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A

SET-Y

PHD-EE-2023-24

Law

10065

Sr. No.

Time : 1¼ Hours Max. Marks : 100 Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

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PHD-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)

SEAL

1. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Good faith	i. Section 26
b. Injury	ii. Section 43
c. Reason to believe	iii. Section 52
d. Legally bound to do	iv. Section 44

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
 (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
 (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
2. Which of the following pair is/are *correctly* matched ?
- (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death
 (ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences
 (iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of Maharashtra : Joint Liability
 (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy

Options :

- (1) i, ii, iii, iv
 (2) Only ii, iii, iv
 (3) Only ii, iv
 (4) Only i, ii

3. Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
- (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
- (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.

4. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India ?

- I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
- II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
- III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
- IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and III are correct
- (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

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5. The principle of law formulated by the court for the purpose of deciding the point of law in a case is known as :
- (1) Precedent (2) *Obiter dicta*
 (3) *Ratio decidendi* (4) None of the above
6. Which of the following is a formulation of the historical school ?
- (1) Law is found and not made
 (2) Law has a spontaneous nature of growth like language
 (3) Law is in a state of continuous change
 (4) All of the above
7. *Grundnorm* is the basic hypothesis of
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
 (3) Savigny (4) Maine
8. Kelsen defined law as
- (1) Command of the sovereign (2) Normative order of human behaviour
 (3) Product of reasoning (4) A set of rules
9. To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formulating :
- (1) Pure theory of law (2) Imperative theory of law
 (3) Functional approach to law (4) All of the above
10. The Vicarious liability of State for wrongs committed by its servants is contained in which Article of the Constitution ?
- (1) Article 293 (2) Article 297
 (3) Article 300 (4) Article 299

11. Which of the following is available as a defence to an action for Defamation ?
- (1) Fair comment
 - (2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)
 - (3) Justification of truth
 - (4) All of the above
12. People are said to be joint tort feasons when their separate share in the commission of the Tort are done in furtherance of a common :
- (1) Design
 - (2) Motive
 - (3) Intention
 - (4) Participation
13. In which of the following cases was the judgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict pronounced ?
- (1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others
 - (2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others.
 - (3) In Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja
 - (4) People for Ethical Treatment of Animals v. UOI
14. Abhiram Singh v. CD Commachem (2017) is a judgment of the Apex Court dealing with which of the following issues ?
- (1) Proper and adequate access to public places for visually disabled persons
 - (2) Compensation to Uphaar tragedy victims
 - (3) Linkage of IT returns with Aadhaar
 - (4) Seeking votes in the name of religion amounts to a corrupt practice

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15. On 9th March 2018, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India confirmed that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right while allowing Passive Euthanasia and living will. This judgment is known as :
- (1) P. Rathinam v. UOI
 - (2) Common Cause v. UOI
 - (3) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. UOI
 - (4) Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association and Anr. v. UOI
16. In India the distribution of number of seats for States to the Lok Sabha is decided on the basis of :
- (1) Size of territory
 - (2) Population
 - (3) Development
 - (4) Strategic significance
17. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is :
- (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
 - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
 - (3) The National Green Tribunal
 - (4) The Ecological Bench of India
18. In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are divisible into :
- (1) Good and bad
 - (2) Public and private
 - (3) Punishable and non punishable
 - (4) Enforceable and non enforceable
19. The essential of a valid custom is :
- (1) Antiquity
 - (2) Certainty
 - (3) Consistency
 - (4) All of the above

20. The English doctrine of 'Transferred Malice' is contained in which section of the IPC, 1860 ?
- (1) Section 34 (2) Section 149
(3) Section 301 (4) Section 304A
21. Which of the following is an inchoate crime ?
- (1) Public nuisance (2) Riot
(3) Criminal attempt (4) Culpable homicide
22. The Estrada Doctrine refers to :
- (1) Mexican declaration regarding its free will to establish diplomatic relations with any country
(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO
(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst estranged spouses
(4) Mutual respect amongst nations
23. In Family law, which of the following cases is *not* related to ground of cruelty ?
- (1) V. Bhagat v. Bhagat (2) Dastane v. Dastane
(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati (4) Russel v. Russel
24. Who can *not* reopen a partition under succession law ?
- (1) Minor coparcener (2) Mother
(3) Adopted son (4) Absentee coparcener
25. Under which of the following circumstances can a karta alienate the joint family property ?
- (1) Dharmarthe (2) Kutumbarthe
(3) Apatkale (4) All of the above

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26. Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, introduces the concept of :
- (1) Endogamy (2) Exogamy
(3) Monogamy (4) Bigamy
27. If a Hindu dies leaving behind more than one widow, then what is the *correct* situation regarding adoption by a widow ?
- (1) Only the youngest can adopt a child
(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child
(3) All the widows can together adopt a child
(4) Each widow can adopt in the absence of her own child
28. Under Muslim law, a marriage against bar of fosterage is :
- (1) Void (2) Voidable
(3) Partially void (4) Valid but punishable under law
29. On which date did shariat Act, 1937 become operational ?
- (1) 7th may, 1937 (2) 7th June, 1937
(3) 7th September, 1937 (4) 7th October, 1937
30. Which one of the following is *correct* regarding dissolution of Muta marriage ?
- (1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of the period
(2) It dissolves upon death
(3) It dissolves upon completion of hiba-e-muddat
(4) All of the above
31. Triple talaq was banned by virtue of which of the following judgments ?
- (1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad (2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum
(3) Shayara bano v. Union of India (4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi

32. Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships ?
- (1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah
 - (2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another
 - (3) Khushboo v. kanniammal
 - (4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal
33. Which of the following articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice provides that the court may decide cases *ex aequo et bono* only if the parties agree ?
- (1) Article 38(1)
 - (2) Article 38(2)
 - (3) Article 38(3)
 - (4) Article 38(4)
34. The right of passage for non-military civilians was the subject of dispute between which of the following countries ?
- (1) India and Pakistan
 - (2) India and China
 - (3) India and Spain
 - (4) India and Portugal
35. The famous theory of recognition in international law, that 'recognition is declaratory of an existing fact but constitutive in nature' was given by :
- (1) Oppenheim
 - (2) Kelsen
 - (3) Holland
 - (4) Lauterpatch
36. What is the extent of EEZ of coastal states ?
- (1) 12 nautical miles from baseline
 - (2) 32 nautical miles from baseline
 - (3) 100 nautical miles from baseline
 - (4) 200 nautical miles from baseline

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37. "There is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution". This was held in which of the following cases ?

- (1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI
- (2) Murli Deora v. UOI
- (3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. UOI
- (4) S. Jagannath v. UOI

38. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is :

- (1) Mallimath Committee
- (2) Santhanam Committee
- (3) Bhurelal Committee
- (4) Mudaliar Committee

39. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* option given below.

- I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
- II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
- III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

Options :

- (1) Only I & II are correct
- (2) Only II is correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct
- (4) I, II and III are correct

40. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* given below.
- I. Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
 - II. 'A' threatens 'z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
 - III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

Options :

- (1) Only II and III are correct
 - (2) Only I and II are correct
 - (3) Only II and III are correct
 - (4) I, II and III are correct
41. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong *qua* the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law" ?
- (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
 - (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
 - (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
 - (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39

42. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120- B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings :
- (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
 - (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
 - (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
 - (4) None of the above
43. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament ?
- (1) President of India
 - (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (3) The leader of the Opposition
 - (4) The Chief Justice of India
44. Which among the following is *not* a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Right to suicide
 - (2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - (3) Right to education
 - (4) Protection of life and personal liberty
45. Which among the following languages is *not* in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution ?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) Dogri | (2) Maghi |
| (3) Maithili | (4) Sindhi |

46. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
- II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
- III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
- IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) I, II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) Only I, III and IV are correct |

47. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Waiver of fundamental rights	i. <i>Bheshher Nath v. CIT</i> , AIR 1959 SC 149
b. Doctrine of Severability	ii. <i>State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar</i> , AIR 1952 SC 75
c. Doctrine of Eclipse	iii. <i>State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara</i> , AIR 1951 SC 318
d. Doctrine of Reasonable Classification	iv. <i>Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M. P.</i> , AIR 1955 SC 781

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv | (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i |
| (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii | (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii |

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48. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?

- i. Article 19(6)
- ii. Article 39A
- iii. Article 48
- iv. Article 47

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (3) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) Only (i) and (iii)

49. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "..... The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?

- (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
- (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
- (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
- (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225

50. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction	i. Union of India v. HS Dhillon, (1971) 2 SCC 779
b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance	ii. State of Rajasthan v. G. Chawla, AIR 1959 SC 544
c. Doctrine of Repugnancy	iii. Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
d. Residuary power of legislation <i>Mudholkar</i> , AIR 1963 SC 703	iv. Gujarat University v. Krishna Ranganath

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv | (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i |
| (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii | (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii |

51. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India ?

- I. A person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority who is subordinate to that by which (s)he was appointed.
- II. No such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him/her, and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
- III. Where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him/her any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed based on the evidence which has been adduced during such inquiry, and it shall be necessary to give such person opportunity of making representation on the penalty which is proposed to be imposed upon him/her.
- IV. Such an inquiry can be dispensed with in case the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to conduct such an inquiry.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, II and III are correct | (2) I, II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and II are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |

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52. Which of the following DOES NOT form a part of the duties of the Prime Minister as regards the furnishing of information to the President under the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution of India ?
- (1) The Prime Minister must communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
 - (2) The Prime Minister is required to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
 - (3) The Prime Minister is required to brief the President regularly in the event of a Proclamation of Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the Constitution.
 - (4) If the President so requires, the Prime Minister must submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by any individual Minister, but such matter has not been considered by the entire Council of Ministers.
53. Which of the following types of expenditure is *not* expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State ?
- (1) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
 - (2) Any sums which may be required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
 - (3) Debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
 - (4) Any money which has been spent by the State on any service during the given financial year, in excess of the amount which has been granted for that service and for that financial year, as per the Annual Financial Statement.

P. T. O.

54. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?
- (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
 - (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.
55. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was given by :
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Austin | (2) Kelsen |
| (3) Hart | (4) Bentham |
56. 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by :
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Salmond | (2) Pollock |
| (3) Austin | (4) Friedmann |
57. When a person holds someone else's property continuously, without interruption for a certain duration required to set up title in himself, he is said to have acquired the title of land by :
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Constructive possession | (2) Adverse possession |
| (3) Mediate possession | (4) Corporeal possession |

58. Who defined Right as an interest recognised and protected by law ?
- (1) Inhering (2) Holmes
(3) Pollock (4) Salmond
59. Liability is the jural co-relative of
- (1) Power (2) Disability
(3) Immunity (4) Privilege
60. Duty is the jural opposite of :
- (1) Right (2) Power
(3) Immunity (4) Liberty
61. Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by .
- (1) Duguit (2) Manu
(3) Narada (4) Inhering
62. Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as .
- (1) Alteration (2) Rescission
(3) Novation (4) Repudiation
63. Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This view was given by :
- (1) Austin (2) Salmond
(3) Bentham (4) Holland.

64. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the procedure for impeachment of the President of India ?
- I. When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge must be preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
 - II. For any charge to be so preferred, the proposal to prefer such charge should be contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing, and such notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total number of members of the House of Parliament which has given their intention to move such a resolution.
 - III. When a charge has been so preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, the same House which has preferred the charge, shall investigate the charge, or cause the charge to be investigated, and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) Only I is correct |
65. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the situation where under a Proclamation of emergency issued under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution of India, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament ?
- I. The President shall be competent to authorize when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by both Houses of Parliament.
 - II. Parliament shall be competent to confer upon the President, the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorize the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as (s)he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him/her in that behalf.
 - III. Parliament, or the President or such other authority in whom Parliament has vested the power to make laws, to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
| (3) Only I and III are correct | (4) Only II and III are correct |

66. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the conditions of office of the President of India, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.
- II. The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his/her official residences, and shall also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- III. The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his/her term of office.
- IV. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, (s)he shall be deemed to have vacated his/her seat in that House on the date on which (s)he enters upon his/her office as President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) I, II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only I, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and III are correct |

67. Under which provision of the IT Act can prosecution be initiated against a person who receives a stolen laptop or smart phone ?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Section 66A | (2) Section 66B |
| (3) Section 66C | (4) Section 66D |

68. Contracts made through electronic means owe their validity to which of the following sections of the IT Act ?
- (1) Section 6A (2) Section 7A
(3) Section 8A (4) Section 10A
69. Section 67C of the IT Act deals with :
- (1) Preservation and retention of information by intermediaries
(2) Power of controller to give directions
(3) Child pornography
(4) Obscenity
70. Every broadcasting organization shall have a special right to be known as 'broadcast reproduction right', which shall subsist for a fixed period from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made. What is the duration of this period ?
- (1) 10 years (2) 20 years
(3) 25 years (4) 30 years
71. A trademark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons (not being a partnership within the meaning of Indian Partnership Act) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others is known as ?
- (1) Associated trade mark (2) Collective mark
(3) Deceptively similar (4) None of the above
72. What is the minimum number of members for a public company ?
- (1) Five (2) Seven
(3) Eleven (4) Fifteen

73. 'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who has drawn the cheque, appears. 'A' knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. 'A' does not make any attempt to discover the owner, instead he uses it for his own purpose. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A' ?

- (1) Theft (2) Criminal Misappropriation
(3) Criminal Breach of Trust (4) No offence

74. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect* with regards to 'general exceptions' under the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. Sections 76 and 79 of the Code refer to mistake of fact as a general exception.
II. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under ten, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
III. A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is entitled to the benefit of exception under section 94 of the Code.
IV. 'Z' under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'A'; 'Z' is guilty of no offence. But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only II is incorrect
(2) Only II and III are incorrect
(3) Only II, III and IV are incorrect
(4) I, II, III and IV are incorrect

75. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regard to 'false evidence', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of section 191, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.
- II. 'A' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'Z', with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause 'Z' to be convicted of theft. 'A' has fabricated false evidence according to section 192.
- III. 'A' gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause 'Z' to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine 'A', in such situation is liable to one-half of the punishment for the offence of dacoity.
- IV. Threatening any person to give false evidence is a punishable offence under section 195A of the Code.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) Only II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I, II and IV are correct | (4) I, II, III and IV are correct |

76. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* ?

- I. Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
- II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.
- IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) I and IV are correct | (2) II and III are correct |
| (3) Only I is correct | (4) Only IV is correct |

77. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
- II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
- III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
- IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
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78. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (1) Grotious | (2) Rudolph Stammler |
| (3) RWM Dias | (4) Descartes |

79. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Amartya Sen | (2) John Rawls |
| (3) Clarence Morris | (4) Jerome Hall |

80. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management ?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Saloman Rule | (2) Tarquand Rule |
| (3) Damlier Rule | (4) Ashbury Rule |

81. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
- III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
- IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only II and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |

82. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
- II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
- III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in the behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in the behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, III and IV are correct | (2) Only III and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only II, III and IV are correct |

A

83. Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social Contract as :
- (1) Exercise of general will of the people (2) Combination of rules
(3) People bound by societal norms (4) Sovereignty of the law
84. The term *Volksgeist* means :
- (1) Spirit of the people (2) Rule of recognition
(3) Anthropological approach to law (4) All of the above
85. 'The Concept of Law' is a book written in criticism of Austin's theory by :
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
(3) Puchta (4) Henry Maine
86. If a law is for long disregarded in practice then courts don't give effect to it. Such state of disuse of a norm is known as :
- (1) Themistes (2) Desuetudo
(3) Nomodynamics (4) Static norm
87. Which of the following provisions of Sale of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala doctrine ?
- (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24
(3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
88. A partnership for which no specified duration is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act is known as :
- (1) General Partnership (2) Particular Partnership
(3) Partnership at will (4) Open Partnership

P. T. O.

- 89.** Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with :
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Polluter pays principle | (2) The precautionary approach |
| (3) Sustainable development | (4) Notification of natural disasters |
- 90.** The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991 is based on which of the following principles ?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Inter-generational equity | (2) No fault liability |
| (3) Sustainability | (4) Precautionary principle |
- 91.** 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under :
- (1) Section 319 of the IPC
 - (2) Section 289 IPC
 - (3) Section 337 IPC
 - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.
- 92.** In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of :
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Simple hurt | (2) Criminal assault |
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- 93.** The primary aim of the law of contract is :
- (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
 - (2) Compel performance of contract
 - (3) Place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract had been performed
 - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract

A

94. A 'standard form of contract' is one in which ?
- (1) The terms and conditions are fixed by the state to which the contracting party belongs
 - (2) The terms are laid down how common mercantile transactions are to be carried out
 - (3) The terms are fixed by one of the parties in advance and are open to acceptance by any one
 - (4) The terms are pre-determined by the custom of trade to which the contracting party belongs.
95. The maxim '*Caveat Emptor*' means :
- (1) The seller to be aware
 - (2) Let the buyer beware
 - (3) Buyer may take advantage of fault of seller
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96. The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection were for the first time adopted by the UN in which year ?
- (1) 1980
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97. What is the period of limitation within which a person aggrieved by an order made by the District Forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission ?
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98. Presumption as to dowry death shall apply only in cases where the death of a woman takes place within years of her marriage.
- (1) One
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 - (3) Seven
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99. Which of the following offences or attempt to commit offences gives the right of private defence of property to the extent of voluntarily causing death of the wrongdoer ?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) Robbery | (2) House breaking |
| (3) Theft | (4) Mischief |
100. Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code ?
- (1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.
 - (2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
 - (3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
 - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.

