

**Paper Name: LL.M.**

All MCQs carry Two Marks (No *Negative* Marking)

Q.1	Contract law addresses the no-reading problem with the duty to read doctrine. Under this doctrine, parties are taken to agree to terms that they had the opportunity to read before signing. The doctrine
(A)	Is useful and eliminates legal burden of the party who wants to avoid the contract
(B)	Creates a conclusive presumption, except as against fraud, that the signer read, understood, and assented to the terms
(C)	Is discarded under modern contract law
(D)	Does not create any conclusive presupposition
Q.2	The consideration doctrine presents a challenge for the contract-as-promise theory
(A)	Because the rules of promissory morality do not limit obligations in any analogous way
(B)	For a successful market transaction, good-faith negotiation is enough
(C)	As importance of promise-making in contract formation has been overshadowed by promissory estoppel doctrine
(D)	Because there cannot be a perfect consent exchange scenario in real-time market transaction

Q.3	When parties exchange promises as part of a bargain, they usually stand to gain from mutual performance, but in the absence of a commitment mechanism, each has an incentive to defect; and, since the parties can foresee the defections, they might fail to invest in and or enter into mutually beneficial bargains. The law prevents self-interest from getting in the way of mutual advantage by
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(A)	Disabling individuals to constrain themselves to a future transaction
(B)	Enabling individuals to bind themselves to a future course of conduct without concerning much about anything else
(C)	Creating privileges for third parties
(D)	Enabling individuals to bind themselves to a future course of conduct, to make it easier for others to arrange their lives in reliance on a promise
Q.4	The executive can repeal a law provided by the Legislature due to the fact that such powers are provided under Article 73 of the Constitution of India. The statement is
(A)	True
(B)	False
(C)	True but subject to judicial review
(D)	True but subject to the assent of the President
Q.5	In which case it was observed that 'Object and Reason clause' in the amendments, modifications and rules should be provided so that it will be easy for the Judiciary to interpret the delegation of legislation in complex situations.
(A)	<i>Daiichi Sankyo Co.Ltd. v. Jayaram Chigurupati, 2010</i>
(B)	<i>State of Orissa v. Sridhar Kumar, 1985</i>
(C)	<i>Avinder Singh v. State of Punjab, 1979</i>
(D)	<i>In re Delhi Laws Act 1912, 1951</i>
Q.6	Article 32 of the Indian Constitution reads as:  <i>(1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.</i>

	<p><i>(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part.</i></p> <p>Question: X invoked Writ of <i>Habeas Corpus</i> under this Article but it was rejected on merits by the Apex Court. Whether X can again invoke Article 32, not for writs, but for issue of directions by the Apex Court for the same matter?</p>
(A)	Yes, because of procedure mentioned under Civil Procedure Code, 1908
(B)	Yes, because Res-Judicata is not applicable on Writ of <i>Habeas corpus</i>
(C)	No, because Article 32 has been invoked and dismissed on merits
(D)	No, because remedy can also be availed under Article 226
Q.7	Which of the following functions is considered as sovereign function of a state?
(A)	Entering into a contract with a private company
(B)	Imposition of tax
(C)	Determination of fine in an offence
(D)	Determining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
Q.8	Which of the followings represents the rule against bias?
(A)	<i>Nemo judex in causa sua</i>
(B)	<i>Audi alteram partem</i>
(C)	<i>Delegatus non potest delegare</i>
(D)	<i>Ex turpi causa non oritur action</i>

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Q.9	How does the legislature ensure its control over delegated legislation?
(A)	Judicial review
(B)	Laying before Parliament
(C)	Stakeholder participation
(D)	Public consultation
Q.10	Which landmark case clarified the distinction between courts and tribunals in India?
(A)	<i>S.D. Sampark Kumar v. Union of India, 1987</i>
(B)	<i>L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India, 1997</i>
(C)	<i>Bharat Bank Ltd. v. Employees, 1950</i>
(D)	<i>Minerva Mills v. Union of India, 1980</i>
Q.11	The doctrine of proportionality as a ground for judicial review is applicable in cases involving
(A)	Violation of fundamental rights
(B)	Contractual disputes
(C)	Violation of statutory duties
(D)	Emergency proclamations
Q.12	Which of the following is a common objective of progressive taxation?
(A)	Behavioural change

(B)	Reducing economic inequality
(C)	Economic stabilization
(D)	Promoting saving
Q.13	Which is NOT an objective of taxation?
(A)	Reduction in regional imbalances
(B)	Reduction in Balance of Payments
(C)	Increase in employment opportunities
(D)	Impose sanctions on the middle class to retain control
Q.14	<p><i>Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.</i></p> <p>This statement encapsulates the following environmental law principle:</p>
(A)	Transboundary Harm
(B)	Precautionary Principle
(C)	Public Trust
(D)	Polluter Pays
Q.15	Which of the following courts can exercise 'epistolary jurisdiction'?
(A)	District Court
(B)	Human Rights Court

(C)	National Green Tribunal
(D)	Income Tax Tribunal
Q.16	Recently, the Supreme Court of India upheld the fundamental right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change in
(A)	<i>M K Ranjitsinh v. Union of India, 2024</i>
(B)	<i>M C Mehta v. Union of India, 2024</i>
(C)	<i>S Jagannath v. Union of India, 2022</i>
(D)	<i>Ridhima Pandey v. Union of India, 2018</i>
Q.17	The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been designated as _____ according to the Information Technology Act 2000
(A)	Supercomputer
(B)	Computer Resource
(C)	Protected System
(D)	Source Code
Q.18	Anand received a video call from Mr. Ghosh, falsely stating that he is a TRAI officer. The caller alleged that illegal advertisements and text messages related to sexual activities were sent to people through a SIM card issued in Anand's name. Mr. Ghosh stated that Anand is under 'digital arrest' unless fine of INR800000 was deposited by clicking a link sent to his mobile number. Mr. Ghosh can be booked under Information Technology Act 2000 for the offence of
(A)	Cyber terrorism
(B)	Hacking

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(C)	Impersonation
(D)	Pornography
Q.19	The principle to award compensation for violating human rights has been laid down by the Supreme Court in _____
(A)	<i>Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, 1997</i>
(B)	<i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, 1978</i>
(C)	<i>Ratlam Municipality v. Vardichand, 1981</i>
(D)	<i>Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa, 1993</i>
Q.20	The concept of 'substantive equality' is embedded in which of the following international human rights treaty?
(A)	Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
(B)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
(C)	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979
(D)	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Q.21	The landmark ruling of the US Supreme Court in <i>Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health, 2022</i> dealt with
(A)	Female Genital Mutilation
(B)	Abortion
(C)	Sexual Harassment

(D)	Rape
Q.22	The Supreme Court of India expounded the concept of 'indirect discrimination' in which of the following cases?
(A)	<i>Air India v. Nargesh Mirza</i> , 1981
(B)	<i>C B Muthamma v. Union of India</i> , 1979
(C)	<i>Secy, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya</i> , 2020
(D)	<i>Lt. Col. Nitisha v. Union of India</i> , 2021
Q.23	Which of the following punishments has newly been introduced in <i>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita</i> , 2023?
(A)	Simple Imprisonment
(B)	Fine
(C)	Community Service
(D)	Imprisonment for Life
Q.24	Which amongst the following does NOT constitute a ground for reducing an offence of murder to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder?
(A)	Provocation
(B)	Sudden fight
(C)	Consent
(D)	Necessity

Q.25	Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, Y, dishonestly misappropriates it, before the money comes into the possession of Z's legal heir.
(A)	A has committed the offence of Criminal Misappropriation as he has dishonestly misappropriated the movable property after his death
(B)	A has committed the offence of Criminal Breach of Trust as he was entrusted the property and had misappropriated the same
(C)	A has not committed any offence as he was in possession of the furniture and money
(D)	A has not committed any offence as he has taken care of Z during his last days
Q.26	In case of dowry death, the death of a married woman must have been caused within _____years of her marriage.
(A)	8 years
(B)	10 years
(C)	7 years
(D)	2 years
Q.27	A, a Public Officer is authorized by a warrant from a court to apprehend Z. B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C.
(A)	This is an instance of criminal conspiracy
(B)	This is an instance of abetment by instigation
(C)	This is an instance of abetment by intentionally aiding another person
(D)	This is an instance of unlawful assembly

