

UGC NET / JRF / SET

Law Paper - II

Covered Years 2018 - 2024



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Jodhpur, Rajasthan

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Preface

Hello & नमस्कार,

Since 2011, when I entered in Law field, I have felt that current system of studying law as a Law learner is quite traditional (like 1980's competition times). I strongly believed one thing that if you want to fight in present tough competition war like judiciary exams or any other law exam, you must be equipped with smart techniques to learn with tech support. So, in student life as LL.B. student, I used to start linking with one provision other similar provisions at same time, so that I can recall multiple sections/concepts in one MCQs.

Along with that I do believe in one statement, "वर्तमान को समझने के लिए, अतीत को देखें और फिर भविष्य के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें". This statement is directly linked with every student life. So, I found previous papers helpful to understand previous exam level, source of question asked in those exam etc. But frankly saying, I was not satisfied with traditional way of just solving previous exam papers MCQs, instead I decided that to get better output in preparation, we need to analysis the previous paper subject wise rather year wise.

Finally, my above said thoughts and vision concluded in one word i.e. "Paperathon" which means a unique type of marathon where you will find LINKING ANALYSIS of each question asked in previous exam paper along with subject wise weightage analysis. Further, I have also tried to give video solution of such Paperathon on YouTube. You will be able to find out video solution by scanning the QR code, which will direct you to the official website of we all Law Linkers i.e. www.LinkingLaws.com. I have strong faith that you will find the initiative of 'Paperathon' useful & productive for your exam preparation.

UGC NET is good alternate option for Law aspirants , I particularly suggest each judiciary aspirant as well to have a back up option in your life as College Lecturer after being qualified in UGC NET exam .

- Tansukh Paliwal

Founder of Linking Laws

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Note : The above Index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for UGC NET Examination

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SYLLABUS

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

NET SYLLABUS

Total Questions 50

Marks: 100

SUBJECT: GENERAL PAPER ON TEACHING & RESEARCH APTITUDE

Code No.: 00

The UGC NET Paper 1 syllabus comprises 10 unit that assess the teaching, reasoning, research and other abilities of the candidates. A total of 50 questions for two marks each are asked in UGC NET Paper 1 exam. The candidates who are preparing for the UC NET 2024 exam can check the syllabus of the exam below:

- Teaching Aptitude / शिक्षण योग्यता
- Research Aptitude / शोध योग्यता
- Comprehension / समझ
- Communication / संचार
- Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude / गणितीय तर्क और योग्यता
- Logical Reasoning / तार्किक तर्क
- Data Interpretation / डेटा व्याख्या
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) / सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT)
- People, Development, and Environment / लोग, विकास और पर्यावरण
- Higher Education Syste / उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली।

Note : The above Index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for UGC NET Examination



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

NET SYLLABUS

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 200

SUBJECT: LAW

Code No.: 58

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र

1. General

- I. Nature of law विधि की प्रकृति
- II. Sources of law / विधि के स्रोत
- III. Schools of jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र के स्कूल

2. Concept

- Concept of rights / अधिकारों की अवधारणा
- Concept of duties / कर्तव्यों की अवधारणा
- Legal Personality / विधिक व्यक्तित्व अवधारणा
- Concepts of property / संपत्ति की अवधारणाएँ
- Concepts of Ownership / स्वामित्व की अवधारणाएँ
- Concepts of Possession / कब्जे की अवधारणाएँ
- Concept of liability / दायित्व की अवधारणा

3. Inter - Linked Aspects

- I. Law ↔ Morality / नैतिकता
- II. Law ↔ Poverty/ गरीबी ↔ Development / विधि, और विकास

4. Miscellaneous

- I. Global justice / वैश्विक न्याय
- II. Modernism and post-modernism / आधुनिकता और उत्तर-आधुनिकता