JKP

Total No. of Printed Pages : 29

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B

PHD-EE-2023-24

SET-Y

Law

10062

Sr. No.

Time : 1¼ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Father's Name _____ Mother's Name _____

Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. **All questions are compulsory.**
2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code shall be got uploaded on the University Website immediately after the conduct of Entrance Examination. Candidates may raise valid objection/complaint if any, with regard to discrepancy in the question booklet/answer key within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. The complaint be sent by the students to the Controller of Examinations by hand or through email. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
5. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
6. **There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
7. Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
8. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

PHD-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)

1. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong *qua* the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law" ?
 - (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
 - (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
 - (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
 - (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39

2. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120- B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings :
 - (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
 - (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
 - (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
 - (4) None of the above

3. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament ?
 - (1) President of India
 - (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (3) The leader of the Opposition
 - (4) The Chief Justice of India

4. Which among the following is *not* a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Right to suicide
 - (2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - (3) Right to education
 - (4) Protection of life and personal liberty
5. Which among the following languages is *not* in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Dogri
 - (2) Maghi
 - (3) Maithili
 - (4) Sindhi
6. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India ?
- I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
 - II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
 - III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
 - IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Choose the *correct* option :
- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
 - (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
 - (3) Only II and III are correct
 - (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

7. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Waiver of fundamental rights	i. <i>Bashesher Nath v. CIT</i> , AIR 1959 SC 149
b. Doctrine of Severability	ii. <i>State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar</i> , AIR 1952 SC 75
c. Doctrine of Eclipse	iii. <i>State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara</i> , AIR 1951 SC 318
d. Doctrine of Reasonable Classification	iv. <i>Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M. P.</i> , AIR 1955 SC 781

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv | (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i |
| (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii | (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii |

8. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of *State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat*, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?

- i. Article 19(6)
- ii. Article 39A
- iii. Article 48
- iv. Article 47

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (3) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) Only (i) and (iii)

9. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "..... The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?

- (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
 (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
 (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
 (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225

10. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction	i. Union of India v. HS Dhillon, (1971) 2 SCC 779
b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance	ii. State of Rajasthan v. G. Chawla, AIR 1959 SC 544
c. Doctrine of Repugnancy	iii. Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
d. Residuary power of legislation <i>Mudholkar</i> , AIR 1963 SC 703	iv. Gujarat University v. Krishna Ranganath

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
 (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
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11. A trademark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons (not being a partnership within the meaning of Indian Partnership Act) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others is known as ?

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- | | |
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- I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
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- III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
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- | | |
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 - (3) Place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract had been performed
 - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract
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 - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.
31. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Good faith	i. Section 26
b. Injury	ii. Section 43
c. Reason to believe	iii. Section 52
d. Legally bound to do	iv. Section 44

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

32. Which of the following pair is/are *correctly* matched ?

- (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death
- (ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences
- (iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of Maharashtra : Joint Liability
- (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy

Options :

- (1) i, ii, iii, iv
- (2) Only ii, iii, iv
- (3) Only ii, iv
- (4) Only i, ii

33. Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
- (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
- (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.

34. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India ?
- I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
 - II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
 - III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
 - IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and III are correct
 - (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
 - (3) Only I, II and III are correct
 - (4) Only I, III and IV are correct
35. The principle of law formulated by the court for the purpose of deciding the point of law in a case is known as :
- (1) Precedent
 - (2) *Obiter dicta*
 - (3) *Ratio decidendi*
 - (4) None of the above
36. Which of the following is a formulation of the historical school ?
- (1) Law is found and not made
 - (2) Law has a spontaneous nature of growth like language
 - (3) Law is in a state of continuous change
 - (4) All of the above
37. *Grundnorm* is the basic hypothesis of :
- (1) Kelsen
 - (2) Hart
 - (3) Savigny
 - (4) Maine

38. Kelsen defined law as :

- (1) Command of the sovereign (2) Normative order of human behaviour
(3) Product of reasoning (4) A set of rules

39. To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formulating :

- (1) Pure theory of law (2) Imperative theory of law
(3) Functional approach to law (4) All of the above

40. The Vicarious liability of State for wrongs committed by its servants is contained in which Article of the Constitution ?

- (1) Article 298 (2) Article 297
(3) Article 300 (4) Article 299

41. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India ?

- I. A person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority who is subordinate to that by which (s)he was appointed.
- II. No such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him/her, and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
- III. Where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him/her any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed based on the evidence which has been adduced during such inquiry, and it shall be necessary to give such person opportunity of making representation on the penalty which is proposed to be imposed upon him/her.
- IV. Such an inquiry can be dispensed with in case the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to conduct such an inquiry.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I, II and III are correct (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
(3) Only I and II are correct (4) Only I, II and IV are correct

42. Which of the following DOES NOT form a part of the duties of the Prime Minister as regards the furnishing of information to the President under the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution of India ?

- (1) The Prime Minister must communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
- (2) The Prime Minister is required to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
- (3) The Prime Minister is required to brief the President regularly in the event of a Proclamation of Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the Constitution.
- (4) If the President so requires, the Prime Minister must submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by any individual Minister, but such matter has not been considered by the entire Council of Ministers.

43. Which of the following types of expenditure is *not* expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State ?

- (1) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- (2) Any sums which may be required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
- (3) Debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- (4) Any money which has been spent by the State on any service during the given financial year, in excess of the amount which has been granted for that service and for that financial year, as per the Annual Financial Statement.

44. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?
- (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
 - (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.
45. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was given by :
- (1) Austin
 - (2) Kelsen
 - (3) Hart
 - (4) Bentham
46. 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by :
- (1) Salmond
 - (2) Pollock
 - (3) Austin
 - (4) Friedmann
47. When a person holds someone else's property continuously, without interruption for a certain duration required to set up title in himself, he is said to have acquired the title of land by :
- (1) Constructive possession
 - (2) Adverse possession
 - (3) Mediate possession
 - (4) Corporeal possession

48. Who defined Right as an interest recognised and protected by law ?
- (1) Inhering (2) Holmes
(3) Pollock (4) Salmond
49. Liability is the jural co-relative of :
- (1) Power (2) Disability
(3) Immunity (4) Privilege
50. Duty is the jural opposite of :
- (1) Right (2) Power
(3) Immunity (4) Liberty
51. Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by :
- (1) Duguit (2) Manu
(3) Narada (4) Inhering.
52. Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as :
- (1) Alteration (2) Recission
(3) Novation (4) Repudiation
53. Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This view was given by :
- (1) Austin (2) Salmond
(3) Bentham (4) Holland.

54. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the procedure for impeachment of the President of India ?

- I. When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge must be preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- II. For any charge to be so preferred, the proposal to prefer such charge should be contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing, and such notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total number of members of the House of Parliament which has given their intention to move such a resolution.
- III. When a charge has been so preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, the same House which has preferred the charge, shall investigate the charge, or cause the charge to be investigated, and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) Only I is correct |

55. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the situation where under a Proclamation of emergency issued under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution of India, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament ?

- I. The President shall be competent to authorize when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by both Houses of Parliament.
- II. Parliament shall be competent to confer upon the President, the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorize the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as (s)he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him/her in that behalf.
- III. Parliament, or the President or such other authority in whom Parliament has vested the power to make laws, to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
| (3) Only I and III are correct | (4) Only II and III are correct |

56. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the conditions of office of the President of India, as per the Constitution of India ?
- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.
 - II. The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his/her official residences, and shall also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.
 - III. The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his/her term of office.
 - IV. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, (s)he shall be deemed to have vacated his/her seat in that House on the date on which (s)he enters upon his/her office as President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) I, II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only I, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and III are correct |
57. Under which provision of the IT Act can prosecution be initiated against a person who receives a stolen laptop or smart phone ?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Section 66A | (2) Section 66B |
| (3) Section 66C | (4) Section 66D |

58. Contracts made through electronic means owe their validity to which of the following sections of the IT Act ?
- (1) Section 6A (2) Section 7A
(3) Section 8A (4) Section 10A
59. Section 67C of the IT Act deals with :
- (1) Preservation and retention of information by intermediaries
(2) Power of controller to give directions
(3) Child pornography
(4) Obscenity
60. Every broadcasting organization shall have a special right to be known as 'broadcast reproduction right', which shall subsist for a fixed period from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made. What is the duration of this period ?
- (1) 10 years (2) 20 years
(3) 25 years (4) 30 years
61. Which of the following is an inchoate crime ?
- (1) Public nuisance (2) Riot
(3) Criminal attempt (4) Culpable homicide
62. The Estrada Doctrine refers to :
- (1) Mexican declaration regarding its free will to establish diplomatic relations with any country
(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO
(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst estranged spouses
(4) Mutual respect amongst nations

63. In Family law, which of the following cases is *not* related to ground of cruelty ?
- (1) V. Bhagat v , Bhagat (2) Dastane v. Dastane
(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati (4) Russel v. Russel
64. Who can *not* reopen a partition under succession law ?
- (1) Minor coparcener (2) Mother
(3) Adopted son (4) Absentee coparcener
65. Under which of the following circumstances can a karta alienate the joint family property ?
- (1) Dharmarthe (2) Kutumbarthe
(3) Apatkale (4) All of the above
66. Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, introduces the concept of :
- (1) Endogamy (2) Exogamy
(3) Monogamy (4) Bigamy
67. If a Hindu dies leaving behind more than one widow, then what is the *correct* situation regarding adoption by a widow ?
- (1) Only the youngest can adopt a child
(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child
(3) All the widows can together adopt a child
(4) Each widow can adopt in the absence of her own child
68. Under Muslim law, a marriage against bar of fosterage is :
- (1) Void (2) Voidable
(3) Partially void (4) Valid but punishable under law

69. On which date did shariat Act, 1937 become operational ?
- (1) 7th may, 1937 (2) 7th June, 1937
(3) 7th September, 1937 (4) 7th October, 1937
70. Which one of the following is *correct* regarding dissolution of Muta marriage ?
- (1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of the period
(2) It dissolves upon death
(3) It dissolves upon completion of hiba-e-muddat
(4) All of the above
71. Which of the following is available as a defence to an action for Defamation ?
- (1) Fair comment
(2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)
(3) Justification of truth
(4) All of the above
72. People are said to be joint tort feasons when their separate share in the commission of the Tort are done in furtherance of a common :
- (1) Design (2) Motive
(3) Intention (4) Participation
73. In which of the following cases was the judgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict pronounced ?
- (1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others
(2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others.
(3) In Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja
(4) People for Ethical Treatment of Animals v. UOI

74. *Abhiram Singh v. CD Commachem (2017)* is a judgment of the Apex Court dealing with which of the following issues ?
- (1) Proper and adequate access to public places for visually disabled persons
 - (2) Compensation to Uphaar tragedy victims
 - (3) Linkage of IT returns with Aadhaar
 - (4) Seeking votes in the name of religion amounts to a corrupt practice
75. On 9th March 2018, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India confirmed that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right while allowing Passive Euthanasia and living will. This judgment is known as :
- (1) *P. Rathinam v. UOI*
 - (2) *Common Cause v. UOI*
 - (3) *Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. UOI*
 - (4) *Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association and Anr. v. UOI*
76. In India the distribution of number of seats for States to the Lok Sabha is decided on the basis of :
- (1) Size of territory
 - (2) Population
 - (3) Development
 - (4) Strategic significance
77. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is :
- (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
 - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
 - (3) The National Green Tribunal
 - (4) The Ecological Bench of India

78. In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are divisible into :
- (1) Good and bad (2) Public and private
 (3) Punishable and non punishable (4) Enforceable and non enforceable
79. The essential of a valid custom is :
- (1) Antiquity (2) Certainty
 (3) Consistency (4) All of the above
80. The English doctrine of 'Transferred Malice' is contained in which section of the IPC, 1860 ?
- (1) Section 34 (2) Section 149
 (3) Section 301 (4) Section 304A
81. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India ?
- I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
- III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
- IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
- Choose the *correct* option :
- (1) Only II, III and IV are correct (2) Only II and IV are correct
 (3) I, II, III and IV are correct (4) Only I, II and IV are correct

82. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
- II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
- III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, III and IV are correct | (2) Only III and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only II, III and IV are correct |

83. Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social Contract as :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) Exercise of general will of the people | (2) Combination of rules |
| (3) People bound by societal norms | (4) Sovereignty of the law |

84. The term *Volksgeist* means :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Spirit of the people | (2) Rule of recognition |
| (3) Anthropological approach to law | (4) All of the above |

85. 'The Concept of Law' is a book written in criticism of Austin's theory by :

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (1) Kelsen | (2) Hart |
| (3) Puchta | (4) Henry Maine |

86. If a law is for long disregarded in practice then courts don't give effect to it. Such state of disuse of a norm is known as :
- (1) Themistes (2) Desuetudo
(3) Nomodynamics (4) Static norm
87. Which of the following provisions of Sale of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala doctrine ?
- (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24
(3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
88. A partnership for which no specified duration is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act is known as :
- (1) General Partnership (2) Particular Partnership
(3) Partnership at will (4) Open Partnership
89. Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with :
- (1) Polluter pays principle (2) The precautionary approach
(3) Sustainable development (4) Notification of natural disasters
90. The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991 is based on which of the following principles ?
- (1) Inter-generational equity (2) No fault liability
(3) Sustainability (4) Precautionary principle
91. Triple talaq was banned by virtue of which of the following judgments ?
- (1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad (2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum
(3) Shayara bano v. Union of India (4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi

92. Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships ?
- (1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah
 - (2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another
 - (3) Khushboo v. kanniammal
 - (4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal
93. Which of the following articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice provides that the court may decide cases ex aequo et bono only if the parties agree ?
- (1) Article 38(1)
 - (2) Article 38(2)
 - (3) Article 38(3)
 - (4) Article 38(4)
94. The right of passage for non-military civilians was the subject of dispute between which of the following countries ?
- (1) India and Pakistan
 - (2) India and China
 - (3) India and Spain
 - (4) India and Portugal
95. The famous theory of recognition in international law, that 'recognition is declaratory of an existing fact but constitutive in nature' was given by :
- (1) Oppenheim
 - (2) Kelsen
 - (3) Holland
 - (4) Lauterpatch
96. What is the extent of EEZ of coastal states ?
- (1) 12 nautical miles from baseline
 - (2) 32 nautical miles from baseline
 - (3) 100 nautical miles from baseline
 - (4) 200 nautical miles from baseline

97. "There is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution". This was held in which of the following cases ?

- (1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI
- (2) Murli Deora v. UOI
- (3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. UOI
- (4) S. Jagannath v. UOI

98. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is :

- (1) Mallimath Committee
- (2) Santhanam Committee
- (3) Bhurelal Committee
- (4) Mudaliar Committee

99. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* option given below.

- I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
- II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
- III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

Options :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I & II are correct | (2) Only II is correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) I, II and III are correct |

100. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* given below.

- I. Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
- II. 'A' threatens 'z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
- III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

Options :

- (1) Only II and III are correct
- (2) Only I and II are correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct
- (4) I, II and III are correct

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C

PHD-EE-2023-24

SET-Y

Law

10063

Sr. No.

Time : 1¼ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Father's Name _____ Mother's Name _____

Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

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1. **All questions are compulsory.**
2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code shall be got uploaded on the University Website immediately after the conduct of Entrance Examination. Candidates may raise valid objection/complaint if any, with regard to discrepancy in the question booklet/answer key within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. The complaint be sent by the students to the Controller of Examinations by hand or through email. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
5. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
6. **There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
7. Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
8. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

PHD-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)

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- I. A person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority who is subordinate to that by which (s)he was appointed.
 - II. No such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him/her, and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
 - III. Where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him/her any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed based on the evidence which has been adduced during such inquiry, and it shall be necessary to give such person opportunity of making representation on the penalty which is proposed to be imposed upon him/her.
 - IV. Such an inquiry can be dispensed with in case the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to conduct such an inquiry.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, II and III are correct | (2) I, II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and II are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |
12. Which of the following DOES NOT form a part of the duties of the Prime Minister as regards the furnishing of information to the President under the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution of India ?
- (1) The Prime Minister must communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
 - (2) The Prime Minister is required to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
 - (3) The Prime Minister is required to brief the President regularly in the event of a Proclamation of Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the Constitution.
 - (4) If the President so requires, the Prime Minister must submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by any individual Minister, but such matter has not been considered by the entire Council of Ministers.