Q.28	Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause
(A)	Grievous hurt
(B)	Hurt
(C)	Assault
(D)	Wrongful restraint
Q.29	In civil cases the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him is
(A)	Irrelevant
(B)	Relevant
(C)	Matter of fact
(D)	A presumption of law
Q.30	As per the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, which of the following is NOT a recognised consumer right?
(A)	Right to be informed
(B)	Right to seek redressal
(C)	Right to wave liability for defective goods
(D)	Right to be heard
Q.31	A communication between an advocate and his client is protected from disclosure on account of being

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(A)	An official communication
(B)	A privileged communication
(C)	A secret communication
(D)	A judicial communication
Q.32	The number of witnesses required for the proof of any fact in the court of law under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 is
(A)	There is no fixed number
(B)	2
(C)	7
(D)	3
Q.33	The court _____ that maps or plans purported to be made under authority of the Central or State Government to be accurate.
(A)	May presume
(B)	Shall presume
(C)	May believe
(D)	May not consider
Q.34	Vicarious liability in tort law holds
(A)	One person liable for his own act
(B)	One person liable for the act of his spouse

(C)	One person liable for the act of another
(D)	One person liable for the act of his domestic pet
Q.35	_____ is an injury to the right of a person's possession of his property to undisturbed enjoyment of it and results from an improper usage by another individual.
(A)	Negligence
(B)	Nuisance
(C)	Trespass
(D)	Civil Disobedience
Q.36	The legal doctrine that holds a defendant liable for a victim's unexpected injuries, even if the victim has a pre-existing condition that made them more susceptible to injury is
(A)	Eggshell skull rule
(B)	Vicarious liability
(C)	Nutshell rule
(D)	Remoteness Rule
Q.37	The principle that a plaintiff who failed to exercise reasonable caution and caused the accident would not be compensated is held in _____.
(A)	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson, 1932</i>
(B)	<i>Rylands v. Fletcher, 1868</i>
(C)	<i>Butterfield v. Forrester, 1809</i>

(D)	<i>Vaughan v. Taff Vale Railway</i> , 1858
Q.38	A and B are in a boxing match. During the match, A, while hitting B, suddenly gave a blow to his stomach as a result of which B fell down. Immediately thereafter, B fainted. He was rushed to the hospital where he was declared dead.
(A)	A is liable for the death of B since A intentionally caused his death
(B)	A is liable for the death of B since he should have been careful not to hit him in any vulnerable part of the body.
(C)	A is not liable since B knowingly consented to the boxing match.
(D)	A is not liable because B was weak and could not bear the brunt of the blow.
Q.39	The plaintiff A was denied to vote by the returning officer B, in the parliamentary elections. He unlawfully deprived him of his right to vote on the ground that he was not a permanent resident. Even though the candidate in whose favour he wanted to cast his vote won, A claimed that his legal right to vote was infringed.
(A)	The legal right of A is infringed and he is entitled to damages
(B)	The legal right of A is infringed but he is not entitled to damages, as there is no loss caused
(C)	The legal right of A is not violated, as right to vote is not a fundamental right
(D)	The legal right of A is not violated, as the candidate for whom A was to vote won the elections
Q.40	Which of the following is NOT an essential element of negligence?
(A)	Duty of care
(B)	Breach of duty

(C)	Criminal intent
(D)	Damage
Q.41	In which landmark case was the 'neighbour principle' established?
(A)	<i>Rylands v. Fletcher</i> , 1868
(B)	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> , 1932
(C)	<i>Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad</i> , 1928
(D)	<i>Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co</i> , 1893
Q.42	What is the legal principle behind <i>res ipsa loquitur</i> ?
(A)	The plaintiff must prove duty, breach, and damage
(B)	The burden of proof shifts to the defendant
(C)	The defendant is presumed guilty in all cases
(D)	The plaintiff needs to prove causation and effect
Q.43	What kind of tort is 'Malicious Prosecution'?
(A)	Negligence
(B)	Strict liability
(C)	Intentional tort
(D)	Public nuisance

