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M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT: LAW

		Sr. No
Time : 11/4 Hours Roll No. (in figures)	Max. Marks : 100 (in words)	Total Questions : 100
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination_	
(Signature of the Candidate)	-	(Signature of the Invigilator)

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- 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.

1. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below: Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and

Reason (R): A democracy to be idle must be characterized by two features. Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases:
 - (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above
- 3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 - (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
 - (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
 - (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
 - (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes:

- (1) Only (b) (2) (b) and (c) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 4. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-
 - (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
 - (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - (c) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
 - (d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. Codes:
- (1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (b) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)

n below:

	Match List I with	list II and give the	correct answer using the codes give
	List-I	isali Zandi di Angel	List II
	(a) Appointment	ts of ad hac,	(i) Article 128
	Judges.		
	(b) Attendance of	of retired judges	(ii) Article 129
	at sittings of	the Supreme Court.	
	(c) Supreme Con	urt to be court of	(iii) Article 127
	Record.	and the statement	SHEET TO SHEET SHEET SHEET
	(d) Review of ju	dgments or orders	(iv) Article 137
1	by the Supre	me Court.	
			(v) Article 139
	Codes:		
	(a) (b)	(c) (d)	
	(1) (i) (ii)	(iii) (iv)	
	(2) (iii) . (i)	(ii) (v).	THE PERSON OF THE PERSON
	(3) (iii) (i)	(ii) (iv)	SAPER CONTRACTOR STATE
	(4) (ii) (iii)	(iv) (v)	
	Democracy and	Federalism are essen	tial features of our Constitution an

d basic features of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the judge.

(1) Justice P.B. Sawant

(2) Justice S.R Pandyan

(3) Justice J.S. Verma

(4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi

7. Assertion (A): A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

Reasons (R): All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- 8. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :
 - (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India

9. Assertion (A): Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this

Reasons (R): because Article 368(1) provides so. Codes .

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- 10. Match List I wish List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:

List II a. Effect of proclamation of Article 360 Emergency ·

b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and

internal disturbance

State emergency

d. Financial emergency Codes:

· (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) i iii iv (2) iii ii

(3) ii iii iv (4) iii ii

Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the :

(1) Public importance

(2) National importance

(3) Public interest

(4) National interest

ii. Article 353

iii. Article 355

iv. Article 356

Which of the following statement is correct?

(1) In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.

(2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

(3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.

(4) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(4) Article 51

Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of

living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which

(3) Article 49

13.

are injurious to health"?

(4) (A) is false but (R) is true. MPH/PHD/URS-EE-2019/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)

	20.	Th. 1								
		(1) N	orth and	death o	f legal perso	n is deter	mined by :			
		.,	- I		2) Custom	(:	3) Law	(4	Precedent	
	21.	"Task	of Eng	gincering	is to built				recedent	
		minim	ium fric	tion and	waste." W	10 gave th	is etatement	of the so	ociety as possible w	it
		(1) D	uguit	(2) Roscoe I	ound (3	Savione			
24	22.	Who d	lefines '	owners!	nin oc nlaus		Davigny	(4)	Ehrlich	
	((1) A	ustin	("	hip as plenar 2) Salmond	y control	over an obje	ct"?		-
						1-	Holland	(4)	Savigny	
	23.	viaten	List- I	with Lis	t -II using co	des giver	below:		Deliver Program	
							List-II			
	4	tol	be assar	ic person	n not	i.	Right in re	-Propria		:
	ь		tht of a		at late			·		
		in l	is own	person		ii.	Right in Re	em		
	c.	Rio	ht of ne	erson to	No Contract		1 - 1			
		his	premise	25011 10	enjoy	iii.	Right in Pe	rsonam		
	d.	Rig	ht of a r	person in						
		proj	perty of	someon	e else	IV.	Right in rec	aliena		
	Co	odes :			e cisc	**				
		(a)	(b)	(c).	(d)					
	10000) ii	i	iii	iv					
		iv iv	iii	ii	i			And a		
		iii	ii	iv	i			De-mone		
	(4)	ii	iv	iii	i					
24	. Ac	cordin	g to the	e Hobfe	d table of		SO THE			
	Wh	at are	the jura	al corret	atives of I	ural relat	ions the jura	al correlat	ive of right is duty.	
	(1)	No c	laim, Li	ability a	nd Power		conser Training	unity resp	echively 2	
	(3)	No cl	aim, Di	uty and l	Liberty	(4)	vo claim, Re	sponsibili	ty and I jability	
25.						(4)	lo claim, Li	ability and	Disability	
	(1)	Owne	rehin	on may	lead to lose	of:				
			No. of Lot		Possession	(3) P	ower	(4) Li	berty	
26.	In th	ne S.S	Lotus	case the	permanent	court of	nternetica	to at	eld that in the case	
	of co	ollisio	n of two	foreign	ships.		incinational	Justice he	eld that in the case	
	(1)	France	e has ju	risdictio	n					
	(2)	I urke	y has ju	risdictio	n `					
	1 1 1	THE CAPA	more reals	the Revenue of						

(3) European unity has jurisdiction
 (4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction

(c)

3

4

3

(b)

2

(a)

(1) 1

(2) 2

(4) 4

(d)

4

1

2

derogate from general custom

Rights Council.

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Codes:

(1) (a)

explanation of statement-l

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

	of statement-I 3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false 4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:
	Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice: 1. Right of passage over Indian territory case 2. South-west Africa case 3. Frontier Dispute case 4. Temple of Preah Vihear case Codes: (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 (4) 3, 2, 4, 1
32.	 Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect? a. There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter b. There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter c. A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly. d. The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.
	Codes: (1) (a) and (d) (2) (b), (c) and (d) (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
33.	Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition: (1) Anzilotti (2) Oppenheim (3) Hegel (4) D. Hall
34.	 Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? a. In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal. b. De jure recognition is final whereas dejocto recognition is provisional. b. De jure recognition is final whereas dejocto recognition is provisional.

Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human

(3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

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d. - Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

(2) (a) and (b)

Statement I: subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or

(1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct

(2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation

Statement II: international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

	하실하다 하는 사람들은 내가 나가 들어 있는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 없다면 없다.
35.	Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law"? (1) Bentham (2) W. Friedman (3) J.J. Stark (4) Oppenheim
36.	a. Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and
	b. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women held in 1979 and India was its original signatory "The literational Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
	d. UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes: (4) Only (b) (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) Only (a) (1) (a) and (b)

37. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause {iii} of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with :

(1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may

extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.

(3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.

(4) None of above.

Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :

a. If he is guilty of desertion

b. If he has treated her with cruelty

If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy

d. If he has any other wife living

Codes:

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct

(2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct

(3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct

(4) Only (a) and (b) are correct

39. Grounds for judicial separation are given under:

(1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act

(2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act,

(3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(lA) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act

(4) None of the above

41.

(1) Death

1955?

(3) Both (A) and (B)

voidable, marriages"

	Codes:	
	(1) All are correct	(2) All are correct except (d)
	(3) Only (h) is correct	(4) Only (a) and (c) are correct
42.	a. Under this Act minor means a perso in case of his/her guardian one who	on who has not attained the age of 18 years and has not attained the age of 21 years Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is adoptive father and after him to the adoptive
	deal with, the property of the Hindu de facto guardian of the minor	ct, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, o minor merely on the ground of his or her being cortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift the immovable property of the minor, without
	· Codes :	
	(1) Only (a) (2) (a), (b) and (d)	(3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) All are incorrect
43.	 Marriage Act, 1939- a. This Act is an Act to consolidate an to suits for dissolution of marriage remove doubts as to the effect of the her marriage tie. b. Muslim women has right to get dissentenced to imprisonment for a perc. Muslim women have also right to from leprosy. d. The Act provides the grounds of discodes: 	get divorce from her husband if he is suffering vorce to Muslim Women only.
	(1) Only (a) (2) Only(d)	(3) (a), (b) (4) (a) and (d)
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40. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of?

Section 23 of HMA,1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"

(2) Divorce

Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act,

Section 25 of HMA,1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance Section 19 of HMA,1955 provides" court to which petition should be made"

Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and

(4) Neither (A) Nor (B)

- 44. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to:
 - (1) A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within
 - (2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such
 - (3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
 - 45. Muta marriage is recognized by :
 - (1) Hanafi school

- (2) Maliki school
- (3) Ithana Ashari School
- (4) Hanbali School
- 46. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean :
 - (1) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the (2) Judicial separation
 - (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the
 - 47. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy: (2) T. Sarcetha Vs. Meena
 - (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
 - (3) Lachman Vs. Meena
- (4) None of the above

- 48. A proposal is revoked:
 - (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
 - An agreement without consideration is valid, unless:
 - (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

50.	Doctrine of frustration was laid down for (1) Krell vs. Henry (3) Paradine vs. Jain	the first time in : (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell (4) None of the above
51.	proposer, when it comes in the knowledg Reason (R): Because section 4 of Indian Codes: (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) (3) (A) is correct but (R) is false (4) Both are incorrect.	ontract Act, 1872 provides is the correct explanation of (A) is not the correct explanation of (A)
52.	Where, both parties to an agreement are to the agreement, the agreement is: (1) Valid (2) Void	under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential (3) Illegal (4) Voidable
53.	below: a. A agrees with B to discover treasure b. A and B contracts to marry each oil mad. The contract becomes void.	6 months in consideration of a sum paid in A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes
54.	Match the List-1 which provides some which provides sections of Indian congiven below: List-1 a. 'Consent'defined b. 'Coercion'defined c. 'Fraud' defined d. 'Undue influence' defined Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) iii ii i iv (2) i iii v iv (3) ii iii v iv (4) iii iv ii v	provisions of Indian Contract Act with List-2 tract Act and give the answer using the codes List-2 i. section 13 ii. Section 14 iii. Section 15 iv. Section 16 v. section 17

(1) Acceptance

(1) Void contract

(3) Voidable contract

57.	Which section of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides that "party rescinding contract, entitled to compensation":
58.	 Section 73 (2) Section 74 (3) Section 75 (4) All of the above "Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferer to the transferec. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts, "Circumstances and necessities of the case." Above principle was laid down in (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P (2) L1C of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem
59.	Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ? (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void (2) Section 3 provides" communication when complete" (3) Section 5 provides" revocation of proposals and acceptance" (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"
60.	Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher? (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability
61.	P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has? (1) Volenti non fit injuria (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift (3) Inevitable accident (4) No defense
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(2) Offer

56. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :

(4) Revocation of offer

(2) Valid contract

(4) Illegal contract

Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to:

(3) Intention to create legal obligation

- Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 - (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 - (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 - (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.
- Assertion (A): A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker. Reasons (R): Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user. Select the correct answer using the codes given below: Codes .
 - (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.
- 64. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India?
 - (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character. (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
 - (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
 - (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.
- State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance:
 - (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
 - (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
 - (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
 - (4) All of the above
- 66. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below: List-2

Remote but proximate

iii. The test of directness

iv. Reasonable foreseebility

ii. The test of reasonable foresight

- a. The wagon mound case
- Re Polemis and Furness Withy & co. Ltd.
- c. Scott vs. Shepherd
- d. Fadden vs. Harcourt Rivington
- Codes:
- (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (i) · (ii) (iii)
- (iv) (2) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- (3) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
- (4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

1 .	
67.	Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort? (1) Vis major (2) Volenti non fit injuria (3) Inevitable accident (4) Scienti not fit injuria
68.	Assertion (A): X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. A patronize X.Y cannot claim damage from X.

