



LL.M. ADMISSION TEST – 2025

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Date of Exam :	Center's Name : _____
Duration : 120 Minutes	Roll No. : _____
Max. Marks : 100	OMR Sheet No. : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
2. There will be **100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. Total marks are 100. **Answer ALL the Questions.**
3. **There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.**
4. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **only BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.

Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"

a) Kolkata

b) Agra

c) Bhopal

d) Delhi

Right Method



Wrong Methods



5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
12. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.



DO NOT WRITE HERE



1. What does the Basel Ban amendment address?
 - a) prohibits use of CFCs in industrial settings
 - b) imposition of strict limitation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks
 - c) prohibits movement of hazardous waste from OCED and non-OECD states
 - d) prohibition of activities that threaten biological diversity by regulating the transportation of invasive species

2. “The state should focus on factoring in ways through which unequal consequences of sex differences can be eliminated. It is state’s duty to ensure circumstances of safety which inspire confidence in women to discharge the duty freely in accordance to the requirements of the profession they choose to follow”. The above observation was made in:
 - a) *Anuj Garg v. Hotel Association of India* AIR 2008 SC 663
 - b) *SR Bommai v. Union of India* AIR 1994 SC 1918
 - c) *DC Wadhwa v. State of Bihar* AIR 1987 SC 579
 - d) *E. P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu* AIR 1974 SC 555

3. Which of the following jurists gave the Bad Man theory?
 - a) HLA Hart
 - b) Spencer
 - c) Justice OW Holmes
 - d) Austin

4. Which of the following is not a core international human rights treaty?
 - a) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
 - b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - c) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
 - d) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

5. An Anton Piller order is:
 - a) An order for delivery-up of infringing goods
 - b) An order to arrest the infringer
 - c) An order to carry out search and seizure
 - d) A freezing order

6. The Supreme Court’s judgment in *Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority* [1979] 3 S.C.R. 1014 is considered a landmark case for establishing the principle of:
 - a) Public accountability in administrative actions
 - b) Non-arbitrariness in government contracts
 - c) Application of natural justice in administrative decisions
 - d) Preventing the delegation of essential legislative functions

7. India adopted its National Competition Law Policy in the year:
 - a) 2012
 - b) 1991
 - c) It is yet to adopt a National Competition Law Policy
 - d) 2002



8. Which of the following cases dealt with a challenge to the exclusion of couples from sexual and gender minority communities from marriage laws as being violative of fundamental rights under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution?
- Supriyo v. Union of India* 2023 INSC 920
 - Joseph Shine v. Union of India* AIR 2018 SC 4898
 - Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi* 2010 CRI. L. J. 94, 2009
 - Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* AIR 2018 SC 4321
9. Under which Section of BNS 2023, an offence committed by a child of seven years of age is not to be considered a crime?
- Section 22
 - Section 21
 - Section 19
 - Section 20
10. The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023 was enacted as an upshot of:
- Kaushal Kishor v. State of Uttar Pradesh* 2023 SCC OnLine SC 6
 - Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (2023) 6 SCC 161
 - Subhash Desai v. Governor of Maharashtra* 2023 SCC OnLine SC 607
 - Priyam v. Union of India* 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1348
11. Which of the following statement is correct under the Mediation Act 2023?
- terms of the mediated settlement agreement cannot extend beyond the disputes referred to mediation
 - mediator must necessarily be of a nationality different from that of the parties
 - a mediated settlement agreement should be signed by the parties and authenticated by the mediator
 - mediated settlement agreement resulting from online mediation, requires additional approval from the mediation service provider
12. Which of the following is true about Maternity Leave in India?
- The leave is available to both private as well as government female employees.
 - The leave is available to both private as well as government female employees if they are working in establishments that employ 10 or more people.
 - The leave is not available to females adopting a child.
 - The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017 has increased the maximum period of leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.

Select the correct option:

- Both I and III
- Both II and IV
- II, III, and IV
- All of them



13. Match the following

I. Uti possidetis	1. principle in customary international law providing that where there has been a fundamental change of circumstances since an agreement was concluded, a party to that agreement may withdraw from or terminate it
II. Pacta sunt servanda	2. two or more states equally exercise sovereignty with respect to a territory and its inhabitants
III. Condominium	3. doctrine that territory remains with the possessor state at the end of war or occupation unless otherwise determined by a treaty or an agreement
IV. Rebus sic stantibus	4. proposition that treaties are binding upon the parties to them and must be performed in good faith

Select the correct option:

- a) I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
 b) I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
 c) I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3
 d) I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1
14. Which of the following is an incorrect statement for explaining the condition and warranty under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?
- a) A condition is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated.
 b) A warranty is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated.
 c) Whether a stipulation in a contract of sale is a condition or a warranty does not depend on the construction of the contract.
 d) A stipulation may be a condition, though called a warranty in the contract.
15. Which of the following theories relate to the function of rights?
- A. Bracket theory
 B. Will theory
 C. Interest theory
 D. Purpose theory

Select the correct option:

- a) Only A and B
 b) Only B and C
 c) A, B, C, D
 d) None of the above



16. Subrogation under Section 92, Transfer of Property Act, 1882 confers a right upon a person only wherein mortgaged property has been:
- a) Redeemed in full
 - b) Consented to be redeemed in full
 - c) Redeemed in part
 - d) None of the above
17. The following is not true about the Cement Cartelization Case in India:
- a) The Competition Commission of India imposed a penalty of 0.5 times of the net profits of certain cement-producing companies for the year 2009-10 and 2010-2011
 - b) Companies were engaging in unfair and not restrictive trade practices by controlling the price of cement by artificially curtailing their output capacity
 - c) The market was oligopolistic in nature, with the possibility of collusion between companies
 - d) None of the above
18. _____ is concerned with 'is law', and _____ is concerned with 'ought law'.
- a) Expository Jurisprudence, Censorial Jurisprudence
 - b) Censorial Jurisprudence, Analytical Jurisprudence
 - c) Censorial Jurisprudence, Expository Jurisprudence
 - d) Expository Jurisprudence, Philosophical school of law
19. Under which provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is the scope of the resident's 'total income' covered?
- a) Section 5
 - b) Section 10
 - c) Section 30
 - d) Section 8
20. In which of the following cases was it held that "the tribunal has unfettered jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute raised as well as to decide the legality of an order of the Central Government, or even the opinion of TRAI or any other expert body"?
- a) *Cellular Operators Association of India v. Union of India* 2003 (3) SCC 186
 - b) *S.P. Gupta v. Union of India* Supp SCC 87 1981
 - c) *Tata Cellular v. Union of India* 6 SCC 651 (1994)
 - d) *SCAORA v. Union of India* 4 SCC 441 (1993)
21. The new definition of employees has been widened under the Code on Social Security but does not include:
- a) International migrant workers
 - b) Construction workers
 - c) Film industry workers
 - d) Platform workers
22. The following is true about pawnor and pawnee under Indian Contract Act, 1872:
- a) The pawnor has the right of possession, enjoyment, and disposition of the property.
 - b) The pawnee has a limited right to retain possession till the debt is paid off.
 - c) The pawnee's right of disposition is limited to the disposition of the pledge rights only, and the right to sell after giving reasonable notice to the pawnor.
 - d) All of the above.



