- (3) cannot be made solely the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated
- (4) None of the above is correct

**17.** A with a view to murder B enters B's bedroom at night but B was out of stations. A is guilty of

- (1) murder
- (2) house trespass
- (3) attempt to murder
- (4) No offence

**18.** Primary evidence includes

- (1) original document itself produced for the inspection of the court
- (2) duplicate of a document, when executed in several parts
- (3) triplicate of a document
- (4) All of the above

**19.** Law of Evidence is

- (1) *Lex tallienis*
- (2) *Lex fori*
- (3) *Lex loci solutionis*
- (4) *Lex situs*

20. Relevancy is

- (1) question of law and can be raised at any time
- (2) question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
- (3) question of law which can be waived
- (4) question of procedure which can be waived

21. The Resolution of General Assembly of UN forms

- (1) source of International Law
- (2) International Custom
- (3) no source of International Law
- (4) International Precedent

22. The term *pacta sunt servanda* signifies that

- (1) the will of nations should be respected
- (2) agreements entered into by States will be respected and followed by them
- (3) sovereignty of people has to be respected
- (4) None of the above

23. "International Law is essentially a product of Christian Civilization and began gradually to grow from the second-half of the middle ages." Identify the author

- (1) George Schwarzenberger
- (2) Oppenheim
- (3) Lanterpacht
- (4) Kelsen

24. Which of the following specialized agencies of UN works for maintaining International Peace, through the medium of Education, Science and Culture?

- (1) ILO
- (2) WHO
- (3) UNICEF
- (4) UNESCO



**31.** Who is the main protagonist of the theory of monism on relationship between International Law and Municipal Law?

- (1) Oppenheim (2) Kelsen  
(3) Pufendorf (4) Schwarzenberger

**32.** What is true regarding the purpose of United Nations?

- (1) To maintain International Peace  
(2) To take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threat to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace  
(3) To bring about by peaceful means Settlement of International Disputes  
(4) All of the above

**33.** The Charter of United Nations was adopted at

- (1) Hague (2) Rio (3) Stockholm (4) San Francisco

**34.** International Court of Justice has

- (1) original jurisdiction (2) advisory jurisdiction  
(3) conferred jurisdiction (4) compulsory jurisdiction

**35.** UN peace keeping arrangements should be done

- (1) with the consent of Territorial States  
(2) with the consent of Big Powers  
(3) with the consent of General Assembly  
(4) with the consent of Security Council



- 36.** The Biggest Conference on Environment, the 'Earth Summit' was held at  
(1) Stockholm      (2) Geneva      (3) Rio      (4) New York
- 37.** The first case in India involving issues relating to environment and ecological balance is  
(1) *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State of UP*  
(2) *Ambika Quarry Works vs. State of Gujarat*  
(3) Ratlam Municipality Case  
(4) *M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India*
- 38.** The Ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States is  
(1) the President of India      (2) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(3) Vice-President      (4) None of the above
- 39.** A member of a Board, other than a Member Secretary shall hold office for a term of  
(1) three years from the date of his nomination  
(2) four years from the date of his nomination  
(3) five years from the date of his nomination  
(4) six years from the date of his nomination
- 40.** A member of the Board may be removed before the expiry of his term of office, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the same  
(1) by the Central Government  
(2) by the State Government  
(3) by the Central or State Government, as the case may be  
(4) by the High Court

- 41.** A 'State Board' may be suspended by
- (1) State Government (2) Central Government  
(3) High Court (4) Supreme Court
- 42.** Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as, it is made, before
- (1) Lok Sabha (2) Rajya Sabha  
(3) each House of Parliament (4) either House of the Parliament
- 43.** Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the person who shall be deemed to be guilty and punished shall be
- (1) the Head of the Department  
(2) Officer other than the Head of the Department  
(3) Technical Officer of the Department  
(4) the person concerned by whom the failure is committed
- 44.** Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, or the rules made thereunder, shall in respect of each failure be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extent to
- (1) five years (2) three years (3) four years (4) two years
- 45.** Emission discharged from any industry includes
- (1) liquid substance (2) gaseous substance  
(3) solid substance (4) All of the above

**46.** The environment includes

- (1) water                      (2) air                      (3) land                      (4) All of the above

**47.** Appeals against the orders of the State Board may be preferred to the

- (1) State Government                      (2) Central Government  
(3) Central Board                      (4) Appellate Authority

**48.** Under Environment (Protection) Act, which one of the following has power to take samples of air, water or soil from any industry?

- (1) Central Board                      (2) State Board  
(3) State Government                      (4) Central Government

**49.** Chairperson of the Environment Tribunal shall be appointed by

- (1) the Supreme Court of India                      (2) the President of India  
(3) the Law Minister of India                      (4) None of the above

**50.** The international resolve to protect and enhance the quality of environment was expressed at the Conference held in June, 1972 in

- (1) Geneva                      (2) Stockholm                      (3) Washington                      (4) New York

**51.** 'Assault' can be caused by

- (1) gesture                      (2) preparation  
(3) both (1) and (2)                      (4) neither (1) nor (2)

**52.** A puts Z into fear of hurt and dishonestly induces Z to sign a cheque and deliver it to A. Z signs the cheque and delivers it to A. A is guilty of

- (1) theft                      (2) robbery                      (3) extortion                      (4) fraud

- 53.** The Grave and Sudden Provocation is
- (1) question of fact (2) question of law  
(3) question of fact and law both (4) a presumption under the law
- 54.** *B* happened to be a member of unlawful assembly. A factional fight began during which *B* was injured and retired to the side, later on a man was killed, now
- (1) *B* is guilty of murder being member of unlawful assembly  
(2) *B* is not guilty of murder as he ceased to be a member of unlawful assembly at the time when the murder was committed  
(3) *B* is not guilty of murder though he happened to be a member of unlawful assembly  
(4) None of the above
- 55.** *A* instigated *B*, a minor below 18 years to commit suicide. *B* commits suicide. *A* has committed
- (1) murder (2) abetment to murder  
(3) attempt to commit suicide (4) abetment to commit suicide
- 56.** *A* collects matchbox, kerosene oil and dry grass for burning the thatch of *Z*, but subsequently he gave up the idea and went back. He is
- (1) guilty of abetment (2) not guilty of any offence  
(3) guilty of attempt to commit offence (4) guilty of burning the thatch
- 57.** A child of 6 years stole a golden watch from *B*'s house. In this case
- (1) the child is liable for theft  
(2) the child is exempted from criminal liability  
(3) the court will decide whether he was capable of forming an intention  
(4) All the above are wrong

- 58.** The accused was attacked by some person and to save himself he fired on his assailant who managed to scape but in the process an innocent person got injuries and died. The accused
- (1) is liable for murder of the deceased
  - (2) is liable for culpable homicide of the deceased
  - (3) will get benefit of accident and right of private defence
  - (4) is liable for grievous hurt
- 59.** For rioting, which of the following is correct?
- (1) Actual force or violence must be used
  - (2) Mere show of force is sufficient
  - (3) Mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
  - (4) All of the above
- 60.** For an unlawful assembly under Section 141 IPC, the maximum number of persons required is
- (1) twenty
  - (2) ten
  - (3) five
  - (4) seven
- 61.** Abetment by instigation may be
- (1) by words spoken
  - (2) by letters
  - (3) by conduct
  - (4) All of the above
- 62.** For conspiracy, the minimum number of persons required is
- (1) one
  - (2) five
  - (3) two
  - (4) No minimum requirement

