

L.L.M.

Set No. 1

11P/209/20

Question Booklet No.....1489.....

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

Roll No.

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Roll No.

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

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

Day and Date .....

(Signature of Invigilator)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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

11P/209/20 Set No. 1

**No. of Questions : 150**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Full Marks : 450**

- Note :**
- (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.
  - (2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. The principle of 'greatest happiness of the greatest number' was propounded by
  - (1) John Austin
  - (2) Jeremy Bentham
  - (3) K. N. Llewellyn
  - (4) John Stuart Mill
2. *Jus naturale* is Roman version of
  - (1) Natural Justice
  - (2) Natural Reasonability
  - (3) Natural Law
  - (4) Natural Science
3. Jurisprudence is study of
  - (1) Philosophy of Law alone
  - (2) Philosophical and Scientific Study of Law
  - (3) Case Study of Law alone
  - (4) Study of History of Law

4. A has a house and nobody should interfere with the enjoyment of proprietary right over the house. This right is called

- (1) right of *dominium* (2) right *in personam*  
(3) right *in rem* (4) right *in abeyance*

5. Will theory of right was propounded by

- (1) Ihring (2) Hohfeld (3) Allen (4) Vinogradoff

6. Jural contradictory among various concepts of right duty relationship was explained by

- (1) G. W. Williams (2) Hart (3) Blackstone (4) Hohfeld

7. *Salomon vs. Salomon* is a case on

- (1) corporate morality (2) corporate conspiracy  
(3) corporate personality (4) corporate financing

8. The propounder of Historical School of thought is said to be

- (1) Haus Kelsen (2) L. L. Fuller (3) C. K. Allen (4) von Savigny

9. Which among the following is not an essential condition of custom as source of Law?

- (1) Antiquity (2) Certainty (3) Continuity (4) Universality

10. Which of the following is not the attribute of sovereignty?

- (1) Acceptability (2) Indivisibility (3) Illimitability (4) Essentiality

- 11. Who propounded theory of Distributive Justice?**  
(1) Jennings            (2) Plato            (3) Aristotle            (4) Socrates
- 12. The opinion of which school was that "law is an official action"?**  
(1) Realist School            (2) Sociological School  
(3) Historical School            (4) Imperative School
- 13. Pure Theory of Law is a stream of**  
(1) Natural Law Philosophy            (2) Analytical Positivism  
(3) Realist School of Thought            (4) Historical School
- 14. Whose opinion was that "the progress of progressive societies has hitherto been from status to contract?"**  
(1) Karl Marx            (2) von Savigny            (3) L. L. Fuller            (4) Henry Maine
- 15. *Shaw vs. Director of Public Prosecution* (Woolfenden Committee Report) is a case on**  
(1) possession            (2) enforcement of morality  
(3) theft            (4) personality
- 16. Which one of the following is correct?**  
(1) A temple is a legal person  
(2) An idol is a legal person  
(3) A human being is a legal person  
(4) A consecrated deity is a legal person

17. *Lee vs. Lee & Co.* is a case on

- (1) meaning of right (2) meaning of possession  
(3) legal personality (4) concept of duty

18. Whose view is that "law is a system of rules which are primary and secondary" ?

- (1) Fuller (2) Hart (3) Hohfeld (4) Pollock

19. Grund Norm is associated with

- (1) Ihring (2) Bentham (3) Kelsen (4) Kant

20. The social solidarity theory is said to be founded by

- (1) Pound (2) Duguit (3) Spencer (4) Gray

21. *State Trading Corporation vs. Commercial Tax Officer* case decided that a corporation cannot claim benefit of

- (1) Article 19 (2) Article 14 (3) Article 301 (4) Article 304(a)

22. Parliament has right to control inter-State trade and commerce under Article

- (1) 301 (2) 302 (3) 304 (4) 304(b)

23. The expression 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 means the 'procedure as laid down in an enacted law'. This was laid down in

- (1) A. K. Gopalan Case (2) Maneka Gandhi Case  
(3) Sunil Batra (1) Case (4) M. C. Mehta Case

**24.** In which case it was decided that shareholders of a company cannot file petition on behalf of the company to enforce Article 19 ?