All the customers of Y Reason (R): There is a Latin maxim 'damnum sine injuria'

Give the answer using the following codes:

Codes:

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (2) (A) id false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

69. In contributory negligence:

- (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
- (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
- (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
- (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care
- Consider the following elements:
 - (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 - (b) Any damage
 - (c) Existence of a legal right
 - (d) Legal damages

Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if:

- (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present
- (2) (b) and (d) are present
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
- (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present
- The aims of law of torts are:
 - (a) Punishment
 - (b) Deterrence to wrong doers
 - (c) Restoration of original position
 - (d) Damages to victim

Codes:

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

72. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :

 a. One owes a duty of care towards the other

The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof
 Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below:

b. One commit a breach of that duty

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Only the first is an essential ingredient
 None of them is an essential ingredients

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	(3) An of them are essential ingredie	ents
	(4) Even if the first is absent the tort	of negligence is committed
73.	Instigating or engaging in a conspir offence is better known as	acy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an
	(1) Principal crime	(2) Abetment
	(3) Second degree crime	(4) Willful mis-representation
74.	Term "dishonestly" is defined under	which section of Indian Penal code
	(1) Section 23 (2) Section 24	(3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
75.	Which of the following statement/s given below:	is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes
	a. Indian penal code provides five k	rinds of punishments under section 53.
	 Section 64 of Indian Penal Code the fine may extend, the amount but shall not be excessive. 	provides that where no sum is expressed to which of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited,
	payment of fine shall not exceed	rects the offender to be imprisoned in default of one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is ce, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment
	d. If the offence is punishable wi imposes in default of the fine sha	th fine only, the imprisonment which the court
	Codes :	
	(1) (a), (b), and (c)	(2) (a), (c) and (d)
	(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)	(4) Only (a)
76.	A by putting Z in fear of grievous hur blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z sig	rt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in ns and delivers the paper to A. A has committed:
	(1) Theft	(2) Extortion
	(3) Robbery	(4) Dacoity

(4) 405 of IPC

(1) 378 of IPC

given below:

	Indian penal code. d. Whoever is a member of a member of a member of a member of aither descriptions.	an unlawful assembly shall be punished with tion for a term which may extend to six months, or
		provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.
	Codes:	(2) (a) and (a)
	(1) (a),(b),(c) and (d)	(2) (a) and (c)
	(3) (b) and (c)	(4) (c) and (d)
79.	. Match List-1 with List-2 and give the	he answer by using the codes given below:
	List-1	List-2
	THE CA Annial	(i) section 349
		(ii) section 350
		(iii) section 339.
	c. Force	(iv) section 340
	d: Criminal force	
	Codes:	
	(a) (b) (c) (d)	
	(1) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)	
	(2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)	
	(3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (iv)	
	(4) (iv) (iii) (iv) (ii)	
80	1ing that fact and also that (y a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and pprehended C. what offence does B commits:
	(1) Abetment by instigation	(2) Abetment by alding
	(3) Abetment by Mischief	(4) None of the above

 Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into possession of any other person entitled to such possession, dishonestly

78. Which of the following statement's is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes

Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of

b. When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they

c. An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the

(3) 404 of IPC

misappropriate it. A has committed offence under section -

(2) 403 of IPC

such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.

are said to "commit rioting"

81. Which of the following statement is correct? (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go

from any place, is said to abduct that person

(3). Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful

(4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country

82.	Section 377 IPC was postiall	1			
	Section 377 IPC was partially struck	down	in the	case	

(1) Joseph shine v. union of India

(2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India

(3) In Both the cases

(4) In None of the case

83. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment': (2) Section 417 (3) Section 511

(4) None of the above 84. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013

(1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari

(2) Justice J.S. Verma

(3) Justice Altamas Kabir

(4) Justice A.S Anand

Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social (1) Section 135, schedule v

(3) Section 135, schedule vii

(2) Section 135, schedule vi (4) Section 135 schedule viii

86. A person can be a director of maximum:

(1) 15 companies (2) 20 companies (3) 25 companies (4) 30 companies

87. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes

a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.

b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.

c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company

d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with Codes:

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

88.	Match List-1 with List-2 and give the ar	iswe	r of following questions by using the codes
00.	given below-		
	List-1		List-2
0.00	a. Partnership at will	i.	section 7
	b. General duties of partner		Section 8
	c. Particular partnership		section 9
. 10	d. Duty to indemnify for loss	iv.	Section 10
	caused by fraud		
	Codes:	-	
	(a) (b) (c) (d)		
	(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)		
	(2) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)		
	(3) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)		
*	(4) (i) (iii) (ii) - (iv)		
	Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and		andes given below:
	indemnify the firm for any loss caused business of the firm. Reasons (R): Because section 13(f) of Codes: (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong	I to	he correct explanation of (A)
90	. Which of the following partnership ar	e leg	gal?
30	a Twelve members forming a banki	ing t	irm.
		IV.	
	Twenty members forming a firm	tor t	ea trade on a railway platform
	d. Trustees carryon business of a fir	m in	their own name
	Codes :	100	
	(1) (a), (b),(c) and (d)		(2) (b), (c) and (d) only
	(3) (b) and (c) only		(4) (c) and (d) only
	(3) (0) 413 (2)		First Go rule is associated with:
9	1. The First Come Last Go, and Last Co	ome	(3) Retrenchment (4) Closure
	(1) Strike (2) Lockout		(3) Redeficitions (4)
9	2. Term 'industry' is defined under which (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h)	ch se	ection of Industrial Dispute Act,1947 (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j)
	TO SOLO OF THE WORLD	(A)	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

93. Assertion (A): Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get more

Reasons (R): Individual has fundamental rights of strike.

- (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below: List-2

(Chapters of Trade Union Act) a. Registration of trade

chapter-iv union Rights and duties of trade union

c. Regulation chapter-ii d. Penalties and procedure chapter-iii Codes: chapter-v

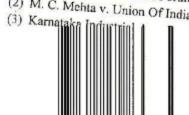
(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii)

(iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii) (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has

(1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board

- (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
- (3) In both the cases (4) In none of the case
- in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article
 - (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 - (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India



97. Which one of the following is correct?

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted:

- (1) By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
- (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
- (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
- (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
- 98. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment?
 - (1) Rio Declaration
- (2) Tbilisi Declaration
- (3) The Stockholm Declaration (4) Environment product Declaration
- 99. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description'? (1) Section 12
 - (2) Section 13
- (3) Section 14 (4) Section 15
- 100. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 - (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above

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M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

10066

SUBJECT: LAW

			Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Ma	x. Marks : 100	Total Questions: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in v	vords)	
Name		Father's Name	
Mother's Name		Date of Examination	

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

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- 4. Question Booklet along with answer key of all the A, B, C & D code will be got uploaded on the University website after the conduct of Entrance Examination. In case there is any discrepancy in the Question Booklet/Answer Key, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examination in writing/through E.Mail within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
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В

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

E-2019 SET-Y

SUBJECT: LAW

		Sr. No10066
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks: 100	Total Questions: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination	

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

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_	
	1. The aims of law of torts are: (a) Punishment (b) Deterrence to wrong doers (c) Restoration of original position (d) Damages to victim Codes: (1) (a) and (c) (2) (c) and (b) (3) (b) and (d) (4) (e) and (d)
	2. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are: a. One owes a duty of care towards the other b. One commit a breach of that duty c. The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof
	Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below: (1) Only the first is an essential ingredient (2) None of them is an essential ingredients (3) All of them are essential ingredients (4) Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed
3	3. Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as
4	Term "dishonestly" is defined under which section of Indian Penal code (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24 (3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
5	 given below: a. Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53. b. Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive. c. The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine. d. If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of the fine shall be simple. Codes:
	(1) (a), (b), and (c) (2) (a), (c) and (d) (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (4) Only (a)
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	(1) Theft (3) Robbery	dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in and delivers the paper to A. A has committed: (2) Extortion (4) Dacoity
7.	Z dies in possession of furniture and n into possession of any other person misappropriate it. A has committed offer (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC	noney. His servant A, before the money comes on entitled to such possession, dishonestly ence under section - (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC
8.	given below: a. Whenever forces or violence is use thereof, in prosecution of the communication assembly is guilty of the offen b. When two or more persons, by figure said to "commit rioting" c. An assembly is designated as "unlipersons composing that assembly is Indian penal code. d. Whoever is a member of an imprisonment of either description.	hting in a place, disturb the public peace, they awful assembly", if the common object of the any or all which are given under section 141 of unlawful assembly shall be punished with for a term which may extend to six months, or yided under section 143 of Indian penal code. (2) (a) and (c)
	(3) (b) and (c)	(4) (c) and (d)
9.	Match List-1 with List-2 and give the ar	swer by using the codes given below:
	List-1 a. Wrongful restraint b. Wrongful confinement c. Force d. Criminal force	List-2 (i) section 349 (ii) section 350 (iii) section 339 (iv) section 340
	Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) (2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) (3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (iv) (4) (iv) (iii) (iv) (ii)	

													3
	(1) (3)	Abetm Abetm	ention ent by ent by	ally car instiga Misch	uses A t ution ief	о ар	prehe	ndec (2) (4)	C. what Abetmen None of	offence t by aid the abov	ing to A	apprehene that C is a commits:	d Z. B Z, and
11.	Rea (1) (2) (3)	ison (R des : Both (Both () : Bec A) An A) and correc	ause so d (R) a l (R) ar t but (F	ection 4	of Ir	ndian	f ange of cont	acceptar acceptor tract Act, he correc of the corr	nce is o	complete rovides	(A) of (A)	st the
12.	to t	he agre	th part	ies to a	n agrec reemen	men t is :	t are	unde	er a mista	ike as to	a matte	r of fact es	sential
	(1)	Valid		(2)	Void			(3)	Illegal		(4) Voi	dable	
13.	Wh belo	ich of ow:	the sta	tement	/s is/ar	e cor	rect?	give	the ans	wer acc	ording to	the codes	given
	a.	A agre	es wit	h B to	discove	r trea	asure	by r	nagic. Th	is agree	ment is	illegal	
	b.	A and	B con	tracts 1	o marr	y eac	h oth	er. I	Before th	e time f	ixed for	marriage,	A goes
	c.											of a sum poccasion be	
			n 55 o	f India	n contra	ict A	ct de	als v	ith agree	ment to	do poss	ible Act	
		(a), (b), (c)					(2)	(a), (d)				
		(b), (c						(4)	All are	correct o	except (d)	
14.	wh	itch the	vides	l which section	n provi is of In	des s dian	cont	prov ract	Act and	f Indian give th	Contraction Contraction	t Act with r using the	List-2 c codes
	giv	List-1							List-2				
	a.	'Cons	ent'def	ined				i.					
	ъ.	'Coerc	cion'de	fined				ii.	Section Section	14			
	c.	'Frauc	d' defin	ied	a finad				Section				
	d.	'Undu	e iniiu	ience d	lefined			v.					
	Co	des:											
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)								
		iii	ii	i	iv iv	,							
	(2)		iii iii	v v	iv								
	(3)	11	iv	ii	v								

15.	Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract (1) Acceptance (3) Intention to create legal obligation	(2) Offer	Ter		
16.	A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B (1) Void contract (3) Voidable contract	promises to give A rup (2) Valid contract (4) Illegal contract	oces 50. This is a:		
17.	Which section of Indian contract Act, entitled to compensation": (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74		earty rescinding contract, (4) All of the above		
18.	"Consideration means a reasonable, equivalent or other valuable benefit passed on by the transferor to the transferee. Similarly when the words 'consideration' was qualified by the word 'adequate' it makes the consideration stronger so as to make it sufficient and valuable having regard to the facts. Circumstances and necessities of the case." Above principle was laid down in (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P (2) L1C of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukhani (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Union (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. Agencies, Salem				
19.	Which of the following statement is inc (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement (2) Section 3 provides communication (3) Section 5 provides revocation of p (4) Section 6 provides revocation how	ent in restraint of marri when complete" roposals and acceptane	age is void		
20.	Which one of the following has been la Rylands Vs. Fletcher? (1) Fault liability (3) Strict liability	id down as basis of res (2) Conditional liabi (4) Insurance liabilit	lity		
21.	Using the codes given below indicated following judgments were delivered by 1. Right of passage over Indian territo 2. South-west Africa case 3. Frontier Dispute case 4. Temple of Preah Vihear case Codes: (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3	the international court	sequence in which the of justice:		
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- 22. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?
 - There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
 - There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
 - A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
 - The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes:

(1) (a) and (d)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 23. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition:
 - (1) Anzilotti

(2) Oppenheim

(3) Hegel

- (4) D. Hall
- 24. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
 - De jure recognition is final whereas dejocto recognition is provisional.
 - Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
 - d. Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes:

(1) (a)

(2) (a) and (b)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 25. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law"?
 - (1) Bentham
- (2) W. Friedman (3) J.J. Stark
- (4) Oppenheim
- Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect? 26.
 - Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
 - Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
 - "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
 - d. UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes:

(1) (a) and (b)

(2) (a), (b) and (c)

(3) Only (a)

(4) Only (b)

27. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause {iii} of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with:

(1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may

extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.

(3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupces, or with both.

(4) None of above.

28. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 ,A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :

If he is guilty of desertion

- If he has treated her with cruelty
- c. If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
- d. If he has any other wife living

Codes:

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
- 29. Grounds for judicial separation are given under:
 - (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 - (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(IA) of Hindu marriage Act
 - (3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 - (4) None of the above
- 30. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of?
 - (1) Death

(2) Divorce

(3) Both (A) and (B)

- (4) Neither (A) Nor (B)
- 31. Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the :
 - (1) Public importance

(2) National importance

(3) Public interest

- (4) National interest
- 32. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - (1) In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.
 - (2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
 - (3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
 - (4) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

33.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State			
	Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of			
	living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties			
	and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the			
	consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health"?			

- Article 45
- (2) Article 47
- (3) Article 49
- (4) Article 51
- 34. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides "Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
 - Under Article 13(3)(a), term law does not includes the bye-laws and notification.
 - c. Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
 - d. Article 16(4B) was added under the Indian Constitution by 77th constitutional amendment Act of 1995

Codes:

- Only (a)
- (2) (a) and (c)
- (3) Only (c)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 35. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits?
 - (1) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
- (2) Justice P.N. Bhagawati
- (3) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (4) Justice O.P. Chinnapa Reddy
- 36. Who gave the pure theory of laws?
 - (1) Pound
- (2) Savigny
- (3) Maine
- (4) Kelson
- 37. "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality" who said these words?
 - (1) Savigny
- (2) Maine
- (3) Bentham
- (4) Salmond
- 38. "No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by :
 - (1) Kelson
- (2) Prof. Duguit
- (3) Holland
- (4) Salmond
- Assertion (Λ): Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge

Reasons (R): Custom is source of Law.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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40.	and detail of legal person is determ	ined by : Law	(4) Precedent
41.	(1) C. II		ciated with : (4) Closure
42.	and a section with the section		ispute Act,1947 (4) Section 2(j)
43.	pay. Reasons (R): Individual has fundamental rig Codes: (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct ex	hts of strike.	
	(2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct(3) (A) and (R) are false(4) (A) is true, but (R) is false	t explanation of (Α)
44.	List-1 (Chapters o	using the codes g List-2 f Trade Union Ac pter-iv	
	b. Rights and duties of trade union chap c. Regulation chap d. Penalties and procedure chap	nter-ii oter-iii oter-v	
	Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii) (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)		
	 In which case it was held that 'An Unregist been cancelled has no right'. (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatk Employee' Association & Others (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus I (3) In both the cases (4) In none of the case 	a Urban water s	

- 46. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens?
 - (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 - (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
 - (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa
 - (4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu
- 47. Which one of the following is correct?

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted:

- By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
- (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
- (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
- (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
- 48. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment?
 - (1) Rio Declaration

(2) Tbilisi Declaration

- (3) The Stockholm Declaration
- (4) Environment product Declaration
- 49. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description'?
 - (1) Section 12
- (2) Section 13
- (3) Section 14
- (4) Section 15
- Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 - (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above
- 51. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has?
 - Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense

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52.	Which of the	following statemen	t is not correct?
-----	--------------	--------------------	-------------------

- (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
- (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
- (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
- (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.

53. Assertion (A): A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker. Reasons (R): Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.

54. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India?

- (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
- (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
- (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
- (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.

55. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance:

- (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
- (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
- (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
- (4) All of the above

56. Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-1

- a. The wagon mound case
- Re Polemis and Furness Withy & co. Ltd.
- c. Scott vs. Shepherd
- d. Fadden vs. Harcourt Rivington

Codes :

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

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List-2

- i. Remote but proximate
- ii. The test of reasonable foresight
- iii. The test of directness
- iv. Reasonable foresecbility

- 57. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort?
 - (1) Vis major

(2) Volenti non fit iniuria

(3) Inevitable accident

- (4) Scienti not fit injuria
- Assertion (A): X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X.Y cannot claim damage from X.

Reason (R): There is a Latin maxim 'damnum sine injuria'

Give the answer using the following codes:

Codes:

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (2) (A) id false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 59. In contributory negligence:
 - (1) Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
 - (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
 - (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
 - (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care
- 60. Consider the following elements:
 - (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 - (b) Any damage
 - (c) Existence of a legal right
 - (d) Legal damages

Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if:

- (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present
- (2) (b) and (d) are present
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
- (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present
- 61. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.

(2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go

from any place, is said to abduct that person

- (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
- (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country

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62.	Section 377 IPC was partially struck dow (1) Joseph shine v. union of India (3) In Both the cases	vn in the case: (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (4) In None of the case
63.	Which section of Indian Penal Code dea offences punishable with imprisonment (1) Section 307 (2) Section 417	
64.	The committee which led to the passing was headed by : (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari (3) Justice Altamas Kabir	g of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (2) Justice J.S. Verma (4) Justice A.S Anand
65.	Which section and schedule of compresponsibility? (1) Section 135, schedule v (3) Section 135, schedule vii	anies Act, 2013 deals with corporate socia (2) Section 135, schedule vi (4) Section 135 schedule viii
66.	A person can be a director of maximum (1) 15 companies (2) 20 companies	
67.	 given below - a. For incorporating the public compan b. A company is limited by shares if limited by the memorandum to scontribute to the asset of the compan c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held the Section 8 of the companies Act, 20 charitable objects etc. 	a company having the liability of its member such amount as member may undertake to by in the event of its being wound up.
68.	Match List-1 with List-2 and give the an given below- List-1 a. Partnership at will b. General duties of partner c. Particular partnership d. Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	swer of following questions by using the code: List-2 i. section 7 ii. Section 8 iii. section 9 iv. Section 10
	(2) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) (3) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii) (4) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)	

13 69. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below: Assertion (A): Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm Reasons (R): Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so. Codes: Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong Which of the following partnership are legal? 70. Twelve members forming a banking firm. A partnership to create a monopoly Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform d. Trustees carryon business of a firm in their own name Codes: (2) (b), (c) and (d) only (1) (a), (b),(c) and (d) (4) (c) and (d) only (3) (b) and (c) only 71. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 2 a. Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"

Section 23 of HMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"

e. Section 25 of HMA, 1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance

d. Section 19 of HMA,1955 provides" court to which petition should be made"
Codes:

(1) All are correct

(2) All are correct except (d)

(3) Only (b) is correct

(4) Only (a) and (c) are correct

 Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-

 Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years

Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"

e. After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor

d. Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court

Codes:

(1) Only (a) (2) (a), (b) and (d)

(2) (a), (b) and (d) (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) All are incorrect

a. This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.

b. Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.

 Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.

d. The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only. Codes:

(1) Only (a)

(2) Only(d)

(3) (a), (b)

(4) (a) and (d)

74. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to:

 A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.

(2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.

(3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.

(4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.

75. Muta marriage is recognized by:

(1) Hanafi school

(2) Maliki school

(3) Ithana Ashari School

(4) Hanbali School

76. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean:

(1) Restitution of conjugal rights

(2) Judicial separation

(3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.

(4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.

77. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy:

(1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati

(2) T. Sareetha Vs. Meena

(3) Lachman Vs. Meena

(4) None of the above

78.	A proposal is revoked: (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
79.	An agreement without consideration is valid, unless: (1) It is in writing and registered (2) It is promise to compensate for something done (3) It is made by two minors (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law
80.	Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in: (1) Krell vs. Henry (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell (3) Paradine vs. Jain (4) None of the above
81.	"Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement - (1) Duguit (2) Roscoe Pound (3) Savigny (4) Ehrlich
82.	Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object"? (1) Austin (2) Salmond (3) Holland (4) Savigny
83.	List-I List-II a. Right of the person not i. Right in re-Propria
	to be assaulted b. Right of a person in his own property c. Right of person to enjoy iii. Right in Personam
	c. Right of person to enjoy iii. Right in Personam his premises d. Right of a person in iv. Right in reo aliena property of someone else
	Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) ii i iii iv (2) iv iii ii i
	(3) iii ii iv i (4) ii iv iii i

84		jural relations the jural correlative of right is duliberty, Power and Immunity respectively? (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability (4) No claim, Liability and Disability
85	Adverse possession may lead to lose (1) Ownership (3) Power	e of : (2) Possession (4) Liberty
86.	In the S.S Lotus case the permanen of collision of two foreign ships. (1) France has jurisdiction (2) Turkey has jurisdiction (3) European unity has jurisdiction (4) Assembly of the League of Nation	t court of international justice held that in the cas
87.		elements of a valid international custom?
	(1) (a) alone	(2) (c) and (d)
	(3) (a), (b), and (d)	(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
38.	Match the List-I with List-II regarding	g the U.N. charter ,and give answer from the code
	given below : List-I	
	Original member of U.N.O	List-II
	b. Composition of general assembly	i. Article-7
	c. Suspension of membership of U.N.O	ii. Article-5 iii. Article-9
	d. Organs of U.N.O	iv. Article-3
	Codes :	
	(a) (b) (c) (d)	
	(1) iii iv ii i	
	(2) iv iii i ii (3) iv iii ii i	
	(3) iv iii ji j (4) iii iv i ji	
	1 II	

Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below: 89. List-1 (sources of public international law)

- General principles of law recognized by civilized countries 1.
- 2. Juristic work
- International customs 3.
- 4. Justice and Equity

List-2 (case related)

- (a) North continental self case
- (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali
- (c) Portugal vs India
- (d) Paquete Habana case

Codes:

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

Statement I: subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or 90. derogate from general custom

Statement II: international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-l
- (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:
- 91. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below:

Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R): A democracy to be idle must be characterized by two features.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

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- 92. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases:
 - (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS, Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above
- 93. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 - (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
 - (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
 - (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
 - (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes:

(1) Only (b)

(2) (b) and (c)

(3) (a), (c) and (d)

- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 94. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-
 - (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag, National Anthem and the National Song.
 - (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - (c) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of five to fourteen years
 - (d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
 Codes:
 - (1) Only (a)

(2) (a) and (b)

(3) (a), (c) and (d)

(4) (a) and (c)

95.	Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:						
	List I			List II			
	(a) Appointm	nents of	ad hac,	(i) Article 128			
	Judges.						
	(b) Attendan at sitting	ce of ret	ired judges Supreme Court	(ii) Article 129			
	(c) Supreme Record.	Court to	be court of	(iii) Article 127			
			ents or orders	(iv) Article 137			
	by the si	артеніе С	Jourt.	(v) Article 139			
	Codes:						
	(a) (l	o) (c)	(d)				
	(1) (i) (i	ii) (iii) (iv)				
	(2) (iii) (i	i) (ii)	(v)				
	(3) (iii) (i) (ii)	(iv)				
		iii) (iv					
96	of its struct	and Fedoure. This	eralism are esso observation w	ential features of our Constitution and basic features as made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the			
	judge.						

 Assertion (A): A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

(2) Justice S.R Pandyan

(4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi

Reasons (R): All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(1) Justice P.B. Sawant

(3) Justice J.S. Verma

- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- 98. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by:
 - (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India

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99. Assertion (A): Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R): because Article 368(1) provides so.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- 100. Match List I wish List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List I				Lis	t II
a.	Effec	t of pro	oclamati	ion of	i.	Article 360
	Emer	rgency				
b.	Duty	of Uni	on to pr	otect state	ii.	Article 353
	again	ist exter				
	inten	nal dist	urbance	:		
c.	State	emerg	ency		iii.	Article 355
d.	Finar	ncial en	iv.	Article 356		
Co	des:					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv		
(2)	iii	ii	i	iv		
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i		
(4)	iii	;	11	iv		

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SUBJECT: LAW

		Sr. No10063
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks: 100	Total Questions: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination_	
(Signature of the Candidate)	_	(Signature of the Invigilator)

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- 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 unfairmeans / 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.
- 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.
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- Use only Black or Blue Ball Point Pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- 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.

- Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
 - Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 - b. Section 23 of HMA,1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 - c. Section 25 of HMA,1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance
 - d. Section 19 of HMA,1955 provides" court to which petition should be made."
 Codes:
 - (1) All are correct

(2) All are correct except (d)

(3) Only (b) is correct

- (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct
- Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-
 - Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
 - b. Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
 - c. After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
 - d. Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court

Codes:

(1) Only (a)

(2) (a), (b) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) All are incorrect
- Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
 - a. This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
 - Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
 - Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
 - d. The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only.

Codes:

Only (a)

(2) Only(d)

(3) (a), (b)

(4) (a) and (d)

4. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to:

Λ reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within

the iddat period by her former husband.

(2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.

(3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.

- (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
- Muta marriage is recognized by :

(1) Hanafi school

(2) Maliki school

(3) Ithana Ashari School

- (4) Hanbali School
- 6. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean:
 - Restitution of conjugal rights

(2) Judicial separation

- (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
- (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
- 7. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy:

Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
 T. Sareetha Vs. Meena

(3) Lachman Vs. Meena

(4) None of the above

- A proposal is revoked :
 - (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
- 9. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless:
 - (1) It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

10.	Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in : (1) Krell vs. Henry (2) Taylor vs. Caldwell (3) Paradine vs. Jain (4) None of the above
11.	"Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement - (1) Duguit (2) Roscoe Pound (3) Savigny (4) Ehrlich
12.	Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ? (1) Austin (2) Salmond (3) Holland (4) Savigny
13.	Match List- I with List -II using codes given below: List-I a. Right of the person not to be assaulted b. Right of a person in his own property c. Right of person to enjoy iii. Right in Personam his premises d. Right of a person in property of someone else Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) ii i iii iv (2) iv iii ii iv (3) iii ii iv ii (4) ii iv iii ii (6)
14.	What are the jural correlatives of Liberty, Power and Immunity respectively? (1) No claim, Liability and Power (2) No claim, Responsibility and Liability (3) No claim, Duty and Liberty (4) No claim, Liability and Disability
15.	Adverse possession may lead to lose of: (1) Ownership (2) Possession (3) Power (4) Liberty
16.	In the S.S Lotus case the permanent court of international justice held that in the case of collision of two foreign ships. (1) France has jurisdiction (2) Turkey has jurisdiction (3) European unity has jurisdiction (4) Assembly of the League of Nation has jurisdiction

17. Which of the following has essential elements of a valid international custom? (a) Constant and uniform practice (b) Generality of practice (c) Jus Cogens (d) Opinio juris Codes: (3) (a), (b), and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (2) (c) and (d) (1) (a) alone 18. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter ,and give answer from the code given below: List-II List-I Original member of U.N.O Article-7 b. Composition of general assembly ii. Article-5 iii. Article-9 Suspension of membership of U.N.O iv. Article-3 d. Organs of U.N.O Codes: (b) (c) (d) (a) (1) iii iv ii ii iii (2) iv (3) iv iii (4) iii iv 19. Match List-l with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below: List-1 (sources of public international law) General principles of law recognized by civilized countries Juristic work 3. International customs 4. Justice and Equity List-2 (case related) (a) North continental self case (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali (c) Portugal vs India (d) Paquete Habana case Codes: (d) (b) (c) (a) 3 4

2 (1) 13 4 1 (2) 22 1 4 (3) 32 3 (4) 4 1

 Statement 1: subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom

Statement II: international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
- (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:
- 21. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below:

Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R): A democracy to be idle must be characterized by two features.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- 22. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases:
 - A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above
- 23. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 - (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
 - (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
 - (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
 - (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes:

(1) Only (b)

(2) (b) and (c)

(3) (a), (c) and (d)

(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

24.	It shall be the duty of every citizen of	are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties: India-						
	(a) To abide by the constitution and National Anthem and the National	respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag,						
	(b) To uphold and protect the sovereig	gnty, unity and integrity of India.						
	(c) Who is a parent or guardian to pr as the case may be, ward between	ovide opportunities for education of his child or,						
	(d) To value and preserve the rich her	itage of our composite culture.						
	Codes :							
	(1) Only (a)	(2) (a) and (b)						
	(3) (a), (c) and (d)	(4) (a) and (c)						
25.	Match List I with list II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:							
	List I	List II						
	(a) Appointments of ad hac, Judges.	(i) Article 128						
	 (b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. 	(ii) Article 129						
	(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127						
	(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137						
	Codes:	(v) Article 139						
	(a) (b) (c) (d)							
	(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)							

- 26. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the judge.
 - (1) Justice P.B. Sawant

(i)

(i)

(iii)

(ii)

(ii)

(iv)

(v)

(iv)

(v)

(2) (iii)

(3) (iii)

(4) (ii)

- (2) Justice S.R Pandyan
- (3) Justice J.S. Verma
- (4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi

 Assertion (A): A Bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a Money Bill.

Reasons (R): All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- 28. Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by:
 - (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India
- 29. Assertion (A): Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R): because Article 368(1) provides so.

Codes:

(3) ii

(4) iii

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- 30. Match List I wish List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:

List II List I Article 360 Effect of proclamation of Emergency ii. Article 353 b. Duty of Union to protect state against external aggression and internal disturbance iii. Article 355 State emergency iv. Article 356 d. Financial emergency Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) ii iii iv (1) i i iv (2) iii ii

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iv

ii

(1) Strike

	(1) Strike (2) Edekout
32.	(1) Section 2(a) (2) Section 2(b) (3) Section 4(1)
33.	pay. Reasons (R): Individual has fundamental rights of strike. Codes: (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A) (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A) (3) (A) and (R) are false (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
34.	List-1 (Chapters of Trade Union Act) a. Registration of trade union chapter-iv union b. Rights and duties of trade union chapter-iii chapter-iii chapter-iii chapter-v Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii) (4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (5) (iii) (iv) (v) (6) (iii) (iv) (v) (7) (iii) (iv) (v) (8) (iii) (iv) (v)
35.	In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'. (1) B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill (3) In both the cases (4) In none of the case
36.	in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens? (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa

The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with:

(2) Lockout

(4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu

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(3) Retrenchment (4) Closure

37. Which one of the following is correct?

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted:

- By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
- (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
- (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
- (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
- 38. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment?
 - Rio Declaration .

- (2) Tbilisi Declaration
- (3) The Stockholm Declaration
- (4) Environment product Declaration
- 39. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description' ?
 - (1) Section 12
- (2) Section 13
- (3) Section 14
- (4) Section 15
- 40. Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 - (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above
- 41. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sucd R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has?
 - (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense
- 42. Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 - (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 - (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 - (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.