- 63.** X ordered his employee Y to beat Z. Y refuses to do so. Now
- (1) X has committed abetment and Y has committed assault
  - (2) X has committed abetment and Y has committed no offence
  - (3) X and Y both have committed no offence
  - (4) Y has committed offence of subordination
- 64.** The right to private defence is based on the natural instinct of
- (1) self-preservation
  - (2) self-respect
  - (3) self-sufficiency
  - (4) self-reliance
- 65.** The maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* means
- (1) crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
  - (2) there can be no crime without a guilty mind
  - (3) crime is the result of guilty mind
  - (4) criminal mind leads to crime
- 66.** Abetter is a person
- (1) who commits the offence
  - (2) who instigates the Commission of offence
  - (3) against whom the offence is committed
  - (4) who is innocent
- 67.** Section 82 of IPC states
- (1) a presumption of fact
  - (2) a rebuttable presumption of law
  - (3) a conclusive and rebuttable presumption of law
  - (4) None of the above

- 68.** The maxim *ignorantia juris non excusat* means
- (1) ignorance of law is no excuse
  - (2) ignorance of fact is no excuse
  - (3) ignorance of law is an excuse
  - (4) ignorance of fact is an excuse
- 69.** X and Y go to murder Z. X stood on guard with a knife in hand but did not hit Z at all. Y killed Z
- (1) Only Y is liable for murder of Z
  - (2) X and Y both are liable for murder of Z
  - (3) X is not liable as he did not perform any overt act
  - (4) Both (1) and (3)
- 70.** In case of an offence punishable with fine only imprisonment for non-payment of fine
- (1) has to be rigorous
  - (2) has to be simple
  - (3) can be rigorous or simple
  - (4) can be partly rigorous and partly simple
- 71.** The 'standard of care' required in tort of negligence is
- (1) of skill and care of a expert
  - (2) of skill and care of an intelligent and qualified person
  - (3) of foresight of a reasonable and prudent man
  - (4) All the above depending on the circumstances

**72.** Defamation is divided into 'libel' and 'slander' under

- (1) English law only
- (2) Indian law only
- (3) both under Indian law and English law
- (4) None of the above

**73.** The liability of independent tort feasons is

- (1) joint only
- (2) several only
- (3) joint and several
- (4) neither joint nor several

**74.** The doctrine of 'vicarious liability' applies when there is a

- (1) relationship of principal and agent
- (2) relationship of partners
- (3) relationship of masters and servant
- (4) All of the above

**75.** In 'Tort' mistake

- (1) of law is a defence
- (2) of fact is a defence
- (3) is no defence
- (4) of law and fact both are defence

**76.** *Ubi jus ibi remedium* means

- (1) where there is a right, there is remedy
- (2) there is no remedy without a right
- (3) there is no wrong without a remedy
- (4) there is right without a remedy



**77.** The propounder of 'Pigeon hole theory' was

- (1) Austin
- (2) Winfield
- (3) Holland
- (4) Salmond

**78.** The 'Law of Tort' has developed mainly through

- (1) customs
- (2) judicial decisions
- (3) enactments
- (4) All of the above

**79.** 'Tort' is a violation of

- (1) a right in *personum*
- (2) a right in *rem*
- (3) both right in *rem* and *personum*
- (4) Neither right in *rem* nor *personum*

**80.** The principle *ubi jus ibi remedium* was recognised in

- (1) *Rylands vs. Fletcher*
- (2) *Winterbatton vs. Wright*
- (3) *Lumley vs. Gye*
- (4) *Ashby vs. White*

**81.** The Rule of 'strict liability' was formulated by the House of Lords in

- (1) 1869
- (2) 1868
- (3) 1885
- (4) 1890

**82.** The 'Tort of deceit' originated from

- (1) *Pasley vs. Freeman* (1789) 3 TR 51
- (2) *Lumley vs. Gye* (1853) 2 E & B 216
- (3) *Rylands vs. Fletcher* (1868) LR3 HL 33
- (4) *Winsmore vs. Greenbank* (1745) Willes 577

