

B.A.LL.B Entrance (TU) — 100 MCQs

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Includes real SET-A 2082/083 (marked key) and SET-B 2083 (unofficial key); mirrors the official 7-unit syllabus

SECTION A — QUESTIONS (practise at 1 minute per question, like the real exam)

Q1. In the simplest sense, 'law' is best described as:

- (a) Any habit regularly followed by people
- (b) Religious scripture only
- (c) The personal opinion of a judge
- (d) A set of rules enforced by the state to regulate human conduct

Q2. Which pair correctly matches the branch with its example?

- (a) Private law — taxation
- (b) Public law — contract between two persons
- (c) Private law — constitutional law
- (d) Public law — constitutional & administrative law

Q3. Substantive law differs from procedural law because substantive law:

- (a) Only regulates court procedure
- (b) Is unwritten
- (c) Defines rights, duties and liabilities
- (d) Applies only to criminal cases

Q4. A dispute between two private persons over a contract is normally a matter of:

- (a) International public law
- (b) Criminal law
- (c) Civil law
- (d) Constitutional law

Q5. Municipal (national) law is the law that:

- (a) Applies everywhere in the world
- (b) Governs relations between states
- (c) Is made by international organisations
- (d) Applies within the territory of one state

Q6. Law differs from morality mainly because law:

- (a) Concerns only inner intentions
- (b) Never changes
- (c) Always matches morality
- (d) Is enforced by the state with sanctions

Q7. Which is NOT generally counted among the functions of law?

- (a) Guaranteeing everyone becomes wealthy
- (b) Maintaining order and security
- (c) Resolving disputes
- (d) Protecting liberties and rights

Q8. The idea that "law is an instrument of social change" means:

- (a) Law can deliberately reform society (e.g. abolishing untouchability, child marriage)
- (b) Only customs change society
- (c) Society changes law but law cannot change society
- (d) Law never affects society

Q9. 'Law keeps the society alive and society shapes the law' — this reciprocal relationship is studied by:

- (a) Sociological jurisprudence / sociology of law
- (b) Pure theory of law
- (c) Astronomy
- (d) Grammar

Q10. In a welfare state, the state's role in the economy and social security is:

- (a) Limited to punishing crime
- (b) Absolutely absent
- (c) Active — regulating and providing services
- (d) Only ceremonial

Q11. Which example best shows law protecting the weaker party?

- (a) Law allowing any interest rate
- (b) Law removing all contracts
- (c) Labour laws fixing minimum wage and safe conditions
- (d) Law banning trade unions

Q12. The three principal formal sources of law are:

- (a) Religion, astrology and custom
- (b) Books, newspapers and films
- (c) Legislation, precedent and custom
- (d) Politics, economy and culture

Q13. A custom becomes legally valid only if it is:

- (a) Ancient, continuous, certain, reasonable and not contrary to law
- (b) Against public policy
- (c) Secret
- (d) Newly invented

Q14. 'Stare decisis' in the doctrine of precedent means:

- (a) Stand by things decided — follow earlier judgments
- (b) Custom overrides statutes
- (c) Statutes override everything
- (d) Ignore earlier judgments

Q15. The binding part of a judgment is called the:

- (a) Obiter dicta
- (b) Ratio decidendi
- (c) Dissenting note
- (d) Headnote only

Q16. The greatest merit of legislation over precedent is that it can:

- (a) Change the law prospectively and systematically in one act
- (b) Only declare old law
- (c) Apply without publication
- (d) Never be amended

Q17. Constitutional conventions (e.g. the President acting on cabinet's advice) are binding because of:

- (a) Agreement and constitutional practice, not court enforcement
- (b) Religious duty
- (c) Criminal sanction
- (d) Police force

Q18. A legal right always has as its correlative a:

- (a) Duty in another person

- (b) Power in the state
- (c) Immunity in a foreigner
- (d) Privilege in the same person

Q19. In Hohfeld's scheme, the 'opposite' of a right is:

- (a) No-right
- (b) Power
- (c) Liability
- (d) Duty

Q20. A 'negative right' requires others to:

- (a) Perform positive services
- (b) Sign a contract
- (c) Refrain from interfering (e.g. right to privacy)
- (d) Provide money

Q21. Fundamental rights differ from ordinary legal rights because they:

- (a) Apply only to citizens abroad
- (b) Are entrenched in the constitution and enforceable by writs
- (c) Can be changed by simple police order
- (d) Have no remedies

Q22. The maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means:

- (a) Where there is a right, there is a remedy
- (b) Law helps the sleeping
- (c) The king can do no wrong
- (d) Might is right

Q23. A moral right (e.g. a promise to a friend) is NOT enforceable because:

- (a) It is written
- (b) It lacks the sanction of the state
- (c) It is registered
- (d) Courts enforce morality first

Q24. A 'natural person' in law is:

- (a) A company
- (b) A river
- (c) A temple
- (d) A human being

Q25. Which of the following is a 'legal person'?

- (a) An unregistered crowd
- (b) A company registered under the Companies Act
- (c) A dead person
- (d) A machine

Q26. The theory that a corporation is merely a fiction created by law is associated with:

- (a) Ihering
- (b) Brinz
- (c) Gierke
- (d) Savigny

Q27. A minor's capacity to contract in Nepal is:

- (a) Full
- (b) Equal to an adult's
- (c) Lacking — such agreements are void
- (d) Full after age 10

Q28. Legal personality matters because only a 'person' can:

- (a) Hold rights and duties and sue or be sued
- (b) Own nothing
- (c) Escape all liability
- (d) Vote in all countries

Q29. The Constitution of Nepal (2015) contains:

- (a) 35 Parts, 308 Articles and 9 Schedules
- (b) 308 Parts and 35 Articles
- (c) 9 Parts and 35 Articles
- (d) 10 Parts and 100 Articles

Q30. A constitution distributed between federation and units with a rigid amendment process is called:

- (a) Monarchical
- (b) Federal and rigid
- (c) Unitary and flexible
- (d) Unwritten

Q31. The doctrine of separation of powers divides state power among:

- (a) Army, police and courts
- (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary
- (c) Federal, provincial and local only
- (d) President, PM and CJ only

Q32. The National Assembly (Rastriya Sabha) under Article 86 has:

- (a) 59 members
- (b) 110 members
- (c) 275 members
- (d) 165 members

Q33. A judge of the Supreme Court of Nepal can be removed only by:

- (a) The Chief Justice alone
- (b) Impeachment by the Federal Parliament
- (c) A cabinet order
- (d) A public petition

Q34. 'Constitutionalism' means:

- (a) Rule by decree
- (b) Any country having a paper constitution
- (c) One-party rule
- (d) Government limited by and accountable to the constitution

Q35. Fundamental rights in the Constitution of Nepal (2015) are placed in:

- (a) Part 4
- (b) Part 3 (Articles 16–46)
- (c) The Schedules
- (d) Part 1

Q36. The 'right to constitutional remedies' (writs) is guaranteed by:

- (a) Article 16
- (b) Article 46
- (c) Article 18
- (d) Article 39

Q37. The right to privacy (person, residence, property, documents, correspondence) is:

- (a) Article 29
- (b) Article 28

- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 31

Q38. The 'right against exploitation' (Art 29) protects:

- (a) Only foreigners
- (b) Only companies
- (c) Every person (against trafficking, slavery, untouchability-based exploitation etc.)
- (d) Only public officers

Q39. Rights of children (protection from child marriage, abuse, exploitation) are in:

- (a) Article 29
- (b) Article 39
- (c) Article 17
- (d) Article 42

Q40. The right to equality before law and equal protection (Art 18) permits:

- (a) Untouchability
- (b) Reasonable classification for affirmative action
- (c) Discrimination by caste
- (d) Absolute identical treatment in every case

Q41. 'Law is nothing but pretty play toys' is justified by the jurist...

- (a) Eugen Ehrlich
- (b) O.W. Holmes
- (c) Roscoe Pound
- (d) Karl Llewellyn

Q42. The provision that the State shall not, except for public interest, requisition, acquire, or otherwise create any encumbrance on the property of a person is found in ... of the existing Constitution of Nepal.

- (a) Article 25(2)
- (b) Article 25(3)
- (c) Article 25(4)
- (d) Article 25(5)

Q43. What is not positive law according to Ronald Dworkin?

- (a) Legislation
- (b) Principles and policy
- (c) Precedents
- (d) None of above

Q44. Idea of reason has a vital practical value which can oblige every legislator — forwarded by...

- (a) Cicero
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Kant
- (d) Hegel

Q45. Which law guarantees the rights to trade and commerce in Nepal?

- (a) Industrial Enterprises Act, 2076
- (b) Company Act, 2063
- (c) The Constitution of Nepal, 2072
- (d) All of above

Q46. The territorial nature of laws means the rules that are made by...

- (a) Religious preacher
- (b) Indeterminate authority
- (c) Men not having political authority
- (d) Political sovereign authority

Q47. "Legislation is the final ameliorating instrumentality as the dynamic stage of legal development in progressive society" is stated by?

- (a) Karl von Savigny
- (b) Stammler
- (c) Sir Henry Maine
- (d) Calvino

Q48. Who opined "Power is an essential ingredient for the effectiveness of law, but unrestricted potency in law is the antithesis of law"?

- (a) Catherine
- (b) Gilligan
- (c) Robin West
- (d) Max Weber

Q49. Themis is the figure from Greek mythology primarily known as the...

- (a) goddess of wealth
- (b) goddess of power
- (c) goddess of justice
- (d) emblem of UNO

Q50. Negative right is the right that a person bound shall...

- (a) perform some acts
- (b) refrain from some acts
- (c) perform some duty
- (d) reproduce some works

Q51. According to the Constitution of Nepal 2072, how many members from the House of Representatives constitute the impeachment recommendation committee?

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 13
- (d) 15

Q52. Who is author of 'Hamro Kanuni Itihasko Naleebelee'?

- (a) Baburam Acharya
- (b) Rebatiraman Khanal
- (c) Prakash Wosti
- (d) None of above

Q53. Champion of anthropology of law goes to...

- (a) H.L.A. Hart
- (b) Jeremy Bentham
- (c) Henry Maine
- (d) Roscoe Pound

Q54. Principle of natural justice requires...

- (a) right to be heard
- (b) due process of law
- (c) reasoned decision
- (d) all of above

Q55. Laws are sought on their terms rather than through methodologies subordinate to religion, as opined by...

- (a) Machiavelli
- (b) Kelsen
- (c) Gurvitch
- (d) Duguit

Q56. Constitutionalism aims at...

- (a) power is proscribed & procedure is prescribed
- (b) power concerning the exercise of permanent transfer of government personnel
- (c) power to file cases at the Supreme Court and High Court
- (d) power to introduce Bill in the Parliament

Q57. Active monarchical system and executive supremacy were introduced by...

- (a) the Government of Nepal Act, 1948 (2004 B.S.)
- (b) the Interim Government of Nepal Act, 1951 (2007 B.S.)
- (c) the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1959 (2015 B.S.)
- (d) the Constitution of Nepal, 1962 (2019 B.S.)

Q58. According to fundamental rights provisions of the Constitution of Nepal (2072), who shall have 'the right to justice including social rehabilitation and compensation in accordance with law'?

- (a) Victim of environmental pollution or degradation
- (b) Victim of crime
- (c) Consumer who suffered injury from substandard goods
- (d) Person who is the victim of torture

Q59. The reason of the decision in a case is termed as...

- (a) ratio decidendi
- (b) res judicata
- (c) stare decisis
- (d) obiter dictum

Q60. The jurist who supported the Austinian view regarding absolute duty was...

- (a) C.K. Allen
- (b) Frederick Pollock
- (c) G.W. Paton
- (d) G.W. Keeton

Q61. Which school of law does not prefer to study the law by linking the issues of justice?

- (a) Marxism
- (b) Realism
- (c) Feminism
- (d) Positivism

Q62. Who is well known author to advance the economic analysis of law?

- (a) Ronald Coase
- (b) Richard A. Posner
- (c) Vilfredo Pareto
- (d) All of above

Q63. Which school of law claims that the law without justice is empty and not law in the true sense?

- (a) Realist school
- (b) Positive school
- (c) Natural school of law
- (d) Sociological school

Q64. The provision of intellectual property rights has been included in...

- (a) Article 25(1) of the Constitution of Nepal 2072
- (b) Article 25(2)
- (c) Article 25(3)
- (d) Article 25(4)

Q65. Article 51(J)(8) of the existing Constitution has made the provision of...

- (a) protection and promotion of the traditional knowledge of indigenous nationalities

- (b) easy and equal access of citizens to transportation facilities
- (c) employment based on skills, competency and qualifications
- (d) guarantee social security for all laborers

Q66. 'Life of law has not been logic, it has been experience' is the opinion of...

- (a) Justice Cardozo
- (b) Albert W. Alschuler
- (c) Oliver Wendell Holmes
- (d) Georges Gurvitch

Q67. The jurist in opposition to codification of law was...

- (a) Jeremy Bentham
- (b) Sir Henry Maine
- (c) Karl von Savigny
- (d) Lord Macaulay

Q68. Author of the book entitled 'Law in the Making' is...

- (a) Francois Geny
- (b) C.K. Allen
- (c) Julius Stone
- (d) C.J. Friedmann

Q69. Feminism in jurisprudence signifies...

- (a) reservation for women in parliament
- (b) antithesis of patriarchy
- (c) a methodological expression of women's situation
- (d) claim of ancestral property by married daughter

Q70. Who is well known for separating the judiciary from governmental business, contributing to independent judiciary in Nepal?

- (a) King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shaha
- (b) Janga Bahadur Rana
- (c) Juddha Shumsher Rana
- (d) King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha

Q71. Which is NOT Hart's claim of the minimum content of natural law?

- (a) Equality
- (b) Justice
- (c) Altruism
- (d) Limited resources

Q72. Who considers law as an instrument of suppression?

- (a) Authoritarians
- (b) Marxists
- (c) Feudalists
- (d) Idealists

Q73. Which one is NOT a form of cybercrime?

- (a) Hacking
- (b) Identity theft
- (c) Assault
- (d) Phishing

Q74. Manab Nyayashastra was promulgated by...

- (a) Ram Shah
- (b) Pratap Malla
- (c) Jayasthiti Malla
- (d) Bhupatindra Malla

Q75. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nepal?

- (a) Hari Prasad Pradhan
- (b) Bahadur Shumsher Rana
- (c) Bishwo Nath Upadhyaya
- (d) None of above

Q76. Which one is NOT concerned with the right to privacy under the fundamental rights of the Constitution of Nepal (2072)?

- (a) Agreement
- (b) Residence
- (c) Property
- (d) Document

Q77. 'Parliament is bound by public opinion' is the expression of...

- (a) Ivor Jennings
- (b) C.F. Strong
- (c) A.V. Dicey
- (d) James Bryce

Q78. Which one is NOT a legal person?

- (a) Corporation
- (b) Institution
- (c) Title
- (d) Fund or estate

Q79. Which one is NOT a method of dispute resolution?

- (a) Negotiation
- (b) Mediation
- (c) Arbitration
- (d) Prevention

Q80. Which theme is the proper content of Critical Legal Studies?

- (a) Law as justice
- (b) Law as rights
- (c) Law as politics
- (d) Law as weapon

Q81. Who propounded the social solidarity concept?