Q.44	Which of the following tests is used by courts to determine whether an act falls within the ambit of criminal conspiracy under Penal Law?
(A)	The <i>Mens Rea</i> Test
(B)	The Meeting of Minds Test
(C)	The Proximate Cause Test
(D)	The But For Test
Q.45	Which of the following is not prohibited under Advocate's Act, 1961?
(A)	Making a legal directory with professional listing
(B)	Using of big sign boards with titles and accolades
(C)	Accepting payments for training of legal aspirants
(D)	Soliciting feedback through the client survey
Q.46	According to Order IV, Rule 1 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, who can sign and file documents on behalf of a litigant in the Supreme Court?
(A)	A senior advocate
(B)	Attorney General of India
(C)	An Advocate on Record
(D)	Solicitor General

Q.47	Which of the following is a landmark judgement regarding lawyer's right to strike?
(A)	<i>Phool Chandra Singh v. Laxmi Prasad</i> , 2005
(B)	<i>Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India</i> , 2003
(C)	<i>Bar Council of Maharashtra v. V. Dabholkar</i> , 1976
(D)	<i>C. Ravichandran Iyer v. Justice A.M. Bhattacharjee</i> , 1995
Q.48	In which landmark judgement it was held that advocates would not be liable under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, for deficiency in service?
(A)	<i>Bar of Indian Lawyers v. D.K. Gandhi</i> , 2024
(B)	<i>Harish Chandra Tiwari v. Baiju</i> , 2002
(C)	<i>Noratanmal Chaurasia v. M.R. Murli</i> , 2004
(D)	<i>Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh v. Kurapati Satyanarayana</i> , 2003
Q.49	What are the essential characteristics that qualify a confidential information as a trade secret?
(A)	Secrecy, reasonable steps taken for protection and economic value
(B)	Secrecy, duration, reasonable step taken for protection and economic value
(C)	Secrecy, Nature of information and economic value
(D)	Reasonable step taken for protection and economic value

Q.50	As per Section 194 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, within what time frame must the police officer forward the inquest report to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate?
(A)	Immediately after the investigation
(B)	Within 24 hours
(C)	Within 48 hours
(D)	Within 12 hours
Q.51	In the <i>Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita</i> , 2023, the terminology _____.
(A)	‘Accused’ has been replaced by ‘Defendant’
(B)	‘Prison’ has been replaced by ‘Correctional Facility’
(C)	‘Insanity’ has been replaced by ‘Mental Illness’
(D)	‘Mental Illness’ has been replaced by ‘Unsoundness of Mind’.
Q.52	According to Section 107 of the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, a police officer can apply for attachment of property related to a crime
(A)	With the approval of Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police
(B)	After the victim requests the attachment
(C)	After a conviction is secured
(D)	Only when the property is in a different district.

Q.53	What is the key responsibility of the Assistant Director of Prosecution?
(A)	Supervising high profile financial fraud cases
(B)	Monitoring cases punishable by death
(C)	Monitoring cases punishable by life imprisonment
(D)	Monitoring cases punishable for less than 7 years
Q.54	Which of the following statements about confessions in the context of police custody is correct?
(A)	A confession made to the police officer can be used against the accused
(B)	A confession made, while in the police custody, is admissible if made in the presence of Municipal Commissioner
(C)	Confessions made to a police officer are admissible if they result in the discovery of new facts
(D)	Any confession made in police custody is admissible regardless of circumstances
Q.55	Under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, which of the following is not included under the ambit of the expression 'court'?
(A)	All persons legally authorized to take evidence
(B)	Judges
(C)	Magistrates
(D)	Arbitrator

Q.56	<i>Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor</i> , 1939 is famously known for its interpretation of
(A)	Expert evidence
(B)	Confession
(C)	Res gestae
(D)	Rape
Q.57	Which of the following best describes the central tenet of legal positivism?
(A)	Law derives its authority solely from moral principles
(B)	Law is a command issued by the sovereign, irrespective of moral considerations
(C)	Law is an emergent social construct with no formal authority
(D)	Law is based entirely on natural rights inherent to all humans
Q.58	Which classical thinker is most closely associated with the natural law tradition?
(A)	Jeremy Bentham
(B)	John Austin
(C)	Thomas Aquinas
(D)	H.L.A. Hart

