

ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ : -

၁။ မြန်မာ့ နိုင်ငံတော် အတွက်

୧. ନୃଶା ସମାପ୍ତି କି ଉପାଦ୍ୟ ନୃଶାଶୁ କଣ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନକ କି ଅନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତକା ବିକାଶ ନି ଆନନ୍ଦନାନ୍ଦ କା
 ଏକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅବିକାଶ କି ସାମାନ୍ୟତା ନି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଯାହା ।

[illegible]

೧. ಹಳಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕಡಲು ಅಂಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ (O.M.B. FINISHING SHEET) ದ ೪ ೮೪ ೧೪ ೬

[illegible]

நனமுடையது கா து மீனாடு புது வாறு.

ପ୍ରସାରିତ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୁ ଯୋଗ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ ଆଧାର ରଖି ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ମନେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ: ଶୁଣିବା ପାଇଁ
 ଏହା ଉପରେ ଆଧାର ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହା କୁ କାହିଁକି ନା କାହିଁକି ବାବଦରେ ଏହା କୁ ମନେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ ଆଧାର ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ

අයුරු කූ, ආර්ථික සහ සමාජ අනුප්‍රාප්තික සහතිකයක් ලෙස, අයුරු පත්‍ර (O'M.B. ANSWER SHEET)

ಗವನ ಕು ವಾಸ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಥದ ಗವನ ಕು ಬೀಳು ಡ್ರೈನು ಮಾಡು. ಕೆಲ ವಾದ್ಯ ಮೇಳ ಕರಣ ರಹಿತ ಅರ್ಥದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

[illegible]

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ : -

I. മനുഷ്യാനു അഥ അധികമാകും പ്രമദ രൂപ നടപാട്രയകാ കു സമുദ കാ പ്രദന മനുഷ്യാ മദ്ധ്യ മദ്ധ്യ മദ്ധ്യ അവ

ଏକ ପକ୍ଷ କଥା ଏ ଆଗ' ଝିନ ମହାମୂର୍ତ୍ତିଙ୍କ କଥା ଏ ଗାଁ

TIME : 1:30 HOURS

Maximum Marks-100

INDEXBUNDENCE

ГГВ201

G.T.B (First Semester) Examination, 2021

O.W.B. 26191 No.

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Воп № -----

Question Booklet Series
മലയാളം 1441

Question Booklet No.
ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମସ୍ତ

- (D) ලියා
(C) ජවිග්‍රහ
(B) ලාභී
(A) අනුමත
and "Law improperly so called" -

8. Who devised the law in "Law properly so called,"

- (D) C.K. Allen
(C) Juring
(B) Potter
(A) Holland

"Imperative School,"

8. Who call Austin's Analytical school as

- (D) Holland
(C) Austin
(B) Hobbes
(A) Kant

෭. Who said that law is the command of Sovereign-

- (D) Fuller
(C) Austin
(B) Jibson
(A) Keelson

"Jurisdiction determined" is -

6. The Author of the book "Province of

- (D) sanction
(C) ideal
(B) Duty
(A) Command

not as an essential element of law -

2. According to Austin, which one of the following is

- (D) Bentham
(C) Keelson
(B) Austin
(A) Diamond

"Jurisdiction" -

4. Who is considered as Father of English

- (D) None of the above
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(B) Knowledge of fact
(A) Knowledge of law

