

Total No. of Printed Pages: 29

## (DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU

# Α

## ARE ASKED TO DO SO) PHD-EE-2023-24

SET-Y

10000

#### Law

		Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks : 100	Total Questions : 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Date of Birth	
Father's Name	Mother's Name	
Date of Examination		
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)
CANDIDATES MUST READ TH	E FOLLOWING INFORMAT	ION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE

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

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

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

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

#### (

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

#### Options:

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

- **3.** Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
  - (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
  - (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
  - (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.
- **4.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India?
  - I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
  - II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
  - III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
  - IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

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

3

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

1	<ul> <li>5. On 9th March 2018, a Constitution E that the right to die with dignity is Euthanasia and living will. This judgm (1) P. Rathinam v. UOI</li> <li>(2) Common Cause v. UOI</li> <li>(3) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. UOI</li> <li>(4) Supreme Court Advocates-On-Rec</li> </ul>			
16	In India the distribution of number of the basis of :	seats for States to the Lok Sabha is decided on		
	(1) Size of territory	(2) Population		
	(3) Development	(4) Strategic significance		
17.	The highest adjudicatory body for decid	ling issues of environmental law in India is:		
	(1) The National Environment Appellate Authority			
	(2) The National Environment Tribunal			
	(3) The National Green Tribunal			
	(4) The Ecological Bench of India			
18.	In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are	divisible into:		
	(1) Good and bad	(2) Public and private		
	(3) Punishable and non punishable	(4) Enforceable and non enforceable		
19.	The essential of a valid custom is:			
	(1) Antiquity	(2) Certainty		
	(3) Consistency	(4) All of the above		

20.	The English doctrine of 'Transferred Mail 1860?	alice' is contained in which section of the IPC,
	(1) Section 34	(2) Section 149
	(3) Section 301	(4) Section 304A
21.	Which of the following is an inchoate cr	rime ?
	(1) Public nuisance	(2) Riot
	(3) Criminal attempt	(4) Culpable homicide
22.	The Estrada Doctrine refers to :	
	(1) Mexican declaration regarding its any country	free will to establish diplomatic relations with
	(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO	
	(3) Final call for reconciliation amongs	t estranged spouses
	(4) Mutual respect amongst nations	
23.	In Family law, which of the following c	ases is <i>not</i> related to ground of cruelty?
	(1) V. Bhagat v , Bhagat	(2) Dastane v. Dastane
	(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati	(4) Russel v. Russel
24.	Who can <i>not</i> reopen a partition under su	accession law?
	(1) Minor coparcener	(2) Mother
	(3) Adopted son	(4) Absentee coparcener
25.	Under which of the following circum property?	nstances can a karta alienate the joint family
	(1) Dharmarthe	(2) Kutumbarthe
	(3) Apatkale	(4) All of the above
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)	

26	. Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Ac	ct, introduces the concept of:
	(1) Endogamy	(2) Exogamy
	(3) Monogamy	(4) Bigamy
27.	If a Hindu dies leaving behind more th	an one widow, then what is the correct situation
	regarding adoption by a widow?	
	(1) Only the youngest can adopt a chil	d
	(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child	
	(3) All the widows can together adopt	a child
	(4) Each widow can adopt in the abser	nce of her own child
00	Under Muslim law, a marriage against	bar of fosterage is:
28.	(1) Void	(2) Voidable
	(3) Partially void	(4) Valid but punishable under law
	On which date did shariat Act, 1937 be	come operational?
29.		(2) 7th June, 1937
	(1) 7th may, 1937	(4) 7th October, 1937
	(3) 7th September, 1937	
20	Which one of the following is <i>correct</i> r	egarding dissolution of Muta marriage?
30.	(1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of	the period
	(2) It dissolves upon death	
	(3) It dissolves upon completion of hib	a-e-muddat
	(4) All of the above	
31.	Triple talaq was banned by virtue of wh	ich of the following judgments?
J	(1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad	(2) Ahmad Khan v. Shan Ballo begum
	(3) Shayara bano v. Union of India	(4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi
	E-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)	P. T. O.

32.	Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships?			
	(1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah			
	(2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another			
	(3) Khushboo v. kanniammal			
	(4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal			
33.	Which of the following articles of the S	tatute of International Court of Justice provides		
	that the court may decide cases ex aequo	et bono only if the parties agree?		
	(1) Article 38(1)	(2) Article 38(2)		
	(3) Article 38(3)	(4) Article 38(4)		
34.		civilians was the subject of dispute between		
	which of the following countries?	(a) I I' and China		
	(1) India and Pakistan	(2) India and China		
	(3) India and Spain	(4) India and Portugal		
35.	The famous theory of recognition in in	ternational law, that 'recognition is declaratory		
	of an existing fact but constitutive in nat	ure' was given by:		
	(1) Oppenheim	(2) Kelsen		
	(3) Holland	(4) Lauterpatch		
36.	What is the extent of EEZ of coastal state	tes ?		
	(1) 12 nautical miles from baseline			
	(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline			
	(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline			
	(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline			
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)			

Α

itions:

9

SE

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Options:

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

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

#### Options:

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

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

(2) Maghi

(3) Maithili

(4) Sindhi

- 46. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India?
  - The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
  - II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
  - III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
  - IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct
- Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

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

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

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

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

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

("" words)

- **48.** Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534?
  - i. Article 19(6)
  - ii. Article 39A
  - iii. Article 48
  - iv. Article 47

- (1) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (3) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) Only (i) and (iii)
- 49. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "......

  The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?
  - (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
  - (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
  - (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
  - (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225

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

	Part-I		Part-II
a.	Doctrine of Harmonious Construction	i.	Union of India v. HS Dhillon,(1971)2 SCC779
Ъ,	Doctrine of Pith and Substance	ii,	State of Rajasthan v. G.Chawla, AIR1959SC 544
C.	Doctrine of Repugnancy	iii.	Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
d.	d. Residuary power of legislation iv. Mudholkar, AIR 1963 SC 703		Gujarat University v. Krishna Ranganath
Choose	the correct option:		
(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i		-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i	
(3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii (4) a		(4) a-	-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

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

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

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

- 54. Which of the following statements is **not** correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
  - (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
  - (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
  - (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.

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

(1) Austin

(2) Kelsen

(3) Hart

(4) Bentham

- **56.** 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by :
  - (1) Salmond

(2) Pollock

(3) Austin

(4) Friedmann

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

(2) Adverse possession

(3) Mediate possession

(4) Corporeal possession

PTD-FF-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)

P. T. O.

5	8. Who defined Right as an	interest recognised and protected by law "
	(1) Inhering	(2) Holmes
	(3) Pollock	(4) Salmend
59	). Liability is the jural co-rel	lative of
	(1) Power	(2) Disability
	(3) Immunity	(4) Privilege
60.	. Duty is the jural opposite of	of :
	(1) Right	(2) Power
	(3) Immunity	(4) Liberty
61.	Human beings have no righ	nts only duties. This view was formulated by .
	(1) Duguit	(2) Manu
	(3) Narada	(4) Inhering
62.	Any changes made to the na	ature of obligation of a contract is known as .
	(1) Alteration	(2) Recission
	(3) Novation	(4) Repudiation
63.	Jurisprudence should be div	ided into censorial and expository junsprudence. This view
	was given by :	
	(i) Austin	(2) Salmond
	(3) Bentham	(4) Holland.

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

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) I, II and III are correct

(3) Only II and III are correct

(4) Only I is correct

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

#### Choose the correct option:

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) I, II and III are correct

(3) Only I and III are correct

(4) Only II and III are correct

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

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

(2) Section 66B

(3) Section 66C

(4) Section 66D

68	<ul> <li>Contracts made through electronic r</li> </ul>	neans owe their validity to which of the following
	sections of the IT Act?	
	(1) Section 6A	(2) Section 7A
	(3) Section 8A	(4) Section 10A
69.	Section 67C of the IT Act deals with	:
	(1) Preservation and retention of info	ormation by intermediaries
	(2) Power of controller to give direct	ions
	(3) Child pornography	
	(4) Obscenity	
70.	reproduction right', which shall subs	Il have a special right to be known as 'broadcast ist for a fixed period from the beginning of the ar in which the broadcast is made. What is the
	(1) 10 years	(2) 20 years
	(3) 25 years	(4) 30 years
19	A trademark distinguishing the good persons (not being a partnership with s the proprietor of the mark from thos l) Associated trade mark	
	B) Deceptively similar	(2) Collective mark
(,2	beceparery similar	(4) None of the above
<b>72.</b> W	hat is the minimum number of mem	pers for a public company a
(1)	Five	(2) Seven
(3)	Eleven	(4) Fifteen
PHD-EE-2	2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(A)	

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

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

    But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane.

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

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

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) Only II, III and IV are correct

(3) Only I, II and IV are correct

(4) I, II, III and IV are correct

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

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

#### Choose the correct option:

(1) I and IV are correct

(2) II and III are correct

(3) Only I is correct

(4) Only IV is correct

- 77. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
  - II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
  - III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
  - IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) Only I and IV are correct
- 78. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by:
  - (1) Grotious

(2) Rudolph Stammler

(3) RWM Dias

- (4) Descartes
- 79. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by:
  - (1) Amartya Sen

(2) John Rawls

(3) Clarence Morris

- (4) Jerome Hall
- 80. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management?
  - (1) Saloman Rule

(2) Tarquand Rule

(3) Damlier Rule

(4) Ashbury Rule

- 81. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India?
  - I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
  - II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
  - III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Pring Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
  - IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President Choose the *correct* option:
  - (1) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only II and IV are correct
- (3) I. II, III and IV are correct
- (4) Only I, II and IV are correct
- **82.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
  - II In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less that thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, his less than twenty-five years of age.
  - III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in the behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
  - IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in the behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the foreset out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

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

P. T. O.

A			
	33. Rousseau conceived of the idea of Socia	al Co	ntract as:
	(1) Exercise of general will of the people	(2)	Combination of rules
	(3) People bound by societal norms	(4)	Sovereignty of the law
8	4. The term Volksgeist means:		
	(1) Spirit of the people	(2)	Rule of recognition
	(3) Anthropological approach to law	(4)	All of the above
85	The Concept of Law' is a book written in	n crit	ticism of Austin's theory by:
	(1) Kelsen	(2)	Hart
	(3) Puchta	(4)	Henry Maine
86.		ce th	en courts don't give effect to it. Such state
	of disuse of a norm is known as:		
	(1) Themistes		Desuetudo
	(3) Nomodynamics	(4)	Static norm
87.	Which of the following provisions of S	Sale	of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala
	doctrine?		
	(1) Section 23	(2)	Section 24
	(3) Section 25	(4)	Section 26
88.	A partnership for which no specified dura	ation	is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act
	is known as		
	(1) General Partnership		Particular Partnership
	(3) Partnership at will	(4) (	Open Partnership
			- T (

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

90.

89. Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with:

(1) Polluter pays principle

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

(3) Sustainable development

(2) The precautionary approach

(4) Notification of natural disasters

(1) Inter-generational equity	(2) No fault liability
(3) Sustainability	(4) Precautionary principle
91. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be he	in a park full of people and the dog, without any eld liable under:
(1) Section 319 of the IPC	
(2) Section 289 IPC	
(3) Section 337 IPC	
(4) Only civil law and will have to	o only monetarily compensate 'B'.
<b>92.</b> In a fight between A and B, A ga tooth was knocked out. A will be h	ave a strong blow on B's face due to which his from neld guilty of:
(1) Simple hurt	(2) Criminal assault
(3) Grievous hurt	(4) Criminal intimidation
93. The primary aim of the law of cont	tract is:
(1) Enrich the party who has suffe	red loss
(2) Compel performance of contra	ct
(3) Place the party who sustained been performed	the loss in the same position as if the contract ha
(4) Punish the party who commits	the breach of contract

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

94.

- (1) The seller to be aware
- (2) Let the buyer beware
- (3) Buyer may take advantage of fault of seller
- (4) None of the above

The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection were for the first time adopted 96.

- (1) 1980
- (3) 1999

97. What is the period of limitation within which a person aggrieved by an order made by the District Forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission?

- (1) 30 days
- (3) 60 days

98. Presumption as to dowry death shall apply only in cases where the death of a woman takes place within ..... years of her marriage.

- (1) One
- (3) Seven

99	Which of the following offences or attempt to commit offences gives the right to commit of t	ghi
55.	private defence of property to the extent of voluntarily causing death	of th
	wrongdoer?	

(1) Robbery

(2) House breaking

(3) Theft

(4) Mischief

- 100. Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code?
  - (1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.
  - (2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has  $p_{0W_{\mathbb{C}^{1}}}$  to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
  - (3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
  - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.

JK/m

Total No. of Printed Pages: 29

## (DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU

В

## ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

SET-Y

10000

PHD-EE-2023-24

Law

		Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks : <b>100</b>	Total Questions: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Date of Birth	
Father's Name	Mother's Name	
Date of Examination		
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)
CANDIDATES MUST DEAD TH	IE FOLLOWING INFORMAT	ION/INSTRUCTIONS REFORE

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

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

- 1. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong *qua* the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law"?
  - (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
  - (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
  - (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
  - (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39
- 2. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings:
  - (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
  - (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
  - (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (4) None of the above
- 3. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament?
  - (1) President of India
  - (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (3) The leader of the Opposition
  - (4) The Chief Justice ofIndia

- 4. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution? (1) Right to suicide a result of real advertises a right of re-(2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
  - (3) Right to education
  - (4) Protection of life and personal liberty
- Which among the following languages is not in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution?
  - (1) Dogri

(2) Maghi

(3) Maithili - the bridge on the sample (4) Sindhi and proceedings the

- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India?
  - The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight I. representatives of the States and Union Territories.
  - II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
  - III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
  - IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

### Choose the *correct* option :

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

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

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

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

#### Choose the *correct* option:

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

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

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

- (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- 8. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?
  - i. Article 19(6)
  - ii. Article 39A
  - iii. Article 48
  - iv. Article 47

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

- 9. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "......

  The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?
  - (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
  - (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
  - (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
  - (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225
- 10. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

## Part-II Postrine of Harmoniaus i Union

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

#### Choose the *correct* option:

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

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

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

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

(3) Deceptively similar

(4) None of the above

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

12.	What is the minimum number	of members for a public company?	
	(1) Five	(2) Seven	

(3) Eleven

(4) Fifteen

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

(1) Theft

(2) Criminal Misappropriation

(3) Criminal Breach of Trust

(4) No offence

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

    But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane.

Choose the *correct* option:

(1) Only II is incorrect

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

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

- (1) Only I and II are correct
- (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) I, II, III and IV are correct
- **16.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct*?
  - I. Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
  - II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
  - III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.
  - IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

#### Choose the *correct* option:

(1) I and IV are correct

(2) II and III are correct

(3) Only I is correct

(4) Only IV is correct

- 17. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
  - II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
  - III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
  - IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) Only I and IV are correct
- 18. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by:
  - (1) Grotious

(2) Rudolph Stammler

(3) RWM Dias

- (4) Descartes
- 19. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by:
  - (1) Amartya Sen

(2) John Rawls

(3) Clarence Morris

- (4) Jerome Hall
- 20. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management?
  - (1) Saloman Rule

(2) Tarquand Rule

(3) Damlier Rule

(4) Ashbury Rule

- 21. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under:
  - (1) Section 319 of the IPC
  - (2) Section 289 IPC
  - (3) Section 337 IPC
  - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.
- 22. In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of:
  - (1) Simple hurt

(2) Criminal assault

(3) Grievous hurt

- (4) Criminal intimidation
- 23. The primary aim of the law of contract is:
  - (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
  - (2) Compel performance of contract
  - (3) Place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract had been performed
  - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract
- 24. A 'standard form of contract' is one in which?
  - (1) The terms and conditions are fixed by the state to which the contracting party belongs
  - (2) The terms are laid down how common mercantile transactions are to be carried out
  - (3) The terms are fixed by one of the parties in advance and are open to acceptance by any one
  - (4) The terms are pre-determined by the custom of trade to which the contracting party belongs.

