

## **CUET PG LLM - 2025 Question Paper**

**Q1. Article 31C was inserted in the Constitution of India by:**

- (a) 44th Constitutional Amendment
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- (c) 24th Constitutional Amendment
- (d) 25th Constitutional Amendment

**Q2. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
<b>(Amendment)</b>	<b>(Provision)</b>
(A) Hundred and One Constitutional Amendment Act	(I) Extension of reservation for SCs and STs in Union and State Legislature
(B) Hundred and Two Constitutional Amendment Act	(II) Reservation for Economically Weaker Section
(C) Hundred and Three Constitutional Amendment Act	(III) National Commission for Backward Classes
(D) Hundred and Four Constitutional Amendment Act	(IV) Goods and Service Tax

- (a) (A)-(1), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(1), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(1), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

**Q3. 'Tort means a civil wrong which is not exclusively a breach of contract or breach of trust'. This definition is given in which of the following statute?**

- (a) The Contract Act, 1872
- (b) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (c) The Limitation Act, 1963
- (d) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

**Q4. Who among the following is the founder of the Positivist School of Criminology?**

- (a) Becker
- (b) Austin
- (c) Merton
- (d) Lombroso

**Q5. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds is also known as:**

- (a) Simple Mortgage
- (b) English Mortgage

- (c) Equitable Mortgage
- (d) Anomalous Mortgage

**Q6. The statute ousting the jurisdiction of the civil court be interpreted:**

- (a) Liberally
- (b) Strictly
- (c) Both Liberally and strictly
- (d) Discretion of the Court

**Q7. When the legislature delegates to the executive, its essential functions, it is called:**

- (a) Absolute delegation
- (b) Excessive delegation
- (c) Enormous delegation
- (d) Essential delegation

**Q8. Which one of the following is not an example of 'Bar to further suits under section 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?**

- (a) Order II Rule 2
- (b) Order IX Rule 9
- (c) Order VII Rule 11
- (d) Order XXII Rule 9

**Q9. Who may commute the punishment as per the provision of criminal procedural law?**

- (a) Appropriate Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) State Government
- (d) Supreme Court of India

**Q10. "Specific Relief" under the Specific Relief Act, 1963 can be granted only for the:**

- (a) Enforcing individual Fundamental Rights
- (b) Enforcing individual civil rights as well as criminal rights
- (c) Enforcing individual criminal rights only
- (d) Enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law

**Q11. Indian federation closely resembles to that of:**

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) United Kingdom

**Q12. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
<b>(Articles related to Centre)</b>	<b>(Articles Related to States)</b>
(A) Article 72 of the Constitution of India	(I) Article 191 of the Constitution of India
(B) Article 77 of the Constitution of India	(II) Article 194 of the Constitution of India
(C) Article 102 of the Constitution of India	(III) Article 161 of the Constitution of India
(D) Article 105 of the Constitution of India	(IV) Article 166 of the Constitution of India

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q13. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab	(I) Separation of powers
(B) Delhi Laws Act, 1912	(II) Delegated legislation
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India	(III) Doctrine of proportionality
(D) Om Kumar v. Union of India	(IV) Post decisional hearing

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q14. On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill, after passing by both Houses of Parliament the President:**

- (a) Shall give his assent  
 (b) May give his assent  
 (c) May withhold his assent  
 (d) May return the Bill for consideration

**Q15. When an emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution is proclaimed, the President of India has no power to suspend the:**

- (a) Article 14 and Article 19  
 (b) Article 20 and Article 21  
 (c) Article 14 and Article 21  
 (d) Article 21 and Article 19

**Q16. Match List-I with List-II**

List-I	List-II
(A) Sec. 5 of the Transfer of Property Act	(I) Transfer of property defined
(B) Sec. 6 of the Transfer of Property Act	(II) Who is competent to transfer
(C) Sec. 7 of the Transfer of Property Act	(III) What may be transferred
(D) Sec. 8 of the Transfer of Property Act	(IV) Operation of transfer

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q17. The object of the Right to Information Act, 2005 is:**

- A. To promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.  
 B. To contain corruption.  
 C. To hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed.  
 D. To provide information to citizens which is held by or under the control of public authorities.  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only.  
 (b) (B), (C) and (D) only.  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only.  
 (d) (A), (B) and (C) only.

**Q18. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights are available to citizens only?**

- A. Right against discrimination (Article 15)  
 B. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)  
 C. Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)  
 D. Right to life and personal liberty (Article 21)  
 (a) (A) and (B) only.  
 (b) (A), (B) and (C) only.  
 (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).  
 (d) (C) and (D) only.

**Q19. Read the following statements in connection with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:**

- A. The Act is based on the UNCITRAL Model Law.  
 B. The Act aims to minimise judicial intervention in arbitral proceedings.  
 C. The Act applies to domestic arbitration as well as international commercial arbitration.  
 D. The Act provides for extensive and routine intervention by courts in arbitration matters.  
 (a) (A), (B) and (C) only.  
 (b) (B), (C) and (D) only.

- (c) (B) and (C) only.  
(d) (C) and (D) only.

**Q20. Match List-I with List-II**

List-I	List-II
(A) Complete Justice	(I) Article 137
(B) Special Leave Petition	(II) Article 131
(C) Review of the Judgments	(III) Article 142
(D) Original Jurisdiction	(IV) Article 136

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q21. Arrange the following as per the provisions of the Constitution of India:**

- A. Free and compulsory Education  
B. Special provisions for women and children  
C. Prohibition of employment of children in factories  
D. Instruction in mother-tongue at primary school
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D).  
(b) (A), (B), (D), (C).  
(c) (B), (A), (C), (D).  
(d) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Q22. Which of the following are not correct as per the Constitution of India?**

- A. President of India is not a de jure executive  
B. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers are de facto executive  
C. Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha  
D. Council of Ministers is not subject to judicial review.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) and (B) only  
(b) (A) and (D) only  
(c) (B) and (C) only  
(d) (B) and (D) only

**Q23. Which of the following is not a feature of Federalism:**

- A. Fundamental Right to Primary Education  
B. Written Constitution  
C. No authority of the Courts  
D. Separation of Powers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B) and (D) only.
- (b) (B) and (C) only.
- (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (d) (A) and (C) only.

**Q24. Which of the following doctrine was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury v. Madison:**

- (a) Public Interest Litigation
- (b) Rule of Law
- (c) Judicial activism
- (d) Judicial Review

**Q25. Arrange the following as per the Articles of the Constitution of India:**

- A. Power of the Parliament to modify the Fundamental Rights
- B. Remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- C. Freedom to manage religious affairs
- D. Abolition of Titles

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (C), (B), (A).
- (b) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Q26. Which of the following is not a General Principle of International Law:**

- (a) Res Judicata
- (b) Equity
- (c) Estoppel
- (d) Special Circumstances

**Q27. Match List-I with List-II**

List-1	List-II
(A) Rule of Recognition	(I) Kelsen
(B) Theory of Sovereignty	(II) H.L.A Hart
(C) Grund Norm (Basic Norm) theory	(III) Austin
(D) Volksgeist	(IV) Savigny

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q28. Which of the following are objectives of the Environment Protection Act, 1986?**

- A. Protection of Environment

B. Improvement of Environment

C. Prevention of Hazards

D. Establishment of Central and State Water Prevention and Control Boards Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(b) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(d) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Q29. Eugen Ehrlich in his theory includes the following:**

A. Law is to be found in Social Facts

B. Living Law is the fact that governs social life

C. If statute is not observed in practice, it is not part of living law

D. The task of law is 'social engineering'

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(b) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(d) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Q30. "Legal theory is science, not volition. It is knowledge of what the law is, not of what the law ought to be." It was said by:**

(a) Jerome Frank

(b) Salmond

(c) Kelsen

(d) Duguit

**Q31. In which of the following case it was laid down that 'Universities to prescribe compulsory course on environment at every level in college education':**

(a) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UOI (1996)

(b) Hinch Lal Tiwari v. Kamala Devi (2001)

(c) Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action v. UOI & Ors. (2000)

(d) M. C. Mehta v. UOI (1992)

**Q32. Air Pollutant under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 would include:**

A. Solid Substance

B. Liquid Substance

C. Noise

D. Chimney

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(b) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(d) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Q33. Which of the following case laws are associated with "Consideration" as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872?**

- A. Currie v. Misa
- B. Kedar Nath v. Gorie Mohammed
- C. Abdul Aziz v. Masum Ali
- D. Bhagwan Das Kedia v. Girdhari Lal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (d) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Q34. Match List-I with List-II**

List-I	List-II
(A) Hadley v. Baxendale	(I) Undue Influence
(B) Henkel v. Pape	(II) Coercion
(C) Manu Singh v. Umadat Pandey	(III) Quantum of Damages
(D) Chikkam Amiraju v. Seshamma	(IV) Mistake

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q35. Can the client's papers/documents under the possession of a lawyer be considered 'goods' to recover his fees, under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?**

- (a) Yes, in all circumstances
- (b) They are not goods
- (c) Yes, if charge is created
- (d) Yes, after the death of client

**Q36. Identify the descending order in which the following sources of International law are mentioned in Article 38 (1) of the statute of International Court of Justice:**

- A. Judicial Decisions
- B. General Principles of International Law
- C. Treaties
- D. International Customs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (C), (D), (B), (A)
- (b) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q37. Which of the following is not a specialised agency of United Nations Organization?**

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organization
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Health Organization
- (d) World Trade Organization

**Q38. Identify in descending order the following Conventions from their year of coming into being:**

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - B. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - C. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
  - D. World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (b) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q39. Which of the following Convention was mainly referred to decide Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan?**

- (a) European Convention on Human Rights
- (b) United Nations Charter
- (c) Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- (d) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

**Q40. Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's bullet gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed:**

- (a) Grievous hurt
- (b) Simple Hurt
- (c) No offence
- (d) Attempt to murder

**Q41. A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be caused. Z believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. A has committed:**

- (a) Offence of Culpable Homicide
- (b) Offence of Murder
- (c) Offence of abetment to murder
- (d) No Offence

**Q42. A, intending or knowing that the blow may permanently disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for twenty days. A has:**

- (a) Voluntarily caused hurt
- (b) Voluntarily caused grievous hurt
- (c) Grievous Hurt
- (d) Hurt

**Q43. Match List-I with List-II**

Provision	Section
(A) Restitution of Conjugal Rights	(I) Section 12
(B) Void Marriages	(II) Section 11
(C) Voidable Marriages	(III) Section 10
(D) Judicial Separation	(IV) Section 9

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q44. Match List-I with List-II**

Cause	Effect on marriage
(A) Guilty of Rape since solemnisation of Marriage	(I) Ground of Divorce
(B) Impotency	(II) Voidable Marriage
(C) Spouse Withdraws from Society	(III) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
(D) Adultery	(IV) Ground for Judicial Separation

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q45. Arrange in descending order the following Acts from the year of their coming into being:**

- A. Hindu Marriage Act
- B. Hindu Succession Act
- C. Family Courts Act
- D. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (b) (A), (B), (D), (C).
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Q46. Which of the following is not included in the definition of 'business' under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?**

- (a) Trade
- (b) Profession
- (c) Occupation
- (d) Hiring

**Q47. Which of the following case is not related to matters of professional ethics and professional accountability system?**

- (a) In the matter of D. An Advocate (1956)
- (b) Padam Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bar Council Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabholkar, etc., (1976)
- (d) In Re Advocate (1989)

**Q48. Arrange the following legislations in order of their coming into force:**

- A. Sherman Act
- B. MRTP Act
- C. Clayton Act
- D. Competition Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (B), (D).
- (b) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Q49. Which of the Section deals with the appointment of an Arbitrator?**

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11

**Q50. Which among the following are essential conditions under Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?**

- A. Lawful Consideration
- B. Lawful Object
- C. Free Consent

D. Intention Theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (n) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (d) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Q51. A company for charitable purpose may be incorporated as:**

- (a) A Limited company
- (b) An Unlimited company
- (c) Limited by Guarantee
- (d) Partnership

**Q52. In which of the following business associations the liability of its members is joint and several?**

- (a) Partnership Firm
- (b) Limited Liability Partnership
- (c) Company
- (d) Open Market

**Q53. Memorandum of Association is a:**

- (a) Private Document
- (b) Public Document
- (c) Certified Document
- (d) False Document

**Q54. A company is vested with a distinct legal personality separate from its members. This was held in which of the following case?**

- (a) Salomon v. Salomon
- (b) Dalmier v. Continental Tyers
- (c) Bridges v. Hawkesworth
- (d) John v. Smith

**Q55. Which section talks about "promissory note" under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?**

- (a) Section 1 of Negotiable Instrument Act
- (b) Section 2 of Negotiable Instrument Act
- (c) Section 3 of Negotiable Instrument Act
- (d) Section 4 of Negotiable Instrument Act

**Q56. Provisions regarding lien are found in:**

- (a) Sale of Goods Act
- (b) Transfer of Property Act
- (c) Indian Contract Act

(d) Company Act

**Q57. Fixed Deposits are also called as:**

- (a) Accrued Deposits
- (b) Time Deposits
- (c) Recurring Deposits
- (d) Demand Deposits

**Q58. Dissolution of marriage initiated at the instance of a Muslim women under the classical muslim law is called:**

- (a) Khula
- (b) Mahr
- (c) Iddat
- (d) Mubarat

**Q59. Iddat under Muslim law refers to:**

- (a) A false accusation of adultery
- (b) A special kind of maintenance to the wife
- (c) Waiting period before a woman can remarry after divorce
- (d) Prohibited degree of relationship

**Q60. Which of the following is not included under the definition of 'wages' given under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?**

- (a) Basic Wage
- (b) Dearness Allowance
- (c) Incentive
- (d) Gratuity

**Q61. Compulsory licenses for patents are granted as:**

- (a) Voluntary
- (b) Implied
- (c) Virtual
- (d) Statutory

**Q62. Which among the following is not covered under the domain of copyright protection?**

- (a) Concept
- (b) Artistic works
- (c) Sound
- (d) Producers of Cinematography

**Q63. An interested person may make an application for compulsory licence under IPR after the expiry of:**

- (a) 1 Year

- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 2 Years
- (d) 5 Years

**Q64. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a unit of which governing body?**

- (a) CSIR
- (b) NCERT
- (c) UGC
- (d) Supreme Court of India

**Q65. The principle 'Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium' means:**

- (a) Where there is right, there is remedy
- (b) Injury without damage
- (c) Damage without injury
- (d) The right of a third party

**Q66. Match List-I with List-II**

Provision	Case Law
(A) Strict Liability	(I) Ryland v. Fletcher
(B) Absolute Liability	(II) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(C) Negligence	(III) Nicholas v. Marsland
(D) Act of God	(IV) MCD v. Subhagwanti

- (a) (A) (1), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- (b) (A) (1), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (IV)
- (c) (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- (d) (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

**Q67. Under evidence law 'fact' does not include:**

- (a) Any thing perceived by senses
- (b) Any thing not perceived by senses
- (c) Any mental condition
- (d) Relation of things perceived by senses

**Q68. Arrange the following provisions as they appear in proceedings according to the Evidence Law:**

- A. Examination-in-chief**
- B. Cross-examination**
- C. Re-examination**
- D. Admission of documents**

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (A), (B), (D), (C)

- (c) (B), (D), (A), (C)  
(d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q69. In a trial under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the following steps are followed for presenting evidence. Arrange them in the correct chronological order:**

- A. Witness is questioned by the party who called them (Examination-in-chief)**  
**B. Opposing party questions the witness (Cross-examination)**  
**C. Party who called the witness clarifies points raised during cross-examination (Re-examination)**  
**D. Relevant documents are formally admitted as evidence**

- (a) A → B → C → D  
(b) A → B → D → C  
(c) B → A → D → C  
(d) C → B → D → A

**Q70. In India, which of the following evidence is admissible under the Evidence Act?**

- A. Oral evidence**  
**B. Documentary evidence**  
**C. Hearsay evidence**  
**D. Electronic records/evidence**

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
(d) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Q71. Which among the following are valid defences to an action for nuisance under the Indian law of torts?**

- A. Act done under statutory authority**  
**B. Private necessity**  
**C. Prescription (long-standing use)**  
**D. Consent of the plaintiff**

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
(d) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Q72. Arrange the following stages as they appear in any trial proceeding under Criminal Procedure Law (CrPC, India):**

- A. Framing of charges**  
**B. Investigation**  
**C. Examination of witnesses and recording of evidence**  
**D. Arguments by prosecution and defence**

- (a) (D), (C), (B), (A)  
(b) (A), (B), (C), (D)

- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
(d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q73. Who among the following are authorized to make an arrest under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (India)?**

- A. Police officers**  
**B. Private persons**  
**C. Magistrates**  
**D. Other authorities under special law**

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
(d) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Q74. Match List-I with List-II**

Theory	Propounder
(A) Volksgeist	(I) John Austin
(B) Minimum Morality	(II) Roscoe Pound
(C) Command of Sovereign	(III) Savigny
(D) Social Engineering	(IV) H. L. A. Hart

- (a) (A) (1), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)  
(b) (A) (I), (B) (III), (C) (IV), (D) (II)  
(c) (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (III)  
(d) (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

**Q75. Which among the following cases are connected to Volunti Non Fit Injuria?**

- A – Smith v. Baker (1891)**  
**B – Ishwar Singh v. Rajputana**  
**C – Morris v. Murray (1991)**  
**D – Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1933)**

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
(d) (B), (C) and (D) only

**CUET PG LLM - 2025**

1	D	26	D	51	C
2	D	27	B	52	A
3	C	28	B	53	B
4	D	29	B	54	A
5	C	30	C	55	D
6	B	31	A	56	B
7	B	32	B	57	B
8	C	33	B	58	A
9	A	34	D	59	C
10	D	35	B	60	D
11	C	36	A	61	D
12	D	37	D	62	A
13	C	38	A	63	B
14	A	39	C	64	A
15	B	40	C	65	A
16	B	41	A	66	C
17	A	42	B	67	B
18	B	43	C	68	A
19	A	44	A	69	A
20	D	45	A	70	A
21	C	46	D	71	C
22	B	47	B	72	C
23	D	48	A	73	C
24	D	49	D	74	D
25	A	50	A	75	C