

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY

## **PG LAW ENTRANCE TEST SYLLABUS**

- ❖ THE PG LAW ENTRANCE TEST IS OF 200 MARKS.
- ❖ THE LL.M. ENTRANCE TEST PAPER IS OF 140 MARKS AND GROUP DISCUSSION IS OF 60 MARKS.
- ❖ THE QUESTION TEST PAPER CONSIST OF 140 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.
- ❖ EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
- ❖ THERE IS **NO NEGATIVE MARKING.**
- ❖ SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE:
  - ➔ **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA**
  - ➔ **JURISPRUDENCE**
  - ➔ **LAW OF CONTRACTS (GENERAL PRINCIPLES)**
  - ➔ **LAW OF TORTS**
  - ➔ **CRIMINAL LAW**
  - ➔ **FAMILY LAW OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE**
  - ➔ **INTERNATIONAL LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS**
  - ➔ **IN ADDITION THE CANDIDATE SHOULD KEEP THEMSELVES UPDATED WITH CURRENT AFFAIRS, KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC ENGLISH**
- ❖ IN ADDITION TO THE ENTRANCE TEST THE CANDIDATE MUST ALSO APPEAR FOR THE GROUP DISCUSSION ROUND WHICH SHALL CARRY 60 MARKS. IT WILL BE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW.

- 1) Careful in performing duties  
A) Punctual B) Sincere C) Punctilious D) Pugnacious
- 2) He is an -----; he is going to London.  
A) immigrant (C) arrogant  
B) emigrant (D) sacrament
- 3) Inherit : Acquire :: Hierarchical:-----  
A) Succession B) Gain C) Instinct D) Discover
- 4) ----- a lawyer, it is necessary to pass the LL.B course.  
A) To become B) One become C) Become D) Having become
- 5) Synonym for FORBID  
A) Allow B) Prohibit C) Denounce D) Conform
- 6) The judicial Commission is invested ----- magisterial power  
A) With B) In C) Of (D) By
- 7) The father was ----- but the son was not going to listen,  
A) Shouting B) Firm C) Scolding D) Demanding
- 8) A liquid for drinking is  
A) Beverages B) Cardiac C) Coats D) Classic
- 9) Only the class of teacher can ----- the ability of his student correctly  
A) appraised B) praise C) apprise D) suppressed
- 10) Opposite of Integral  
A) Unimportant B) Essential C) Independent D) Major
- 11) Bangladesh was created in  
A) 1970 B) 1971 C) 1972 D) 1969
- 12) Who drafted "Declaration of American Independence"?  
A) George Washington C) Karl Marx  
B) Thomas Jefferson D) None of these
- 13) "Boston Tea Party" is associated with the  
A) French Revolution C) American War of Independence  
B) Russian D) Indian



- 25) Ptyalin is an enzyme produced in the
- A) Saliva glands
  - B) Pituitary glands
  - C) Thyroid glands
  - D) pancreas
- 26) All cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the
- A) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - B) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - C) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - D) Extra ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- 27) The concept of public interest litigation originated in
- A) United Kingdom
  - B) Australia
  - C) USA
  - D) Canada
- 28) Which of the following can be abolished, but not dissolved?
- A) Rajya Sabha
  - B) Municipal Bodies
  - C) State Legislative Council
  - D) none of the above.
- 29) Who presides over the joint session of the parliament?
- A) The speaker
  - B) the Vice President
  - C) the President
  - D) the Chief Minister
- 30) How many times at least has the parliament to meet in a year?
- A) Once
  - B) twice
  - C) thrice
  - D) no provision in this regard
- 31) Office of Prime Minister has a
- A) Conventional basis
  - B) statutory basis
  - C) constitutional basis
  - D) no basis
- 32) The prime minister is
- A) The head of state
  - B) the head of government
  - C) the head of the state and government
  - D) none of the above
- 33) The power of the governor of a state to promulgate is given in Constitution of India in :
- A) Article 123
  - B) Article 212
  - C) Article 213
  - D) Article 356
- 34) Right to education is a fundamental right under which Article of the Constitution of India ?
- A) Article 29
  - B) Article 41
  - C) Article 21
  - D) Article 21-A
- 35) Which of the following right is not guaranteed by the Article 22?
- A) Right to be informed of the ground of arrest
  - B) Right to be defended by lawyer of one's choice
  - C) Right to be produced before a Magistrate within 42 hours of arrest
  - D) Right not to be handcuffed

- 36) Right to privacy as a fundamental right is implicit in :-
- A) The right to freedom
  - B) The right to personal liberty
  - C) The right to equity
  - D) The right against exploitation
- 37) Article 16 provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment for
- A) All citizen
  - B) all persons
  - C) all persons except alliance
  - D) citizen and non-citizens
- 38) Doctrine of severability is provided under which Article of the Constitution of India?
- A) Article 12
  - B) Article 11
  - C) Article 13
  - D) Article 14
- 39) If the president wants to resign, he should address his resignation letter to the :-
- A) Parliament
  - B) prime Minister
  - C) Chief Justice
  - D) Vice- President
- 40) Any charge for the impeachment of the president may be initiated
- A) Only in Rajya Sabha
  - B) only in Lok Sabha
  - C) only in joint session of parliament
  - D) in either house of parliament
- 41) Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace?
- A) The president
  - B) the Council of ministers
  - C) the Parliament
  - D) the Prime minister
- 42) Which of the following is not appointed by President
- A) Attorney General
  - B) Chief Election Commission
  - C) Advocate General
  - D) Chief Justice of India
- 43) Fundamental duties have been added in the Constitution of India by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 in accordance with the recommendation of
- A) Santhanam Committee
  - B) Sarkariya Committee
  - C) Swaran Singh Committee
  - D) Indira Gandhi-Neharu committee
- 44) The right to constitutional remedies guaranteed under Article 21 is available to:
- A) People of India
  - B) only Indian citizen
  - C) all natural persons, citizens and non-citizens
  - D) all Indian citizens and foreign ambassadors.
- 45) Article 22 (1) and (2) does not apply to :-
- A) Any person who has earlier convicted
  - B) foreigner
  - C) enemy alien and persons under preventive detention
  - D) enemy aliens only
- 46) Who said, 'custom is the badge and not a ground of origin of positive law'?
- A) Savigny
  - B) Salmond
  - C) Dias
  - D) Allen

- 47) Conventional law originates from :-  
A) The command of the sovereign  
B) The custom & traditions  
C) The agreement  
D) The ground norm
- 48) According to Austin, law is  
A) Command of god  
B) Command of people  
C) Command of sovereign  
D) Command of constitution
- 49) Right in re aliena means a right over  
A) His property  
B) Property of someone else  
C) Property situated in other state  
D) A property situated in one's own country
- 50) Theory of utilitarian Individualism was propounded by  
A) Savigny B) Maine C) Puchta D) Bentham
- 51) According to Austin, International law is  
A) Positive law B) Negative law C) Limited law D) positive morality
- 52) 'Animus Domini' is an essential element of possession, according to  
A) Savigny B) Salmond C) Pollock D) Ihering
- 53) Who defines ownership as 'plenary control over an object'  
A) Savigny B) Austin C) Holland D) Salmond
- 54) When the right of one person is transferred to another it is known as :-  
A) Original title B) Derivative title C) Possessory title D) no title
- 55) Formal source of law according to Salmond means :-  
A) Ancient sources of law  
B) Modern sources of law  
C) The sources of law, which do not have binding force  
D) The sources of law, which the law derives its force and validity
- 56) An agreement enforceable by law is a  
A) enforceable acceptance  
B) accepted offer  
C) approved promise  
D) contract
- 57) Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other  
A) Agreement B) contract C) offer D) acceptance

58) Void agreement signifies

- A) agreement illegal in nature
- B) agreement not enforceable by law
- C) agreement violating legal procedure
- D) agreement against public police

59) Promise which form the consideration or part thereof , for each other under section 2(f) are called

- A) acceptance for different proposal
- B) agreement
- C) reciprocal promises
- D) consideration

60) Contract without consideration made in writing and registered and made on account of natural love and affection is

- A) void
- B) voidable
- C) valid
- D) unenforceable

61) Revocation is an option to stop the contract from coming into existence. This is available to

- A) Proposer only
- B) Acceptor only
- C) Both proposer and acceptor
- D) stranger

62) Which one of the following is correct

- A) past consideration is no consideration
- B) consideration can be past, present or future
- C) consideration can only be present
- D) consideration can only be present and future

63) When the consent is caused by undue influence, the contract under section 19 A is

- A) valid
- B) void
- C) voidable
- D) illegal

64) A contract with minor is

- A) voidable at the instance of the minor
- B) voidable at the instance of other party
- C) void
- D) valid

65) Government of India gives an advertisement calling for tenders for selling the stock of raw iron, it amounts to