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

D			
25.	The maxim 'Caveat Emptor' me	eans:	
	(1) The seller to be aware		
	(2) Let the buyer beware		
	(3) Buyer may take advantage of	of fault of seller	
	(4) None of the above	r si etgiski ji mandri culmuşimi. Tu	
26.	The United Nations Guidelines	for Consumer Protection	were for the first time adopted
	by the UN in which year?		
	(1) 1980	(2) 1985	
	(3) 1999	(4) 2015	Thoughton Jee
27.	What is the period of limitation the District Forum may prefer an	within which a person ag appeal against such orde	ggrieved by an order made by r to the State Commission?
	(1) 30 days	(2) 45 days	
	(3) 60 days	(4) 90 days	
28.	Presumption as to dowry death	shall apply only in cases	where the death of a woman
	takes place within year	rs of her marriage.	
	(1) One	(2) Three	
	(3) Seven	(4) Nine	
29.	Which of the following offence private defence of property to	es or attempt to commit to the extent of volunt	offences gives the right of arily causing death of the
	wrongdoer?	(2) House break	ing
	(1) Robbery	(4) Mischief	-
	(3) Theft		
PHD-E	CE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)		P. T. O.

- 30. Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code?
  - (1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.
  - (2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
  - (3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
  - (4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court.
- 31. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II:

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

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

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

(i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death

(ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences

(iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of : Joint Liability
Maharashtra

(iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini Criminal conspiracy

#### Options:

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

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

- (1) Only I and III are correct
- (2) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and III are correct
- (4) Only I, III and IV are correct
- **35.** The principle of law formulated by the court for the purpose of deciding the point of law in a case is known as:
  - (1) Precedent

(2) Obiter dicta

(3) Ratio decidendi

- (4) None of the above
- **36.** Which of the following is a formulation of the historical school?
  - (1) Law is found and not made
  - (2) Law has a spontaneous nature of growth like language
  - (3) Law is in a state of continuous change
  - (4) All of the above
- **37.** Grundnorm is the basic hypothesis of:
  - (1) Kelsen

(2) Hart

(3) Savigny

(4) Maine

38.	Kelsen	defined	law	as	٠
.70.	COOCII	CICILITECA		err.	•

- (1) Command of the sovereign
- (2) Normative order of human behaviour

(3) Product of reasoning

(4) A set of rules

# 39. To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formulating:

(1) Pure theory of law

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

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

(1) Article 298

(2) Article 297

(3) Article 300

(4) Article 299

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

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

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

- 44. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - (1) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
  - (2) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
  - (3) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
  - (4) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.

45. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was give	45.	Hedonistic calculus	as a measure of	f pain an	d pleasure	was given	by
--	-----	---------------------	-----------------	-----------	------------	-----------	----

(1) Austin

(2) Kelsen

(3) Hart

(4) Bentham

- 46. 'Ownership is the entirety of the power of use and disposal allowed by law'. This definition was given by:
  - (1) Salmond

(2) Pollock

(3) Austin

(4) Friedmann

- **47.** When a person holds someone else's property continuously, without interruption for a certain duration required to set up title in himself, he is said to have acquired the title of land by:
  - (1) Constructive possession

(2) Adverse possession

(3) Mediate possession

(4) Corporeal possession

48.	Who defined Right as an interest recognised and protected by law?		
	(1) Inhering	(2) Holmes	
	(3) Pollock	(4) Salmond	
	The second of th		
49.	Liability is the jural co-relative of:		
	(1) Power	(2) Disability	
	(3) Immunity	(4) Privilege	
50.	Duty is the jural opposite of:		
	(1) Right	(2) Power	
	(3) Immunity	(4) Liberty	
51.	Human beings have no rights only duties	s. This view was formulated by:	
011		9 3.00	
	(1) Duguit	(2) Manu	
	(3) Narada	(4) Inhering.	
52.	Any changes made to the nature of oblig	gation of a contract is known as:	
	(1) Alteration	(2) Recission	
	(3) Novation	(4) Repudiation	
53.	3. Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This was given by:		
	(1) Austin	(2) Salmond	
	(3) Bentham	(4) Holland.	
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)		

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Section 66B

(3) Section 66C

(4) Section 66D

58		ans owe their validity to which of the following	
	sections of the IT Act?		
	(1) Section 6A	(2) Section 7A	
	(3) Section 8A	(4) Section 10A	
	fina a unhagent	Ed. With Law wor for a partition under sea	
59.	Section 67C of the IT Act deals with:		
	(1) Preservation and retention of inform	nation by intermediaries	
	(2) Power of controller to give directio		
	(3) Child pornography be the about denoting galwollol setting denoting a fine denoting a fine and a setting a setting and a setting a se		
	(4) Obscenity		
	onra famal (S)		
60.	Every broadcasting organization shall have a special right to be known as 'broadcast reproduction right', which shall subsist for a fixed period from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made. What is the		
	duration of this period?	year pales ()	
		(2) 20 years	
	(1) 10 years (3) 25 years	(4) 30 years	
61.	Which of the following is an inchoate cr	ime?	
	(1) Public nuisance	(2) Riot	
	(3) Criminal attempt	(4) Culpable homicide	
62.	The Estrada Doctrine refers to:	myseles one; the rest of the rest of the second	
	(1) Mexican declaration regarding its f any country	ree will to establish diplomatic relations with	
	(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO		
	(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst	estranged spouses	
	(4) Mutual respect amongst nations		
	(4) Mulual respect amongst nations		

63.	In Family law, which of the following c	ases is <i>not</i> related to ground of cruelty?
	(1) V. Bhagat v , Bhagat	(2) Dastane v. Dastane
	(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati	(4) Russel v. Russel
64.	Who can not reopen a partition under su	
	(1) Minor coparcener	(2) Mother
	(3) Adopted son	(4) Absentee coparcener
65.	Under which of the following circur	nstances can a karta alienate the joint family
	property?	
	(1) Dharmarthe	(2) Kutumbarthe
	(3) Apatkale	(4) All of the above
66. Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, introduces the concept of:		
	(1) Endogamy	(2) Exogamy
	(3) Monogamy	(4) Bigamy
67.	If a Hindu dies leaving behind more th	nan one widow, then what is the <i>correct</i> situation
0	regarding adoption by a widow?	
		1.1
	(1) Only the youngest can adopt a chi	
	(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child	
	(3) All the widows can together adop	t a child
	(4) Each widow can adopt in the abse	ence of her own child
68.	. Under Muslim law, a marriage agains	st bar of fosterage is:
,		(2) Voidable
	(3) Partially void	(4) Valid but punishable under law
PHD	-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(B)	· 在 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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

69	On which date did shariat Act, 1937 become operational?
	(1) 7th may, 1937 (2) 7th June, 1937
	(3) 7th September, 1937 (4) 7th October, 1937
70	Which one of the following is <i>correct</i> regarding dissolution of Muta marriage?  (1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of the period  (2) It dissolves upon death
Lorr	(3) It dissolves upon completion of hiba-e-muddat
	(4) All of the above inhumant a sk yingib day sh ar duh sa nat
71.	the name of the graph This polyment is beginned as:
	<ul> <li>(1) Fair comment</li> <li>(2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)</li> <li>(3) Justification of truth</li> <li>(4) All of the above</li> </ul>
72.	People are said to be joint tort feasors when their separate share in the commission of
	the Tort are done in furtherance of a common:
	(1) Design (2) Motive
	(3) Intention (4) Participation
73.	In which of the following cases was the judgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict pronounced?
	(1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others
	(2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others.
	(3) In Animal Welfare Board ofIndia v. A. Nagaraja
	(4) People for Ethical Treatment of Animals v. UOI

P. T. O.

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

- (4) Strategic significance
- 77. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is:
  - (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
  - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
  - (3) The National Green Tribunal
  - (4) The Ecological Bench of India

78.	. In	civil and criminal justice, wrongs ar	e divisible into : //www.inc at 1 and 10
			(2) Public and private
	(3)	Punishable and non punishable	(4) Enforceable and non enforceable
			Hompies and our new a roles to his I'
79.		e essential of a valid custom is:	
	(1)	Antiquity	(2) Certainty
	(3)	Consistency	(4) All of the above
	( )		tichelf by compact and aparticle
80.	The	e English doctrine of 'Transferred M	falice' is contained in which section of the IPC
	186	on author after aim seconds to the	Per all by the Election Commission
	(1)	Section 34 at 1500 7 and to plain the	(2) Section 149
	(3)	Section 301	(4) Section 304A
	, ,	on the Wilson William (C)	targeton a VVI of HI and VVI
81.	Wh	ich of the following statement(s) is/	are correct with regards to the Union Council of
	Min	nisters, as per the Constitution of Ind	ia?
	I.	Before a Minister enters upon his	s/her office, the President shall administer to
		him/her, the oaths of office and of	secrecy according to the forms set out for this
		purpose in the Third Schedule of the	e Constitution.
	ΤΤ	The President of India shall, in the	exercise of his functions, act in accordance with
		the advice tendered by the Counci	l of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the
		head.	
	III.	The total number of Ministers in	the Council of Ministers, including the Prime
		Minister, shall not exceed thirty pe	er cent of the total number of members of the
		Council of States.	
	IV.	The Ministers shall hold office during	ig the pleasure of the President.
		ose the correct option:	
		Only II, III and IV are correct	(2) Only II and IV are correct
	(3)	I, II, III and IV are correct	(4) Only I, II and IV are correct

- Which of the following statement(s) is/arc correct with regards to qualifications for 82. membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
  - II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
  - III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
  - IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(1) Only I, III and IV are correct

(2) Only III and IV are correct

(3) I, II, III and IV are correct

(4) Only II, III and IV are correct

- Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social Contract as: 83.
  - (1) Exercise of general will of the people (2) Combination of rules

(3) People bound by societal norms

(4) Sovereignty of the law

The term Volksgeist means: 84.