3. The meaning of Jurisdiction is-

- (D) British term
(C) American term
(B) French term
(A) Latin term

5. The term Jurisdiction is a -

- (D) None of the above
(C) Juris person
(B) Jurisdiction
(A) Jurisdiction

෦. The term Jurisdiction originates from -

- (D) ය
(C) සුමන
(B) වාස්තු
(A) අනුමත

ඩාලා-

8. කුසන ලාභී හා අනුමත ලාභී, උප අනුමත ලාභී, හා

- (D) සුමන
(C) ජවිග්‍රහ
(B) ලාභී
(A) අනුමත

"ආදේශනාත්මක ප්‍රකාශනා, කළා-

8. අනුමත හා අනුමතාත්මක ප්‍රකාශනා, හා කුසන

- (D) අනුමත
(C) අනුමත
(B) අනුමත
(A) අනුමත

෭. කුසන කළා හා ලාභී සමූහය හා ආදේශනා

- (D) අනුමත
(C) අනුමත
(B) අනුමත
(A) අනුමත

දින 1-

6. "ප්‍රාදේශනා හා අනුමතාත්මක ප්‍රකාශනා, විශේෂ හා අනුමත

- (D) ප්‍රාදේශනා
(C) ආදේශනා
(B) අනුමත
(A) අනුමත

ආවේශනා හා අනුමත දින 1-

2. අනුමත හා අනුමත ප්‍රාදේශනා හා අනුමත හා අනුමත

- (D) අනුමත
(C) අනුමත
(B) අනුමත
(A) අනුමත

4. අනුමත ලාභී හා අනුමත කුසන හා අනුමත දින 1-

- (D) අනුමත හා අනුමත
(C) (A) අනුමත (B) අනුමත
(B) අනුමත හා අනුමත
(A) ලාභී හා අනුමත

3. අනුමතාත්මක ප්‍රකාශනා හා අනුමත දින 1-

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(A) අනුමත හා අනුමත

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- (D) None of the above
(C) Both A & B
(B) Historical school
(A) Analytical school
18. Which school support the fact that "Law is found, it is not made".
(D) Davidm
(C) Kant
(B) Stone
(A) C.K. Allen
17. The author of the book "Das Richeit des Besitzes," is
(D) Holland
(C) Austin
(B) Bentham
(A) Salmond
16. Who said that "Jurisprudence is the formal science of positive law".
(D) Pound
(C) Laske
(B) Davidm
(A) Henry Maine
15. Who said that "Jurisprudence is the exe of law" -
(D) Montesane
(C) Gray
(B) Holland
(A) Davidm
14. Who said the source of law is Volkgeist
(D) Bentham
(C) Austin
(B) Davidm
(A) Stenier
13. Who propounded the theory of Volkgeist -
(D) Austin
(C) Salmond
(B) Allen
(A) Davidm
12. Who is said to exponent of Analytical school -
(D) Realist school
(C) Sociological school
(B) Historical school
(A) Analytical school
11. Davidm is related with which school -
(D) Classification of law
(C) Sanction
(B) Law & Morality
(A) Definition of law
10. In law the Hart-Fuller controversy relates to -
(D) Interpretation of law
(C) Law & Morality
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(A) Classification of law
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(B) Definition of law
(A) Classification of law

- (D) Austin
(C) Davidson
(B) Hume
(A) Hume's main
27. The author of the book „Ancient Law“ is-
(D) Maitland
(C) Keaton
(B) Maine
(A) Pound
28. Who gave the theory of „Growth Law“-
(D) Keaton
(C) Austin
(B) Hume
(A) Davidson
29. Who gave the theory of living law-
(D) Austin
(C) Davidson
(B) Hume
(A) Hume's main
30. Who is called the Darwin of historical school
(D) Komer
(C) Ziemer
(B) Hume
(A) Roscoe Pound
31. Who gives the theory of „Social engineering“ -
(D) Keaton
(C) Bentham
(B) Pound
(A) Hume's main
32. Who said that law is a normative science
(D) Almond
(C) Duguit
(B) Keaton
(A) Austin
33. Who gives the pure theory of law
(D) Almond
(C) Austin
(B) Davidson
(A) Hume's main
34. Movement from status to contract.
biological societies has hitherto been a
35. Who give the theory that „the movement of
(D) Hoppa
(C) Keaton
(B) Bentham
(A) Davidson
36. Utilitarian theory is given by

- (D) Austin
(C) Hume
(B) Hume's main
(A) Hume's main
37. „Ancient Law“ by Austin is about the
(D) Hume
(C) Hume
(B) Hume
(A) Hume
38. Hume „Growth Law“ is a theory of law
(D) Hume
(C) Austin
(B) Hume
(A) Hume
39. Hume's main theory is a theory of law
(D) Austin
(C) Hume
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40. Hume's main theory is a theory of law
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(A) Hume
100. Hume's main theory is a theory of law
(D) Hume
(C) Hume
(B) Hume
(A) Hume

