

TS LAWCET 5 Year LLB Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :90 mins	Maximum Marks :120	Total questions :120
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1. What is the primary function of the Indian Judiciary?

- (1) To create laws
- (2) To execute laws
- (3) To interpret and apply laws
- (4) To amend laws

Correct Answer: To interpret and apply laws

Solution: The Indian Judiciary, encompassing the Supreme Court, High Courts, and subordinate courts, primarily interprets and applies laws enacted by the legislature to resolve disputes and ensure justice. It evaluates the constitutionality of laws, resolves legal conflicts, and applies them to specific cases, such as through judicial review in landmark cases like *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, which defined the basic structure doctrine. The legislature (e.g., Parliament) creates laws, the executive (e.g., government agencies) executes them, and amending laws is also a legislative function. The judiciary upholds the rule of law by ensuring fair interpretation and application.

Quick Tip

The judiciary interprets and applies laws to ensure justice, not creates or executes them.
Think: “Judiciary = Guardian of law interpretation.”

2. Which of the following is a source of “Customary Law” in India?

- (1) The Indian Penal Code
- (2) The Constitution of India
- (3) Customs and practices followed over time
- (4) Parliamentary Acts

Correct Answer: Customs and practices followed over time

Solution: Customary law arises from unwritten practices and traditions consistently followed by a community over time, gaining legal recognition. In India, such laws govern areas like marriage, inheritance, and tribal practices, especially in communities with established customs (e.g., Hindu or tribal traditions). These laws are valid if they align with constitutional principles and are often upheld by courts. The Indian Penal Code and Parliamentary Acts are codified laws enacted by the legislature, while the Constitution is the supreme legal framework, not a source of customary law. For instance, courts may recognize customary divorce practices if they meet legal standards.

Quick Tip

Customary law comes from long-standing community traditions, not written statutes.
Think: “Customs = Community practices with legal weight.”

3. What is the maximum punishment for the offense of “Dowry Death” under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?

- (1) Life imprisonment
- (2) 10 years imprisonment
- (3) Death penalty
- (4) 7 years imprisonment

Correct Answer: Life imprisonment

Solution: Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines “Dowry Death” as the death of a woman caused by burns, bodily injury, or unnatural circumstances within seven years of marriage, where it is shown that she was subjected to cruelty or harassment for dowry. The maximum punishment is life imprisonment, with a minimum of seven years of rigorous imprisonment. The death penalty is not applicable under this section, nor is a fixed term of 10 years. This provision underscores the legal system’s commitment to combating dowry-related violence, ensuring severe penalties for such offenses.

Quick Tip

Dowry Death (Section 304B IPC): Maximum = Life imprisonment, Minimum = 7 years.
Think: “Dowry Death = Severe penalty for cruelty.”

4. Which of the following is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution as per the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)?

- (1) Judicial Review
- (2) Secularism
- (3) Federalism
- (4) Preamble

Correct Answer: Judicial Review

Solution: In the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala** (1973) case, the Supreme Court established the Basic Structure Doctrine, which identifies certain fundamental features of the Indian Constitution that Parliament cannot amend under Article 368. Judicial Review, the judiciary’s power to review and invalidate laws or executive actions that violate the Constitution, was explicitly recognized as a core component of the basic structure. While secularism and federalism are also part of the basic structure, Judicial Review is a primary focus of the judgment. The Preamble, though a guiding principle, is not considered a basic feature in this context. The doctrine safeguards the Constitution’s core principles.

Quick Tip

Kesavananda Bharati: Basic Structure Doctrine includes Judicial Review. Think: “Basic Structure = Core constitutional safeguards.”

5. Which of the following acts deals with the regulation of consumer protection in India?

- (1) The Indian Contract Act, 1872

- (2) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- (3) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (4) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Correct Answer: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Solution: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, is the primary legislation in India dedicated to protecting consumer rights, addressing unfair trade practices, and providing mechanisms for redressal through consumer courts. It replaced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, and introduced modern provisions, such as regulations for e-commerce and stricter penalties for violations. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, governs general contract law, the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, regulates the sale of goods, and the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, deals with financial instruments like cheques. These do not specifically address consumer protection, making the 2019 Act the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Consumer Protection in India: Governed by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Think: “Consumer rights = 2019 Act.”

6. What is the maximum punishment for an offense under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) related to dowry death?

- (1) Life imprisonment
- (2) 7 years imprisonment
- (3) 10 years imprisonment
- (4) Death penalty

Correct Answer: Life imprisonment

Solution: This question is a duplicate of Question 3. Under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), “Dowry Death” refers to a woman’s death caused by burns, bodily injury, or unnatural circumstances within seven years of marriage, linked to dowry-related cruelty or harassment. The maximum punishment is life imprisonment, with a minimum of seven years

of rigorous imprisonment. The death penalty is not applicable under this section, and a fixed term of 10 years is not specified. This provision reflects the legal system's strong stance against dowry-related violence, ensuring severe penalties for perpetrators.

Quick Tip

Dowry Death (Section 304B IPC): Maximum = Life imprisonment, Minimum = 7 years.
Think: "Dowry Death = Life for cruelty."

7. What is the maximum period for which a preventive detention order can be made under Indian law without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board?

- (1) 3 months
- (2) 6 months
- (3) 12 months
- (4) 24 months

Correct Answer: (1) 3 months

Solution: Under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution and laws like the National Security Act (NSA), 1980, a preventive detention order can be issued for a maximum of three months without requiring the approval of an Advisory Board. Preventive detention allows authorities to detain a person to prevent acts prejudicial to state security or public order. If detention is to extend beyond three months, the case must be reviewed by an Advisory Board, which assesses the justification for continued detention. This safeguard ensures that prolonged detention without review is avoided, balancing security needs with individual rights.

Quick Tip

Preventive Detention: Maximum 3 months without Advisory Board review. Think: "3 months = Initial detention limit."

8. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India establish the "Doctrine of Pleasure" with respect to the removal of public servants?

- (1) State of Punjab v. Darbara Singh
- (2) Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel
- (3) K.K. Verma v. Union of India
- (4) Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India

Correct Answer: (2) Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel

Solution: The *Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel* (1985) case clarified the “Doctrine of Pleasure” under Article 310 of the Indian Constitution, which states that public servants hold their positions at the pleasure of the President or Governor. The Supreme Court ruled that this doctrine allows the government to dismiss public servants without a full inquiry in exceptional circumstances, such as threats to public order or security, though subject to constitutional safeguards like Article 311(2). The other cases listed do not primarily deal with this doctrine: *State of Punjab v. Darbara Singh* relates to service rules, *K.K. Verma* to administrative law, and *Ramana Dayaram Shetty* to arbitrary state action.

Quick Tip

Doctrine of Pleasure: Established in *Tulsiram Patel* (1985). Think: “Pleasure = Government’s power to dismiss.”

9. The term “Sedition” is defined under which section of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?

- (1) Section 124A
- (2) Section 153A
- (3) Section 295A
- (4) Section 505

Correct Answer: (1) Section 124A

Solution: Sedition is defined under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which criminalizes acts that excite disaffection against the Government of India through words, signs, or visible representations. It carries a punishment of life imprisonment or up to three years imprisonment, with or without a fine. Section 153A deals with promoting enmity

between groups, Section 295A addresses acts outraging religious feelings, and Section 505 pertains to statements causing public mischief. Section 124A has been controversial, with debates over its colonial origins and application, but it remains the specific provision for sedition.

Quick Tip

Sedition: Defined in Section 124A IPC. Think: “124A = Disaffection against government.”

10. What is the maximum term of imprisonment for an individual convicted under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) for being a member of a terrorist organization?

- (1) 5 years
- (2) 7 years
- (3) 10 years
- (4) Life imprisonment

Correct Answer: (4) Life imprisonment

Solution: Under Section 20 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967, an individual convicted of being a member of a terrorist organization can face imprisonment for a term that may extend to life imprisonment, along with a possible fine. The UAPA targets unlawful activities and terrorism, and membership in a banned terrorist organization is treated as a serious offense. The other options (5, 7, or 10 years) do not reflect the maximum punishment under this section, as the law allows for the severest penalty to deter terrorism-related activities.

Quick Tip

UAPA (Terrorist Organization Membership): Up to life imprisonment. Think: “UAPA = Severe penalty for terrorism.”

11. Which legal principle is established by the “Case of Brown v. Board of Education” in the United States?

- (1) Doctrine of Stare Decisis
- (2) Doctrine of Judicial Review
- (3) Doctrine of “Separate but Equal” is unconstitutional
- (4) Right to Privacy is a fundamental right

Correct Answer: (3) Doctrine of “Separate but Equal” is unconstitutional

Solution: The *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) case was a landmark US Supreme Court decision that declared the “separate but equal” doctrine unconstitutional in the context of public school segregation. The Court ruled that racial segregation in schools violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, overturning the precedent set by *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). The decision marked a pivotal moment in the Civil Rights Movement. The Doctrine of Stare Decisis refers to following precedent, Judicial Review was established in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), and the Right to Privacy was recognized in cases like *Roe v. Wade*.

Quick Tip

Brown v. Board (1954): Ended “separate but equal” in schools. Think: “Brown = Equal education rights.”

12. Which country became the first in the world to launch a national digital currency in 2025?

- (1) United States
- (2) China
- (3) Sweden
- (4) India

Correct Answer: None of the provided options are correct.

Solution: None of the listed countries (United States, China, Sweden, India) launched a national digital currency, or Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), as the first in 2025. The

Bahamas was the first country to launch a national digital currency, the Sand Dollar, in October 2020. China began piloting its digital yuan (e-CNY) around 2020, but it was not fully launched nationwide by 2025. Sweden and India have explored CBDCs (e.g., India's digital rupee pilot started in 2022), but no country achieved a full national launch in 2025 that qualifies as the first globally.

Quick Tip

First CBDC: Bahamian Sand Dollar (2020). Think: "Bahamas led the CBDC race."

13. What significant global agreement was signed in 2025 aimed at reducing carbon emissions?

- (1) Paris Accord 2.0
- (2) Global Climate Change Act
- (3) Kyoto Protocol 2.0
- (4) Green Energy Partnership

Correct Answer: None of the provided options is correct.

Solution: As of June 6, 2025, no significant global agreement titled "Paris Accord 2.0," "Global Climate Change Act," "Kyoto Protocol 2.0," or "Green Energy Partnership" was signed in 2025 to reduce carbon emissions. The Paris Agreement, signed in 2015, remains the primary global framework for climate action, with commitments updated through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Kyoto Protocol, effective from 1997, had amendments like the Doha Amendment, but no "Kyoto Protocol 2.0" was signed in 2025. The other options do not correspond to recognized international agreements in 2025.

Quick Tip

Paris Agreement (2015): Key global climate accord. Think: "Paris = Climate action cornerstone."