

Law Answer Key			
S.No.	Answers	Sr. No.	Answers
1	D	26	C
2	B	27	B
3	C	28	A
4	D	29	D
5	A	30	B
6	A	31	C
7	D	32	D
8	B	33	C
9	A	34	B
10	B	35	D
11	C	36	A
12	B	37	D
13	C	38	B
14	D	39	A
15	C	40	B
16	D	41	C
17	B	42	A
18	B	43	C
19	A	44	B
20	D	45	C
21	D	46	D
22	B	47	B
23	B	48	A
24	A	49	B
25	B	50	D

LAW

1. The distinction between the 'sources of law' and the 'causes of law' is a conceptual differentiation noted in legal theory and jurisprudence, notably analyzed and discussed by legal scholar :

(A) John Austin	(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Ronald Dworkin	(D) Sir John Salmond

2. Which jurist criticized Austin's Command Theory by introducing the concept of the 'Rule of Recognition' ?

(A) Savigny	(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Roscoe Pound	(D) Sir John Salmond

3. Which of the following propositions best distinguishes exclusive (hard) positivism from inclusive (soft) positivism ?

(A) Exclusive positivism accepts morality as a criterion of legal validity, whereas inclusive positivism rejects it.	
(B) Exclusive positivism rejects statutory law in favour of judicial precedent, whereas inclusive positivism gives priority to legislation.	
(C) Exclusive positivism denies that morality can ever be incorporated into the criteria of legal validity, whereas inclusive positivism permits such incorporation if recognized by the rule of recognition.	
(D) Exclusive positivism recognizes constitutional morality, whereas inclusive positivism recognizes only social morality.	

4. The legal maxim '*Possessio est quasi pedis positio*' signifies that :
- (A) Ownership follows possession
 - (B) Possession is nine points of law
 - (C) Possessor is not presumed to be the owner
 - (D) Possession consists in physical control over a thing
5. Upendra Baxi is one of India's most influential legal theorists and a leading proponent of social action jurisprudence. Upendra Baxi's critique of conventional development models emphasizes that :
- (A) Human rights should be central to the development process
 - (B) Economic growth alone guarantees justice
 - (C) Development must remain value-neutral
 - (D) Prioritize technocratic economic growth
6. In the light of the landmark Supreme Court judgement, *Dr. Jaya Thakur vs. Govt. of India* (2026), if girls regularly miss school because menstrual hygiene facilities are unavailable, the strongest constitutional challenge would involve which of the following constitutional Articles ?
- I. Article 14
 - II. Article 17
 - III. Article 18
 - IV. Article 21
 - V. Article 21A
- (A) I, IV and V
 - (B) II, IV and V
 - (C) I, III, IV and V
 - (D) II, III, IV and V

7. As per the Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, dealing with 'Emergency Provisions'; Article 358 operates only when Emergency is declared on the ground of :
- (A) Armed rebellion (B) Internal disturbance
(C) Financial instability (D) War or external aggression
8. Which provision of the Constitution of India states that all the law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority ?
- (A) Article 369 (B) Article 372
(C) Article 396 (D) Article 373
9. The foundational case for the principle 'justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done' is :
- (A) *R vs. Sussex Justices, ex parte McCarthy*
(B) *Francis Coralie Mullin vs. Administrator*
(C) *Bolam vs. Friern Management Committee*
(D) *Association for Molecular Pathology vs. Myriad Genetics*
10. The GCHQ case, formally known as *Council of Civil Service Unions vs. Minister for the Civil Service*, categorized the grounds for judicial review into :
- I. Illegality
II. Irrationality
III. Nationality
IV. Procedural Impropriety
- (A) I, II and III (B) I, II and IV
(C) I, III and IV (D) II, III and IV

11. The Latin expression '*opinio juris sive necessitatis*' means :
- (A) Legal opinion based on equity and fairness
 - (B) Opinions should be respected in good faith
 - (C) A belief that a practice is legally obligatory
 - (D) A peremptory norm from which no derogation is permitted
12. The 1950 decision in the *Asylum Case (Colombia vs. Peru, 1950)* primarily addressed :
- (A) Territorial asylum
 - (B) Diplomatic asylum
 - (C) Extradition of war criminals
 - (D) Refugee status determination
13. Starting on 17th, April 2026, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is celebrating the _____ of its inaugural sitting through various initiatives.
- (A) 78th anniversary
 - (B) 79th anniversary
 - (C) 80th anniversary
 - (D) 81st anniversary
14. 'Reverse consensus' was introduced in the WTO dispute settlement system by the :
- (A) Doha Round
 - (B) Tokyo Round
 - (C) Geneva Round
 - (D) Uruguay Round

15. The Geneva Conventions recognize distinct protective humanitarian protection emblems :

- I. The Red Cross
- II. The Red Cosset
- III. The Red Crystal
- IV. The Red Crescent

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) II, III and IV
- (C) III, IV and I
- (D) I, II, III and IV

16. The maxim '*actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*' means :

- (A) Every wrongful act is punishable under the law
- (B) Motive is the basis of criminal liability in the law
- (C) An act alone is sufficient to constitute a crime as per the law of land
- (D) The act does not make a person guilty unless accompanied by a guilty mind

17. General Exceptions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 states that 'Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under _____ years of age'.

- (A) Eighteen
- (B) Seven
- (C) Five
- (D) Ten

18. A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed :

- (A) Cheating
- (B) Mischief
- (C) Misappropriation
- (D) Criminal breach of Trust

19. Which of the following is included within the expression 'private act' under Section 77 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023; dealing with Voyeurism ?
- (A) Using a lavatory (B) Speaking on stage
(C) Shopping in market (D) Walking in a public park
20. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023; when two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit :
- (A) Obstruction (B) Imputation
(C) Enmity (D) Affray
21. Which earlier case's principle of 'direct consequences' was rejected in *The Wagon Mound* ?
- (A) *Rylands vs. Fletcher*
(B) *Donoghue vs. Stevenson*
(C) *Caparo Industries plc vs. Dickman*
(D) *Re Polemis and Furness, Withy and Co. Ltd.*
22. The principle of '*ubi jus ibi remedium*' means :
- (A) Employer's liability for torts committed by an employee in the course of employment
(B) Where there is a legal right, there is a legal remedy
(C) Every person is liable only for his own acts only
(D) The act of God

23. Which of the following is covered under ambit of the 'service' as per the consumer protection law ?
- I. Contract of personal service
 - II. Contract for personal services
- (A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II
24. Under the Competition Act, 2002, any agreement requiring a purchaser of goods or services, as a condition of such purchase, to purchase some other distinct goods or services is called as :
- (A) Tie-in arrangement
(B) Dealing arrangement
(C) Tie-down arrangement
(D) Distribution arrangement
25. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a member of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals unless he :
- I. is, or has been, a Judge of Supreme Court, or
 - II. is, or has been, a Judge of a High Court, or
 - III. is, or has been, a District Judge, or
 - IV. is qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court or as a District Judge
- (A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

26. The case of *State of West Bengal vs. M/s. B.K. Mondal and Sons*, AIR 1962 SC 779 deals with :
- (A) Obligation of person under e-Contracts
 - (B) Obligation of person under voidable contract
 - (C) Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act
 - (D) Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement
27. A condition under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is :
- (A) A stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract
 - (B) A stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract
 - (C) A representation made after the sale
 - (D) A promise without legal effect
28. At what rate is a partner entitled to receive interest on any payment or advance made for the purposes of the business beyond the amount of capital agreed to be subscribed, under Section 13 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 ?
- (A) Six per cent per annum
 - (B) One per cent per annum
 - (C) Three per cent per annum
 - (D) Seven per cent per annum

29. As per the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; which of the following presumptions are *true* ?

- I. That a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped.
- II. That every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity.
- III. That every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date.

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and III
- (C) III and I
- (D) I, II and III

30. Which of the following is 'not' one of the prescribed financial thresholds for the applicability of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 ?

- (A) Net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more
- (B) Capital of Rs. 100 crore or more
- (C) Net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more
- (D) Turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore or more

31. The Supreme Court verdict in *Seema vs. Ashwani Kumar* (2006), is primarily associated with :
- (A) Live-in relationships (B) Guardianship of minors
(C) Registration of marriages (D) Adoption under Hindu law
32. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce may be presented to the district court by both the parties to a marriage together, on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of _____, that they have not been able to live together and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved.
- (A) three months or more (B) six months or more
(C) two years or more (D) one year or more
33. Which of the following are 'true' as per the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 ?
- I. No adoption which has been validly made can be cancelled by the adoptive father
II. No adoption which has been validly made can be cancelled by the adoptive mother
III. No adoption which has been validly made can be cancelled by the any other person
IV. The validly adopted child can renounce his or her status as such and return to the family of his or her birth
- (A) III and IV (B) I, II and IV
(C) I, II and III (D) I, II, III and IV

34. According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; two persons are said to be related to each other by half blood when they are descended from a common ancestor but :
- (A) by the same wife
 - (B) by different wives
 - (C) by the same husbands
 - (D) by different husbands
35. A person creating a Waqf is known as :
- (A) Mutawalli
 - (B) Mawquf 'alayh
 - (C) Walid (Whalid)
 - (D) Waqif (Wakif)
36. '*Common But Differentiated Responsibilities*' is a principle that was formalized in the :
- (A) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - (B) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
 - (C) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - (D) World Summit on Sustainable Development
37. The principal objective of 'Environmental Impact Assessment' is to :
- (A) Incentivize Environmental Windfall Tax
 - (B) Incorporate outdated environmental legislation
 - (C) Increase industrial production regardless of environmental costs
 - (D) Integrate environmental concerns into the decision-making process before project approval

38. To provide effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection, conservation of forests and other natural resources and enforcement of environmental rights; the National Green Tribunal was established on :
- (A) 26th, November, 2019
 - (B) 18th, October, 2010
 - (C) 26th, November, 2011
 - (D) 18th, October, 2012
39. Which two international covenants, together with the UDHR, form the International Bill of Human Rights ?
- I. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - II. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - III. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 - IV. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- (A) I and II
 - (B) II and III
 - (C) III and IV
 - (D) IV and I

40. Assertion (A) : National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) recommendations are binding upon Government.

Reason (R) : National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) functions as a constitutional court.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true

(B) Both (A) and (R) are false

(C) (A) is false, (R) is true

(D) (A) is true, (R) is false

41. In the case of a cinematograph film, copyright shall subsist until _____ years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is published, under the Copyright Act, 1957.

(A) Ten

(B) Forty

(C) Sixty

(D) Seventy

42. The most landmark case in India against the 'evergreening' of patents is :

(A) *Novartis AG vs. Union of India*

(B) *Cipla Ltd. vs. Union of India*

(C) *Ranbaxy Laboratories vs. Union of India*

(D) *Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. vs. Union of India*

43. Which of the following is an example of a non-conventional trademark ?

- (A) Drive mark
- (B) Word mark
- (C) Sound mark
- (D) Service mark

44. The primary international legal instrument that explicitly and specifically recognizes the importance of 'traditional knowledge' is :

- (A) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, 1994
- (B) Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- (C) Rome Convention, 1993
- (D) Madrid Protocol, 1991

45. In the landmark case of *Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court of India struck down :

- (A) Section 65A of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- (B) Section 65B of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- (C) Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- (D) Section 66B of the Information Technology Act, 2000

46. The principal difference between a federal and a unitary form of government lies in :
- (A) Existence of judicial review
 - (B) Presence of a bicameral legislature
 - (C) Incorporation of a written Constitution
 - (D) Distribution of constitutional powers between central and regional governments
47. Which of the following best distinguishes the 'formal' from the 'substantive' conception of the Rule of Law ?
- (A) The formal conception evaluates the moral content of laws, whereas the substantive conception does not.
 - (B) The formal conception focuses on the manner in which laws are made and applied, whereas the substantive conception additionally requires conformity with fundamental rights and justice.
 - (C) The formal conception rejects judicial review, whereas the substantive conception mandates judicial supremacy.
 - (D) The formal conception is exclusive to common law jurisdictions whereas the substantive conception is not.

- 48.** According to Montesquieu, liberty is endangered when the :
- (A) Legislative, executive and judicial powers are concentrated in the same hands
 - (B) Legislative, executive and judicial powers are in scattered hands
 - (C) Judiciary exercises judicial review and activism
 - (D) Executive is accountable to the legislature
- 49.** Which of the following principles is most closely associated with the functioning of an Ombudsman ?
- (A) Judicial Precedent
 - (B) Administrative Fairness
 - (C) Collective Responsibility
 - (D) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- 50.** The concept of Open Government primarily emphasizes :
- (A) Supremacy of executive privilege
 - (B) Secrecy of governmental decision-making
 - (C) Absolute authority of administrative agencies
 - (D) Transparency, accountability and citizen participation in governance