31.	Law made by a person in authority is called:						
	(a)		(b)				
	(c)	Positive Law	(d)				
32.	Th	The jural co-relative of liberty is:					
	(a)	Liability	(b)	Disability de automoti de la			
18 200	(c)	Duty	(d)	None of the above			
33.	Me	diate Possession means:					
	(a)	Corporeal possession	(b)	Incorporeal possession			
	(c)	Immediate possession	(d)	Possession through servant or agent			
34.	Rul	les made by virtue of statutor	y pov	ver are:			
	(a)	Delegated legislation	(b)	Administrative orders			
	(c)	Quazi judicial principles	(d)	Precedent			
35.	Ros	AGU (a)					
	(a)	American jurist	(b)	French jurist (5)			
ai nibi	(c)	English jurist	(d)	German jurist			
36.	Ret	Retributive theory of punishment provides that:					
	(a)	The evil should be returned	(a) the Supreme Court liv				
	(b)	(c) in the Parliament					
	(c)	Soft treatment should be give	en	28. Givil law, as compare to comm			
	(d)	Prisons should be abolished					
37.	A le	gal person cannot be:		(c) Refigious principles.			
	(a)	An owner	(b)	A master			
	(c)	A citizen	(d)	A partner			
38.	Obiter dicta is:						
	(a)	(a) the final decree of the court in a case					
(b)	(b)	(b) judgement of a case					
	(c)	e) an observation in judgment having persuasive effect					
	(d)	an order of a court		(c) Roscos Paund			

A-H-A

Gode-A
 Volkes geist is the basic postulate of: (a) Historical school propounded by Henry Main (b) Historical school propounded by Savigny (c) Economic School of law propounded by Adam Smith (d) Cultural jurisprudence propounded by Napolean 40. Amos was the first to define jurisprudence as:
(a) Essence of law (b) Third special control of law (c) Science of law (d) Sociology of law
41. Kelsen's pure theory of law was motivated by: (a) Colonialism (b) Anarchy (c) Constitutionalism (d) American nationalism
42. Pollock's theory of possession lays stress on: (a) Animus (b) De-facto control (d) Knowledge of title
43. Analytical jurisprudence mainly propounds the principle of law making by the: (a) Legislature (b) Judiciary (c) Divine authority (d) Social agencies
 44. "Law is a means of exploitation" is true of: (a) Holme's theory of law (b) Gandhian approach to law (c) Marxian theory of law (d) Fuller's concept of law
45. Duguit advanced the principle of: (a) Social Solidarity (b) Social Engineering (c) Social Control (d) Social Contract
46. The Primary and Secondary principles of law were explained by: (a) Kelsen (b) John Rawls (d) Julious Stone
(c) HLA Hart O-1223/Code-A (7)

Code-A

47.	Caro	dozo was a jurist of:	britals	lkee geist is the basic plan	01		
50	(a)	(a) Realistic school of jurisprudence (a) Realistic school of jurisprudence					
	(b)						
	(c)						
	(d)	German school of jurispru	dence	Cultural jurisprudente			
48.	Who	propounded the theory of	Pain ar	nd Pleasure:		40.	
	(a)	Germy Bentham	(b)	Austin weille senegal			
	(c)	Herbert Spencer	(d)	Abraham Lincoln			
49.	Prin	nciples of Natural justice ar	e basic	ally a:			
	(a)	Positive law	(b)	Customary rules			
	(c)	Moral obligations	(d)	Natural components of ju	dicial	process	
50.	Ihr	ing was a:		a second of the	Poll	Q.L	
	(a)	Realistic jurist	(b)	Analytical jurist			
	(c)	Sociological jurist	(d)	Historical jurist			
			(b) T				
j vdš				lytical jurisprudence mark			
		The syllate with this.		Legislature 11ve			
		in The company in the control of		Divine agricority			
				n noitatiolaxs lo aassa s si i		44.	
		Gandhian approach to law	(d)	Walle vaced element	· (a)		
		Evandpian approach to law Fulser's concept of law (a)	(b)	Marxian theory of law	(9)	5	
		(c) A cuttivat		ologogiq od becambe ti		40.	
		Social Engineermen solido	(d)	Social Solidarity			
		(a) the firstenance kinds		Social Control Sees a c		,	
•		ar .judgementaka.0248.	nd leine	rimary and Secondary nei	TheF	46:	
		Join Rawls (a)	(d)	Kelson Kelson			

Key-VERIFIED PHD

Key

ENTRANCE TEST

Ph,D. Law

(Objective Type Questions)

Q.No.& Answer	17. (b)	34. (a)
1.(a)	18. (b)	35.(a)
2. (b)	19. (d)	36. (a)
3. (c)	20. (c),	37. (c)
4. (c)	21. (a)	38. (c)
5. (d)	22. (b)	39. (b)
6. (c)	23. (c)	40. (c)
7. (c)	24. (a)	41. (c)
8.(a)	25. (b)	42. (b)
9. (c)	26. (a)	43. (a)
10. (b)	27. (a)	44. (c)
11. (b)	28. (a)	45. (a)
12. (b)	29. (b)	46. (c)
13. (c)	30. (b)	47. (a)
14. (c)	31. (c)	48. (a)
15.(b)	32. (d)	49. (d)
16. (b)	33. (d)	50.(c)

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Printed Pages: 2

Ph. D. (Entrance) Test LAW

Paper-II

Time allowed: 2 hours]

[Maximum marks: 100

- Note: Attempt three questions in all. Question No. 1 is compulsory and candidate is required to attempt any four out of the six parts of this question. Out of the remaining four questions candidate is required to attempt any two questions. The first question carries 40 marks and the rest 30 marks each.
- 1. (i) "A trial by Press, Electronic Media or Public Agitation is the very anti-thesis of rule of law."

 Discuss this statement in the light of the freedom of speech and expression secured by Article 19

 (1) (a) of the Constituion of India. 10
 - (ii) Critically examine the constitutional position of the President of India. Refer to the case law.
 - (iii) What do you understand by judicial activism? Can the courts usurp, the function of law-making by laying down guidelines and norms or issuing directions? Explain with reference to decided cases.
 - (iv) Explain the reasons for origin of social contract theory. How it has been modified by Rousseau?

- (v) Write a critical note on Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering.
- (vi) Possession is said to be nine out of ten points of law. Explain.
- 2. "Every person is entitled to quality of life consistent with human dignity." Comment on this statement and discuss the different facets of right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- 3. Critically examine the Constitutional provisions relating to appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary in India. How far the constitution of the proposed National Judicial Commission would be a better alternative? Discuss.
- 4. Critically examine the important theories relating to law and morality. How far morals can be considered as an end of law?
- 5. Discuss the main characteristics of natural law theory. To what extent the principles of natural law have been incorporated in the Indian legal system? Explain. Also discuss the judicial approach in this regard.