- (1) *Express News Paper Ltd. vs. UOI*      (2) *TELCO vs. State of Bihar*  
(3) *A. K. Sarkar vs. State of Bihar*      (4) *Turbines Ltd. vs. State of Orissa*

**25.** *Deep Chand vs. State of UP* is a case on meaning of

- (1) severability      (2) pith and substance  
(3) repugnancy      (4) eclipse

**26.** Fundamental Right to religion is subject to

- (1) morality and health      (2) public order and health  
(3) public order, morality and health      (4) it is not subject to anything  
(One of the above is nearly true)

**27.** In which of the following cases meaning of minority was explained by the Supreme Court?

- (1) *In re Kerala Education Bill*      (2) *In re Delhi Laws Act*  
(3) *In re H. K. (an infant)*      (4) *In re Minority Commission*

**28.** Power to make law in respect of industry is

- (1) State Power      (2) Union Power  
(3) Concurrent Power      (4) Residuary Power

- 29.** In which case it was laid down that if a law directly and immediately impedes movement of goods from one State to another, it is unconstitutional?
- (1) Nataraj Mudaliar Case                      (2) Atiabari Tea Co. Case  
(3) Kherbari Tea Co. Case                      (4) Bhailal Bhai Case
- 30.** Who delivered leading judgment in the famous *Kasturi Lal vs. State of UP* case?
- (1) A. N. Roy J.                                      (2) V. R. Krishna Iyer J.  
(3) Gajendragadkar J.                              (4) Chandrachud J.
- 31.** R. C. Cooper Case is also known as
- (1) Olium Gas Leakage Case                      (2) Bank Nationalisation Case  
(3) Insurance Nationalisation Case              (4) Oil Business Nationalisation Case
- 32.** In which case five guidelines were given by the Supreme Court for the purpose of holding whether an entity is State under Article 12 ?
- (1) *Sukhdeo Singh vs. Bhagat Ram*  
(2) *Nargesh Mirza vs. Air India*  
(3) *Ajai Hassia vs. J & K*  
(4) *R. D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority*
- 33.** Which of the following amendments were challenged in Keshavananda Bharati case?
- (1) 17 and 21              (2) 24 and 25              (3) 38 and 39              (4) 42 and 44
- 34.** In which case it was held that balance between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution is a basic structure of the Constitution?
- (1) Indira Nehru Gandhi Case                      (2) Keshavananda Bharati Case  
(3) S. R. Bomai Case                                      (4) Minerva Mills Case

- 35.** The rule that majority in a House will be proved on the floor of the House, is a rule of
- (1) Convention (2) Constitution  
(3) Legislative provision (4) Judicial decision
- 36.** In which case it was laid down that Presidential satisfaction for the purpose of Article 356 is subject to judicial review?
- (1) *S. R. Borhail vs. UOI* (2) *Rajasthan vs. UOI*  
(3) *Bhim Singh vs. J & K* (4) *West Bengal vs. UOI*
- 37.** Sarkaria Commission was constituted to make recommendations regarding
- (1) water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka  
(2) Centre-State relations  
(3) formation of New States  
(4) problem of displaced persons
- 38.** Doctrine of Eclipse is applied in relation to the following Article of the Constitution
- (1) 13(1) (2) 13(2) (3) 254 (4) 245
- 39.** The provision that State may make special laws for women is to be found in the following Article of the Constitution?
- (1) 15(2) (2) 15(3) (3) 24 (4) 25(3)
- 40.** Keshavananda Bharati decided that
- (1) Parliament had inherent power of amendment  
(2) amending power is exercise of constituent power  
(3) the unamended Article 368 did provide power of amendment  
(4) Democratic Pattern of Constitution of India is a basic feature of the Constitution  
(One of the above is not correct)



**41.** Indian Contract Act was enacted in

- (1) 1860                      (2) 1872                      (3) 1881                      (4) 1891

**42.** One of the following is not correct

- (1) Agreement in restraint of marriage is void  
(2) Agreement influenced by coercion is void  
(3) Agreement in restraint of legal proceeding is void  
(4) Agreement which is ambiguous is void

**43.** It was laid down in *Khwaja Mohd Khan vs. Hussaini Begum* that

- (1) stranger to a contract cannot sue    (2) stranger to a contract can sue  
(3) mere promise cannot be binding    (4) once accepted, cannot avoid liability

**44.** One of the following is not true of consideration

- (1) It may be given at the desire of the promisor  
(2) It may be given by any person on behalf of promisee  
(3) It may be past, present or future  
(4) It should be in money or kind

**45.** *Nordenfelt vs. Maxim Nordenfelt Guns & Co.* is a leading case on agreement in restraint of

- (1) contract                                      (2) trade  
(3) legal proceeding                              (4) performance

**46.** Provision as to when there can be a contract without consideration is found in the following Section of Contract Act

- (1) 23                              (2) 25                              (3) 26                              (4) 20

**47.** One of the following is correct

- (1) Past consideration is no consideration
- (2) Future consideration is no consideration
- (3) Promise to perform a legal duty is no consideration
- (4) A promise not to do something is no consideration

**48.** It was held in *Hadley vs. Baxendale* that in case of breach of a contract such damages can be awarded which are

- (1) within reasonable foresight
- (2) direct consequences
- (3) all the consequences
- (4) agreed consequences

**49.** One of the following is not true

- (1) A minor can appoint agent
- (2) A minor may be agent
- (3) A minor cannot be partner in a firm
- (4) A minor can ratify after attaining majority

**50.** Which of the following statements is not correct in respect of bailment?

- (1) Bailee is under a duty to take every care to the goods
- (2) Bailee is under a duty not to mix his own goods with that of the bailor
- (3) Bailee is under a duty not to make use of the goods not contemplated for
- (4) Bailee is under duty to deliver any increase in the goods

**51.** One of the following is not correct

- (1) Ratification should be within a reasonable time
- (2) Ratification should be of the whole transaction
- (3) The principal is not liable for the fraud of the agent
- (4) The principal is not liable if the agent exceeds authority

**52.** *Jamal vs. Moola Dawood & Sons* is a case on

- (1) impossibility of contract
- (2) measure of damages
- (3) performance of contract
- (4) offer and acceptance

**53.** One of the following statements is not correct in respect of contract of pledge

- (1) There must be delivery of goods
- (2) Purpose is security for payment of debt
- (3) Person in possession of goods by fraud cannot pledge
- (4) A pledgee can further pledge the goods

**54.** One of the following is not correct in respect of bailment

- (1) Bailor cannot deny bailee's right of lien
- (2) Bailee has right of compensation
- (3) Bailee cannot file suit for wrong committed to goods
- (4) The bailee has right of necessary expenses

**55.** In which Section of the Contract Act, it is provided that object of an agreement or consideration is not lawful?

- (1) 23
- (2) 25
- (3) 26
- (4) 7

**56.** One of the following statements is correct

- (1) An agreement influenced by fraud is void
- (2) Agreement against public policy is voidable
- (3) Agreement in restraint of marriage is void
- (4) Agreement based on impossibility is enforceable

**57.** One of the following is not correct in respect of valid acceptance

- (1) Acceptance should be communicated to the proposer
- (2) Offer should be accepted before it is revoked
- (3) Acceptance may be in any manner
- (4) Acceptance should be absolute and unconditional

**58.** Effect of coercion on contract is that the contract is

- (1) void
- (2) valid but voidable
- (3) invalid
- (4) irregular

**59.** Provision regarding capacity to contract may be found in the following Section of the Contract Act

- (1) 10
- (2) 11
- (3) 9
- (4) 8

**60.** Section 30 of Contract Act provides for

- (1) effect of voidable contracts
- (2) effect of void agreements
- (3) manner in which offer should be made
- (4) wagering agreements

