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Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

LAW

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. The doctrine *delegatus non potest delegare* expresses which fundamental principle of administrative law?
 - A. Delegation of power is always valid if further delegates
 - B. Sovereignty cannot be delegated
 - C. Delegation must always be express and valid
 - D. A delegate cannot further delegate the powers

2. In *Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India* (1985) is a famous case dealing with :
- A. Delegated legislation
 - B. Personal and pecuniary bias
 - C. Judicial review of executive action
 - D. Writ jurisdictions
3. Which of the following is NOT considered an essential legislative function that cannot be delegated by the legislature?
- A. Determination of legislative policy
 - B. Laying down standards and guidelines
 - C. Repealing laws
 - D. Power to remove difficulties
4. Which case is regarded as the leading authority on the limits of permissible delegation of legislative powers in India?
- A. *Hari Shankar Bagla v. State of M.P.*
 - B. *D.S. Garewal v. State of Punjab*
 - C. *Ramesh Birch v. Union of India*
 - D. *In re Delhi Laws Act Case*
5. Subordinate legislation, which is framed by authorities other than the legislature under delegated powers, is also commonly referred to as:
- A. Primary legislation
 - B. Executive legislation
 - C. Constitutional legislation
 - D. Judicial legislation
6. The test applied in *Ashok Kumar Yadav v. State of Haryana* for determining bias is :
- A. Proof of actual bias
 - B. Subjective satisfaction of authority
 - C. Reasonable likelihood of bias
 - D. Doctrine of proportionality

7. Retrospective operation of subordinate legislation is considered valid in law
- In all circumstances subject to the approval of concerned legislature
 - Permissible only with the concurrence of Parliament and President
 - Only when the parent statute expressly or impliedly authorises it
 - Only when it is beneficial to the public and approved by Parliament
8. A judicial authority passes an order beyond its jurisdiction. Which writ is used to quash such an order after it has been passed?
- Prohibition
 - Certiorari
 - Mandamus
 - Habeas Corpus
9. A person is occupying a public office without fulfilling the statutory qualifications required for that post. Which writ can be issued to challenge such occupation?
- Mandamus
 - Certiorari
 - Quo Warranto
 - Habeas Corpus
10. In determining whether a public corporation qualifies as 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution, the 'instrumentality or agency' test was authoritatively laid down in which of the following cases?
- Sukhdev Kumar v. Bhagatram
 - R.K. Shetty v. International Airport Authority
 - Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib Sehravardi
 - Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
11. The maxim *Actus Curiae Neminem Gravabit* means :
- Law does not concern itself with trifles
 - An act of the court shall prejudice no one
 - No one should be condemned unheard
 - Delegation cannot be sub-delegated
12. Public corporations may incur liability for tortious acts based on the principle of :
- Sovereign immunity
 - Absolute immunity
 - Vicarious liability
 - Limited liability only

13. A function is considered quasi-judicial when it involves :
 - A. Public policy-making and a duty to act judicially
 - B. A dispute between parties and a duty to act judicially
 - C. Complete administrative discretion and a duty to act judicially
 - D. Absence of hearing and a duty to act judicially

14. In *A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court observed that the distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial functions :
 - A. Is rigid and clearly defined in modern administrative law
 - B. Is irrelevant in modern administrative law
 - C. Is gradually diminishing in modern administrative law
 - D. Depends solely on statutory wording in modern administrative law

15. A decision violated natural justice if the adjudicator had a 'real likelihood of bias'. This test is also known as the test of :

A. Automatic disqualification	B. Reasonable suspicion of bias
C. Institutional bias	D. Waiver of bias

16. Who is credited with systematically developing the modern concept of the 'Rule of Law' in his book 'The Law of the Constitution' (1885)?

A. John Locke	B. Jeremy Bentham
C. Montesquieu	D. A.V. Dicey

17. The substantive aspect of the Rule of Law, as opposed to the formal aspect, requires that laws must :
 - A. Be prospective, clear, and stable
 - B. Be enforced by an independent judiciary
 - C. Be enacted by the legislature
 - D. Protect fundamental rights and be just

18. The test of 'Wednesbury Unreasonableness' was developed in which of the following cases?
 - A. Baldwin Ridge Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v. Wednesbury Corporation
 - B. Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v. Wednesbury Corporation
 - C. Council of Civil Service Unions v. v. Wednesbury Corporation
 - D. Anismic Ridge Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v. Wednesbury Corporation

19. According to the Supreme Court's ruling in *S. Shobha v. Muthoot Finance Ltd. (2025)*, a writ petition under Article 226 against a private company is :
- A. Always maintainable if the company is regulated by a statutory authority like RBI
 - B. Not maintainable unless the private company performs a public duty or function
 - C. Maintainable only against government companies, not all private companies
 - D. Always maintainable regardless of the nature of the company's functions
20. The control of delegated legislation by Parliament is known as :
- A. Judicial control
 - B. Procedural control
 - C. Legislative control
 - D. Executive control
21. Under the BNS, a person who appropriates property with the intention of benefiting himself and causing loss to another is said to act :
- A. Fraudulently
 - B. Negligently
 - C. Dishonestly
 - D. Accidentally
22. Under the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, the term "life" generally refers to :
- A. The life of any living creature, unless the context suggests otherwise
 - B. The life of a human being, unless the context suggests otherwise
 - C. Only biological existence, unless the context suggests otherwise
 - D. The life of both humans and animals, unless the context suggests otherwise
23. Under the BNS, an act that is not a criminal offence but gives rise to a civil suit would be considered :
- A. Prohibited
 - B. Voidable
 - C. Illegal
 - D. Void
24. Under the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, an act is said to be done in "good faith" only when it is done :
- A. With honest intention alone
 - B. With due care and attention
 - C. Without causing harm
 - D. With the consent of the parties

25. A police officer arrests a person, believing in good faith and due to incorrect facts, that he is legally bound to do so. This act is :
- An offence
 - Justified under mistake of fact
 - Invalid due to lack of warrant
 - Justified under mistake of law
26. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the grounds on which the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death are provided under which section?
- Section 36
 - Section 37
 - Section 38
 - Section 39
27. The right of private defence of property extends to causing death in cases of house breaking when it occurs :
- At any time of the day
 - Only during the daytime
 - After sunset and before sunrise
 - Only when violence is used
28. A fires at a tiger carrying Z, knowing that the shot may kill Z, but acts in good faith to save him. Z dies. A is :
- Guilty of murder
 - Guilty of culpable homicide
 - Not guilty due to necessity
 - Guilty of negligence
29. A instigates Z, a child, to commit suicide. Z does so. A is guilty of :
- Abetment of suicide
 - Murder
 - Abetment of murder
 - Culpable homicide
30. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, an “organised crime syndicate” refers to :
- A group of two or more individuals committing repeated offences
 - A group of two or more persons engaged in continuing unlawful activity
 - A group of four or more individuals committing repeated offences
 - A group of four or more persons engaged in continuing unlawful activity

43. Fundamental Rights are suspended during a National Emergency under Article 359 except those under :
- A. Articles 14 and 15 B. Articles 20 and 21
C. Articles 25 and 26 D. Articles 19 and 22
44. The minimum number of judges required to decide a constitutional question in the Supreme Court is :
- A. 3 B. 5
C. 7 D. 9
45. The Supreme Court's power to review its own judgment is provided under :
- A. Article 137 B. Article 143
C. Article 144 D. Article 145
46. Who presides over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament?
- A. President B. Vice-President
C. Speaker of Lok Sabha D. Chief Justice of India
47. Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List during a National Emergency under :
- A. Article 250 B. Article 249
C. Article 352 D. Article 356
48. The Vice-President of India is elected by :
- A. Both Houses of Parliament together
B. Only Lok Sabha
C. Electoral College of MPs and MLAs
D. President
49. Which amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?
- A. 61st Amendment B. 62nd Amendment
C. 73rd Amendment D. 86th Amendment
50. Which Article directs the State to promote international peace and security?
- A. Article 48 B. Article 51
C. Article 44 D. Article 39

51. Article 21A of the Constitution imposes an obligation on the State to provide :
- Free and compulsory education to children aged 6-15 years
 - Free and compulsory education to children aged 7-14 years
 - Free and compulsory education to children aged 6-14 years
 - Free and compulsory education to children aged 7-15 years
52. Which amendment inserted Article 48A (protection of environment) into the Constitution?
- 42nd Amendment
 - 44th Amendment
 - 73rd Amendment
 - 86th Amendment
53. As per the Constitution of India, a Proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses within :
- 1 month
 - 2 months
 - 6 weeks
 - 3 months
54. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that "the right to digital access emerges as an intrinsic component of the right to life and liberty"?
- Amar Jain v. Union of India
 - K.D. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
 - Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India
 - Ranjitsingh v. Union of India
55. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court recognize that "freedom from the adverse effects of climate change" is a Fundamental Right?
- M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India
 - Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India
 - Ragavendra Achary v. Union of India
 - Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar
56. The Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 39(b) (distribution of material resources of the community) in :
- Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra
 - Minerva Mills v. Union of India
 - Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

57. In which case did the Supreme Court link lack of menstrual hygiene management primarily to violation of Article 21 (Right to life and dignity)?
- A. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
 - B. Dr. Jaya Thakur v. Government of India
 - C. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
 - D. Laxmi v. Union of India
58. In which case did the Supreme Court affirm that the right to unobstructed and disabled- friendly footpaths is a Fundamental Right under Article 21?
- A. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
 - B. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
 - C. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
 - D. S. Rajaseekaran v. Union of India
59. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that certain Fundamental Rights can be enforced horizontally against private individuals?
- A. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
 - B. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
 - C. Kaushal Kishore v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - D. Navtej Johar v. Union of India
60. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court hold that “constitutional morality must prevail over societal morality”?
- A. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
 - B. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
 - C. Shayara Bano v. Union of India
 - D. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
61. The TRIPS Agreement permits member States to provide protection beyond its minimum standards. This flexibility is known as :
- A. National treatment
 - B. Most-favoured-nation treatment
 - C. Exhaustion of rights
 - D. Higher level of protection

62. Under the Berne Convention, which of the following rights is NOT a compulsory minimum standard that member States must provide?
- A. Right of reproduction B. Moral rights
C. Right of public lending D. Minimum term of protection
63. The doctrine of exhaustion of rights determines the extent to which IP rights are exhausted after first sale. Which of the following correctly describes its forms?
- A. National exhaustion permits importation of goods
B. International exhaustion restricts parallel imports
C. Regional exhaustion applies within regions
D. All of the above
64. In *Novartis AG v. Union of India (2013)*, the Supreme Court interpreted Section 3(d) of the Patents Act to hold that :
- A. Evergreening of patents is permissible
B. Only inventions demonstrating enhanced therapeutic efficacy are patentable
C. All incremental innovations are patentable if it satisfies other ingredients
D. Derivatives automatically qualify for patent protection unless otherwise provided
65. The WIPO Internet Treaties introduced a significant digital-era right, namely :
- A. Right of distribution
B. Right of making available to the public
C. Right of fixation
D. Right of rental
66. Under Indian patent law, which of the following inventions satisfies the criteria of patentability?
- A. A method of agriculture
B. A new form of a known substance without enhanced efficacy
C. A computer programme per se
D. A process producing a new chemical entity with proven efficacy

67. The doctrine of equivalents is applied in patent infringement cases where :
- A. Only literal infringement is considered
 - B. Same function, way, and result
 - C. Only identical copies are covered
 - D. The doctrine is never applicable.
68. Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the standard deadline for entering the national phase after filing an international application is :
- A. 12 months
 - B. 18 months
 - C. 30 months
 - D. 20 years
69. The “Bolar exemption” under patent law allows :
- A. Free use of patented inventions for any purpose
 - B. Use of patented inventions before expiry for obtaining regulatory approval
 - C. Importation of patented goods
 - D. Grant of compulsory licences
70. Under the Indian Patents Act, a pre-grant opposition can be filed :
- A. After the grant of a patent
 - B. Before publication of the application
 - C. After publication but before the grant of the patent
 - D. Only by the Central Government
71. Under copyright law, which of the following does NOT qualify as a “literary work”?
- A. Computer programmes
 - B. Tables and compilations
 - C. News of the day (mere facts)
 - D. Novels
72. The doctrine of fair dealing under copyright law does NOT permit :
- A. Use for research or private study
 - B. Use for criticism or review
 - C. Making backup copies
 - D. Reproduction of an entire book without permission

73. In the *MySpace Case*, the concept of safe harbour protection for intermediaries requires :
- A. Complete immunity from liability
 - B. Compliance with notice-and-takedown procedures
 - C. Active editing of user content
 - D. Immunity from injunctions
74. Moral rights under copyright law primarily include :
- A. Right of attribution
 - B. Right of integrity
 - C. Right against false attribution
 - D. Both A and B
75. In *R.G. Anand v. Delux Films*, the Supreme Court clarified that :
- A. Ideas themselves are protected
 - B. Only the expression of ideas is protected, not the ideas themselves
 - C. Any copying amounts to infringement
 - D. Licences are always mandatory
76. Under trademark law, absolute grounds for refusal of registration include :
- A. Lack of distinctiveness
 - B. Descriptive marks
 - C. Marks customary in trade
 - D. All of the above
77. The tort of passing off requires proof of all the following EXCEPT :
- A. Goodwill of the plaintiff
 - B. Misrepresentation by the defendant
 - C. Likelihood of confusion
 - D. Registration of the mark
78. In determining whether a trademark is “well-known,” which of the following is NOT a mandatory factor?
- A. Degree of public recognition
 - B. Duration and extent of use
 - C. Foreign registration
 - D. Record of successful enforcement

79. The “anti-dissection rule” in trademark law implies that :
- A. A mark must be broken into parts for comparison
 - B. Only the dominant part should be compared
 - C. The mark must be considered as a whole
 - D. Phonetic similarity is irrelevant
80. In *Starbucks v. Sardarbuksh*, the Court recognized protection based on :
- A. Patent infringement
 - B. Copyright violation
 - C. Trade dress and passing off
 - D. No actionable violation
81. Who defined jurisprudence as the “formal science of positive law,” emphasizing law as it exists rather than as it ought to be?
- A. Holland
 - B. Hart
 - C. Kelsen
 - D. Pound
82. According to Salmond, jurisprudence is best understood as :
- A. The study of the nature of law in general
 - B. The science of the first principles of civil law
 - C. The historical development of law
 - D. The study of abstract legal theories
83. Which case firmly established the principle of separate corporate personality, distinguishing a company from its shareholders?
- A. *Donoghue v Stevenson*
 - B. *Salomon v Salomon*
 - C. *Marbury v Madison*
 - D. *Brown v Board of Education*
84. The fiction theory of corporate personality was propounded by :
- A. Gierke
 - B. Savigny
 - C. Austin
 - D. Pound
85. According to the realist theory, a corporation is :
- A. A legal fiction
 - B. A real entity with collective will
 - C. A trust
 - D. A state creation only

ROUGH WORK

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