- 83.** 'Tort' is redressible by an action
- (1) for restoration of original position
  - (2) for unliquidated damages
  - (3) for liquidated damages
  - (4) All of the above
- 84.** A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is liable in respect of goods
- (1) as a bailee
  - (2) as an agent
  - (3) as a creditor
  - (4) as a surety
- 85.** There are various wrongs which find their place both under Criminal Law and Law of Tort. In this regard which one is correct in the following?
- (1) Assault
  - (2) Defamation
  - (3) Nuisance
  - (4) All of the above
- 86.** What the plaintiff has to prove in a suit for damages for malicious prosecution?
- (1) That he was prosecuted by the defendant
  - (2) That the defendant acted maliciously and not with the mere intention of carrying the law into effect
  - (3) That as a result of prosecution plaintiff suffered damages
  - (4) All of the above
- 87.** The concept of 'absolute liability' in Tort means that
- (1) the defendant is liable if his act is a tort and also a crime
  - (2) the defendant is liable if he has acted maliciously although his act is otherwise justified in law
  - (3) the liability for a wrong is imposed without the necessity of proving intention or negligence on the part of the defendant
  - (4) the defendant has infringed human rights of the plaintiff

**88.** 'Tort' is a species of

- (1) criminal wrong
- (2) substantial injury or wrong
- (3) civil injury or wrong
- (4) None of the above

**89.** Which of the following Acts contains the definition of Tort?

- (1) The General Clauses Act, 1897
- (2) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (3) The Limitations Act, 1963
- (4) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

**90.** The duty under the law of Tort is

- (1) towards a specific individual
- (2) towards a group of individuals
- (3) towards the world at large
- (4) towards both (1) and (2)

**91.** The age of majority for the purpose of Contract Act is

- (1) 18 years
- (2) 21 years
- (3) 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys
- (4) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys

**92.** Benefit received by a party under a void contract is

- (1) is liable to restore the benefits to the party from whom the benefits are received
- (2) not liable to restore the benefit to that party
- (3) liable to restore the benefit to third party
- (4) liable to restore the benefit to the State

- 93.** In a contract not specifying the time for performance, the promiser can perform the contract
- (1) within any time however long it may be
  - (2) within the shortest time
  - (3) within a reasonable time
  - (4) None of the above
- 94.** A contingent contract based on impossible event u/s 36
- (1) is void
  - (2) is valid till the impossibility is known
  - (3) becomes void on the knowledge of impossibility
  - (4) All of the above
- 95.** The term *consensus ad idem*, means
- (1) general consensus
  - (2) reaching an agreement
  - (3) meeting of minds upon the same thing in the same sense
  - (4) None of the above
- 96.** An agreement in restraint of marriage under Section 26 is
- (1) void
  - (2) voidable
  - (3) valid
  - (4) unenforceable
- 97.** An agreement not to resort to legal remedy to enforce the rights under Section 28 is
- (1) valid
  - (2) voidable
  - (3) void
  - (4) unenforceable
- 98.** If only a part of the consideration or object is unlawful, the contract under Section 24 shall be
- (1) valid
  - (2) voidable
  - (3) void
  - (4) illegal

- 99.** A contract without consideration under Section 25 is  
(1) valid                      (2) void                      (3) voidable                      (4) illegal
- 100.** Which one of the following is correct?  
(1) Past consideration is no consideration  
(2) Consideration can be past, present or future  
(3) Consideration can only be present  
(4) Consideration can only be present and future
- 101.** An agreement without limitation clauses is  
(1) valid and binding                      (2) void  
(3) voidable                      (4) illegal
- 102.** Which one of the following statements is not correct?  
(1) Minor's agreement is void  
(2) Wagering agreement is void  
(3) An agreement without consideration is void  
(4) An agreement in restraint of trade is not void
- 103.** Which one of the following does not amount to fraud?  
(1) Active concealment of a fact  
(2) A promise made without any intention of performing it  
(3) Suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true  
(4) A representation made without knowing it to be false, honestly believing it to be true

- 104.** *A, B and C jointly promised to pay Rs 50,000 to D. Before the performance of the contract, C dies. Here the contract*
- (1) becomes void on C's death
  - (2) should be performed by A and B along with C's legal representative
  - (3) should be performed by A and B alone
  - (4) should be renewed between A, B and D
- 105.** *A promises to paint a picture for B, by a certain date of a certain price. A dies before that date without painting picture. In this case*
- (1) contract will be performed by legal representative of A
  - (2) contract can be performed by A's agent
  - (3) contract cannot be enforced as it has come to an end as the performance of contract involves personal skill
  - (4) None of the above
- 106.** Which is correct?
- (1) Proposal + Acceptance = Promise
  - (2) Promise + Consideration = Agreement
  - (3) Agreement + Enforceability = Contract
  - (4) All of the above
- 107.** An agreement enforceable by law at the instance of one party and not of other party u/s 2(1) is called
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) a valid contract | (2) an illegal contract |
| (3) a void contract  | (4) a voidable contract |

**108.** A contract is

- (1) agreement enforceable by law
- (2) agreement in consonance with public policy
- (3) agreement between competent parties
- (4) agreement between two enterprises

**109.** A contract by a minor is

- (1) valid contract
- (2) void contract
- (3) voidable contract
- (4) voidable at the option of either party

**110.** In a valid contract, what comes first?

- (1) Enforceability
- (2) Acceptance
- (3) Promise
- (4) Proposal

**111.** When was the First Amendment to the Constitution made?

- (1) 1950
- (2) 1951
- (3) 1952
- (4) 1953

**112.** Before a bill is passed into law, there are

- (1) five readings of the bill
- (2) six readings of the bill
- (3) three readings of the bill
- (4) two readings of the bill

**113.** Which of the following writs literary means to produce the body of a person?

- (1) Certiorary
- (2) Quo Warranto
- (3) Prohibition
- (4) Habeas Corpus

**114.** Untouchability in any form has been declared as unconstitutional under

- (1) Article 18
- (2) Article 17
- (3) Article 16
- (4) Article 15

- 115.** Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?  
(1) Prime Minister  
(2) Home Minister  
(3) Chairman of Union Public Service Commission  
(4) President of India
- 116.** Which one is the Lower House of the State Legislature?  
(1) House of People  
(2) Council of States  
(3) Legislative Assembly  
(4) Legislative Council
- 117.** Indian Constitution has borrowed the concept of F/R from the Constitution of  
(1) Australia      (2) Norway      (3) USSR      (4) USA
- 118.** Which one of the following is not a federal feature of our Constitution?  
(1) Written Constitution      (2) Double Set of Government  
(3) Single Citizenship      (4) Fundamental Rights
- 119.** The oath of office to the Judges of the High Court is administered by the  
(1) Chief Minister      (2) President  
(3) Chief Justice of India      (4) Governor of respective State
- 120.** The Executive Power of the State of the Indian Union is vested in  
(1) Prime Minister      (2) Chief Minister  
(3) Governor      (4) President
- 121.** Name of the Highest Judicial Court of India is  
(1) Federal Court      (2) High Court      (3) Privy Council      (4) Supreme Court



- 122.** When was the Emergency due to internal disturbances, under Article 352, first proclaimed?
- (1) 1975                      (2) 1976                      (3) 1977                      (4) 1978
- 123.** The Constitution of India was promulgated on
- (1) 26th January, 1950                      (2) 15th August, 1950  
(3) 26th January, 1947                      (4) 30th January, 1952
- 124.** Which Institution is not 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution?
- (1) Nagar Mahapalika                      (2) Indian Airlines Corporation  
(3) Judiciary                      (4) Gram Panchayat
- 125.** Which Article uses the phrase 'procedure established by law'?
- (1) Article 14                      (2) Article 17                      (3) Article 19                      (4) Article 21
- 126.** Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provisions for
- (1) reservation in employment for freedom fighter  
(2) women and children  
(3) reservation in employment for physically handicapped person  
(4) reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of backward class and scheduled tribes
- 127.** In the event of vacancies in the offices of both, the President and the Vice-President of India, who among the following shall discharge the functions of the President till a new President is elected?
- (1) Speaker of the Lok Sabha                      (2) Chief Justice of India  
(3) Prime Minister of India                      (4) Senior-most Governor