13. Which of the following types of expenditure is *not* expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State ?

- (1) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- (2) Any sums which may be required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
- (3) Debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- (4) Any money which has been spent by the State on any service during the given financial year, in excess of the amount which has been granted for that service and for that financial year, as per the Annual Financial Statement.

14. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?

- (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
- (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
- (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
- (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.

15. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was given by :
- (1) Austin (2) Kelsen
(3) Hart (4) Bentham
16. 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by :
- (1) Salmond (2) Pollock
(3) Austin (4) Friedmann
17. When a person holds someone else's property continuously, without interruption for a certain duration required to set up title in himself, he is said to have acquired the title of land by :
- (1) Constructive possession (2) Adverse possession
(3) Mediate possession (4) Corporeal possession
18. Who defined Right as an interest recognised and protected by law ?
- (1) Inhering (2) Holmes
(3) Pollock (4) Salmond
19. Liability is the jural co-relative of :
- (1) Power (2) Disability
(3) Immunity (4) Privilege
20. Duty is the jural opposite of :
- (1) Right (2) Power
(3) Immunity (4) Liberty

21. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
- III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
- IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only II and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |

22. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
- II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
- III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, III and IV are correct | (2) Only III and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only II, III and IV are correct |

23. Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social Contract as :
- (1) Exercise of general will of the people (2) Combination of rules
(3) People bound by societal norms (4) Sovereignty of the law
24. The term *Volksgeist* means :
- (1) Spirit of the people (2) Rule of recognition
(3) Anthropological approach to law (4) All of the above
25. 'The Concept of Law' is a book written in criticism of Austin's theory by :
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
(3) Puchta (4) Henry Maine
26. If a law is for long disregarded in practice then courts don't give effect to it. Such state of disuse of a norm is known as :
- (1) Themistes (2) Desuetudo
(3) Nomodynamics (4) Static norm
27. Which of the following provisions of Sale of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala doctrine ?
- (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24
(3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
28. A partnership for which no specified duration is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act is known as :
- (1) General Partnership (2) Particular Partnership
(3) Partnership at will (4) Open Partnership

29. Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Polluter pays principle | (2) The precautionary approach |
| (3) Sustainable development | (4) Notification of natural disasters |

30. The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991 is based on which of the following principles ?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Inter-generational equity | (2) No fault liability |
| (3) Sustainability | (4) Precautionary principle |

31. A trademark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons (not being a partnership within the meaning of Indian Partnership Act) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others is known as ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Associated trade mark | (2) Collective mark |
| (3) Deceptively similar | (4) None of the above |

32. What is the minimum number of members for a public company ?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Five | (2) Seven |
| (3) Eleven | (4) Fifteen |

33. 'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who has drawn the cheque, appears. 'A' knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. 'A' does not make any attempt to discover the owner, instead he uses it for his own purpose. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A' ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Theft | (2) Criminal Misappropriation |
| (3) Criminal Breach of Trust | (4) No offence |

34. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect* with regards to 'general exceptions' under the Indian Penal Code ?
- I. Sections 76 and 79 of the Code refer to mistake of fact as a general exception.
 - II. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under ten, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
 - III. A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is entitled to the benefit of exception under section 94 of the Code.
 - IV. 'Z' under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'A'; 'Z' is guilty of no offence. But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only II is incorrect
 - (2) Only II and III are incorrect
 - (3) Only II, III and IV are incorrect
 - (4) I, II, III and IV are incorrect
35. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regard to 'false evidence', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?
- I. A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of section 191, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.
 - II. 'A' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'Z', with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause 'Z' to be convicted of theft. 'A' has fabricated false evidence according to section 192.
 - III. 'A' gives false evidence before a Court of Justice. intending thereby to cause 'Z' to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life. or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years. with or without fine 'A', in such situation is liable to one-half of the punishment for the offence of dacoity.
 - IV. Threatening any person to give false evidence is a punishable offence under section 195A of the Code.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and II are correct
- (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) I, II, III and IV are correct

36. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* ?

- I. Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
- II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.
- IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) I and IV are correct | (2) II and III are correct |
| (3) Only I is correct | (4) Only IV is correct |

37. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
- II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
- III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
- IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) I, II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only I, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I, II and IV are correct | (4) Only I and IV are correct |

38. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by :
- (1) Grotious (2) Rudolph Stammler
(3) RWM Dias (4) Descartes
39. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by :
- (1) Amartya Sen (2) John Rawls
(3) Clarence Morris (4) Jerome Hall
40. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management ?
- (1) Saloman Rule (2) Tarquand Rule
(3) Damlier Rule (4) Ashbury Rule
41. Which of the following is available as a defence to an action for Defamation ?
- (1) Fair comment
(2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)
(3) Justification of truth
(4) All of the above
42. People are said to be joint tort feasons when their separate share in the commission of the Tort are done in furtherance of a common :
- (1) Design
(2) Motive
(3) Intention
(4) Participation

43. In which of the following cases was the judgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict pronounced ?
- (1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others
 - (2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others.
 - (3) In Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja
 - (4) People for Ethical Treatment of Animals v. UOI
44. Abhiram Singh v. CD Commachem (2017) is a judgment of the Apex Court dealing with which of the following issues ?
- (1) Proper and adequate access to public places for visually disabled persons
 - (2) Compensation to Uphaar tragedy victims
 - (3) Linkage of IT returns with Aadhaar
 - (4) Seeking votes in the name of religion amounts to a corrupt practice
45. On 9th March 2018, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India confirmed that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right while allowing Passive Euthanasia and living will. This judgment is known as :
- (1) P. Rathinam v. UOI
 - (2) Common Cause v. UOI
 - (3) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. UOI
 - (4) Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association and Anr. v. UOI
46. In India the distribution of number of seats for States to the Lok Sabha is decided on the basis of :
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Size of territory | (2) Population |
| (3) Development | (4) Strategic significance |

47. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is :
- (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
 - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
 - (3) The National Green Tribunal
 - (4) The Ecological Bench of India
48. In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are divisible into :
- (1) Good and bad
 - (2) Public and private
 - (3) Punishable and non punishable
 - (4) Enforceable and non enforceable
49. The essential of a valid custom is :
- (1) Antiquity
 - (2) Certainty
 - (3) Consistency
 - (4) All of the above
50. The English doctrine of 'Transferred Malice' is contained in which section of the IPC, 1860 ?
- (1) Section 34
 - (2) Section 149
 - (3) Section 301
 - (4) Section 304A
51. Triple talaq was banned by virtue of which of the following judgments ?
- (1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad
 - (2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum
 - (3) Shayara bano v. Union of India
 - (4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi
52. Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships ?
- (1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah
 - (2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another
 - (3) Khushboo v. kanniammal
 - (4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal

53. Which of the following articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice provides that the court may decide cases *ex aequo et bono* only if the parties agree ?
- (1) Article 38(1) (2) Article 38(2)
(3) Article 38(3) (4) Article 38(4)
54. The right of passage for non-military civilians was the subject of dispute between which of the following countries ?
- (1) India and Pakistan (2) India and China
(3) India and Spain (4) India and Portugal
55. The famous theory of recognition in international law, that 'recognition is declaratory of an existing fact but constitutive in nature' was given by :
- (1) Oppenheim (2) Kelsen
(3) Holland (4) Lauterpatch
56. What is the extent of EEZ of coastal states ?
- (1) 12 nautical miles from baseline
(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline
(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline
(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline
57. "There is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution". This was held in which of the following cases ?
- (1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI
(2) Murli Deora v. UOI
(3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. UOI
(4) S. Jagannath v. UOI

58. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Mallimath Committee | (2) Santhanam Committee |
| (3) Bhurelal Committee | (4) Mudaliar Committee |

59. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* option given below.

- I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
- II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
- III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

Options :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I & II are correct | (2) Only II is correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) I, II and III are correct |

60. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* given below.