UGC NET (Law Paper - II) PAPERATHON

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र											
Units	July - 2018	June - 2019	Sep. - 2019	June - 2020	Nov. - 2021	June - 2022	June - 2023	Dec. - 2023	June- 2024	Dec. - 2024	Total Ques.
Nature and sources of law विधि की प्रकृति और स्रोत	22	11,99	13	58	76	-	23, 34, 58,62, 64, 65, 72,	129, 125	85	106	17
Schools of jurisprudence न्यायशास्त्र के स्कूल	13,14, 15, 16,17, 23	26,96, 97	22, 33	23, 74	1,4, 66	2, 15, 48,56, 70, 80,81	38,31	82	49	56, 99	29
Law and morality / विधि और नैतिकता	-	68	23	90	41	-	-	-	-	62	5
Concept of rights & duties/अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों की अवधारणा	18,20	35	57	5	2	-	61,69	-	-	-	8
Legal personality / विधिक व्यक्तित्व	19	61	38	68	3	16,49	-	107	53	54, 66	11
Concepts of property, ownership, and possession संपत्ति, स्वामित्व और कब्जे की अवधारणाएँ	21	17	88	-	-	1,50	-	80, 122	-	-	7
Concept of liability / दायित्व की अवधारणा	-	81	59	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Law, poverty, & development विधि, गरीबी और विकास	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	75	2
Global justice / वैश्विक न्याय	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	97	-	-	2
Modernism & post-modernism आधुनिकता & उत्तर-आधुनिकता	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	10	8	7	8	11	11	8	3	7	84

UGC NET (Law Paper - II) PAPERATHON

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र

Nature and sources of law / विधि की प्रकृति और स्रोत

July - 2018

22. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and give the correct answer by using the code given below :
Assertion (A) : Laws are valid only if they are just.
Reason (R) : The aim of law is to secure justice.
Code :
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. [4]

June - 2019

11. Who among the following has defined jurisprudence as 'the knowledge of things divine and human, the science of right and wrong'?
- (1) Blackstone
 - (2) Hobbes
 - (3) Salmond
 - (4) Ulpian.

Ans. [4]

99. I think adherence to precedent should be the rule and not the exception. This statement is of:
- (1) Keeton
 - (2) Blackstone
 - (3) Cardozo
 - (4) Paton.

Ans. [2]

Sep. - 2019

13. Which of the following could be considered to be advantages of Legislation over Precedent?
- (a) Abrogative capability
 - (b) Fore knowledge
 - (c) Prospective application
 - (d) Systematic arrangement
- Choose the correction option:
- (1) (a), (b), (d) only
 - (2) (a), (b), (c) only
 - (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a) and (c) only.

Ans [3]

June - 2020

58. The real relation of Jurisprudence to Law depends not upon what law is treated, but how Law is treated, ' is said by
- (1) Gierke
 - (2) Gray
 - (3) Rawls
 - (4) Duguit.

Ans [2]

Nov. - 2021

76. Arrange in chronological order the publication of the books on Jurisprudence:
- (A) A Practical Treatise of Architectural Jurisprudence by James Elmes
 - (B) The Spirit of Common Law by Roscoe Pound
 - (C) World Poverty and Human Rights by Thomas Pogge
 - (D) Taking Rights Seriously by Ronald Dworkin
 - (E) The Growth of the Law by Benjamin N. Cardozo

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (A), (C), (E), (D)
- (2) (E), (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (3) (A), (B), (E), (D), (C)
- (4) (B), (A), (E), (C), (D)

Ans [3]

June - 2023

23. Who made the following statement?
"Large part, and as many would add the best part of law of England is judge made law, that is to say, consists of rules to be col the judgements of the courts."
- (1) Dicey
 - (2) Lord Denning
 - (3) Bacon
 - (4) Bentham

Ans [1]

34. Who wrote the book 'Concept of Law?
- (1) Paton
 - (2) Korkunor
 - (3) Salmond
 - (4) H.L.A Hart

Ans [4]

58. The theory of 'Separation of powers is credited to:
- (1) Aristotle
 - (2) Locke
 - (3) Montesquieu
 - (4) Kelsen

Ans [3]

62. 'The Grand function of the Law of Nature was discharged in giving birth to modern International Law', who said it?
- (1) Oppenheim
 - (2) Henry Maine
 - (3) Holland
 - (4) H.L.A. Hart

Ans [2]

64. Who made the following statement "Life of law is not logic, it is experience"
- (1) Roscoe Pound

UGC NET (Law Paper - II) PAPERATHON

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र

- (2) H. Kelsen
(3) O.W Holmes (Jr)
(4) John Austin

Ans [3]

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
(4) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

Ans. [1]

65. Which Jurist gave the classification of the sources of law as (a) binding and (b) persuasive:

- (1) Keeton
(2) Salmond
(3) Allen
(4) Rosco Pound

Ans [1]

72. Who made the statement that "Jurisprudence is the study and systematic arrangement of the general principles of law"?

- (1) R.W.M Dias
(2) Julius stone
(3) Keeton C.G
(4) E.W Patterson

Ans [3]

Dec. - 2023

125 The term preferred by Bentham to explain his imperative concept of a law is :

- (1) Firman
(2) Mandate
(3) Dictate
(4) Fiat

Ans. [2]

129 Arrange the names of the following jurists in terms of chronological order of their birth :

- (A) Jeremy Bentham (B) John Austin
(C) Sir Henry Maine (D) Hans Kelson
(E) Immanuel Kant

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, B, C, D, E
(2) E, A, B, C, D
(3) A, B, E, C, D
(4) D, E, B, A, C

Ans. [2]

June - 2024

85. Match the List-I with List-II

List I - Jurist		List II - Theory	
A.	Roscoe Pound	I.	Life of the Law has not been logic, it has been experience
B.	Oliver Wendell Holmes	II.	Law is uncertain and certainty of law is a legal myth
C.	Thering	III.	End of Law should be to satisfy a maximum of wants with minimum of friction
D.	Jerome Frank	IV.	Law is part of human conduct and in the idea of purpose.

106. The word 'jurisprudence' owes its origin from the term 'jurisprudentia', which is given by:

- (1) Greeks
(2) Romans
(3) British Jurists
(4) American Jurists

Ans. [2]

Dec. - 2024

Schools of jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र के स्कूल

July - 2018

13. Which one of the following Jurists distinguished between 'expositorial' jurisprudence (What the law is) and 'Censorial' jurisprudence (What the law ought to be) ?

- (1) John Austin
(2) Hans Kelsen
(3) Jeremy Benthem
(4) H.L.A. Hart

Ans. [3]

14. 'Now, natural law is not considered as absolute but as relative. It is natural law with variable contents.' This observation specifically relates to :

- (1) Dabin
(2) Stammler
(3) Finnis
(4) Aquinas

Ans. [2]

14. 'Now, natural law is not considered as absolute but as relative. It is natural law with variable contents.' This observation specifically relates to :

- (1) Dabin
(2) Stammler
(3) Finnis
(4) Aquinas

Ans. [2]

16. Match List-I with List-II and give the correct answer by using the code given below :

List - I (Theory)

- (a) Theory of social solidarity
(b) Theory of categorical Imperative
(c) Imperative Theory of Law
(d) Theory of Living Law

List-II (Jurist)

- (i) Ehrlich

UGC NET (Law Paper - II) PAPERATHON

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence / न्यायशास्त्र

June - 2020

34. Which of the following are the exceptions of the 'specific enforcement rule' of the Theory of Remedial Liability?

- Imperfect duties
- Duties that are impossible for specific performance
- Duties which are inexpedient to enforce specifically

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A and B only
- A and C only
- B and C only
- A, B and C all.

Ans [4]

Law, poverty, & development / विधि, गरीबी और विकास

Dec. - 2023

71. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Highly developed legal systems strive to create an autonomous apparatus of legal concepts, legal techniques, and legal norms

Reason (R): Law needs to be endowed with logical consistency, predictability and stability

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Ans. [1]

Dec. - 2024

75. Which kind of encumbrance on property gives a right for the limited use of a piece of land to a person/persons without giving them possession of the land?

- Securities
- Lease
- Servitudes
- Trust

Ans. [3]

Global justice / वैश्विक न्याय

Nov. - 2021

43. Which of the following statements are correct?

- Global justice inquires about what justice among human beings consists of .
- Global justice inquiries take individual human beings as of primary concern and seek to give an account of what fairness among such agents involves.
- In the domain of global justice, theorists seek primarily to define justice between states or nations.
- In international justice the nation or state is taken as the central entity of concern and justice among nations or states is the focus.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A), (B) and (C) only
- (A), (B) and (D) only
- (A), (C) and (D) only
- (B), (C) and (D) only

Ans [2]

Dec. - 2023

97. Which of the following statements given below are correct?

- "A wrong is an act contrary to the rule of right and justice"
- "A moral or natural wrong is an act which is morally or naturally wrong being contrary to the rule of natural justice"
- A legal wrong is an act which is legally wrong, being contrary to the rule of legal justice and a violation of the law
- A legal wrong is always a moral wrong and a moral wrong is always a legal wrong
- Natural and legal wrongs cannot form intersecting circles

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A), (B) and (C) Only
- (A), (D) and (E) Only
- (B), (C) and (D) only
- (B), (D) and (E) only

Ans. [1]

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Tansukh Paliwal

Dec. – 2024

124. Which of the following does not correctly describe the nature of administrative law?

- (A) In administrative law, emphasis is mainly laid on the study of the process of office action.
- (B) Administrative law deals with the relation of individuals with organised power.
- (C) Administrative law does not include any control mechanism against arbitrariness.
- (D) In administrative law the balance of powers is seldom addressed independently.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. [3]

130. For what purpose wednesbury test is applied?

- (1) To determine irrationality of administrative action
- (2) To determine proportionality of administrative action
- (3) To determine procedural impropriety of administrative action
- (4) To determine abuse of jurisdiction of administrative action

Ans. [1]

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Hand Written Notes

Administrative Law (प्रशासनिक कानून)

Definition of Administrative Law परिभाषा

It Deals with

Power
शक्तियाँ

+

Functions
कार्य

+

Responsibilities
जिम्मेदारियाँ

Of - Government and Its Authorities (सरकारी और उसके अधिकारी)

Kennath Culp Davis के अनुसार ⇒ Law concerning administrative agencies.

Albert Venn Dicey के अनुसार ⇒ Law जो Right and Liability (अधिकार और दायित्व) of State Officials को determine करता है

Iver Jennings के अनुसार ⇒ Law जो administrative authorities के Power and Duties (शक्तियाँ और कर्तव्य) बताता है

NEED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (प्रशासकीय कानून की आवश्यकता)

Legislature
विधायिका

GAP FILL

Judiciary
न्यायपालिका

To Reduce
Burden



Objective of
Adm. Law
प्रशासकीय कानून
का उद्देश्य

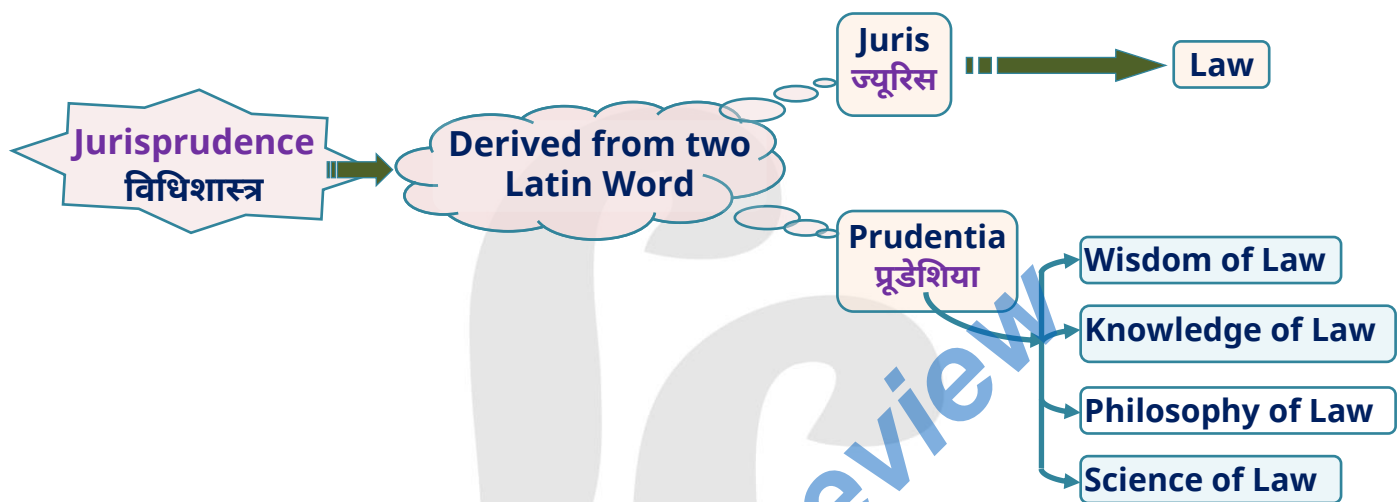
To ensure that administrative authorities do not cause dictatorship and totalitarianism by abusing its powers

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि प्रशासनिक अधिकारी अपनी शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग करके तानाशाही ना करे।

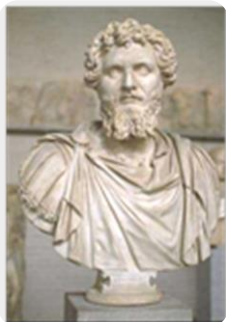
JURISPRUDENCE

Hand Written Notes

JURISPRUDENCE / विधिशास्त्र



DEFINITION BY EMINENT JURISTS



ULPAIN : A Celebrated Roman Jurist (170A & 228AD)

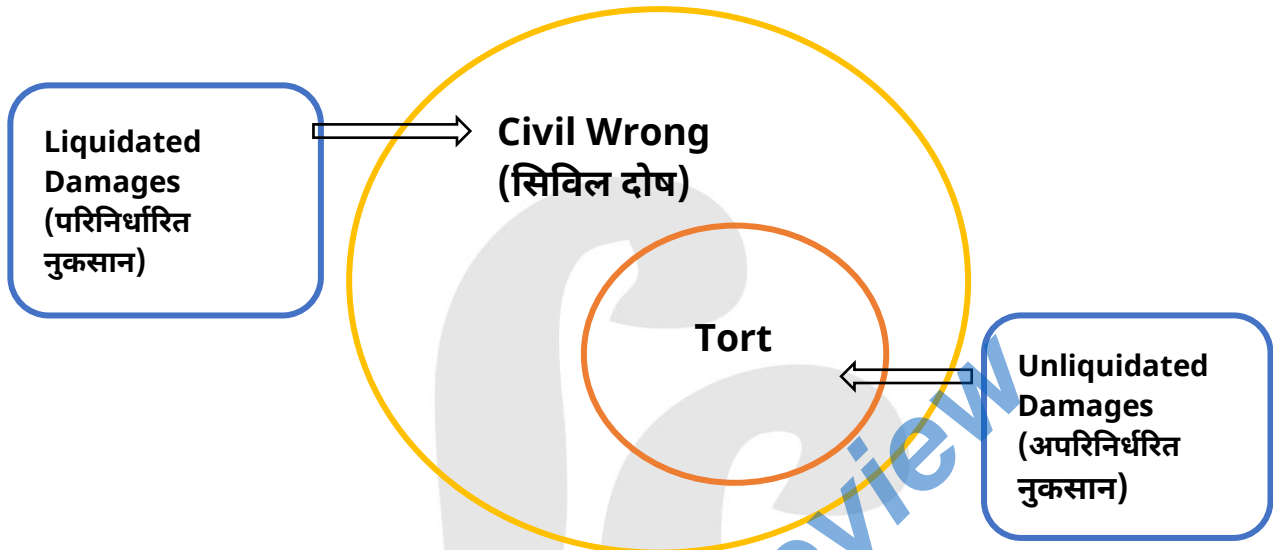
The observation of things Human and divine, the knowledge of just and unjust

CRITICISM : Being meta - physical in Nature its value cannot be Evaluated

-: BASIC CONCEPT OF TORT :-

Note :- Latin भाषा के Tortum शब्द से Tort बना है।

L. root : 'tortum' [Latin Word] i.e. to twist.



1. A Tort is a Civil wrong but all civil wrongs are not Tort. (अपकृत्य एक सिविल दोष है लेकिन सभी सिविल दोष अपकृत्य नहीं हैं।)
2. Tort Law remains uncoded, (as lot of variation happens A judge in tort cases has to exercise his personal discretion to the fullest, in understanding whether a tort has committed or not.) and largely unaffected by statute.

(अपकृत्य कानून असंहिताबद्ध है, (जैसा कि बहुत अधिक भिन्नता होती है, अपकृत्य मामलों में एक न्यायाधीश को अपने व्यक्तिगत विवेक का उपयोग करना होता है, यह समझने के लिए कि क्या अपकृत्य किया गया है या नहीं।) और कानून से काफी हद तक अप्रभावित है।)

3.

except : intentional Negligence

See Sec. 2(m), Limitation Act, 1963

Tort is a Civil Wrong other than a breach of contract or trust, which the law will redress by action for unliquidated damages. (अपकृत्य एक सिविल गलत है यह संविदा भंग या न्यास भंग से भिन्न है, जिसका कानून अनिर्धारण नुकसान के लिए कार्रवाई द्वारा निवारण करेगा।)

Unascertain sum
Of Many

Any thing which is not specifically fixed or mentioned, but at the courts discretion i.e. previously not fixed damages. (कोई भी चीज जो विशेष रूप से तय या उल्लिखित नहीं है, लेकिन अदालतों के विवेक पर है, उदा. पहले तय नहीं किया गया नुकसान।)

UGC NET LAW PAPAR - II
MOCK TEST- 01

Time: 2 hours Maximum

Marks: 200

Number of Questions: 100

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence

1. Who said, 'Jurisprudence' is a science which endeavors to ascertain the fundamental principles of which the law is the expression. It rests 'upon the laws as established facts, but at the same time is a power in bringing the laws into coherent system and in rendering all parts thereof subservient to fixed principles of justice.'
(A) G.C. Lee
(B) Ogden & Richard
(C) Dias & Hughes
(D) Kelson
2. Match the following as per the analysis of Bentham on the different aspects of the law-
A. Source
B. Subject
C. Object
D. Extent
i. Person or things
ii. law is the will of the sovereign
iii. law covers a portion of land on which act is done
iv. act, situation, forbearance
(A) A-ii, B- i, C-iv, D-iii
(B) A-i, B- ii, C-iii, D-iv
(C) A-i, B- iii, C-iv, D-ii
(D) A-iv, B- i, C-ii, D-iii
3. Which of the following is false-?
(A) Morality controls the act of a person Morally.
(B) There is a set punishment for an immoral act but a guilt feeling.
(C) Morality regulated by internal sources by the conscience of a person.
(D) Moral values do not force any person to obey such rules and moral values.
4. **Statement A: A legal right is different from a moral or natural right.**
Statement B: A legal right is an interest recognized and protected by a rule of legal justice. Moral or natural right means an interest recognized and protected by a rule of natural justice.
(A) Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and B are true and B is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true and B is false.
(D) B is true and A is false.

5. **Statement A: The word 'person' is derived from the Latin word 'persona'.**
Statement B: It denotes not only a human being but anybody or anything which permitted to assert legal claims or subjected to legal duties.
(A) A is true and B is false.
(B) B is true and A is false.
(C) Both A and B are true and B is the right explanation of A.
(D) Both A and B are true and B is not the right explanation of A.
6. The maxim "**sic uteretur alienum leadas**" means-
(A) so use your own property as not injure your neighbors
(B) Alienate your property to someone else
(C) So alienate your property to legal heir as not to harm your relatives
(D) So selling your property to not to injure the right to alienate

UNIT - II: Constitutional & Administrative Law

7. **Assertion (A): Absolute poverty is a situation in which individuals are unable to attain even basic necessities of life like food, shelter, drinking water, clothes, health facilities etc.**
Reason (R): In this type of poverty, the level of income of the people is so low that they cannot afford most of their basic needs. The minimum amount of income required to meet the basic necessities of life is known as the poverty line. So in absolute poverty, the level of income of the people is below the poverty line.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Only A is true.
(D) Only R is true.
8. Which of the following statements about the Preamble is not correct?
(A) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted by BR Ambedkar.
(B) It has been amended only once.
(C) The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
(D) It stipulates November 26, 1949 as the date of adoption of the Constitution.

UGC NET LAW PAPAR - II
MOCK TEST- 02

Time: 2 hours Maximum

Marks: 200

Number of Questions: 100

UNIT - I: Jurisprudence

1. Which of the following is not correctly matched-
 - (1) Study of Jurisprudence' is the study of a hierarchy of norms, the validity of each norm depending on that of a superior norm Grund Norm' - Kelson
 - (2) Jurisprudence' means an empirical study of events and factors that influence the judge - Lawellyn
 - (3) Jurisprudence' is the study and systematic arrangement of the general principles of law - Keetone
 - (4) Jurisprudence' is the scientific synthesis of the essential principles of law - Lord Lloyd
2. Fill in the blank-
According to ----- "man by nature never thinks and he who thinks is a corrupt creature." He believed that the state of nature was an idyllic state where in man did not reason things out and lived in absolute liberty with the free mind.
 - (1) Locke
 - (2) Plato
 - (3) Rousseau
 - (4) Austin
3. Statement A: Ethics is often considered the end of law.
Statement B: Law on the basis of 'Justice' and thus there is a connection between law justice and morality.
 - (1) Both A and B are true.
 - (2) A is true and B is false.
 - (3) Both A and B are false.
 - (4) B is true and A is false.
4. Interest theory of legal rights was supported by-
 - (1) Rudolf Von Ihering
 - (2) Kant
 - (3) Hegal
 - (4) Hume
5. Which of the following is a legal person?
 - (1) Dead man
 - (2) Corporations
 - (3) Idols
 - (4) All the above.
6. Statement A: De facto Possession exists whe the thing is in the immediate occupancy of party. The person in de facto possession has th physical control of the thing to the exclusion others and has Animus and Corpus over th material object.

Statement B: De jure possession can b described as possession in law. De jun possession exists when a person claims; thing as his own in a natural normal lega manner by occupying a thing without an dispute as to his legal right to possess an enjoy the thing.

- (1) A is true and B is false.
 - (2) B is true and A is false.
 - (3) Both A and B are true and B is the righ explanation of A.
 - (4) Both A and B are true and B is not the right explanation of A.
7. Statement A: Remedial liability is based on the maxim "ubi jus ibi remedium".
Statement B: It implies where there is a righ there must be some remedy. When law create a duty, it ensures its fulfillment also. Fo the breach of a duty, there is some remed prescribed by law and it is enforced by law.
 - (1) Both A and B are true and B is the correate explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and B are true and B is not correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true.
 - (4) B is true.

UNIT - II: Constitutional & Administrative Law

8. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of ----
----- ?
 - (1) Germany
 - (2) Japan
 - (3) France
 - (4) USA
9. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately implies the above statement?
 - (1) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
 - (2) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
 - (3) Article 21 and the freedom guaranteed in Part III.
 - (4) Article 24 and the provisions under 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

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