

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 -

B

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 - **B** 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 - **B** 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

Note :

- (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 carrying **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. One essential of a Hindu marriage is that neither party should have : 1
(A) Any property (B) Any Child
(C) A living spouse (D) Any debt
2. Minimum age required for marriage in Muslim Law is : 1
(A) 21 years (B) 18 years
(C) Puberty/15 years (D) 25 years
3. The main aim of the Deterrent theory of punishment is to : 1
(A) Reform the offender (B) Set an example for others
(C) Take revenge (D) Isolate the criminal
4. Which one is **not** a principle of drafting ? 1
(A) Clarity (B) Precision
(C) Ambiguity (D) Simplicity
5. Substantive law deals with : 1
(A) Court procedure (B) Rights and duties
(C) Court fees (D) Evidence
6. Public law mainly deals with : 1
(A) Dispute between individuals
(B) Relationships between state and citizens
(C) Commercial transactions
(D) Family matters
7. Award of Lok Adalat is : 1
(A) Appealable (B) Non-binding
(C) Final and binding (D) Advisory
8. In mediation, the mediator : 1
(A) Gives binding decision (B) Forces settlement
(C) Facilitates settlement (D) Acts as judge
9. The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were added by : 1
(A) 24th Amendment (B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment (D) 52nd Amendment
10. The objectives of the Preamble of the constitution include : 1
(A) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(B) Equality only
(C) Liberty only
(D) Justice only
11. Which Article deals with Right to Equality ? 1
(A) Article 12 (B) Article 13
(C) Article 14 (D) Article 15

12. Fundamental duties were added by : 1
(A) 42nd Amendment Act (B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 86th Amendment Act (D) 73rd Amendment Act
13. Which writ is issued to get the physical presence of the arrested person ? 1
(A) Mandamus (B) Certiorari
(C) Habeas Corpus (D) Quo Warranto
14. Right To Education act came into force in : 1
(A) 2002 (B) 2005 (C) 2009 (D) 2010
15. Money bill can be introduced in : 1
(A) Rajya Sabha only (B) Either House
(C) Lok Sabha only (D) Joint Sitting
16. A Bill becomes law after being passed by : 1
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha
(C) President's assent (D) Joint sitting
17. The Retirement age of a Supreme court judge is : 1
(A) 60 years (B) 62 years (C) 65 years (D) 68 years
18. Basic Structure Doctrine was laid down in which one of the following cases ? 1
(A) Golaknath (B) Maneka Gandhi
(C) Kesavananda Bharati (D) Minerva Mills

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B

Optional Module A

19. Which article of Indian Constitution relates to environment ? 1
(A) Article 14 (B) Article 19
(C) Article 48A (D) Article 32
20. National Green Tribunal was established in : 1
(A) 2008 (B) 2010 (C) 2012 (D) 2015

Optional Module B

19. Hoarding of goods to raise prices is : 1
(A) Fair trade practice (B) Restrictive trade practice
(C) Unfair trade practice (D) Lawful practice
20. Which one of the following promotes consumer welfare ? 1
(A) Monopoly (B) Cartel
(C) Fair competition (D) Market dominance

21. Fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful : 1+1=2
Under Hindu Marriage Act, groom must be _____ years and bride must be _____ years at the time of marriage.
22. Write **True** or **False** against each statement : 1+1=2
(a) Hindu Marriage Act was codified in the Year 1955.
(b) Indian Christian Marriage Act was codified in the Year 1876.
23. Answer the following questions : 1+1=2
(a) Write the full form of "PIL".
(b) Write the meaning of "Mens Rea".
24. Write **True** or **False** against each statement. 1+1=2
(a) Application under Right to Information Act (RTI Act) can be filed only by government servants.
(b) To constitute crime, "Actus Rea" and "Mens Rea" both are required.
25. Write **True** or **False** against each statement. 1+1=2
(a) Indian Penal Code (IPC) is a substantive criminal law.
(b) The main object of procedural law is to enforce rights.
26. Fill in the blank : 1+1=2
_____ Law defines rights, duties and liabilities and _____ Law provides method to enforce rights.
27. Write **True** or **False** against each statement 1+1=2
(a) In Arbitration, a neutral third party is involved who gives a decision.
(b) Section 98 CPC deals with Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism.
28. Answer the following questions : 1+1=2
(a) Write the full form of "ADR".
(b) By which amendment, Article 39A of Constitution of India was added ?
29. Answer the following questions : 1+1=2
(a) Which part of the Constitution deals with fundamental duties ?
(b) Which part of the Constitution deals with fundamental rights ?
30. Answer the following questions : 1+1=2
(a) In which case was it held that Preamble is **not** a part of Indian Constitution ?
(b) In which case it was held that Preamble is a part of Indian Constitution ?
31. Name the following writs : 1+1=2
(a) To compel a public authority to perform its duties.
(b) To quash an order of lower court or Tribunal.

32. Answer the following : 1+1=2
- (a) Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given under which Article of the Constitution ?
 - (b) In the case of **Menaka Gandhi Vs Union of India**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court expanded the scope of which article of the Constitution ?

33. Removal of High Court Judge is done by _____ by the procedure of _____. 1+1=2

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

34. Fill in the blanks : 1+1=2
- (a) The objective of Kyoto Protocol is to reduce _____ emissions.
 - (b) Paris agreement was made in _____ year.

35. Fill in the blanks : 1+1=2
- The Environment Protection _____ was passed in the year _____.

Optional Module B

34. Fill in the blanks : 1+1=2
- (a) Polluter Pays Principle was included in _____ Declaration in 1992.
 - (b) District Consumer Forum has jurisdiction up to _____.
35. (a) The main objective of Competition Act is to promote _____. 1+1=2
- (b) Which type of market has no close substitute for consumers ?

Section - B

36. Write any two grounds for divorce under Hindu Marriage Act. 2
37. Explain the main reason for the enactment of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005. 2
38. Write any two features of the Constitutional Law. 2
39. What is meant by "Doctrine of Precedent" ? Explain. 2
40. Explain any two advantages of having Alternative Dispute Resolution. 2
41. What does article 21A of the Indian Constitution talks about ? Explain. 2
42. Explain the meaning of Judicial Precedent. Do you think that Judicial Precedent Plays an Important role in legal system ? Give reasons also. 4

OR

What are the essential requirements of Hindu Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act ?

43. How many types of writs are there ? Explain in detail about "Habeas Corpus". 4

OR

Explain the remedies available in civil matters.

44. What is the meaning of "Plea Bargaining" in criminal matters ? Highlight any two advantages of Plea Bargaining. 4

OR

The Lok Adalat system is beneficial for the poor section of society. Explain.

45. Analyse the role of Public Interest Litigation in Indian democracy. 4

OR

Examine the advantages and dangers of Judicial activism.

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B

Optional Module A

46. Explain the following principles 2+2=4
(a) Polluter pays principle
(b) Precautionary Principle

Optional Module B

46. Analyse the importance of monopoly and competition for the consumers. 4
47. Highlight any three differences between Public and Private Law. 6

OR

Highlight any three differences between Substantive and Procedural Law.

48. Explain the principles of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. 6

OR

Explain the role of Supreme Court in protecting fundamental rights.

Attempt either question from Module A or Module B

Optional Module A

49. Explain the principle of sustainable development in Indian environmental jurisprudence. 6

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Optional Module B

49. Explain the concept of consumer activism. Explain the main objectives of Consumer Movement in India. 6

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