

This Question Paper consists of 49 questions and 7 printed pages.

इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 49 प्रश्न तथा 7 मुद्रित पृष्ठ हैं।

Roll No.

अनुक्रमांक

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Code No. 71/SS/338

कोड नं.

SET/सेट-

A

INTRODUCTION TO LAW

कानून एक परिचय

(338)

Day and Date of Examination

(परीक्षा का दिन व दिनांक)

Signature of Invigilators :

(निरीक्षकों के हस्ताक्षर)

1. _____

2. _____

General Instructions :

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
4. Write your Question Paper Code No. 71/SS/338, Set - A on the Answer-Book.
5. (a) The Question Paper is in English/Hindi medium only. However, if you wish, you can answer in any one of the languages listed below :
English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Oriya, Gujarati, Konkani, Manipuri, Assamese, Nepali, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Sindhi.
You are required to indicate the language you have chosen to answer in the box provided in the Answer-Book.
(b) If you choose to write the answer in the language other than Hindi and English, the responsibility for any errors/mistakes in understanding the question will be yours only.

सामान्य अनुदेश :

1. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र के पहले पृष्ठ पर अपना अनुक्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
2. कृपया प्रश्न-पत्र को जाँच लें कि प्रश्न-पत्र के कुल पृष्ठों तथा प्रश्नों की उतनी ही संख्या है जितनी प्रथम पृष्ठ के सबसे ऊपर छपी है। इस बात की जाँच भी कर लें कि प्रश्न क्रमिक रूप में हैं।
3. उत्तर-पुस्तिक में पहचान-चिह्न बनाने अथवा निर्दिष्ट स्थानों के अतिरिक्त कहीं भी अनुक्रमांक लिखने पर परीक्षार्थी को अयोग्य ठहराया जायेगा।
4. अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नं. 71/SS/338, सेट - A लिखें।
5. (क) प्रश्न - पत्र केवल हिंदी/अंग्रेजी माध्यम में है। फिर भी, यदि आप चाहें तो नीचे दी गई किसी एक भाषा में उत्तर दे सकते हैं :
अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, उर्दू, पंजाबी, बाँगला, तमिल, मलयालम, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, मराठी, उड़िया, गुजराती, कोंकणी, मणिपुरी, असमिया, नेपाली, कश्मीरी, संस्कृत और सिंधी।
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में दिए गए बॉक्स में लिखें कि आप किस भाषा में उत्तर लिख रहे हैं।
(ख) यदि आप हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य भाषा में उत्तर लिखते हैं तो प्रश्न को समझने में होने वाली त्रुटियों / गलतियों की जिम्मेदारी केवल आपकी होगी।

INTRODUCTION TO LAW (338)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Notes :

- (i) This question paper consists of **49** questions in all.
- (ii) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) Marks are given against each question.
- (iv) Attempt **all** questions either from **Optional Module A** or **Optional Module B** in all sections.
- (v) **Section - A** consists of :
 - (a) **Q. No. 1 to 20** - Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carry **1** mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
 - (b) **Q. No. 21 to 35** - Objective type questions carry **2** marks each (with **2** sub-parts of **1** mark each) and attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions **21 to 35**.
- (vi) **Section - B** consists of :
 - (a) **Q. No. 36 to 41** - Very Short Answer type questions carrying **2** marks each, to be answered in the range of **30 to 50** words.
 - (b) **Q. No. 42 to 46** - Short Answer type questions carrying **4** marks each, to be answered in the range of **50 to 80** words.
 - (c) **Q. No. 47 to 49** - Long Answer type questions carrying **6** marks each, to be answered in the range of **80 to 120** words.

NOTE :

- (1) Answers of all questions are to be given in the Answer-Book given to you.
- (2) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 02.15 p.m. From 02.15 p.m. to 02.30 p.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SECTION - A

1. Qiyas under Muslim Law refers to : 1
(A) Judicial decision (B) Collection of rules or principles
(C) Custom (D) Royal decree
2. Succession to property of a Hindu dying without a will is called : 1
(A) Testamentary succession (B) Intestate succession
(C) Legal succession (D) Forced succession
3. Modern criminal justice system mainly follows which of the following theory ? 1
(A) Retributive (B) Deterrent (C) Reformative (D) Torturous
4. Pleadings are defined under which law ? 1
(A) Indian Contract Act (B) Code of Criminal Procedure
(C) Code of Civil Procedure (D) Evidence Act
5. ADR stands for : 1
(A) Alternative Dispute Regulation (B) Alternative Dispute Resolution
(C) Additional Dispute Resolution (D) Appropriate Dispute Remedy
6. Tort law falls under : 1
(A) Public law (B) Private law
(C) International law (D) Criminal law
7. Procedural law ensures : 1
(A) Justice (B) Fair trial
(C) Protection of rights (D) All of the above
8. Which one of the following is a general defence under IPC ? 1
(A) Revenge (B) Private defence (C) Hatred (D) Anger
9. In which one of the following cases was it emphasised that the constitution is supreme and government is limited by it ? 1
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
10. Which word in the Preamble indicates popular sovereignty ? 1
(A) Republic (B) Democratic
(C) We, the People of India (D) Socialist
11. The source of authority of the Constitution is : 1
(A) Parliament (B) Judiciary (C) People of India (D) President
12. Right to Life and Personal Liberty is guaranteed under which articles of the constitution ? 1
(A) Article 19 (B) Article 20 (C) Article 21 (D) Article 22