- I. Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
- II. 'A' threatens 'z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
- III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

Options :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only II and III are correct | (2) Only I and II are correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) I, II and III are correct |

61. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II :

Part-I**Part-II**

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Good faith | i. Section 26 |
| b. Injury | ii. Section 43 |
| c. Reason to believe | iii. Section 52 |
| d. Legally bound to do | iv. Section 44 |

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

62. Which of the following pair is/are *correctly* matched ?

- (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death
- (ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences
- (iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of Maharashtra : Joint Liability
- (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy

Options :

- (1) i, ii, iii, iv
- (2) Only ii, iii, iv
- (3) Only ii, iv
- (4) Only i, ii

63. Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
- (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
- (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.

64. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India ?

- I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
- II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
- III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
- IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and III are correct
- (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

65. The principle of law formulated by the court for the purpose of deciding the point of law in a case is known as :
- (1) Precedent (2) *Obiter dicta*
(3) *Ratio decidendi* (4) None of the above
66. Which of the following is a formulation of the historical school ?
- (1) Law is found and not made
(2) Law has a spontaneous nature of growth like language
(3) Law is in a state of continuous change
(4) All of the above
67. *Grundnorm* is the basic hypothesis of :
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
(3) Savigny (4) Maine
68. Kelsen defined law as :
- (1) Command of the sovereign (2) Normative order of human behaviour
(3) Product of reasoning (4) A set of rules
69. To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formulating :
- (1) Pure theory of law (2) Imperative theory of law
(3) Functional approach to law (4) All of the above
70. The Vicarious liability of State for wrongs committed by its servants is contained in which Article of the Constitution ?
- (1) Article 298 (2) Article 297
(3) Article 300 (4) Article 299

71. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong *qua* the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law" ?

- (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
- (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
- (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
- (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39

72. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120- B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings :

- (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
- (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
- (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (4) None of the above

73. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament ?

- (1) President of India
- (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (3) The leader of the Opposition
- (4) The Chief Justice of India

74. Which among the following is *not* a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution ?

- (1) Right to suicide
- (2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- (3) Right to education
- (4) Protection of life and personal liberty

75. Which among the following languages is *not* in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution ?

- (1) Dogri
- (2) Maghi
- (3) Maithili
- (4) Sindhi

76. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
- II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
- III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
- IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

77. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Waiver of fundamental rights	i. Bashesher Nath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC 149
b. Doctrine of Severability	ii. State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, AIR 1952 SC 75
c. Doctrine of Eclipse	iii. State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, AIR 1951 SC 318
d. Doctrine of Reasonable Classification	iv. Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M. P., AIR 1955 SC 781

Choose the *correct* option :

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

(4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

78. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?

i. Article 19(6)

ii. Article 39A

iii. Article 48

iv. Article 47

Choose the *correct* option :

(1) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)

(2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(3) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)

(4) Only (i) and (iii)

79. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "..... The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?

- (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
- (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
- (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
- (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225

80. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction	i. Union of India v. HS Dhillon, (1971) 2 SCC 779
b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance	ii. State of Rajasthan v. G. Chawla, AIR 1959 SC 544
c. Doctrine of Repugnancy	iii. Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
d. Residuary power of legislation	iv. Gujarat University v. Krishna Mudholkar, AIR 1963 SC 703

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
- (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

81. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under :
- (1) Section 319 of the IPC
 - (2) Section 289 IPC
 - (3) Section 337 IPC
 - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.
82. In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of :
- (1) Simple hurt
 - (2) Criminal assault
 - (3) Grievous hurt
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83. The primary aim of the law of contract is :
- (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
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 - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract
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- (1) The terms and conditions are fixed by the state to which the contracting party belongs
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 - (3) The terms are fixed by one of the parties in advance and are open to acceptance by any one
 - (4) The terms are pre-determined by the custom of trade to which the contracting party belongs.

85. The maxim '*Caveat Emptor*' means :
- (1) The seller to be aware
 - (2) Let the buyer beware
 - (3) Buyer may take advantage of fault of seller
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86. The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection were for the first time adopted by the UN in which year ?
- (1) 1980
 - (2) 1985
 - (3) 1999
 - (4) 2015
87. What is the period of limitation within which a person aggrieved by an order made by the District Forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission ?
- (1) 30 days
 - (2) 45 days
 - (3) 60 days
 - (4) 90 days
88. Presumption as to dowry death shall apply only in cases where the death of a woman takes place within years of her marriage.
- (1) One
 - (2) Three
 - (3) Seven
 - (4) Nine
89. Which of the following offences or attempt to commit offences gives the right of private defence of property to the extent of voluntarily causing death of the wrongdoer ?
- (1) Robbery
 - (2) House breaking
 - (3) Theft
 - (4) Mischief

90. Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code ?
- (1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.
 - (2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
 - (3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
 - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.
91. Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by :
- (1) Duguit
 - (2) Manu
 - (3) Narada
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92. Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as :
- (1) Alteration
 - (2) Rescission
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93. Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This view was given by :
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 - (3) Bentham
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94. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the procedure for impeachment of the President of India ?

- I. When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge must be preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- II. For any charge to be so preferred, the proposal to prefer such charge should be contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing, and such notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total number of members of the House of Parliament which has given their intention to move such a resolution.
- III. When a charge has been so preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, the same House which has preferred the charge, shall investigate the charge, or cause the charge to be investigated, and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) Only I is correct |

95. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the situation where under a Proclamation of emergency issued under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution of India, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament ?

- I. The President shall be competent to authorize when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by both Houses of Parliament.
- II. Parliament shall be competent to confer upon the President, the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorize the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as (s)he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him/her in that behalf.
- III. Parliament, or the President or such other authority in whom Parliament has vested the power to make laws, to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) I, II and III are correct |
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96. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the conditions of office of the President of India, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.
- II. The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his/her official residences, and shall also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- III. The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his/her term of office.
- IV. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, (s)he shall be deemed to have vacated his/her seat in that House on the date on which (s)he enters upon his/her office as President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) I, II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only I, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and III are correct |

97. Under which provision of the IT Act can prosecution be initiated against a person who receives a stolen laptop or smart phone ?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Section 66A | (2) Section 66B |
| (3) Section 66C | (4) Section 66D |

98. Contracts made through electronic means owe their validity to which of the following sections of the IT Act ?
- (1) Section 6A (2) Section 7A
(3) Section 8A (4) Section 10A
99. Section 67C of the IT Act deals with :
- (1) Preservation and retention of information by intermediaries
(2) Power of controller to give directions
(3) Child pornography
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100. Every broadcasting organization shall have a special right to be known as 'broadcast reproduction right', which shall subsist for a fixed period from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made. What is the duration of this period ?
- (1) 10 years (2) 20 years
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Total No. of Printed Pages : 29

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D

PHD-EE-2023-24

SET-Y

Law

10064

Sr. No.

Time : 1¼ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Father's Name _____ Mother's Name _____

Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. **All questions are compulsory.**
2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means / mis-behaviour will be registered against him / her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. Keeping in view the transparency of the examination system, carbonless OMR Sheet is provided to the candidate so that a copy of OMR Sheet may be kept by the candidate.
4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code shall be got uploaded on the University Website immediately after the conduct of Entrance Examination. Candidates may raise valid objection/complaint if any, with regard to discrepancy in the question booklet/answer key within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. The complaint be sent by the students to the Controller of Examinations by hand or through email. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
5. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
6. **There will be no negative marking. Each correct answer will be awarded one full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.**
7. Use only **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen** of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
8. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

PHD-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D)

1. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under :
 - (1) Section 319 of the IPC
 - (2) Section 289 IPC
 - (3) Section 337 IPC
 - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.

2. In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of :
 - (1) Simple hurt
 - (2) Criminal assault
 - (3) Grievous hurt
 - (4) Criminal intimidation

3. The primary aim of the law of contract is :
 - (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
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 - (3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
 - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.
11. Triple talaq was banned by virtue of which of the following judgments ?
- (1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad
 - (2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum
 - (3) Shayara bano v. Union of India
 - (4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi
12. Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships ?
- (1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah
 - (2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another
 - (3) Khushboo v. kanniammal
 - (4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal
13. Which of the following articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice provides that the court may decide cases ex aequo et bono only if the parties agree ?
- (1) Article 38(1)
 - (2) Article 38(2)
 - (3) Article 38(3)
 - (4) Article 38(4)
14. The right of passage for non-military civilians was the subject of dispute between which of the following countries ?
- (1) India and Pakistan
 - (2) India and China
 - (3) India and Spain
 - (4) India and Portugal

15. The famous theory of recognition in international law, that 'recognition is declaratory of an existing fact but constitutive in nature' was given by :
- (1) Oppenheim (2) Kelsen
(3) Holland (4) Lauterpatch
16. What is the extent of EEZ of coastal states ?
- (1) 12 nautical miles from baseline
(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline
(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline
(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline
17. "There is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution". This was held in which of the following cases ?
- (1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI
(2) Murli Deora v. UOI
(3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. UOI
(4) S. Jagannath v. UOI
18. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is :
- (1) Mallimath Committee
(2) Santhanam Committee
(3) Bhurelal Committee
(4) Mudaliar Committee

19. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* option given below.

