**NAVRACHANA UNIVERSITY**

**LLM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION- SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**

**Section A Jurisprudence**

1. Partyland’s legislature enacts a law on religious freedom with support from all parties. Which model of law does this best reflect?
2. Partisan model of law
3. Neutral model of law
4. Neither of the above
5. Cannot be determined
6. Judges in Partyland are now expected to apply codified laws strictly. This aligns most with:
7. Neutral model
8. Partisan model
9. Equally with both
10. Neither model
11. A state refuses to implement a federal worker tax. This behavior reflects:
12. Partisan model
13. Neutral model
14. Equally with both
15. Neither
16. Basic structure doctrine reflects which model?
17. Closer to partisan model
18. Product of partisan law-making
19. Reflects none of the models
20. Closer to neutral model
21. What would Waldron most likely agree with?
22. Legislators act on party ideology
23. Legislators act non-partisan
24. Laws reflect society’s changing needs
25. Law must be studied through partisan/neutral lenses
26. Which supports the neutral model of law-making?
27. Legislation is an act of Parliament as a whole
28. Party whips control votes
29. Welfare laws benefit the weak
30. Elections are highly contested
31. A proponent of neutral law-making would say:
32. Voter turnout proves non-partisanship
33. Legislators must vote per manifesto
34. All laws must be judicially reviewed
35. Law-making is independent of executive
36. What strengthens the case for partisan law-making?
37. Laws are only made when all agree
38. Party ideologies determine votes
39. Judges should consult experts
40. Citizens do not always agree on laws
41. A law allowing legislators to defy the party whip reflects:
42. Partisan model
43. Neutral model
44. Both
45. Neither
46. Which weakens the neutral model of common law?
47. Judges consult social scientists
48. Judges rely on past precedents
49. Judges' political leanings affect decisions
50. Judges cite foreign law

**Section B Constitutional Law**

1. Worshippers of Lord Ayyappa are:
2. Not a religious denomination (not registered)
3. Not a religious denomination (no unique identity)
4. A religious denomination (state recognized)
5. A religious denomination (socially accepted)
6. Test used to evaluate religious practices under Article 25:
7. Essential Practices Test
8. Sincerity of Belief Test
9. Proportionality Test
10. Constitutional Morality Test
11. Law that gave effect to Article 17:
12. Abolition of Untouchability Act, 1951
13. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
14. Constitutional Offences Act, 1951
15. Untouchability Offences Act, 1950
16. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud used which interpretive method?
17. Living Constitutionalism
18. Originalism
19. Structuralism
20. Textualism
21. Article 17 has:
22. Vertical application
23. Horizontal application
24. Indirect horizontal application
25. None of the above
26. Questions framed for 9-Judge Bench review include:
27. Scope of “public order” in Art. 25
28. Scope of “section of Hindus” in Art. 25(2)(b)
29. Standing of PIL petitioners in religious cases
30. All the above
31. Judge who disagreed on Article 17 in IYLA case:
32. Justice R.F. Nariman
33. Justice Dipak Misra
34. Justice Indu Malhotra
35. None of the above
36. Ambedkar work cited in IYLA judgment:
37. Coming out as Dalit
38. Goolami
39. Annihilation of Caste
40. All the above
41. Meaning of “non-derogable”:
42. Cannot be extracted
43. Cannot be determined
44. Cannot be infringed
45. None of the above
46. Petition filed by IYLA was a:
47. Special Leave Petition
48. Public Interest Litigation
49. Writ Appeal under Article 226
50. None of the above

**SECTION C OTHER LAWS**

1. What did the SC say in Gujarat Mazdoor Sabha about emergency exemptions?
2. Only i and iii are correct
3. Only ii is correct
4. Only i and ii are correct
5. All are correct
6. Emergency under Article 352 arises from:
7. War, aggression, disturbance
8. War, aggression, financial crisis
9. War, aggression, rebellion
10. War, rebellion, disturbance
11. After the 44th Amendment, emergency declaration must:
12. Be by PM and conveyed to President
13. Be approved by both Houses
14. Be in writing by Council of Ministers
15. Be approved by half the states
16. In Sarbananda Sonowal, SC held that internal disturbance includes:
17. Illegal immigration
18. Internal migration
19. External aggression
20. None of the above
21. Preliminary inquiry before FIR is permissible in:
22. Matrimonial and corruption cases
23. Rape and theft cases
24. Terrorism
25. None
26. What was held in Aghnoo Nagesia case?
27. FIR is always admissible
28. FIR against oneself is inadmissible
29. FIR is inadmissible in rape cases
30. Confessions in FIR are allowed
31. Max duration for preliminary inquiry:
32. 3 days
33. 7 days
34. 10 days
35. 15 days
36. Section 65B certificate for electronic evidence is:
37. Optional
38. Required only for emails
39. Mandatory
40. Required for videos only
41. Can Section 65B objections be raised at appeal stage?
42. Yes
43. No
44. Only with High Court permission
45. Depends on trial stage objection
46. Which is not in CSR Schedule VII?
47. Promoting education
48. Eradicating poverty
49. Rural development
50. Maintenance of law and order