(1) Spirit of the people

(2) Rule of recognition

(3) Anthropological approach to law

(4) All of the above

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

(1) Kelsen in a way Vi line of the

(2) Hart

(3) Puchta

(4) Henry Maine

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

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

P. T. O.

PH

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

92	92. Which of the following judgments doesn't dea	with the concept of live-in-relationships?
	(1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah	
	(2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another	
	(3) Khushboo v. kanniammal	
	(4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal	
93.	93. Which of the following articles of the Statute	of International Court of Justice provides
	that the court may decide cases ex aequo et bo	no only if the parties agree?
	(1) Article 38(1) (2)	Article 38(2)
	(3) Article 38(3) (4)	Article 38(4)
94.	<b>94.</b> The right of passage for non-military civili which of the following countries?	ans was the subject of dispute between
	(1) India and Pakistan (2) I	ndia and China
	(3) India and Spain (4) I	ndia and Portugal
95.	5. The famous theory of recognition in internati	onal law, that 'recognition is declaratory
	of an existing fact but constitutive in nature' w	as given by:
	(1) Oppenheim (2) F	elsen
	(3) Holland (4) I	auterpatch
		- in the responding
96.	6. What is the extent of EEZ of coastal states?	Mintany, process
	(1) 12 nautical miles from baseline	
	(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline	The Johnson Constitution (1)
	(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline	
	(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline	Maria de la companya della companya

- 97. "There is no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution".

  This was held in which of the following cases?
  - (1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI
  - (2) Murli Deora v. UOI was an independent and a grand mean transaction and tra
  - (3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. UOI
  - (4) S. Jagannath v. UOI 1801 to a september of the last sent to apply the A. II
- 98. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is:
  - (1) Mallimath Committee
  - (2) Santhanam Committee
  - (3) Bhurelal Committee
  - (4) Mudaliar Committee
- 99. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option given below.
  - I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
  - II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
  - III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

## Options:

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

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

#### Options:

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

· JK/~

Total No. of Printed Pages: 29

# (DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU

# ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

# PHD-EE-2023-24 Law

	100-
	10063

		Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks : 100	Total Questions : 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name		
Father's Name		
Date of Examination		
(0)	e succession province been	
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)
CANDIDATES MUST READ TH	E FOLLOWING INFORMATION	

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

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

1.	Which of the following is an inchoate crime?			
	(1) Public nuisance	(2) Riot		
	(3) Criminal attempt	(4) Culpable homicide		
2.	The Estrada Doctrine refers to:	Selt consequences of the second of the secon		
		free will to establish diplomatic relations with		
	(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO	blade a spote me to the fact week		
	(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst	t estranged spouses		
3.	3. In Family law, which of the following cases is <i>not</i> related to ground of cruelty?			
	(1) V. Bhagat v, Bhagat	(2) Dastane v. Dastane		
	(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati	(4) Russel v. Russel		
4.	Who can <i>not</i> reopen a partition under su	ccession law?		
	(1) Minor coparcener	(2) Mother		
	(3) Adopted son	(4) Absentee coparcener		
5.	Under which of the following circumstances can a karta alienate the joint family property?			
	(1) Dharmarthe	(2) Kutumbarthe		
	(3) Apatkale	(4) All of the above		
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)	P.T.O.		

6.	Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, introduces the concept of .		
	(1) Endogamy	(2) Exogamy	
	(3) Monogamy	(4) Bigamy	
7.	If a Hindu dies leaving behind more than	n one widow, then what is the correct situation	
	regarding adoption by a widow?		
	(1) Only the youngest can adopt a child		
	(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child		
	(3) All the widows can together adopt a	child	
	(4) Each widow can adopt in the absence	ce of her own child	
8.	8. Under Muslim law, a marriage against bar of fosterage is:		
	(1) Void	(2) Voidable	
	(3) Partially void	(4) Valid but punishable under law	
	Book W. V. Commit (1)		
9.	On which date did shariat Act, 1937 bea	come operational?	
	(1) 7th may, 1937	(2) 7th June, 1937	
	(3) 7th September, 1937	(4) 7th October, 1937	
		and the second	
10.	Which one of the following is correct r	egarding dissolution of Muta marriage?	
	(1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of	the period	
	(2) It dissolves upon death		
	(3) It dissolves upon completion of hil	pa-e-muddat	
	(4) All of the above		
PHI	)-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)	THE FIRST SHEETS IN THE	

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

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

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

4

15.	Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pair	and pleasure was	given by :
	(1) Austin	(2) Kelsen	
	(3) Hart	4) Bentham	
		1 1 1 1 2 1 2 3 5 4	
16.	'Ownership is the entirety of the pow	of use and dis	oosal allowed by law'. This
	definition was given by:		
	(1) Salmond	2) Pollock	
	(3) Austin	4) Friedmann	
17.	When a person holds someone else's pr	perty continuous	without intermedian form
		The second secon	
	certain duration required to set up title in		
	land by:		
	(1) Constructive possession	2) Adverse poss	ession
	(3) Mediate possession	4) Corporeal pos	session
18.	Who defined Right as an interest recogn	ed and protected	oy law ?
	(1) Inhering	2) Holmes	
	(3) Pollock	4) Salmond	
19.	Liability is the jural co-relative of:		
	(1) Power	2) Disability	
	(3) Immunity	4) Privilege	
20.	Duty is the jural opposite of:		
	(1) Right	2) Power	
	(3) Immunity	l) Liberty	

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

- (1) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only II and IV are correct
- (3) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (4) Only I, II and IV are correct
- **22.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
  - II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
  - III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
  - IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

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

23.	Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social	l Co	ontract as : The bath of a medical and a green
	(1) Exercise of general will of the people		
	(3) People bound by societal norms		Sovereignty of the law
24.	The term <i>Volksgeist</i> means:		
	(1) Spirit of the people	(2)	Rule of recognition
	(3) Anthropological approach to law	(4)	All of the above
25.	'The Concept of Law' is a book written in	cri	
	(1) Kelsen	(2)	Hart
	(5) Puchta	(4)	Henry Maine Henry Maine Henry Maine
26.	If a law is for long disregarded in practice then courts don't give effect to it. Such state		
	of disuse of a norm is known as:		Tail the Afterna based (A)
	(1) Themistes	(2)	Desuetudo
	(3) Nomodynamics	(4)	Static norm
	(2) Seven		via Prom
27.	Which of the following provisions of S doctrine?	ale	of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala
	(1) Section 23	(2)	Section 24
	(3) Section 25		
28.	A partnership for which no specified dura is known as:		
	(1) 0		Particular Partnership
	(O) D		Open Partnership

29.	Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with:			
	(1) Polluter pays principle	(2) The precautionary approach		
	(3) Sustainable development	(4) Notification of natural disasters		
30.	The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991	is based on which of the following principles?		
	(1) Inter-generational equity	(2) No fault liability		
	(3) Sustainability	(4) Precautionary principle		
31.	A trademark distinguishing the goods	s or services of members of an association of		
	persons (not being a partnership within	n the meaning of Indian Partnership Act) which		
	is the proprietor of the mark from those			
	(1) Associated trade mark	(2) Collective mark		
	(3) Deceptively similar	(4) None of the above		
	ASDA OF THE			
32.	32. What is the minimum number of members for a public company?			
	(1) Five	(2) Seven		
	(3) Eleven	(4) Fifteen		
33	. 'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer.	He can form no conjecture as to the person who		
	has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who has drawn the ch			
	appears. 'A' knows that this person	can direct him to the person in whose favour the		
	cheque was drawn. 'A' does not ma	ake any attempt to discover the owner, instead h		
	uses it for his own purpose. What of	fence, if any, has been committed by 'A'?		
	(1) Theft	(2) Criminal Misappropriation		
	(3) Criminal Breach of Trust	(4) No offence		
PHI	D-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