- I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
- II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
- III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

Options :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Only I & II are correct | (2) Only II is correct |
| (3) Only II and III are correct | (4) I, II and III are correct |

20. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* given below.

- I. Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
- II. 'A' threatens 'z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
- III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

Options :

- (1) Only II and III are correct
- (2) Only I and II are correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct
- (4) I, II and III are correct

21. A trademark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons (not being a partnership within the meaning of Indian Partnership Act) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others is known as ?
- (1) Associated trade mark (2) Collective mark
(3) Deceptively similar (4) None of the above
22. What is the minimum number of members for a public company ?
- (1) Five (2) Seven
(3) Eleven (4) Fifteen
23. 'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who has drawn the cheque, appears. 'A' knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. 'A' does not make any attempt to discover the owner, instead he uses it for his own purpose. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A' ?
- (1) Theft (2) Criminal Misappropriation
(3) Criminal Breach of Trust (4) No offence
24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect* with regards to 'general exceptions' under the Indian Penal Code ?
- I. Sections 76 and 79 of the Code refer to mistake of fact as a general exception.
II. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under ten, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
III. A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is entitled to the benefit of exception under section 94 of the Code.
IV. 'Z' under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'A'; 'Z' is guilty of no offence. But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane.
- Choose the *correct* option :
- (1) Only II is incorrect
(2) Only II and III are incorrect
(3) Only II, III and IV are incorrect
(4) I, II, III and IV are incorrect

25. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regard to 'false evidence', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of section 191, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.
- II. 'A' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'Z', with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause 'Z' to be convicted of theft. 'A' has fabricated false evidence according to section 192.
- III. 'A' gives false evidence before a Court of Justice. intending thereby to cause 'Z' to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life. or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years. with or without fine 'A', in such situation is liable to one-half of the punishment for the offence of dacoity.
- IV. Threatening any person to give false evidence is a punishable offence under section 195A of the Code.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I and II are correct | (2) Only II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I, II and IV are correct | (4) I, II, III and IV are correct |

26. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* ?

- I. Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
- II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.
- IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) I and IV are correct | (2) II and III are correct |
| (3) Only I is correct | (4) Only IV is correct |

27. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
- II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
- III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
- IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
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| (3) Only I, II and IV are correct | (4) Only I and IV are correct |

28. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (1) Grotious | (2) Rudolph Stammler |
| (3) RWM Dias | (4) Descartes |

29. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Amartya Sen | (2) John Rawls |
| (3) Clarence Morris | (4) Jerome Hall |

30. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management ?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Saloman Rule | (2) Tarquand Rule |
| (3) Damlier Rule | (4) Ashbury Rule |

31. Which of the following is an inchoate crime ?
- (1) Public nuisance (2) Riot
(3) Criminal attempt (4) Culpable homicide
32. The Estrada Doctrine refers to :
- (1) Mexican declaration regarding its free will to establish diplomatic relations with any country
(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO
(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst estranged spouses
(4) Mutual respect amongst nations
33. In Family law, which of the following cases is **not** related to ground of cruelty ?
- (1) V. Bhagat v , Bhagat (2) Dastane v. Dastane
(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati (4) Russel v. Russel
34. Who can **not** reopen a partition under succession law ?
- (1) Minor coparcener (2) Mother
(3) Adopted son (4) Absentee coparcener
35. Under which of the following circumstances can a karta alienate the joint family property ?
- (1) Dharmarthe (2) Kutumbarthe
(3) Apatkale (4) All of the above
36. Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, introduces the concept of :
- (1) Endogamy (2) Exogamy
(3) Monogamy (4) Bigamy

37. If a Hindu dies leaving behind more than one widow, then what is the *correct* situation regarding adoption by a widow ?
- (1) Only the youngest can adopt a child
 - (2) Only the eldest can adopt a child
 - (3) All the widows can together adopt a child
 - (4) Each widow can adopt in the absence of her own child
38. Under Muslim law, a marriage against bar of fosterage is :
- (1) Void
 - (2) Voidable
 - (3) Partially void
 - (4) Valid but punishable under law
39. On which date did shariat Act, 1937 become operational ?
- (1) 7th may, 1937
 - (2) 7th June, 1937
 - (3) 7th September, 1937
 - (4) 7th October, 1937
40. Which one of the following is *correct* regarding dissolution of Muta marriage ?
- (1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of the period
 - (2) It dissolves upon death
 - (3) It dissolves upon completion of hiba-e-muddat
 - (4) All of the above
41. Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by :
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 - (3) Narada
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42. Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as :
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- III. When a charge has been so preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, the same House which has preferred the charge, shall investigate the charge, or cause the charge to be investigated, and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and II are correct
(2) I, II and III are correct
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45. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the situation where under a Proclamation of emergency issued under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution of India, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament ?

- I. The President shall be competent to authorize when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by both Houses of Parliament.
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- III. Parliament, or the President or such other authority in whom Parliament has vested the power to make laws, to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
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- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.
- II. The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his/her official residences, and shall also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- III. The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his/her term of office.
- IV. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, (s)he shall be deemed to have vacated his/her seat in that House on the date on which (s)he enters upon his/her office as President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
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- (1) 10 years (2) 20 years
(3) 25 years (4) 30 years

51. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
- III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
- IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only II, III and IV are correct | (2) Only II and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |

52. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?

- I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
- II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
- III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, III and IV are correct | (2) Only III and IV are correct |
| (3) I, II, III and IV are correct | (4) Only II, III and IV are correct |

53. Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social Contract as :
- (1) Exercise of general will of the people (2) Combination of rules
(3) People bound by societal norms (4) Sovereignty of the law
54. The term *Volksgeist* means :
- (1) Spirit of the people (2) Rule of recognition
(3) Anthropological approach to law (4) All of the above
55. 'The Concept of Law' is a book written in criticism of Austin's theory by :
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
(3) Puchta (4) Henry Maine
56. If a law is for long disregarded in practice then courts don't give effect to it. Such state of disuse of a norm is known as :
- (1) Themistes (2) Desuetudo
(3) Nomodynamics (4) Static norm
57. Which of the following provisions of Sale of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala doctrine ?
- (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24
(3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
58. A partnership for which no specified duration is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act is known as :
- (1) General Partnership (2) Particular Partnership
(3) Partnership at will (4) Open Partnership

59. Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with :
- (1) Polluter pays principle
 - (2) The precautionary approach
 - (3) Sustainable development
 - (4) Notification of natural disasters
60. The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991 is based on which of the following principles ?
- (1) Inter-generational equity
 - (2) No fault liability
 - (3) Sustainability
 - (4) Precautionary principle
61. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong *qua* the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law" ?
- (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
 - (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
 - (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
 - (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39
62. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120- B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings :
- (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
 - (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
 - (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
 - (4) None of the above

63. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament ?
- (1) President of India (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(3) The leader of the Opposition (4) The Chief Justice of India
64. Which among the following is *not* a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Right to suicide
(2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
(3) Right to education
(4) Protection of life and personal liberty
65. Which among the following languages is *not* in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Dogri (2) Maghi
(3) Maithili (4) Sindhi
66. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India ?
- I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Choose the *correct* option :
- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
(3) Only II and III are correct (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

67. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Waiver of fundamental rights	i. <i>Bashesher Nath v. CIT</i> , AIR 1959 SC 149
b. Doctrine of Severability	ii. <i>State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar</i> , AIR 1952 SC 75
c. Doctrine of Eclipse	iii. <i>State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara</i> , AIR 1951 SC 318
d. Doctrine of Reasonable Classification	iv. <i>Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M. P.</i> , AIR 1955 SC 781

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv | (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i |
| (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii | (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii |

68. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of *State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat*, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?

- i. Article 19(6)
- ii. Article 39A
- iii. Article 48
- iv. Article 47

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (3) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) Only (i) and (iii)

69. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "..... The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?