- A) an offer
- B) an invitation to offer
- C) an agreement
- D) contract

- 66) Under section 31 of the Indian contract Act 1872, happening or non – happening of a future event based contract is :
- A) wagering contract
  - B) a contract marked with uncertain and hence void
  - C) a contingent contract
  - D) illegal contract
- 67) The principle ' restitution stops where repayment begins' can be applied against.
- A) minors only
  - B) person of unsound mind
  - C) an alien enemy only
  - D) idiots only
- 68) Contracts uberrima-fides means
- A) contract of all most good faith
  - B) contract without object
  - C) contract among near or relative
  - D) contract on the basis of prevailing statute
- 69) 'X' a magician agrees with 'Z' to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is
- A) voidable at the option of Z
  - B) illegal
  - C) impossible in itself and void
  - D) enforceable
- 70) Consensus ad-idem means
- A) the meeting of two minds
  - B) meeting of two objectives
  - C) meeting of different persons
  - D) meeting of ways
- 71) The law of contract in India is contained in Indian Contract Act
- A) 1862
  - B) 1870
  - C) 1872
  - D) 1875
- 72) A contract without consideration under section 25 is
- A) valid
  - B) voidable
  - C) void
  - D) illegal
- 73) Novation of a contract means
- A) the renewal of original contract
  - B) substitution of a new contract in place of original contract
  - C) cancellation of contract
  - D) alteration of the contract
- 74) Which of the following is not needed for a legally binding contract to be in force?
- A) Written contract
  - B) Consideration
  - C) Intention to create legal relations
  - D) Offer and acceptance

- 75) Offer and acceptance 'X' enters into a contract with 'Y' for which 'Y' is guilty of fraud 'X' can
- A) set aside the contract and recover damages
  - B) set aside the contract but cannot recover damages
  - C) recover damages but cannot set aside the award
  - D) recover damages for actual loss suffered
- 76) Punishment for criminal conspiracy provided under
- A) Section 120-B
  - B) Section 420
  - C) Section 419
  - D) Section 402
- 77) As per section 18 of IPC "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of ----
- A) Maharashtra
  - B) Madhya Pradesh
  - C) Jammu and Kashmir
  - D) Delhi
- 78) Which pronoun and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female under IPC
- A) He
  - B) She
  - C) it
  - D) they
- 79) For the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship under Section 361 of IPC age prescribed for male and female is
- A) Under 16 years if male and under 18 years if female
  - B) Under 18 years if male and under 16 years if female
  - C) Under 15 years if male and under 16 years if female
  - D) Under 21 years if male and under 16 years if female
- 80) Section 511 covers attempt to commit offences
- A) Punishable by IPC
  - B) Punishable by special or local law
  - C) Both (A) and (B)
  - D) None of the above
- 81) The offence of Dowry death under Section 304-B IPC must be committed before ----  
----- years of victims marriage ,
- A) 10 years
  - B) 15 years
  - C) 5 years
  - D) 7 years
- 82) Which of the following is not a stage in commission of crime
- A) Intension
  - B) Commission
  - C) Conspiracy
  - D) attempt
- 83) how many types of punishments have been prescribed under IPC
- A) 3
  - B) 6
  - C) 5
  - D) 4

84) The maxim 'De Minimum Non Curate Lex' means

- A) Law would not take action on small and trifling matters
- B) Law does not ignore any act which causes slightest harm.
- C) Law would not take action in serious matters.
- D) All of the above.

85) Rape is an offence against

- A) Property
- B) Human body
- C) state
- D) society

86) A thief shall be punished with

- A) Imprisonment for life and fine
- B) Simple Imprisonment up to 5 years
- C) Rigorous Imprisonment of either description extending up to 5 years
- D) Imprisonment of either description extending up to 5 years.

87) In all robbery there is

- A) Theft
- B) extortion
- C) Either theft or extortion
- D) Neither theft nor extortion

88) The term 'unlawful assembly' is defined in which Section of IPC ?

- A) Section 140
- B) Section 141
- C) Section 142
- D) Section 143

89) For the application of Section 34 it is necessary that criminal act must have been done by :

- A) Two persons only
- B) Five Persons
- C) More than 2 but less than 5
- D) More than one

90) Immovable property can be the subject matter of

- A) Theft
- B) Extortion
- C) robbery
- D) Dacoit

91) Which of the following statements is not correct :-

- A) Abetment of offence is not offence
- B) Abetment of illegal omission may be an offence.
- C) To constitute the offence of abetment the effect requisites to need not be caused
- D) The person abetted need not be capable of by law of committing an offence.

92) Match List I with List II and select correct answer using the codes given below.

List – I

List II

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| a) Section 463 | 1. Criminal trespass                     |
| b) Section 445 | 2. Forgery                               |
| c) Section 441 | 3. Criminal misappropriation of property |
| d) Section 503 | 4. House breaking                        |

Codes

	a	b	c	d
A)	2	4	1	3
B)	2	4	3	1
C)	2	1	3	4
D)	2	2	4	3

93) The word 'good faith' is defined in the IPC under

- A) Section 44
- B) Section 51
- C) Section 52
- D) Section 52-A

94) Non-cognizable offence means :-

- A) A police officer has authority to arrest without consent
- B) Police officer cannot arrest without warrant
- C) It depends on the discretion of Police office.
- D) On request of complainant arrest can be made.

95) A has sexual intercourse with his own wife aged 14 years with her consent. A has committed :-

- A) No offence
- B) Rape
- C) Outrage of modesty
- D) Sexual harassment

96) The following followers are "Hindus" as per Section. 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

- A) Hindu
- B) Hindu , Buddhists, Jains, Sikh
- C) Hindu, Muslim, Jains, Sikh, Buddhists
- D) Muslim, Parsi, Sikh

97) Hindu law has two schools :-

- A) Mitakshara School and Dayabhaga School
- B) Mitakshara School and Mithila School
- C) Arya School and Dravid School
- D) Dayabhaga School and Dravid School

98) In modern Hindu Law, marriage has become

- A) Monogamous B) Indissoluble Union
- C) Sacramental Union D) Contract

99) Which of the following is the most important source of Muslim law?

- A) Qiyas B) Sunnah C) Quran D) Ijmaa

100) A marriage between two Hindus by the Buddhist rites is

- A) Void B) Voidable C) Valid D) Invalid

101) A marriage without requisite ceremonies under the Hindu Marriage Act is :-

- A) Null and Void B) Voidable C) Void or Voidable D) Irregular

102) Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act makes a bigamous marriage :

- A) Void B) Voidable C) Void or Voidable D) Invalid

103) Which of the following is not Sub school of Sunni law?

- A) Hanafi B) Maliki C) Shafi D) Imanaia

104) In Muslim law, marriage (nikah) is

- A) Civil contract B) sacramental and civil contract C) sacrament D) ibadat

105) A Muslim marriage is void on the ground of

- A) Consanguinity B) Affinity C) fosterage D) All of the Above

106) A muta marriage is :

1. A temporary marriage
2. recognized under Shia Law
3. Recognised under Sunni Law
4. A marriage for a fixed period viz a day, month, years

Codes :

- A) 1,3 and 4 C) 1,3,4
- B) 1,2 D) 1,2,4

107) Which of the following marriage is a valid Hindu marriage :-

- A) Marriage of maternal uncle and niece.
- B) Marriage with brother's wife
- C) Marriage with father's brother
- D) A marries a widow

- 108) Where the legitimacy of child is doubtful. The court may consider
- A) Doctrine of factum valet
  - B) Blood grouping test
  - C) Statement of father
  - D) Evidence of neighbors
- 109) Renunciation of world and presumption of death are the grounds of divorce under
- A) Hindu law
  - B) Hindu Law & Muslim Law
  - C) Hindu Law and Specific marriage law
  - D) Hindu and Christen Law
- 110) A sum stipulated for a Muslim girl in the marriage is
- A) Musha
  - B) Mahr (Dower)
  - C) Nazrana
  - D) Izl
- 111) Under Muslim Law marriage with a women, who has her husband alive and who has not been divorced by him is
- A) Valid
  - B) void
  - C) in valid
  - D) irregular
- 112) The most proper or approved divorce is
- A) Hasan Talak
  - B) Ahasan Talak
  - C) Talak-ul-sunna
  - D) Talak-ul-biddat
- 113) Hindu Marriage Act is of
- A)1950
  - B) 1956
  - C) 1957
  - D) 1955
- 114) In matters of giving a child in adoption, the father, if alive
- A) Has an absolute right to give in adoption,
  - B) Alone has the right to give in adoption but with the consent of the matters of the child
  - C) Alone has the right to give in adoption but with the prior permission of the court
  - D) Has a right which is co-extensive with the right of mother of the child to give in adoption
- 115) Existence of an illegitimate son is
- A) A bar to a male Hindu taking a son by adoption
  - B) A bar to a female Hindu taking a son by adoption
  - C) A bar to both male and female Hindu
  - D) Not a bar to a male or female or Hindu for taking a son by adoption .
- 116) 'Pacts Sunt Servanda' means :-
- A) Treaties are accepted in good faith.
  - B) Treaties are revocable
  - C) Treaties are irrevocable
  - D) Treaties are not binding

- 117) Five permanent members of Security Council are
- A) China, Germany, Soviet Union UK USA
  - B) China, France, Soviet Union, UK USA
  - C) Germany, France, soviet Union, UK USA
  - D) China, Italy, Soviet Union, UK USA
- 118) The execution of the decision of ICJ lies in the hands of
- A) General assembly
  - B) Security Council
  - C) International Court of Justice
  - D) Military staff Commission
- 119) The League of Nations was established on
- A) January 10, 1926
  - B) January 10, 1920
  - C) October 25, 1925
  - D) October 25, 1920
- 120) Which of the following right is not guaranteed under Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- A) Right to association
  - B) Right to take part in the governance of his country
  - C) Right not to be deprived of the property
  - D) All of the above
- 121) One-third members of International Court of Justice retires
- A) Every 3<sup>rd</sup> year
  - B) Every 5 years
  - C) Every 2 years
  - D) Every 7 years
- 122) Decisions of General Assembly on important questions shall be made by
- A) Simple majority
  - B) Simple majority present and voting
  - C) 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority
  - D) 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority present and voting
- 123) International Court of Justice consist of 15 members. How many of them can belong to one nation :
- A) One
  - B. four
  - C. three
  - D. 1/3<sup>rd</sup>

- 124) In India the NHRC was established in  
A) 1993                      B) 1996                      C) 1998                      D) 1990
- 125) Human Rights Council is based in -----.  
A) Washington                      B) Geneva                      C) Delhi                      D) New York
- 126) Gloucester grammar School Case explains  
A) Injuria sine Damno  
B) Damnum sine injuria  
C) Ubi jus ibi remedium  
D) Act of god
- 127) The general remedy in law of tort is  
A) Action for damages  
B) Action for injunction  
C) Specific restitution of property  
D) Action for unliquidated damages
- 128) Ashby v. White is a leading case relating to the maxim :  
A) Damnum sine injuria  
B) Injuria sine damnum  
C) Volenti non fit injuria  
D) Ubi jus ibi remedium
- 129) Tort is a violation of a  
A) Right in personam  
B) Right in rem  
C) Both (A) and (B)  
D) Neither (A) nor (B)
- 130) The maxim 'respondeat superior' means  
A) the agent is liable for the principal's act  
B) He who does an act through another is not deemed in law to do it himself.  
C) The principal is liable for the agent's act  
D) The agent is not liable for the principal's act
- 131) All persons have the capacity to sue and be sued in tort except  
A) Corporation                      B) wife                      C) alien enemy                      D) convict

132) A master is liable for the tort committed by his servant when the servant acts

- A) For the benefit of his master
- B) In course of his employment
- C) For the benefit of servant
- D) To the detriments of the plaintiff.

133) Which of the following is necessary to constitute negligence

A) Duty to take care B) breach of duty C) damage D) all of the above

134) Last opportunity rule is

- A) An exception to contributory negligence
- B) A modification to contributory negligence
- C) An alternate to contributory negligence
- D) Supplements contributory negligence

135) The principle aim of law of tort are

1. Compensation of victim
2. Deterrence of wrong doer
3. Restoration of original position
4. Punishment

Choose the correct answer form the codes given :-

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 1 and 3
- C) 2 and 3
- D) 2 and 4

136) The rule of strict liability was laid down in Ryland V. Fletcher by

- A) Blackburn J. in 1868
- B) Lord Atkin in 1635
- C) Winfield in 1735
- D) Holt CJ in 1868

137) The term tort is derived from a word "tortum". The "Tortum" is

- A) A word of English language
- B) A word of Latin language
- C) A word of French language
- D) A word of German language

138) Which of the following is entitled to take an action for cattle trespass?

- A) Any person related to the occupier of the land

- B) Any stranger person
  - C) Both (A) and (B)
  - D) The occupier of Land
- 139) Tort is a kind of
- A) Civil wrong
  - B) Criminal wrong
  - C) Wrong related to fiscal statutes
  - D) Wrong in respect to beneficial statutes.
- 140) Touching another person hostilely or against his will amount to
- A) Assault
  - B) Battery
  - C) Intimidation
  - D) Attack

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MODEL PAPER