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43.	Assertion (A): A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him d to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker. Reasons (R): Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user. Select the correct answer using the codes given below: Codes: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.								
44.	 In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India? An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character. An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler. An imputation that a certain person is liar. An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer. 								
45.	 State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance: (1) Planting of trees on another's land. (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor. (3) Construction of pond on the land of another. (4) All of the above 								
46.	Match List-1 with List-2 and indicate the List-1 a. The wagon mound case		rect answer using the codes given below: List-2 Remote but proximate						
	b. Re Polemis and Furness Withy & co. Ltd.		The test of reasonable foresight						
	c. Scott vs. Shepherd		The test of directness						
	d. Fadden vs. Harcourt	iv.	Reasonable foreseebility						
	Rivington								
	Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d)								
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)								
	(2) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)								
	(3) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)								
	(4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)								
17.	Which one of the following is not a val	id del	ense in tort ?						
	(1) Vis major		Volenti non fit injuria						
	(3) Inevitable accident		Scienti not fit injuria						

(3) Inevitable accident

Assertion (A): X opens a food court in front of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y patronize X.Y cannot claim damage from X.

Reason (R): There is a Latin maxim 'damnum sine injuria' Give the answer using the following codes:

Codes:

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (2) (A) id false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 49. In contributory negligence:
 - Only one party is negligent and other has not taken due care.
 - (2) Both parties have contributed to negligence equally.
 - (3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.
 - (4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care
- 50. Consider the following elements:
 - (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 - (b) Any damage
 - (c) Existence of a legal right
 - (d) Legal damagesRights to claim damages in tort would arise only if:
 - (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present
 - (2) (b) and (d) are present
 - (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
 - (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present
- 51. Using the codes given below indicate the chronological sequence in which the following judgments were delivered by the international court of justice:
 - Right of passage over Indian territory case
 - South-west Africa case
 - 3. Frontier Dispute case
 - 4. Temple of Preah Vihear case
 - Codes:
 - (1) 1, 2, 3, 4

(2) 2, 4, l, 3

(3) 1, 4, 2, 3

(4) 3, 2, 4, 1

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- 52. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?
 - There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter
 - b. There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are enshrined under Article 2 of the UN charter
 - c. A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by international court of justice upon the recommendation of the General Assembly.
 - d. The united nation shall have restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Codes:

(1) (a) and (d)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 53. Who did not support the constitutive theory of recognition :
 - (1) Anzilotti
- (2) Oppenheim
- (3) Hegel
- (4) D. Hall
- 54. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - In the Tinaco Arbitration case court said that the distinction between the de jure and de facto recognition is political, rather than legal.
 - De jure recognition is final whereas dejocto recognition is provisional.
 - Human rights commission has been discarded in 2006 and its successor is Human Rights Council.
 - d. Chapter (vi) of UN Charter deals with the Pacific settlement of disputes

Codes:

(1) (a)

(2) (a) and (b)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 55. Who wrote the book "Changing Structure of International Law"?
 - (1) Bentham
- (2) W. Friedman
- (3) J.J. Stark
- (4) Oppenheim
- Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect? 56.
 - Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
 - Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory b.
 - "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
 - d. UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes:

- (1) (a) and (b)
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) Only (a)
- (4) Only {b}

- 57. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause (iii) of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with:
 - Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupces, or with both.
 - (3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (4) None of above.
- 58. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance:
 - a. If he is guilty of desertion
 - b. If he has treated her with cruelty
 - If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 - If he has any other wife living

Codes:

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
- 59. Grounds for judicial separation are given under:
 - (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 - (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act
 - (3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 - (4) None of the above
- 50. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of?
 - (1) Death

(2) Divorce

(3) Both (A) and (B)

- (4) Neither (A) Nor (B)
- 61. The aims of law of torts are:
 - (a) Punishment
 - (b) Deterrence to wrong doers
 - (c) Restoration of original position
 - (d) Damages to victim

Codes:

(1) (a) and (c)

(2) (c) and (b)

(3) (b) and (d)

(4) (c) and (d)

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62. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are:a. One owes a duty of care towards the other

c. The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below:

One commit a breach of that duty

Only the first is an essential ingredient
 None of them is an essential ingredients
 All of them are essential ingredients

	(4) Even if the first is absent the tort	
63.	Instigating or engaging in a conspir offence is better known as	(2) Abetment (4) Willful mis-representation
64.	Term "dishonestly" is defined under (1) Section 23 (2) Section 24	which section of Indian Penal code (3) Section 25 (4) Section 26
65.	Which of the following statement/s given below:	s is/are correct? Give answer by using the code
	 Section 64 of Indian Penal Code the fine may extend, the amount but shall not be excessive. 	kinds of punishments under section 53. provides that where no sum is expressed to which of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited insets the offender to be investigated in 1.5.
	payment of fine shall not exceed	irects the offender to be imprisoned in default on d one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which in the offence be punishable with imprisonment
	imposes in default of the fine sha	ith fine only, the imprisonment which the cour all be simple.
	Codes:	***
	(1) (a), (b), and (c)	(2) (a), (c) and (d)
	(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)	(4) Only (a)
66.	A by putting Z in fear of grievous his blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z si (1) Theft	ort dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in gns and delivers the paper to A. A has committed: (2) Extortion
	(3) Robbery	(4) Dacoity

67.	Z di	es in possess	sion o	f furniture	and mor	icy. His s	serv;	ant A,	before the m	oney comes
	into	possession	of a	any other	person	entitled	to	such		
	misa	ippropriate it	. A ha	s committe	ed offenc	e under so	ectio	on -	-	

378 of IPC

(2) 403 of IPC

(3) 404 of IPC

(4) 405 of IPC

- 68. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes given below:
 - Whenever forces or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of affray.
 - b. When two or more persons, by fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit rioting"
 - An assembly is designated as "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is any or all which are given under section 141 of Indian penal code.
 - Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both which is provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.

Codes:

(1) (a),(b),(c) and (d)

(2) (a) and (c)

(3) (b) and (c)

- (4) (c) and (d)
- Match List-1 with List-2 and give the answer by using the codes given below: 69.

List-1 Wrongful restraint

List-2 (i) section 349

Wrongful confinement b.

- (ii) section 350
- (iii) section 339 Force C.

(d)

- (iv) section 340 d. Criminal force
- Codes:
 - (c) (b) (a)
- (iv) (i) (iii) (1) (ii)
- (ii) (iv) (i) (2) (iii)
- (iv) (ii) (iv) (3) (iii)
- (ii) (iii) (iv) (4) (iv)
- 70. A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a court of justice to apprehend Z. B knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, willfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehended C. what offence does B commits:
 - (1) Abetment by instigation
- (2) Abetment by aiding
- (3) Abetment by Mischief
- (4) None of the above

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- 71. Which of the following statement is correct?
 (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 - (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful
 - guardianship.

 (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country
- 72. Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case:
 - (1) Joseph shine v. union of India (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
 - (3) In Both the cases (4) In None of the case
- 73. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment':
- (1) Section 307 (2) Section 417 (3) Section 511 (4) None of the above
- 74. The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by:
 - (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari (2) Justice J.S. Verma
 - (3) Justice Altamas Kabir (4) Justice A.S Anand
- 75. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility?
 - (1) Section 135, schedule v (2) Section 135, schedule vi
 - (3) Section 135, schedule viii (4) Section 135 schedule viii
- 76. A person can be a director of maximum:
 - (1) 15 companies (2) 20 companies (3) 25 companies (4) 30 companies
- 77. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes given below
 - a. For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 - b. A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 - c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company
 - d. Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with charitable objects etc.

Codes:

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

78.	and the first 2 and give the answer of following questions by using the con			
	given below-			
	List-1			List-2
	 a. Partnership a 	at will	i.	section 7
	b. General dutie	es of partner	ii.	Section 8
	c. Particular pa	rtnership	iii.	section 9
		mnify for loss		Section 10
	caused by fra	aud		
	Codes:			
	(a) (b)	(c) (d)		
	(1) (i) (ii)	(iii) (iv)		
	(2) (iv) (iii)	(i) (ii)		
	(3) (i) (iv)	(ii) (iii)		
	(4) (i) (iii)	(ii) (iv)		
79.				er using codes given below :
				between the partners, a partner shall not
			ed to it	by his willful neglect in the conduct of the
	business of the f			
	Reasons (R): Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.			
	Codes :			
	 Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) 			
	(2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong			,
	(3) (A) is right,			
	(4) (R) is right,	but (A) is wrong		
80.	Which of the fol	lowing partnership a	re legal	?
		nbers forming a banl	-	
		p to create a monopo	_	•
	•		•	
				rade on a railway platform
	d. Trustees can	ryon business of a fi	rm in the	eir own name
	Codes :			
	(1) (a), (b),(c) as	nd (d)	(2)	(b), (c) and (d) only
	(3) (b) and (c) o	only	(4)	(c) and (d) only
81.	Under Article 24	19 of Indian Constitu		
511	81. Under Article 249 of Indian Constitution Parliament has power to legislate with resp to a matter in the state list in the :			nament has power to legislate with respect
	(1) Public impo		(2)	National importance

(4) National interest

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(3) Public interest

82. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (1) In India president is real executive, but Prime Minister is nominal head of the state.
- (2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
- (3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
- (4) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of president shall be completed before the expiration of the term.
- 83. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Directive Principle of the State Policy that "the state shall regard the raising of level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State Shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health"?
 - (1) Article 45
- (2) Article 47
- (3) Article 49
- (4) Article 51
- Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? 84.
 - Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides "Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
 - Under Article 13(3)(a), term law does not includes the byc-laws and notification.
 - Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
 - d. Article 16(4B) was added under the Indian Constitution by 77th constitutional amendment Act of 1995

Codes:

- (1) Only (a)
- (2) (a) and (c)
- (3) Only (c)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 85. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits?
 - (1) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
- (2) Justice P.N. Bhagawati
- (3) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (4) Justice O.P. Chinnapa Reddy
- 86. Who gave the pure theory of laws?
 - (1) Pound
- (2) Savigny
- (3) Maine
- (4) Kelson
- "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes 87. personality" who said these words ?
 - (1) Savigny
- (2) Maine
- (3) Bentham
- (4) Salmond

С		19		
	88.	"No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by : (1) Kelson (2) Prof. Duguit (3) Holland (4) Salmond		
	89.	Assertion (A): Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge Reasons (R): Custom is source of Law, Codes: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A), (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A), (3) (A) is true but (R) is false. (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.		
	90.	The birth and death of legal person is determined by:		
		(1) Nature (2) Custom		
		(3) Law (4) Precedent		
	91.	Assertion (A): The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it comes in the knowledge of acceptor Reason (R): Because section 4 of Indian contract Act, 1872 provides Codes: (1) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (3) (A) is correct but (R) is false (4) Both are incorrect.		
	92.	Where, both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is: (3) Weild (4) Voidable		
		(1) Valid (2) Void		
	93.	 Which of the statement/s is/are correct? give the answer according to the codes given below: a. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. This agreement is illegal b. A and B contracts to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void. c. A contract to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act, on those occasion becomes void. d. Section 55 of Indian contract Act deals with agreement to do possible Act Codes: (2) (a), (d) (3) (b), (c) (4) All are correct except (d) P. T. O 		
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4. Match the List-I which provides some provisions of Indian Contract Act with List which provides sections of Indian contract Act and give the answer using the contract Act with List-2 a. 'Consent'defined i. section 13 b. 'Coercion'defined ii. Section 14 c. 'Fraud' defined iii. Section 15 d. 'Undue influence' defined v. section 17				
(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) iii ii i iv (2) i iii v iv (3) ii iii v iv (4) iii iv ii v				
 Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract la (1) Acceptance (3) Intention to create legal obligation 	nw relating to : (2) Offer (4) Revocation of offer			
 A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B p Void contract Voidable contract 				
Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Indian Contract Act, 1872? (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement in restraint of marriage is void (2) Section 3 provides" communication when complete" (3) Section 5 provides" revocation of proposals and acceptance" (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how made"				
Which one of the following has been laid down as basis of responsibility by the rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher? (1) Fault liability (2) Conditional liability (3) Strict liability (4) Insurance liability				
5.	which provides sections of Indian congiven below: List-1 a. 'Consent'defined b. 'Coercion'defined c. 'Fraud' defined d. 'Undue influence' defined Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) iii ii i iv (2) i iii v iv (3) ii iii v iv (4) iii iv ii v Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract la (1) Acceptance (3) Intention to create legal obligation A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B p (1) Void contract (3) Voidable contract Which section of Indian contract Act, entitled to compensation": (1) Section 73 (2) Section 74 "Consideration means a reasonable, equ the transferer to the transferee. Similarly by the word 'adequate' it makes the con and valuable having regard to the facts, e Above principle was laid down in (1) Sonia Bhatia vs. state of U.P (2) L1C of India v. Pushpa P. Mansukha (3) Dipraich sugar Mills v. Mazdur Unio (4) A.B.C. Laminart Pvt. Ltd. Vs. A.P. A Which of the following statement is incon (1) Section 26 provides that an agreement (2) Section 3 provides" communication v. (3) Section 5 provides "revocation how m. Which one of the following has been laid Rylands Vs. Fletcher? (1) Fault liability			

Total No. of Printed Pages: 21

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

D

M.Phil./Ph.D./URS-EE-2019

SET-Y

SUBJECT: LAW

		Sr. No.	10068
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks: 100	7	Total Questions : 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	19.0	
Name	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 unfairmeans / 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.
- 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 will be got uploaded on the University website after the conduct of Entrance Examination. In case there is any discrepancy in the Question Booklet/Answer Key, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examination in writing/through E.Mail within 24 hours of uploading the same on the University Website. Thereafter, no complaint in any case, will be considered.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- (2) President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states; where state includes the national capital territory of Delhi and union territory of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.
- (3) The president may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the house, resign his office who will refer it to vice president.
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Codes:

- (1) Only (a)
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- 5. In E.P. Royappa case which of the Supreme Court Judge propounded the new concept of equality as "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, combined and confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits?
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6. Who gave the pure theory of laws? (1) Pound (2) Savigny (3) Maine (4) Kelson 7. "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attribut personality" who said these words? (1) Savigny (2) Maine (3) Bentham (4) Salmond 8. "No one has any other right than always to do his duty." it was stated by: (1) Kelson (2) Prof. Dugult (3) Holland (4) Salmond 9. Assertion (A): Custom is per se law, Independent of its prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge Reasons (R): Custom is source of Law. Codes: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, But (R) is not a correct explanation of (A). (3) (A) is true but (R) is false. (4) (A) is false but (R) is frue. 10. The birth and death of legal person is determined by: (1) Nature (2) Custom (3) Law (4) Precedent 11. The First Come Last Go, and Last Come First Go rule is associated with: (1) Strike (2) Lockout (3) Retrenchment (4) Closure 12. Term 'industry' is defined under which section of Industrial Dispute Act,1947 (1) Section 2(g) (2) Section 2(h) (3) Section 2(i) (4) Section 2(j) 13. Assertion (A): Strike is individual stoppage of work to press management to get mor pay. Reasons (R): Individual has fundamental rights of strike. Codes: (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A) (2) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A) (3) (A) and (R) are false (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false 14. Match List-1 with List-2 and give answer by using the codes given below: List-1 (Chapters of Trade Union Act) c. Regulation b. Rights and duties of trade union c. Regulation c. Regulation c. Regulation c. Regulation d. Penalties and procedure chapter-iii d. Penalties and procedure Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (i) (ii) (iv) (v) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)				
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List-1 (Chapters of Trade Union Act) a. Registration of trade chapter-iv union b. Rights and duties of trade union chapter-ii c. Regulation chapter-iii d. Penalties and procedure chapter-v Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)		pay. Reasons (R): Individual has fundamental rights of Codes: (1) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanal (2) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct expl (3) (A) and (R) are false	strike.	
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union b. Rights and duties of trade union chapter-ii c. Regulation chapter-ii d. Penaltics and procedure chapter-v Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)			_	
b. Rights and duties of trade union c. Regulation d. Penaltics and procedure Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)			v .	٠
Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)		 Rights and duties of trade union chapter-i Regulation chapter-i 	ii	
(1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (3) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)		•		
		(1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)		

- In which case it was held that 'An Unregistered Trade union whose registration has been cancelled has no right'.
 - B.Srinivasa Reddy & others vs. Karnatka Urban water supply & Drainage Board Employee' Association & Others
 - (2) Virudhachalam v. management of Lotus Mill
 - (3) In both the cases
 - (4) In none of the case
- 16. in which one of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to the drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State Under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens?
 - (1) Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union Of India
 - (2) M. C. Mehta v. Union Of India
 - (3) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa
 - (4) A. P. Pollution Control Board vs. M. V. Nayadu
- 17. Which one of the following is correct?

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 was enacted:

- By the Parliament invoking the power under Art. 253 to make laws implementing the decision taken at International Conferences.
- (2) By the Parliament under Art. 235(1) of the Constitution After securing enabling resolution from the state
- (3) By the states, as the executive functions under the Air Act are carried out by the state pollution control board.
- (4) By the Parliament based on the directions given by the supreme court.
- 18. Which of the following has been described as the "Magna-Carta" of the environment?
 - (1) Rio Declaration

- (2) Tbilisi Declaration
- (3) The Stockholm Declaration
- (4) Environment product Declaration
- 19. Which section of sales of goods Act deals with the 'sale by description'?
 - (1) Section 12

(2) Section 13

(3) Section 14

- (4) Section 15
- Which of the following presumption as to a negotiable Instrument u/s 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 - (1) Presumption as to contractual capacity
 - (2) Presumption as to date
 - (3) Presumption as to maturity of date
 - (4) All of the above

The aims of law of torts are:

(b) Deterrence to wrong doers(c) Restoration of original position

(2) (c) and (b)

c. The other person suffers damage as a consequences thereof

22. The essential ingredients of tort of negligence are :a. One owes a duty of care towards the other

b. One commit a breach of that duty

(d) Damages to victim

(a) Punishment

(1) (a) and (c)

Codes:

	Choose your correct answer with the help of codes given below:	
	(1) Only the first is an essential ingredient	
	(2) None of them is an essential ingredients	
	(3) All of them are essential ingredients	
	(4) Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed	
23.	Instigating or engaging in a conspiracy or intentionally aiding a person to commit an offence is better known as	
24	Term "dishonestly" is defined under which section of Indian Penal code	
24.	(1) Section 23 (2) Section 24 (3) Section 25 (4) Section 26	
25. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the given below:		
	 Indian penal code provides five kinds of punishments under section 53. 	
	b. Section 64 of Indian Penal Code provides that where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited but shall not be excessive.	
	e. The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which if the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.	
	d. If the offence is punishable with fine only, the imprisonment which the cour imposes in default of the fine shall be simple.	
	Codes ;	
	(1) (a), (b), and (c) (2) (a), (c) and (d)	
	(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (4) Only (a)	
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(3) (b) and (d)

(4) (c) and (d)

26.	A by putting Z in fear of grievous ht blank paper, and delivers it to A. Z sig(1) Theft (3) Robbery	urt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in gns and delivers the paper to A. A has committed: (2) Extortion (4) Dacoity
27.	Z dies in possession of furniture and into possession of any other permisappropriate it. A has committed of (1) 378 of IPC (2) 403 of IPC	d money. His servant A, before the money comes erson entitled to such possession, dishonestly offence under section - (3) 404 of IPC (4) 405 of IPC
28.	a. Whenever forces or violence is	is/are correct? give the answer by using the codes used by an unlawful assembly, or by any membe
	such assembly is guilty of the of	ommon object of such assembly, every member of fence of affray. fighting in a place, disturb the public peace, they
	 An assembly is designated as " persons composing that assembly Indian penal code. 	unlawful assembly", if the common object of the y is any or all which are given under section 141 of
	with fine, or with both which is r	n unlawful assembly shall be punished with on for a term which may extend to six months, or provided under section 143 of Indian penal code.
	Codes :	
	(1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) (3) (b) and (c)	(2) (a) and (c)
		(4) (c) and (d)
29.	Match List-1 with List-2 and give the	e answer by using the codes given below:
	List-1	List-2
	 Wrongful restraint 	(i) section 349
	b. Wrongful confinement	(ii) section 350
	c. Force d. Criminal force	(iii) section 339
	Codes :	(iv) section 340
	(a) (b) (c) (d)	
	(1) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)	
	(2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)	
	(3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (iv)	
	(4) (iv) (iii) (iv) (ii)	

30.	knowing that fact	and also that C is a life causes A to appropriate and also that C is a life and a life a	not Z, ehende (2)	willfully repre		B
31.	proposer, when it of Reason (R): Becar Codes: (1) Both (A) And	comes in the knowle use section 4 of Indi (R) are correct and (R) are correct but (I	edge of ian con (R) is t	acceptor stract Act, 1872 the correct expl	anation of (A)	e
	(4) Both are incor					
32.	to the agreement, t	he agreement is :			to a matter of fact essentia	l
	(1) Valid	(2) Void		Illegal	(4) Voidable	
33.	below:	ment/s is/are correc	at? giv	e the answer ac	cording to the codes given	1
	 b. A and B contr mad. The cont c. A contract to 	ract becomes void, act at a theatre fo	other. I	Before the time onths in consi	eement is illegal fixed for marriage, A goe deration of a sum paid is on those occasion become	n
		Indian contract Act	deals w	vith agreement t	to do possible Act	
	Codes:		(0)	() ()		
	(1) (a), (b), (c) (3) (b), (c)			(a), (d) All are correct	evcent (d)	
34.	Match the List-1	which provides som ections of Indian co	e prov	risions of India	n Contract Act with List- he answer using the code	2 s
	List-1			List-2		
	 a. 'Consent'define b. 'Coercion'define 		i.	section 13 Section 14		
	c. 'Fraud' defined			Section 15		
	d. 'Undue influen	ice' defined		Section 16		
			v.	section 17		
	Codes: (a) (b) ((c) (d)				
		c) (d) iv				
	(A) ! !!!	v iv				
	. ,	v iv				
	(4) iii iv i	i v				

