

Manmohan Technical University Office of the Controller of Examinations Exam Year: 2082, Push (Model Question)		Exam Roll: Exam Roll in words:
School: SOASTAL	Level: Bacheloe	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA-LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Legal English (BHMN 201)		Code No.

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- i. *Answers should be given by filling the Multiple-Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.*
 ii. *The main answer sheet can be used for rough work.*

Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
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- What is the primary purpose of the frequent use of archaic words and phrases like "hereinafter," "witnesseth," and "aforesaid" in Legal English?
 - To make documents sound more impressive and expensive.
 - To ensure precision and maintain consistency with legal tradition.**
 - To exclude non-lawyers from understanding the text.
 - To shorten the length of legal documents
- The sentence "The Tenant shall not assign, transfer, or sublet the Premises, nor any part thereof, without the prior written consent of the Landlord" is an example of which feature?
 - Binomial and trinomial expressions**
 - Use of the passive voice
 - Impersonal constructions
 - Overuse of modal verbs
- Why is the passive voice commonly used in legal documents, such as statutes?
 - To hide the identity of the person responsible for an action.
 - Because it is grammatically simpler than the active voice.
 - To create a more formal and objective tone, focusing on the action rather than the actor.**
 - To make sentences longer and more complex.
- The phrase "This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England" uses which two key modals to create a sense of obligation?
 - Can and May
 - Will and Might
 - Must and Should
 - Shall and Be**
- What is a key characteristic of legal sentence structure?
 - Short, simple sentences for easy reading.
 - Frequent use of exclamation marks for emphasis.
 - Long, complex sentences with multiple conditional clauses.**
 - Avoidance of all punctuation.
- The practice of turning verbs into nouns (e.g., "to decide" becomes "the decision," "to obligate" becomes "the obligation") is called:
 - Archaism
 - Nominalization**
 - Modalization
 - Passivization
- The use of foreign terms, particularly Latin and French phrases (e.g., *habeas corpus*, *force majeure*, *inter alia*), in Legal English is mainly due to:
 - The historical development of the common law system.**
 - A desire to sound sophisticated
 - The need for shorter words.
 - International treaty requirements.
- Which feature is demonstrated by using "purchaser" instead of "buyer" and "utilize" instead of "use"?
 - Use of archaic words
 - Impersonal constructions
 - Word pairing
 - Extremely formal vocabulary and register**
- What is the primary metaphorical meaning conveyed by the proverb 'A bull that went blind in the Bhaudau (monsoon) month always sees green'?
 - A person whose worldview or perspective is permanently fixed by a strong, defining past experience or impression.**
 - The ability of animals to adapt quickly to new, challenging circumstances.
 - The necessity of remaining optimistic even when faced with insurmountable obstacles.
 - The importance of having sensory experiences during peak season to appreciate life.
- During cross-examination, an advocate should primarily aim to:
 - Challenge every single answer the witness gives, regardless of relevance
 - Introduce new evidence not yet presented to the court.
 - Use leading questions to control the witness and establish key points for their theory of the case.**
 - Give the witness ample opportunity to explain their story in detail.

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

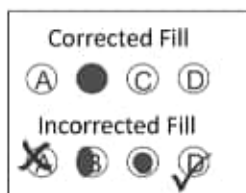
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Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. A B C D	6. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D
4. A B C D	9. A B C D
5. A B C D	10. A B C D

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, POUH (Model Question)

School: SOASTAL	Level: BE	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA-LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Full Marks: 50
Subject: Legal English (BHMN 201)		

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

Assume suitable data if necessary **Group B (Attempt Any Eight questions) [8*2 = 16]**

1. 1. The relationship between language and law is profound, multifaceted, and indispensable”
justify the statement.
2. Despite the several movements to make legal documents easier to read, many lawyers and legal professionals still use complex, traditional language. Why do legal professionals continue to use this complicated language instead of adopting simpler language?
3. The plain language movement successfully challenged the tradition of dense "legalese," arguing that laws, contracts, and forms should be clear and understandable for everyone. While widely adopted, this shift towards simplicity is not without its own set of debates and practical difficulties. What are the challenges and criticism of adopting the plain language?

Or

How did the legal world start using simpler words?

4. Obligations and duties functions must be clearly differentiated in drafting of a contract. Why distinction between obligations from duties is crucial while drafting legal document.
5. What is negotiation? What are the stages for the process of negotiation?
6. What fundamental considerations should an interviewer keep in mind when conducting a court interview?

Or

A judge is often said to maintain control not just through legal authority but through their demeanor and conduct. Mention the demeanor and conduct to be followed in a court?

7. **Read the following legal text and mention the four characteristics of legal language with example.**

The Court held that the property claimed by the Plaintiff, namely two *ana* of land on Kitta No. 567 located in Ward No. 14, Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Kathmandu District, and the house constructed thereon, were received by the Plaintiff, Kalpana, as a *Bakas* (gift deed) from her younger maternal uncle (Kancha Buwa), Om Krishna Shrestha. Therefore, the Court ruled that this property is **not subject to partition**. However, regarding the property received by the Defendant (Pratibadi) through a *Shesha Paśchiko Bakas Patra* (Post-Mortem Gift Deed), the Court presumed it to be a **Joint Family Property (Sagalako Sampatti)** under Section 6(ka) of the Evidence Act, 2031 (1974), as it was received from a co-parcener of the joint family. Consequently, the entire joint family property was divided into three shares among the primary co-parceners, and the share pertaining to Suresh Man was further divided into four parts, of which the Plaintiff was decreed to receive three parts.

8. **Translate the following text into Nepali.**

Right against untouchability and discrimination: (1) No person shall be subjected to any form of untouchability or discrimination in any private and public places on grounds of his or her origin, caste, tribe, community, profession, occupation or physical condition. (2) In producing or distributing any goods, services or facilities, no person belonging to any particular caste or tribe shall be prevented from purchasing or acquiring such goods, services or facilities nor shall such

goods, services or facilities be sold, distributed or provided only to the persons belonging to any particular caste or tribe

Group C (Attempt Any Two questions) [9*2=18]

Long answer questions.

1. Translate the following text into Nepali

Jurisdiction of High Court:

(1) The High Court shall have the power to issue necessary and appropriate orders, for the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred by this Constitution or for the enforcement of any other legal right for which no other remedy has been provided or for which the remedy even though provided appears to be inadequate or ineffective or for the settlement of any legal question involved in any dispute of public interest or concern,

(2) For the purposes of clause (1), the High Court may issue appropriate orders and writs including the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto. Provided that except on the ground of absence of jurisdiction, the High Court shall not under this clause interfere with any internal proceedings of the Federal Parliament or State Assembly, and with any proceedings instituted by the Federal Parliament or State Assembly concerning violation of its privileges and penalties imposed therefor.

(3) The High Court shall, in accordance with the Federal law, have the power to originally try and settle cases, hear appeals and test judgments referred for confirmation.

(4) Other powers and procedures of the High Court shall be as provided by the Federal law.

Or

Translate the following text into English

१. संविधान मूल कानून : (१) यो संविधान नेपालको मूल कानून हो । यस संविधानसँग बाकिने कानून बाकिएको हदसम्म अमान्य हुनेछ । (२) यस संविधानको पालना गर्नु प्रत्येक व्यक्तिको कर्तव्य हुनेछ ।

२. सार्वभौमसत्ता र राजकीयसत्ता : नेपालको सार्वभौमसत्ता र राजकीयसत्ता नेपाली जनतामा निहित रहेको छ । यसको प्रयोग यस संविधानमा व्यवस्था भए बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

३. राष्ट्र : बहुजातीय, बहुभाषिक, बहुधार्मिक, बहुसांस्कृतिक विशेषतायुक्त, भौगोलिक विविधतामा रहेका समान आकांक्षा र नेपालको राष्ट्रिय स्वतन्त्रता, भौगोलिक अखण्डता, राष्ट्रिय हित तथा समृद्धिप्रति आस्थावान रही एकताको सूत्रमा आबद्ध सबै नेपाली जनता समष्टिमा राष्ट्र हो ।

४. नेपाल राज्य : (१) नेपाल स्वतन्त्र, अविभाज्य, सार्वभौमसत्तासम्पन्न, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, समावेशी, लोकतन्त्रात्मक, समाजवाद उन्मुख, संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणतन्त्रात्मक राज्य हो । स्पष्टीकरण : यस धाराको प्रयोजनको लागि “धर्मनिरपेक्ष” भन्नाले सनातनदेखि चलिआएको धर्म संस्कृतिको संरक्षण लगायत धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक स्वतन्त्रता सम्भन्धु पर्छ ।

(२) नेपालको क्षेत्र देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ :- (क) यो संविधान प्रारम्भ हुँदाका बखतको क्षेत्र, र (ख) यो संविधान प्रारम्भ भएपछि प्राप्त हुने क्षेत्र ।

10. Read the following Statement of Facts and answer the question given below.

The marriage between Defendant Suresh Man Munakarmi and Plaintiff Kalpana Shrestha Munakarmi took place in the year 2040 B.S. according to social traditions. Two daughters, Sumi and Rasu, were born from our marital relationship.

For some time after the marriage, we lived together in the ancestral house in Bhaktapur. However, since the Opposing Parties failed to fulfill their expected guardian/parental responsibilities towards us, we separated from the joint family household on **B.S. Date 2054/05/12** (August 28, 1997) and have since been living a difficult life.

The Opposing Parties have failed to fulfill their legal obligation to provide the Plaintiffs with food, clothing, and health treatment commensurate with our social status and income.

The three primary coparceners—Defendant Nani Maiya, Dineshman, and Sureshman continue to live jointly. We have not yet executed a formal division of the property. The entirety of the joint ancestral property remains in the custody of the Opposing Parties.

We request the Court to order the Defendants to submit an inventory of the joint property, divide the entire joint property into **3** parts, further divide **1** of those **3** parts into **4** parts, and establish **3** of those **4** parts as the Plaintiffs' legal share and enforce its division and transfer through the Court.

Question:

- a) Why does Kalpana's family claim $\frac{3}{4}$ th of their branch share instead of all of it? Who is likely to hold the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ th share, and what does this imply about that person's legal status in this case?
- b) The petition links the failure to provide maintenance to the demand for partition. Do you think this is a strategic legal argument, an emotional appeal, or both? Explain how this connection might be used to persuade the court?

*** ALL The Best ***

School: SOASTAL	Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Legal Nepali - II (BHMN202)		Code No.

- i. Answers should be given by filling the Multiple-Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.
ii. The main answer sheet can be used for rough work.

Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)

[10x1=10]

Time: 20 Minutes

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

(१० x १=१०)

समूह 'क'

सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेखा (/) चिन्हो लगाउनुहोस् ।

(१) कानुनी भाषामा कस्तो अभिव्यक्तिको प्रयोग गरिन्छ ?

क) निश्चयार्थक

ख) एकार्थक

ग) वस्तुपरक

घ) माथिका सबै ।

(२) 'मौलिक' भन्नाले केलाई बुझाउँछ ?

क) आफ्नै भूलभूत विशेषता भएको

ख) आफ्नै भूलभूत विशेषता नभएको

ग) रूप, आकार र आकृति भएको

घ) विशेष गुण र स्वभाव भएको ।

(३) कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको अभिव्यक्तिमा कुन कुरा पाइँदैन ?

क) यथार्थता

ख) हार्दिकता

ग) वास्तविकता

घ) निर्णयात्मकता ।

(४) कानुनी सन्दर्भमा 'पत्र' भन्नाले केलाई बुझाउँछ ?

क) पात

ख) चिठी

ग) लिखत

घ) किताब ।

(५) नेपाली भाषाको प्राचीन नमुना कुन अभिलेखलाई मानिएको छ ?

क) दामुपालको दुल्लु अभिलेख

ख) अशोक चल्लको अभिलेख

ग) अक्षय मल्लको शिलापत्र ।

घ) आदित्य मल्लको गोरखा अभिलेख ।

(६) प्राचीन कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको विशेषता कुन हो ?

क) 'ख' को सट्टामा 'घ' को प्रयोग

ख) 'य' र 'ए' को प्रयोगमा असचेतता

ग) पूर्णविरामका सट्टा थोप्लोको प्रयोग

घ) माथिका सबै ।

(७) कानुनी नेपालीको अभिलेखी कालको प्रारम्भ कुन समयलाई मानिएको छ ?

क) एघारौँ शताब्दी

ख) सोह्रौँ शताब्दी

ग) अठारौँ शताब्दी

घ) उन्नाइसौँ शताब्दी ।

(८) असामी र साहुका बिचको लेनदेनसम्बन्धी प्रमाणको लिखतलाई के भनिन्छ ?

क) नजिर

ख) निवेदन

ग) तमसुक

घ) सूचना ।

(९) 'तल्सिङ' भन्नाले कसलाई बुझाउँछ ?

क) अंशियार

ख) पुरोहित

ग) जग्गाधनी

घ) चौतरिया ।

(१०) 'जाहेरी दरखास्त' कुन ठाउँमा दिन सकिने व्यवस्था रहेको छ ?

क) अदालतमा

ख) प्रहरी प्रशासनमा

ग) स्थानीय निकायमा

घ) माथिका सबै ।

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

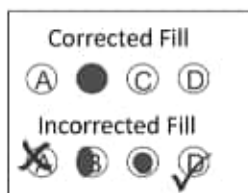
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Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)

School: SOASTAL	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BEEE	Year/Part: I/II	Full Marks: 50
Subject: Legal Nepali - II (BHMN202)		

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

समूह 'ख'

सङ्क्षिप्त उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

(८ X ४ = ३२)

(१) तलको अनुच्छेद पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नका उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

अपराधिक कार्यसम्बन्धी कुराहरूको व्याख्या गर्ने कानुनलाई फौजदारी कानुन भनिन्छ । समाजमा हुने अपराधिक गतिविधिलाई रोकेर शान्ति सुव्यवस्था कायम गर्नको निमित्त फौजदारी कानुनको निर्माण गरिएको हो । फौजदारी कानुनमा फौजदारी कानुनलाई परिभाषित गरिएको हुन्छ र अपराध भएपछिको कानुनी प्रकृया र दण्ड सजायको समेत व्यवस्था गरिएको हुन्छ । चोरी, डकैती, ठगी, राजद्रोह, करणी, अरूलाई चोट पुर्याउने कार्य, ज्यान जानेगरी गरिएको षडयन्त्र आदिलाई फौजदारी कानुनले अपराध मानेको छ ।

फौजदारी कानुनभन्दा भिन्न रहेको मानिसका व्यक्तिगत अधिकारहरूको संरक्षण गर्न, व्यवस्थित गर्न, त्यससम्बन्धी विवादको अन्त्य गर्न बनेको कानुन देवानी कानुन हो । व्यक्तिगत हित, अधिकार र कर्तव्यलाई देवानी कानुनले नियमित र व्यवस्थित गर्ने काम गर्दछ र तिनीहरूका बिच आएको विवादलाई समाधान गर्दछ । मुलुकी देवानी ऐन, २०७४को धारा (२८)को दफा (१)मा कसैले कसैलाई दुःख दिने वा हानि, नोक्सानी पुर्याउने नियतले झुट्टा उजुरी दिएको ठहरेमा सम्बन्धित अदालतले त्यसरी झुट्टा उजुरी दिने उजुरीकर्ताबाट प्रतिवादीलाई मनासिब क्षतिपूर्ति भराई दिनेछ भनिएको छ ।

प्रश्नहरू :

- (क) फौजदारी कानुन र देवानी कानुनमा कस्तो भिन्नता छ ?
- (ख) फौजदारी कानुनको महत्त्वलाई कसरी प्रष्ट पार्न सकिन्छ ?
- (ग) देवानी कानुनले कसरी मानिसका व्यक्तिगत अधिकारहरूको संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापन गर्दछ ?
- (घ) 'क्षतिपूर्ति' शब्दको कानुनी सन्दर्भमा अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् ।

(२) निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढी चार ओटा बुँदा टिप्नुहोस् र एक तृतीयांश सारांश लेख्नुहोस् :

बेलायतमा १६ औं शताब्दीतिर नै कानुनको शिक्षा अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय एवम् सम्मानित मानिन्थ्यो । युरोपीयन राज्यहरूले आफ्नो ज्ञानको भण्डार वास्तवमा कानुनका बारेमा भएका दार्शनिक अध्ययनहरूबाट नै विकास गर्न सके । प्लेटोदेखि रुसो र बेन्थम हुँदै एच.एल.ए. हार्ट र अमेरिकामा सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवम् राजनीतिक विकासका लागि बलियो आधार सिर्जना गरेका छन् । ती दर्शनहरूको प्रभावकारिता आफ्ना ठाउँमा होला नहोला । तर, तिनीहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दै कानुनशास्त्र एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक विज्ञानका रूपमा विकास हुनुमा त्यहाँका शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूले मूर्धन्य भूमिका खेलेका छन् ।

पश्चिमी कानुनी व्यवस्थाको सुदृढ विकास र कानुन विषयको अध्ययन-अध्यापनमा महानतम् मान्यताका पछाडि केही महत्त्वपूर्ण कारणहरू छन्, जसका बारेमा हाम्रो जस्तो नकारात्मक र दासतापूर्ण मनोविज्ञान दिनदिनै हावी हुँदै गएका समाजमा व्यापक छलफल सुरु हुनु आवश्यक छ ।

(३) कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको शब्दका तहमा के कस्ता विशेषताहरू रहेका छन् ? उदाहरण दिएर लेख्नुहोस् ।

‘अथवा’

भाषा र कानुनको सम्बन्धलाई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

(४) तल दिइएका नेपाली कानुनी शब्दहरूका कानुनी सन्दर्भमा अर्थ लेखी वाक्यमा प्रयोग गर्नुहोस् :

(क) फैसला

(ख) दफा

(५) तल दिइएको दिव्योपदेशको अंश पढ्नुहोस् र त्यहाँ भएका कुनै ४ वटा भाषिक विशेषताहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् :

आफ्ना देस को जिनीस् जरि वुटि देस लै जानु र नगद पैचनु, जगद पैचि राषनु र प्रजा मोटा भया दर्वार बलियो रहन्छ । राजाका भंडार भन्त्या का रैतान हरू हुन् । मुलुकमा ईजाँरा पनि न दिनु । सर्षार बाट अमानित् राषि सर्षारिया तहसिल् राषी साल वसाल को कचा लिन । क्या चुनी सिपाई भया, क्या भैभारदार भया, इन लाई दवलथ् कमाउन नदिनु ।

(६) उत्थानकालीन कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको परिचय दिनुहोस् ।

(७) तल दिइएको 'बीमा ऐन' को अंश पढ्नुहोस् र त्यहाँ प्रयोग भएका संयोजक, सर्वनाम, असमापिका क्रिया र पारिभाषिक शब्दहरूको पहिचान गरी वाक्यका तहमा प्रयुक्त भाषाको स्वरूप उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

कुनै बीमकको संस्थापकले बीमा कम्पनी स्थापना गरेको पाँच वर्ष पूरा नभएसम्म संस्थापक शेयर बिक्री गर्न वा धितोबन्धक राख्न वा कुनै प्रकारले हक हस्तान्तरण गर्न पाउने छैन । तर यो ऐन प्रारम्भ हुनुअघि कसैले कुनै बीमकको यस ऐनमा उल्लेख भएभन्दा बढी सङ्ख्यामा शेयर लिएको रहेछ भने निजले त्यसरी बढी हुन आउने शेयर यो ऐन प्रारम्भ भएको दुई वर्षभित्र बिक्री वितरण गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।

(८) मनमोहन टेक्निकल कलेज, विराटनगरमा नेपाली शिक्षकमा नियुक्ति पाउनका लागि कलेजका

प्राचार्यलाई लेखिने निवेदनको एउटा नमुना तयार पार्नुहोस् ।

‘अथवा’

नेपाल सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालयले नेपाली नागरिकताको प्रमाणपत्रमा प्रयोग हुने प्लास्टिक कभर छपाई गर्नका लागि सिलबन्दी बोलपत्र आह्वान गरिएको एउटा नमुना तयार पार्नुहोस् ।

समूह ‘ग’

लामो उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

(२ × ९ = १८)

(९) कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको प्रकृति, स्वरूप एवम् मौलिक विशेषताहरूको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

(१०) कानुनी भाषिक व्यवहारमा प्रभावकारी सुनाइ, बोलाइ र लेखाइको महत्व स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

‘अथवा’

कानुनी लेखनमा बुँदा टिपोट र सङ्क्षेपीकरणको आवश्यकता र महत्वमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।

*** ALL The Best ***

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)

Exam Roll:

Exam Roll in words:

School: SOASTAL

Level: Bacheloe

Invigilator's Sign:

Program: BBA-LLB

Year/Part: I/II

Superintendent's Sign:

Subject: Jurisprudence- II(BLAW 203)

Code No.

----- ✂ ----- ✂ ----- ✂ -----

Code No.

- i. *Answers should be given by filling the Multiple-Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.*
- ii. *The main answer sheet can be used for rough work.*

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)

[10x1=10]

Time: 20 Minutes

1. **Which of the following best represents the central idea of Natural Law School?**
A. Law is the command of the sovereign
B. Law is based on moral principles discoverable by reason
C. Law is the will of the majority
D. Law is the product of economic relations
2. **Who is considered the chief proponent of the Analytical (Positivist) School?**
A. Roscoe Pound
B. H.L.A. Hart
C. John Austin
D. Savigny
3. **According to Historical School, law develops through:**
A. Judicial creativity alone
B. Moral reasoning
C. Custom, tradition, and people's consciousness (Volksgeist)
D. The command of the sovereign
4. **The Sociological School of Jurisprudence primarily views law as:**
A. A tool for maintaining social order
B. A reflection of economic forces
C. A divine command
D. A command backed by sanctions
5. **"Law is a social engineering" is the famous statement of:**
A. Kelsen
B. Roscoe Pound
C. Austin
D. Ihering
6. **Which school emphasizes that law is a means of balancing competing interests?**
A. Realist School
B. Sociological School
C. Historical School
D. Natural Law School
7. **The Pure Theory of Law, which separates law from morality, is associated with:**
A. **Hans Kelsen** B. Hart C. Fuller D. Bentham
8. **The Realist School focuses primarily on:**
A. What law ought to be
B. Judicial decisions and how judges actually behave
C. Codified statutes
D. Natural rights
9. **Which jurist is associated with the "Living Law" concept, emphasizing that real law is found in social life rather than statutes?**
A. **Ehrlich** B. Savign C. Austin D. Bentham
10. **Which of the following is NOT a core feature of Positivism?**
A. Law and morality are separate
B. Law derives authority from the sovereign
C. Law is based on immutable divine principles

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

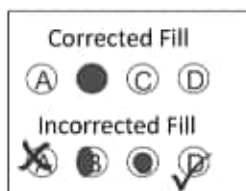
In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Mangsir (Model Question)

School: SOASTAL	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA-LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Full Marks: 50
Subject: Jurisprudence- II(BLAW 203)		

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Attempt the following questions in short.

[8*4=32]

1. What is the central premise of the Natural Law School? Discuss the philosophy of the Greek jurists.
2. Discuss the views of Austin and Bentham as propounded under the Analytical (Positivist) School of Jurisprudence.
3. What does Savigny mean by “*Volksgeist*”? Explain its relevance in the development of law.
4. State key features of the Sociological School.

Or

Who propounded the Pure Theory of Law? Discuss the major principles advanced under this theory.

5. What does the Realist School focus on in judicial decision-making? Why is it relevant in modern times? Support your answer with relevant case laws.
6. Define “law as social engineering.” Explain its relevance in contemporary society.
7. Which School emphasizes that law evolves gradually through customs? Explain the significance of custom in the modern legal system.
8. What is meant by social solidarity? Why is it important in understanding the role of law in society?

Or

Who coined the concept of “Living Law,” and what does it refer to?

Group C

Answer the following questions analytically in detail. [9*2=18]

1. Critically examine the evolution of the Natural Law School from classical Greek philosophy to modern human rights jurisprudence. Discuss the major thinkers, core principles, and the influence of natural law on constitutionalism, justice, and contemporary legal thought.
2. Explain the Realist School of Jurisprudence. Discuss the views of American and Scandinavian Realists regarding the nature of law. How does the Realist approach differ from traditional theories of law, particularly in its emphasis on judicial behavior and actual court practices?

Or

Discuss the Analytical School of Jurisprudence with special reference to the contributions of John Austin and H.L.A. Hart. Explain how this school distinguishes law from morality and evaluate its relevance. Explain synthesis and analysis equation for CT periodic signal.

*** ALL The Best ***

Manmohan Technical University Office of the Controller of Examinations Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)		Exam Roll: Exam Roll in words:	
School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law		Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB		Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Constitutional Law (BLAW 204)			Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
i. This group contains 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs). ii. Answers must be marked on the MCQ Answer Sheet. iii. You may use the main answer sheet for rough work. iv. Marks will not be awarded for answers with cutting, erasing, overwriting, or multiple shaded options. v. The MCQ question paper must be returned along with the MCQ answer sheet.		Code No.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which of the following is not key features of the Constitution of Nepal (2072)?
 A) Nepal is declared a federal democratic Republic state.
 B) Provision of bicameral federal legislature.
 C) The constitution ensures independent judiciary.
 D) Nepal adopts a constitutional monarchy. Which of the following fundamental Right is not included in the Constitution of Nepal (2072)?
 A) Right to Equality.
 B) Right to vote in election.
 C) Right to constitutional Remedies.
 D) Right to Employment. Which institutions Is not part of the constitutional bodies of Nepal?
 A) Election Commission.
 B) Public Service Commission.
 C) National Human Rights Commission.
 D) Teacher Service Commission. Which of the following best defines constitutionalism.
 A) Unlimited power of the government.
 B) Government is limited by law & accountable.
 C) Government solely based on traditions.
 D) Government run entirely by judicial decisions. Which power is considered inherent to superior courts?
 A) Advisory jurisdiction.
 B) Contempt jurisdiction.
 C) Legislative power.
 D) Executive supervision. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which principles is not essential for the Rule of Law.
 A) Equality before the law.
 B) Supremacy of law.
 C) Arbitrary arrest of criminals by the state.
 D) Independent judiciary 'Separation of power' was advocated by:
 A) Aristotle
 B) Montesquieu
 C) Rousseau
 D) Plato Which of the following is not a valid ground for declaring a state of emergency?
 A) Economic downturn.
 B) External aggression.
 C) Armed rebellion.
 D) Internal disturbance. The constitutional right to form political parties falls under:
 A) Right to freedom.
 B) Right to equality.
 C) Political right
 D) Economic right. Which body Initiates constitutional amendment bills?
 A) Supreme court
 B) President
 C) Federal parliament
 D) Constitutional council |
|--|--|

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Corrected Fill			
A	●	C	D
Incorrect Fill			
✗	●	●	✓

1. A B C D	6. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D
4. A B C D	9. A B C D
5. A B C D	10. A B C D

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Mansir (Model Question)

School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: II/I	Full Marks: 60
Subject: Constitutional Law (BLAW 204)		Pass Marks: 30

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet)

[10×1=10]

GROUP B (Descriptive Answer Questions - **Attempt ALL Questions**)

[8×4=32]

1. Explain the features of the constitution of Nepal (2072).
2. Explain the significance of fundamental rights in Nepal. Choose any three rights and analyze their role in protecting citizens and promoting rule of law.
3. Critically examine the separation of powers among the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in Nepal.

OR

Explain the role of constitutional remedies and public interest litigation in protecting fundamental rights.

4. Critically evaluate the relationship between fundamental rights & Directive principles in the Constitution of Nepal. Explain how do they complement each other?
5. What is constitutionalism? Discuss whether constitutionalism can exist without democracy or not.

OR

What acts amount to disobedience of court order? Who has the power to punish for contempt of court in Nepal.

6. Explain the meaning & procedure of constitutional amendment under the constitution of Nepal.
7. Explain the meaning, nature and importance of constitutional bodies.
8. Analyze the relationship between judicial review and parliamentary sovereignty in the context of Nepal.

GROUP C (Analytical Answer Questions - **Attempt ALL Questions**)

[2×9=18]

9. Explain the main contemporary issues of constitutional law. Discuss how courts, legislature, and executive can collectively address these challenges to strengthen constitutionalism, with special reference to Nepal.
10. Explain the role of the constitutional council and Judicial Council in the constitutional framework of Nepal. Discuss their composition, powers and significance in maintaining constitutionalism and judicial independence.

OR

Discuss the historical development of constitution of Nepal from the Government of Nepal Act 2004 B.S. to the Constitution of Nepal, 2072 B.S. Explain the political & social background of each constitution.

Manmohan Technical University Office of the Controller of Examinations Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)		Exam Roll: Exam Roll in words:	
School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law		Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB		Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Law of Contract- I(BLAW 205)			Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
i. This group contains 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs). ii. Answers must be marked on the MCQ Answer Sheet. iii. You may use the main answer sheet for rough work. iv. Marks will not be awarded for answers with cutting, erasing, overwriting, or multiple shaded options. v. The MCQ question paper must be returned along with the MCQ answer sheet.		Code No.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Under which section of National Civil Code, 2074 definition of contract is stated?</p> <p>a. section 493
 b. section 504
 c. section 611
 d. section 256</p> <p>2. An agreement was entered into with the minor. This is agreement is:</p> <p>a. Void
 b. Voidable
 c. Bad
 d. Illegal</p> <p>3. The consideration must be:</p> <p>a. Adequate
 b. Must be adequate
 c. Need not be adequate
 d. Substantially adequate</p> <p>4. Which of the following is an essential requirement of valid contract?</p> <p>a. The contract shall be made by free consent of the parties
 b. The subject matter of an agreement must be legal and definite
 c. There must be a lawful consideration
 d. All of the above</p> <p>5. A contract creates</p> <p>a. right and obligation of the parties to it.
 b. mutual understanding between the parties to it.
 c. obligations of the parties to it.
 d. mutual lawful rights and obligations of the parties to it.</p> | <p>6. All contracts is a/an.....</p> <p>a. offer
 b. agreement
 c. acceptance
 d. transaction</p> <p>7.is forbidden by law.</p> <p>a. valid contract
 b. unenforceable contract
 c. voidable contract
 d. illegal agreement</p> <p>8. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by:</p> <p>a. Very much influence
 b. Undue influence
 c. Slightly influence
 d. Influence</p> <p>9. When both parties fulfill their respective promises, it is called</p> <p>a. Void performance
 b. Actual performance
 c. Illegal performance
 d. Conditional performance</p> <p>10. A breach of contract occurs when:</p> <p>a. Both parties perform their duties
 b. The contract becomes voidable
 c. One party fails to perform their contractual obligation
 d. The contract is renewed</p> |
|---|---|

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Corrected Fill			
A	●	C	D
Incorrected Fill			
✗	●	●	✓

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Mansir (Model Question)

School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: II/I	Full Marks: 60
Subject: Law of Contract- I (BLAW 205)		Pass Marks: 30

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet)

[10×1=10]

GROUP B (Descriptive Answer Questions - **Attempt ALL Questions**)

[8×4=32]

1. Describe the rules regarding offer and acceptance.
 2. Explain the concept of legality of object and consideration.
 3. Write the contracts which need not to be performed.
- OR
4. What is the difference between illegal and immoral objects?
 5. Exception to the rule "No consideration, No contract." Justify.
 6. Who is minor? State the rules regarding Minor's contract.
 7. What are the different between contract and agreement?
 8. Identify the two main types of breach of contract?
- What do you mean by termination of contract? Describe its mode in details.
- OR
- What is legal provision of contractual relationship and Creation of obligation? Describe according to National Civil Code, 2074.

GROUP C (Analytical Answer Questions - **Attempt ALL Questions**)

[2×9=18]

1. Breach of contract occurs when a party fails to perform their obligations under an agreement. Explain the remedies available to an aggrieved party under **National Civil Code, 2074**. Provide examples to illustrate when each remedy may be applied."
 2. Performance of a contract is the fulfillment of the contractual obligations agreed upon by the parties. Explain the meaning and concept of performance of a contract. Discuss the rules regarding performance of contract.
- OR
- Explain the meaning and definition of a contract. Discuss the concept of contract law, and write the essential elements of contract. Include examples to illustrate your answer.

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)

School: SOASTAL	Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Macroeconomics (BHMN 206)		Code No.

----- ✂ ----- ✂ ----- ✂ -----

Code No.

- i. Answers should be given by filling the Multiple-Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.
ii. The main answer sheet can be used for rough work.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
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1. Macroeconomics deals with:

- (a) Individual consumer behavior (b) **National economic aggregates**
(c) Firm pricing decisions (d) Market demand of a product

2. Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is also known as:

- (a) GDP (b) Personal income (c) **National income** (d) Disposable income

3. Depreciation is also called:

- (a) Capital formation (b) **Consumption of fixed capital** (c) Net investment (d) Gross investment

4. Inflation refers to:

- (a) Persistent fall in prices (b) **Persistent rise in prices** (c) One-time price increase (d) Increase in real wages

5. The main tool of fiscal policy is:

- (a) Open market operations (b) **Taxation and government spending**
(c) Interest rate (d) Credit control

6. If MPC = 0.8, the multiplier is:

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 10

(Formula: $1/(1-MPC) = 1/0.2 = 5$)

7. Stagflation refers to:

- (a) High growth & low inflation (b) Low growth & low inflation
(c) **High inflation & high unemployment** (d) Zero inflation & zero unemployment

8. Crowding out occurs when:

- (a) Govt. spending increases private spending (b) **Govt. borrowing reduces private investment**
(c) Govt. reduces taxes (d) Private investment increases government spending

9. Money supply (M1) includes:

- (a) **Cash + demand deposits** (b) Only cash (c) Only demand deposits (d) Bonds

10. Transfer payments are:

- (a) Payments for current goods (b) **Payments without exchange of goods/services** (c) Payments for capital goods
(d) Payments for imports

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Corrected Fill			
A	☒	C	D
Incorrect Fill			
☒	B	☒	☒

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)

School: SOASTAL	Level: BE	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBL.LLB	Year/Part: I/II	Full Marks: 50
Subject: Macroeconomics (BHMN 206)		

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

Group –B

Short answer questions: [8*4=32]

- What is macro-economics?
OR,
Explain the Modalities Public- Private Partnership(PPP).
- Explain the effective demand?
- If income increases from 500 to 600 and consumption increases from 400 to 460, find MPC.
- If consumption function is $C = 50 + 0.8Y$, find consumption at $Y = 500$.
- State the relationship between MPC and MPS.
- Define Private-Public Partnership(PPP) Model of economy.
- What is IS Curve? Explain the Derivation of IS Curve.
- If government spending = 400, tax revenue = 350, find budget deficit.
OR,
Explain the types of Monetary policy.

Group –C

Long answer questions (any two) : [9*2=18]

- Explain the Classical theory of employment.
- How can Income and output determination in four sector economy? Explain.
OR,

The NI data of a nation is given below:

Items	Rs. in Crore
Wages & Salaries	840
Rent	400
Interest	50
Divident	100
Mixed Income	150
Undistributed profit	40
Social Security contribution	25
Corporate tax	20
Personal tax	100
Transfer Payment	75
NFIA	150
Depreciation	1000
Net indirect taxes	825

Answer the following question:

- Calculate NDP at FC & GDP at MP
- Calculate GNP at MP & GNP at FC

Manmohan Technical University Office of the Controller of Examinations Exam Year: 2082, Poush (Model Question)		Exam Roll: Exam Roll in words:	
School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law		Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB		Year/Part: I/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Business Statistics (BLAW 207)			Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
i. This group contains 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs). ii. Answers must be marked on the MCQ Answer Sheet. iii. You may use the main answer sheet for rough work. iv. Marks will not be awarded for answers with cutting, erasing, overwriting, or multiple shaded options. v. The MCQ question paper must be returned along with the MCQ answer sheet.		Code No.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data that can be measured on a numerical scale, such as height or weight, is classified as:
 A) Qualitative data
 B) Quantitative data
 C) Nominal data
 D) Ordinal data 2. Which of the following is an example of discrete quantitative data?
 A) Height of students
 B) Number of books in a library
 C) Temperature in degrees
 D) Time taken to run a mile 3. In a dataset, the median is:
 A) The most frequent value
 B) The middle value when data is ordered
 C) The sum divided by the number of observations
 D) The difference between max and min 4. The simplest measure of dispersion is:
 A) Variance
 B) Standard deviation
 C) Range
 D) Interquartile range 5. Mesokurtic distribution is similar to:
 A) Uniform distribution
 B) Normal distribution
 C) Skewed distribution
 D) Bimodal distribution | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Pearson's correlation coefficient ranges from:
 A) 0 to 1
 B) -1 to 1
 C) $-\infty$ to ∞
 D) 0 to ∞ 7. The probability of an impossible event is
 a) 1
 b) 0
 c) Between 0 and 1
 d) Greater than 1 8. For a binomial distribution, $p + q =$
 a) 0
 b) 1
 c) 2
 d) $p \times q$ 9. The area under a normal curve is
 a) 0
 b) 0.5
 c) 1
 d) Infinity 10. Interval estimation provides
 a) Single number
 b) Confidence level
 c) Range of values
 d) Parameter value |
|---|---|

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

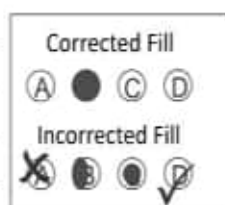
In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2082, Mansir (Model Question)

School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: II/I	Full Marks: 60
Subject: Business Statistics (BLAW 207)		Pass Marks: 30

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet)

[10×1=10]

GROUP B (Descriptive Answer Questions - **Attempt ALL Questions**)

[8×4=32]

11 Following is the IQ scores in the IQ test

IQ Score	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Students	20	25	30	7	3

Plot the following:

- a. Histogram
 - b. Frequency polygon
- 12 The average income of 100 persons from village A is Rs. 3,500 with standard deviation 200 and that of 150 persons in village B is Rs. 4,000 with standard deviation 300. What is the average income and standard deviation of both the villages put together?
- 13 From the following data calculate quartile deviation and its relative measure of dispersion

Variable (X)	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
Frequency	5	44	60	75	95	82	24	4

14 The data below represent the age (in years) of 20 patients admitted in a public hospital.

24, 26, 27, 28, 28, 29, 30, 30, 31, 32, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42.

- a. Calculate the five-number summary.
- b. Construct box-and-whisker plot.

15 In a research report the following information are given:

Number of observation	9
Sum of the product between two variables (X) and (Y)	335
Sum of square of income (X)	412
Sum of square of expenditure (Y)	275
Mean income	Rs. 6
Mean Expenditure	Rs. 5

Check whether the relationship between income and expenditure is positive or negative.

- 16 In an examination 62% of the students have passed in Sociology, 35% of the students have passed in Basic Mathematics. A student is selected at random. What is the probability that the student has passed in Sociology given that he passed in Basic Mathematics?
- 17 If the mean of binomial distribution is 0.4 and its standard deviation is 0.6, find the probability of at least one success.

Or,

Calculate mean and variance of a Poisson variable X , if $P(X = 4) = P(X = 5)$

- 18 In a normal distribution with mean $(\mu) = 100$ and standard deviation $(\sigma) = 10$, what is the probability that (a) $X > 112$ (b) $75 < X < 125$?
- 19 Define Stratified Sampling with example.

Or,

In a study of time and motion in a factory, the supervisor estimates the S.D. to be 0.95 seconds.

If you want to be 95% confident that the error will not exceed 0.01 second, what should be the size of the sample to estimate population mean?

- 20 A sample of 100 students is taken from a large population. The mean height of those students is 64 inches and standard deviation is 4 inches. Can it reasonably be regarded that in the population, mean height is 66 inches?

GROUP C (Analytical Answer Questions - Attempt ALL Questions)

[2×9=18]

1. The data on sales and promotion expenditures on a newly launched product for 6 years are given below:

Year	Sales (in Rs. 00000)	Promotion expenses (Rs. 000)
2006	16	4
2007	20	4
2008	18	6
2009	20	10
2010	10	4
2011	22	12

- Find out if there exists any relationship between sales and promotional expenses and interpret the result.
 - Calculate the two regression coefficients from the above data of sales and expenses.
 - Develop the estimating equation that describes the effect of promotion expenses on sales.
 - Estimate the expected sales if the promotional expenses is Rs. 20,000.
2. Calculate theoretical frequencies from the following by using binomial probability law.

Number of Success(X)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency (f)	150	500	960	900	500	190

Assume that the probability of success in each case is 0.5

Or,

Fit a Poisson distribution for the following frequency distribution.

No. of Defects (X)	0	1	2	3	4
Frequency (f)	11	65	19	3	2

∞∞ **The End** ∞∞