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

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

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

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

(1) I and IV are correct

(2) II and III are correct

(3) Only I is correct

(4) Only IV is correct

- 37. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
  - II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
  - III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
  - IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

# Choose the *correct* option :

(1) I, II, III and IV are correct

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

38	3. Natural law with a variable	content was expounded by:
	(1) Grotious	(2) Rudolph Stammler
	(3) RWM Dias	(4) Descartes
39	. 'Development as Freedom'	is the name of a book written by:
	(1) Amartya Sen	(2) John Rawls
	(3) Clarence Morris	transfer (4) Jerome Hall
		Seem of springer and to differ some
40.	Which of the following is a	so known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management?
	(1) Saloman Rule	(2) Tarquand Rule
	(3) Damlier Rule	(4) Ashbury Rule
	Libersit Remoral o	the seeking votes in the caree of religion seatonins t
41.	Which of the following is av	vailable as a defence to an action for Defamation?
	(1) Fair comment	45. On all March 2018, a Consequeion Bench of the
	(2) Privilege (Absolute or q	ualified)
	70	Europeana and living with True just over as landered
	(3) Justification of truth	(I) P. Raviranan - UVII
	(4) All of the above	(2) Constant Europe Util
		KVII Kan en energy in the collection
42.	People are said to be joint to	ort feasors when their separate share in the commission of
	the Tort are done in furtherar	ace of a common:
	(1) Design	AG, on the contract of the second of the second of the second
	(2) Motive	
	(3) Intention	
	(4) Participation	
PHD-F	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C	C) (Appropriate P.T. C

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

(2) Population

(3) Development

(4) Strategic significance

47.		The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is:		
		(1) The National Environment Appellate Authority		
		(2) The National Environment Tribuna		
		(3) The National Green Tribunal		
		(4) The Ecological Bench of India		
48.		In civil and criminal justice, wrongs are divisible into:		
		(1) Good and badar of his subsite (1)	(2) Public and private The man of	
		(3) Punishable and non punishable	(4) Enforceable and non enforceable	
	49.	The essential of a valid custom is:		
			(2) Certainty	
			(4) All of the above	
50.		The English doctrine of 'Transferred Malice' is contained in which section of the IPC, 1860?		
		(1) Section 34	(2) Section 149	
		(3) Section 301	(4) Section 304A	
	51.	Triple talaq was banned by virtue of which of the following judgments?		
		(1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad	(2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum	
		(3) Shayara bano v. Union of India	(4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi	
	52.	Which of the following judgments doesn't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships?		
		(1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah		
		(2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another		
		(3) Khushboo v. kanniammal		
		(4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal		
F	PHD-E	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)	P. T. O	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.1.0	

53.	Which of the following articles of the St	atute of International Court of Justice provides
	that the court may decide cases ex aequo	et bono only if the parties agree?
	(1) Article 38(1)	(2) Article 38(2)
	(3) Article 38(3)	(4) Article 38(4) (1) Image (4)
		tell. The beological Bench of India
54.	The right of passage for non-military	civilians was the subject of dispute between
	which of the following countries?	48. E. Fall and criminal justice, wrongs are
	(1) India and Pakistan banaday (2)	(2) India and China and branch and the
	(3) India and Spain self-secological (2)	(4) India and Portugal
55.		ternational law, that 'recognition is declaratory
	of an existing fact but constitutive in nat	•
	(1) Oppenheim	(2) Kelsen
	(3) Holland	(4) Lauterpatch
56.	361	
	(1) 12 nautical miles from baseline	PE Durid R 11
	(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline	THE aminute of
	(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline	
	(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline	
pa 144	A 186 - 18 72 - 18 14 15	
57		nokers to be helpless victims of air pollution".
	This was held in which of the following	g cases?
	(1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI	
	(2) Murli Deora v. UOI	
	(3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. U	JOI
	(4) S. Jagannath v. UOI	
PHI	)-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C)	

- 58. The committee set up in April, 2001 to evaluate the cleanliness of various fuels is:
  - (1) Mallimath Committee
- (2) Santhanam Committee

- (3) Bhurelal Committee
- (4) Mudaliar Committee
- Consider the following statements and choose the correct option given below. 59.
  - Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
  - II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
  - III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

#### Options:

- (1) Only I & II are correct
- (2) Only II is correct
- (3) Only II and III are correct (4) I, II and III are correct
- Consider the following statements and choose the correct given below. 60.
  - Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
  - II. 'A' threatens 'z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
  - III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

#### Options:

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

62.

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

#### Part-II Part-I a. Good faith is sourced it. Section 26 miles and a section and the section an b. and Injury assemble of associate a Section 43 quilted with jo 301 respect. Section 52 Reason to believe c. Section 44 d. Legally bound to do iv. Choose the *correct* option: was at well and beginning soldies are given. A (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii Which of the following pair is/are *correctly* matched? (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. : Dowry death State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mens rea in statutory offences (ii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of: Joint Liability (iii) Maharashtra (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy Options: (1) i, ii, iii, iv

(2) Only ii, iii, iv

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

(3) Only ii, iv

(4) Only i, ii

- **63.** Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
  - (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
  - (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
  - (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.
- 64. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India?
  - I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
  - II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
  - III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
  - IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

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

65.	The principle of law formulated by the	court for the purpose of deciding the point of
05.	law in a case is known as:	
		(2) Obiter dicta
		(4) None of the above
	(5) Kano decidenti	
66.	Which of the following is a formulation of	of the historical school?
	(2) Law has a spontaneous nature of gro	wth like language
	(3) Law is in a state of continuous change	
	(4) All of the above	
		o bagio mesos serio A mara e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
67.	Grandwarm is the basic hypothesis of .	Large Pto monthson in the control of the
	(1) Kelsen	(2) Hart
	(3) Savigny	(4) Maine
	an implication of absence of the best of building	Caprova date had to be a series and
68.	Kelsen defined law as:	
	(1) Command of the sovereign	(2) Normative order of human behaviour
	(3) Product of reasoning	(4) A set of rules
69.	To Hans Kelsen goes the credit of formu	llating:
	(1) Pure theory of law	(2) Imperative theory of law
	(3) Functional approach to law	(4) All of the above
70.	The Vicarious liability of State for wro	ongs committed by its servants is contained in
	which Article of the Constitution?	ongs committed by its servants is contained in
	(1) Article 298	(2) Article 297
	(3) Article 300	
	(5) / 111010 500	(4) Article 299

- 71. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong qua the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law"?
  - (1) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
  - (2) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
  - (3) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
  - (4) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39
- 72. Which of the following provisions mandates that no court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the state government or the district magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings:
  - (1) Section 10 of the Evidence Act
  - (2) Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code
  - (3) Section 196 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (4) None of the above
- **73.** Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament?
  - (1) President of India
  - (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (3) The leader of the Opposition
  - (4) The Chief Justice ofIndia

74.	Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?
	(1) Right to suicide
	(2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
	(3) Right to education
	(4) Protection of life and personal liberty
	1 12 1 12 i de la comació de la gladió de la
75.	Which among the following languages is not in the 8th Schedule in the Indian
	Constitution?
	(1) Dogri (2) Maghi
	(3) Maithili as the transport and sample (4) Sindhing guiwelled only to the total of
	of less any criminal conspiring purishable endersons in the factor of
76.	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the composition of
	the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India?
	I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight
	representatives of the States and Union Territories.
	II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
	III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives
	of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the
	Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
	IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected
	members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of
	proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
	Choose the <i>correct</i> option:
	(1) I, II, III and IV are correct (2) Only II, III and IV are correct

(4) Only I, III and IV are correct

(3) Only II and III are correct

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

#### Part-I Part-II a. Waiver of fundamental rights i. Bashesher Nath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC 149 Doctrine of Severability State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali b. Sarkar, AIR 1952 SC 75 State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, Doctrine of Eclipse c. AIR 1951 SC 318 Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State d. Doctrine Reasonable iv. of M. P., AIR 1955 SC 781 Classification Choose the *correct* option: (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii (4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

- 78. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534?
  - i. Article 19(6)
  - ii. Article 39A
  - iii. Article 48
  - iv. Article 47

#### Choose the *correct* option:

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

- 79. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "......

