

अनुसूची - २
LLM in Criminal Law
Entrance Examination Curriculum

1. Jurisprudence (70 marks)
 - 1.1 Introduction to Jurisprudence
 - 1.2 Concepts of Rights and Duties
 - 1.3 Personality
 - 1.4 Possession & Ownership
 - 1.5 Property
 - 1.6 Natural School of Law
 - 1.7 Analytical School of Law
 - 1.8 Historical School
 - 1.9 Sociological and Realist School
 - 2.0 Socialist School
2. Research Methodology (20 marks)
 - 2.1. Research Design
 - 2.2. Sampling Method
 - 2.3. Data Collection and Analysis Technique
 - 2.4. Ethical Consideration in Research
3. General Knowledge and Current Affairs (10 marks)
 - 3.1. Sports
 - 3.2. Science and Technology
 - 3.3. Business and Economy
 - 3.4. Culture and History
 - 3.5. Geography and Environment

Sample Question

Jurisprudence (1 x 70 = 70 marks)

1. What is the literal meaning of the term "jurisprudence"?
(A) The Knoweldge of Law
(B) The Practice of Law
(C) The Life of Law
(D) The Enforcment of Law
2. In which language is the word "Jurisprudence" devrived from?
(A) Latin
(B) French
(C) English
(D) Greek
3. How does Professor Allen define Jurisprudence?
(A) The study of the law of one country
(B) The synthesis of essential legal principles
(C) The systematic arrangement scientific priciples
(D) The study of general notions of scholars
4. According to Paton, what does Jurisprudence primarily study?
(A) The law of one country
(B) The general notion of law itself
(C) The specific cases decided by courts
(D) The historical development of legel systems

5. What does Professor Keeton consider Jurisprudence to be?
 - (A) The scientific study of law
 - (B) The study of specific legal cases
 - (C) The arrangement of legal principles
 - (D) The study of general principles of law**
6. Which term is often used to refer to Natural Law?
 - (A) Higher Law**
 - (B) Positive Law
 - (C) Customary Law
 - (D) Civil Law
7. What are the characteristics of the laws of the Natural Law?
 - (A) They are subject to constant change and modification
 - (B) They are derived from human beliefs and attitudes
 - (C) They are eternal and unchangeable**
 - (D) They depend on the specific circumstances of each case
8. What are the other names given to Natural Law?
 - (A) Positive Law
 - (B) Customary Law
 - (C) Moral Law and Divine Law**
 - (D) Civil Law
9. Natural Law is believed to emanate from?
 - (A) Political Authority
 - (B) Supreme Source**
 - (C) Social Customs
 - (D) Legislative Bodies
10. According to Julius Stone, Natural Law is primarily?
 - (A) A logical evaluation
 - (B) Based on concrete evidence
 - (C) An assertion of faith**
 - (D) Established through simple research
11. Julius Stone's statement implies that Natural Law is more of a :
 - (A) Legal doctrine
 - (B) Philosophical concept
 - (C) Belief of opinion**
 - (D) Scientific theory
12. According to Socrates, what did he define as Virtue ?
 - (A) Knowledge
 - (B) Goodness**
 - (C) Value Evaluation
 - (D) Sin
13. Who is known as father of jurisprudence?
 - (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Jeremy Bentham**
 - (D) John Austin
14. Who propounded the Pure Theory of Law?
 - (A) Hans Kelsen**
 - (B) H.L.A Hart
 - (C) Ronald Dworkin
 - (D) John Austin

15. According to H.L.A Hart, which rule distinguishes legal rules from other rules?
(A) Primary Rules
(B) Secondary Rules
(C) Tertiary Rules
(D) Fundamental Rules
16. Who developed the Theory of Utilitarianism?
(A) John Stuart Mill
(B) Immanuel Kant
(C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) Thomas Hobbes
17. What does Stare Decisis refer to?
(A) Ignoring Precedents
(B) Following Precedents
(C) Establishing New Laws
(D) Overruling Old Laws
18. The Social Contract Theory was advocated by
(A) Plato
(B) Aristotle
(C) John Locke
(D) Karl Marx
19. which Philosopher is associated with the concept of Natural Law?
(A) John Austin
(B) Thomas Aquinas
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) H.L.A. Hart
20. The concept of Rule of Law was introduced by?
(A) A.V.Dicey
(B) Ronald Dworkin
(C) Lon Fuller
(D) Roscoe Pound
21. Who is known for the Theory of Legal Positivism?
(A) Ronald Dworkin
(B) John Austin
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Jeremy Bentham
22. Which jurist is associated with the Historical School of Jurisprudence?
(A) Savigny
(B) Bentham
(C) Austin
(D) Helsen
23. Who is known for the Sociological School of Jurisprudence?
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Jeremy Bentham
(C) John Austin
(D) H.L.L.Hart
24. Which jurist developed the concept of legal Realism?
(A) Jerome Frank
(B) Ronald Dworkin
(C) H.L.A.Hart
(D) Hans Kelsen

25. The Theory of Justice was proposed by?
(A) John Rawls
 (B) Ronald Dworkin
 (C) Jeremy Bentham
 (D) John Austin
26. The Pure Theory of Law focused on?
 (A) Morality of Law
(B) Legal Norms
 (C) Social Impact of Law
 (D) Historical Context of Law
27. The term Jurisprudence Means?
 (A) The study of court decisions
(B) The Philosophy of Law
 (C) The Practice of Law
 (D) The Enforcement of Law
28. Who is associated with the Command Theory of Law?
(A) John Austin
 (B) Hans Kelsen
 (C) Roscoe Pound
 (D) H.L.A Hart
29. The Grammatical Interpretation of Law refers to?
(A) Literal Interpretation of Words
 (B) Contextual Interpretation
 (C) Purposeful Interpretation
 (D) Historical Interpretation
30. Who is considered the father of the Analytical School of Jurisprudence?
 (A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) John Austin
 (C) Hans Kelsen
 (D) H.L.A.Hart
31. Ex Post Facto Law Means?
 (A) Law enacted after the occurrence of an event
 (B) Law enacted before the occurrence of an even
(C) Law applied retrospectively
 (D) Law applied prospectively
32. The term Ratio Decidendi referes to?
(A) The reasoning behind a decision
 (B) The final Judgement
 (C) The Legal Precedent
 (D) The Dissening Opinion
33. Who proposed the Five Commandments of Law?
 (A) John Austin
(B) H.L.A Hart
 (C) Hans Kelsen
 (D) Jeremy Bentham
34. The Doctrine of Precedent is based on?
(A) Stare Decisis
 (B) Ratio Decidendi
 (C) Obiter Dicta
 (D) Legal Realism
35. Jus Cogens norms are ?
 (A) Customary International Laws
(B) Peremptory Norms of International Law
 (C) Regional Customary Laws
 (D) Soft Laws

36. The term Juridical Means?
(A) Related to Law and Legal Matters
 (B) Related to Medicine
 (C) Related to Politics
 (D) Related to Economics
37. Lex Loci Contractus refers to?
(A) Law of the place where the contract is made
 (B) Law of the place where the contract is performed
 (C) Law of the place where the contract is breached
 (D) Law of the place where the contract is enforced
38. The principle of Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium means?
(A) Where there is a right, there is a remedy
 (B) Where there is a law, there is justice
 (C) where there is a will, there is a way
 (D) Where there is a remedy, there is a law
39. Lex Fori refers to?
 (A) Law of the Land
(B) Law of the Forum or Court
 (C) Law of the contract
 (D) Law of the Parties
40. The concept of Natural Justice Includes?
 (A) Right to be Heard
 (B) Right to be Fair Trial
 (C) Rule Against Bias
(D) All of the Above
41. Who is associated with the Functional School of Jurisprudence?
 (A) Roscoe Pound
 (B) H.L.A. Hart
 (C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Karl Llewellyn
42. The term Jus Gentium Means?
 (A) Law of Land
(B) Law of Nations
 (C) Law of Equity
 (D) Law of Contract
43. The principle of Nemo Judex in Causa Sua means?
(A) No one can be a judge in their own case
 (B) Everyone can be a Judge
 (C) Judges have Unlimited Power
 (D) Judges can Interpret Law as they Wish
44. The Social Contract Theory explains?
(A) The Origin of Society and Government
 (B) The Enforcement of Law
 (C) The Interpretation of Law
 (D) The Application of Law
45. The concept of Sovereignty is associated with
 (A) John Locke
 (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 (C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) Thomas Hobbes
46. The term Juridical person refers to
 (A) A Human Being
(B) A Legal Entity Recognized by Law
 (C) A Medical Professional
 (D) A Political Figure

47. The principle of Pacta Sunt Servanda means
(A) Agreement must be Kept
 (B) Contracts are Voidable
 (C) Agreement can Be Broken
 (D) Contracts are Non-Binding
48. Who developed the Functional Theory of Law?
 (A) Karl Llewellyn
(B) Roscoe Pound
 (C) H.L.A. Hart
 (D) Hans Kelsen
49. The Doctrine of Natural Rights was proposed by
 (A) Thomas Hobbes
 (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 (C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) John Locke
50. Lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generali means
(A) Specific Law Prevails Over General Law
 (B) General Law Prevails Over Specific Law
 (C) Laws are Equal
 (D) Laws Can be Ignored
51. The term Sub Judice means
 (A) Outside Judicial Consideration
 (B) Decided by the Court
(C) Under Judicial Consideration
 (D) Pending Legislation
52. Audi Alteram Partem is a Principle of
 (A) Legal Positivism
(B) Natural Justice
 (C) Analytical Jurisprudence
 (D) Historical Jurisprudence
53. Who is associated with the Philosophical School of Jurisprudence?
 (A) John Austin
 (B) Jeremy Bentham
(C) Immanuel Kant
 (D) Hans Kelsen
54. Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum means
 (A) Justice must be Served
 (B) Justice is Blind
 (C) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied
(D) Let Justice be done through the Heavens Fall
55. The term Legal Fiction refers to
 (A) Fictional Court Cases
 (B) Legal Novels
 (C) Imaginary Law
(D) Assumption of a Fact by the Courts for Legal Reasons
56. The Golden Rule of Interpretation refers to
 (A) Interpretation of Law According to Literal Meaning
(B) Interpretation of Law to Avoid Absurdity
 (C) Interpretation of Law According to Moral Values
 (D) Interpretation of Law Based on Precedent
57. Volenti Non Fit Injuria means
(A) To a Willing Person, No Injury is Done
 (B) Injury must be Compensated
 (C) Injuries are Punishable
 (D) Injuries are Unavoidable

58. Who defined person as any human being to whom law regard as capable of holding rights and duties?
(A) Salmond
(B) Austin
(C) Holland
(D) Bentham
59. Which of the following is not legal person?
(A) Insane
(B) Minors
(C) Slave
(D) All of the Above
60. Who say person is subject matter or bearer of rights?
(A) Bentham
(B) Salmond
(C) Holland
(D) Savigny
61. Legal person is known as
(A) Artificial Person
(B) Juristic Person
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Natural Person
62. Legal persons are creation of
(A) Nature
(B) Law
(C) God
(D) Religion
63. Which of the following have natural person?
(A) Natural Personality
(B) Legal Personality
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None
64. Which of the following is the example of corporation aggregate?
(A) Limited Company
(B) Head of Legal Hub
(C) President
(D) All of the above
65. The successive person is the example of
(A) Corporation Aggregate
(B) Corporation Sole
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Fund
66. According to Hindu Law which of the following regarded as legal person?
(A) Veda
(B) Gita
(C) Idol
(D) God
67. Person shall include any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not?
(A) Nepalese Law
(B) Indian Law
(C) Muluki Code
(D) All of the Above

68. In the dark age, natural law was given a new interpretation by
(A) St. Augustine
 (B) Thomas Aquinas
 (C) Paul
 (D) Ulpian
69. Whose theory is based on the concept that both State and Law are the evolutionary product of human reason?
(A) Hegel
 (B) Savigny
 (C) Maine
 (D) Salmond
70. It is generally agreed that the definition of law has consumed so much time and energy because
(A) The Notion of Law is Different in Different Countries
 (B) It is Surrounded with Philosophical Perplexities
 (C) It is Surrounded with Philosophical Perplexities
 (D) There is Linguistic Variation on the Issue
71. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
 (A) Research Hypothesis
 (B) Synopsis of Research
 (C) Research Paradigm
(D) Research Design
72. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?
 (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools
 (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques
(C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence
 (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence
73. How is random sampling helpful?
 (A) Reasonably accurate
 (B) An economical method of data collection
 (C) Free from personal biases
(D) All of the above
74. Tippit table refers to as
 (A) Table of random digits
 (B) The table used in sampling methods
 (C) The table used in statistical investigations
(D) All of the above
75. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is primarily required?
 (A) Developing a research design
(B) Formulating a research question
 (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
76. What is the major attribute of correlation Analysis?
(A) Association Among Variables
 (B) Difference Among Variables
 (C) Regression Among Variables
 (D) Variations Among Variables
77. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?
 (A) It recognizes knowledge as power
 (B) It is a collective process of inquiry
 (C) It emphasizes people as experts
(D) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge

78. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?
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79. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
 (A) The null hypothesis gets accepted even if it is false
 (B) **The null hypothesis gets rejected even if it is true**
 (C) Both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected
 (D) None of the above
80. Bibliography given in a research report
 (A) Shows vast knowledge of the researcher
 (B) **Helps those interested in further research**
 (C) Has no relevance to research
 (D) All of the above
81. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses
 (A) t test
 (B) **ANOVA**
 (C) χ^2
 (D) Factorial Analysis
82. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?
 (A) Research is not passive
 (B) Research is systematic
 (C) Research is not a problem oriented
 (D) **Research is not a process**
83. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
 (A) To over simplify the problem of research
 (B) **To bring out the holistic approach to research**
 (C) To create a new trend in research methodology
 (D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
84. The first step of research is
 (A) Selecting a Problem
 (B) Searching a Problem
 (C) **Identifying a Problem**
 (D) Finding a Problem
85. The conclusions/finding of which type of research can not be generalized to other situations?
 (A) Casual Comparative Research
 (B) **Historical Research**
 (C) Descriptive Research
 (D) Experimental Research
86. How to judge the depth of any research?
 (A) By Research Title
 (B) By Research Duration
 (C) **By Research Objectives**
 (D) By Total Expenditure on Research
87. Which of the following is not the method of research?
 (A) Survey
 (B) Historical
 (C) **Observation**
 (D) Philosophical

88. A research problem is feasible only when?
(A) It has utility and relevance
(B) It is new and adds something to knoweldge
(C) It is researchable
(D) **All of the above**
89. Authenticity of a research finding is its
(A) Validity
(B) **Objectivity**
(C) Orininality
(D) All of the Above
90. Which one is called non-proability sampling?
(A) **Quota Sampling**
(B) Culuster Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Stratified Random
91. Who is known as father of geography?
(A) Plato
(B) Aristotle
(C) Ptolemy
(D) **Eratosthenes**
92. Which among the following bridges of China, is the longest trans-oceanic bridge in the world?
(A) Nanpu Bridge
(B) Lupu Bridge
(C) Xihoumen Bridge
(D) **Hangzhou Bay Bridge**
93. Which two countries are located in both Asia and Europe?
(A) Ukraine and Iraq
(B) Russia and Syria
(C) **Russia and Turkey**
(D) Bulgaria and Georgia
94. Thomas Cup is related to which among the following sports?
(A) Table Tennis
(B) Lawn Tennis
(C) **Badminton**
(D) Golf
95. Nepal has got its first woman President, which other post also had its first female head??
(A) Chief of the Army Staff
(B) Attorney General
(C) Prime Minister
(D) **Chief Justice**
96. In which country the political parties have agreed to remove the word Secularism from their new constitution?
(A) India
(B) Cuba
(C) Pakistan
(D) **Nepal**
97. Researcher have discovered a way to make an artificial muscle for which organ?
(A) **Heart**
(B) Kidney
(C) Liver
(D) Lungs
98. When was CRC adopted?
(A) 1988
(B) **1989**
(C) 1990

- (D) 1991
99. Relief from Equity Court could be obtained?
(A) After adjudication by the court of Law
(B) Before decision by the court of law
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
100. When was the universal declaration of Human Rights adopted?
(A) 10th December 1948
(B) 8th August 1956
(C) 20th June 1950
(D) 10th November 1942