- (a) H.J. Laski
- (b) Edward Jenks
- (c) Léon Duguit
- (d) Ihering

Q82. A demerit of custom is...

- (a) measurement of social values
- (b) slow development
- (c) need not to be written
- (d) result of people's consciousness

Q83. Which source of law is based on an agreement?

- (a) Convention
- (b) Precedent
- (c) Custom
- (d) Legislation

Q84. The anti-social behaviour NOT punishable under criminal law is...

- (a) Theft
- (b) Blackmail

- (c) Assault
- (d) Tort

Q85. How can a judge of the Supreme Court of Nepal be removed?

- (a) By vote of no confidence
- (b) By the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- (c) By the CIAA
- (d) By impeachment

Q86. Who is considered the father of Scandinavian realism?

- (a) Karl Llewellyn
- (b) Oliver Wendell Holmes
- (c) Axel Hägerström
- (d) Olivecrona

Q87. The National Assembly under Article 86(1) of the Constitution of Nepal (2072) consists of...

- (a) 59 members
- (b) 69 members
- (c) 75 members
- (d) 79 members

Q88. Which one is NOT a form of constitution?

- (a) Plural
- (b) Written
- (c) Rigid
- (d) Federal

Q89. According to Article 29 of the Constitution of Nepal (2072), who has the right against exploitation?

- (a) Children
- (b) Every person
- (c) Women
- (d) Dalit

Q90. Which article of the Constitution of Nepal (2072) covers the right to constitutional remedies?

- (a) Article 45
- (b) Article 46
- (c) Article 47
- (d) Article 48

Q91. The term 'obiter dicta' is concerned with...

- (a) Usage
- (b) Precedent
- (c) Legislation
- (d) Custom

Q92. Which concept of law is regarded as prior than legal?

- (a) Right to life
- (b) Custom
- (c) Power
- (d) None of above

Q93. The opposite of right is...

- (a) Duty
- (b) Liberty
- (c) Possession
- (d) No-right

Q94. When did the Muluki Civil Code, 2074 and Muluki Criminal Code, 2074 come into force?

- (a) 1st Bhadra, 2075
- (b) 1st Ashwin, 2075
- (c) 1st Kartik, 2075
- (d) 1st Mangshir, 2075

Q95. Who considers judge-made law as a source of law?

- (a) Historians
- (b) Realists
- (c) Sociologists
- (d) Positivists

Q96. Which law is NOT used to pronounce natural law?

- (a) Divine law
- (b) Unwritten law
- (c) Moral law
- (d) Positive law

Q97. Which one is a formal source of law?

- (a) Juristic writing
- (b) Custom
- (c) Professional opinion
- (d) Reason

Q98. The term 'right' is used to pronounce law in ... language.

- (a) French
- (b) German
- (c) Roman
- (d) Greek

Q99. Legal positivism creates a separation of...

- (a) earth and heaven
- (b) right and wrong
- (c) law and morality
- (d) men and women

Q100. Who opined that the essence of the system of law is the reflection of Volksgeist?

- (a) Carl von Savigny
- (b) Edmund Burke
- (c) Gierke
- (d) Radbruch

SECTION B — ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(b)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(d)
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(c)
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
(b)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)

SECTION C — ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Q1. Answer (d) A set of rules enforced by the state to regulate human conduct — Law = rules of human conduct made and enforced by the state (sovereign), with sanctions behind them.

Q2. Answer (d) Public law — constitutional & administrative law — Public law governs state–individual relations (constitution, administration, criminal); private law governs individual–individual relations (contract, tort, family).

Q3. Answer (c) Defines rights, duties and liabilities — Substantive law = the content of rights/duties; procedural (adjective) law = the machinery for enforcing them.

Q4. Answer (c) Civil law — Civil law resolves private disputes (damages, specific performance); criminal law punishes offences against society.

Q5. Answer (d) Applies within the territory of one state — Municipal law = internal law of a state; it is territorial, unlike international law between states.

Q6. Answer (d) Is enforced by the state with sanctions — Morality is enforced by conscience/social pressure; law by the state's coercive power — though the two overlap.

Q7. Answer (a) Guaranteeing everyone becomes wealthy — Law maintains order, resolves disputes, protects rights and enables social change — it cannot guarantee personal wealth.

Q8. Answer (a) Law can deliberately reform society (e.g. abolishing untouchability, child marriage) — Modern (sociological) thinking sees law as a tool of planned social reform — a frequent entrance and subjective topic.

Q9. Answer (a) Sociological jurisprudence / sociology of law — Law and society constantly influence each other — the core insight of the sociological approach.

Q10. Answer (c) Active — regulating and providing services — The welfare state uses law for redistribution, regulation and social security (Nepal's Directive Principles reflect this).

Q11. Answer (c) Labour laws fixing minimum wage and safe conditions — Protective legislation (labour, consumer, children) uses law to balance unequal bargaining power.

Q12. Answer (c) Legislation, precedent and custom — Formal sources = legislation (parliament), precedent (courts) and custom (society), each given legal authority.

Q13. Answer (a) Ancient, continuous, certain, reasonable and not contrary to law — These are the classic validity requirements of customary law.

Q14. Answer (a) Stand by things decided — follow earlier judgments — Courts follow binding earlier decisions to ensure certainty and consistency.

Q15. Answer (b) Ratio decidendi — Ratio = reason for the decision (binding); obiter = incidental remarks (persuasive).

Q16. Answer (a) Change the law prospectively and systematically in one act — Legislation can reform law ab initio and in advance; case law develops slowly and retrospectively.

Q17. Answer (a) Agreement and constitutional practice, not court enforcement — Conventions rest on settled practice and consensus — a source of constitutional law based on agreement.

Q18. Answer (a) Duty in another person — Right–duty correlativity: my right to safety = your duty not to harm me.

Q19. Answer (a) No-right — Hohfeld: opposites = right/no-right, privilege/duty, power/liability, immunity/disability; correlatives = right/duty etc.

Q20. Answer (c) Refrain from interfering (e.g. right to privacy) — Negative rights = freedom from interference; positive rights = entitlement to provision/action.

Q21. Answer (b) Are entrenched in the constitution and enforceable by writs — Constitutional entrenchment + remedy (Art 46 writs) make fundamental rights superior to ordinary statutory rights.

Q22. Answer (a) Where there is a right, there is a remedy — A right without a remedy is meaningless — the basis of constitutional remedies.

Q23. Answer (b) It lacks the sanction of the state — Legal rights carry state sanction; moral rights rest on conscience and social pressure only.

Q24. Answer (d) A human being — Natural persons = human beings; legal (artificial) persons = entities the law treats as persons.

Q25. Answer (b) A company registered under the Companies Act — Registered companies have separate legal personality — they sue, are sued, own property and contract.

Q26. Answer (d) Savigny — Savigny's fiction theory; Gierke's organic (realist) theory opposed it.

Q27. Answer (c) Lacking — such agreements are void — Competency requires majority (18) and sound mind; a minor's agreement is void.

Q28. Answer (a) Hold rights and duties and sue or be sued — Personality = capacity to be a subject of legal rights and duties — the gateway to the legal system.

Q29. Answer (a) 35 Parts, 308 Articles and 9 Schedules — Memorise: 35 Parts / 308 Articles / 9 Schedules — a favourite entrance fact.

Q30. Answer (b) Federal and rigid — Nepal 2015 is written, federal, republican and relatively rigid.

Q31. Answer (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary — Separation + checks and balances prevents concentration and abuse of power.

Q32. Answer (a) 59 members — House of Representatives = 275; National Assembly = 59 (permanent house, one-third retire every two years).

Q33. Answer (b) Impeachment by the Federal Parliament — Impeachment (mahabhiyog) is the constitutional removal process — protecting judicial independence.

Q34. Answer (d) Government limited by and accountable to the constitution — Constitutionalism = limited government, rule of law and accountability — a constitution without constitutionalism is hollow.

Q35. Answer (b) Part 3 (Articles 16–46) — Part 3 guarantees 31 fundamental rights from Art 16 (dignity) to Art 46 (constitutional remedies).

Q36. Answer (b) Article 46 — Art 46 lets any person move the Supreme/High Court (Arts 102/144) by writs: habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo-warranto.

Q37. Answer (b) Article 28 — Art 28 protects privacy of person, residence, property, documents and correspondence — 'agreement' is not part of it.

Q38. Answer (d) Only public officers — Art 29 addresses every person; special protections for children (Art 39) and against untouchability (Art 24) complement it.

Q39. Answer (b) Article 39 — Art 39 — the child-rights article; a past Creative Writing theme (child marriage) came straight from it.

Q40. Answer (b) Reasonable classification for affirmative action — Equality forbids arbitrary discrimination but allows reasonable classification — the basis of reservation/affirmative action.

Q41. Answer (a) Eugen Ehrlich — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q42. Answer (a) Article 25(2) — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q43. Answer (c) Precedents — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q44. Answer (c) Kant — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q45. Answer (d) All of above — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q46. Answer (d) Political sovereign authority — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q47. Answer (c) Sir Henry Maine — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q48. Answer (c) Robin West — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q49. Answer (c) goddess of justice — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q50. Answer (b) refrain from some acts — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q51. Answer (b) 11 — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q52. Answer (c) Prakash Wosti — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q53. Answer (c) Henry Maine — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q54. Answer (d) all of above — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q55. Answer (b) Kelsen — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q56. Answer (a) power is proscribed & procedure is prescribed — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q57. Answer (d) the Constitution of Nepal, 1962 (2019 B.S.) — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q58. Answer (b) Victim of crime — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q59. Answer (a) ratio decidendi — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q60. Answer (d) G.W. Keeton — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q61. Answer (d) Positivism — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q62. Answer (b) Richard A. Posner — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

Q63. Answer (c) Natural school of law — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.

- Q64. Answer (a)** Article 25(1) of the Constitution of Nepal 2072 — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q65. Answer (a)** protection and promotion of the traditional knowledge of indigenous nationalities — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q66. Answer (c)** Oliver Wendell Holmes — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q67. Answer (c)** Karl von Savigny — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q68. Answer (b)** C.K. Allen — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q69. Answer (c)** a methodological expression of women's situation — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q70. Answer (c)** Juddha Shumsher Rana — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2082/083 (SET-A); answer as per the marked key.
- Q71. Answer (b)** Justice — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q72. Answer (b)** Marxists — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q73. Answer (c)** Assault — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q74. Answer (c)** Jayasthiti Malla — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q75. Answer (a)** Hari Prasad Pradhan — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q76. Answer (a)** Agreement — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q77. Answer (c)** A.V. Dicey — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q78. Answer (c)** Title — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q79. Answer (d)** Prevention — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q80. Answer (c)** Law as politics — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q81. Answer (c)** Léon Duguit — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q82. Answer (b)** slow development — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q83. Answer (a)** Convention — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q84. Answer (d)** Tort — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q85. Answer (d)** By impeachment — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q86. Answer (c)** Axel Hägerström — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q87. Answer (a)** 59 members — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q88. Answer (a)** Plural — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).

- Q89. Answer (b)** Every person — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q90. Answer (b)** Article 46 — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q91. Answer (b)** Precedent — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q92. Answer (b)** Custom — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q93. Answer (d)** No-right — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q94. Answer (a)** 1st Bhadra, 2075 — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q95. Answer (b)** Realists — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q96. Answer (d)** Positive law — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q97. Answer (b)** Custom — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q98. Answer (c)** Roman — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q99. Answer (c)** law and morality — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).
- Q100. Answer (a)** Carl von Savigny — Past question — TU B.A.LL.B Entrance 2083 (SET-B); answer by Law Info Nepal (unofficial key — discuss with your teacher).

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