- 61.** *Smith vs. Great Western Railway Co* case decided that
- (1) intended consequences are not remote
  - (2) directed consequences are not remote
  - (3) forceable consequences are not remote
  - (4) natural consequences are not remote
- 62.** The effect of law laid down in *Merryweather vs. Nixon* was done away with by
- (1) Joint Tortfeasors' Liability Act
  - (2) Contributory Negligence Act
  - (3) Defamation Act
  - (4) Crown Proceedings Act
- 63.** *Vis major* is a defence in
- (1) trespass
  - (2) strict liability
  - (3) vicarious liability
  - (4) absolute liability
- 64.** Presence of malice destroys defence of
- (1) qualified privilege
  - (2) absolute privilege
  - (3) truth
  - (4) It is irrelevant in any of the above
- 65.** *Tolley vs. Fry & Sons* case is related to
- (1) qualified privilege
  - (2) absolute privilege
  - (3) innuendo
  - (4) publication
- 66.** *Keppel Bus Co. vs. Sa-a-d Bin Ahmad* case is on the meaning of
- (1) breach of duty
  - (2) in course of employment
  - (3) agency
  - (4) master-servant relationship

**67.** *Morgans vs. Launchbury* case is on

- (1) master-servant relationship                      (2) false imprisonment  
(3) nervous shock    (4) conversion

**68.** *Cheruben Gregory vs. State of Bihar* related to duty towards

- (1) trespassers    (2) invitee  
(3) licensee    (4) visitor

**69.** Liability for negligent mis-statement was laid down in

- (1) *Bourhil vs. Young*                                      (2) *Hedly Byrne vs. Heller and Partners*  
(3) *Smith vs. Baker*                                      (4) *Donoghue vs. Stevenson*

**70.** One of the following is not related to Law of Tort

- (1) Fleming                      (2) Prossor                      (3) Hohfeld                      (4) Street

**71.** *Alcock vs. Police Commissioner* case is related to

- (1) conspiracy                      (2) conversion                      (3) consent                      (4) nervous shock

**72.** The doctrine of *ubi jus ibi remedium* was laid down in

- (1) *Ashley vs. Watson*                                      (2) *Ashby vs. White*  
(3) *Dulien vs. White*                                      (4) *Ashbury Rly Co. vs. Coleman*

**73.** The meaning of the expression *Actionable per se* is that

- (1) suit may be filed by anybody                      (2) there is no need to file suit  
(3) it refers to the whole world                      (4) no need to prove damage

**74.** A person is liable for libel when following is proved

- (1) Publication of libel
- (2) It was defamatory
- (3) There was damage
- (4) It referred to the plaintiff

(One of the above is not required to be proved)

**75.** Occupier's Liability Act, 1957 provided liability in tort in respect of

- (1) licensee
- (2) invitee
- (3) visitor
- (4) trespasser

**76.** *Bradford Corporation vs. Pickles* case is related to

- (1) consent
- (2) rescue cases
- (3) *Damnum sine injuria*
- (4) deceit

**77.** *Haynes vs. Harwood & Sons* case laid down that

- (1) consent is a good defence
- (2) an injury voluntarily caused does not give rise to a cause of action
- (3) defence of consent fails when injury is caused while rescuing others
- (4) the defence of consent will succeed in rescue cases if the danger was created by negligence of defendant

**78.** Motive is

- (1) an essential element in tort liability generally
- (2) an essential in tort of conversion
- (3) an essential in tort of conspiracy
- (4) There can be no liability for deceit unless there is bad motive in it

(One of the above is true)

- 79.** One of the following is not a tort in the category of torts affecting economic interests
- (1) Negligence (2) Injurious falsehood  
(3) Deceit (4) Conversion
- 80.** The meaning of the expression 'escape' for the purpose of strict liability was explained in
- (1) *Reid vs. Taylor* (2) *Thomas vs. Moore*  
(3) *Read vs. L Lyons* (4) *Quinn vs. Hamilton*
- 81.** Insulting the modesty of a woman is
- (1) an offence  
(2) a bill declaring it an offence is pending  
(3) Law Commission is considering about it  
(4) National Commission for Women is considering it
- 82.** Death caused under one of the following circumstances is culpable homicide
- (1) In case of necessity (2) By a child below 7 years of age  
(3) Exceeding right of private defence (4) In state of intoxication
- 83.** Under one of the following situations, the only punishment is capital punishment
- (1) Rape coupled with murder (2) Dacoity coupled with murder  
(3) Murder of father by son (4) Murder by life convict
- 84.** Whoever causes the following to any person is said to cause hurt under IPC ?
- (1) Pain (2) Disease (3) Infirmity (4) Cruelty  
(One of the above is not correct)



**85. Theft is**

- (1) removal of a thing
- (2) out of ownership of someone
- (3) without the consent
- (4) of moveable thing

