

COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2024 (CPET-2024)

Test Booklet No. : **01196**

Subject Code : **19**

Hall Ticket No. :

Subject : **LAW(LLM)**

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : **60 Minutes**

Full Marks : **80**

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. The Test Booklet contains **16** pages including the cover page and **80** (Question Nos. 1 to 80) multiple choice questions.
2. DO NOT break open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
3. The candidates must check discrepancy, if any (like up-printed or torn or missing pages or missing questions) in the Test Booklet immediately after breaking the seal of the Test Booklet. If detected, the invigilator may be requested to replace the same.
4. Candidates are required to fill up and darken the **Hall Ticket No., Test Booklet Serial No.** and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in attendance sheet carefully. Wrongly filled in OMR Answer Sheet is liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four choices / answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Candidate has to select the most appropriate choice / answer to each question and darken the oval completely against the question number provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Indicate only one choice / answer from the options provided by darkening the appropriate oval in the OMR Answer Sheet. More than one response to a question shall be treated as a wrong answer.
7. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** for darkening the oval for answering.
8. All the questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks. The total marks scored by a candidate depends on the number of correct choices / answers darkened in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
9. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the Examination Hall / Room till all OMR Answer Sheets have been collected by the invigilator.
10. On completion of the entrance test, the original OMR Answer Sheet be handed over to the invigilator. Candidates are allowed to take the second copy of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the used Test Booklet for reference.
11. Candidates are not allowed to carry any personal belongings including electronic devices such as scientific calculator, cell phones, headphones, earbuds, or any other type of devices that allow communication of any kind inside the Examination Room / Hall.
12. The candidates are advised not to scribble or make any mark on the OMR Answer Sheet except marking the answers at the appropriate places and filling up the details required. Rough work, if any, may be done in the blank sheet(s) provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
13. Any malpractice / use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test / admission process and may also lead to appropriate legal action as deemed fit.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

01198

10-10-65

Subject Code: 10

Subject: 10-10-65

TEST RESULTS

10-10-65

10-10-65

1. The test results show that the subject has a good understanding of the material covered in the test. The subject's score was 85%.

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10. The test results show that the subject has a good understanding of the material covered in the test. The subject's score was 85%.

1. The Parliamentary form of Government has been embodied in our Constitution because :
 - (A) The Council of Ministers is accountable to the Parliament.
 - (B) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - (C) The Head of the Executive, the President of India is answerable to the Parliament.
 - (D) The Prime Minister, the Head of the Cabinet is accountable to the Parliament.
2. Doctrine of Pith and Substance is associated with which of the following cases ?
 - (A) RMDC v. Union of India
 - (B) State of Bombay v. F. N. Balsara
 - (C) Bhasheshwar Nath v. Income Tax Commissioner
 - (D) Bhikaji v. State of M. P.
3. In case of inconsistency between a law passed by the Parliament and a law passed by the State Legislature, which one of the following shall prevail ?
 - (A) The law made by the Parliament whether it is passed before or after the law made by the State Legislature
 - (B) The law made by the Parliament only if it is passed before the law made by the State Legislature
 - (C) The law made by the Parliament only if it is passed after the law made by the State Legislature
 - (D) The law made by the State Legislature if it is passed after the law made by the Parliament
4. In which of the following cases the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that "Imparting Education cannot be treated as a Trade or Business" ?
 - (A) Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (B) I. C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
 - (C) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
 - (D) Keshavanand Bharti v. State of Kerala
5. "The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of Members of the House of the People." This provision was laid down by which Amendment of the Constitution ?
 - (A) 91st Constitutional Amendment
 - (B) 81st Constitutional Amendment
 - (C) 93rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (D) 95th Constitutional Amendment

6. What is the consequence, if the Government is defeated in the floor of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) ?
- The Prime Minister has to tender his resignation immediately
 - President's Rule is imposed
 - Nothing happens
 - The Parliament is dissolved
7. According to Professor Goodhart a *ratio decidendi* of a case is :
- Any opinion of the Court on a question of law
 - The conclusion reached by the Judge on the basis of the material facts of the case
 - The principle of law laid down in a decision which is the decisive element
 - The reason given by the Court for its decision
8. Which of the following Schools of Jurisprudence encompasses the 'functional approach' ?
- Analytical Law School
 - Sociological School
 - Historical School
 - Natural Law School
9. "A sophisticated version of Natural Law has been put forward in the tradition of Aristotle and Aquinas". This statement is associated with :
- Morris
 - Salmond
 - Stammler
 - Savigny
10. The Physical element of Possession is also called as :
- Corpus decidendi*
 - Ratio decidendi*
 - Animus possidendi*
 - Corpus possessioonis*
11. The Rule of '*Audi alteram partem*' requires reasonable opportunity of hearing. The hearing may be :
- Only orally
 - Written or oral
 - Only in writing
 - Both written and oral
12. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India made reference to 'legitimate expectation' to review the administrative action ?
- SAHELI, A Women Resource Centre v. Commissioner of Police
 - State of Haryana v. Darshana Devi
 - State of Kerala v. K. G. Madhavan Pillai
 - Mahavir Singh v. State of Rajasthan

13. The Montreal Protocol is related to :
- (A) Ozone Layer (B) Transboundary Air Pollution
(C) Hazardous Waste (D) Climate Change
14. The 'Trail Smelter' Case is associated with which of the following principles ?
- (A) Placing a duty on the State to hold environmental resources in trust for the benefit of the public
(B) Redemption of the damaged environment is a part of the process of sustainable development
(C) Principle of Sustainable Development
(D) No State has a right to use or permit the use of its territory so as to cause injury by fumes in the territory of another
15. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court observed that "the issue of pollution should not be resolved at the cost of the poor people's livelihood" ?
- (A) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
(B) T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India
(C) Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action v. Union of India
(D) Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Vardichand
16. The present generation has no right to deplete all the existing forests and leave nothing for the next and future generation. This phrase is associated with :
- (A) Environment Impact Assessment (B) Inter-Generational Equity
(C) The Precautionary Principle (D) The Public Trust Doctrine
17. For which special purpose a conditional permit for hunting any wild animal, cannot be granted under the Wild Life (Protection) Act ?
- (A) Scientific Research
(B) Research in traditional and established Universities
(C) Preparation of Snake venom for manufacturing of life saving drugs
(D) Collection of specimens for zoos and museums
18. The correct sequence in the formation of a contract is :
- (A) Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration
(B) Agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance
(C) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement
(D) Offer, consideration, acceptance, agreement

19. Which of the following pair is correct ?
- (A) Breach of contract : Impossible to perform
 - (B) Consent : Same thing in the same sense
 - (C) Revocation of offer: Compensation
 - (D) Frustration : Lapse of stipulated time
20. Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act dealing with agreement in restraint of marriage declares the agreement void on the ground of :
- (A) Absolute restraint only
 - (B) Partial restraint only
 - (C) Both absolute and partial restraint
 - (D) Restraint is for a reciprocal promise
21. Which one of the following statements is true ?
- (A) An agreement against public policy is voidable
 - (B) Contingent contracts are illegal.
 - (C) An agreement of trade combination to regulate legal trade in organised way is illegal.
 - (D) An agreement, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.
22. Where, a law promulgated after the contract is made, makes the performance of the agreement impossible, the agreement becomes :
- (A) Void
 - (B) Absolutely binding
 - (C) Voidable
 - (D) Valid
23. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) A Quasi - contract is not a real contract
 - (B) A Quasi- contract is implied in law
 - (C) Quasi-contracts are not contracts at all
 - (D) In Quasi-contract, the promise to pay is always an implication of law and not of facts

24. Which one of the following statements is correct in relation to Law of Torts in India ?
- (A) It is an act and not omission suffered by a determinate person
 - (B) It is based on morality that no one has a right to injure or harm other intentionally or even innocently
 - (C) It is based on law which in the constitutional context means judicially developed equity, covers everything which is covered by a statute
 - (D) It is a civil wrong for which remedy is a common law action for liquidated damages
25. A person is responsible in Law of Torts for :
- (A) All the consequences which are reasonably foreseeable
 - (B) All the consequences of his act
 - (C) All the consequences which are not remote
 - (D) All the consequences which directly flow from his act
26. Which of the following was laid down as the basis of responsibility by the rule followed in *Rylands v. Fletcher* ?
- (A) Fault Liability
 - (B) Strict Liability
 - (C) Insurance Liability
 - (D) Conditional Liability
27. Which of the following is not necessary in Tort of Defamation ?
- (A) The statement is defamatory
 - (B) There is intention to refer to the plaintiff
 - (C) The right-thinking members in the society infer that the statement refers to plaintiff
 - (D) The statement is made known to other members of the society
28. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- (A) *Ubi remedium ibi jus*: Where there is remedy there is a right
 - (B) *Ubi jus ibi remedium*: No injury is done to one who knowingly does an act
 - (C) *Qui facit per alium facit*: Where there is wrong there is remedy
 - (D) *Scienti non fit injuria*: He who does an act per se through another is deemed in law to do it himself

29. Which of the following cases is popularly known as "Forest Conservation Case" ?
- M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
 - Tata Engineering & Locomotives Co. Ltd. V. State of Bihar
 - T. N. Godavarman Thirumulk Pad v. Union of India
 - Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India
30. The "Polluter Pay Principle" says that :
- Those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment.
 - It shall be the duty of the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
 - There should be prevention and control of water pollution and restoring the wholesomeness of water.
 - If the Chairman of a Pollution Control Board desires, an urgent meeting can be convened to discuss how to control the level of pollution.
31. Which of the following Judges of the Supreme Court is famously known as the "Green Judge" ?
- Justice D. Y. Chandrachud
 - Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
 - Justice P. N. Bhagwati
 - Justice Kuldeep Singh
32. In the wake of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted by the Government of India. Under which Article of the Constitution, this law was enacted ?
- Article 245
 - Article 253
 - Article 254
 - Article 255
33. Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?
- Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India: Sariska Tiger Park.
 - Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh: Transfer of Tribal lands By Government to Non-Tribals
 - M. C. Mehta v. Union of India: Doctrine of Public Trust
 - Union Carbide Corp. V. Union of India : Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster
34. "The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations" is known as :
- Intergenerational Equity
 - Polluter Pay Principle
 - Precautionary Principle
 - Sustainable Development

35. In which case the Supreme Court held that "A Hindu mother can be natural guardian of her minor child during the life of father of the child if he is not taking due care of the child" ?
- (A) Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India
(B) Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India
(C) M. M. Ganguli v. Jayanti Ganguli
(D) T. Sareetha v. T. V. Subhiah
36. Which of the following theories has not yet been statutorily recognised as a theory of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- (A) Mutual Consent Theory (B) The Will Theory
(C) The Breakdown Theory (D) The Fault Theory
37. Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is :
- (A) Semblance of contract and sacrament
(B) Purely contract
(C) Purely sacramental
(D) Neither contract nor sacrament
38. In which year the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act was enacted ?
- (A) 1939 (B) 1947
(C) 1954 (D) 1955
39. 'Sapinda Relationship' which prohibits marriage among Hindus with near relatives on paternal and maternal sides, is based on the principle of :
- (A) Polygamy (B) Monogamy
(C) Endogamy (D) Exogamy
40. As per Section 2(17) of the Code of Civil Procedure, who among the following is not "a public officer"?
- (A) A Judge
(B) A Municipal Councilor
(C) A person in the service of Government for the performance of public duty
(D) An Inspector of police

41. Which of the following provisions is related with set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure ?
- (A) Order VIII Rule 5 (B) Order VIII Rule 6
(C) Order VII Rule 5 (D) Order VII Rule 6
42. Which one of the following is not a suit of civil nature ?
- (A) Suit for specific relief
(B) Suit for dissolution of marriage
(C) Suit for rights to hereditary office
(D) Suit for upholding mere dignity or honour
43. Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?
- (A) Power of Supreme Court to transfer suits etc. : Section 24
(B) Costs for causing delay: Section 35B
(C) Language of the Subordinate Courts: Section 137
(D) Exemption of certain women from personal appearance : Section 132
44. Whoever dishonestly uses any movable property to his own advantage has committed the offence of :
- (A) Misappropriation (B) Wrongful gain
(C) Breach of trust (D) Deception by false pretention
45. An agreement of which either the object or the means employed are illegal, but does not itself constitute an offence is known as :
- (A) Intimidation (B) Conspiracy
(C) Abetment (D) Malicious
46. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code says that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law" ?
- (A) Section 84 (B) Section 107
(C) Section 212 (D) Section 309
47. The maxim "*De minimis non curat*" relates to :
- (A) Slight harm (B) Annoyance
(C) Trifles (D) Exhibition of disrespect

48. In which of the following cases the 'real and abiding concern for the dignity of human life' was decided ?
- (A) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (B) Javed Ahmed v. State of Maharashtra
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad v. State of U. P.
 - (D) Mohindra Singh v. Delhi Administration
49. Right of private defence is available :
- (A) Against an act done or attempted to be done by a public servant
 - (B) Where there is time available to have recourse to state authorities
 - (C) Where there is a reasonable apprehension of causing injury to third person
 - (D) Where harm caused in no case should exceed the quantum of harm
50. Which of the following pairs mismatch ?
- (A) Section 34 : Common Intention
 - (B) Section 124A : Wrongful Restraint
 - (C) Section 299 : Culpable Homicide
 - (D) Section 340 : Wrongful Confinement
51. Reliability of date of birth for the purpose of Indian Evidence Act is contained in :
- (A) Section 33
 - (B) Section 34
 - (C) Section 35
 - (D) Section 36
52. The case of R. M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra is related to which of the following ?
- (A) State of Mind
 - (B) Res gestae
 - (C) Accomplice
 - (D) Leading question
53. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with 'Communication during Marriage' ?
- (A) Section 112
 - (B) Section 133
 - (C) Section 134
 - (D) Section 141
54. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure deal with 'health and safety of arrested person' ?
- (A) Section 50 A
 - (B) Section 53 A
 - (C) Section 55 A
 - (D) Section 60 A

55. The expression "transit remand" means :
- (A) It is a transfer of prisoner from one jail to another
 - (B) It is a transfer of criminal case from one court to another
 - (C) It is taking out an accused by police from one state to another
 - (D) It is taking out of the accused from court to prison
56. Which of the following matters was dealt with in the case of D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal ?
- (A) Transfer of criminal cases
 - (B) Arrest of persons
 - (C) Mode of taking and receiving evidence
 - (D) Reliability of information
57. Which of the following is not coming under the Chapter dealing with "Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility" ?
- (A) Dispersal of assembly by use of civil force
 - (B) Conditional order for removal of nuisance
 - (C) Competent witness against an accused person
 - (D) Person to whom order is addressed to obey or show cause
58. The Registrar cannot withdraw or cancel registration of a Trade Union if :
- (A) The Trade Union has ceased to exist
 - (B) The application of the Trade Union is in the proper form on verification
 - (C) The Trade Union has willfully after a notice from the Registrar contravened the provisions of the Act
 - (D) The certificate of registration has been obtained by fraud or mistake
59. Failure of the conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act leads to refer the matter to adjudication by :
- (A) The Appropriate Government
 - (B) The Conciliation Officer
 - (C) Both the Employer and the Employee
 - (D) The Employer
60. A reference to an Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act will be :
- (A) Only where both the parties to an Industrial Dispute apply for such reference
 - (B) Only where the Appropriate Government considers it expedient to do so
 - (C) Only where both the parties to an Industrial Dispute apply for such reference and also where the Appropriate Government considers it expedient to do so
 - (D) Only where the affected party to the dispute apply for such reference

61. In which of the following cases, a seven Judge Bench of the Supreme Court considered the scope of Industry and laid down a Triple Test formula ?
- State of Bombay v. Bombay Hospital Mazdoor Sabha
 - Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa
 - D. N. Banerjee v. P. R. Mukherjee
 - University of Delhi v. Ramnath
62. Where an undertaking is closed for any reason whatsoever, every workman is entitled to compensation if such workman has been in the continuous service :
- For not less than 90 days
 - For not less than 6 months
 - For not less than one Year
 - For not less than three Years
63. Section 53-A of the Transfer of Property Act speaks about :
- Absolute Transfer
 - Doctrine of Part- Performance
 - Doctrine of Lis Pendens
 - Constructive Notice
64. Which Section of the Transfer of Property Act provides that property can be transferred for the benefit of an unborn person subject to the conditions prescribed ?
- Section 13
 - Section 14
 - Section 16
 - Section 20
65. *Nemo dat quod non habet* means :
- Once a mortgage always a mortgage
 - Redeem up and foreclose down
 - A person cannot transfer a better title than he himself has
 - Every notice of transfer of actionable claim shall be in writing
66. Which of the following pairs is rightly matched ?
- Doctrine of Marshalling : Section 79
 - Doctrine of Consolidation : Section 54
 - Doctrine of Election : Section 38
 - Rule against Perpetuity : Section 14
67. Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides for :
- Equality before Law
 - Right to Life
 - Right to be recognised as a person before law
 - Freedom of Speech and Expression

68. Which of the following slogans was adopted for 75th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) ?
- (A) Freedom, Equality and Justice for All (B) All Human Rights for All
(C) Clean Environment for All (D) Access to Justice
69. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Rights was adopted by the World Conference on :
- (A) 25th June, 1993 (B) 10th June, 1994
(C) 15th June, 1995 (D) 25th June, 1996
70. As per Section 3 (2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 the Chairperson shall be :
- (A) A Judge of the Supreme Court who served not less than five years
(B) One who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
(C) One who has been a Chairperson of any National Commission
(D) An eminent Jurist in the field of Human Rights nominated by a committee formed by the Central Government
71. Which of the following Sections of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines 'Human Rights'?
- (A) Section 2 (a) (B) Section 2 (b)
(C) Section 2 (c) (D) Section 2 (b)
72. Find out the correct one from the following statements :
- (A) A Director is the Master of his company.
(B) A Director is an Agent of his company.
(C) A Director is a Fiduciary person of his company.
(D) A Director of a company as a director is a servant of the company.
73. Which Section of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with 'Corporate Social Responsibility' ?
- (A) Section 133 (B) Section 134
(C) Section 135 (D) Section 136
74. Which Section authorizes application of the Companies Act, 2013 to the Foreign Companies ?
- (A) Section 365 (B) Section 370
(C) Section 375 (D) Section 379

75. Which Section of the Companies Act, 2013 gives power to Limited Company to alter its Share Capital ?
- (A) Section 55 (B) Section 57
(C) Section 61 (D) Section 63
76. The object of Intellectual Property is :
- (A) To promote creativity and innovation
(B) To eliminate inventors
(C) To protect the works of the interested parties
(D) To promote legal work
77. In case of Copyright infringement, the civil suit can be filed within how many years from the date of infringement ?
- (A) One year (B) Two years
(C) Three years (D) Four years
78. The Trademarks Act in India was enacted in the year :
- (A) 1998 (B) 1999
(C) 2000 (D) 2001
79. The term of every patent granted shall be :
- (A) Ten years (B) Twenty years
(C) Forty years (D) Life time of Patent Holders
80. In India, the literary work is protected until :
- (A) Lifetime of the Author
(B) 25 Years after the death of the Author
(C) 40 years after the death of the Author
(D) 60 years after the death of the Author



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL