

Code No.

T – 2134

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2024**

CSS

LAW

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								

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. What does the Preamble of the Indian Constitution describe?
 - A. The rights and duties of Indian citizens
 - B. The structure and functioning of the Indian Parliament
 - C. The ideals and aspirations of the people of India
 - D. The powers and responsibilities of the President of India

4. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens of India, but not to foreigners?
- A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom of Religion
C. Right against Exploitation D. Right to Constitutional Remedies
5. Which case dealt with the issue of the constitutional validity of the imposition of Emergency and suspension of Fundamental Rights during such periods?
- A. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
B. ADM Jabalpur v. Shiv Kant Shukla
C. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
D. Keshavananda Bharati v. Union of India
6. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India ruled at first that the Right to Education is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?
- A. Mohini Jain Case B. Minerva Mills Case
C. Unni Krishnan Case D. M.C. Mehta Case
7. According to Article 124(7) of the Indian Constitution, a judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office by the President on the basis of which recommendation?
- A. By a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the Lok Sabha
B. By a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the Rajya Sabha
C. By a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament with a two-thirds majority
D. By a resolution passed by a simple majority of both Houses of Parliament
8. Which article of the Indian Constitution states that the salary and allowances of judges of the Supreme Court cannot be reduced after their appointment?
- A. Article 124 B. Article 125
C. Article 126 D. Article 127

14. In the case of a deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament regarding an ordinary legislative process, which of the following statements accurately describes the procedure to resolve the deadlock?
- A. The Bill is referred to the President for his/her approval
 - B. The Speaker of Lok Sabha makes the final decision
 - C. The Prime Minister has the authority to break the tie
 - D. The Bill is deemed to have lapsed
15. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, provided for the constitutional status to which of the following entities?
- A. Panchayats
 - B. Municipalities
 - C. District Councils
 - D. Metropolitan Corporations
16. Among the following which Constitutional Amendment Act, the provisions related to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?
- A. The Constitution (One Hundred and First) Amendment Act, 2016
 - B. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third) Amendment Act, 2016
 - C. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth) Amendment Act, 2016
 - D. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth) Amendment Act, 2016
17. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made significant changes to which aspect of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Right to Property
 - B. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - C. Right to Equality
 - D. Right to Education
18. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, introduced provisions related to the establishment of which of the following bodies?
- A. National Judicial Appointments Commission
 - B. National Human Rights Commission
 - C. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - D. National Green Tribunal

31. Which international environmental convention aims to prevent and control pollution of the marine environment from ships, including regulations on oil pollution, noxious liquid substances, harmful substances in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution?
- A. Stockholm Convention B. Basel Convention
C. London Convention D. MARPOL Convention
32. Which section of the Air Act of India empowers the Central Government to declare any area or areas within India as an air pollution control area?
- A. Section 13 B. Section 15
C. Section 17 D. Section 19
33. State of Himachal Pradesh v Ganesh Wood Products is a well known case for :
- A. Intergenerational Equity B. Polluter Pays Principles
C. Precautionary Principle D. Public Trust Doctrine
34. Which section of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, deals with the restrictions on the clearing of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purposes?
- A. Section 2 B. Section 5
C. Section 8 D. Section 12
35. According to the Wildlife Protection Act, which authority is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act at the state level?
- A. National Tiger Conservation Authority
B. State Wildlife Advisory Board
C. Chief Wildlife Warden
D. Central Zoo Authority
36. In the case of Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India, the Supreme Court ordered the closure of hazardous industries in which area due to pollution?
- A. Ganga Basin B. Yamuna Basin
C. Sundarbans D. Western Ghats

37. In which case did the Supreme Court recognize the right to a healthy environment as an integral part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution?
- A. Oleum Gas Leak case
 - B. Taj Trapezium case
 - C. Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum case
 - D. SR. Sharma v. Union of India
38. Which of the following international agreements specifically addresses the issue of climate change?
- A. Kyoto Protocol
 - B. Geneva Conventions
 - C. Montreal Protocol
 - D. Vienna Convention
39. The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities in International Environmental Law refers to:
- A. The shared responsibility of all nations to protect the environment equally
 - B. The differing obligations of developed and developing countries in environmental protection
 - C. The requirement for international cooperation on all environmental issues
 - D. The establishment of international environmental standards applicable to all nations
40. Which of the following statements best describes the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?
- A. CBD primarily focuses on regulating air and water pollution worldwide.
 - B. CBD aims to protect and conserve genetic resources, species and ecosystems.
 - C. CBD is a treaty specifically addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 - D. CBD primarily deals with international trade regulations for endangered species.

41. Which of the following is true about a trade secret?
- A. It requires registration for protection
 - B. It is disclosed to the public
 - C. It is protected indefinitely
 - D. It is not protected under IPR laws
42. Which international agreement primarily deals with the protection of literary and artistic works?
- A. Berne Convention
 - B. TRIPS Agreement
 - C. Paris Convention
 - D. Madrid Protocol
43. What is the minimum age requirement for filing a patent application in India?
- A. 16 years
 - B. 18 years
 - C. 21 years
 - D. There is no age requirement
44. Which international treaty provides a standardized system for the application and granting of patents in multiple countries?
- A. Paris Convention
 - B. Berne Convention
 - C. TRIPS Agreement
 - D. Madrid Protocol
45. Who can file a patent application in India?
- A. Only Indian citizens
 - B. Only Indian companies
 - C. Any person or entity, regardless of nationality
 - D. Only Indian residents
46. When was the first copyright law enacted in India?
- A. 1911
 - B. 1957
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1985
47. What is the term used for the right of an author to reproduce, distribute and adapt their work?
- A. Moral rights
 - B. Economic rights
 - C. Exclusive rights
 - D. Derivative rights

48. Which of the following is not a protected work under copyright law in India?
- A. Sound recordings
 - B. Cinematographic films
 - C. Software programs
 - D. Patent applications
49. What is the maximum duration of registration for a trademark in India?
- A. 5 years
 - B. 10 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 20 years
50. Which of the following cannot be registered as a trademark in India?
- A. Names of chemical elements
 - B. Shapes of goods
 - C. Slogans
 - D. Single letters
51. Which of the following is not a valid ground for refusal of trademark registration in India?
- A. Similarity to an existing trademark
 - B. Generic nature of the mark
 - C. Non-distinctiveness
 - D. Ownership by a foreign entity
52. Which of the following is NOT a type of trademark recognized under the Indian Trademark Act?
- A. Service mark
 - B. Certification mark
 - C. Collective mark
 - D. Group mark
53. Which body hears appeals against the decisions of the Registrar of Trademarks in India?
- A. Supreme Court of India
 - B. High Court of respective states
 - C. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
 - D. Trademark Appeal Tribunal

54. In India, which class system is used to categorize goods and services for trademark registration?
- A. Nice Classification
 - B. Vienna Classification
 - C. Madrid Classification
 - D. Locarno Classification
55. What does the term 'passing off' refer to in relation to trademark law?
- A. Unregistered trademark infringement
 - B. Unauthorized use of a registered trademark
 - C. Misrepresentation of goods or services
 - D. Trademark dilution
56. Which organization is responsible for the registration and protection of Geographical Indications in India?
- A. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
 - B. Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks
 - C. Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - D. National Biodiversity Authority
57. Which of the following can be registered as a Geographical Indication in India?
- A. Individual names
 - B. Surnames
 - C. Titles
 - D. Community names
58. Which of the following is NOT a condition for registration of a Geographical Indication in India?
- A. The product must originate from the geographical territory mentioned
 - B. The product must have a reputation for quality or uniqueness
 - C. The product must be manufactured or produced by a single entity
 - D. The products name must be associated with a geographical area
59. What is the term for the protection granted to a Geographical Indication that prevents others from using it for similar goods or services?
- A. Patent protection
 - B. Trademark protection
 - C. Copyright protection
 - D. Design protection

60. Which of the following is NOT patentable under Indian patent law?
- A. Inventions that are frivolous or contrary to well-established natural laws
 - B. Inventions that are intended for use in weapons of mass destruction
 - C. Inventions that have already been disclosed to the public
 - D. Inventions that are solely based on traditional knowledge
61. According to the Indian Penal Code, which section provides for the general exception of 'Communicated information known to be false'?
- A. Section 66
 - B. Section 73
 - C. Section 76
 - D. Section 75
62. The McNaughten Rule, as applied in the Indian Penal Code, primarily deals with :
- A. Insanity defense
 - B. Self-defense
 - C. intoxication defence
 - D. Entrapment defense
63. What is the definition of 'Voluntarily causing hurt' under the Indian Penal Code?
- A. Causing bodily pain, disease, or infirmity with the intention of causing harm
 - B. Inflicting injury or pain on another person without any intention to cause harm
 - C. Causing hurt by accident or negligence, without any intent to cause harm
 - D. Engaging in physical violence with the consent of the victim
64. What does the term 'Mischief' entail as per the Indian Penal Code?
- A. Any wrongful act causing damage to public property
 - B. Intentional destruction or impairment of another person's property
 - C. The act of engaging in dangerous activities without regard for safety
 - D. Any act causing annoyance, inconvenience, or harm to another person
65. What does 'Criminal breach of trust' entail under the Indian Penal Code?
- A. Unlawful use of confidential information for personal gain
 - B. The act of deceiving someone to gain access to their property
 - C. Misappropriation of property entrusted to one's care with dishonest intent
 - D. Betrayal of fiduciary duties by a public servant

66. What does 'Criminal intimidation' involve according to the Indian Penal Code?
- A. Causing fear of injury or death to compel another person to do something
 - B. Threatening to expose private information about someone
 - C. Intimidating a witness to prevent them from testifying in court
 - D. Engaging in aggressive behavior to instill fear in the public
67. Among the following which can be treated as a Culpable Homicide?
- A. The act of causing death with the intention to kill
 - B. Unintentional killing resulting from a reckless act
 - C. Unlawful killing of a human being by a negligent act
 - D. Killing of a person without any intention or premeditation
68. Among the following which act will constitute wrongful restraint?
- A. Restraining someone unlawfully to extort property or compel an illegal act
 - B. Holding someone against their will to prevent them from leaving
 - C. Restricting someone's freedom of movement without any lawful justification
 - D. Preventing someone from entering a restricted area
69. Choose the correct answer about self-defence in IPC :
- A. Self-defense is the lawful act of using force to protect oneself or others against an imminent threat of unlawful force
 - B. Self-defense allows individuals to retaliate with any degree of force against perceived threats, irrespective of the circumstances
 - C. Self-defense is only applicable when the assailant is armed, and the victim must use equivalent force to repel the attack
 - D. Self-defense is a subjective concept and varies depending on the individual's perception of the threat

70. Choose the correct option :

- A. Robbery involves the use of force or intimidation to steal property from another person's possession
- B. Robbery refers to the fraudulent misappropriation of funds from a financial institution
- C. Robbery includes the unauthorized access to someone's computer system to steal data
- D. Robbery encompasses the destruction of someone's property to intimidate them

71. Choose the correct answer :

- A. Criminal Trespass refers to the unlawful entry into someone's property with the intent to commit a crime
- B. Criminal Trespass includes the unauthorized use of someone's intellectual property for personal gain
- C. Criminal Trespass encompasses the destruction of public property without lawful authority
- D. Criminal Trespass involves the unlawful possession of someone's property without their consent

72. In the landmark case of State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar, the Supreme Court of India ruled that:

- A. Section 300 of IPC encompasses culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- B. Murder committed in a state of sudden and grave provocation is covered under Exception 1 of Section 300
- C. The burden of proof lies on the prosecution to establish the existence of grave and sudden provocation
- D. Murder committed in the heat of passion is reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder

73. In the case of R v. Govinda, the Bombay High Court held that :
- A. Consent obtained by deceit or fraud invalidates the act of sexual intercourse
 - B. Consent procured by a misrepresentation of fact does not vitiate consent
 - C. A person can be held guilty of rape even if the victim consented to sexual intercourse
 - D. Consent obtained by a false promise of marriage constitutes rape under Section 375 of IPC
74. In the case of K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, the Supreme Court ruled that :
- A. Provocation by adultery can justify a plea of temporary insanity
 - B. Adultery is not considered a valid provocation for murder under IPC
 - C. The doctrine of diminished responsibility applies in cases of crimes of passion
 - D. Adultery is a mitigating factor in determining criminal liability
75. In Muthu v. State of Tamil Nadu, the Madras High Court ruled that mistake of fact can negate :
- A. Actus reus
 - B. Mens rea
 - C. Both Actus reus and Mens rea
 - D. None of the above
76. In State of Madhya Pradesh v. Shyamlal, the Supreme Court ruled that the mere presence of a person at the scene of the crime :
- A. Makes them liable for the offense
 - B. Does not make them liable for the offense
 - C. Makes them an accessory to the offense
 - D. None of the above
77. How many persons are required to commit dacoity under IPC?
- A. At least two
 - B. At least three
 - C. At least four
 - D. At least five
78. Which section of the IPC deals with snatching of a gold chain in a public place?
- A. Section 379
 - B. Section 379A
 - C. Section 380
 - D. Section 381

85. In which case did the Supreme Court uphold the principle of delegated legislation, emphasizing that essential legislative functions cannot be delegated?
- A. A.K. Roy v. Union of India
 - B. State of W.B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar
 - C. Vasantlal Maganbhai Sanjanwala v. State of Bombay
 - D. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. v. Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax
86. The principle of 'intelligible differentia' was established in which case?
- A. A.K. Roy v. Union of India
 - B. Vasantlal Maganbhai Sanjanwala v. State of Bombay
 - C. State of W.B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar
 - D. Pannalal Bansilal Pitti v. State of Andhra Pradesh
87. Which of the following is NOT a component of natural justice?
- A. Audi alteram partem
 - B. Nemo judex in causa sua
 - C. Nemo debet bis vexari
 - D. Nemo dat quod non habet
88. In which case did the Supreme Court of India emphasize the importance of natural justice in administrative actions?
- A. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
 - B. A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India
 - C. Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - D. R.V. Sussex Justices, ex parte McCarthy
89. What does the maxim 'actus curiae neminem gravabit' mean?
- A. No one can be a judge in their own cause
 - B. Justice must not only be done but also seen to be done
 - C. An act of the court shall prejudice no one
 - D. No one should be punished twice for the same offense

90. Which legal maxim implies that administrative authorities must exercise their powers for the benefit of others?
- A. Ultra vires
 - B. Fiduciary duty
 - C. Actus curiae neminem gravabit
 - D. Res judicata
91. Which type of bias occurs when the decision-maker has a personal interest in the outcome of the case?
- A. Personal bias
 - B. Pecuniary bias
 - C. Direct bias
 - D. Indirect bias
92. Bias in administrative decisions can lead to the decision being declared :
- A. Ultra vires
 - B. Ultra petita
 - C. Void ab initio
 - D. Voidable
93. In the case of L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India held that :
- A. The power of judicial review can be excluded by the legislature
 - B. The power of judicial review is an inherent part of the basic structure of the Constitution
 - C. The power of judicial review is subordinate to executive discretion
 - D. The power of judicial review is subject to legislative supremacy
94. What is the central idea behind Dicey's theory of the rule of law?
- A. The supremacy of Parliament
 - B. The absolute power of the judiciary
 - C. The principle of legal positivism
 - D. The concept of legal equality and absence of arbitrary power
95. According to Lon Fuller, which principle of administrative law is essential for the rule of law to be upheld?
- A. The principle of legality
 - B. The principle of executive discretion
 - C. The principle of parliamentary supremacy
 - D. The principle of governmental immunity

96. A writ of mandamus can be issued to :
- A. Compel a public authority to perform its duty
 - B. Review the decisions of lower courts
 - C. Suspend the operation of a statute
 - D. Seek information from a public authority
97. A writ of certiorari is issued to :
- A. Quash a decision already made
 - B. Compel a public authority to act
 - C. Prevent an authority from acting beyond its jurisdiction
 - D. Prohibit an authority from acting illegally
98. The doctrine of ultra vires is often invoked concerning subordinate legislation. What does ultra vires mean in this context?
- A. Beyond the jurisdiction
 - B. Intra-governmental disputes
 - C. Retroactive effect
 - D. Judicial review process
99. In the case of 'Bharat Bank Ltd. vs. Employees of Bharat Bank Ltd.', the Supreme Court emphasized that subordinate legislation :
- A. Is equivalent to primary legislation in terms of legal hierarchy
 - B. Must be strictly interpreted to avoid ambiguity
 - C. Can be enacted by administrative authorities without parliamentary approval
 - D. Must not abridge or abrogate any substantive rights conferred by the Constitution
100. As per the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal consist of :
- A. One Chairperson and not more than 4 other members
 - B. One Chairperson and not more than 6 other members
 - C. One Chairperson and not more than 8 other members
 - D. One Chairperson and not more than 10 other members

ANSWER SHEET

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

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK