

Code No.

N – 3586

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2022

CSS

LAW

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours**Max. Marks : 100**

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

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. "Deontology" means the study of

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) law reforms | b) law making |
| c) amendments | d) none of the above |

DO NOT WRITE HERE

-
2. Felilitic calculus is a principle conceived by
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) John Stuart Mill | b) Hans Kelsen |
| c) Jeremy Bentham | d) Roscoe Pound |
3. Natural law theory finds law as the dictate of
- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a) Feeling | b) Reason |
| c) Rules | d) None of the above |
4. The doctrine of pleasure is implicit in Indian Constitution under
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Article 300 | b) Article 323 |
| c) Article 310 | d) Article 299 |

5. The Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of
 - a) Six Years
 - b) At the pleasure of the President
 - c) For 5 years or until the age of 60 whichever earlier
 - d) For 6 years or until the age of 65 whichever earlier

6. Fundamental duties in the constitution was added by _____
 - a) 39th Amendment Act
 - b) 42nd Amendment Act
 - c) 44th Amendment Act
 - d) 1st Amendment Act

7. The residuary powers of legislation is vested in
 - a) State legislature
 - b) Governor
 - c) Parliament
 - d) President

8. The reservation for economically weaker sections in general category was recognized through is
 - a) the 110 Constitutional Amendment Act
 - b) the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act
 - c) the 111th Constitutional Amendment Act
 - d) the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act

9. The Parliament has power to legislate a subject in State list in the national invests under
 - a) Article 249
 - b) Article 250
 - c) Article 256
 - d) None of the above

10. State of Bihar V. Kameshwar Singh (1952) can be considered as the only case where a law was struck down using
 - a) the doctrine of pith and substance
 - b) the doctrine of territorial nexus
 - c) the doctrine of eclipse
 - d) the doctrine of colourable legislation

11. India became a party to the Ramsar Convention, 1971 in
- a) 1982
 - b) 1991
 - c) 1978
 - d) None of the above
12. Environment Impact Assessment is mandatory under
- a) Wildlife Protection Act
 - b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
 - c) Environmental Protection Act
 - d) Indian Forest Act
13. The conservation of migratory wild species is undertaken under the
- a) Rio Convention
 - b) Bonn Convention
 - c) Basel Convention
 - d) Bucharest Convention
14. Earth day is celebrated on
- a) March 22
 - b) January 21
 - c) April 22
 - d) None of the above
15. How many principles were proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro Convention
- a) 21
 - b) 25
 - c) 27
 - d) 29
16. Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of biological resources and knowledge associated with it is the characteristic feature of
- a) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
 - b) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
 - c) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - d) Biodiversity Act, 2002

17. The time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005 is
- a) 15 days
 - b) 45 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 30 days
18. Section 8(2) of the Right to Information Act has an overriding effect on Official Secrets Act was recently affirmed in
- a) Yashwant Sinha V CBI
 - b) Alok Kumar Verma V Union of India
 - c) Prashanth Bhushan V Union of India
 - d) None of the above
19. The concept of Public Interest litigation originated in
- a) United Kingdom
 - b) United States of America
 - c) Sweden
 - d) Canada
20. The First Indian State to establish the institution of Lok Ayukta was
- a) Bihar
 - b) Uttar Pradesh
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Maharashtra
21. Central Vigilance Commission was established as per
- a) Garwala report
 - b) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - c) Santhanam Committee
 - d) None of the above
22. Article 323-A and Article 323-B establishing tribunals in India was added through the
- a) 38th Amendment Act
 - b) 42nd Amendment Act
 - c) 44th Amendment Act
 - d) 24th Amendment Act

23. The principle, 'necessity excludes bias' was recognised in
a) Common cause v. Union of India b) Tata Cellular v. Union of India
c) Vineet Narain v. Union of India d) Pradeep Jain v. Union of India
24. The Panchayat Raj System was introduced by
a) Eighty Ninth Amendment Act b) Seventy Third Amendment Act
c) Thirty Eighth Amendment Act d) None of the above
25. Novation means :
a) Rescinding a contract
b) Alteration of a contract
c) Change in provisions of a contract
d) Substituting on old contract for a new one
26. Agreement to do an impossible act is
a) Voidable at the option of the promisor
b) Void
c) Valid
d) Voidable at the option of the promisee
27. Where both parties are under mistake as to a matter of fact, the agreement will be
a) enforceable b) voidable
c) not void d) void
28. An advertisement inviting tender is
a) an invitation for negotiation b) a proposal
c) an invitation for proposal d) a promise

29. Zakir hires a carriage of Bhaskar. The carriage is unsafe, though Bhaskar is not aware of it. Zakir is injured
- a) Bhaskar is responsible to Zakir for the injury
 - b) Bhaskar is not responsible to Zakir for the injury
 - c) The State Government is responsible for the injury
 - d) None of the above
30. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable is
- a) Voidable Contract
 - b) Valid Contract
 - c) Void Contract
 - d) None of the above
31. Who can be the holder of the intellectual property among those given below :
- a) Owner of the IP
 - b) Successor in title of the owner of the IP
 - c) A licensee duly authorised by the owner of IP
 - d) All the above
32. Anti-evergreening provision in the Indian Patent Act are :
- a) Section 3(a)
 - b) Section 6(b)
 - c) Section 3(d)
 - d) None of the above
33. Plan of a shopping complex can be protected by
- a) Copyright
 - b) Industrial designs
 - c) Trade Secrets
 - d) Patent
34. Copyright protects :
- a) Idea
 - b) Expression
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above