(One of the above is not correct)

**86. One of the following kinds of hurt is not grievous hurt under IPC**

- (1) Permanent privation of eye
- (2) Privation of any joint
- (3) Disfigurement of face
- (4) Uprooting of tooth

**87. Culpable homicide is not murder when it is caused**

- (1) in grave and sudden provocation
- (2) exceeding right of self-defence
- (3) in sudden fight
- (4) under inducement

(One of the above is not correct)

**88. Section 392 of Indian Penal Code**

- (1) defines robbery
- (2) makes robbery punishable
- (3) makes robbery with sharp weapons punishable
- (4) makes robbery in group punishable

**89. The right of defence of property against theft continues**

- (1) till the offender has effected his retreat with the property
- (2) till the assistance of police is obtained
- (3) till the property has been recovered
- (4) till part of property has been recovered

(One of the above is not entirely correct)

90. Public nuisance has been defined under the following Section of Indian Penal Code

- (1) 268                      (2) 368                      (3) 270                      (4) 352

91. A person is said to abet commission of an offence, who

- (1) instigates a person to commit an offence  
(2) engages in a conspiracy to commit it  
(3) intentionally aids a person to commit it  
(4) remains passive and does not try to prevent it

(One of the above is not correct)

92. Offence of sedition has been defined

- (1) U/S 121 of IPC  
(2) U/S 124A of IPC  
(3) U/S 24 of Sedition Act  
(4) U/S 25 of offences against the State Act

93. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit

- (1) fighting                      (2) assault  
(3) affray                      (4) causing disturbance of public order

94. Section 304A of Indian Penal Code provides for

- (1) punishment for dowry death                      (2) causing death by negligent act  
(3) punishment for culpable homicide                      (4) punishment for causing bodily injury

**95.** The offence of causing disappearance of evidence has been provided under the following Section of Indian Penal Code

- (1) 200                      (2) 201                      (3) 203                      (4) 204

**96.** Right of private defence has been provided under

- (1) Section 96 of IPC                      (2) Section 97 of IPC  
(3) Section 95 of IPC                      (4) Section 100 of IPC

**97.** Section 141 of IPC

- (1) defines unlawful Assembly  
(2) defines unlawful Assembly with firearms  
(3) provides punishment for unlawful Assembly  
(4) creates exception to unlawful Assembly

**98.** Intruding privacy of a woman is

- (1) offence under Privacy Act  
(2) offence under Information Technology Act  
(3) offence under Indian Penal Code  
(4) No offence in any of the Acts

**99.** One of the following is not a defence to defamation as offence

- (1) Truth                      (2) Report of an official  
(3) Comment                      (4) Imputation in election speech

**100.** Counterfeit has been defined

- (1) U/S 28 of IPC                      (2) under General Clauses Act  
(3) U/S 26 of IPC                      (4) Nowhere

- 101.** The central theme of which of the following was environment?  
(1) The Costa Rica Summit (2) The Beijing Summit  
(3) Doha Conference (4) Kyoto Conference
- 102.** Under Article 51A of the Constitution of India, the duty to conserve the natural environment is on.  
(1) citizens (2) persons  
(3) Government (4) citizens, persons and Governments
- 103.** Which of the following Legislations was made in pursuance to UN Conference on environment in Stockholm?  
(1) Environment Protection Act (2) Air Pollution Prevention Act  
(3) Water Protection Act (4) Noise Pollution Act
- 104.** The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 makes no provision for one of the following  
(1) sanctuaries (2) national parks (3) closed areas (4) public parks
- 105.** The objective of National Environment Tribunal is  
(1) to decide cases related to environment pollution  
(2) to decide cases relating to strict liability for handling hazardous substance  
(3) effective and expeditions disposal of cases arising from handling hazardous substances  
(4) award compensation for damage to property in such situations  
(One of the above is not entirely correct)
- 106.** One of the following is not protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972  
(1) Bear (2) Boar (3) Fox (4) Crow

- 107.** One of the following is not covered by Water Pollution Act
- (1) Surface water meant for drinking purposes
  - (2) Pollution of underground water by boreholes, pumps, etc.
  - (3) Pollution of underground water by percolation
  - (4) Pollution of surface water meant for fisheries
- 108.** The theme of UN Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 was
- (1) Environment in General
  - (2) Environment and Development
  - (3) Marine Pollution
  - (4) Greenhouse Effect
- 109.** The obligation of the State to protect and improve the environment is provided in one of the following Articles of the Constitution
- (1) 47
  - (2) 48
  - (3) 48A
  - (4) 48B
- 110.** *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun vs. State of UP* (AIR 1985 SC 652) was a case concerning
- (1) limestone quarrying
  - (2) stone quarrying for cement
  - (3) cutting of trees at large-scale in the city
  - (4) multistory housing complexes around Forest Research Institute
- 111.** In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court created an absolute liability on the polluter to pay compensation to the victims?
- (1) *M. C. Mehta vs. UOI*, AIR 1987 SC 1086
  - (2) *M. C. Mehta vs. UOI*, AIR 1988 SC 1037
  - (3) *M. C. Mehta vs. UOI*, AIR 1988 SC 1115
  - (4) In none of the above cases

- 112.** In one of the UN sponsored Conferences on Environment, who made the statement—  
“How can we speak to those who live in villages and in slums about keeping the oceans, rivers and air clean when their lives are contaminated at the source”?
- (1) Indira Gandhi (2) Bandaranaike (3) Sukarno (4) Sheikh Hasina
- 113.** *Ambika Quarry Works vs. State of Gujarat*, AIR 1987 SC 1973 was a case related to
- (1) coastal land erosion (2) destruction of sea plants  
(3) renewal of mining (4) salt production
- 114.** Public Insurance (Liability) Act, 1991 deals with compensation to victims of
- (1) air pollution  
(2) pollution created by ultra-hazardous activities  
(3) pollution of industrial waste disposal  
(4) None of the above
- 115.** In which of the activities environmental clearance by the Government is not required?
- (1) Asbestos (2) Asbestos production  
(3) Charcoal road construction (4) Chemical fertiliser
- 116.** The control of Inter-Oceanic Canals is exercised through
- (1) International Treatise (2) International Conventions  
(3) International Customs (4) provisions of UN Charter
- 117.** Exceptions to the general rule that “the jurisdiction of a State is not always coincident with its territory”, are
- (1) State Representative  
(2) Embassy  
(3) Extradition Treatise  
(4) Peace-keeping forces under UN Directive  
(One of the above is not correct)

**118.** S. S. Lotus Case is related to

- (1) asylum
- (2) extradition
- (3) criminal jurisdiction
- (4) jurisdiction on refugees

**119.** One of the following conventions is not in respect of Aerial Navigation

- (1) Stockholm Convention
- (2) Havana Convention
- (3) Chicago Convention
- (4) Warsaw Convention

**120.** One of the following is not the method of acquisition of territory under International Law

- (1) Lease
- (2) Purchase
- (3) Subjugation
- (4) Prescription

**121.** A battle ship may seize a merchant ship on the ground that the ship

- (1) is engaged in piracy
- (2) is engaged in slave trade
- (3) has flown flag of another country
- (4) is engaged in carrying refugees

(One of the above is not a ground of seizure)

**122.** One of the following Conventions is not related to law of the sea

- (1) Paris Convention of maritime belt
- (2) Geneva Convention on open sea
- (3) Geneva Convention on continental shelf
- (4) Geneva Convention on conservation of sea fish

**123.** Under the law of the sea in International Law, the States have the right over high seas

- (1) of navigation
- (2) of flying over it
- (3) to laydown cable or pipeline
- (4) to lay military establishment

(One of the above is not correct)

**124.** One of the following is not a ground for intervention

- (1) Humanity            (2) Migration            (3) Civil War            (4) Balance of Power

**125.** One of the following was the theme of 1995 Beijing Summit

- (1) Women            (2) Children            (3) Environment            (4) Forest

**126.** One of the following is not a source of International Law

- (1) Decisions of International Institutions Organs  
(2) Decisions of Arbitral Tribunals  
(3) Decisions taken at World Summit  
(4) Juristic Writings

**127.** One of the following is not a theory of International Law

- (1) Theory as to law of nature            (2) Theory of international solidarity  
(3) Theory of consent            (4) Autolimitation theory

**128.** Who said, "It is a sad truism that International Law is still the vanishing point of jurisprudence"?

- (1) V. R. Krishna Iyer J.            (2) Dr. Nagendra Singh J.  
(3) Prof. G. W. Williams            (4) H. L. A. Hart

**129.** The common thing among Peleus Trial, Tokyo Trial and the Eichman Case is that they relate to

- (1) privilege of angary            (2) extradition  
(3) war trials            (4) refugees





- 135.** In respect of estoppel, there can be  
(1) estoppel by spoken words                      (2) estoppel by matter of record  
(3) estoppel by deed                                      (4) estoppel by conduct  
(One of the above is not correct)
- 136.** On one of the following subjects Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) is not applicable  
(1) gifts    (2) maintenance  
(3) trust (wakf) and trust properties              (4) succession to land property
- 137.** Under Sunni Law, one of the following is *not* a source of law  
(1) Sunnat                      (2) Ijma                      (3) Custom                      (4) Quiyas
- 138.** One of the following is a School of Thought under Shia System of Muslim Law  
(1) Maliki                      (2) Hanafi                      (3) Hanbali                      (4) Ismailiya
- 139.** Option of puberty under Muslim Law means (one is correct)  
(1) the girl may ask for reasonable maintenance  
(2) the girl may emphasise to return to her parents home  
(3) the parties to marriage may go to the Court for declaring marriage void if it was performed during minority  
(4) the girl may go to the Court for dower if the marriage was performed after puberty
- 140.** Under Muslim Law, marrying a fifth wife (while four wives are living)  
(1) is void under Shia Law  
(2) is void in Shia and Sunni Law both  
(3) irregular in Shia Law  
(4) irregular in Shia and Sunni Law both

- 141.** One of the following is not correct in respect of the statement that a Hindu Marriage is void if
- (1) either party has a spouse living at the time of marriage
  - (2) parties are Sapindas to each other
  - (3) parties are within the degrees of prohibited relationship
  - (4) either party is of unsound mind
- 142.** Under Hindu Law, a child conceived by another man prior to the marriage with the husband is
- (1) an illegitimate child
  - (2) it has no right against the husband
  - (3) the husband will be considered as the father of the child
  - (4) the child will have right only against the mother
- (One of the above is correct)
- 143.** Under Hindu Law, a child borne of a marriage below marriageable age of the parties
- (1) is a legitimate child
  - (2) is an illegitimate child
  - (3) the legal position is not certain
  - (4) None of the above is correct
- (One of the above is correct)
- 144.** One of the following statements is correct
- (1) Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act is always valid, it being a sacrament
  - (2) Marriage is either valid or void
  - (3) Marriage may be voidable
  - (4) There is no concept of voidable marriage under Hindu Law

**145.** One of the following is correct about adoption

- (1) Only male can adopt
- (2) Widow can adopt on behalf of her diseased husband
- (3) A widow cannot adopt
- (4) A person already adopted cannot be adopted

**146.** One of the following is a ground for divorce under Hindu Law

- (1) Venereal disease of either party
- (2) Renunciation of the world by entering into a religious order
- (3) Unsoundness of mind of either party
- (4) Leprosy of either party

**147.** Under Hindu Law, a petition of divorce cannot be filed

- (1) 6 months before the date of the marriage
- (2) one year before the date of marriage
- (3) two years before the date of marriage
- (4) There is no such date prescribed under Hindu Marriage Act

**148.** Which one is correct in respect of the following statement?

For the completion of a Hindu marriage it is necessary that

- (1) Mangal Sutra is put to the bride
- (2) Kanyadan Ceremony is performed
- (3) Sindoor is applied to the bride
- (4) None of the above are necessary

**149.** The provision that a female under Hindu Law is entitled to joint Hindu family property by birth is a

- (1) provision under traditional Hindu Law
- (2) provision under Hindu Succession Act
- (3) provision under Hindu Laws Amendment Act, 1976
- (4) judicial pronouncement

**150.** One of the following is not a source of Hindu Law

- (1) Custom
- (2) Upanishad
- (3) Smritis
- (4) Legislation

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## अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।  
ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।  
उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।