  The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?
  - (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
  - (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
  - (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
  - (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225
- 80. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

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

#### Choose the *correct* option :

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

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

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

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

- 81. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under:
  - (1) Section 319 of the IPC
  - (2) Section 289 IPC
  - (3) Section 337 IPC
  - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.
- 82. In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of:
  - (1) Simple hurt
- (2) Criminal assault
- (3) Grievous hurt

- (4) Criminal intimidation
- 83. The primary aim of the law of contract is:
  - (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
  - (2) Compel performance of contract
  - (3) Place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract had been performed
  - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract
- 84. A 'standard form of contract' is one in which?
  - (1) The terms and conditions are fixed by the state to which the contracting party belongs
  - (2) The terms are laid down how common mercantile transactions are to be carried out
  - (3) The terms are fixed by one of the parties in advance and are open to acceptance by any one
  - (4) The terms are pre-determined by the custom of trade to which the contracting party belongs.

00.	. The maxim Cavear Emphor in	neans.
	(1) The seller to be aware	
	(2) Let the buyer beware	
	(3) Buyer may take advantage	e of fault of seller
	(4) None of the above	
		The state of the filler back and the file of the state of
86.		es for Consumer Protection were for the first time adopted
		reconstruction of the second o
	(1) 1980	(2) 1985
	(3) 1999	(4) 2015
87.		on within which a person aggrieved by an order made by
	the District Forum may prefer	an appeal against such order to the State Commission?
	(1) 30 days	(2) 45 days
	(3) 60 days	(4) 90 days
88.	• ===	th shall apply only in cases where the death of a woman
	takes place within y	rears of her marriage.
	(1) One	(2) Three
	(3) Seven .	(4) Nine
		and an investigation of the second
89.		nces or attempt to commit offences gives the right of
	private defence of property	to the extent of voluntarily causing death of the
	wrongdoer?	
	(1) Robbery	(2) House breaking
	(3) Theft	(4) Mischief
	EF-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(C	
H I I_H	.H.= 7.H 7.3= 24/( L)4/Y /( L)4/Y /( L)4/Y / ( L)4/Y /( L	

90.	Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code?
	(1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.
	(2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power
	to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
	(3) A member of a panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the
	Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
	(4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power
	only to commit for trial to another court.
	a tremest et. III fan it 1 - Ly toeren en Filme I y 'A
91.	Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by:
	(1) Duguit (2) Manu
	(3) Narada (4) Inhering.
92.	Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as:
	(1) Alteration (2) Recission (4) Repudiation
	(3) Novation (4) Repudiation
93.	Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This view
	was given by:
	(1) Austin (2) Salmond
	(3) Bentham

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

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) I, II and III are correct

(3) Only II and III are correct

(4) Only I is correct

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

#### Choose the *correct* option:

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) I, II and III are correct

(3) Only I and III are correct

(4) Only II and III are correct

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

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

(2) Section 66B

(3) Section 66C

(4) Section 66D

98.	Contracts made through electronic means owe their validity to which of the following
	sections of the IT Act?

(1) Section 6A

(2) Section 7A

(3) Section 8A

(4) Section 10A

#### 99. Section 67C of the IT Act deals with:

- (1) Preservation and retention of information by intermediaries
- (2) Power of controller to give directions
- (3) Child pornography
- (4) Obscenity
- 100. Every broadcasting organization shall have a special right to be known as 'broadcast reproduction right', which shall subsist for a fixed period from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made. What is the duration of this period?
  - (1) 10 years

(2) 20 years

(3) 25 years

(4) 30 years

Till IX/2

Total No. of Printed Pages: 29

#### (DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU

# D

## ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

SET-Y

PHD-EE-2023-24

#### Law

1	0	0	6	4
		-		-

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

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

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

- 1. 'A' lets loose his ferocious dog in a park full of people and the dog, without any provocation bites 'B'. 'A' will be held liable under:
  - (1) Section 319 of the IPC
  - (2) Section 289 IPC
  - (3) Section 337 IPC
  - (4) Only civil law and will have to only monetarily compensate 'B'.
- 2. In a fight between A and B, A gave a strong blow on B's face due to which his front tooth was knocked out. A will be held guilty of:
  - (1) Simple hurt

(2) Criminal assault

(3) Grievous hurt

- (4) Criminal intimidation
- 3. The primary aim of the law of contract is:
  - (1) Enrich the party who has suffered loss
  - (2) Compel performance of contract
  - (3) Place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract had been performed
  - (4) Punish the party who commits the breach of contract
- 4. A 'standard form of contract' is one in which?
  - (1) The terms and conditions are fixed by the state to which the contracting party belongs
  - (2) The terms are laid down how common mercantile transactions are to be carried out
  - (3) The terms are fixed by one of the parties in advance and are open to acceptance by any one
  - (4) The terms are pre-determined by the custom of trade to which the contracting party belongs.

5.	The maxim 'Caveat Emptor' means:		
	(1) The seller to be aware		
	(2) Let the buyer beware		
	(3) Buyer may take advantage of faul	t of seller	
	(4) None of the above		
6.	The United Nations Guidelines for Co	nsumer Protection v	vere for the first time adopted
	by the UN in which year?		
	(1) 1980	(2) 1985	
	(3) 1999	(4) 2015	- rine aliquide ()
7.	What is the period of limitation within the District Forum may prefer an appear	which a person agg	
	(1) 30 days	(2) 45 days	· ·
	(3) 60 days	(4) 90 days	
8.	3. Presumption as to dowry death shall apply only in cases where the death of a woman takes place within years of her marriage.		here the death of a woman
	(1) One	(2) Three	
	(3) Seven	(4) Nine	
9.	Which of the following offences or a private defence of property to the wrongdoer?		
	(1) Robbery	(2) House breaking	T
	(3) Theft	(4) Mischief	
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D)		

10.	Who among the following is not a judge as per definition under the Indian Penal Code?			
	(1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in	(1) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859.		
	(2) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction	in respect of a charge on which he has power		
	to sentence to fine or imprisonment,	to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.		
	(3) A member of a panchayat which h	nas power, under Regulation VII, 1816, of the		
	Madras Code, to try and determine	suits.		
	(4) A magistrate exercising jurisdiction	in respect of a charge on which he has power		
	only to commit for trial to another c	ourt.		
11.	Triple talaq was banned by virtue of wh	ich of the following judgments?		
	(1) Atia waris v. Sultan ahmad	(2) Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano begum		
	(3) Shayara bano v. Union of India	(4) Imambandi v. Mutsaddi		
12.	Which of the following judgments doesn	't deal with the concept of live-in-relationships?		
	(1) T. Sareetha v. T. Venkatasubbiah			
(2) Lata Singh v. State of UP and another		er		
	(3) Khushboo v. kanniammal			
	(4) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchiarnmal			
	$\mathcal{H}$			
13. Which of the following articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice p		tatute of International Court of Justice provides		
	that the court may decide cases ex aequo	o et bono only if the parties agree?		
	(1) Article 38(1)	(2) Article 38(2)		
	(3) Article 38(3)	(4) Article 38(4)		
14.	The right of passage for non-military which of the following countries?	civilians was the subject of dispute between		
	(1) India and Pakistan	(2) India and China		

(4) India and Portugal

(3) India and Spain

15.	The famous theory of recognition in in	ternational law, that 'recognition is declaratory
	of an existing fact but constitutive in nat	ure' was given by:
	(1) Oppenheim	(2) Kelsen
	(3) Holland	(4) Lauterpatch
16.	What is the extent of EEZ of coastal stat	es?
	(1) 12 nautical miles from baseline	
	(2) 32 nautical miles from baseline	
	(3) 100 nautical miles from baseline	ever to enter a system of the superior of the system of th
	(4) 200 nautical miles from baseline	
17.	"There is no reason to compel non-sm	okers to be helpless victims of air pollution".
	This was held in which of the following	cases?
	(1) M. C. Mehta v. UOI	free fram 170 for the second second second
	(2) Murli Deora v. UOI	
	(3) Vellore citizens welfare forum v. U(	instiffer start of the company of the DI
	( ) D. Jagaillaill V. ( ) ( )	anti la sera mane di diperiori di periori di
18.	The committee set up in April, 2001 to e	valuate the cleanliness of various fuels is:
	(1) Mallimath Committee	
	(2) Santhanam Committee	
	(3) Bhurelal Committee	
	(4) Mudaliar Committee	

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

#### Options:

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

#### Options:

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

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

(2) Collective mark

(3) Deceptively similar

(4) None of the above

What is the minimum number of members for a public company? 22.

