

Code

**A**

Question Booklet

Sr. No. 100941

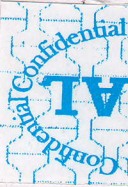
**O-1223**  
**Ph. D. Entrance Test**  
**LAW**  
**Paper-I**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

**Time : 60 Minutes**

**NOTE :**

- (i) This question booklet comprises of 50 questions.
- (ii) Each question has four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) out of which one is correct. The candidate is required to darken completely the correct option in the OMR Answer Sheet supplied separately.
- (iii) Each correct answer carries 2 marks.
- (iv) No negative marking.
- (v) Rough work may be done in this question booklet itself.
- (vi) The question booklet along with the OMR answer sheet is to be handed over by the candidate to the Invigilator at the end of the examination.





1. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India :
  - (a) President
  - (b) Union Finance Minister
  - (c) Prime Minister and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
  - (d) Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
  
2. Which article requires making and subscription of oath of affirmation by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on his appointment :
  - (a) Article 149
  - (b) Article 148
  - (c) Article 150
  - (d) None of the above
  
3. Article 262 provides for :
  - (a) Adjudication of disputes relating to water of inter-State rivers
  - (b) Adjudication of disputes relating to water of inter-State river valleys
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
  
4. 'No PIL under article 32 will be entertained concerning inter-State river waters' was said by the Supreme Court in :
  - (a) State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh (1952)
  - (b) Thakur Amar Singhji v. State of Rajasthan (1955)
  - (c) Atma Linga Reddy v. Union of India (2008)
  - (d) None of the above
  
5. The President can make provision for the discharge of functions of the Governor of a State in certain contingencies, not otherwise provided, under :
  - (a) Article 153
  - (b) Article 157
  - (c) Article 159
  - (d) Article 160
  
6. Which article deals with exemption of property of the Union from State taxation :
  - (a) Article 282
  - (b) Article 284
  - (c) Article 285
  - (d) None of the above



7. Which article of the Constitution states that the President shall act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister :
- (a) Article 68 (b) Article 70  
(c) Article 74 (d) Article 78
8. Vote on account is meant for
- (a) Appropriating funds, pending passage to budget  
(b) Vote on Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
(c) To meet unexpected expenditure  
(d) None of the above
9. The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at :
- (a) One-fourth of the total membership of the House  
(b) One-seventh of the total membership of the House  
(c) One-tenth of the total membership of the House  
(d) None of the above
10. Who presides over the Joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament :
- (a) President of India  
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(c) Vice President of India  
(d) Prime Minister
11. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view that the fundamental rights and directive principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for the other :
- (a) Golak Nath's case (b) Minerva Mills case  
(c) Keshavananda Bharti case (d) None of the above
12. Rule of law and Supremacy of the Constitution were held by the Supreme Court to be the basic features of the Constitution in :
- (a) Shah Bano Case (b) Keshavananda Bharti Case  
(c) Shankari Prasad Case (d) Maneka Gandhi Case



13. Which of the following rights is available to any person whether a citizen or not :
- (a) Right to form union or associations
  - (b) Freedom of speech
  - (c) Equality before law
  - (d) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
14. The Indian Government was made federal by :
- (a) Indian Council Act, 1909
  - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
  - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
15. The Supreme Court held an amendment of the Constitution under article 368 as 'law' within the meaning of article 13 of the Constitution in :
- (a) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
  - (b) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
  - (c) Kedar Nath v. State of West Bengal
  - (d) Bangalore Water Supply Case
16. After which of the following decisions was the provision for socially and educationally backward classes introduced by an amendment to the Constitution :
- (a) Balaji v. State of Mysore
  - (b) State of Madras v. Champakam Doirajan
  - (c) Dev Dasan v. Union of India
  - (d) Periakarupan v. State of Tamil Nadu
17. Article 16 (4) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favour of the SCs and Sts was added to the Constitution by :
- (a) 75th Amendment of the Constitution
  - (b) 77th Amendment of the Constitution
  - (c) 79th Amendment of the Constitution
  - (d) 78th Amendment of the Constitution



18. In A K Gopalan v. State of Madras the Preventive Detention Act was found conflicting with :
- (a) Articles 14 and 17 (b) Articles 19 and 21  
(c) Articles 23 and 25 (d) Articles 23 and 32
19. When a writ is issued to an inferior court or tribunal on ground of exceeding the jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice, it is called :
- (a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranto  
(c) Habeas Corpus (d) None of the above
20. In which case Justice Bhagwati propounded the new doctrine of equality :
- (a) Air India v. N. Mirza  
(b) Pradeep Jain v. Union of India  
(c) E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu  
(d) D.K. Basu v. Union of India
21. The writ of mandamus is issued on failure to perform :
- (a) A mandatory duty  
(b) Discretionary duty  
(c) Obligation arising out of contract  
(d) A duty by a private institution
22. Doctrine of 'unjust enrichment' was laid down by the Supreme Court in :
- (a) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India  
(b) Mafatlal Industries Ltd. v. Union of India  
(c) S.R. Bomai v. Union of India  
(d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
23. Which one of the following is a State for the purposes of article 12 :
- (a) A nationalised Bank  
(b) Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above



24. Declaration of any provision of an Act as invalid does not render the whole Act as invalid due to :
- (a) Doctrine of severability
  - (b) Doctrine of eclipse
  - (c) Doctrine of prospective overruling
  - (d) None of the above
25. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from :
- (a) Turkey
  - (b) Ireland
  - (c) Switzerland
  - (d) None of the above
26. Idea of incorporating Fundamental Rights in Constitution was borrowed from :
- (a) USA
  - (b) France
  - (c) Britain
  - (d) None of the above
27. The dispute regarding election of President and Vice President of India is filed and settled :
- (a) in the Supreme Court
  - (b) in the Election Commission
  - (c) in the Parliament
  - (d) None of the above
28. Civil law, as compare to common law, gives primary importance to :
- (a) Opinion of jurists
  - (b) Case law
  - (c) Religious principles
  - (d) Public good
29. Law made by Parliament is considered Supreme legislation by :
- (a) Savigny
  - (b) Salmond
  - (c) Henry Main
  - (d) Karl Marx
30. Who is called the father of modern legislation :
- (a) Austin
  - (b) Hart
  - (c) Roscoe Pound
  - (d) Moti Lal Nehru