

TS PGLCET COMPLETE GUIDE

Mastering the TS PGLCET for LLM Course Admission

LEGAL SMRITI



Free Legal Advice for Every Need

**Comprehensive Study Material & Practice Tests for the
Telangana State Law Common Entrance Test**

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Message to the Aspirants:

Dear Future Legal Professionals,

Welcome to the journey of mastering the Post Graduate Law Common Entrance Test (PGLCET)! This examination is more than just a test; it's a gateway to advanced legal education, a stepping stone towards specializing in your chosen field of law, and ultimately, a significant stride in your professional career. We understand the dedication, effort, and sometimes the anxiety that comes with preparing for such a crucial examination.

This guide has been meticulously prepared to serve as your reliable companion throughout this challenging yet rewarding endeavour. It is designed not just to equip you with knowledge, but to empower you with the right strategies, confidence, and clarity needed to excel. Remember, success in the PGLCET is not merely about memorizing facts; it's about understanding concepts, applying legal principles, and approaching problems with a critical and analytical mind.

We believe in your potential and are committed to providing you with the best possible resources to help you achieve your aspirations. Dedicate yourselves to the process, utilize this guide effectively, and approach the exam with determination. Your hard work will undoubtedly pave the way to a brighter future in the legal fraternity.

Wishing you all the very best for your preparation and a successful outcome!

Sincerely,

The Expert Team at LEGAL SMRITI.

Purpose of This Guide

The primary purpose of this PGLCET Study Guide is to provide a comprehensive, structured, and easy-to-understand resource for all students aspiring to pursue an LL.M. degree through the Post Graduate Law Common Entrance Test (PGLCET).

This guide aims to:

1. **Demystify the Exam:** Provide a clear and concise overview of the PGLCET exam pattern, syllabus, and marking scheme, helping aspirants understand what to expect.
2. **Offer Strategic Direction:** Equip students with effective preparation strategies, including study planning, material selection, and mock test utilization, to optimize their study efforts.
3. **Consolidate Key Information:** Present core legal concepts, important acts, landmark judgments, and essential legal terminology in a quick revision format, making complex topics accessible.
4. **Enhance Problem-Solving Skills:** Facilitate practice through the previous year's question papers and mock tests, enabling students to improve their speed, accuracy, and analytical abilities.
5. **Boost Confidence:** Provide valuable insights and tips for exam day management, helping students remain calm, and focused, and perform their best under pressure.

Ultimately, this guide is crafted to maximize your potential, streamline your preparation, and significantly increase your chances of securing a high score in the PGLCET, leading to admission into your desired LL.M. program.

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Chapter 1: Understanding the PGLCET Examination

1.1 Introduction to PGLCET

The **Post Graduate Law Common Entrance Test (PGLCET)** is a crucial state-level entrance examination conducted annually for admission into LL.M. (Master of Laws) programs offered by various universities and their affiliated colleges in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. While often referred to as TS PGLCET (Telangana State PGLCET) and AP PGLCET (Andhra Pradesh PGLCET), the core structure and syllabus generally remain consistent, focusing on legal knowledge acquired during the LL.B. course.

Importance for LL.M. Admissions: A strong performance in the PGLCET is essential for aspiring legal professionals who wish to pursue higher studies in law. The score obtained in this entrance test is the primary criterion for securing admission to LL.M. courses in specialized fields such as Constitutional Law, Corporate Law, Criminal Law, International Law, Environmental Law, etc., across various law colleges and universities in the respective states. A competitive score ensures access to top-tier institutions and preferred specializations.

1.2 Exam Overview

Understanding the format of the PGLCET is the first step towards effective preparation. Here's a quick overview:

- **Mode of Examination:** The PGLCET is conducted as a **Computer-Based Test (CBT)**, meaning it's an online examination where candidates answer questions on a computer system.
- **Duration and Total Marks:** The examination lasts for **90 minutes (1 hour and 30 minutes)**. The total marks for the exam are **120**.
- **Question Type:** All questions in the PGLCET are **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. Each question will have four options, and you must select the correct one.
- **Marking Scheme:**
 - Each correct answer fetches **1 mark**.
 - Crucially, there is **NO NEGATIVE MARKING** for incorrect answers. This is a significant advantage, allowing candidates to attempt all questions without fear of penalty.
- **Medium of Exam:** The exam is primarily conducted in **English**. For AP PGLCET, there might be provisions for questions in Telugu as well, but English is universally present.

1.3 PGLCET Syllabus at a Glance

The PGLCET syllabus is broadly divided into two parts, assessing your knowledge across various core law subjects. The distribution of marks is crucial for strategizing your preparation:

- **Part A (40 Questions / 40 Marks):**
 - **Jurisprudence (20 Questions / 20 Marks):** This section tests your understanding of the fundamental theories, concepts, and schools of thought that form the basis of law.
 - **Constitutional Law (20 Questions / 20 Marks):** This section covers the foundational principles, structure, rights, and governmental framework established by the Indian Constitution.
- **Part B (80 Questions / 80 Marks):**
 - **Public International Law (16 Questions / 16 Marks):** Focuses on the laws governing relations between states and international entities.
 - **Mercantile Law / Business and Corporate Law (16 Questions / 16 Marks):** Primarily covers general principles of Contract Law and salient features of Company Law.
 - **Labour Law (16 Questions / 16 Marks):** Includes key provisions from Acts governing industrial relations and labour welfare.
 - **Crimes and Torts (16 Questions / 16 Marks):** Covers general principles of Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code) and the Law of Torts, along with aspects of Consumer Protection.
 - **IPR & Other Laws (16 Questions / 16 Marks):** Encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (Copyright, Patents, Trademarks), Environmental Law, Human Rights Law, Information Technology Law, Right to Information Act, and Arbitration & Conciliation.

Weightage Distribution: It's evident that **Part B carries twice the weightage (80 marks)** compared to Part A (40 marks). While strong conceptual clarity in Part A is foundational, excelling in Part B subjects is vital for securing a high overall score.

Chapter 2: Essential Preparation Strategies

To achieve a high score in the PGLCET, it's not enough to just study hard; you need to study smart. This chapter outlines key strategies to optimize your preparation and maximize your chances of success.

2.1 Crafting Your Study Plan

A well-structured study plan is the cornerstone of effective preparation. It provides direction, ensures comprehensive coverage, and helps maintain discipline.

- **Time Management & Allocation (Subject-wise, Daily/Weekly):**
 - **Assess Syllabus Weightage:** As seen in Chapter 1, Part B (80 marks) carries more weight than Part A (40 marks). Allocate proportionately more time to Part B subjects.
 - **Identify Strengths & Weaknesses:** Dedicate more study hours to subjects or topics you find challenging. Conversely, allocate less time to your strong areas, focusing on revision and practice.
 - **Create a Realistic Schedule:** Break down your overall study period into daily and weekly targets. Be realistic about how much you can study each day without burnout. Include short breaks.
 - **Allocate Time for All Aspects:** Ensure your plan includes time for new topics, revision of old topics, practice questions, and mock tests.
- **Setting Realistic Goals:**
 - **Achievable Milestones:** Instead of vague goals, set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals. E.g., "Complete Contract Law Sections 1-30 this week" instead of "Study Contract Law."
 - **Monitor Progress:** Regularly review your progress against your plan. Adjust if necessary, but try to stick to it.
- **Importance of Consistency & Revision:**
 - **Regularity over Intensity:** Consistent daily study, even for shorter durations (e.g., 2-3 hours), is far more effective than sporadic long sessions.
 - **Spaced Repetition:** Integrate regular revision of previously studied topics. Don't wait until the last month. Forgetting is natural; frequent recall strengthens memory.
 - **Active Recall:** Instead of just rereading, actively try to recall information (e.g., close your book and list key points, explain concepts aloud).

2.2 Choosing the Right Study Material

The quality of your study material significantly impacts your preparation. It's better to stick to a few good resources than to jump between too many, which can lead to confusion.

- **Standard Textbooks (Subject-specific recommendations):**
 - These are crucial for building a strong conceptual foundation. Refer to the textbooks you used during your LL.B.
 - **Jurisprudence:** N.V. Paranjape, Garima Tiwari.
 - **Constitutional Law:** M.P. Jain, V.N. Shukla, P.M. Bakshi, J.N. Pandey.
 - **Public International Law:** S.K. Verma, Malcolm Shaw (for in-depth understanding).
 - **Contract Law:** Avtar Singh, R.K. Bangia.
 - **Law of Torts:** R.K. Bangia.
 - **Indian Penal Code:** K.D. Gaur, Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (for Bare Act with commentary).
- **Bare Acts: The Undisputed King:**
 - For subjects like IPC, Contract Act, IPR Acts (Copyright, Patents, Trademarks), Consumer Protection Act, RTI Act, IT Act, Trade Unions Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc., the Bare Acts are indispensable.
 - Many PGLCET questions are direct lifts from the language of the bare acts. Understanding the precise wording of sections, definitions, and provisos is critical.
- **PGLCET Specific Guides/Compilations:**
 - These guides often provide consolidated syllabus content and numerous practice questions, which can be very helpful for exam-specific preparation.
 - Gade Veera Reddy - T.S./A.P. PGLCET - LL.M. Entrance Test with Supplement booklet (MCQs with Answers)
 - Universal's Guide to LL.M. Entrance Examination by Manish Arora / Gaurav Mehta.
 - LL.M. Entrance Guide by Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain (Ascent Publications).
- **Online Resources & Legal Journals (where applicable):**
 - Reputable legal websites, government publications (e.g., for recent amendments), and summaries of landmark judgments from trusted legal news portals can supplement your study. However, always cross-verify information from these sources with standard textbooks or bare acts.

2.3 Practice & Performance Analysis

Knowledge without application is insufficient. Regular practice and thorough analysis of your performance are vital for improvement.

- **The Power of Previous Year Question Papers (PYQs):**
 - **Understanding Pattern:** Solving PYQs helps you understand the exact exam pattern, the types of questions asked, and the depth required.
 - **Identifying High-Yield Topics:** You'll notice recurring themes and high-weightage topics that frequently appear in the exam.
 - **Time Management:** PYQs are excellent for practising time management under exam-like conditions.
 - **Familiarity:** They reduce anxiety on exam day by making you familiar with the structure and challenge.
 - **Recommendation:** Aim to solve at least the last 5-7 years of PGLCET papers for both TS and AP (if available and relevant).
- **Significance of Mock Tests (Simulating Exam Environment):**
 - **Real-time Experience:** Take full-length mock tests regularly, especially in the final weeks before the exam. Treat them like the actual exam: find a quiet place, set a timer for 90 minutes, and use a computer if possible.
 - **Build Stamina:** Mock tests help build the mental stamina required for an hour-and-a-half-long exam.
 - **Identify Weaknesses:** They expose your conceptual gaps, areas where you spend too much time, and common silly mistakes.
- **Techniques for Performance Analysis & Identifying Weaknesses:**
 - After each mock test or PYQ session, don't just check the score. **Analyze every question:**
 - **Correct Answers:** Understand *why* you got them right. Was it conceptual clarity or a lucky guess?
 - **Incorrect Answers:** Identify the root cause. Was it a conceptual error, a misreading of the question, a lack of knowledge, or a silly mistake?
 - **Unattempted Questions:** Why were they unattempted? Lack of time or knowledge?
 - **Maintain an Error Log:** Keep a notebook or digital file to note down common mistakes, difficult concepts, and important facts that you tend to forget. Revisit this log frequently.

- **Balancing Accuracy & Speed:**

- In the initial stages, prioritize accuracy. Focus on understanding concepts thoroughly, even if it takes more time.
- As you get closer to the exam, integrate speed. Since there's no negative marking, the goal is to attempt all 120 questions accurately within 90 minutes. Practice helps improve both.

2.4 Smart Study Techniques

Beyond traditional reading, incorporating smart study techniques can significantly enhance retention and understanding.

- **Effective Note-Making (Concise notes, Mind maps, Flowcharts):**

- **Active Processing:** Making your notes forces you to process and synthesize information, leading to better retention.
- **Conciseness:** Keep notes brief and to the point, highlighting only the most important information, definitions, and key distinctions.
- **Visual Aids:** Use mind maps for interlinked concepts (e.g., elements of a contract, types of rights). Flowcharts are excellent for processes (e.g., legislative procedure, stages of a crime).
- **Revision Friendly:** Your notes should be designed for quick last-minute revision.

- **Highlighting & Underlining:**

- Strategically highlight or underline key definitions, essential sections/articles in Bare Acts, and important judgments in your textbooks. Avoid over-highlighting; less is more.

- **Focus on Conceptual Clarity vs. Rote Learning:**

- While some memorization (e.g., article numbers, case names) is necessary, the PGLCET often tests conceptual understanding and application of legal principles.
- Understand the "why" behind the law, not just the "what." This helps in solving application-based or tricky questions.

- **Mastering Landmark Judgments & Legal Maxims:**

- **Landmark Judgments:** Create a separate list of pivotal judgments for each subject (especially Constitutional Law, Torts, and Contracts). Know the *ratio decidendi* (reason for the decision) and their impact.

- **Legal Maxims:** Familiarize yourself with common Latin legal maxims and their meanings (e.g., *Audi alteram partem*, *Res ipsa loquitur*, *Ubi jus ibi remedium*).

They often appear directly or are implied in questions.

- **Staying Updated: Recent Amendments & Legal Developments:**

- The legal landscape is dynamic. Keep an eye on recent amendments to the Acts included in your syllabus (e.g., Consumer Protection Act 2019 if applicable, recent changes to criminal laws like Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 for general awareness, though the exam might stick to older acts for the immediate term).
- Be aware of any significant recent Supreme Court or High Court judgments that have altered or clarified existing legal positions. Follow reliable legal news sources for this.



Chapter 3: Quick Revision Notes - Part A: Jurisprudence & Constitutional Law

This chapter provides concise quick revision notes for the two subjects in Part A of the PGLCET syllabus, which together account for 40 marks. Focus on understanding the core concepts and key terms.

3.1 Jurisprudence (20 Marks)

Jurisprudence is the theoretical study of law, exploring its nature, sources, and fundamental principles.

- **3.1.1 Introduction to Jurisprudence**

- **Meaning:** "Jurisprudence" derives from *jurisprudentia* (knowledge of law). It's the study of the fundamental principles of law.
- **Nature:** It's an analytical, theoretical, and philosophical inquiry into law. It's not a set of rules but a reflection on law.
- **Scope:** Extends to legal concepts, legal systems, and the underlying ideas of law.
- **Importance:** Provides a deeper understanding of legal systems, aids in legal reasoning, and helps in law reform.

- **3.1.2 Schools of Jurisprudence**

- **Analytical School (Positivist):** Focuses on law as it *is* (positive law), laid down by a sovereign authority.
 - **Key Thinkers:** John Austin (Command theory: Law is command of sovereign, backed by sanction), Jeremy Bentham (Utilitarianism: Greatest happiness of greatest number), H.L.A. Hart (Law as a system of rules: Primary & Secondary rules), Hans Kelsen (Pure Theory of Law: Grundnorm - basic norm).
- **Historical School:** Views law as a product of historical development, custom, and the spirit of the people (Volksgeist).
 - **Key Thinkers:** Friedrich Carl von Savigny (Volksgeist: Law evolves with the nation's spirit), Henry Maine (Status to Contract: Development of progressive societies).
- **Sociological School:** Examines the relationship between law and society; law as a social phenomenon.
 - **Key Thinkers:** Roscoe Pound (Social Engineering: Law's purpose is to balance conflicting interests in society), Rudolf von Ihering (Law as a

means to achieve social purposes), Eugen Ehrlich (Living Law: Law found in social facts, not just statutes).

- **Realist School:** Focuses on how law actually operates in practice, especially judicial decision-making. Law is what judges decide.
 - **Key Thinkers:** Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (Bad Man's Theory: Law is prediction of what courts will do), Karl Llewellyn (Law as an instrument of social control).
- **Natural Law School:** Asserts the existence of a higher, universal moral law (reason, divine will) that positive law must conform to.
 - **Stages:** Ancient (Stoics), Medieval (St. Thomas Aquinas), Renaissance (Grotius), Modern (Locke, Rousseau, Fuller, Dworkin).
- **3.1.3 Sources of Law**
 - **Custom:** Long-standing practices accepted as law.
 - **Essentials:** Antiquity, Certainty, Reasonableness, Obligatory force, Conformity with statute law.
 - **Kinds:** Legal (binding), Conventional (binding by agreement).
 - **Precedent:** Judicial decisions serving as authoritative examples for future similar cases.
 - **Ratio Decidendi:** The legal principle or reasoning on which a case is decided (binding part).
 - **Obiter Dicta:** Remarks made by a judge which are not essential to the decision (persuasive).
 - **Stare Decisis:** Principle of abiding by decided cases.
 - **Kinds:** Authoritative (binding), Persuasive (influential).
 - **Legislation:** Law made by a competent legislative authority.
 - **Supreme Legislation:** Made by the sovereign legislative body (Parliament, State Legislature).
 - **Subordinate Legislation:** Made by non-sovereign bodies under powers delegated by supreme legislation (e.g., rules, regulations, by-laws).
- **3.1.4 Rights and Duties**
 - **Definitions:**
 - **Right:** An interest recognized and protected by law.
 - **Duty:** An obligation to do or refrain from doing something, imposed by law.

- **Kinds:** Legal, Moral, Fundamental, Constitutional, Human.
- **Correlation:** Rights and duties are generally correlative (e.g., A's right implies B's duty).
- **3.1.5 Ownership and Possession**
 - **Ownership:** The aggregate of all rights in rem that a person has over a thing (bundle of rights). It implies a complete and absolute right.
 - **Elements:** Right to possess, use, alienate, destroy, and the right to *residuary enjoyment*.
 - **Kinds:** Corporeal/Incorporeal, Sole/Co-ownership, Trust/Beneficial, Legal/Equitable.
 - **Possession:** *De facto* exercise of a claim to exclusive use of a thing. It's the physical control over a thing.
 - **Elements:** *Corpus* (physical control) and *Animus* (intention to possess).
 - **Kinds:** Mediate/Immediate, Corporeal/Incorporeal, Adverse, Constructive.
 - **Theories:** Savigny's (based on physical detention + intent), Ihering's (social interest).
- **3.1.6 Persons**
 - **Natural Persons:** Human beings.
 - **Legal Persons (Artificial/Juristic Persons):** Entities recognized by law as having rights and duties (e.g., corporations, registered societies, deities, State).
- **3.1.7 Obligation**
 - **Definition:** A legal bond that compels a person to do or omit to do something.
 - **Sources:** Contract, Tort, Quasi-contract, Trust, Judgment.
 - **Kinds:** Conventional (contractual), Delictual (tortious), Quasi-contractual.
- **3.1.8 Property**
 - **Meaning:** Everything that can be owned and used; the sum of a person's assets.
 - **Kinds:**
 - **Corporeal:** Tangible (e.g., land, goods).
 - **Incorporeal:** Intangible (e.g., patent, copyright, easements).
 - **Movable/Immovable:** As per Transfer of Property Act.

- **Modes of Acquisition:** Possession, Prescription, Agreement, Inheritance, Assignment, Gift.
- **3.1.9 Liability**
 - **Definition:** The state of being bound by law to do something; legal responsibility.
 - **Civil Liability:** Arises from breach of civil law (e.g., contract, tort), remedy usually damages or specific performance.
 - **Criminal Liability:** Arises from commission of a crime, remedy usually punishment (imprisonment, fine).
 - **Mens Rea:** Guilty mind/intent (essential for criminal liability).
 - **Actus Reus:** Guilty act (physical act of crime).
- **3.1.10 Legal Sanctions:** Penalties or enforcement mechanisms used to ensure compliance with law (e.g., punishment, damages, injunctions).



3.2 Constitutional Law (20 Marks)

Constitutional Law studies the supreme law of the land, establishing the framework for governance, rights, and powers.

• 3.2.1 Nature of the Indian Constitution

○ Salient Features:

- **Written & Longest:** Most elaborate written constitution in the world.
 - **Blend of Rigidity & Flexibility:** Amending procedure is neither too rigid nor too flexible.
 - **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic:** Ideals enshrined in the Preamble.
 - **Parliamentary Form of Government:** Based on Westminster model.
 - **Federal System with Unitary Bias:** Division of powers but strong central government.
 - **Independent Judiciary:** Guardian of the Constitution.
 - **Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles:** Key features ensuring justice.
 - **Single Citizenship, Universal Adult Franchise.**
- #### ○ Preamble:
- The introductory statement of the Constitution, embodying its spirit and ideals.
- **Key Terms:** Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
 - **Significance:** Part of the Constitution (*Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*), not a source of power but an aid to interpretation.

• 3.2.2 Fundamental Rights (Part III - Articles 12-35)

- **Definition of State (Art. 12):** Includes government and Parliament of India, government and legislature of states, local authorities, and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.
- **Laws Inconsistent with FRs (Art. 13):** Judicial Review power; Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Eclipse.
- **Right to Equality (Arts. 14-18):**
 - **Art. 14:** Equality before Law & Equal Protection of Laws (Rule of Law).

- **Art. 15:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.
- **Art. 16:** Equality of opportunity in public employment.
- **Art. 17:** Abolition of Untouchability.
- **Art. 18:** Abolition of Titles.
- **Right to Freedom (Art. 19-22):**
 - **Art. 19:** Six Freedoms (Speech & Expression, Assembly, Association, Movement, Residence, Profession). Subject to reasonable restrictions.
 - **Art. 20:** Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Ex-post facto law, Double Jeopardy, Self-incrimination).
 - **Art. 21:** Protection of Life and Personal Liberty (Maneka Gandhi case expanded its scope; right to dignity, privacy, livelihood, clean environment, etc.).
 - **Art. 21A:** Right to Education (86th Amendment, 2002).
 - **Art. 22:** Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- **Right against Exploitation (Arts. 23-24):**
 - **Art. 23:** Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor.
 - **Art. 24:** Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
- **Right to Freedom of Religion (Arts. 25-28):** Freedom of conscience, profession, practice, and propagation of religion.
- **Cultural and Educational Rights (Arts. 29-30):** Protection of interests of minorities.
- **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32):** Heart and Soul of the Constitution (Dr. Ambedkar).
 - **Writs:** Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto.
- **Important Landmark Judgments:**
 - *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* (1950): Narrow interpretation of Art. 21.
 - *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978): Broad interpretation of Art. 21, due process of law.
 - *Golaknath v. State of Punjab* (1967): Parliament cannot amend FRs.

- *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973): Overruled Golaknath; Parliament can amend FRs but not the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution.
 - *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* (1980): Reaffirmed Basic Structure; DPSP subordinate to FRs, but harmony between them.
 - *I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu* (2007): All laws placed under 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to judicial review if they violate Basic Structure.
- **3.2.3 Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV - Articles 36-51)**
 - **Nature:** Non-justiciable (cannot be enforced by courts) but fundamental in the governance of the country. They are guiding principles for the State.
 - **Classification (informal):** Socialist, Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual.
 - **Relationship with Fundamental Rights:** Initially DPSP were subordinate to FRs. Later, the courts emphasized harmony and balance.
 - **3.2.4 Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A - Article 51A)**
 - **Added by 42nd Amendment, 1976:** On the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.
 - **Nature:** Non-justiciable, but act as moral obligations on citizens. (e.g., to abide by the Constitution, promote harmony, protect environment).
 - **3.2.5 The Union & State Executive**
 - **President (Union):** Head of State, nominal executive. (Arts. 52-62, 72, 123). Powers: Executive, Legislative, Financial, Judicial, Diplomatic, Military, Emergency.
 - **Governor (State):** Head of State at state level, nominal executive. (Arts. 153-161, 213). Powers similar to President at state level.
 - **Prime Minister (Union):** Head of Government, real executive. Leader of Lok Sabha majority.
 - **Chief Minister (State):** Head of Government at state level, real executive.
 - **3.2.6 The Union & State Legislature**
 - **Parliament (Union):** Lok Sabha (House of People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States), plus President. (Arts. 79-122).
 - **Composition, Powers, Functions:** Legislative process, Budgetary control, Oversight.
 - **State Legislatures:** Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council - in some states). (Arts. 168-212).

- **Composition, Powers, Functions:** Similar to Parliament at state level.
- **3.2.7 The Judiciary**
 - **Supreme Court (Arts. 124-147):** Highest judicial body.
 - **Jurisdiction:** Original, Appellate, Advisory, Writ, Review, Supervisory.
 - **Powers:** Judicial Review (interpreting constitutionality of laws/actions), Judicial Activism (proactive role for justice).
 - **High Courts (Arts. 214-237):** Highest judicial body at state level.
 - **Jurisdiction:** Original, Appellate, Supervisory, Writ.
 - **Appointment:** Judges appointed by President through Collegium system.
- **3.2.8 Center-State Relations (Part XI - Arts. 245-263)**
 - **Legislative Relations:** Parliament's power to legislate on Union List, State Legislature on State List. Concurrent List (both can legislate, Union law prevails in conflict). Residuary powers with Parliament.
 - **Administrative Relations:** Executive power of Union extends to matters where Parliament has power to make laws. States to comply with Union laws.
 - **Financial Relations:** Allocation of taxing powers, distribution of revenues (Finance Commission).
- **3.2.9 Emergency Provisions (Part XVIII - Arts. 352-360)**
 - **National Emergency (Art. 352):** War, external aggression, armed rebellion.
 - **State Emergency / President's Rule (Art. 356):** Failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
 - **Financial Emergency (Art. 360):** Threat to financial stability or credit of India.
- **3.2.10 Amendments to the Constitution (Part XX - Article 368)**
 - **Procedure:**
 - **Simple Majority:** Ordinary laws (e.g., creation of new states).
 - **Special Majority:** 2/3rd members present & voting + absolute majority of total membership (most FRs, DPSP).
 - **Special Majority + Ratification by Half of States:** Federal provisions (e.g., election of President, distribution of powers).
 - **Basic Structure Doctrine:** Established in *Kesavananda Bharati case*. Parliament cannot amend the basic structure or essential features of the Constitution (e.g., judicial review, secularism, democracy, federalism, rule of law).

Chapter 4: Quick Revision Notes - Part B: Other Laws

This chapter provides concise quick revision notes for the diverse subjects covered in Part B of the PGLCET syllabus, which together account for 80 marks. Focus on understanding the core concepts, key definitions, and important provisions of the relevant Acts.

4.1 Public International Law (16 Marks)

Public International Law (PIL) governs the relations between states and other international actors.

- **4.1.1 Introduction to International Law**

- **Nature:** Primarily a law of coordination, not subordination. Lacks a centralized legislature, executive, or judiciary.
- **Scope:** Deals with issues like peace and security, human rights, trade, environment, and state responsibility.
- **Basis:** Consent of states (e.g., through treaties, customs).
- **Relationship with Municipal Law:**
 - **Monism:** International law and municipal law are parts of a single legal system.
 - **Dualism:** International law and municipal law are distinct and separate legal systems. (India generally follows Dualism with certain aspects of Monism).

- **4.1.2 Subjects of International Law**

- **States:** Primary and original subjects. Must have: defined territory, permanent population, effective government, capacity to enter into relations with other states.
- **International Organizations:** (e.g., UN, WTO, WHO) have international legal personality.
- **Individuals:** Have limited international legal personality (e.g., human rights law, international criminal law).

- **4.1.3 State Territory**

- **Modes of Acquisition:** Occupation, Accretion, Cession, Prescription, Conquest/Annexation (historical, now largely prohibited).
- **Rivers:** International rivers, riparian rights.
- **Maritime Belts (UNCLOS III):**

- **Territorial Waters:** Up to 12 nautical miles from baseline (full sovereignty).
- **Contiguous Zone:** 12 to 24 nautical miles (limited control for specific purposes: customs, fiscal, immigration, sanitary laws).
- **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):** Up to 200 nautical miles (sovereign rights for exploration and exploitation of natural resources).
- **Continental Shelf:** Natural prolongation of land territory (sovereign rights over resources).
- **Air and Outer Space Law:** Chicago Convention 1944 (Airspace sovereignty); Outer Space Treaty 1967 (Outer space is common heritage, non-appropriation).
- **4.1.4 Nationality and Statelessness**
 - **Nationality:** Legal bond between an individual and a state, conferring rights and duties.
 - **Statelessness:** Not recognized as a national by any state under its law.
- **4.1.5 Extradition and Asylum**
 - **Extradition:** Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another at its request, for trial or punishment. Based on treaties.
 - **Asylum:** Protection granted by a state to a person who has fled another state, usually due to persecution.
 - **Territorial Asylum:** Within the territory of the state granting asylum.
 - **Diplomatic Asylum:** In diplomatic premises abroad (controversial).
- **4.1.6 State Jurisdiction:** Power of a state to exercise control over persons, property, and events. Principles: Territorial, Nationality, Protective, Universal, Passive Personality.
- **4.1.7 Recognition of States and Governments**
 - **Recognition of State:** Acknowledgement of an entity as an international legal person.
 - **Recognition of Government:** Acknowledgement of a regime as the legitimate government of a state.
 - **Theories:** Declaratory (recognition merely declares pre-existing statehood) vs. Constitutive (recognition creates statehood).
- **4.1.8 Treaties**

- **Definition:** International agreements concluded between states in written form and governed by international law.
- **Formation:** Negotiation, Adoption, Authentication, Consent to be bound (Signature, Ratification, Accession), Entry into force.
- **Validity:** Must be concluded freely, lawfully, and have a lawful object.
- **Termination:** By mutual consent, material breach, impossibility of performance, fundamental change of circumstances.
- **4.1.9 United Nations**
 - **Purposes:** Maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations, achieve international cooperation, be a center for harmonizing actions.
 - **Principles:** Sovereign equality of members, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in domestic affairs.
 - **Main Organs (as per UN Charter):**
 - **General Assembly:** Main deliberative organ, all member states.
 - **Security Council:** Primary responsibility for peace and security (5 permanent members with veto, 10 non-permanent).
 - **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** Principal judicial organ.
 - **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** Coordinates economic, social, and related work.
 - **Trusteeship Council:** Suspended operations.
 - **Secretariat:** Administrative arm, led by Secretary-General.

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4.2 Mercantile Law / Business and Corporate Law (16 Marks)

This section primarily covers Contract Law and salient features of Company Law.

• 4.2.1 Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Sections 1-75)

- **Definition of Contract:** An agreement enforceable by law (Sec. 2(h)).
- **Offer and Acceptance:**
 - **Offer (Proposal):** Communication of willingness to do or abstain from doing something, to obtain assent (Sec. 2(a)).
 - **Acceptance:** Signifying assent to the proposal (Sec. 2(b)). Must be absolute and unqualified.
 - **Revocation:** Offer/acceptance can be revoked before communication of acceptance/offer is complete.
- **Consideration (Quid Pro Quo):** Something in return. Must move at the desire of the promisor, from the promisee or any other person, and be lawful (Sec. 2(d), 23).
- **Capacity to Contract (Sec. 11):** Parties must be major, of sound mind, and not disqualified by any law (e.g., minor, insane, alien enemy).
- **Free Consent (Sec. 13, 14):** Consent is free when not caused by:
 - **Coercion (Sec. 15):** Committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by IPC, or unlawful detaining of property.
 - **Undue Influence (Sec. 16):** Domination of will by a person in a position of authority.
 - **Fraud (Sec. 17):** Deliberate misrepresentation or concealment of facts with intent to deceive.
 - **Misrepresentation (Sec. 18):** Innocent misstatement of facts, without intent to deceive.
 - **Mistake (Sec. 20-22):**
 - **Bilateral Mistake:** Both parties are mistaken about a material fact (void).
 - **Unilateral Mistake:** One party mistaken (generally valid, unless fundamental).
- **Legality of Object and Consideration (Sec. 23):** Must not be forbidden by law, immoral, fraudulent, or against public policy.
- **Void, Voidable, and Illegal Agreements:**

- **Void Agreement (Sec. 2(g)):** Not enforceable by law from the beginning (e.g., agreement with minor, agreement without consideration).
- **Voidable Contract (Sec. 2(i)):** Enforceable at the option of one or more parties, but not at the option of the other(s) (e.g., consent caused by coercion, fraud).
- **Illegal Agreement:** An agreement forbidden by law; always void.
- **Contingent Contracts (Sec. 31):** Contract whose performance depends on the happening or non-happening of an uncertain future event.
- **Performance of Contracts (Sec. 37-39):** Parties must perform or offer to perform their promises.
- **Discharge of Contracts:**
 - Performance, Agreement, Impossibility (Frustration of Contract), Breach, Operation of Law.
- **Remedies for Breach of Contract (Sec. 73-75):**
 - **Damages:** Monetary compensation (liquidated, unliquidated, general, special, punitive).
 - **Specific Performance:** Court order to perform the exact terms of the contract.
 - **Injunction:** Court order restraining a party from doing something.
 - **Quantum Meruit:** Payment for work done, even if contract unfulfilled.
- **4.2.2 Salient Features of the Companies Act, 2013**
 - **Types of Companies:**
 - **One Person Company (OPC):** Introduced by 2013 Act, one member.
 - **Private Company:** Restricted transfer of shares, limits members to 200, prohibits public invitation for shares.
 - **Public Company:** No restriction on transfer of shares, minimum 7 members.
 - **Memorandum of Association (MoA):** The charter document of a company, defining its objects and powers.
 - **Articles of Association (AoA):** Internal rules and regulations for the management of the company.
 - **Shares and Debentures:**

- **Shares:** Units of ownership in a company.
- **Debentures:** Long-term debt instruments.
- **Directors:** Individuals managing the company. Types: Executive, Non-executive, Independent, Woman Director.
- **Meetings:** Board Meetings, General Meetings (AGM, EGM).
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Mandatory for certain companies to spend a percentage of profits on social welfare activities.



4.3 Labour Law (16 Marks)

Labour law governs the relationship between employers, employees, trade unions, and the government.

- **4.3.1 Trade Unions Act, 1926**

- **Definitions: Trade Union** (any combination formed primarily for regulating relations between workmen & employers, or workmen & workmen, or employers & employers).
- **Registration of Trade Unions:** Voluntary registration, minimum 7 members.
- **Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions:** Immunity from certain civil and criminal liabilities for acts done in furtherance of a trade dispute.

- **4.3.2 Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

- **Key Definitions:**
 - **Industrial Dispute (Sec. 2(k)):** Any dispute or difference between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, connected with employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.
 - **Industry (Sec. 2(j)):** Broadly interpreted to include systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and employees for the production/distribution of goods/services aiming to satisfy human wants (e.g., *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa*).
 - **Workman (Sec. 2(s)):** Any person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work, for hire or reward (excludes persons in managerial/administrative/supervisory roles drawing high wages, or in armed forces).
 - **Employer (Sec. 2(g)):** Generally means the owner or person having ultimate control over the affairs of the establishment.
- **Authorities under the Act (for prevention and settlement of disputes):**
 - **Works Committee:** For industrial establishments with 100+ workmen.
 - **Conciliation Officers:** Mediate and promote settlement.
 - **Boards of Conciliation:** For specific industrial disputes.
 - **Courts of Inquiry:** Inquire into any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to an industrial dispute.

- **Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, National Industrial Tribunals:** Adjudicating authorities.
- **Strikes and Lockouts:**
 - **Strike (Sec. 2(q)):** Cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination; or a concerted refusal.
 - **Lockout (Sec. 2(l)):** Temporary closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him.
 - **Legality/Illegality:** Conditions and prohibitions regarding strikes and lockouts in public utility services.
- **Lay-off, Retrenchment, Closure:**
 - **Lay-off (Sec. 2(kkk)):** Failure, refusal or inability of an employer to give employment due to shortage of power, raw materials, breakdown of machinery, etc.
 - **Retrenchment (Sec. 2(oo)):** Termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. (Excludes voluntary retirement, retirement on superannuation, termination due to non-renewal of contract, or termination on account of continued ill-health).
 - **Closure (Sec. 2(cc)):** Permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
- **Unfair Labour Practices (Fifth Schedule):** Actions by employers or workmen that are considered unfair (e.g., victimizing workmen for union activities, coercing workers not to join unions).

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4.4 Crimes and Torts (16 Marks)

This section covers fundamental principles of Criminal Law (IPC) and the Law of Torts, including Consumer Protection.

• 4.4.1 Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)

○ General Principles of Criminal Liability:

- **Actus Reus:** The guilty act. A physical act or omission constituting the crime.
- **Mens Rea:** The guilty mind or criminal intent. The mental state accompanying the act (e.g., intention, knowledge, recklessness, negligence). *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* (An act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty).

○ Stages of Crime:

- **Intention:** Mere thought is not punishable.
- **Preparation:** Generally not punishable, except for certain serious crimes (e.g., preparation to wage war against the government).
- **Attempt:** Direct movement towards the commission of an offense after preparation is complete (punishable).
- **Commission:** The completion of the offense.

○ Joint and Constructive Liability:

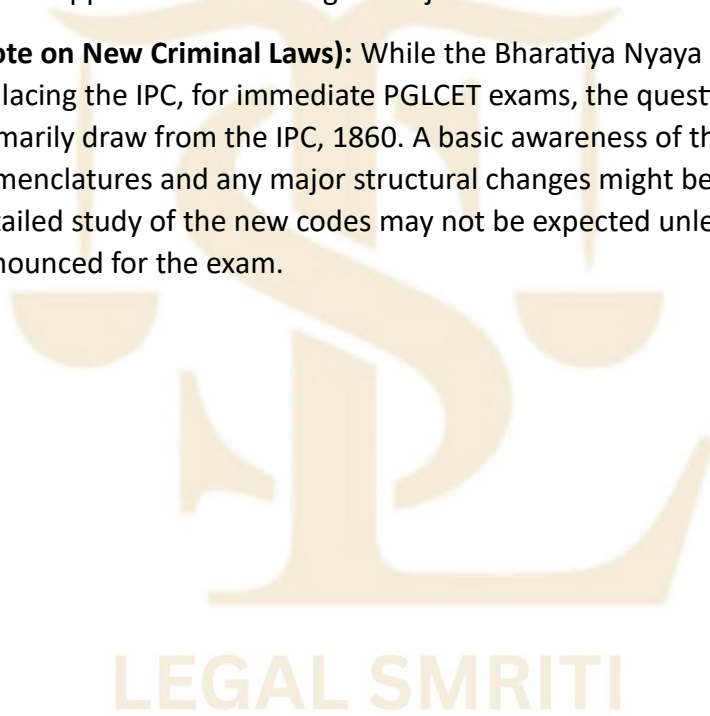
- **Common Intention (Sec. 34 IPC):** When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each is liable as if done by him alone.
- **Common Object (Sec. 149 IPC):** Member of unlawful assembly guilty of offense committed in prosecution of common object.