13. Which of the following is a fundamental duty ? 1
 (A) Right to vote (B) To Respect the Constitution
 (C) Right to property (D) Right to education
14. Which writ is used to restrain a court from exceeding its powers ? 1
 (A) Prohibition (B) Mandamus
 (C) Quo Warranto (D) Habeas Corpus
15. Parliament of India consist of : 1
 (A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 (B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
 (C) President and Prime Minister
 (D) Supreme Court
16. Rajya Sabha members are elected by which method ? 1
 (A) By Direct election (B) By Indirect election
 (C) By President (D) By Supreme Court
17. Joint sitting of Parliament is presided by which one of the following ? 1
 (A) Chairman Rajya Sabha (B) President
 (C) Prime Minister (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
18. Who recommends introduction of Money Bill ? 1
 (A) Prime Minister (B) Finance Minister
 (C) President (D) Speaker

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B
Optional Module A

19. Which of the following factor is not a component of sustainable development ? 1
 (A) Economic (B) Social (C) Environmental (D) Political
20. Polluter Pays Principle was recognized in India in which one of the following cases ? 1
 (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
 (B) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India
 (C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 (D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

Module - B

19. Which body is the highest authority under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ? 1
 (A) District Forum (B) State Commission
 (C) National Commission (D) Supreme Court
20. False or misleading advertisement is considered : 1
 (A) Unfair trade practice (B) Consumer forum procedure
 (C) Consumer education (D) Business innovation

21. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
Minimum marriage age is _____ years for male and _____ years for female under Hindu Marriage Act.
22. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
Christian marriage in India is governed by the _____ and divorce among Christian is governed by the _____.
23. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
The main objective of the Right to Information Act is to promote _____ and _____ in administration.
24. **Write True or False against each statement.** 1+1=2
(a) Only material facts and not evidence should be stated in pleadings.
(b) Pleadings may contain unnecessary or scandalous matter.
25. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) Legal aid is a constitutional mandate under Article _____ of Indian Constitution.
(b) Arbitration award is _____ on the parties.
26. (a) Legal Services Authorities are established under which Legislation ? 1+1=2
(b) Which Section of the Civil Procedure Code provides for settlement of disputes outside the court ?
27. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) Fundamental Duties were added to the constitution by the _____ Amendment Act, 1976.
(b) Fundamental Rights are _____ (justiciable / non-justiciable) in nature.
28. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) There are _____ fundamental duties in the Constitution.
(b) To provide free and compulsory education to children is added by the _____ amendment of the Constitution.
29. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) The five types of writs are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and _____.
(b) Contract Act, Hindu Law and Muslim Law are examples of _____ law.
30. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) In India _____ is called the head of the Government in Union.
(b) _____ is called the lower house of Parliament in India.
31. **Answer the following questions :** 1+1=2
(a) Up to which age, can a judge of Supreme Court hold the office ?
(b) During which type emergency, can the fundamental rights be suspended ?

32. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
Actus reus is the _____ act, while mens rea is the guilty _____ .
33. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
The maximum strength of lower house of Parliament is _____ and of the upper house is _____ .

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B
Optional Module A

34. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
National Green Tribunal was established in year _____ under the _____ Act.
35. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted in _____ at _____ .

Optional Module B

34. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
State Commission under Consumer Protection Act 1986 have Jurisdiction from _____ to _____ amount.
35. **Fill in the blanks :** 1+1=2
(a) _____ can file a complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ?
(b) False or misleading advertisement is an example of _____ practices.

SECTION B

36. Explain the meaning of 'Judicial Precedent'. 2
37. Write any two principles of drafting. 2
38. Explain the 'Constitutional Law'. 2
39. Give any four examples of Substantive Law. 4x1/2=2
40. Explain any two features of Lok Adalat. 2
41. Give any two examples of laws implementing Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). 2
42. Highlight any four essentials of Hindu Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 2+2=4
- OR**
- Highlight the objective of punishment under criminal law. Explain the reformatory theory of punishment. 2+2
43. Highlight any four sources of Hindu Law. 2x2=4
- OR**
- Highlight any two remedies available in civil cases.

44. Explain any two provisions of Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994. 4

OR

Explain the composition of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

45. "The Rajya Sabha has almost no control over the financial matters of the country". Justify the Statement. 4

OR

Highlight any four differences between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policy.

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B
Optional Module A

46. Explain the International environmental instruments which protect the environment and promote sustainable development. 4

Optional Module B

46. Explain the functions of the Consumer Redressal Agencies under the Consumer Protection Act. 4

47. Differentiate between Substantive Law and Procedural Law with the help of examples. 6

OR

"What are writs? Explain the nature and scope of jurisdiction of each writ under the Indian Constitution".

48. Analyse the importance of Public Law and Private Law in the legal system. 6

OR

Explain the Preamble in the Indian Constitution. Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution or not? Whether Preamble can be amended or not?

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B
Optional Module A

49. Explain the important environmental principles evolved through judicial activism. 3x2=6

Optional Module B

49. "Explain the concept of Unfair Trade Practices under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Highlight the remedies available to consumers." 6

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