

Code No.

R – 2125

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2023**

CSS

LAW

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General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. A federal Constitution has
 - a) Distribution of powers
 - b) Supremacy of the Constitution
 - c) Independent Judiciary
 - d) All of the above
2. Indian constitution provides for
 - a) Single constituent authority
 - b) Double constituent authority
 - c) Double during peace single during emergency
 - d) None of the above

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3. The preamble to the Constitution of India
- a) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly simultaneously with the draft constitution
 - b) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly before the draft constitution had been approved
 - c) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the draft constitution had been approved
 - d) was adopted along with National Security Act
4. In which of the following case is secularism held as the basic feature of Indian Constitution?
- a) Gulam Abbas V. State of UP
 - b) SR Bommai V. Union of India
 - c) State of West Bengal V. Ashutosh Lahiri
 - d) None of the above

5. The objective behind the 'Cultural and Educational Rights' guaranteed to the citizens is
- a) to evolve a single integrated Indian culture
 - b) to preserve the rich heritage and culture of India
 - c) to help the minorities to conserve their culture
 - d) all the above
6. Right to equality is conferred on
- a) Citizens alone
 - b) Non Citizens
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
7. Which of the following article does not talk about "Equal pay for Equal work"?
- a) Article 14
 - b) Article 16
 - c) Article 39(c)
 - d) Article 19(d)
8. "Equality of opportunity admits discrimination with reasons". It was observed by Apex court in,
- a) State of Kerala V. NM Thomas
 - b) Indra Sawlmey V. Union of India
 - c) Air India V. Nargesh Mirza
 - d) Keshavanandha Bharathi case
9. Under Article 15(1), there is a mandate that state shall not discriminate against any citizens on
- a) Religion
 - b) Race
 - c) Sex
 - d) All the above
10. Fundamental Duties are enshrined in
- a) Article 51
 - b) Article 51 A
 - c) Article 61
 - d) Article 61 A
11. The term State includes
- a) Executive and legislature of Union
 - b) Executive and Legislature of the State
 - c) All local or other authority within the territory or under the control of Government
 - d) a), b) and c)

12. A Minister shall hold the office during the pleasure of whom?
- a) Vice-President
 - b) President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Chief Justice of India
13. In the event of vacancy in the offices of the both President and Vice-President of India, the person who performs the duty of a president is
- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - d) Attorney General
14. If a person is not the member of either house of parliament, he cannot be appointed as a minister at the centre for a period of more than
- a) 1 month
 - b) 3 month
 - c) 6 month
 - d) it is not essential to be a member of either house to remain a minister
15. Who is not included in the electoral college of President?
- a) Elected member of the both the house of parliament
 - b) Elected member of the Legislative assembly
 - c) Nominated member of both the house of the parliament
 - d) Elected member of the Legislative assembly of the Union territory
16. Dispute regarding the election of the President of India are decided by
- a) Preceding President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) Supreme Court of India
17. Money bill can be introduced only
- a) in either of the house
 - b) only in Lok Shaba
 - c) only in Rajya Shaba
 - d) only in Joint Sitting
18. 'Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management' is inserted to the schedule of the constitution by which of the following amendment?
- a) 42nd Amendment
 - b) 44th Amendment
 - c) 73rd Amendment
 - d) 74th Amendment

19. A distinguished Jurist can be appointed as a Judge of
- a) High Court
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) Tribunal
 - d) Special Court
20. When a writ is issued to a public authority in respect of any type of administrative, Legislative, quasi judicial or judicial functions. It is called writ of
- a) Mandamus
 - b) Quo Warranto
 - c) Certiorari
 - d) Prohibition
21. Basel convention is associated with one of the following conventions on
- a) International trade in endangered species of Wild fauna and flora
 - b) The control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal
 - c) Climate Change
 - d) Protection of the Ozone layer
22. The Montreal Protocol is related to
- a) Transboundary Air Pollution
 - b) Ozone Layer
 - c) Climate layer
 - d) Hazardous waste
23. Which of the following has been described as the 'Magna-Carta' of the environment?
- a) Rio declaration
 - b) Tbilisi declaration
 - c) The Stockholm declaration
 - d) Environment Product declaration
24. Article 47 of the constitution states that
- a) The state has to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forest and wildlife
 - b) The state is to ensure as its primary duty to raise standards of living
 - c) Citizens are required to protect and improve the natural environment
 - d) None of the above
25. The central board for prevention and control of water pollution was constituted in
- a) 1964
 - b) 1970
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1980

26. Stream prescribed in water act includes
- a) River
 - b) Water Course
 - c) Inland water
 - d) All the above
27. Number of regional offices under Forest Conservation act is
- a) 6
 - b) 12
 - c) 24
 - d) 28
28. In Wildlife Protection Act 'taxidermy' is identified as
- a) Preservation of trophies
 - b) Preserved part of the captive animals
 - c) Wild animal specified in schedule V
 - d) Rugs, skin and specimen of animals
29. The chairman of State pollution control board is selected by
- a) Nominated by the Central Government
 - b) Nominated by the State Government
 - c) Elected by the members of State Board
 - d) Nominated by Member Secretary of State Board
30. Which article empowers the Supreme Court to protect environment
- a) Article 21
 - b) Article 22
 - c) Article 23
 - d) Article 24
31. E-waste does not include
- a) Compact fluorescent lamps
 - b) Mercury containing equipments
 - c) Computers and other appliances
 - d) Demolition waste
32. In which case Supreme Court held that, "Right to live includes the right to enjoyment of pollution free water and air for full enjoyment of life"?
- a) State of Bihar V. MudharAli Khan
 - b) Narmada Bachao V. Union of India
 - c) Subash Kumar V. State of Bihar
 - d) A.P. Pollution Control Board V. MV Nayadu

33. The Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was first amended in the year
- a) 1986
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1990
34. Anatomical wastes are disposed in
- a) Red container
 - b) Black container
 - c) Yellow container
 - d) Blue container
35. The National Green Tribunal was established in which year?
- a) 2010
 - b) 2011
 - c) 2012
 - d) 2013
36. The goals of Environment Impact assessment are
- a) Resource Conservation
 - b) Waste minimisation
 - c) Recovery of by product
 - d) All the above
37. Costal Regulation Zone includes
- a) Costal lands upto 500m from low tide line
 - b) Costal lands upto 500m from high tide line
 - c) Costal lands upto 100m from high tide line
 - d) Costal lands upto 100m from low tide line
38. The definition of 'Environmental Pollution' under the Environmental Protection Act is
- a) Any pollution of Air, Water and Soil
 - b) The presence of any solid, liquid or gaseous substance in the environment that causes injuries to man
 - c) The presence of any environment pollutant in the environment
 - d) Any pollution in land, sea and air
39. Which of the following committees is related to the costal regulation Zones?
- a) Gadgil committee
 - b) Srikirshna Committee
 - c) Mudgal Committee
 - d) Shailesh Nayak Committee

40. When was National Environmental policy framed?
- a) 2001
 - b) 1991
 - c) 2011
 - d) 2006
41. It is an object over the right of ownership which extends to
- a) Patents
 - b) Property
 - c) Trade
 - d) Debts
42. Corporeal Property is always
- a) Visible
 - b) Tangible
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
43. Intellectual property protect the use of information and ideas that are
- a) Ethical value
 - b) Moral value
 - c) Commercial value
 - d) Social value
44. Johannes Gutenberg was related to the ———— system.
- a) Trade
 - b) Copyright
 - c) Invention
 - d) None of the above
45. Application of copy right can be filled in
- a) IP office
 - b) Copyright office
 - c) Civil court
 - d) Department of trade
46. Industrial Property included
- a) Geographical indication
 - b) Colour
 - c) Design
 - d) Logo
47. The term “WIPO” stands for
- a) World investment policy organisation
 - b) World intellectual Property organisation
 - c) Wildlife investigation and policing organisation
 - d) World prevention for prevention of organised crime

48. The Paris Convention was adopted in
- a) 1855
 - b) 1883
 - c) 1905
 - d) 1955
49. Which of the following is an intellectual property law?
- a) Trademark Act, 1999
 - b) Patent Act, 1970
 - c) Design Act, 2000
 - d) Customs Act, 1962
50. India has been the member of Berne Convention, since
- a) 28th April, 1914
 - b) 28th April, 1928
 - c) 28th April, 1924
 - d) 28th April. 1958
51. What protects the intellectual property created by artists?
- a) Copyrights
 - b) G.I
 - c) Patents
 - d) Designs
52. Which section of Copyright Act, 1957 defines copyright?
- a) Section 22
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 14
 - d) Section 17
53. In case of copyright infringement, the civil suit can be filed within _____ years from the date of infringement
- a) Five
 - b) Three
 - c) Two
 - d) Within a year
54. Symbol of 'Maharaja of Air India; is subject to
- a) Copyright
 - b) Patent
 - c) Trademark
 - d) Design
55. What does a trademark protect?
- a) An invention
 - b) A work of Art
 - c) Logos, names and brands
 - d) The Look, shape and the feel of the product

56. Which of the following can be patented?
- a) Machine
 - b) Process
 - c) Composition of Matter
 - d) All the above
57. The period of registration of a Trademark is
- a) 10 years
 - b) 12 years
 - c) 15 years
 - d) 20 years
58. Madrid agreement provides for security of the which intellectual property rights?
- a) Copy right
 - b) Geographical Indication
 - c) Patent
 - d) Trademark
59. The convention of biological diversity was signed in which year?
- a) 1992
 - b) 1993
 - c) 1994
 - d) 1995
60. The prohibition of registration of geographical indication under the GIG Act, 1999 contains as many as
- a) Four grounds
 - b) Five grounds
 - c) Six grounds
 - d) Seven grounds
61. Territorial jurisdiction applies only to
- a) Indian Citizens
 - b) Foreigners
 - c) Every person
 - d) None of the above
62. Which of the following offence cannot be tried in India
- a) An offence committed in a ship which is registered in India
 - b) An offence committed in a aircraft which is registered in India
 - c) An offence targeting a computer resource located in USA
 - d) Indian Citizen doing a crime in USA
63. Term "Person" under section 11 of Indian Penal Code denotes
- a) Human being alone
 - b) Person or association
 - c) Person or body of persons
 - d) Any company, association or body of persons

64. Who among the following is not a Public servant under Indian Penal Code
- Juryman assisting a court of Justice
 - Person empowered to keep any person in confinement
 - Agent
 - Commissioned officer in Military
65. Under which section “wrongful gain” is defined
- Section 22
 - Section 23
 - Section 24
 - Section 25
66. Statement I : Right to Private defence is against own body and body of any other person
- Statement II: With subject to restriction under section 98 of Indian Penal Code
- Statement I is true Statement II is false
 - Statement I is false Statement II is true
 - Both Statement are true
 - Both Statement are false
67. “*de minimis non curat lex*” means
- Law takes no account on trifles
 - Law see Intention not motive
 - Law see on criminal not victims
 - Law is seen not morals
68. Which among the statement is true
- Nothing is an offence which is done by a person by reason of unsound mind
 - Nothing is an offence which is done by the reason of voluntary intoxication
 - Nothing is an offence which in the exercise of private defence
 - Nothing is an offence done by a child less than of 7 years of age

69. A Surgeon, in good faith communicates to a patient that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A is liable?
- a) No offence
 - b) Liable for Murder
 - c) Liable for Assault
 - d) Liable for abetment
70. Term "offence" is defined in which section
- a) Section 39
 - b) Section 40
 - c) Section 41
 - d) Section 42
71. The first stage of crime is
- a) Intention
 - b) Preparation
 - c) Attempt
 - d) Motive
72. Point out the correct statement
- a) Crime is necessarily an immoral act
 - b) Crime is necessarily an anti-social act
 - c) Crime is necessarily an anti-communal act
 - d) Crime is necessarily an anti-religious act
73. Whoever causes bodily pains, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause
- a) Culpable homicide
 - b) Hurt
 - c) Restrain
 - d) Confinement
74. Robbery can be in the form of
- a) Theft
 - b) Extortion
 - c) a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
75. An assault can be caused by
- a) Gesture
 - b) Preparation
 - c) a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
76. When a person intentionally uses force to any person without the person's consent, is referred as
- a) Force
 - b) Coerced force
 - c) Physical force
 - d) Criminal force