(1) Five

(2) Seven

(3) Eleven

(4) Fifteen

'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who 23. has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who has drawn the cheque, appears. 'A' knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. 'A' does not make any attempt to discover the owner, instead he uses it for his own purpose. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A'?

(1) Theft

(2) Criminal Misappropriation

(3) Criminal Breach of Trust

(4) No offence

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

## Choose the correct option:

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

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

- (1) Only I and II are correct
- (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) I, II, III and IV are correct
- 26. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
  - Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
  - II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
  - III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.
  - IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

#### Choose the correct option:

(1) I and IV are correct

(2) II and III are correct

(3) Only I is correct

(4) Only IV is correct

- 27. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to 'attempt', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
  - II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
  - III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
  - IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

- (1) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (2) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (3) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (4) Only I and IV are correct
- 28. Natural law with a variable content was expounded by :
  - (1) Grotious

(2) Rudolph Stammler

(3) RWM Dias

- (4) Descartes
- 29. 'Development as Freedom' is the name of a book written by:
  - (1) Amartya Sen

(2) John Rawls

(3) Clarence Morris

- (4) Jerome Hall
- 30. Which of the following is also known as the Doctrine of Indoor Management?
  - (1) Saloman Rule

(2) Tarquand Rule

(3) Damlier Rule

(4) Ashbury Rule

31. Which of the following is an inchoate crime?		ime? " landed parameters of which a land
	(1) Public nuisance	(2) Riot
	(3) Criminal attempt	(4) Culpable homicide
		Is illa a signific non-consistent with the
32.	The Estrada Doctrine refers to:	in the wilder of a reduced the after
	(1) Mexican declaration regarding its fany country	ree will to establish diplomatic relations with
	(2) Disarmament policy of the UNO	38. Linder Movember and marriage against
	(3) Final call for reconciliation amongst	
	(4) Mutual respect amongst nations	(3) Parint view to the second (E)
33.	In Family law, which of the following ca	ases is <i>not</i> related to ground of cruelty?
	(1) V. Bhagat v, Bhagat	(2) Dastane v. Dastane
	(3) Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati	(4) Russel v. Russel
34.	Who can <i>not</i> reopen a partition under su	ccession law?
	(1) Minor coparcener	(2) Mother
	(3) Adopted son	(4) Absentee coparcener
35.	Under which of the following circum	stances can a karta alienate the joint famil
	property?	
	(1) Dharmarthe	(2) Kutumbarthe
	(3) Apatkale	(4) All of the above
36.	Section 5(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act,	introduces the concept of:
	(1) Endogamy	(2) Exogamy
	(3) Monogamy	(4) Bigamy

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

P. T. O.

37.	If a Hindu dies leaving behind more than one widow, then what is the correct situation
	regarding adoption by a widow?
	(1) Only the youngest can adopt a child
	(2) Only the eldest can adopt a child
	(3) All the widows can together adopt a child
	(4) Each widow can adopt in the absence of her own child
38.	Under Muslim law, a marriage against bar of fosterage is:
	(1) Void (2) Voidable
	(3) Partially void (4) Valid but punishable under law
20	On which date did showing Ang 10271
39.	On which date did shariat Act, 1937 become operational?
	(1) 7th may, 1937 (2) 7th June, 1937
	(3) 7th September, 1937 (4) 7th October, 1937
40.	Which one of the following is <i>correct</i> regarding dissolution of Muta marriage?
	(1) It dissolves ipso-facto by efflux of the period
	(2) It dissolves upon death
	(3) It dissolves upon completion of hiba-e-muddat
	(4) All of the above
	The first confinite is that to first a Mindro resistance in the second field and including a first of the second
41.	Human beings have no rights only duties. This view was formulated by:
	(1) Duguit (2) Manu
	(3) Narada (4) Inhering.
42.	Any changes made to the nature of obligation of a contract is known as:
	(1) Alteration (2) Recission
	(3) Novation (4) Repudiation
m.ī	FF-2023-24//Low/(SET M//D)

- 43. Jurisprudence should be divided into censorial and expository jurisprudence. This view was given by:
  - (1) Austin

(2) Salmond

(3) Bentham

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

#### Choose the *correct* option:

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

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

(1) Only I and II are correct

(2) I, II and III are correct

(3) Only I and III are correct

(4) Only II and III are correct

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

## Choose the correct option:

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

HEROTETER PERSON LIBERT CHES

47.	Under which provision of the IT Act car	prosecution be initiated against a person who
	receives a stolen laptop or smart phone?	
	(1) Section 66A	(2) Section 66B
	(3) Section 66C - All all bearings	(4) Section 66D
48.	Contracts made through electronic mean sections of the IT Act ?	as owe their validity to which of the following
	(1) Section 6A	(2) Section 7A
	(3) Section 8A	(4) Section 10A
	(2) Only if and it's processing	Estate and VI be Hill H you of the
49.	Section 67C of the IT Act deals with:	the man are of the little of the
	(1) Preservation and retention of information	ation by intermediaries
	(2) Power of controller to give direction	s in the same and the same of
	(3) Child pornography	
	(4) Obscenity	
		opelia suos populario no con reli
50.	Every broadcasting organization shall h	ave a special right to be known as 'broadcast
	reproduction right', which shall subsist	for a fixed period from the beginning of the
	calendar year next following the year	in which the broadcast is made. What is the
	duration of this period?	
	(1) 10 years	(2) 20 years
	(3) 25 years	(4) 30 years
PHD-I	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D)	P. T. O.

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

- (1) Only  $\Pi$ ,  $\Pi$  and  $\Pi$  are correct
- (2) Only II and IV are correct
- (3) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (4) Only I, II and IV are correct
- **52.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?
  - I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
  - II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
  - III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
  - IV. The candidate must make and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the *correct* option:

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

P. T. O.

53.	Rousseau conceived of the idea of Social	Cor	ntract as:   mix ath to me powers
	(1) Exercise of general will of the people	(2)	Combination of rules
	(3) People bound by societal norms	(4)	Sovereignty of the law
54.	The term Volksgeist means:	001	es. 11 mm my Insurance Aut
	(1) Spirit of the people	(2)	Rule of recognition
	(3) Anthropological approach to law	(4)	All of the above (salarhania, land)
55.	'The Concept of Law' is a book written in		
	(1) Kelsen		
	(3) Puchta		Henry Maine
56.	If a law is for long disregarded in praction of disuse of a norm is known as:	ce th	nen courts don't give effect to it. Such state
	(1) Themistes	(2)	Desuetudo
	(3) Nomodynamics	(4)	Static norm
57.	Which of the following provisions of doctrine?	Sale	of Goods Act incorporates the Rompala
	(1) Section 23	(2)	Section 24
	(3) Section 25	(4)	Section 26
58.	A partnership for which no specified du	ratio	on is fixed under the Indian Partnership Act
	is known as :		
	(1) General Partnership	(2)	Particular Partnership
	(3) Partnership at will	(4)	Open Partnership

- 59. Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration deals with:
  - (1) Polluter pays principle
- (2) The precautionary approach
- (3) Sustainable development
- (4) Notification of natural disasters
- **60.** The Public liability Insurance Act, 1991 is based on which of the following principles?
  - (1) Inter-generational equity
- (2) No fault liability

(3) Sustainability

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

63.	Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament?
	(1) President of India (2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
	(3) The leader of the Opposition (4) The Chief Justice ofIndia
64.	Which among the following is <i>not</i> a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?
	(1) Right to suicide
	(2) Freedom to manage religious affairs
	(3) Right to education
	(4) Protection of life and personal liberty
65.	Which among the following languages is not in the 8th Schedule in the Indian
	Constitution?
	(1) Dogri (2) Maghi
	(3) Maithili (4) Sindhi
66.	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the composition of
	the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India?
	I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
	II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
	III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
	IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
	Choose the <i>correct</i> option:
	(1) I, II, III and IV are correct (2) Only II, III and IV are correct
	(3) Only II and III are correct (4) Only I, III and IV are correct
PHD	-EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D) P. T. O.