35. The US Supreme Court in Association for Molecular Pathology V Myaid Genetic held
- a) Patenting of wound healing properties of turmeric
 - b) Isolating genes that are found in nature does not make them patentable
 - c) Patenting of blood cancer drug
 - d) None of the above
36. Which article in TRIPS deals with patentability?
- a) Article 28
 - b) Article 25
 - c) Article 27
 - d) Article 29
37. How long do patents usually last for?
- a) 10 Years
 - b) 20 Years
 - c) 30 Years
 - d) 60 Years
38. Important characteristics for a trademark is
- a) distinctiveness
 - b) symbolic appeal
 - c) commercial value
 - d) novelty
39. Section 64 of TRIPS deal with
- a) dispute settlement
 - b) trademark registration
 - c) geographical indications
 - d) none of the above
40. 'Quid pro quo' in Intellectual Property Law stands for
- a) monopoly granted for the term of patent
 - b) exclusive privilege of making, selling and using inventions
 - c) knowledge disclosed to public
 - d) none of the above

41. Which among the following do not fall under the defence to trespass to person?
- a) Self defence
 - b) Necessity
 - c) Contributory negligence
 - d) Lawful authority
42. The 'last opportunity rule' is related to
- a) death penalty as a sentencing policy
 - b) right of the accused to prove innocence
 - c) principle of natural justice
 - d) vehicle accidents
43. The rule relating to absolute liability in India was laid down in
- a) Rylands V. Fletcher
 - b) Seeram Food and Fertilizer's Case
 - c) CNG Fuel Case
 - d) None of the above
44. The principle of sovereign immunity of a state is subject to the Fundamental Rights was laid down in
- a) Kasthurilal Ralia Ram Jain V. State of UP
 - b) State of Rajasthan V Vidhyawati
 - c) PUDR V State of Bihar
 - d) Shyam Sundar V State of Rajasthan
45. 'A' throws water on 'B' and water falls on B as he gets wet 'A' has committed
- a) battery
 - b) assault
 - c) no wrong
 - d) none of the above

46. Vicarious liability is based on the following principle
- a) Respondent superior
 - b) Res Ipsa loquitur
 - c) Strict liability
 - d) Absolute liability
47. Rahul was in a hurry to get to the Mumbai airport to catch his flight to Delhi. He hired a taxi from Uber and insisted the driver to drive fast as he was late. Instead of the permissible speed limit of 60 km per hour, the driver reluctantly drove at 90 km per hour to reach the airport. As a result the car lost its control and an accident occurred. Rahul filed a suit against Uber
- a) Uber Co. would not be liable since Rahul has asked the driver to drive fast
 - b) Uber Co. would be liable because driver ought not to have exceeded the speed limit
 - c) Uber Co. would be liable because driving fast should be within prescribed limit
 - d) None of the above
48. Which is not a defence in tort?
- a) Volenti non fit injuria
 - b) Act of God
 - c) Contributory negligence
 - d) Inevitable accident
49. The main difference between Defacto and De jure recognition is
1. De facto recognition may be withdrawn while De jure recognition is full and final
 2. Only De jure recognised states can represent the old states and the purpose of state succession
 3. In De jure recognition, formal diplomatic relations are established while in case of Defacto they may not be entered into
 4. Former is legal and latter is factual
- a) 1, 2 and 3
 - b) 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 2 and 3
 - d) 1 and 2

50. 'Rebus Sic Stanti bus' means
- a) there is not a crime without a law
 - b) a state cannot use force
 - c) treaty is to be respected by all parties to it
 - d) a fundamental change of circumstances
51. International Court of Justice was established in
- a) 1910
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1955
 - d) 1965
52. On what condition, a state is justified to use force
- a) armed conflict
 - b) to obtain armed forces for peace keeping
 - c) to ensure peaceful relations with other states
 - d) none of the above
53. Extradition is normally granted in
- a) Criminal cases
 - b) Civil cases
 - c) In all cases
 - d) none of the above
54. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in
- a) 1871
 - b) 1887
 - c) 1960
 - d) 1961
55. Abetment of suicide is dealt in
- a) Sec 306 IPC
 - b) Sec 307 IPC
 - c) Sec 308 IPC
 - d) Sec 309 IPC

56. Active concealment of fact is associated with
- a) misrepresentation
 - b) undue influence
 - c) fraud
 - d) mistake
57. Section 82 IPC enunciates
- a) a presumption of fact
 - b) a rebuttable presumption of law
 - c) a conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law
 - d) none of the above
58. Intoxication is a defence under
- a) Section 85 IPC
 - b) Section 86 IPC
 - c) Section 87 IPC
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
59. 'de minimus non curat lex' means
- a) law would not take action on small and trifling matter
 - b) law does not ignore any act which causes slightest harm
 - c) law would not take action in serious matters
 - d) all the above
60. In Joseph Shine V Union of India the Supreme Court dealt with
- a) Section 497 IPC
 - b) Section 375 IPC
 - c) Section 376 IPC
 - d) Section 302 IPC

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

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
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E

LAW

PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries **5** marks.

(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)

1. Explain the judicial trends in interpreting Article 12 of the Indian Constitution.
2. Discuss the principle of stare decisis.
3. Briefly evaluate the relevance of Independence of judiciary and accountability of judges with reference to India.
4. Explain Kelson's pure theory of law.
5. Explain the judicial standards on imposition of Article 356.
6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Right to Information Act 2005.
7. Examine the effects of registration of trademarks.
8. Write a case comment on Narmada Bachao Andolan v Union of India (AIR 2000 SC 3751).
9. Critically examine the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
10. Compare and contrast de jure recognition of a state with de facto under International Law.
11. Explain with the help of cases the principle of vicarious liability of state.
12. Trace the development of public interest litigations in India.