77. When a person intends to cause, wrongfully loss or damage to public or to any person is referred to as
- a) Breach of trust
 - b) Mischief
 - c) Criminal trespass
 - d) House trespass
78. What is affray?
- a) Killing innocent person
 - b) When two or more person fighting in public place
 - c) Taking of someone's property without consent
 - d) None of the above
79. In which section, rape has been defined?
- a) Section 375
 - b) Section 376
 - c) Section 377
 - d) Section 378
80. Which of the following is not an offence against property?
- a) Force
 - b) Theft
 - c) Robbery
 - d) Extortion
81. Administrative law as a separate branch of legal discipline, especially in India, came to be recognised in the middle of
- a) 17th Century
 - b) 18th Century
 - c) 19th Century
 - d) 20th Century
82. Which is the qualification of a judicial member for Lok pal?
- a) Member of parliament
 - b) Member of legislature
 - c) Retired high court judge
 - d) Retired Chief justice of High Court

83. Writ of certiorari can be issued to quash actions which are administrative in nature? Above principle was laid down in?
- a) Indian Rly Construction Co Ltd. V. Ajay Kumar
 - b) AK Kraipk V. Union of India
 - c) Union of India V. Bashyan
 - d) Rajesh kumar V. CIT
84. Administrative law is the law relating to the powers and procedures of
- a) Parliament
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Administrative authorities
 - d) Judiciary
85. Administrative tribunal exercises
- a) Purely administrative function
 - b) Purely judicial functions
 - c) Purely legislative function
 - d) Quasi-judicial function
86. Who says, "right spring from right"?
- a) Allen
 - b) Whitemen
 - c) Coke
 - d) Blackstone
87. In India, delegated legislation is controlled by
- a) Parliamentary Control
 - b) Judiciary Control
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) Neither a nor b)
88. Administrative law primarily does not concern itself with which of the official function?
- a) Rule-making
 - b) Rule-application
 - c) Quasi-judicial action
 - d) Private law
89. Which of the following statement is not described by Freedman as the scope of administrative law?
- a) It deals with law making power of the administrative authority
 - b) Judicial and Quasi-Judicial powers of the administrative authority
 - c) It does not describe the legal liability of public servant
 - d) Executive power of administration

90. Judicial review of the administrative action means?
- Review by the parliament
 - Review by the government
 - Review by the legislative assembly
 - Review by the judiciary
91. Which of the statement is true?
- Delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect
 - If there is a provision in parent act then legislation can have retrospective effect
 - Both a) and b)
 - None of the above
92. Which of the following is not a ground for judicially attacking the exercise of administrative discretion?
- Ultra virus the Law
 - Malafide intent
 - Arbitrariness
 - Consideration
93. Principle natural justice can be exempted for the security of girl students and girls could be testified in the absence of miscreants was said in which case?
- Hira nath Mishra V. Rajindra Medical College
 - Bhagat Ram V. State of HP
 - AK Roy V. Union of India
 - HL Trehan V. Union of India
94. Who defined administrative law as, "Law relating to administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of administrative authorities"?
- Sir Ivor Jennings
 - AV Dicey
 - Kenneth Club Davis
 - Stuart

95. Which one of the following is not the basic source of administrative law?
- a) Custom
 - b) Delegated Legislation
 - c) Ordinance promulgated by governor
 - d) Reports of the committees and commission
96. According to AV Dicey in India, the Rule of Law is embodied in
- a) Article 12
 - b) Article 13
 - c) Article 14
 - d) Article 21
97. _____ is a powerful weapon to restrain unconstitutional exercise of power by the legislature and the executive.
- a) Public hearing
 - b) Judicial control
 - c) Judicial review
 - d) Executive control
98. The first committee to recommend for the establishment of an ombudsman type of institution in India was
- a) Gorwala committee
 - b) Santhanam committee
 - c) Kripalani committee
 - d) Administrative reforms commission
99. When the court declare that certain provision of the act as invalid, it does not affect the validity of the act and it remains as it is. The principle is known as
- a) Doctrine of prospective overruling
 - b) Doctrine of severability
 - c) Doctrine of pleasure
 - d) Doctrine of eclipse
100. What is the effect of violation of the rule 'Audi Alterarn Partern' on an administrative action?
- a) Mere irregularity
 - b) Null and void
 - c) An illegality
 - d) Voidable

ANSWER SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
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98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

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