○ General Exceptions (Chapter IV - Sec. 76-106 IPC):

Circumstances where an act that would otherwise be a crime is excused or justified.

- **Mistake of Fact (Sec. 76, 79):** Mistake of fact, not mistake of law.
- **Accident (Sec. 80):** Act done by accident or misfortune, without criminal intent or knowledge, in doing a lawful act in a lawful manner.
- **Necessity (Sec. 81):** Act done to prevent greater harm, though causing slight harm.
- **Infancy (Sec. 82, 83):** *Doli incapax* (incapable of mischief) for children below 7. Between 7-12, if they have not attained sufficient maturity of understanding.

- **Insanity (Sec. 84 - M'Naghten's Rule):** Act of a person of unsound mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that it is wrong or contrary to law.
- **Intoxication (Sec. 85, 86):** Involuntary intoxication may be a defense; voluntary intoxication generally not.
- **Consent (Sec. 87-92):** Act not an offense if done with consent (e.g., surgeon's operation, but not for causing death).
- **Compulsion/Duress (Sec. 94):** Act done under threat of instant death.
- **Trifles (Sec. 95):** Act causing slight harm.
- **Private Defence (Sec. 96-106):** Right to defend one's body and property, and the body and property of others, against reasonable apprehension of danger. Subject to limitations.
- **(Note on New Criminal Laws):** While the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, is replacing the IPC, for immediate PGLCET exams, the questions might still primarily draw from the IPC, 1860. A basic awareness of the new nomenclatures and any major structural changes might be beneficial, but detailed study of the new codes may not be expected unless specifically announced for the exam.



• 4.4.2 Law of Torts

- **Meaning, Nature, Definition of Tort:** A civil wrong that causes a claimant to suffer loss or harm, resulting in legal liability for the person who commits the tortious act. Distinguished from crime (public wrong) and contract (breach of agreement).
- **General Defenses to Torts:**
 - **Volenti non fit injuria:** To a willing person, no injury is done (consent).
 - **Act of God:** Unforeseeable natural event.
 - **Inevitable Accident:** Accident not preventable by ordinary care.
 - **Private Defence:** Reasonable force used in self-defense.
 - **Necessity:** Act done to prevent greater harm.
 - **Statutory Authority:** Act authorized by statute.
 - **Mistake:** Generally not a defense in torts.
- **Vicarious Liability:** Liability of one person for the acts of another (e.g., master for servant, employer for employee in course of employment).
- **Strict and Absolute Liability:**
 - **Strict Liability (Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher):** Liability for escape of dangerous things from one's land, causing damage, even without fault. (Defenses like Act of God, Plaintiff's default are available).
 - **Absolute Liability (M.C. Mehta v. Union of India / Oleum Gas Leak Case):** Absolute and non-delegable liability for industries engaged in hazardous activities. (No defenses available).
- **Specific Torts:**
 - **Nuisance:** Unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land or rights over it. (Public vs. Private).
 - **Defamation:** Publication of a false statement that harms a person's reputation (Slander - spoken; Libel - written). Defenses: Truth, Fair comment, Privilege.
 - **Negligence:** Breach of a duty of care, resulting in damage. Elements: Duty of care, Breach of duty, Causation, Damage. (Donoghue v. Stevenson).
 - **Malicious Prosecution:** Initiating criminal proceedings maliciously and without reasonable probable cause, resulting in damage.
 - **Trespass:** Unlawful interference with person, land, or goods.

- **4.4.3 Consumer Protection Act, 1986 / 2019 (Focus on the Act relevant to the exam year)**

- **Key Definitions:**

- **Consumer:** One who buys goods or hires services for consideration (excludes resale/commercial purpose, except for livelihood).
- **Goods:** As per Sale of Goods Act.
- **Services:** Banking, financing, insurance, transport, housing, etc.
- **Defect:** Any fault, imperfection or shortcoming in quality, quantity, purity, etc., in goods.
- **Deficiency:** Any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service.

- **Consumer Rights (as per 2019 Act):** Right to safety, be informed, choose, be heard, seek redressal, consumer education.

- **Redressal Agencies:**

- **District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** For claims up to a certain limit (e.g., up to ₹50 lakh under 2019 Act).
- **State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** For claims above District Commission limit (e.g., ₹50 lakh to ₹2 Crore under 2019 Act).
- **National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** For claims above State Commission limit (e.g., above ₹2 Crore under 2019 Act).

- **Unfair Trade Practices:** Promoting sale/use of goods/services by deceptive means (e.g., false representation, misleading advertisements).

4.5 IPR & Other Laws (16 Marks)

This section covers Intellectual Property Rights and a selection of other important statutes.

- **4.5.1 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

- **Copyright Act, 1957:**

- **Basics:** Protects original literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, cinematograph films, and sound recordings. Protects *expression*, not ideas.

- **Rights of Copyright Holder:** Reproduction, Public performance, Adaptation, Translation, etc.
- **Infringement:** Unauthorized use of copyrighted work.
- **Remedies:** Injunction, damages, accounts.
- **Patents Act, 1970:**
 - **Basics:** Grants exclusive rights for an invention (product or process) for a limited period (usually 20 years).
 - **Patentability Criteria:** Invention must be novel, involve an inventive step, and be capable of industrial application.
 - **Rights of Patentee:** Exclusive right to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import.
 - **Infringement:** Unauthorized making, using, selling of patented invention.
- **Trademarks Act, 1999:**
 - **Basics:** Protects marks used to identify goods or services of one undertaking from those of others (e.g., words, logos, names).
 - **Registration:** Optional, but provides stronger rights.
 - **Infringement:** Unauthorized use of a registered trademark.
 - **Passing Off:** Common law remedy for unregistered trademarks, where a person misrepresents their goods/services as those of another.

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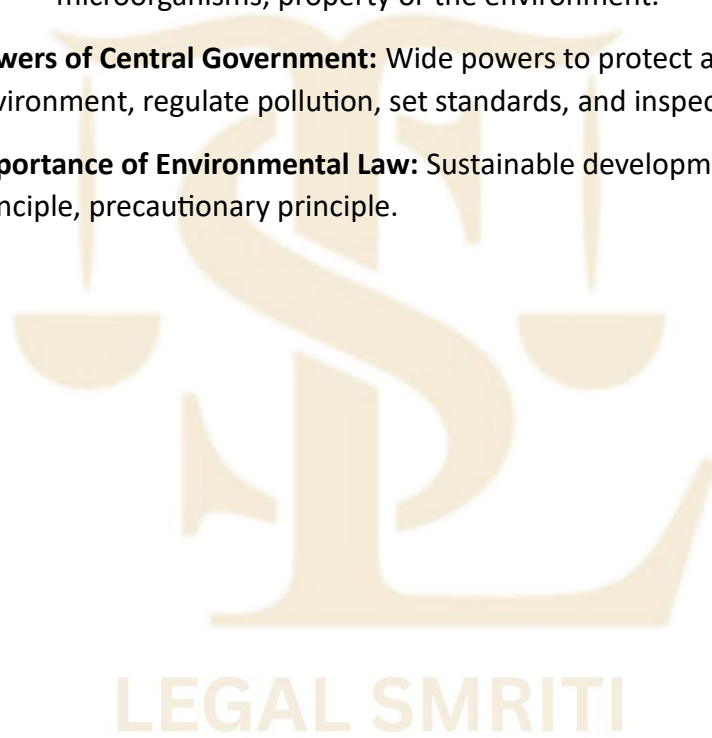
- **4.5.2 Environmental Protection Act, 1986**

- **Key Concepts:**

- **Environment:** Includes water, air, land and interrelationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property.
 - **Environmental Pollutant:** Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment.
 - **Hazardous Substance:** Any substance or preparation which, because of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, microorganisms, property or the environment.

- **Powers of Central Government:** Wide powers to protect and improve the environment, regulate pollution, set standards, and inspect.

- **Importance of Environmental Law:** Sustainable development, polluter pays principle, precautionary principle.



- **4.5.3 The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**

- **Definition of Human Rights:** Rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
- **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):**
 - **Composition:** Chairperson (retired CJI), Members (retired SC judge, retired HC CJ, and others).
 - **Functions:** Inquire into complaints of human rights violations, intervene in court proceedings, visit jails, review safeguards, and promote human rights research and education.
- **State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs):** Similar composition and functions at the state level.

- **4.5.4 Salient Features of Information Technology Act, 2000**

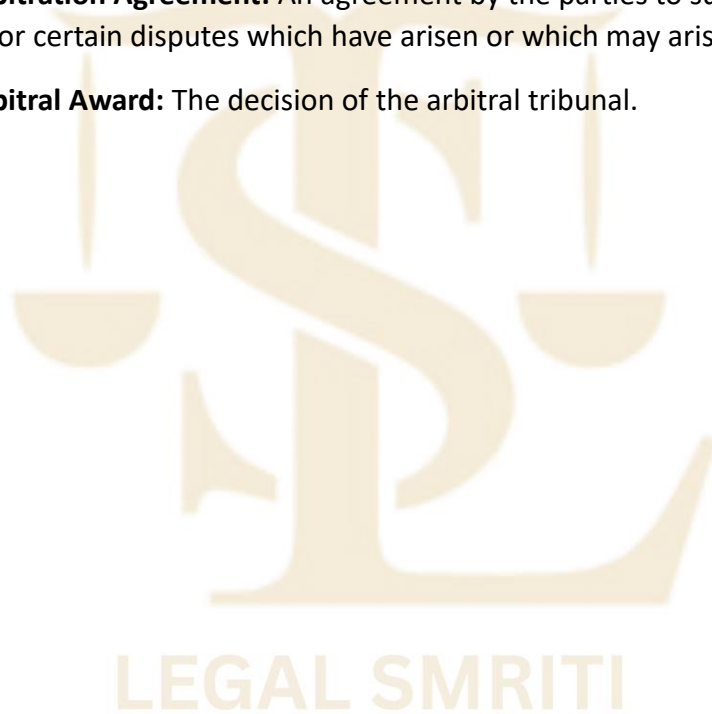
- **Purpose:** To provide legal recognition for electronic transactions, electronic data interchange, and other means of electronic communication.
- **Digital Signatures:** Legal validity of electronic records signed with digital signatures.
- **Cyber Crimes and Punishments:** Deals with various cyber offences (e.g., hacking, data theft, cyber terrorism, obscenity in electronic form).
- **Certifying Authorities:** Issue digital signature certificates.

- **4.5.5 Right to Information Act, 2005**

- **Key Provisions:**
 - **Right to Information:** Citizens' right to access information held by public authorities.
 - **Public Authority:** Any authority or body constituted by or under the Constitution, by any law made by Parliament or State Legislature, or by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government, and includes bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government.
 - **Information Commission:** Central Information Commission (CIC) and State Information Commissions (SICs) for appeals and oversight.
- **Exemptions from Disclosure (Sec. 8):** Information that would prejudice sovereignty, security of India, privileged information, personal information with no public interest, etc.

- **4.5.6 The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**

- **Purpose:** To consolidate and amend the law relating to domestic arbitration, international commercial arbitration, and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards, and to define the law relating to conciliation.
- **Basics of Arbitration:** A process where a dispute is submitted to an impartial third person (arbitrator) chosen by the parties, who renders a decision (arbitral award) which is generally binding.
- **Conciliation:** A non-binding procedure where a conciliator helps parties reach a mutually acceptable settlement.
- **Mediation:** Facilitative process where a mediator assists parties in reaching their agreement.
- **Arbitration Agreement:** An agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them.
- **Arbitral Award:** The decision of the arbitral tribunal.



Chapter 5: Essential Capsules & Tips for Exam Day

The final days leading up to the PGLCET, and the exam day itself, are critical. This chapter provides concise capsules of advice and practical tips to help you manage your time, nerves, and knowledge effectively, ensuring you perform at your peak.

5.1 Last-Minute Revision Tips

The last few days are not for learning new complex topics, but for consolidating what you've already learned.

- **Focus on Your Notes:** Prioritize revising your self-made concise notes, flashcards, and error logs. These are tailored to your understanding and learning style.
- **Key Definitions and Principles:** Quickly review fundamental definitions, legal maxims, and core principles across all subjects.
- **Important Articles and Sections:** Go through the most important Articles of the Constitution and key sections of major Acts (e.g., Indian Contract Act, IPC, Companies Act).
- **Landmark Judgments (Briefly):** Just glance over the names of landmark judgments and their core *ratio decidendi* (reason for decision). Don't delve into detailed case facts.
- **Formulas/Flowcharts:** If you have any flowcharts for processes (e.g., legislative procedure, stages of crime) or formulas, give them a quick look.
- **Avoid New Topics:** Do not attempt to learn any entirely new, complex topics in the last 48-72 hours. This can cause unnecessary stress and confusion.
- **Light Revision:** Keep your revision sessions light and frequent rather than long and strenuous.

5.2 Do's and Don'ts on Exam Day

A calm mind and proper execution are key to success.

Do's:

- **Get Adequate Sleep:** Ensure you get a full, restful night's sleep before the exam. A fresh mind performs better.
- **Eat a Light, Healthy Meal:** Avoid heavy or greasy foods that might make you feel sluggish. Stay hydrated.
- **Arrive Early:** Reach the examination centre well in advance of the reporting time. This allows for buffer time against unforeseen delays and helps you settle down without rush.

- **Carry All Essentials:**
 - **Admit Card/Hall Ticket:** Print multiple copies if allowed/needed.
 - **Valid Photo ID:** Original (e.g., Aadhar, Passport, Driving License, Voter ID).
 - **Pens/Pencils:** If required for rough work (check exam instructions).
 - **Photographs:** If mentioned on the admit card.
 - **Water Bottle:** (Clear, if allowed).
- **Read Instructions Carefully:** Before starting the test, thoroughly read all instructions displayed on the computer screen. Understand the navigation, marking scheme, and any specific guidelines.
- **Stay Calm and Focused:** Take a few deep breaths before you begin. If you encounter a difficult question, don't panic. Mark it for review and move on.

Don'ts:

- **Don't Study Right Before the Exam:** Avoid cramming in the last hour. This can increase anxiety and confuse your mind.
- **Don't Discuss with Other Candidates:** Avoid engaging in anxious discussions with other aspirants outside the exam hall. This can spread negativity or misinformation.
- **Don't Carry Prohibited Items:** Leave mobile phones, smart watches, calculators (unless specified), notes, or any unauthorized material outside the exam hall.
- **Don't Get Stuck on One Question:** If a question is taking too long, make an educated guess (since there's no negative marking), mark it for review, and move on. You can come back to it if time permits.
- **Don't Rush Recklessly:** While speed is important, don't sacrifice accuracy. Read each question and all options carefully before selecting an answer.
- **Don't Leave Any Question Unattempted:** Since there is no negative marking, attempt every single question, even if you have to guess. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

5.3 Time Management Strategies for the Exam Hall

Effective time management during the 90 minutes is critical for attempting all 120 questions.

- **Scan the Paper First (Briefly):** In the first minute or two, quickly glance through the sections to get a general idea of the distribution and question types.
- **Prioritize Known Questions:** Start with the questions you are confident about. This builds momentum and ensures you secure easy marks first.

- **Strategize Your Sections:**
 - **Part A (Jurisprudence & Constitutional Law - 40 Marks):** Aim to complete this section relatively quickly, perhaps within 25-30 minutes, as many questions are direct or conceptual.
 - **Part B (Other Laws - 80 Marks):** This section carries more weight. Allocate the remaining 60-65 minutes here, ensuring you dedicate enough time to subjects you find challenging.
- **Utilize the "Mark for Review" Feature:** For questions you are unsure about, select an answer (if you have an educated guess), mark it for review, and move on. This allows you to revisit them later if time permits.
- **Avoid Spending Too Much Time on Difficult Questions:** If a question requires extensive thought or calculation (rare in PGLCET), make a quick choice and mark it for review. Your goal is to maximize attempts.
- **Review Before Submitting:** If you finish early, use the remaining time to review your answers, especially those you marked for review. Double-check for any missed questions or silly mistakes.
- **Keep an Eye on the Clock:** Periodically check the timer to ensure you are on track.

5.4 Common Mistakes to Avoid

Being aware of common pitfalls can help you avoid them.

- **Neglecting Bare Acts:** Many questions are directly from the wording of Bare Acts. Not studying them thoroughly is a major mistake.
- **Ignoring Weaker Subjects:** Avoid skipping entire topics or subjects. Even if a subject is challenging, understanding its basics can fetch you crucial marks.
- **Insufficient Practice:** Not solving enough PYQs and mock tests can severely hinder your speed, accuracy, and confidence.
- **Lack of Revision:** Forgetting previously studied material due to insufficient revision is a common pitfall.
- **Panic During the Exam:** Losing composure due to a few difficult questions can negatively impact your performance on subsequent easy questions.
- **Not Reading Questions Carefully:** Misreading a question or missing a keyword (e.g., "not," "except") can lead to incorrect answers. Always read questions and all options thoroughly.
- **Overconfidence:** While confidence is good, overconfidence can lead to complacency and skipping vital steps in preparation.

- **Ignoring Time Management:** Failing to pace yourself during the exam can result in many unattempted questions.

By being mindful of these tips and strategies, you can approach the PGLCET with greater preparation, composure, and a higher chance of achieving your desired score.



Appendix for Telangana PGLCET 2025 Guide

A.1 Important Legal Maxims & Foreign Words

Legal Maxims (with explanations):

1. **Actus non facit reum nisi men sit rea** – An act does not constitute guilt unless done with a guilty mind. This maxim forms the foundational principle of criminal law, distinguishing between intentional and accidental actions.
2. **Audi alteram partem** – Means "listen to the other side." It is a key principle of natural justice ensuring fair hearing and impartiality.
3. **Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa** – No one should be a judge in his case. This maxim ensures impartiality in judicial and quasi-judicial functions.
4. **Ubi jus ibi remedium** – Where there is a right, there is a remedy. It underscores that the existence of a legal right automatically entails the availability of legal remedy.
5. **Ignorantia juris non excusat** – Ignorance of the law is not an excuse. Citizens are expected to be aware of laws affecting them.
6. **Res ipsa loquitur** – The thing speaks for itself. This applies in tort cases where negligence is inferred from the mere occurrence of the accident.
7. **Volenti non-fit injuria** – To one who consents, no harm is done. It is a defence in tort law indicating voluntary assumption of risk.
8. **Lex talionis** – Law of retaliation; an eye for an eye. Refers to retributive justice.
9. **In pari delicto** – Equal fault. If both parties are equally at fault, the court may refuse to intervene.
10. **Fiat justitia ruat caelum** – Let justice be done though the heavens fall. Emphasizes unwavering commitment to justice.

Foreign Words:

1. **Habeas Corpus** – A writ to produce a person held in custody before a court to ensure their liberty is not unlawfully restrained.
2. **Caveat Emptor** – Buyer beware. The buyer assumes the risk of quality in a purchase unless protected by warranty.
3. **Res Judicata** – A matter that has already been judged. Prevents reopening of settled cases.
4. **Sub Judice** – Under judicial consideration. Refers to matters pending in court and not to be publicly discussed.

5. **Prima Facie** – At first glance. Used to denote sufficient evidence to establish a fact unless disproved.
6. **Mens Rea** – Guilty mind. One of the essential elements to constitute a crime.
7. **Obiter Dicta** – Observations made by a judge are not essential to the decision and are not legally binding.
8. **Ratio Decidendi** – The reason for the decision. The binding part of a judicial ruling.
9. **Ultra Vires** – Beyond the powers. Acts done beyond the legal authority of a person or body.
10. **Ex Parte** – Proceeding in the absence of one party.

A.2 Key Constitutional Articles (Quick Reference with Commentary)

Article	Subject	Commentary
14	Right to Equality	Prohibits discrimination and mandates equal protection of laws. Fundamental for social justice.
19	Freedoms	Guarantees six freedoms including speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.
21	Life & Liberty	Extensively interpreted to include the right to dignity, privacy, education, and health.
32	Constitutional Remedies	Dr Ambedkar called it the "heart and soul of the Constitution." Provides enforcement mechanism for Fundamental Rights.
44	Uniform Civil Code	Directive to establish one civil code for all religions in matters like marriage, divorce, and succession.
368	Amendment Process	Details procedures for amending the Constitution and includes limitations as per Kesavananda Bharati case.
356	President's Rule	Invoked during constitutional breakdown in states. Requires parliamentary approval.
370	J&K Special Status	Abrogated in 2019, it earlier gave special autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir.

A.3 Landmark Judgments (Topic-wise Analysis)

Constitutional Law:

1. **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** – Established the Basic Structure Doctrine; limited Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
2. **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)** – Expanded Article 21 to include due process and fairness.
3. **Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)** – Held that Fundamental Rights could not be amended.
4. **Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)** – Reinforced Basic Structure Doctrine and judicial review.

Jurisprudence:

1. **Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932)** – Introduced the "neighbour principle" in tort law.
2. **Rylands v. Fletcher (1868)** – Established strict liability for dangerous things escaping from one's land.
3. **K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (1961)** – Landmark case on trial by jury and precedent in criminal law.

Criminal Law:

1. **Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980)** – Validated the constitutionality of the death penalty in the rarest of rare cases.
2. **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)** – Laid down guidelines for preventing workplace sexual harassment.

Other Important Laws:

1. **MC Mehta Cases** – Series of environmental law decisions including pollution control and public liability.
2. **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)** – Struck down Section 66A of the IT Act for violating freedom of speech.

A.4 Glossary of Legal Terms (Expanded)

- **Affidavit:** A written statement sworn before an officer or magistrate, used as evidence in court.
- **Bail:** The temporary release of an accused awaiting trial, subject to certain conditions.
- **Cognizable Offence:** A serious offence where the police can arrest without a warrant and begin an investigation.
- **Estoppel:** Legal principle preventing someone from arguing something contrary to a previous claim or behaviour.
- **Injunction:** A court order restraining a party from specific acts or compelling them to do certain acts.
- **Plaintiff:** The party who initiates a civil lawsuit.
- **Jurisdiction:** The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a case.
- **Acquittal:** A judgment that a person is not guilty of the crime they were charged with.
- **Charge Sheet:** A formal document of accusation filed by police after investigation.
- **Contempt of Court:** Any act that disrespects the court's authority or obstructs its functioning.
- **FIR (First Information Report):** The first report made to police regarding a cognizable offence.
- **Mens Rea:** The mental element of a crime.
- **Prima Facie:** Evidence that is sufficient to establish a fact unless rebutted.
- **Remand:** Sending a person back into custody after a hearing.
- **Writ:** A formal written order issued by a court.

Note to Students: This Appendix is meant to serve as a high-yield revision tool. Familiarity with these concepts is crucial for the Telangana PGLCET and will aid you in both objective and subjective areas of legal education.