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6

(1) Acceptance

(1) Void contract

	(3) Voidable contract	(4) Illegal contract
37.	entitled to compensation":	1872 provides that "party rescinding contract
	(1) Section 73 (2) Section 74	(3) Section 75 (4) All of the above
38.	the transferer to the transferee. Similarly by the word 'adequate' it makes the con-	on
39.	Which of the following statement is inco (1) Section 26 provides that an agreeme (2) Section 3 provides" communication (3) Section 5 provides" revocation of pr (4) Section 6 provides "revocation how	when complete" oposals and acceptance"
40.	Which one of the following has been laid Rylands Vs. Fletcher? (1) Fault liability (3) Strict liability	d down as basis of responsibility by the rule in (2) Conditional liability (4) Insurance liability
41.	Using the codes given below indicat following judgments were delivered by the second of the second o	e the chronological sequence in which the he international court of justice: y case (3) 1, 4, 2, 3 (4) 3, 2, 4, 1
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(2) Offer

36. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A rupees 50. This is a :

(4) Revocation of offer

(2) Valid contract

35. Balfour v. Balfour is a case of contract law relating to :

(3) Intention to create legal obligation

42.	Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect? a. There are four objectives of united nation enshrined under the Article 1 of the U.N. charter b. There are six fundamental principles of united nation organization which are							
	c. A member of United Natio contained in the present ch	e UN charter ns which has persistently violated the principle arter may be expelled from the organization by pon the recommendation of the General Assembly.						
	d. The united nation shall have participate in any capacity ar subsidiary organs.	restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to ad under conditions of equality in its principal and						
	Codes :							
	(1) (a) and (d)	(2) (b), (c) and (d)						
	(3) (a), (b) and (c)	(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)						
43.	Who did not support the constitution	ve theory of recognition :						
	(1) Anzilotti	(2) Oppenheim						
	(3) Hegel	(4) D. Hall						
44.	 and de facto recognition is pol b. De jure recognition is final wh c. Human rights commission has Rights Council. 	e court said that the distinction between the de jur						
		(2) (a) and (b)						
	(1) (a) (3) (a), (b) and (c)	(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)						
	(5) (a), (b) and (c)	(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)						
45.	Who wrote the book "Changing St							
	(1) Bentham	(2) W. Friedman						
	(3) J.J. Stark	(4) Oppenheim						

46. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?

- Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict took place on 14 Nov 1974
- Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was held in 1979 and India was its original signatory
- c. "The International Dimension of Human Rights" was written by Karl Vask
- d. UN declaration on the status of refugee was signed in 1951

Codes:

(1) (a) and (b) (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) Only (a) (4) Only (b)

- 47. Every person who procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under Hindu Marriage Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clause (iii) of section 5 shall be punishable under section 18(a) with:
 - (1) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (2) Simple imprisonment which may extend to two year or with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (3) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two year and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees, or with both.
 - (4) None of above.
- 48. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her maintenance :
 - If he is guilty of desertion
 - b. If he has treated her with cruelty
 - If he is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
 - d. If he has any other wife living

Codes:

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (4) Only (a) and (b) are correct
- 49. Grounds for judicial separation are given under:
 - (1) Section 13(1) and 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act
 - (2) Section 13(1), 13(2) and 13(1A) of Hindu marriage Act
 - (3) Section 13(1), 13(2), 13(1A) and 13(B) of Hindu marriage act
 - (4) None of the above
- 50. Where the marriage has not been consummated, iddat has to be observed in case of?
 - (1) Death

(2) Divorce

(3) Both (A) and (B)

- (4) Neither (A) Nor (B)
- 51. "Task of Engineering is to built as efficient structure of the society as possible with minimum friction and waste." Who gave this statement -
 - (1) Duguit

(2) Roscoe Pound

(3) Savigny

(4) Ehrlich

- 52. Who defines "ownership as plenary control over an object" ?
 - (1) Austin

(2) Salmond

(3) Holland

(4) Savigny

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53.	Match List-I with List-II using codes given below:											
	List-I a. Right of the person not				i.	List-II Right in r	e-Prop	oria				
	to be assaulted b. Right of a person						ii.	Right in F	Rem			
	c.	40	f pers	operty on to enj	oy		iii.	Right in P	erson	am		
	d.	his prei Right o	f a per				iv.	Right in r	eo alie	ena		
	Code		y of so	meone	else							
		(a)	(b) i	(c) iii	(d) iv							
	(2) i	iv	iii ii	ii iv	i i							
	(4), i		iv	iii	i							
54.	Wha (1) 1	it are th No clai	e jura m, Lia	Hohfeld correlation bility arty and I	tives o	of Liberty ver	, Po (2)	ations the j wer and In No claim, No claim,	nmuni Resp	ty respect onsibility	tively ? and Lial	bility
55.		erse po Owners		-	lead to Posses	lose of :		Power		(4) Libe	erty	
56.	of co (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 1	ollision France Turkey Europe	of two has ju has ju an uni	o foreign risdiction risdiction ty has ju	n ships on on orisdic	i. tion		f internation	onal ju	ustice hel	d that in	the cas
57.	(a) (b) (c)	Consta Genera Jus Co; Opinio	nt and dity of gens	owing h uniforn practice	ı pract		men	ts of a vali	d inter	mational	custom ?	,
	(1)	(a) aloi (a), (b)		d)				(c) and (d (a), (b), ((d)		

58. Match the List-I with List-II regarding the U.N. charter and give answer from the code given below:

	List-	I				List-II	
a.	Origi	nal me	i	Article-7			
b.	Com	positio	n of gen	neral assembly	ii.	Article-5	
c.	Susp of U.	ension	iii.	Article-9			
d.	Orga	ns of L	J.N.O		iv.	Article-3	
Co	des :						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
(1)	iii	iv	ii	i			
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii			
(3)	iv	iii	ii	i			
(4)	iii	iv	i	ii			

Match List-l with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 List-1 (sources of public international law)

- 1. General principles of law recognized by civilized countries
- Juristic work
- International customs
- 4. Justice and Equity List-2 (case related)
- (a) North continental self case
- (b) Burkina Faso vs Mali
- (c) Portugal vs India
- (d) Paquete Habana case

Codes:

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

 Statement I: subject to rules of jus Cogens, local customary law can supplement or derogate from general custom

Statement II: international law does not recognize the concept of local custom.

Using the codes given below give the correct answer

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I
- (2) Both the statements are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is true, but statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, but statement-II is true:

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- 61. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
 - Section 16 of HMA, 1955 provides for "legitimacy of children of void and voidable, marriages"
 - Section 23 of HMA, 1955 Provides "decree in proceedings"
 - c. Section 25 of HMA,1955 provides "permanent alimony and maintenance
 - d. Section 19 of HMA,1955 provides" court to which petition should be made" Codes:
 - (1) All are correct

(2) All are correct except (d)

(3) Only (b) is correct

- (4) Only (a) and (c) are correct
- Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act,1956
 - a. Under this Act minor means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and in case of his/her guardian one who has not attained the age of 21 years
 - b. Section 8 of the Act provides that "Natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor, passes on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother"
 - c. After the commencement of this Act, no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of the Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being de facto guardian of the minor
 - d. Natural guardian has power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of the minor, without the permission of court

Codes:

(1) Only (a)

(2) (a), (b) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

- (4) All are incorrect
- Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
 - a. This Act is an Act to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by married women on her marriage tie.
 - b. Muslim women has right to get divorce on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a periods of four years or upwards.
 - Muslim women have also right to get divorce from her husband if he is suffering from leprosy.
 - d. The Act provides the grounds of divorce to Muslim Women only,

Codes:

Only (a)

(2) Only(d)

(3) (a), (b)

(4) (a) and (d)

- 64. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 provides that Divorced Muslim Women shall not be entitled to:
 - A reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her within the iddat period by her former husband.
 - (2) Where she herself maintain the children born to her before or after her divorce, a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid by her former husband for a period of three years from the respective dates of birth of such children.
 - (3) An amount equal to sum of mahr or dower agreed to be paid to her at the time of her marriage or at any time thereafter according to Muslim Law.
 - (4) All the properties given to her before or at the time of marriage or after the marriage by her relatives or friends or the husband or any relatives of the husband or his friends.
- 65. Muta marriage is recognized by:
 - (1) Hanafi school

(2) Maliki school

(3) Ithana Ashari School

- (4) Hanbali School
- 66. In Islamic law 'Faskh' mean:
 - (1) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (2) Judicial separation
 - (3) Dissolution or rescission of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of husband.
 - (4) Dissolution on recession of the contract of marriage by judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
- 67. In which case the court held that section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act was constitutionally violative of rights to human dignity and privacy:
 - (1) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
- (2) T. Sareetha Vs. Meena
- (3) Lachman Vs. Meena

(4) None of the above

- 68. A proposal is revoked:
 - (1) By the notice of revocation of the proposal
 - (2) By the lapse of a reasonable time if the time is prescribed in the proposal
 - (3) By acceptance of a condition precedent to acceptance
 - (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before the acceptance
- 69. An agreement without consideration is valid, unless:
 - It is in writing and registered
 - (2) It is promise to compensate for something done
 - (3) It is made by two minors
 - (4) It is promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law

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- 70. Doctrine of frustration was laid down for the first time in :
 - (1) Krell vs. Henry

(2) Taylor vs. Caldwell

(3) Paradine vs. Jain

- (4) None of the above
- 71. P and Q, unknown to R, sought and got a lift in R's car, but on account of some mechanical defect in car, of which R was not aware, one of the front wheels of the car got detached and flew away, and the car toppled. P and Q got serious injuries and later on P died of his Injuries Q and P's next kin sued R for damages for negligent driving. What defense R has?
 - (1) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (2) No responsibility towards P and Q who got a free lift
 - (3) Inevitable accident
 - (4) No defense
- 72. Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - (1) In tort, there is breach of duty which is primarily fixed by law.
 - (2) In tort, there is a violation of a right in rem.
 - (3) In tort, the motive for breach of duty is immaterial.
 - (4) In tort, the damages are fixed according to the terms and conditions.
- 73. Assertion (A): A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective manufacturing. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker. Reasons (R): Manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (A) is true.
- 74. In which of the following situations is slander actionable per se in India?
 - (1) An imputation that a certain female player is of unchaste character.
 - (2) An imputation that a certain person is a habitual smuggler.
 - (3) An imputation that a certain person is liar.
 - (4) An imputation that the wrestler is womanizer.
- 75. State in which of the following cases, it amounts to nuisance:
 - (1) Planting of trees on another's land.
 - (2) When branches of trees project on the land of their neighbor.
 - (3) Construction of pond on the land of another.
 - (4) All of the above

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76.	Ma	tch Lis	t-1 wit	th List-	2 and indicate th	e cor	rect answer using the codes given below:
		List-1					List-2
	a.			nound		i.	Remote but proximate
	b.		lemis : / & co.	and Fur Ltd.	ness	ii.	The test of reasonable foresight
	c.	Scott	vs. She	epherd		iii.	The test of directness
	d.	Fadde	n vs. F	larcour	t	iv.	Reasonable foreseebility
		Riving	gton				
	Coo	les:					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
	(1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
		(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)		
	(3)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)		
	(4)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)		
77.	Wh	ich on	e of the	e follow	ving is not a vali	d def	ense in tort ?
	(1)	Vis m	ajor			(2)	Volenti non fit injuria
	(3)	Inevit	able ac	cident		(4)	Scienti not fit injuria
78.					a food court in aim damage fro		t of Y's 'food joint'. All the customers of Y
	•				Latin maxim 'da		m sine injuria'
					he following coo		
		les:					
	(1)	(A) is	true bi	ut (R) is	s false		
	(2)	(A) id	false b	out (R)	is true		
	(3)	Both ((A) and	i (R) ar	e true but (R) is	not t	he correct explanation of (A)
	(4)	Both ((A) and	l(R) ar	e true and (R) is	the o	correct explanation of (A)
79.	In c	ontrib	utory n	egligen	ice:		
	(1)	Only	one par	rty is ne	gligent and other	er has	not taken due care.
	(2)	Both p	parties	have co	ontributed to neg	gliger	nce equally.

(4) One party is negligent resulting in injury while the other has taken due care

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(3) Lack of care is equal on both sides.

- 80. Consider the following elements:
 - (a) Infringement of a legal rights
 - (b) Any damage
 - (c) Existence of a legal right
 - (d) Legal damages

Rights to claim damages in tort would arise only if:

- (1) (d),(b) and (a) are present
- (2) (b) and (d) are present
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are present
- (4) (b),(c) and (a) are present
- 81. Read the Assertion (A) and Reasons (R) and answer using the codes below:

Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian constitution defines the ideal philosophy of Indian democracy and its key concepts are laid down as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Reason (R): A democracy to be idle must be characterized by two features.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the incorrect explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- 82. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for imposing emergency under Article 356 in one of the following cases:
 - (1) A.K. Roy vs. Union of India
 - (2) State of Rajasthan VS. Union of India
 - (3) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 - (4) None of the above
- 83. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 - (a) In Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court has said that the Preamble to the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers.
 - (b) In Golaknath v. state of Punjab case, Justice K.Subba Rao observed that the Preamble contains in a nutshell ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitutions.
 - (c) Preamble is not the part of Indian constitutions
 - (d) Preamble of Indian constitution secure to the citizens of India the liberty of thought and expression only

Codes:

- (1) Only (b)
- (2) (b) and (c)
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

84.	the following statement/s is/are incorrect regarding the fundamental duties								
	It shall be the duty of every citizen of	India-							
	(a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, national Flag. National Anthem and the National Song.								
	(b) To uphold and protect the soverei								
		rovide opportunities for education of his child or.							
	(d) To value and preserve the rich her								
	Codes:								
	(1) Only (a) (2) (a) and (b)	(3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)							
85.	Match List I with list II and give the c	orrect answer using the codes given below:							
	List I	List II							
	(a) Appointments of ad hac, Judges.	(i) Article 128							
	(b) Attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.	(ii) Article 129							
	(c) Supreme Court to be court of Record.	(iii) Article 127							
	(d) Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.	(iv) Article 137							
		(v) Article 139							
	Codes:								

- (c) (b) (d) (a) (1) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii) (v) (2) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv) (ii) (3) (iii) (i) (v) (iv) (4) (ii) (iii)
- Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic features of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. union of India by the judge.
 - (1) Justice P.B. Sawant

(2) Justice S.R Pandyan

(3) Justice J.S. Verma

(4) Justice A.M. Ahimadi

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87.	Assertion (A): A Bill which contains a t	taxation	clause	besides	clauses	dealing	with
	other matters may also be a Money Bill.						

Reasons (R): All Bills dealing with taxes are Money Bills.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (4) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- Article 16(4A) which gives powers to state to make laws regarding reservation in 88. favour of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes was added by :
 - (1) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (2) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (3) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (4) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of the India
- 89. Assertion (A): Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, change, deletion or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article

Reasons (R): because Article 368(1) provides so.

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) And (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- 90. Match List I wish List II and give the correct answer using the codes given below:

I LIDE I TOTAL	
iet I	List II

- Effect of proclamation of
- Article 360
- Emergency b. Duty of Union to protect state
 - Article 353 against external aggression and

internal disturbance

- iii. Article 355 State emergency
- d. Financial emergency iv. Article 356

Codes:

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

- 91. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - (1) Section 360 of IPC provides that 'Whoever takes or entices any minor under 16 years of age if male, or under 18 years of age if a female, or a person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of natural guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such natural guardian, is said to kidnap such minor of person from lawful guardianship.
 - (2) Whoever by force compels, or by any descritful means, induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person
 - (3) Abduction is of two kinds, abduction from India and abduction from lawful guardianship.
 - (4) Section 366A of IPC deals with importing of girl from foreign country
- Section 377 IPC was partially struck down in the case: 92.
 - (1) Joseph shine v. union of India
 - (2) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (3) In Both the cases (4) In None of the case
- 93. Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with 'punishment for attempting to commit
- offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment' : (1) Section 307 (3) Section 511 (2) Section 417 (4) None of the above
- The committee which led to the passing of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by :
 - (1) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- Justice J.S. Verma
- (3) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (4) Justice A.S Anand
- 95. Which section and schedule of companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility?
 - (1) Section 135, schedule v
- (2) Section 135, schedule vi
- (3) Section 135, schedule vii
- (4) Section 135 schedule viii
- 96. A person can be a director of maximum:
 - (1) 15 companies (2) 20 companies (3) 25 companies (4) 30 companies
- Which of the following statement/s is/are correct? Give answer by using the codes 97. given below -
 - For incorporating the public company there must be at least 7 members.
 - A company is limited by shares if a company having the liability of its member limited by the memorandum to such amount as member may undertake to contribute to the asset of the company in the event of its being wound up.
 - c. In Ferguson v. Wilson, it was held that director are the agent of company Section 8 of the companies Act, 2013 deals with formulation of companies with
 - charitable objects etc.
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c) (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Codes:
 - (1) (a) and (c)

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98.	Ma giv	atch List-1 with List-2 and give t	he answe	r of following questions by using the codes
		List-1		List-2
	a.	Partnership at will	i.	section 7
	b.	General duties of partner	ii.	Section 8
	c.	Particular partnership	iii.	section 9
	d.	Duty to indemnify for loss caused by fraud	iv.	Section 10

Codes:

- (a) (c) (b) (d) (1) (i) (ii) (iiii) (iv) (2) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) (3) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii) (4) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- 99. Read Assertion (A) and reason (R) and answer using codes given below:

Assertion (A): Notwithstanding a contract between the partners, a partner shall not indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his willful neglect in the conduct of the business of the firm.

Reasons (R): Because section 13(f) of Indian Partnership Act stipulates so.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (3) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong
- (4) (R) is right, but (A) is wrong
- 100. Which of the following partnership are legal?
 - Twelve members forming a banking firm.
 - b. A partnership to create a monopoly
 - c. Twenty members forming a firm for tea trade on a railway platform
 - d. Trustees carryon business of a firm in their own name

Codes:

(1) (a), (b),(c) and (d)

(2) (b), (c) and (d) only

(3) (b) and (c) only

(4) (c) and (d) only

	Answer Key	of M Dhil/Dh	D 2019 (La	w
Sr. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	3	3	1	4
2	4	3	2	4
3	3	2	4	2
			2	3
4	4	2		2
5	3	2	3	
6	1	2	3	4
7	1	3	2	4
8	3	4	4	2
9	4	2	3	1
10	3	1	2	3
11	4	4	2	3
12	4	2	3	4
13	2	3	· 1	3
14	3	2	4	2
15	2	3	1	2
16	4	2	2	4
17	4	3	4	1
18	2	1	3	3
19	1	2	4	4
20	3	3	3	2
21	2	3	3	3
22	3	2	4	3
23	1	4	3	2
	4	4	4	2
24		2	3	2
25	1	4	1	2
26	2		1	3
27	4	1		4
28	3	3	3 4	2
29	4	1		1
30	3	1	3	
31	3	4	3	4
32	2	4	4	2
33	4	2	3	3
34	4	3	2	2
35	2	2	2	3
36	4	4	4	2
37	1	4	1	3
38	3	2	3	1
39	1	1	4	2
	1	3	2	3
40		3	3	3
41	1		4	2
42	2	4	1	4
43	4	3		4
44	2	2	1	
45	3	2	4	2
46	3	4	2	4
47	2	1	4	1
48	4	3	4	3
49	3	4	1	1
50	2	2	3	1
51	4	3	3	2
52	2	4	2	3
53	3	1	4	1
	2	1	4	4
54		1	·	

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55	3	4	2	1
56	2	2	4	2
57	3	4	1	4
58	1	4	3	3
59	2	1	1	4
60	3	3	1	3
61	3	2	3	1
62	4	3	3	2
63	1	3	2	4
64	1	2	2	2
65	4	3	2	3
66	2	2	2	3
67	4	3	3	2
68	4	4	4	4
69	1	2	2	3
70	3	4	1	2
71	3	1	2	3
72	3	2	3	4
73	2	4	3	1
74	2	2	2	1
75	2	3	3	4
76	2	3	2	2
77	3	2	3	4
78	4	4	4	4
79	2	3	2	1
80	1	2	4	3
81	2	2	4	3
82	3	3	4	4
83	3	1	2	3
84	2	4	3	4
85	3	1	2	3
86	2	2	4	1
87	3	4	4	
88	4	3	2	3 4
89	2	4	1	3
90	4	3	3	2
91	3	3	4	3
92	4	4	3	3
93	3	3	2	2
94	2	4		3
95	2	3	3	2
96	4	1	3	3
97	3	1		4
98	4	3 4	2	2
99			3	4
100	2	3	3	4