- (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
- (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
- (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
- (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225

70. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction	i. Union of India v. HS Dhillon, (1971)2 SCC779
b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance	ii. State of Rajasthan v. G.Chawla, AIR1959SC 544
c. Doctrine of Repugnancy	iii. Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
d. Residuary power of legislation	iv. Gujarat University v. Krishna Mudholkar, AIR 1963 SC 703
	Ranganath

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
- (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

71. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India ?
- I. A person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority who is subordinate to that by which (s)he was appointed.
 - II. No such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him/her, and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
 - III. Where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him/her any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed based on the evidence which has been adduced during such inquiry, and it shall be necessary to give such person opportunity of making representation on the penalty which is proposed to be imposed upon him/her.
 - IV. Such an inquiry can be dispensed with in case the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to conduct such an inquiry.

Choose the *correct* option :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Only I, II and III are correct | (2) I, II, III and IV are correct |
| (3) Only I and II are correct | (4) Only I, II and IV are correct |
72. Which of the following DOES NOT form a part of the duties of the Prime Minister as regards the furnishing of information to the President under the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution of India ?
- (1) The Prime Minister must communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
 - (2) The Prime Minister is required to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
 - (3) The Prime Minister is required to brief the President regularly in the event of a Proclamation of Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the Constitution.
 - (4) If the President so requires, the Prime Minister must submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by any individual Minister, but such matter has not been considered by the entire Council of Ministers.

73. Which of the following types of expenditure is *not* expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State ?
- (1) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
 - (2) Any sums which may be required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
 - (3) Debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
 - (4) Any money which has been spent by the State on any service during the given financial year, in excess of the amount which has been granted for that service and for that financial year, as per the Annual Financial Statement.
74. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India ?
- (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
 - (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
 - (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.

75. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was given by :

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Austin | (2) Kelsen |
| (3) Hart | (4) Bentham |

76. 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Salmond | (2) Pollock |
| (3) Austin | (4) Friedmann |

77. When a person holds someone else's property continuously, without interruption for a certain duration required to set up title in himself, he is said to have acquired the title of land by :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Constructive possession | (2) Adverse possession |
| (3) Mediate possession | (4) Corporeal possession |

78. Who defined Right as an interest recognised and protected by law ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Inhering | (2) Holmes |
| (3) Pollock | (4) Salmond |

79. Liability is the jural co-relative of :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Power | (2) Disability |
| (3) Immunity | (4) Privilege |

80. Duty is the jural opposite of :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Right | (2) Power |
| (3) Immunity | (4) Liberty |

81. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II :

Part-I	Part-II
a. Good faith	i. Section 26
b. Injury	ii. Section 43
c. Reason to believe	iii. Section 52
d. Legally bound to do	iv. Section 44

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

82. Which of the following pair is/are *correctly* matched ?

- (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death
- (ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences
- (iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of Maharashtra : Joint Liability
- (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy

Options :

- (1) i, ii, iii, iv
- (2) Only ii, iii, iv
- (3) Only ii, iv
- (4) Only i, ii

83. Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

- (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
- (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
- (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.

84. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India ?

- I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
- II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
- III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
- IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

Choose the *correct* option :

- (1) Only I and III are correct
- (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct

85. The principle of law formulated by the court for the purpose of deciding the point of law in a case is known as :
- (1) Precedent (2) *Obiter dicta*
(3) *Ratio decidendi* (4) None of the above
86. Which of the following is a formulation of the historical school ?
- (1) Law is found and not made
(2) Law has a spontaneous nature of growth like language
(3) Law is in a state of continuous change
(4) All of the above
87. *Grundnorm* is the basic hypothesis of :
- (1) Kelsen (2) Hart
(3) Savigny (4) Maine
88. Kelsen defined law as :
- (1) Command of the sovereign (2) Normative order of human behaviour
(3) Product of reasoning (4) A set of rules
89. To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formulating :
- (1) Pure theory of law (2) Imperative theory of law
(3) Functional approach to law (4) All of the above

90. The Vicarious liability of State for wrongs committed by its servants is contained in which Article of the Constitution ?
- (1) Article 298 (2) Article 297
(3) Article 300 (4) Article 299
91. Which of the following is available as a defence to an action for Defamation ?
- (1) Fair comment
(2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)
(3) Justification of truth
(4) All of the above
92. People are said to be joint tort feasons when their separate share in the commission of the Tort are done in furtherance of a common :
- (1) Design
(2) Motive
(3) Intention
(4) Participation
93. In which of the following cases was the judgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict pronounced ?
- (1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others
(2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others.
(3) In Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja
(4) People for Ethical Treatment of Animals v. UOI

94. *Abhiram Singh v. CD Commachem (2017)* is a judgment of the Apex Court dealing with which of the following issues ?
- (1) Proper and adequate access to public places for visually disabled persons
 - (2) Compensation to Uphaar tragedy victims
 - (3) Linkage of IT returns with Aadhaar
 - (4) Seeking votes in the name of religion amounts to a corrupt practice
95. On 9th March 2018, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India confirmed that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right while allowing Passive Euthanasia and living will. This judgment is known as :
- (1) *P. Rathinam v. UOI*
 - (2) *Common Cause v. UOI*
 - (3) *Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. UOI*
 - (4) *Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association and Anr. v. UOI*
96. In India the distribution of number of seats for States to the Lok Sabha is decided on the basis of :
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Size of territory | (2) Population |
| (3) Development | (4) Strategic significance |
97. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is :
- (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
 - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
 - (3) The National Green Tribunal
 - (4) The Ecological Bench of India

98. In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are divisible into :
- (1) Good and bad
 - (2) Public and private
 - (3) Punishable and non punishable
 - (4) Enforceable and non enforceable
99. The essential of a valid custom is :
- (1) Antiquity
 - (2) Certainty
 - (3) Consistency
 - (4) All of the above
100. The English doctrine of 'Transferred Malice' is contained in which section of the IPC, 1860 ?
- (1) Section 34
 - (2) Section 149
 - (3) Section 301
 - (4) Section 304A

- / -

Answer keys of PHD-EE-2023-24 (LAW) entrance exam dated 22.03.2024

Q. NO.	A	B	C	D
1	4	4	3	2
2	3	3	1	3
3	4	2	3	3
4	3	2	2	2
5	3	1	4	2
6	4	2	3	1
7	1	4	4	3
8	2	4	1	1
9	1	3	4	4
10	3	2	4	3
11	4	2	4	1
12	1	2	3	2
13	3	2	4	4
14	4	2	1	1
15	2	3	4	4
16	2	4	2	2
17	3	4	2	3
18	2	2	4	2
19	4	1	1	4
20	3	2	4	2
21	3	2	4	2
22	1	3	2	2
23	3	3	1	2
24	2	3	1	3
25	4	2	2	4
26	3	2	2	4
27	4	1	3	2
28	1	3	3	1
29	4	1	1	2
30	4	4	2	2
31	4	4	2	3
32	3	4	2	1
33	1	3	2	3
34	2	4	2	2
35	4	3	2	4
36	1	3	3	3
37	4	4	4	4
38	2	1	4	4
39	3	2	2	1
40	2	1	1	4
41	4	3	2	1
42	4	4	4	1
43	3	3	1	3
44	2	4	3	1
45	1	1	4	1
46	2	4	2	2
47	4	2	2	2
48	4	2	3	2
49	3	4	2	4
50	2	1	4	1
	2	4	3	3

Answer keys of PHD-EE-2023-24 (LAW) entrance exam dated 22.03.2024

Q. NO.	A	B	C	D
51	4	1	3	4
52	3	1	1	2
53	4	3	2	1
54	1	1	4	1
55	4	2	1	2
56	2	2	4	2
57	2	2	2	3
58	4	4	3	3
59	1	1	2	1
60	4	3	4	2
61	1	3	4	4
62	1	1	3	3
63	3	3	4	2
64	1	2	3	1
65	2	4	3	2
66	2	3	4	4
67	2	4	1	4
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80	2	3	2	4
81	4	4	2	4
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83	1	1	3	4
84	1	1	3	3
85	2	2	2	3
86	2	2	2	4
87	3	3	1	1
88	3	3	3	2
89	1	1	1	1
90	2	2	4	3
91	2	3	1	4
92	3	1	1	1
93	3	2	3	3
94	3	4	1	4
95	2	1	2	2
96	2	4	2	2
97	1	2	2	3
98	3	3	4	2
99	1	2	1	4
100	4	4	3	3

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