- 128.** Which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place restriction on freedom of religion?
- (1) Public Order      (2) Morality      (3) Social Justice      (4) Health
- 129.** Choose the 'Right' which has only been granted to the citizen of India and denied to non-citizens
- (1) Equality before law      (2) Freedom of speech  
(3) Right to constitutional remedies      (4) Protection of life and personal liberty
- 130.** The Supreme Court decided that the Parliament had no right to amend the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution, in which of the following cases?
- (1) Gopalan's Case      (2) Bank Nationalization Case  
(3) *Golaknath vs. State of Punjab*      (4) Keshwanand Bhartis Case
- 131.** Mutual dependence of man in the society has been called 'social solidarity' by
- (1) Bentham      (2) Roscoe Pound      (3) Marx      (4) Duguit
- 132.** Which one of the following is not an essential element of custom?
- (1) Certainty      (2) Reasonableness  
(3) Continuance      (4) Moral force
- 133.** A child in 'womb' is
- (1) a natural person      (2) a person in fact  
(3) a person in law      (4) a fictitious person

134. "Every right implies a corresponding duty, but every duty does not necessarily imply a corresponding right."

Identify the author

- (1) Holland                      (2) Hard                      (3) Bentham                      (4) Austin

135. *Res nullius* belongs to him

- (1) who appropriates it                      (2) who purchases it  
(3) who discovers it                      (4) who first obtains possession of it

136. Negligence is

- (1) state of mind                      (2) contrary of diligence  
(3) faulty behaviour                      (4) All the three put together

137. In which case the concept of 'strict liability' was evolved?

- (1) *Ryland vs. Fletcher*                      (2) *Allen vs. Flood*  
(3) *Ashby vs. White*                      (4) *Donohague vs. Stevenson*

138. Law can be explained in terms of legal rules as per the theory of 'system of rules'. Who is the exponent of this theory?

- (1) Kelsen                      (2) Finnis                      (3) Fuller                      (4) H. L. A. Hart

139. Which one of the following schools adheres to the view that "Law is found, not made, it is self-existent"?

- (1) Analytical School                      (2) Historical School  
(3) Sociological School                      (4) Realist School

140. "Jurisprudence is the Science of Civil Law" is the view of

- (1) Holland                      (2) Bentham                      (3) Hart                      (4) Salmond

141. According to 'Realists', the law is
- (1) legislation (2) custom  
 (3) command of sovereign (4) what the judges decide
142. "Jurisprudence is the Formal Science of Positive Law." Identify the author
- (1) Henry Maine (2) Austin (3) Holland (4) Bentham
143. The theory of 'Social Engineering' was given by
- (1) Dworkin (2) Marx (3) Roscoe Pound (4) Julius Stone
144. Who was the exponent of 'Analytical School'?
- (1) Fuller (2) Finnis (3) Hart (4) Austin
145. "The prophecies of what the court will do in fact and nothing more pretentious are what I mean by the law."
- The above opinion was given by
- (1) Roscoe Pound (2) Ihering  
 (3) Allen (4) Justice Holmes
146. The book *The Limits of Jurisprudence Defined* was written by
- (1) Julius Stone (2) Gray (3) Austin (4) Bentham
147. The idea of 'Volksgeist' was given by
- (1) Sir Henry Maine (2) Vinogradoff  
 (3) Ihering (4) Savigny

- 148.** The judicial precedent occupied highest position in the legal system of  
(1) USA                      (2) USSR                      (3) Switzerland              (4) Britain
- 149.** The 'Pure theory of law' was propounded by  
(1) Fuller                      (2) Bentham                      (3) Roscoe Pound              (4) Kelsen
- 150.** What is the essential criterion of possession?  
(1) Corpus or physical control                      (2) Intention to hold  
(3) A legal instrument                      (4) Beneficial interest

\*\*\*

## अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली या काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त प्रश्न-पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।