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

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

- 68. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat, (2005) 8 SCC 534 ?
  - i. Article 19(6)
  - ii. Article 39A
  - iii. Article 48
  - iv. Article 47

## Choose the correct option:

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

- 69. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "......

  The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?
  - (1) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab, 2002 (2) SCC 507
  - (2) State of West Bengal v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 1241
  - (3) Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
  - (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973 (4) SCC 225
- 70. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

#### Part-II Part-II

- a. Doctrine of Harmonious i. Union of India v. HS

  Construction Dhillon,(1971)2 SCC779
- b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance ii. State of Rajasthan v
   G.Chawla, AIR1959SC 544
- c. Doctrine of Repugnancy iii. Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 752
- d. Residuary power of legislation iv. Gujarat University v. Krishna

  Mudholkar, AIR 1963 SC 703 Ranganath

#### Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

75.	Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pair	and pleasure was given by:
	(1) Austin	(2) Kelsen
	(3) Hart	(4) Bentham
76	Overagelia is the entirety of the now	er of use and disposal allowed by law'. This
76.	definition was given by:	Ci di dise and
	(1) Salmond	(2) Pollock
		(4) Friedmann
	(5) Austin	
77.	When a person holds someone else's pr	coperty continuously, without interruption for a
	certain duration required to set up title i	n himself, he is said to have acquired the title of
	land by:	Grading the state of the state
	(1) Constructive possession	(2) Adverse possession
	(3) Mediate possession	(4) Corporeal possession
78.	Who defined Right as an interest recogn	ised and protected by law?
	(1) Inhering	(2) Holmes
	(3) Pollock	(4) Salmond
79.	Liability is the jural co-relative of:	om flore report our recognition
	(1) Power	(2) Disability
	(3) Immunity	(4) Privilege
80.	Duty is the jural opposite of:	
ite roet	(1) Right	(2) Power
	(3) Immunity	(4) Liberty
PHD-	EE-2023-24/(Law)(SET-Y)/(D)	

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

	Part-I	10) E	Part-II
a.	Good faith who have the special	i	Section 26
b.	Injury	ii.	Section 43
c.	Reason to believe	iii.	Section 52
d.	Legally bound to do	iv.	Section 44

#### Choose the correct option:

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

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

- (i) Deo Narain v. State of UP. The area and Dowry death and the land entire
- (ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George: Mens rea in statutory offences
- (iii) Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State of : Joint Liability

  Maharashtra
- (iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini

: Criminal conspiracy

#### Options:

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

- **83.** Which of the following statements is *correct* with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
  - (1) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
  - (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
  - (3) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
  - (4) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.
- 84. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct* with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India?
  - I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
  - II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
  - III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
  - IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

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

85.	The principle of law	formulated by the	court for the purpose	of deciding the point of
	law in a case is known	1 as :		
	(1) Precedent	or abit to	(2) Obiter dicta	
	(3) Ratio decidendi	Mar State (F)	(4) None of the above	ve
86.	Which of the following	g is a formulation	of the historical school	in satisficación (TC)
	(1) Law is found and	not made		
	(2) Law has a spontar	neous nature of gro	owth like language	
	(3) Law is in a state of	of continuous chan	~~	who and the Control
	(4) All of the above			
87.	Grundnorm is the bas	ic hypothesis of:		one for the done
	(1) Kelsen		(2) Hart	
	(3) Savigny		(4) Maine	
88.	Kelsen defined law as	:		
	(1) Command of the	sovereign	(2) Normative order	of human behaviour
	(3) Product of reason	ing	(4) A set of rules	
89.	To Hans Kelsen goes	the credit of formu	llating:	
	(1) Pure theory of lav	V	(2) Imperative theor	y of law
	(3) Functional approa	ach to law	(4) All of the above	

P. T. O.

90.	. The Vicarious liability of State for wron	gs committed by its servants is contained in
	which Article of the Constitution?	
	(1) Article 298	2) Article 297
	(3) Article 300	4) Article 299
91.	Which of the following is available as a de	efence to an action for Defamation?
	(1) Fair comment	
	(2) Privilege (Absolute or qualified)	
	(3) Justification of truth	
	(4) All of the above	
92.	People are said to be joint tort feasors wh	en their separate share in the commission of
	the Tort are done in furtherance of a comm	on: Hogethause
	(1) Design	
	(2) Motive	
	(3) Intention	
	(4) Participation	
93.	In which of the following cases was the judpronounced?	lgment popularly known as Jallikattu verdict
	(1) Gauri Maulekhi v. UOI and others	
	(2) Nair, NR and others v. UOI and others	entral and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra and an extra an extra an extra and an extra and an extra an extra an extra an extra an extra and an extra
	(3) In Animal Welfare Board ofIndia v. A.	
	(4) People for Ethical Treatment of Anima	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13 Y. UUI

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

(2) Population

(3) Development

- (4) Strategic significance
- 97. The highest adjudicatory body for deciding issues of environmental law in India is:
  - (1) The National Environment Appellate Authority
  - (2) The National Environment Tribunal
  - (3) The National Green Tribunal
  - (4) The Ecological Bench of India

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

E.

	and the state of t	22 24 (LAW) entran	ce exam dated 22.03.2 C	D
Ar	swer keys of PHD-EE-	0023-24 (1)(0)	C	2
Q NO.	A	1		
1	4	3	1	3
2	3	2	3	3
3	1	1	7.	2
4	3	2	4	2
5	3	4	3	1
6	4	4	4	3
7	1	3	1	1
8	2	2	4	4
9	1	2	4	3
10	3	2	4	1
11	4	2	3	2
12	1	2	4	4
13	3	2	1	1
14	4	3	4	4
15	2	4	2	2
16	2	4	2	3
17	3	2	4	2
18	2	1	1	4
19	4	2	4	2
20	3	2	4	2
21	3	3	2	2
22	1	3	1	2
23	3	3	1	3
24	2	2	2	4
25	4	2	2	4
26	3	1	3	2
27	4	3	3	1
28	1	1	1	2
29	4	4	2	3
30	4	4	2	1
31	3	3	2	3
32	1	4	2	2
33	2	3	2	4
34	4	3	3	3
35	1	4	4	4
36	4	1	4	1
37	2	2	2	4
38	3	1	1	4
39	2	3	2	
40	4	4	4	1
41	4	3	1	1
42	3	4	3	3
43	2.	1	4	1
44	1	4	2	2
45	2	2	2	2
46	4	2	3	2
47	4	4	2	4
48	3 2	1	4	1
49	2	4 ^	3	3

Page 1 of 2

the same of control of the same of the sam	Answer keys of PHD-EI	E-2023-24 (LAVV) CITTLE	nce exam dated 22.03.2	D
Q. NO.	A	В		4
51	4	1	3	2
52	3	1	2	1
53	4	3	4	1
54	1	1	The second secon	2.
55	4	2	1	2
56	2	2	The state of the s	3
57	2	2	2	3
58	4	4	3	1
59	1	1	2	2
60	4	3	4	4
61	1	3	4	3
62	1	1	3	2
63	3	3	4	The state of the s
64	1	2	3	1
65	2	4	3	2
66	2	3	4	4
67	2	4	1	4
68	4	1	2	3
69	1	4	1	2
70	3	4	3	2
71	2	4	4	4
72	2	1	3	3
73	2	3	2	4
74	2	4	1	1
75	3	2	2	4
76	4	2	4	2
THE PARTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	4	3	4	2
77	2	2	3	4
78	1	4	2	1
79	The second secon	3	2	4
80	2	4	2	4
81	4	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	3	3
82	2	2		
83	1	1	3	4
84	1	1	3	3
85	2	2	7	3
86	2	2	2	4
87	3	3	1	1
88	3	3	3	2
89	1	1	1	1
90	2	na realización de la companiente de la La companiente de la companiente del companiente de la companiente de la companiente del companiente de la companient	4	3
91	2	3	1	4
92	3	1	The last contract the second contract to the second contract to the second contract to	Contact to the later and the second contact to the second contact
A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	3	Control region or constitution and place to the Control of the Con	1	1
93	promote promote the second sec		3	3
94	3	4	1	4
95	Announce of the second	1	2	2
96	2	4	2	2
97	1	2	2	3
98	3	3	4	2
99	1	The second secon		ta de la companya de
100	1 4	A second	4	territaria de la compositiva della compositiva d

What What