

Code No.

V – 2358

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2025**

CSS

LAW

For office use only

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. The words Socialist and Secular were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution vide:
 - A. The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
 - B. The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962
 - C. The Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Act, 1976
 - D. The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1987

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2. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Right to Equality | B. Right to Education |
| C. Right to Property | D. Right to Freedom |
3. Under which Article can the President impose emergency on grounds of war or external aggression?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Article 352 | B. Article 356 |
| C. Article 360 | D. Article 370 |
4. Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Part III | B. Part IV |
| C. Part IV A | D. Part VI |

5. Which Article of the Constitution states that the Supreme Court of India is a court of record?
 - A. Article 124
 - B. Article 129
 - C. Article 131
 - D. Article 137

6. The doctrine of “Basic Structure” was propounded in which case?
 - A. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (AIR 1973 SC 1461)
 - B. Minerva Mills v. Union of India (AIR 1980 SC 1789)
 - C. I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (AIR 1967 SC 1643)
 - D. Smt. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (AIR 1975 SC 1590)

7. Which of the following rights is available only to citizens of India?
 - A. Right to Equality
 - B. Right to Freedom of Speech
 - C. Right to Life
 - D. Right against Exploitation

8. In which case did the Supreme Court of India ruled that the Constitution confers the right against the adverse effects of climate change and held that it flows from Articles 48 A, 51 A(g), 21 and 14?
 - A. Rajnesh v. Neha, (2021) 2 SCC 324
 - B. M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (2024 INSC 280)
 - C. Asok Kumar Sharma v. Union of India (2024 INSC 674)
 - D. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1997) 2 SCC 353

9. Which writ is issued by the court to produce a person who has been detained unlawfully?
 - A. Habeas Corpus
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Certiorari
 - D. Quo Warranto

10. The concept of 'Right to Privacy' as a fundamental right was recognized in which case?
- A. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) 10 SCC 1
 - B. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248
 - C. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla (AIR 1976 SC 1207)
 - D. Vishaka and Ors. v. State of Rajasthan and Ors., (1997) 6 SCC 241
11. "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State." Which article is being referred to here
- A. Article 15 (4)
 - B. Article 16 (4)
 - C. Article 15 (3)
 - D. Article 16 (3)
12. The procedure for removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court is found mentioned in
- A. Article 214
 - B. Article 124 (4)
 - C. Article 123
 - D. Article 215
13. The term "Secularism" in the Indian Constitution implies :
- A. There is no state sponsored religion
 - B. All religions are treated equally
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
14. Under which Article can the Parliament amend the Constitution?
- A. Article 368
 - B. Article 370
 - C. Article 371
 - D. Article 395
15. The Golden Triangle of Indian Constitution refers to
- A. Articles 14, 17 and 19
 - B. Articles 14, 19 and 21
 - C. Articles 32, 226 and 227
 - D. Articles 12, 32 and 226

16. The judgment on the decriminalization of Section 377 of IPC was delivered in which case?
- A. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4321
 - B. Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT of Delhi (2010) CRI, L.J. 94
 - C. Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation AIR 2014 SC 563
 - D. Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab [1996] 3 S.C.R. 697
17. Which of the following cases upheld the validity of the Aadhaar Act?
- A. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) 10 SCC 1
 - B. Binoy Viswam v. Union of India (2017) 7 SCC 59
 - C. M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra 1954 SCR 1077
 - D. R.C. Cooper v. Union of India 1970 SCR (3) 530
18. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 introduced reservations for which category?
- A. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
 - B. Other Backward Classes (OBC)
 - C. Scheduled Castes (SC)
 - D. Scheduled Tribes (ST)
19. Who was the dissenting judge in Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India in which NJAC Act was struck down as unconstitutional?
- A. Justice Jasti Chelameswar
 - B. Justice J.S. Kehar
 - C. Justice Kurian Joseph
 - D. Justice Madan B Lokur
20. The concept of 'right to a clean environment' is derived from which Article/s?
- A. Article 21
 - B. Article 48 A
 - C. Article 51 A (g)
 - D. All of the above

21. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) primarily aim to :
- A. Protect tangible property
 - B. Encourage innovation and creativity
 - C. Regulate trade practices
 - D. Control government policies
22. A patent is granted for :
- A. Literary works
 - B. Inventions
 - C. Trademarks
 - D. Performances
23. Copyright protects which of the following?
- A. Ideas
 - B. Expressions of ideas
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B
24. The registration of a trademark is valid for how many years'?
- A. 5 years
 - B. 10 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 20 years
25. Geographical Indications (GI) are used to identify goods originating from :
- A. A specific country
 - B. A specific region or locality
 - C. Anywhere in the world
 - D. Only urban areas
26. Which international agreement governs patents, trademarks and copyrights globally?
- A. Berne Convention
 - B. Paris Convention
 - C. TRIPS Agreement
 - D. Budapest Treaty

27. What is the term of protection for a copyright in India for literary works?
- A. 60 years from the date of first publication
 - B. Lifetime of the author + 60 years
 - C. Lifetime of the author + 70 years
 - D. 50 years from the date of first publication
28. Which of the following cannot be patented under Indian law?
- A. A new chemical compound
 - B. A mathematical formula
 - C. A manufacturing process
 - D. A medical device
29. What is the primary purpose of a trademark?
- A. To protect inventions
 - B. To distinguish goods or services of one entity from another
 - C. To safeguard artistic works
 - D. To ensure fair trade practices
30. The GI tag for “Darjeeling Tea” is an example of protection under which IPR category?
- A. Patent
 - B. Copyright
 - C. Geographical Indication
 - D. Trade Secret
31. Under the Indian Patents Act, 1970, which of the following is NOT a criterion for patentability?
- A. Novelty
 - B. Inventive step
 - C. Industrial applicability
 - D. Commercial success

32. Which of the following is an example of a derivative work under copyright law?
- A. A translation of a book
 - B. An original novel
 - C. A trademark logo
 - D. A patented invention
33. What is the role of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks in India?
- A. To adjudicate disputes related to IPR
 - B. To grant and manage patents, designs, and trademarks
 - C. To enforce copyright laws
 - D. To represent India in international IPR forums
34. Which of the following remedies is available for infringement of a trademark?
- A. Damages
 - B. Injunction
 - C. Account of profits
 - D. All of the above
35. The “first-to-file” system in patent law means :
- A. The first person to invent gets the patent
 - B. The first person to file the application gets the patent
 - C. The patent is shared between multiple applicants
 - D. The patent is granted only after public opposition
36. The recent judgment on Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act was significant in which case?
- A. Novartis AG v. Union of India (2013) 6 SCC 1
 - B. Bayer Corporation v. Union of India AIR 2019 DEL 1712
 - C. Monsanto Technology LLC v. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd. 2019 (3) SCC 381
 - D. Ericsson v. Micromax AIR 2019 DEL 2502

37. What is the significance of the Madrid Protocol in Trademark law?
- A. It allows for international registration of trademarks
 - B. It governs the use of geographical indications
 - C. It provides guidelines for patent filing
 - D. It regulates copyright enforcement
38. Which of the following is NOT protected under the Copyright Act, 1957?
- A. Cinematograph films
 - B. Sound recordings
 - C. Ideas
 - D. Artistic works
39. The concept of “fair use” under copyright law allows limited use of copyrighted material without permission For purposes such as :
- A. Criticism and review
 - B. Private study and research
 - C. Teaching and scholarship
 - D. All of the above
40. The amendment to the Copyright Act. 2012, introduced rights for which group?
- A. Software developers
 - B. Authors of literary works
 - C. Performers and musicians
 - D. Film producers
41. The principle of “Rule of Law” implies that :
- A. Laws are made by the judiciary
 - B. Everyone is equal before the law
 - C. Administrative actions are immune from judicial review
 - D. Laws are optional for government officials

42. Which writ is issued to direct a public authority to perform its statutory duty?
- A. Habeas Corpus
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Certiorari
 - D. Quo Warranto
43. Subordinate legislation refers to laws made by :
- A. The Parliament
 - B. State Legislatures
 - C. Delegated authorities under parent statutes
 - D. International organizations
44. The concept of “Natural Justice” includes which of the following principles?
- A. Audi alteram partem
 - B. *Nemo judex in causa sua*
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B
45. Public corporations are created to:
- A. Perform private business activities
 - B. Carry out specific public functions
 - C. Replace the judiciary
 - D. Enforce criminal laws
46. The doctrine of “Proportionality” ensures that :
- A. Punishments are harsh enough to deter crime
 - B. Administrative actions are reasonable and not excessive
 - C. All citizens are treated equally
 - D. Laws are applied uniformly across states
47. Which of the following is NOT a ground for judicial review of administrative action?
- A. Illegality
 - B. Irrationality
 - C. Procedural impropriety
 - D. Political influence

48. A quasi-judicial function involves :
- A. Making laws
 - B. Deciding disputes based on evidence and principles of justice
 - C. Implementing executive orders
 - D. Drafting policies
49. The principle "*Nemo dehet esse judex in propria causa*" means :
- A. No one should be punished without a hearing
 - B. No one should be a judge in their own cause
 - C. Everyone must follow the law
 - D. Judges must act impartially
50. Which legal maxim signifies "Justice delayed is justice denied"?
- A. *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
 - B. *Suo motu*
 - C. *Lex retro non agit*
 - D. *Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium*
51. The delegation of legislative powers by the legislature to administrative authorities is valid under which condition?
- A. If it violates the Constitution
 - B. If it is authorized by the parent statute
 - C. If it is done arbitrarily
 - D. If it is opposed by the judiciary
52. The writ of "Certioran" is used to :
- A. Direct an authority to perform its duty
 - B. Quash an order or decision of an inferior court or tribunal
 - C. Challenge the appointment of a public official
 - D. Release a person unlawfully detained

53. The “Locus Standi” rule traditionally requires that :
- A. Only the aggrieved party can file a case
 - B. Anyone can file a case irrespective of harm
 - C. Courts cannot intervene in administrative matters
 - D. Government agencies have absolute immunity
54. Which of the following is an exception to the rule against bias in administrative law?
- A. Waiver by the parties
 - B. Lack of evidence
 - C. Judicial overreach
 - D. Legislative intent
55. The judgments on the Right to Information (RTI) Act emphasized the importance of :
- A. Transparency in governance
 - B. Secrecy in administrative actions
 - C. Limiting public access to information
 - D. Protecting government officials
56. *Schmidt v. Secretary of State for Home Affairs* is connected with the evolution of which doctrine?
- A. Legitimate Expectation
 - B. Reasonableness
 - C. Rule against bias
 - D. Proportionality
57. The principle of “Promissory Estoppel” prevents the government from:
- A. Passing new laws
 - B. Going back on its promises or assurances
 - C. Appointing judges
 - D. Imposing taxes

58. The “Doctrine of Separation of Powers” ensures that :
- A. The legislature, executive and judiciary function independently
 - B. The judiciary has unlimited powers
 - C. The executive controls the legislature
 - D. The legislature drafts all laws
59. The Supreme Court’s power of judicial review through writs is derived from which Article of the Constitution?
- A. Article 124
 - B. Article 136
 - C. Article 32
 - D. Article 142
60. Recent developments in Administrative Law include the emphasis on :
- A. Accountability and transparency
 - B. Unlimited discretionary powers
 - C. Centralization of authority
 - D. Reducing judicial oversight
61. Jurisprudence is the study of :
- A. Law enforcement
 - B. Legal principles and theories
 - C. Judicial decisions
 - D. Government policies
62. The term “*Jus Naturale*” refers to :
- A. Natural law
 - B. Positive law
 - C. Customary law
 - D. Statutory law
63. Which of the following is NOT a source of law?
- A. Legislation
 - B. Precedents
 - C. Public opinion
 - D. Customs

64. A legal person is :
- A. Always a human being
 - B. Any entity recognized by law as having rights and duties
 - C. Only a corporation
 - D. Only a government body
65. The concept of “Ownership” includes which of the following elements?
- A. Right to possess
 - B. Right to use
 - C. Right to alienate
 - D. All of the above
66. According to Austin’s theory of law, laws are :
- A. Commands issued by the sovereign backed by sanctions
 - B. Principles derived from morality
 - C. Guidelines for judges
 - D. Suggestions made by legislators
67. The “Social Contract Theory” is associated with which philosopher?
- A. John Locke
 - B. Roscoe Pound
 - C. H.L.A. Hart
 - D. Karl Marx
68. The “Purposive interpretation” of statutes focuses on :
- A. The literal meaning of words
 - B. The intention of the legislature
 - C. Historical context
 - D. Judicial discretion

69. The concept of “Legal Rights” implies :
- A. Rights enforceable by law
 - B. Moral rights
 - C. Rights granted by society
 - D. Rights based on religion
70. The “Command Theory” of law was propounded by :
- A. John Austin
 - B. Hans Kelsen
 - C. Ronald Dworkin
 - D. Jeremy Bentham
71. The “Pure Theory of Law” was developed by :
- A. H.L.A. Hart
 - B. Hans Kelsen
 - C. John Rawls
 - D. Lon Fuller
72. According to Roscoe Pound, the purpose of law is to :
- A. Punish wrongdoers
 - B. Balance competing interests in society
 - C. Uphold religious values
 - D. Promote economic growth
73. The “Harm Principle” was advocated by :
- A. John Stuart Mill
 - B. Immanuel Kant
 - C. Thomas Hobbes
 - D. Jeremy Bentham

74. The distinction between “Legal Rights” and “Moral Rights” lies in :
- A. Their enforceability
 - B. Their origin
 - C. Their universality
 - D. Their flexibility
75. The “Principle of Utility” is associated with which philosopher?
- A. Immanuel Kant
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Jeremy Bentham
 - D. John Rawls
76. In jurisprudence, the “Separation of Law and Morality” is a key feature of :
- A. Natural Law Theory
 - B. Legal Positivism
 - C. Sociological Jurisprudence
 - D. Historical School
77. The “Concept of Law” was written by:
- A. John Austin
 - B. H.L.A. Hart
 - C. Hans Kelsen
 - D. Ronald Dworkin
78. The “Living Constitution” theory emphasizes:
- A. Strict interpretation of the Constitution
 - B. Dynamic and evolving interpretation of the Constitution
 - C. Literal interpretation of statutes
 - D. Judicial supremacy
79. The “Rule of Recognition” in Hart’s theory refers to :
- A. A fundamental rule identifying valid legal rules
 - B. A principle of fairness
 - C. A guideline for judges
 - D. A moral standard

80. Recent developments in jurisprudence include the emphasis on :
- A. Environmental justice
 - B. Gender equality
 - C. Intersectionality and human rights
 - D. All of the above
81. "A document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right." What is defined as such in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?
- A. Valuable Security
 - B. Document
 - C. Public Servant
 - D. Evidence
82. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, "wrongful gain" refers to :
- A. Gaining property legally
 - B. Gaining property unlawfully
 - C. Losing property unintentionally
 - D. Transferring property voluntarily
83. Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita deals with "murder"?
- A. Section 101
 - B. Section 102
 - C. Section 143
 - D. Section 63
84. The term "culpable homicide" under the BNS means :
- A. Causing death by negligence
 - B. Causing death intentionally or knowingly
 - C. Accidental death
 - D. Death caused by natural causes
85. General exceptions in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita are provided under which chapter?
- A. Chapter I
 - B. Chapter II
 - C. Chapter III
 - D. Chapter IV

86. The principle of “*actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*” means :
- A. An act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty
 - B. Punishment should fit the crime
 - C. Justice delayed is justice denied
 - D. Everyone is equal before the law
87. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, “abetment” involves :
- A. Committing a crime directly
 - B. Instigating or aiding in the commission of a crime
 - C. Being present at the crime scene
 - D. Reporting a crime
88. The new form of punishment included in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is :
- A. Transportation for life
 - B. Penal Servitude
 - C. Community service
 - D. Probation
89. The offence of “theft” under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita requires :
- A. Dishonest intention to take movable property
 - B. Taking immovable property
 - C. Borrowing property with permission
 - D. Dishonest intention to take immovable property
90. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita introduces stricter penalties for crimes against :
- A. Property
 - B. Women and children
 - C. Government officials
 - D. Corporations

91. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, whoever, being a member of a group or gang, either singly or jointly, commits any act of theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorised selling of tickets, unauthorised betting or gambling, selling of public examination question papers or any other similar criminal act, is said to commit _____.
 - A. Misappropriation
 - B. Fraud
 - C. Affray
 - D. Petty Organised Crime
92. The defence of "private defence" under the BNS is available :
 - A. To defend his own body and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body;
 - B. To defend the property, whether movable or immovable, of himself or of any other person
 - C. To defend his reputation
 - D. Both A and B
93. Whoever conveys any person beyond the limits of India without the consent of that person, or of some person legally authorised to consent on behalf of that person, is said to _____ that person from India.
 - A. Kidnap
 - B. Abduct
 - C. Wrongfully restrain
 - D. Hurt
94. The BNS provides for enhanced penalties for repeat offenders under which principle?
 - A. Principle of proportionality
 - B. Principle of deterrence
 - C. Principle of rehabilitation
 - D. Principle of retribution
95. The concept of '*mens rea*' is essential to establish :
 - A. Intent to commit a crime
 - B. Presence at the crime scene
 - C. Knowledge of the law
 - D. Relationship with the victim

96. Section 84 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita deals with
- A. Cruelty
 - B. Enticing or taking away a married woman
 - C. Bigamy
 - D. Dowry Death
97. The offense of “criminal conspiracy” under the BNS requires :
- A. Agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act
 - B. A single person committing a crime
 - C. Accidental agreement
 - D. Unintentional collaboration
98. The BNS distinguishes between “culpable homicide” and “murder” based on :
- A. Intention and knowledge
 - B. Time of the act
 - C. Location of the act
 - D. Relationship with the victim
99. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. What offence A has committed?
- A. Extortion
 - B. Theft
 - C. Robbery
 - D. Criminal Misappropriation
100. The BNS incorporates provisions for “community service” as a form of punishment for :
- A. Petty offences
 - B. Serious crimes
 - C. Corporate fraud
 - D. Terrorism

RESPONSE 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

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