- (D) Homes
(C) Temples
(B) Ponds
(A) Ponds
biologicals play
32. The „Balance of Interest“ theory was
(D) Discussed law theory in terms of Justice
Ethics and Politics
(C) Developed law from history, religion
(B) Discussed biologicals in all its biology
and biology
(A) Defined law in accordance with morality
on the fact that Justice-
33. The „Biology of Justice“ law theory of law, rests
(D) Justice
(C) Hopes
(B) Virtues
(A) Benefits
biologicals and biology, it has been said by
33. „Justice has been said by man under the umbrella of
(D) Ethics
(C) Economics
(B) Virtues
(A) Justice
development of-
35. „Legal order is a biological of nature“ is the
(D) Anthropological school
(C) Sociological school
(B) Historical school
(A) Natural law school
the concept of Human Rights-
31. Which one of the following schools gave birth to
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A & B
(B) Realist theory of law
(A) Pure theory of law
30. Which theory is also called Vienna school-
(D) Temples
(C) Ethics
(B) Politics
(A) Dignity
58. „Social Organization“ theory is given by-
(D) None of the above
(C) American law
(B) Roman law
(A) English law
58. Ideas of Natural law first appeared in
(D) Law
(C) Science
(B) Law
(A) Science
is -
32. „Law is a social science“ and „Law is a social science“ theory was
(D) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(C) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(B) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(A) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
33. „Law is a social science“ and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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(C) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(B) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(A) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
35. „Law is a social science“ and „Law is a social science“ theory was
(D) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(C) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(B) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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(A) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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(C) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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(B) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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58. „Law is a social science“ and „Law is a social science“ theory was
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(C) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(B) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by
(A) Law is a social science and „Law is a social science“ theory was
developed by

- | | |
|---|--|
| (D) ගෙඩි ලෙස | (D) ලාභය |
| (C) The object | (C) ලබන වස්තු |
| (B) The Act of Forfeiture | (B) ණය හි නිවැරදි |
| (A) The subject | (A) ණය |
| 43. Which one is not an element of debt right? | 43. ණය හි එක ලාභයක් ඇතිවන හෝ අනෙකක් අහිමි වීම ද? |
| (D) Reasoning | (D) සාධකය |
| (C) Holding | (C) දායකය |
| (B) Lending | (B) දීම |
| (A) Debt | (A) දීම |
| Which one of the following is the correct statement? | ලාභයක් ඇතිවන හෝ අනෙකක් අහිමි වීම ද? |
| 45. "Debt right is a right protected by law." | 45. "ලාභයක් ඇතිවන හෝ අනෙකක් අහිමි වීම ද?" |
| (D) Government | (D) රජය |
| (C) Everyone | (C) සැමවිටම |
| (B) An individual | (B) එක පුද්ගලයෙකු |
| (A) Police personnel | (A) පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් |
| following- | ලාභයක් ඇතිවන හෝ අනෙකක් අහිමි වීම ද? |
| 47. "Right in rem" is right against which one of the | 47. "ආරම්භක අයිති" (අයිති ඇතිවන) අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| (D) Mortgage | (D) ආරම්භක අයිතියක් |
| (C) Coke | (C) ණය |
| (B) Alien | (B) විදේශිකයෙකු |
| (A) Blackstone | (A) පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් |
| 49. Who states that right arising from right | 49. කවුරු කියති যে ලාභයක් ඇතිවන අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| (D) Fiction theory | (D) අයිති ඇතිවන |
| (C) Blackstone theory | (C) ණය |
| (B) Interest theory | (B) විදේශිකයෙකු |
| (A) Concession theory | (A) පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් |
| right? | අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| 36. Which one of the following is a theory of debt | 36. එයින් අදහස් වන්නේ කුමන සාධකයක් ලාභයක් ඇතිවන අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| (D) None of the above | (D) අයිති ඇතිවන |
| (C) Both A and B | (C) (A) හා (B) යන දෙකම |
| (B) Protected law | (B) ලාභයක් ඇතිවන |
| (A) Recognized law | (A) ලාභයක් ඇතිවන |
| 38. Debt right is an interest | 38. ලාභයක් ඇතිවන අයිතියක් එක අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| (D) Hereditary right | (D) ආරම්භක අයිතියක් |
| (C) Absolute | (C) සම්පූර්ණ |
| (B) Hereditary | (B) විදේශිකයෙකු |
| (A) Eminent domain | (A) පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් |
| 37. Which one of the following is not related to the historical | 37. කුමන සාධකයක් ආරම්භක අයිතියක් ඇතිවන අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| (D) English law | (D) ආරම්භක අයිතියක් |
| (C) Greek law | (C) ග්‍රීක ලාභය |
| (B) Common law | (B) ණය |
| (A) Roman law | (A) විදේශිකයෙකු |
| 39. Theory of Absolute was based on - | 39. සම්පූර්ණ අයිතියක් ඇතිවන අයිතියක් ඇතිවන |
| | |

- (D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Right in Personam
(A) Right in Rem
20. Ownership right is -
(D) Vesting
(C) Rippling
(B) Hailing
(A) Claiming
over an object.
20. Власть собственности является -
(D) Вложением
(C) Притоком
(B) Притоком
(A) Требованием
по отношению к вещи.
20. Who said that "Ownership is a bilateral control
(D) Claiming
(C) Hailing
(B) Reason
(A) Vesting
in being of person"
pertaining to in being of disbursement and nullified
determination thing in being of person
20. Кто сказал, что "Власть собственности является двусторонним контролем
(D) Требованием
(C) Притоком
(B) Reason
(A) Vesting
в бытии человека"
относительно в бытии человека и аннулирования
определения вещи в бытии человека
20. Who said that "Ownership is a right over a
(D) Reason
(C) Vesting
(B) Homing
(A) Bonding
done by -
20. Кто сказал, что "Власть собственности является правом над
(D) Reason
(C) Vesting
(B) Homing
(A) Bonding
сделанное по -
20. Analysis of right into four juristic co- relative was
(D) Basket theory
(C) Interest theory
(B) Will theory
(A) Concession theory
20. Анализ права в четыре юристические ко- относительные
(D) Basket theory
(C) Interest theory
(B) Will theory
(A) Concession theory
20. Which theory is corroborated by himing
(D) Claiming
(C) Bonding
(B) Reason
(A) Vesting
relative
20. Какая теория подтверждается имением
(D) Claiming
(C) Bonding
(B) Reason
(A) Vesting
относительная
20. Who insisted that rights and duties are Co-
(D) Will theory and Fiction theory
(C) Interest theory and Reason theory
(B) Interest theory and concession theory
(A) Will theory and Interest theory
relative
20. Кто настаивал, что права и обязанности являются Co-
(D) Will theory and Fiction theory
(C) Interest theory and Reason theory
(B) Interest theory and concession theory
(A) Will theory and Interest theory
относительными
20. Which of the following are the main theories of
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Right in Personam
(A) Right in Rem
20. Какие из следующих являются основными теориями
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Right in Personam
(A) Right in Rem

- (D) Austin
(C) Holland
(B) Salmond
(A) Salmond
29. The author of the book "The system of Modern Roman law" is
(D) None of the above
(C) Bentham
(B) Hart
(A) Austin
28. The author of the book "The concept of law" is
(D) Salmond
(C) Pollock
(B) Salmond
(A) Friedman
27. Who has not propounded the theory of possession
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Possession acquired itself
(A) Possession acquired through an Agent.
26. The meaning of the term "mediate possession" is
(D) lending
(C) Alien
(B) Austin
(A) Salmond
25. According to -
(D) Direct and indirect possession
(C) Corporate and non-corporate possession
(B) Mediate and immediate possession
(A) Possession in fact and possession in law
24. Which one of the following is not a correct classification of possession?
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Animals
(A) Corps
23. Essential element of possession is -
(D) By operation of law
(C) Delivery
(B) By Acquisition
(A) Taking
22. Which one of the following is not a legal mode of acquisition of possession?
(D) Pollock
(C) Holmes
(B) Holland
(A) Salmond
21. Who divides possession into corporate and
- (D) Austin
(C) Holland
(B) Salmond
(A) Salmond
29. "The system of Modern Roman law" ને લેખક કોણ છે -
(D) કોઈપણ નહીં
(C) બેનથમ
(B) હાર્ટ
(A) ઓસ્ટિન
28. "The concept of law" ને લેખક કોણ છે -
(D) ફ્રીડમન
(C) પોલક
(B) સોલમોન્ડ
(A) ફ્રીડમન
27. કોણે પોસેશનની થિયરી નહીં પ્રસ્તાવિત કરી -
(D) કોઈપણ નહીં
(C) (A) અને (B) બંને
(B) પોસેશનની પોતાની જાતે
(A) એજન્ટ દ્વારા પોસેશનની પ્રાપ્તિ
26. "Mediate possession" નો અર્થ શું છે -
(D) લેન્ડિંગ
(C) રૂબરૂ
(B) ઓસ્ટિન
(A) સોલમોન્ડ
25. આચાર્યશ્રી -
(D) સીધી અને અસીધી પોસેશન
(C) કોર્પોરેટ અને નોન-કોર્પોરેટ પોસેશન
(B) મધ્યસ્થ અને અમધ્યસ્થ પોસેશન
(A) ફાક્ટ પોસેશન અને લો પોસેશન
24. નીચેનામાંથી કયો પોસેશનની વર્ગીકરણમાં સાચો નથી?
(D) કોઈપણ નહીં
(C) (A) અને (B) બંને
(B) પ્રાણીઓ (અનિમલ)
(A) કોર્પસ (વસ્તુ) નો પોસેશન
23. પોસેશનનો એક મહત્વનો અંગ છે -
(D) કાયદા દ્વારા
(C) ડેલિવરી
(B) એક્ઝીસ્ટિંગ પોસેશન
(A) લેવ
22. કયો પોસેશનની પ્રાપ્તિનો કાયદાકીય મોડ નથી?
(D) પોલક
(C) હોલ્મસ
(B) હોલ્ડ
(A) સોલમોન્ડ
21. કોણે પોસેશનને કોર્પોરેટ અને

- (D) Importing
(C) Exporting
(B) Buying
(A) Selling
88. The Exponent of purpose theory was -
(D) Euler
(C) Hart
(B) Locke
(A) Austin
89. The author of the book "A plea for the constitution is -
(D) Mordue
(C) A registered society
(B) State of Kerala
(A) Idol of Goddess Durga
90. Which one of the following is not a legal person?
(D) Possession
(C) Legal personality
(B) Joint-decendant
(A) Ownership
91. The Bracket theory is related to the -
(D) None of the above
(C) Legal person
(B) Person
(A) Persons
92. The word person is derived from the word -
(D) Precedent
(C) Law
(B) Custom
(A) Nature
93. The right and duty of legal persons are
(D) Person
(C) Austin
(B) Salmond
(A) Merton
94. According to law, legal persons are capable of rights or duties. Who said that? A person is any being whom the law regards as capable of rights or duties.
(D) Purpose theory
(C) Rights theory
(B) Bracket theory
(A) Fiction theory
95. Legal persons are legal personalities.
Which is the theory proposed by Salmond?
(D) Bracket theory
(C) Interest theory
(B) Concession theory
(A) Fiction theory
96. Which one of the following is not a theory of legal
- (D) දේශපාලන
(C) සාමාන්‍ය
(B) මුද්‍රා
(A) මුද්‍රා
88. අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ -
(D) ඩියුලර්
(C) හාර්ට්
(B) ලොක්
(A) ඇස්ටින්
89. "අපේක්ෂා කළ පරිදි" නම් පොතේ 저자 -
(D) මෝර්දු
(C) නිදහස් සමාජය
(B) කේරල රාජ්‍ය
(A) දුර්ගා ධර්ම දේවිය
90. පහත දැක්වෙනවාලුයේ අයුරු පුද්ගලයෙකු නොවේ -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) සමාජිකයෙකු
(A) අයිතිය
91. බ්‍රැකට් ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්බන්ධයෙන් -
(D) ඉන්දියාවේ
(C) නිදහස් සමාජය
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය
92. පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය
93. පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය
94. පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය
95. පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය
96. පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු පුද්ගලයෙකු යනු -
(D) අයිතිය
(C) පුද්ගලික නිදහස
(B) නිදහස
(A) අයිතිය

- (D) Divine law
(C) Positive law
(B) Natural law
(A) Morality
16. Jurisprudence is concerned with -
According to the Austin the science of
(D) Montesquieu
(C) Locke
(B) Hobbes
(A) Pound
17. Influences by -
The Concept of Austin's Sovereignty is
(D) None of the above.
(C) David Mair Baker vs. Harewood vs. Dominion Day.
(B) Thomas Aquinas's Propositional Law
(A) Max Weber's Law vs. Thomas Aquinas's Law
18. In which case it was decided that Law is
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A & B
(B) Objective theory
(A) Subjective theory
19. The theories of Negligence is -
(D) Keelson
(C) Davidson
(B) Salmon
(A) Austin
20. Subjective theory is given by -
(D) Direct and indirect act
(C) Internal and external act
(B) Voluntary and non-voluntary act
(A) Positive and Negative act
21. Which one of the following is not kinds of Act?
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A & B
(B) Legal person
(A) Natural person
22. Kinds of person is -
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Criminal
(A) Civil
23. Kinds of Liability is -

- (D) Divine law
(C) Positive law
(B) Natural law
(A) Morality
16. Jurisprudence is concerned with -
According to the Austin the science of
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22. Kinds of person is -
(D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Criminal
(A) Civil
23. Kinds of Liability is -

- (D) Aristotle
(C) Hooker
(B) Hart
(A) Cicero
84. Natural law theories:
Who among the following is not the follower of
- (D) None of the above
(C) Sociological school
(B) Historical school
(A) Analytical school
83. Dean Rosko Pound is related with -
- (D) Greek Thinking
(C) Roman Law
(B) American Law
(A) French Revolution
85. In which of the following the idea of "Natural law" first appeared -
- (D) English
(C) Rome
(B) Pound
(A) Duguit
81. "The task of law is social engineering" is related with -
- (D) Hart
(C) Allen
(B) Pound
(A) Austin
80. Rules as foundation of a legal system is related with -
- (D) Dworkin
(C) Fuller
(B) Hart
(A) Devlin
19. "Law should continue to support minimum morality" has been blessed by
- (D) Hart
(C) Keelson
(B) Bentham
(A) Austin
18. The legal system arises from the combination of
- (D) Groups
(C) Accidents
(B) Societies
(A) Komes
17. Which one of the following jurists belongs to
- (D) অরিস্টটল
(C) হুকর
(B) হার্ট
(A) সিসেরো
84. প্রাকৃতিক আইন তত্ত্বের
যে ব্যক্তি নিম্নের কোন একের অনুসরণ করেননি
- (D) কোনও একের
(C) সামাজিক বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার
(B) ঐতিহাসিক বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার
(A) বিশ্লেষণাত্মক বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার বিদ্যার
83. ডীন রস্কো পাউন্ডের সাথে সম্পর্কিত -
- (D) গ্রীক চিন্তাধারা
(C) রোমান আইন
(B) আমেরিকান আইন
(A) ফরেন্সি বিপ্লব
85. নিম্নের কোন একে "প্রাকৃতিক আইন" প্রথম প্রকাশিত হয়েছে -
- (D) ইংল্যান্ড
(C) রোম
(B) পাউন্ড
(A) ডুগিত
81. "আইন হলো সামাজিক প্রকৌশল" এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত -
- (D) হার্ট
(C) অলেন
(B) পাউন্ড
(A) অস্টিন
80. "আইন হলো একটি সিস্টেমের ভিত্তি" এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত -
- (D) ডওয়ার্কিন
(C) ফুলার
(B) হার্ট
(A) ডেবলিন
19. "আইন হলো সামাজিক নৈতিকতার সর্বনিম্ন সীমারেখা" এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত -
- (D) হার্ট
(C) কেলসন
(B) বেন্থাম
(A) অস্টিন
18. আইন সিস্টেমের উৎপত্তি নিম্নের কোন একের সংযোগের ফলে -
- (D) গ্রুপ
(C) অসুস্থতা
(B) সমাজ
(A) কন্যা
17. নিম্নের কোন একের আইন তত্ত্বের সাথে সম্পর্কিত -
- (D) অরিস্টটল
(C) হুকর
(B) হার্ট
(A) সিসেরো

- (D) Hoppe
(C) Keizer
(B) Locke
(A) Puccini
- from Grund norm -

85. According to whom all norms derived his power

- (D) None of the above
(C) Both A and B
(B) Civil law
(A) Natural law

86. Keizer's theory was against the -

- (D) Komer
(C) Holland
(B) Diamond
(A) Austin

80. Keizer Tlyto Prizeed the theory of -

- (D) Hoppe
(C) Holland
(B) Austin
(A) Keizer

the law-3

89. Who try to remove the metaphysical mist from

- (D) None of the above
(C) A and B both
(B) Law of Past
(A) Law as it exists in the present

88. Analytical school deals with -

- (D) Stone
(C) Davidson
(B) Kant
(A) Austin

Extraversion" -

87. Who said that "jurisprudence is lawless

- (D) Ubiar
(C) Komer
(B) Allen
(A) Crotious

unjust -

things divine and human, the science of just and

89. Who said that "jurisprudence is knowledge of

- (D) Allen
(C) Austin
(B) Pound
(A) Holland

synthesis of essential principles of law.

82. Who said that "jurisprudence is the scientific

- (D) हाथ
(C) कलम
(B) व्याक
(A) प्रिया

नाम करत है -

85. कृष्णक अविचार समूह मानक अपनी खाल मूलमानक स

- (D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
(C) (A) हाथ (B) कलम
(B) सिद्धि सिद्धि
(A) मार्कटिक सिद्धि

81. कलम का विचारणा कृष्णक प्रश्न है -

- (D) कलम
(C) हाथ
(B) मानक
(A) आह्वन

मनास करत है -

80. कलम विचार कृष्णक विचारणा का शिष्ट करत का

- (D) हाथ
(C) हाथ
(B) आह्वन
(A) कलम

कलम करत है -

89. कलम सिद्धि पर हाथ है वल्लभमसिद्धि कलम का कलम का

- (D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
(C)(A) हाथ (B) कलम
(B) मूलकाल का सिद्धि
(A) सिद्धि या कि वल्लभम में है ।

88. प्रत्यक्षमानक विचारणा सिद्धि है -

- (D) कलम
(C) सिद्धि
(B) कलम
(A) आह्वन

अभिज्ञान है ।

87. कृष्णक कहा है कि "विचारणा वल्लभ का बहिर्मुख

- (D) आह्वन
(C) कलम
(B) कलम
(A) सिद्धि

का मान 'सिद्धि और मान का सिद्धि है' -

89. कृष्णक कहा है कि "विचारणा कलम और मानवीय बाधा

- (D) कलम
(C) आह्वन
(B) मानक
(A) हाथ

प्रमाणिक सिद्धि है -

82. कृष्णक कहा है कि "विचारणा सिद्धि के सिद्धि का

100. Durkheim is related with
(A) Analytical School
(B) Sociological School
(C) Historical School
(D) None of the above
99. Realist theory -
Which one of the following thinker is related with
(A) Jerome Frank
(B) Cardozo
(C) Austin
(D) Keelson
98. Which school support this fact that judges are the law maker -
(A) Analytical School
(B) Historical School
(C) Realist School
(D) None of the above
97. Who emphasis on the functional aspect of law -
(A) Pound
(B) Salmond
(C) Allen
(D) None of the above
96. Public Interest & Social Interest -
Who divided the Interest in Private Interest,
(A) Durkheim
(B) Comte
(C) Hobbes
(D) Locke
95. The author of the book "Division of Labour in society" is -
(A) Durkheim
(B) Comte
(C) Milland
(D) Allen
94. Who is considered as a father of sociological aspect of law -
(A) Analytical School
(B) Sociological School
(C) Historical School
(D) None of the above
93. Which School gives importance to sociological

100. (D) ଓମହାବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(C) ଘୃତହାସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ମ୍ମ
(B) ସମାଧିଶାନ୍ତ୍ୟାମ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ମ୍ମ
(A) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷଲୋକ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ମ୍ମ
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସ୍ଥିତି ପ୍ରତି -
(D) କୃଷ୍ଣ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) ମୃତ୍ୟୁ
(A) ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ
ମ୍ମ ସ୍ଥିତି ପ୍ରତି -
101. ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାମ ସା ପ୍ରସାଦକ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
(D) ଓମହାବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(C) ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
(B) ଘୃତହାସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
(A) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷଲୋକ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ପ୍ରସାଦକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ -
102. କ୍ବାମ ସ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ସମ୍ପାଦନା କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ପ୍ରତି
(D) ଓମହାବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) ସାମାନ୍ୟ
(A) ନାଶ୍ଟ
103. କ୍ବାମ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କ୍ବା ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ -
(D) କୃଷ୍ଣ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) ନାଶ୍ଟ
(A) ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ
ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ -
104. ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(D) କୃଷ୍ଣ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) କ୍ବାମ
(A) ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ
-
105. ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(D) ଓମହାବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ
(A) କ୍ବାମ
-
106. ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ଶ୍ରେୟାଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(D) ଓମହାବ୍ୟ ମ୍ମ ସ୍ତ କ୍ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯତ୍ନ
(C) ଶୁକ୍ର
(B) ସମାଧିଶାନ୍ତ୍ୟାମ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
(A) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷଲୋକ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା
ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ମ୍ମ -
107. କ୍ବାମ ସ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦନାୟା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା ସମାଧିଶାନ୍ତ୍ୟାମ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି କା

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2. After completion of examination please hand over the Answer Booklet

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3. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer

not be considered valid.

SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will

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the first most option will be considered valid.

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