Q.59	H.L.A. Hart's contribution to jurisprudence is best encapsulated by his distinction between
(A)	Natural law and ethics
(B)	Commands and sanctions
(C)	Primary rules and secondary rules
(D)	Legal formalism and legal realism
Q.60	The principle of 'the rule of law' is best expressed by which of the following statements?
(A)	The government's decrees are above the law
(B)	Only the citizens are bound by law, not the lawmakers
(C)	Everyone, including those who make the laws, is subject to law
(D)	Laws are only valid if they reflect moral values
Q.61	Legal Realism emphasizes that
(A)	Law is a set of abstract rules that can be applied uniformly regardless of context
(B)	Judicial decisions are determined solely by logical deduction from statutes
(C)	Social, political, and economic factors play a significant role in judicial decision-making
(D)	Law is a divine command that transcends human interpretation
Q.62	In the Information Technology Act, 2000, a digital signature is best described as
(A)	A scanned image of a handwritten signature.

(B)	An electronic mark that uses cryptographic techniques to verify the authenticity and integrity of an electronic record.
(C)	A simple typed name at the end of an email.
(D)	A biometric record stored on a computer
Q.63	What are the characteristics of the Money Bill?
(A)	Public Expenditure, Imposition of Tax and Fines, and Regulation of Borrowings
(B)	Only Public Expenditure and Imposition of Tax
(C)	Public Expenditure, Imposition of Tax and Regulation of Borrowings
(D)	Only Public Expenditure
Q.64	Directive Principles of State Policy conceptualises the idea of ‘constitutional bargaining’ with an aim to
(A)	Enforce immediate social change
(B)	Exclude minority viewpoints
(C)	Accommodate diverse ideological perspectives while maintaining constitutional unity
(D)	Prioritise economic development over social justice
Q.65	In which case the Supreme Court held that the Constitution allows for horizontal application of fundamental rights against the state and non-state actors?
(A)	<i>Kaushal Kishore v. State of Uttar Pradesh, 2023</i>
(B)	<i>Kaushal Kishore v. Union of India, 2023</i>

(C)	<i>Krishna Kumar Singh v. Union of India, 2023</i>
(D)	<i>Kaushal Kumar v. State of Madhya Pradesh, 2023</i>
Q.120	Which of the following maxims means “the expression of one thing implies the exclusion of another”?
(A)	<i>Ejusdem Generis</i>
(B)	<i>Expressio unius exclusio alterius</i>
(C)	<i>Noscitur a sociis</i>
(D)	<i>Stare Decisis</i>
Q.67	In Constitutional law, the test of ‘Occupied Field’ relates to
(A)	Repugnancy
(B)	Residuary Power
(C)	Imposition of Tax
(D)	Cooperative Federalism
Q.68	‘Asymmetrical Federalism’ connotes
(A)	Asymmetry in vertical relationship only

(B)	Asymmetry in horizontal relationship only
(C)	Asymmetry in fiscal relationship only
(D)	Asymmetry in vertical, horizontal and fiscal relationships
Q.69	Which provision of the Constitution enables the Parliament to enact a law for having residential requirement in the matter of public employment?
(A)	Article 35
(B)	Article 16
(C)	Article 15
(D)	Article 248
Q.70	Which authority decides on disqualification related to holding of 'office of profit'?
(A)	The President of India
(B)	The Election Commission
(C)	The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(D)	The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
Q.71	Which of the following cannot be determined by an executing court?
(A)	Satisfaction of decree
(B)	Execution of decree
(C)	Modification of decree

(D)	Discharge of decree
Q.72	Which of the following institutions can enforce the judgment of ICJ?
(A)	General Assembly
(B)	General Assembly at the request of ICJ
(C)	Security Council
(D)	Security Council at the request of ICJ
Q.73	By which of the following Constitutional Amendments, Article 21A has been added in the Constitution?
(A)	75th Amendment
(B)	82nd Amendment
(C)	86 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
(D)	90th Amendment
Q.74	Caveat shall not remain in force after expiry of _____ days.
(A)	60 days
(B)	90 days
(C)	120 days
(D)	150 days
Q.75	Kelsen's theory of law is called pure theory because he

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(A)	Discussed law purely in terms of justice
(B)	Separated law from religion, ethics, sociology and history
(C)	Defined law in accordance with morality and purity
(D)	Emphasized strongly on positive morality
Q.76	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UN General Assembly on
(A)	December 10, 1966
(B)	December 10, 1968
(C)	December 10, 1945
(D)	December 10, 1948
Q.77	A marriage may be solemnized between two Buddhists if
(A)	Bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 21 years
(B)	Bride completes the age of 14 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
(C)	Bride completes the age of 21 years and bridegroom completes the age of 21 years
(D)	Bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
Q.78	Mr. Anuj Pandey, a Hindu, died intestate in 2019 leaving his wife, two sons, one married daughter and unmarried daughter. His property can be claimed by
(A)	Wife only
(B)	Two sons only

(C)	Wife, two sons and two daughters
(D)	Wife, two sons and unmarried daughter only
Q.79	Which are the following statements under the United Nation's Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) is NOT correct?
(A)	Territorial sea is fixed up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline
(B)	Ships of landlocked states have the right of innocent passage through territorial waters
(C)	The Contiguous Zone is 24 nautical miles measured from 12 nautical miles as specified for territorial sea
(D)	The Exclusive Economic Zone is extended to 200 nautical miles away from the baseline
Q.80	Which among the followings is NOT the source of international law?
(A)	International conventions
(B)	General principles of law recognised only by NATO countries
(C)	Customs
(D)	Judicial decisions
Q.81	The meaning of <i>jus cogens</i> is
(A)	Peremptory norms of international law
(B)	Non-aligned movement under international law
(C)	Soft laws propounded by United Nation's General Assembly

(D)	Advisory opinion of ICJ
Q.82	What is the meaning of <i>Pacta Sunt Servanda</i> under International law?
(A)	Treaties are non-acceptable
(B)	Treaties are irreversible
(C)	Treaties are accepted in good faith
(D)	Treaties are not binding
Q.83	According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, what is the minimum age for a child to be employed in any factory, mine or any other hazardous employment?
(A)	14 years
(B)	15 years
(C)	21 years
(D)	18 years
Q.84	In case of miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy, _____ of leave period has been permitted under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961?
(A)	4 weeks
(B)	7 weeks
(C)	6 weeks
(D)	3 weeks

Q.85	According to the provision of the Factories Act, 1948, the spread-over of the period of work of an adult worker, including his interval, shall not exceed _____
(A)	10 ½ hours in a day
(B)	12 hours in a day
(C)	11 hours in a day
(D)	9 hours in a day
Q.86	Which of the following statements is true with regard to statutory licensing under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957?
(A)	Statutory licensing is available only for literary works and excludes musical and sound recordings
(B)	Broadcasters can use sound recordings under statutory licensing, provided they pay royalties as determined under the Act
(C)	Statutory licensing allows unrestricted use of copyrighted content without any payment to the rights holder
(D)	The concept of statutory licensing in India is identical to only fair dealing
Q.87	A work of joint authorship under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 means
(A)	A work in which each author's contribution is equal in terms of creativity and effort
(B)	A work in which the contributions of all authors are distinguishable from each other
(C)	A work in which two or more authors collaborate with the intention of creating a common work, and their contributions are not distinct from each other

(D)	A work in which the contributions of all authors are indistinguishable and includes only literary work
Q.88	Who among the following is not considered a performer under copyright law?
(A)	Acrobat
(B)	Juggler
(C)	Conjurer
(D)	Cricketer
Q.89	Under Indian Copyright Act, 1957, which of the following statements best describes the scope of moral rights?
(A)	Moral rights only protect the economic interests of the author and can be waived by contract
(B)	The moral rights allow an author to claim authorship and protect the work against distortion, mutilation, or modification
(C)	Moral rights expire when the economic rights of the work expire
(D)	Moral rights apply only to literary works and do not extend to artistic or cinematographic works
Q.90	Which among the following is not an invention under the Indian Patent Act, 1970?
(A)	A novel pharmaceutical drug with improved efficacy over existing treatments
(B)	A genetically modified microorganism with industrial applications
(C)	A new mathematical formula that improves encryption techniques

(D)	A machine learning algorithm that enhances medical diagnostics
Q.91	Which of the following is a valid ground for granting a compulsory license under the Indian Patent Act, 1970?
(A)	The patent holder has voluntarily chosen not to commercialize the patented invention
(B)	The patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price
(C)	The patent holder has assigned his rights to another entity for commercialization
(D)	The patent has expired, but the invention is still in demand
Q.92	The Supreme Court of India in <i>Novartis AG v. Union of India</i> , 2013 held that
(A)	Evergreening of patents is allowed if the new version of a drug shows any structural modification from the original molecule
(B)	A new form of a known substance must demonstrate enhanced therapeutic efficacy to be patentable
(C)	All pharmaceutical inventions are automatically patentable in India, regardless of their novelty or efficacy
(D)	Indian patent law is in compliance with the TRIPS requirements, and there are no additional restrictions on pharmaceutical patents
Q.93	Arjun gifts a piece of land to Harsh. A gift deed is made, and the gift deed and the property are transferred to Harsh. Harsh has registered the gift. In the meantime, Arjun dies. The heirs of Arjun
(A)	Cannot claim the piece of land as a valid gift has been made to Harsh

(B)	Can claim the piece of land, unless Harsh transfers the same to someone else
(C)	Cannot claim the piece of land without the permission of the district court
(D)	Can claim the piece of land as valid gift has not been made
Q.94	Doctrine of <i>lis pendens</i>
(A)	Is applicable when there is a pending lawsuit over a property
(B)	Does not prevent any party from transferring the property without court's permission
(C)	Does not bind the transferee to the outcome of the lawsuit if he was not aware of the lawsuit
(D)	Is applicable where the criminal complaint is pending
Q.95	Grant of temporary injunction under Civil Procedure Code, 1908 is
(A)	Advisory
(B)	Mandatory
(C)	Discretionary
(D)	At the direction of the counsel
Q.96	The rule of constructive <i>res judicata</i>
(A)	Applies to the matters that could have been raised in a previous suit but were not
(B)	Does not prevent parties to bring a new suit based on same sets of facts

(C)	Applies to the matters where order is reserved by the Supreme Court
(D)	Applies only in the cases of Special Leave Petitions
Q.97	Which of the following is NOT required in case of representative suit?
(A)	Numerous persons
(B)	Similar interest
(C)	Similar cause of action
(D)	Public notice
Q.98	The recourse to judicial remedies provided under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is a
(A)	Derogable provision
(B)	Non-derogable provision
(C)	Discretionary provision
(D)	Rule of evidence
Q.99	What is the default composition of arbitral tribunal under the Indian law?
(A)	Single arbitrator
(B)	Three arbitrators
(C)	Five arbitrators
(D)	Umpire

Q.100	Which of the following is the most appropriate option with regard to the contents of arbitral award?
(A)	All arbitrators need to agree on the final arbitral award
(B)	Signature of majority arbitrators are sufficient
(C)	Signature of majority arbitrators are sufficient, provided the reason for the omitted signature is given
(D)	The signature of the presiding arbitrator is sufficient
Q.101	Which of the following provisions is NOT a primary focus of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000?
(A)	Regulation of electronic commerce and digital signatures
(B)	Addressing cybercrimes such as hacking and data breaches
(C)	Establishing a comprehensive data protection framework
(D)	Facilitating e-governance initiatives
Q.102	Which amongst the followings are Constitutional Bodies?
(A)	Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, and Zonal Council
(B)	Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, and Inter-State Council
(C)	Finance Commission, Zonal Council and Inter-State Council
(D)	Finance Commission, Commercial Commission and Inter State Council

Q.103	Assertion (A): A Muslim may make a Waqf through a Will which has to take effect after the death of the waqif.  Reason (R): Waqif cannot give more than one third of his property in Waqf unless consented by heirs.
(A)	Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(B)	A is Right and R is wrong
(C)	Both A and R is correct, and R is not the correct explanation of A
(D)	Both A and R is wrong
Q.120	Which of the following is the primary rule of statutory interpretation?
(A)	Mischief Rule
(B)	Golden Rule
(C)	Literal Rule
(D)	Harmonious rule
Q.105	Which type of company under the Companies Act, 2013 is formed for charitable purposes?
(A)	Public Company
(B)	Private Company
(C)	Companies formed under Section of the Companies Act, 2013

(D)	One Person Company
Q.106	The 'Articles of Association' of a company is
(A)	A document that defines the company's objects
(B)	A document that specifies the rules for internal management of the company
(C)	A report of financial and non-financial statements
(D)	A statutory return filed with the Registrar of Companies
Q.107	As per Companies Act 2013, if a company makes an offer or invitation to more than the prescribed number of persons
(A)	The offer will be invalid
(B)	The company will be penalized
(C)	The offer will be treated as a public offer
(D)	The company will have to register with SEBI
Q.108	<i>Ratio Decidendi</i> is described as
(A)	Arguments submitted by the Parties
(B)	Promulgation of an Ordinance
(C)	Reason of the public majority

(D)	Reasons for the decision
Q.109	Rights are considered as triumphs because
(A)	Rights prevail over collective good
(B)	Rights prevail over international law
(C)	Precedence of collective good
(D)	Public Interest is of a superior nature
Q.110	A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced, by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional services
(A)	B has employed undue influence
(B)	B has employed fraud
(C)	B has committed coercion
(D)	B has committed misrepresentation
Q.111	A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge.
(A)	B does not have an authority to order goods from C
(B)	To order goods in the name of A, B must ask for license from an appropriate authority

(C)	B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A
(D)	B can have implied authority only if a high court with appropriate jurisdiction grants permission
Q.120	The maxim ' <i>Actori incumbit onus probandi</i> ' stands for
(A)	The burden of proof is on the plaintiff
(B)	An act does not make one guilty unless it is accompanied by a guilty mind.
(C)	The law does not govern trifles
(D)	Statement of law made by the judge in the course of the decision but not necessary to the decision itself.
Q.113	The principle of public trust doctrine was first accepted in India in
(A)	<i>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</i> , 1992
(B)	<i>M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath</i> , 1996
(C)	<i>Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India</i> , 1996
(D)	<i>Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India</i> , 1996
Q.114	Under the trademark law of India, 'passing off'
(A)	Is a quasi-legal claim that can be filed when one party passes off the goods or services being sold to the public as those belonging to, but not identical with, another
(B)	Involves misleading the public to believe that the goods or services being sold belong to someone else

(C)	Is a mandatory administrative proceeding before the Registrar of Trademark
(D)	Is an obligatory contractual claim originating from breach of trademark licensing agreement
Q.115	Which of the following is not a ground for refusal of registration under the Trademark Act, 1999?
(A)	Marks which are devoid of any distinctive character, that is to say, not capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of another person
(B)	Marks which consist exclusively of marks or indications which may serve in trade to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, values, geographical origin or the time of production of the goods or rendering of the service or other characteristics of the goods or service
(C)	Marks which are devoid of any distinctive character, however, carry importance of significant commercial interest of a nation
(D)	Marks which consist exclusively of marks or indications which have become customary in the current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade
Q.116	Under the Trademark Act, 1999, a registered user of a trademark
(A)	Does not have any assignable or transmissible right to the use of his trademark
(B)	Possess implied assignable or transmissible right to the use of his trademark
(C)	Has assignable or transmissible right to the use of his trademark if it is recorded in the trademark office
(D)	Has assignable or transmissible right to the use of his trademark as a public policy
Q.117	Patent of Addition
(A)	

	Is an application made for a patent undergoing improvement or modification of the invention described or disclosed in the main invention for which the patentee has already applied for or has obtained a patent
(B)	Does not enable the applicants and patentees to apply for an improvement or modification on the invention disclosed in the complete specification
(C)	Compulsorily protects the novel and non-inventive improvements or modifications of patents that are not having any industrial applicability
(D)	Is permissible in India because of profound commercial interests attached to it only
Q.118	A shareholders' agreement
(A)	Is created only with the purpose of protecting the rights of shareholders notwithstanding the businesses
(B)	Is an arrangement among the shareholders of a company to protect both the business and its shareholders
(C)	Cannot pronounce the rights and obligations of shareholders for the public purpose
(D)	Is mandatory under the Companies Act, 2013
Q.119	Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, e-commerce entities are required to
(A)	Display the country of origin of their products
(B)	Only allow cash on delivery payments
(C)	Provide mandatory discounts on the products
(D)	Exempt themselves from liability

Q.120	The maxim <i>causus omissus</i> stands for
(A)	The matter admits no further arguments
(B)	The omission in a statute cannot be supplied by construction
(C)	When the cause ceases, the effects ceases too
(D)	The immediate and not the remote cause is to be regarded