23. Indian Copyright Act, 1957 recognises the Moral rights of authors under _____ as

- a) Section 17, Economic Rights b) Section 57, Author's Special Rights
c) Section 69, Non-Economic Rights d) Section 14, Non-Economic Rights

24. Which of the following is not a State for the purposes of Article 54 (Election of President)?

- a) National Capital Territory of Delhi
b) Union Territory of Puducherry
c) Chandigarh
d) Punjab

25. Match the following

I. Arbitration of excepted matters	1. <i>A. Ayyasamy v. A. Paramasivam</i> , (2016) 10 SCC 386
II. Conditional Arbitration Clauses	2. <i>In re - Interplay between Arb Agreements and Stamp Act 2023</i> INSC 1066
III. Separability of Arbitration Agreement - Kompetenz Kompetenz	3. <i>Vulcan Insurance Co Ltd v. Maharaj Singh and Anr</i> (1976) 1 SCC 943
IV. Arbitrability of fraud	4. <i>Mitra Guha Builders (India) Co v. ONGC</i> (2020) 3 SC 222

Select the correct option

- a) I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4 b) I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1
c) I-2, II-1, III-3, IV-4 d) I-4, II-2, III-3, IV-1

26. The following are Members in a company:

- a) The subscriber to the memorandum of the company who shall be deemed to have agreed to become member of the company, and on its registration, shall be entered as member in its register of members
b) No other person who agrees in writing to become a member of the company and whose name is entered in the register of members of the company
c) Every person holding shares of the company and whose name is entered as a beneficial owner in the records of a depository
d) Both a) and c) will be members

27. Which Section of BNS 2023, provides Solitary Confinement as a punishment?

- a) Section 10 b) Section 11
c) Section 22 d) Section 14



28. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court observe that an order suspending internet services indefinitely is impermissible under the existing law, and any order suspending internet must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond the necessary duration?
- Anuradha Bhasin v. Union Of India* AIR 2020 SC 1308
 - Subhash Desai v. Governor of Maharashtra* 2023 SCC OnLine SC 607
 - Nabam Rebia & Bamang Felix v. Dy. Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly* (2016) 8 SCC 1
 - Neeraj Chandra v. Union of India* (2023) 5 SCC 1
29. For an agreement without consideration to be valid under S. 25(3) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 it is necessary that
- agreement in question must refer to a debt which the creditor might have enforced, but for the limitation
 - there must be a distinct promise to pay
 - the promise is in writing, signed by debtor or his agent
 - All of the above are necessary
30. Arrest by police without a warrant is covered under which Section of BNSS, 2023?
- Section 35
 - Section 36
 - Section 37
 - Section 34
31. In *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India* (2023) 5 SCC 1, the Supreme Court:
- upheld the constitutional validity of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 that empowered the State to enact special provisions for the advancement of economically weaker sections (“EWS”) of society.
 - declared the EWS reservation under The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 unconstitutional.
 - held that the EWS reservation exceeds the 50% cap on reservations and is therefore invalid.
 - ruled that only socially and educationally backward classes are eligible for reservation, excluding EWS.
32. Paragraph 7 of the X Schedule to the Constitution of India was struck down in which of the following cases?
- Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu and Others* 1992 SCR (1) 686
 - Anjum Kadri v. U.O.I.* 2024 INSC 831 (Nov. 2024)
 - Keisham Meghachandra Singh v. Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly* AIRonline 2020 SC 54
 - State of U.P. v. M/s Lalta Prasad Vaish and Sons.* 2024 INSC 813 (Oct. 2024)



33. The real test of determining distinction between lease and license was laid down by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases?
- Nirmal Chandra v. Vimal Chand*
 - Mangilal v. Sujan Chand*
 - Associated Hotel of India v. R.N. Kapoor*
 - None of the above.*
34. In *A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India* AIR 1970 SC 150 the Supreme Court recognised the evolving nature of quasi-judicial powers, holding that certain powers previously deemed administrative could now be quasi-judicial. Which of the following best encapsulates the Court's approach to the application of natural justice in administrative proceedings?
- Natural justice is limited to formal quasi-judicial functions where a statute expressly mandates its application, excluding purely administrative decisions.
 - The procedural requirements of natural justice are irrelevant to administrative functions unless personal rights are specifically affected by a statute.
 - The distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial powers is no longer determinative, and natural justice principles must be applied whenever individual rights or interests are at stake, regardless of the classification of the power.
 - Natural justice principles apply to all quasi-judicial decisions, but administrative decisions are exempt unless there is a statutory provision requiring it.
35. Who can be a Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946?
- Industrial Tribunal
 - Labour Commissioner
 - A Regional Labour Commissioner
- Select the correct option:
- Both I and II
 - Only II
 - Both II and III
 - All of the above
36. Which of the following statement best outlines the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) in international environmental law?
- recognises that while all countries are responsible for addressing environmental degradation, developed countries should take greater responsibility due to their historical contributions to global emissions and their greater capacity to act
 - all countries must equally share the burden of combating environmental degradation regardless of their development status
 - mandates only developed countries contribute to global environmental efforts based on their capabilities
 - emphasises that each country should be allowed to define its own environmental targets without any obligations to collaborate internationally



37. The following is not true about novation of contracts:
- a) Acquiescence is a way of giving consent for the purposes of novation of a contract under S. 62 of the Contract Act.
 - b) Acquiescence means tacit or passive acceptance. It is an implied and reluctant consent to an act.
 - c) When acquiescence takes place, there is knowledge against a particular act. Based on this knowledge, a new contract comes into existence with renewed terms.
 - d) For an acceptance to be legally valid, it is optional for parties to have the knowledge of the terms which they are accepting.
38. First Information related to the commission of a cognisable offence is recorded under which provision of BNSS, 2023?
- a) Section 173
 - b) Section 154
 - c) Section 155
 - d) Section 156
39. Which of the following is not allowed as a deduction for computing profits and gains from business or profession under Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961?
- a) Personal expenses
 - b) Capital expenditure
 - c) Expenses on Corporate Social Responsibility
 - d) All of the above
40. Key managerial personnel in relation to a company do not include the following:
- a) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager
 - b) the Company Secretary
 - c) the Whole-time Director
 - d) the Chief Financial Officer
41. A fundamental principle of international humanitarian law is the principle of proportionality. Which of the following statement most appropriately describes the principle?
- a) prohibits attacks against military objectives which are expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated
 - b) permits measures which are actually essential to accomplish a legitimate military purpose and are not otherwise prohibited by international humanitarian law
 - c) requires forces to, at all times, distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly direct operations only against military objectives
 - d) prohibits use of means and methods of warfare which are of such nature so as to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering



42. Which of the following are the contents of a provisional specification, as provided under Section 10 of the Patent Act, 1970:
- Title, Description, Abstract
 - Title, Description and Claims
 - Title, Description and Drawings (if any)
 - Title, Description, Drawing, Claims and Abstract
43. What designs are prohibited from being registered under the Designs Act, 2000?
- Designs which are not new and original
 - Designs which contain scandalous or obscene matter
 - Design which is significantly distinguishable from known designs or their combination
 - Only a) and b)
44. Which of the following constitutes an offence of Rioting under BNS, 2023?
- Use of force or violence by two persons to prosecute a common object.
 - Use of force or violence by five or more persons to prosecute a common object.
 - An unlawful gathering of five or more persons.
 - A single individual causing public disturbance.
45. A class action suit may be filed by prescribed number of members of a company before the Tribunal on behalf of the members or depositors for seeking any of the following orders except:
- to restrain the company from committing an act which is ultra vires the articles or memorandum of the company
 - to restrain the company from committing breach of any provision of the company's memorandum or articles
 - to declare a resolution following the memorandum or articles of the company as void if the resolution was passed by suppression of material facts or obtained by mis-statement to the members or depositors
 - to restrain the company and its directors from acting on such resolution
46. Pick the incorrect statement:
- If an agreement is signed by a party without reading it, the agreement will not be void under S. 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - The defence of *nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio* would not be available to the plaintiff when he signs any agreement without reading it.
 - The defence of *nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio* would be available to the plaintiff when he signs any agreement without reading it.
 - An agreement without consideration is void.



47. In relation to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 match the following and identify correct answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Conditions for a Hindu Marriage | (i) Section 13 |
| (B) Registration of Hindu Marriage | (ii) Section 10 |
| (C) Judicial Separation | (iii) Section 5 |
| (D) Divorce | (iv) Section 8 |

Select the correct option:

- a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 - b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 - c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
 - d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
48. A company may issue fully paid bonus shares to its shareholders and use the following funds:
- a) its free reserves
 - b) the securities premium account
 - c) the capital redemption reserve account
 - d) All of the above
49. Which of the following reasonable restrictions, is Article 25 of the Constitution of India subject to?
- a) Public order and morality
 - b) Public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of Part III
 - c) Public order, morality and decency
 - d) Public order, security of the state and decency
50. Doctrine of 'Cypres' means the interference of Courts:
- a) To carry out the purpose of accumulation in certain event
 - b) To supervise the event of accumulation
 - c) To implement the rules against accumulation
 - d) To see that the accumulated interest is properly expended
51. In which of the following cases was the basic structure doctrine applied without a constitutional amendment being challenged?
- a) *Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association v. Union of India* AIR 1994 SC 268
 - b) *SR Bommai v. Union of India* (1994) 3 SCC 1
 - c) *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu and Others* 1992 SCR (1) 686
 - d) *Sankari Prasad Singh Deo v. Union of India* AIR 1951 SC 458



52. Generally, time is not of the essence in contracts unless specified. Pick the correct option:
- a) If completion of the work, which is the subject matter of the contract, is of essence to the contract, then the parties would not voluntarily extend the time.
 - b) The fact that the parties to the contract agreed to extend the time for the completion of the project indicates that the time was not of essence to the contract, as required under S. 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - c) If the party to the contract has clearly and repeatedly stipulated the fact that time is of utmost importance and that the sale consideration needs to be paid on the specified date, it will be established that time is of essence to the contract under S. 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - d) All of the above are correct.
53. A society that has codified its primitive law and cannot have any further modification or growth, will be a ___ society as per Henry Maine.
- a) Stable
 - b) Strong
 - c) Static
 - d) Stereotypical
54. Pick the incorrect option under the Companies Act, 2013:
- a) Every company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of individuals as Directors
 - b) Every company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of corporate Directors
 - c) A minimum number of three Directors in the case of a public company and two Directors in the case of a private company are required
 - d) There can be a maximum of fifteen Directors in a company
55. In 2023, the Supreme Court held that the fixed-term employees would be entitled to full maternity benefits under Section 5 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ("Maternity Benefit Act"), even after the expiry of their contractual term in the case of
- a) *Dr. Kavita Yadav v. The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Department and Ors.*
 - b) *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers (Muster Roll) & Another*
 - c) *Kapila Hingorani v. State of Bihar*
 - d) *Lieutenant Colonel Nitisha and Ors. v. Union of India*
56. The decision of the Supreme Court in *PV Narasimha Rao v. State* (1998) 4 SCC 626 that pertained to whether a Member of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, can claim immunity from prosecution on a charge of bribery in a criminal court under Articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution was -
- a) Overruled in *Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2024)
 - b) Upheld in *Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2024)
 - c) Overruled in *Subhash Desai v. Principal Secretary* (2023)
 - d) Upheld in *Subhash Desai v. Principal Secretary* (2023)



57. The following is incorrect about malicious prosecution in tort law:
- That the plaintiff was prosecuted by the defendant
 - That the proceedings terminated in plaintiff's favour if they are capable of such termination
 - That there was reasonable or probable cause for the prosecution
 - That the prosecution was instituted with a malicious intention
58. 'Conditional order for removal of nuisance' can be issued under which Section of the BNSS, 2023?
- Section 155
 - Section 152
 - Section 149
 - Section 150
59. Which legal principle did the Supreme Court deal with in the case of *Motilal Padampat Sagar Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of UP* (1979) 2 SCC 409?
- Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel
 - Doctrine of Waiver
 - Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
 - Doctrine of Public Trust
60. Which of the following means 'Fact' as per BSA, 2023?
- Observable physical events
 - Any mental condition of which a person is conscious
 - Legal documents, both recorded and written
 - A document filed in the Court
61. Consider the following statements with respect to Geographical Indication protection:
- The WTO TRIPs Agreement identifies Geographical Indications as Intellectual Property
 - Lucknow Chikankari and Bikaneri Bhujia are recognised GIs in India
 - The GI registration can be obtained in respect of goods and services
 - The GI registration is valid for a period of 15 years only and is non-renewable
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- (i) and (ii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (iii) and (iv)
 - All of the above
62. In which of the following cases was the registration of Hindu marriage made compulsory?
- Ashok Kumar v. Vimla Devi*
 - Seema v. Ashwini Kumar*
 - Ashok Hurra v. Rupa Hurra*
 - None of the above*
63. *The Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford & Ors. v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services and Ors.* is a Delhi High Court decision dealing with:
- Moral rights of authors
 - Idea Expression Dichotomy
 - Performers Rights
 - Fair Use Exception



64. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may be removed:
- at the Pleasure of the President
 - by the Parliament in the same manner and on the like grounds as that of a Supreme Court Judge as per Article 148
 - by the Parliament in the same manner and on the like grounds as that of the Prime Minister of India as per Article 149 of the Constitution
 - by the Parliament in the same manner and on the like grounds as that of a High Court Judge as per Article 148
65. Inference about the existence of the contract can be made from the letters, emails, and other correspondence between the parties. Pick the correct options:
- The offer specifying the terms and conditions of the contract can be made through email and the unconditional acceptance of the offer can also be communicated through email
 - Mere absence of a formal, written, and signed agreement would not vitiate the validity of the unconditional acceptance of the offer nor the implementation of the contract
 - Both a) and b)
 - None of the above
66. As per to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, *sapinda relationship* with reference to any person extends as far as:
- the third generation(inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother, and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father.
 - the fifth generation(inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother and father, both.
 - the third generation(inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father, and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother.
 - the fifth generation(inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother, and the seventh (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father.
67. An arbitration would be an international commercial arbitration, if the dispute arises from a legal relationship considered as commercial under the laws in force in India and where at least one of the parties is
- an individual who is a national of, or habitually resident in, any country other than India
 - a body corporate which is incorporated in any country other than India
 - an association or a body of individuals whose central management and control is exercised in any country other than India
 - the Government of a foreign country
- Select the correct option:
- a) i, ii, iii, iv b) Only i and iv c) Only iii and iv d) Only iv



68. The expression 'law' under Article 13(3)(a) of the Constitution of India does include which of the following ?
- Only ordinances, bye-law, rule, regulation
 - Ordinance, custom or usage, constitutional amendments, etc.
 - Only ordinance, regulation, notification
 - Only ordinance, order, bye-law
69. Which of the following statements is correct, as per Section 44 of BSA, 2023?
- The question is, whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is not relevant.
 - The question is, whether A and B were not married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is not relevant.
 - The question is, whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is irrelevant.
 - The question is, whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by the members of the family, is relevant.
70. In which of the following cases did a seven-judge bench of the Supreme Court uphold the constitutional validity of sub-classification in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories?
- E.V.Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2004)
 - State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2024)
 - The State of Bihar v. Gaurav Kumar* (2024)
 - Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India* (2019)
71. Identify the correct option under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882:
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Gift | I. Section 134 |
| B. Mortgaged debt | II. Section 118 |
| C. Exchange | III. Section 105 |
| D. Lease | IV. Section 122 |
- Select the correct option:
- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
 - A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
72. Which constitutional authority is allowed to empower any other court (except the Supreme Court) to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers (to issue directions or orders or writs) exercisable by the Supreme Court under Article 32?
- The Parliament of India
 - The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
 - The Supreme Court Collegium
 - The National Judicial Appointment Commission



73. Find the odd one out:

- According to Blackstone, it is an established rule to abide by the former precedents where the same points come again in litigation
- Ratio decidendi really is that principle of law on which a judicial decision is based
- Persuasive precedents are those precedents which the judges are under an obligation to follow but which they may take into consideration
- A conditionally authoritative precedent is one which though ordinarily binding on the court to which it is cited, is liable to be disregarded in certain circumstances

74. Match the following:

I. Right to a wholesome environment is a facet of the right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India	1. <i>Research Foundation for Science Technology and Natural Resource Policy v. Union of India</i> (2005) 10 SCC 510
II. Right to information and community participation for protection of environment and human health is also a right which flows from Article 21	2. <i>Orissa Mining Corpn Ltd v. Ministry of Environment and Forests</i> (2013) 6 SCC 476
III. Precautionary principle and polluter pays principle are part of law of the land	3. <i>Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar</i> AIR 1991 SC 420
IV. Role of gram sabha in safeguarding the customary and religious rights of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers under the Forest Rights Act	4. <i>Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India</i> (1996) 5 SCC 647

Select the correct option:

- I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
 - I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
 - I-2, II-1, III-3, IV-4
 - I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1
75. An order for the maintenance of wives, children and parents is provided under which Section of BNS, 2023?
- Section 143
 - Section 144
 - Section 125
 - Section 127
76. Which of the following cases held that a constitutional authority cannot do indirectly what it is not permitted to do directly, specifically in the context of repromulgation of ordinances, and considered this practice as a fraud on the Constitution?
- Minerva Mills v. Union of India* (1980)
 - DC Wadhwa v. State of Bihar* (1986)
 - Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India* (2006)
 - Kunhayammed & Ors v. State of Kerala* (2000)



77. Which of the following is a ground for revocation of patent?
- a) That the patent was obtained wrongfully in contravention of rights of petitioner
 - b) That the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, was claimed in a valid claim of earlier priority date contained in the complete specification of another patent granted in India
 - c) That the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, is not useful
 - d) All of the above
78. As per _____ of the Copyright Act, 1957, copyright in a design shall cease to exist if the article to which the design has been applied has been reproduced more than _____ by an industrial process.
- a) Section 15, fifty times
 - b) Section 11, thirty times
 - c) Section 32, five times
 - d) Section 52, fifteen times
79. In which of the following cases, *talaq-e-biddat* was declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?
- a) *Shah Bano v. Union of India*
 - b) *Shayara Bano v. Union of India*
 - c) *Shamim Ara v. State of Uttar Pradesh*
 - d) *Noor Saba Khatoon v. Mohd. Quasim*
80. Under the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987, which of the following persons who have to file or defend a case is entitled to legal services under the Act:
- I. member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe
 - II. victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution
 - III. woman or a child
 - IV. industrial workman
- Select the correct option:
- a) I, II and III
 - b) I, II and IV
 - c) I, III and IV
 - d) I, II, III and IV
81. Under Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transferor or his representative may require the transferee to make his election if the transferee does not signify the same:
- a) Within two years
 - b) Within one year
 - c) Within a reasonable time
 - d) None of the above



82. Which of the following rights did the Supreme Court recognise for non-minorities in the *T.M.A. Pai Foundation case* (2002) 8 SCC 481 regarding the establishment and administration of educational institutions?
- a) Right to equality under Article 14 and right to property under Article 300A
 - b) Right to freedom of religion under Article 25 and right to establish institutions under Article 30
 - c) Right to freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) and right to privacy under Article 21
 - d) Right to carry on any occupation under Article 19(1)(g) and right to manage charitable institutions under Article 26

83. Match the following offences with the corresponding Sections under BNS, 2023.

Offences	Sections
(A) Voyeurism	(1) Section 77
(B) Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	(2) Section 79
(C) Stalking	(3) Section 75
(D) Sexual Harassment	(4) Section 78

Select the correct options:

- a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
 - b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 - c) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
 - d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
84. At the heart of Paris Agreement climate change regime is Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC). Which of the following best describes an INDC?
- a) legally binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions for all countries, regardless of their economic status
 - b) fixed regional targets set by the United Nations that countries must comply with to mitigate climate change
 - c) voluntary commitments made by countries outlining their plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts, based on national circumstances
 - d) financial mechanism to provide developing countries with funding for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts

85. Match the following with the relevant provisions of the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001:

I. Breeders Rights	A. Section 30
II. Researchers Rights	B. Section 41
III. Farmers Rights	C. Section 28
IV. Rights of Communities	D. Section 39

- a) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B
- b) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D
- c) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- d) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A



86. As per the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, which of the following statement is false?
- a) A Hindu male or a female who is of sound mind and is not a minor can adopt a son or daughter.
 - b) Only the father, mother or the guardian of the child has the capacity to give the child in adoption.
 - c) If the adoption is by a male and the person to be adopted is a female, or if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the person adopting shall be at least eighteen years older than the person to be adopted.
 - d) The person being adopted shall necessarily be Hindu.
87. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the concept of consequential seniority in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
- a) 85th Amendment Act, 2001
 - b) 77th Amendment Act, 1995
 - c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
 - d) 81st Amendment Act, 2000
88. Which of the following is correct regarding the 'Accomplice' under BSA, 2023?
- a) Is not a Competent witness against an accused person
 - b) Is a Competent witness against an accused person but any conviction based on that is illegal
 - c) Is a Competent witness against an accused person and conviction is not illegal if it proceeds upon the corroborated testimony of an accomplice
 - d) Is not a Competent witness against an accused person but its conviction is not illegal
89. Marshalling securities under Section 81 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 means the entitlement of subsequent mortgagee to have the prior mortgage debt satisfied out of the property:
- a) Not mortgaged to him but to the prior mortgagee alone
 - b) Mortgaged commonly to him and to the prior mortgagee
 - c) Not mortgaged to him, but owned by the mortgager
 - d) None of the above



90. Decide the incorrect statement with respect to Hart-Fuller debate on the Nazi Grudger case:
- Hart argued from a positivist approach that moral issues should not be considered within a legal system and that a law should not be invalidated on moral judgment. The wives could not be punished on the ground that it was not law but later could be punished on the ground that it was retrospective legislation.
 - Fuller explained that the wives were correctly sentenced because at the time there was no Nazi law as it was devoid of morality and thus had no legitimacy.
 - Fuller contended that the women in the case would become criminally liable not because what they did was illegal but because a later statute rendering it illegal by repealing the Nazi law and assuming retrospective effect.
 - Hart admits that it could be wrong to punish a person when what they did was then permitted by statute because of the Latin principle of *Nulla Poena Sine Lege* which means there can be no punishment without law.

91. Match the following

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The Code on Wages | A. Employees Compensation Act |
| 2. Industrial Relations Code | B. The Equal Remuneration Act |
| 3. The Code on Social Security | C. The Trade Unions Act |
| 4. Code on Occupational Safety
Health and Working Conditions | D. The Contract Labour Regulation Act |

Select the correct option:

- 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
- 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
- 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
- 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

92. Match the following

- | School of Jurisprudence | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Natural Law | A. Rules Based on reason |
| 2. Analytical | B. Principles enforced by courts |
| 3. Realism | C. Immutable and eternal rules based on moral/divine law |
| 4. Philosophical | D. Law as it is |

Select the correct option:

- 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
- 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A



93. Which of the following statement best describes a social media intermediary?
- a) a platform that provides e-commerce services and facilitates online shopping by connecting online retailer with buyers
 - b) an intermediary which enables online interaction between two or more users and allows them to create, upload, share, disseminate, modify or access information using its services
 - c) an intermediary that primarily facilitates financial transactions between individuals and businesses
 - d) a website that hosts digital content but does not enable any interaction between users
94. A key pillar of International Refugee law is that “*No Contracting State shall expel or return [...] a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.*” This is also referred to as:
- a) principle of non-refoulment
 - b) right to asylum
 - c) access to durable solution
 - d) protection against discrimination
95. A transfer of property may be made without writing in every case in which writing is not expressly required by law. Which of the following would be such a case?
- a) Gift of immovable property
 - b) Transfer of actionable claim
 - c) Sale of immovable property of the value of less than ₹ 100
 - d) Simple mortgage irrespective of the amount secured
96. What does the principle of non-regression mean in International environmental law?
- a) measures of environmental protection already achieved should not be reversed or diminished
 - b) all environmental laws must be continuously revised to be more lenient
 - c) acknowledges inherent flexibility whereby stringent environmental standards may be reversed to accommodate developmental concerns
 - d) requires that states moderate their commitments to international environmental agreements over time



97. Which of the following statement best captures the key difference between a Lok Adalat and Permanent Lok Adalat?
- a) Permanent Lok Adalat mediates, while Lok Adalats conciliates
 - b) Jurisdiction of Permanent Lok Adalat includes any civil matter, while Lok Adalats is limited to public utility services
 - c) Permanent Lok Adalat has the power to adjudicate the matter if the dispute does not relate to any offence, while Lok Adalat has no powers of adjudication
 - d) Award of a Permanent Lok Adalat cannot be appealed against, while decision of the Lok Adalat is subject to regular appeal process
98. “Associate company” in relation to another company means a company:
- a) In which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.
 - b) Where control of at least twenty per cent of total voting power, or control of or participation in business decisions is given under an agreement.
 - c) Where a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.
 - d) All of the above.
99. What is the condition prescribed under Section 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for an individual to be classified as a ‘Resident’ in India for tax purposes?
- a) The individual stays in India for 90 days or more during the relevant financial year.
 - b) The individual stays in India for 182 days or more during the relevant financial year.
 - c) The individual has stayed in India for at least 150 days in the past 4 years.
 - d) The individual must own property in India.
100. Pick the correct statement:
- a) A pure monopoly may be either regulated such as power generation or unregulated having control over natural resources or technology driven firms
 - b) Monopolistic competition is characterised by product differentiation, brand loyalty and there is no price competition
 - c) In an oligopoly, there are few sellers in the market who are highly sensitive to each other’s pricing and marketing strategies
 - d) All of the above are correct



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**IP-JOINT MASTERS/LL.M.
ADMISSION TEST – 2024**

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Date of Exam:

Center's Name : _____

Duration: 120 Minutes

Roll No. : _____

Max. Marks: 100

OMR Sheet No. : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There will be 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. Total marks are 100. Answer ALL the Questions. There are three (3) Sections (A, B and C) in the Question Paper.
Section A: English (Q.No.1 to Q.No.30); **Section B:** Analytical and Logical Reasoning (Q No.31 to Q.No.60) and **Section C:** Intellectual Property Rights (Non-Legal) (Q.No.61 to Q.No.100)
3. There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
4. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with only BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN in the OMR Response Sheet.

Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?"

- a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Methods



5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces provided for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
11. Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.
12. The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.

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DO NOT WRITE HERE

SECTION A: ENGLISH

Q1 - Q6 - Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

“The right to be left alone.” For many this phrase, made famous by Louis Brandeis, an American Supreme Court Justice, captures the essence of a notoriously slippery, but crucial concept. Drawing the boundaries of privacy has always been tricky. Most people have long accepted the need to provide some information about themselves in order to vote, work, shop, pursue a business, socialize or even borrow a library book. But exercising control over who knows what about you have also come to be seen as an essential feature of a civilized society. Some right of privacy, however qualified, has been the major difference between democracies and dictatorships. An explicit right to privacy is now enshrined in scores of national constitutions as well as in international human rights treaties. Without the ‘right to be left alone’, to shut out on occasion the prying eyes and importunities of both the Government and the society, other political and civil liberties seem fragile. Today, most people in rich societies assume that provided they obey the law, they have a right to enjoy privacy whenever it suits them.

They are wrong. Despite a raft of laws, treaties and constitutional provisions, privacy has been eroded for decades. This trend is now likely to accelerate sharply. The cause is the same as that which alarmed Brandeis when he first popularized his phrase in an article in 1890: technological change. In his day, it was the spread of photography and cheap printing that posed the most immediate threat to privacy. In our day, it is the computer. The quantity of information that is now available to government and companies about individuals would have horrified Brandeis. But the power to gather and disseminate data electronically is growing so fast that it raises an even more unsettling question: in 20 years’ time, will there be any privacy left to protect?

Most privacy debates concern media intrusion, which is also what bothered Brandeis. And yet the greatest threat to privacy today comes not from the media, whose antics affect few people, but from the mundane business of recording and collecting an ever-expanding number of everyday transactions. Most people know that information is collected about them, but are not aware how much. Many are puzzled or annoyed by unsolicited junk mail coming into their letter boxes. And yet junk mail is just the visible tip of the information iceberg.

Just consider the amount of information already being collected as a matter of routine- any spending that involves a credit or bank debit card, most financial transaction, telephone calls, and all dealings with national or local government. Pioneered in Britain, closed-circuit TV cameras now scan increasingly large swathes of urban landscapes in other countries too. The trade in consumer information has hugely expanded in the past 10 years. Is there anyone left on the planet who does not know the use of the internet is being recorded by somebody, somewhere? Firms are as interested in their employees as in their customers. A recent survey by the American Management Association of 900 large companies found that nearly two-thirds admitted to some form of electronic surveillance of their own workers.

Information is power, so it is hardly surprising that governments are as keen as companies to use data-processing technology. They do this for entirely legitimate reasons- tracking benefit claimants, delivering better health care, fighting crime and pursuing terrorists. But it inevitably means more government surveillance. A controversial law passed in 1994 to aid law enforcement requires telecom firms operating in America to install equipment that allows

the government to intercept and monitor all telephone and data communications, although disputes between the firms and the FBI have delayed its implementation. Intelligence agencies from America, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand jointly monitor all international satellite-telecommunications traffic via a system called 'Echelon' that can pick specific words or phrases from hundreds of thousands of messages.

It is always hard to predict the impact of new technology, but there are several developments already on the horizon which, if the recent past is anything to go by, are bound to be used for monitoring of one sort or another. The paraphernalia of snooping, whether legal or not, is becoming frighteningly sophisticated and easily affordable. Overt monitoring is likely to grow as well. Intelligent software systems are already able to scan and identify individual video images. Combined with the plummeting price and size of cameras, such software should eventually make video surveillance possible almost anywhere, at any time. Street criminals might then be observed and traced with ease.

The burgeoning field of 'biometrics' will make possible cheap and fool-proof systems that can identify people from their voices, eyeballs, thumbprints or any other measurable part of their anatomy. That could mean doing away with today's cumbersome array of security passes, tickets and even credit cards. Alternatively, pocket-sized 'smart' cards might soon be able to store all of a person's medical or credit history, among other things, together with physical data needed to verify his or her identity.

But all of these benefits, like better medical care and crime prevention come with one obvious drawback- an ever-widening trail of electronic data. Because the cost of storing and analyzing the data is plummeting, almost any action will leave a near-permanent record. However ingeniously information-processing technology is used, what seems certain is that threats to traditional notions of privacy will proliferate.

Q1. As understood from the passage, threat to one's privacy with the advent of computers and information technology is

- (A) Expected and has to be dealt with in a mature way
- (B) Taking its toll on public confidence over governments' rules and procedures
- (C) Rapidly assuming monstrous proportions
- (D) Only natural due to boundary-less global market

Q2. 'Tip of the information iceberg', in the context of the passage implies

- (A) A bundle of misuses
- (B) A body of secondary data
- (C) An invisible surveillance
- (D) A routine recording of transactions

Q3. The author's prime concern is one of the following:

- (A) In today's world of information technology and computerization, the term privacy may soon become obsolete
- (B) Surveillance within predetermined limits is acceptable to all people.
- (C) In spite of Government's reassurance, there is always a threat of misusing consumers' confidential information
- (D) It is necessary to sacrifice privacy in the larger interest of security

Q4. The overall tone of the passage is:

- (A) Informative
- (B) Appealing
- (C) Critical
- (D) Appreciative

Q5. The greatest threat to privacy comes from

- (A) The intrusive paparazzi
- (B) The inquisitiveness of public towards the private life of public figures
- (C) The routinely recorded business data which is being hijacked by various other entities
- (D) The extensive use of internet

Q6. Brandies, during his time, worried about

- (A) Misuse of personal data collected
- (B) The intrusive nature of Governments
- (C) The fall-out of technological advances
- (D) The consequences of the absence of governmental support in the war against nosy media

Q7. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word

RENEGADE

- (A) Rebel
- (B) Substitute
- (C) Informer
- (D) Reformer

Q8. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word

VITUPERATE

- (A) Appreciate
- (B) Abuse
- (C) Appraise
- (D) Encourage

Q9. Choose the word which best expresses the antonym of the given word

ALACRITY

- (A) Eagerness
- (B) Reluctance
- (C) Committal
- (D) Enthusiasm

Q10. Choose the word which best expresses the antonym of the given word

SAGACIOUS

- (A) Dilapidated
- (B) Dangerous
- (C) Articulate
- (D) Ignorant

Q11. In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined following which are 4 ways of rephrasing the underlined part. Mark the most appropriate choice.

Mr. Pillai, the President of the Union and who is also a member of the community group, will be incharge of the negotiations.

- (A) Since he is a member of the community group
- (B) Also being a member of the community group
- (C) A member of the community group
- (D) In addition, who is a member of the community group

Q12. In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined following which are 4 ways of rephrasing the underlined part. Mark the most appropriate choice:

Bacon believes that the medical profession should be permitted to ease and quicken death where the end would otherwise only delay for a few days and at the cost of great pain.

- (A) Be delayed for a few days
- (B) Be delayed for a few days and
- (C) Be otherwise only delayed for a few days
- (D) Otherwise only delay for a few days and

Q13. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- a. From a scientific point of view diamonds are merely much rarer from of carbon
 - b. But this rare form of carbon is fuelling man's greed for centuries
 - c. The blue diamond, for example, which is reputed to carry an curse
 - d. Diamonds illicitly mined to fund wars are called blood diamonds
- (A) a and d
 - (B) a, c and d
 - (C) b and d
 - (D) a, b and c

Q14. Rearrange the parts to form the original sentence and select the correct order from among the four choices:

- a. on the Narmada issue and
 - b. several essays and articles
 - c. the Supreme Court
 - d. I have written and published
- (A) bacd
 - (B) acbd
 - (C) dacb
 - (D) dbac

Q15. Rearrange the parts to form the original sentence and select the correct order from among the four choices:

- a. mass migration that one grew up hearing,
 - b. asked his young daughter to follow up on the next trip
 - c. of all the horrifying stories of partition and
 - d. the weirdest one was about a man who, while fleeing his hometown in west Punjab, chose to carry his new radio in his lap in a crowded bus and
- (A) cdab
 - (B) cadb
 - (C) acdb

(D) dbca

Q16. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:

More than 90,000 people packed out the stadium to witness the grand finale on the closing day of the mega sports event.

- (A) Packed in
- (B) Packed up
- (C) Packed into
- (D) Packed off

Q17. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:

Acting in an anonymous tip-off, police raided the den and arrested several people who were involved in the drug racket.

- (A) Acting for
- (B) Acting up
- (C) Acting on
- (D) Acting over

Q18. In the question, a given word is used in four different ways from (A) to (D). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:

Near

- (A) I got there just after you left- a near miss!
- (B) She and her near friend left early
- (C) The war led to a near doubling of prices
- (D) They approached near the tracks to watch the race

Q19. In the question, a given word is used in four different ways from (A) to (D). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:

Hand

- (A) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today
- (B) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand
- (C) The situation is getting out of hand here
- (D) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand

Q20. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:

“Do you know French?” she said.

- (A) She exclaimed that I knew French.
- (B) She said that I was knowledgeable about French.
- (C) She tried asking me about French.
- (D) She asked me if I knew French.

Q21. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:

The student said, “I wrote a letter yesterday.”

- (A) The student said that he had been writing a letter yesterday.
- (B) The student asked that had he been writing a letter yesterday.
- (C) The student said that he had written a letter the previous day.
- (D) The student answered that he had written a letter the next day.

Q22. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:

Had they filled all the forms in time?

- (A) Had the forms been filled by them in time?
- (B) Had all the forms been filled by them in time?
- (C) Had all been filled by them in time?
- (D) Had been all forms filled by them in time?

Q23. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:

Who dictated the letter?

- (A) By whose dictation did the letter go?
- (B) By whom was the letter dictated?
- (C) By what dictation will the letter be written?
- (D) By when was the letter dictated?

Q24. Choose the word which can be the best substitute for the given phrase/sentence

Official Misconduct

- (A) malefactor
- (B) malfeasance
- (C) maltreatment
- (D) maladministration

Q25. Choose the word which can be the best substitute for the given phrase/sentence:

A statement that is absolutely clear

- (A) clean
- (B) confused
- (C) ambiguous
- (D) unequivocal

Q26. Correct the error relating to preposition in the following sentence:

Sugar sells in ten rupees per kilogram.

- (A) on
- (B) about
- (C) at
- (D) from

Q27. Correct the error relating to preposition in the following sentence:

My children have great affection on their grandparents.

- (A) for
- (B) by
- (C) to
- (D) in

Q28. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

French Leave

- (A) Present without permission
- (B) Present with permission
- (C) Absent with Permission
- (D) Absent without Permission

Q29. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

At sixes and sevens

- (A) Disordered

- (B) Lost
- (C) Found
- (D) Times

Q30. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

Put a spoke in the wheel

- (A) Try to cause an accident
- (B) Help in the execution of a plan
- (C) Thwart the execution of a plan
- (D) Initiate the process for execution of a plan

SECTION B: ANALYTICAL AND LOGICAL REASONING

31. If ROLL = 75, SCROLL = 97, SCORN = 96, then CROWDS = ?

- A) 28
- B) 83
- C) 57
- D) 66

32. DREAMS is written as JWICOT in a certain code. How is SADNESS written in that code?

- A) ZGIRHUT
- B) UHRIGY
- C) YGIRHUU
- D) YFHQGVV

33. DRACONIC is written as AIORNDCC in a certain code. How is ELDRITCH written in that code?

- A) EIDRTCH
- B) EITRHDC
- C) EICDHRT
- D) EITRLHDC

34. CHARLIXCX is written as 381939636 in a certain code. How is POLACHEK written in that code?

- A) 65213853
- B) 54211852
- C) 76313852
- D) 86314852

35. Abacus, Effect, Option, _____. Which of the following words follows the pattern of this series?

- A) IJBOL
- B) UVULAE
- C) EFEOTE
- D) INJECT

36. Complete the following series: B5G, F3I, J6P, P2R, ____

- A) V7C
- B) S1B
- C) V8G
- D) W1A

37. Complete the following series: B2, D4, H8, ____.

- A) J10
- B) F16
- C) F6
- D) P16

38. **Statement:** The Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement is a Palestinian-led global movement that encourages individuals, organisations, and States to support or initiate boycotts, divestments, and economic sanctions against Israel. The supporters of the BDS movement consider it as a justified non-violent strategy to apply economic and political pressure on Israel. Their stated goal is to force Israel to meet its obligations under international law, including its withdrawal from the occupied territories and the West Bank, and providing equal rights to Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel.

Conclusions:

- I. All supporters of the BDS movement share a unified perspective on the morality of boycotts, divestments, and economic sanctions.
- II. The supporters of the BDS movement generally believe that the consequences of boycotts, divestments, and economic sanctions are non-violent in nature.

Based on the above statement, which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A) Only I follows
- B) Only II follows
- C) Both I and II follow
- D) Neither I nor II follow

39. **Statement:** Choice feminism is a branch of the feminist movement that gained popularity in the late 20th century. This was, in part, due to the criticisms of the previous wave of feminism being 'too radical, exclusionary, and judgemental.' Choice feminism focused on individual choices of women, and supported the agency and choices of all women, regardless of their implications or impacts. This allowed many corporations and patriarchal institutions to adopt 'choice feminist approaches' to appear progressive without, in most cases, materially alleviating women's struggles.

Conclusions:

- I. One of the main drawbacks of choice feminism was that it did not adequately address the main concerns with the feminist movement.
- II. Choice feminism was successful in empowering some women.
- III. By classifying every choice a woman made as an inherently feminist choice, choice feminism effectively empowered all women.

Based on the above statement, which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A) Only I follows
- B) Only II follows
- C) Only III follows
- D) Both II and III follow

40. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act recognises certain classes of data processors as 'Significant Data Fiduciaries', based on the volume and sensitivity of personal data processed by them. Significant Data Fiduciaries are required to comply with specific additional data processing obligations. However, the Central Government has the power to exempt any Significant Data Fiduciary from complying with certain provisions of the Act. Several privacy and data rights advocates have criticised the Act, stating that it does not provide sufficient protections to users' personal data being processed by Significant Data Fiduciaries.

The above conclusion follows logically if which of the following is necessarily assumed?

- A) The category of Significant Data Fiduciaries is not clearly defined.
- B) Many companies that are likely to be classified as Significant Data Fiduciaries have a history of significant data breaches.
- C) The Central Government has too much power to notify which company can be defined as a Significant Data Fiduciary.
- D) There are no oversight mechanisms for monitoring the data processing of the exempted Significant Data Fiduciaries.

41. Cars with Model X engines are small enough to park in compact spaces. Cars that are small enough to park in compact spaces can be parked beside bikes. None of the cars manufactured by Volvo are small enough to park in compact spaces.

Based on the above information, which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A) All cars that are small enough to park in compact spaces have Model X engines.
- B) Cars that can be parked alongside bikes have Model X engines.
- C) None of the cars manufactured by Volvo have Model X engines.
- D) None of the above.

42. One of the classic debates in psychology and social science is about the influence of nature (such as genetics and heredity) vs. nurture (such as environmental and cultural contexts) on human behaviour and development. While multiple elements are involved, factors like the family culture, upbringing, and social experiences play an outsized role in shaping human development and psychology. For example, research suggests that children learn most of their behaviour by observing and imitating the actions and behaviours of those around them, and cross-cultural studies indicate differences in the beliefs and values of those from different cultural backgrounds.

If the paragraph above is true, which of the following is most contradicted by the paragraph?

- A) Adults who grow up with one cultural background and subsequently move to another may find it difficult to adapt to their new cultural context.

- B) Families who participate in scientific studies tend to be more self-aware than those who do not.
- C) Inherited traits passed from parents to their children tend to be stable and are among the factors that influence the children's development.
- D) Genetics is the most important factor in shaping a person's behaviour and development.

43. AI systems are seen as logical and objective tools that can remove the subjectivity and bias that humans can apply in decision-making. This has led to the increased use of AI systems in various contexts, such as hiring. Employers, who were historically accused of bias on the basis of gender and socio-economic status, are using AI tools in their hiring decisions to pick the best candidates and make the process fairer. Employers who have used AI tools have been able to more quickly process a larger number of candidates' applications and shorten the time taken to fill vacancies. Using AI systems therefore leads to objective and efficient decision-making.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- A) A poll of candidates who had interacted with AI tools in hiring processes indicated a distaste for the tools.
- B) Studies tracking the demographics of employees in companies before and after the use of AI tools found no significant difference in employee demographics between the 2 periods.
- C) Data suggests that there are similar levels of employee productivity both in companies that use AI tools in hiring and those who do not.
- D) Employees who worked in companies that used AI tools in hiring received, on average, lower wages than other companies in their industry.

44. A large social media platform, Z, has been accused of allowing polarising and divisive content ahead of upcoming elections to remain on their platform. Z argues that it is a private company that should not be responsible to decide on what content is lawful or otherwise, and that it is only providing a platform for users to share their views.

Which of the following statements would weaken Z's argument above?

- A) Z is a global platform and posts by users are visible across all jurisdictions Z operates in.
- B) Z is required by law to remove content when it receives a government or judicial order to that effect.
- C) Neither (A) or (B)
- D) Both (A) and (B)

45. The University is exploring different options for setting class schedules. The subjects are Human Rights, English, Economics, Constitutional Law and ADR. The following considerations are to be kept in mind:

- I. All classes must be held every day
- II. Economics must immediately follow English on any day
- III. Human Rights cannot be the first or the last subject on any day
- IV. Constitutional Law and ADR cannot immediately precede or follow each other.

If ADR is the third class of the day, what does the class schedule for that day look like?

- A) Constitutional Law, Human Rights, ADR, English, Economics
- B) English, Economics, ADR, Constitutional Law, Human Rights
- C) English, Constitutional Law, ADR, Human Rights, Economics
- D) Human Rights, English, ADR, Economics, Constitutional Law

46. Chetan is trying to ride all the lines on the Delhi Metro - Red Line (RL), Orange Line (OL), Blue Line (BL), and Green Line (GL) - in four consecutive days, in accordance with the following conditions:

- i. RL and OL must not be on consecutive days.
- ii. GL has to go after BL.
- iii. OL cannot be on the last day.

Which of the following is a valid sequence of lines for Chetan to ride?

- A) RL, OL, BL, GL
- B) RL, GL, BL, OL
- C) OL, BL, GL, RL
- D) RL, BL, GL, OL.

47. Faiza is trying to schedule a series of five meetings for a team spread over four time zones, each with a preferred timeslot - a, b, c, d - in accordance with the following conditions:

- i. No timeslot may be repeated more than once and each slot must be used at least once.
- ii. The same time slot must not be used for successive meetings.
- iii. a and d must not follow each other.
- iv. b must not follow a, unless the slot after that is d.
- v. The first slot may only be used once.

Which of the following is a valid schedule for the five meetings?

- A) d, a, b, d, c
- B) a, c, a, d, b
- C) c, b, a, b, d
- D) c, b, a, d, c

48. **Issue:** Students must not use laptop to take notes during the class.

Argument 1: Yes, continuous focus on the laptop may hinder the student's ability to pay sufficient attention to the teacher's instructions

Argument 2: Yes, constant availability and access to distracting programmes/apps on the laptop makes it difficult for students to resist using them

Argument 3: No, laptop makes taking, organising and maintaining of notes extremely easy

Choose the most appropriate answer:

- A) All arguments are strong
- B) Only argument 1 and 2 are strong
- C) Only argument 2 and 3 are strong
- D) Only argument 1 and 3 are strong

49. **Issue:** Is cricket the most popular sport in the world?

Argument 1: Yes, Cricket World Cups have over five times global viewership as compared to FIFA World Cup (football) or the American Superbowl (NFL).

Argument 2: Yes, Virat Kohli is the most followed cricketer across social media platforms.

Argument 3: No, the Super Bowl (NFL) has been the most profitable sports event worldwide for the last two decades.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only Argument 1 is strong
- B) Only Argument 2 is strong
- C) Only Argument 3 is strong
- D) Both Arguments 1 and 3 are strong

50. International pressure should mount for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Ukraine.

Argument 1: Countries should not interfere in Ukraine's internal matters. They should let the conflict be resolved by Ukrainians themselves.

Argument 2: Global intervention is necessary to prevent further escalation of the conflict and protect human rights in Ukraine.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only Argument 1 is strong.
- B) Only Argument 2 is strong.
- C) Both arguments are strong.
- D) Neither argument is strong.

51. Nations around the world should impose economic sanctions on warring States.

Argument 1: Economic sanctions have a history of success in resolving international conflicts.

Argument 2: Sanctions may lead to economic suffering for innocent civilians in the aggressor nation.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only Argument 1 is strong.
- B) Only Argument 2 is strong.

- C) Both arguments are strong.
- D) Neither argument is strong.

52. The use of technology for making umpiring decisions in cricket matches has improved the accuracy of the game.

Argument 1: Technology removes the human element from the game and diminishes its charm.

Argument 2: Technology helps avoid errors and ensures fair outcomes in cricket matches.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only Argument 1 is strong.
- B) Only Argument 2 is strong.
- C) Both arguments are strong.
- D) Neither argument is strong.

53. The rise of streaming platforms is challenging the traditional cinema industry.

Argument 1: Streaming platforms are harming the cinema industry, and they should be regulated to protect traditional theatres.

Argument 2: The availability of diverse content on streaming platforms is reshaping how audiences consume entertainment.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only Argument 1 is strong.
- (B) Only Argument 2 is strong.
- (C) Both arguments are strong.
- (D) Neither argument is strong.

54. **Principle:** Social media platforms are required by law to take down content that is unlawful upon receiving a judicial order to do so.

Facts: Sanchit wrote a post on Facebook about a local art festival that focused on the cultural history of his city. He mentioned the names of some of the artists whose work would be displayed at the festival and included images of some of their work. Savita, one of the artists whose work was included in his post, alleged that Sanchit's post violated her copyright. She asked Facebook to remove his post.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Facebook would be required to remove Sanchit's post, because copyright infringement is unlawful.
- B) Facebook would be required to remove Sanchit's post if Savita obtained an order from a court requiring Facebook to take the post down.
- C) Facebook would be required to remove Sanchit's post if Savita provided them with a copy of the lawsuit she filed against Sanchit for copyright infringement.
- D) None of the above.

55. Principle: The principle of non-refoulment in refugee law prohibits the forced return of individuals to a country where her right to life is in danger of being violated because of her race, nationality, religion, social status or political opinions.

Fact: Marina is seeking refugee status on the ground that if she is forced to return to her country, she will be prosecuted for refusing to comply with the employment laws. Her claim is that despite being highly educated she is not being permitted to take up employment on the ground that she is a woman and forced to remain confined within her home.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) The reviewing authority must refuse refugee status as there is no threat to life
- B) The reviewing authority must refuse refugee status as clearly prosecution under employment laws is not in contemplation of the non-refoulment principle
- C) The reviewing authority must grant refugee status as the law is clearly discriminatory.
- D) The reviewing authority must grant refugee status as the persecution is on account of her social status i.e. gender.

56. All Cats are singers. All birds dance. Some Cats are birds. Bob Marley is a Cat. Examine the following statements:

- I. Bob Marley dances
- II. Bob Marley does not dance
- III. Bob Marley is a Singer
- IV. Bob Marley is not a Singer
- V. Bob Marley is a bird
- VI. Bob Marley is not a bird

Which of the following conclusion(s) necessarily follow? Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only III
- B) Only II, V, VI
- C) Only I, IV, VI
- D) Only II, III, VI

57. All Apples are Red. Some Red are made into juice. All juice is packed. Orange is Red. Examine the following statements:

- I. Orange is an Apple
- II. Orange may be made into juice
- III. Orange will definitely be made into juice
- IV. If Orange is Apple, then it will be packed.

Choose the most appropriate answer

- A) Only II

- B) Only I and II
- C) Only I and III
- D) None of the above.

58. All drivers are Tall. Some Tall persons violate traffic lights. All who violate traffic lights are fined. B is Tall. Examine the following statements

- I. B is a driver
- II. B may violate a traffic light
- III. B will definitely violate traffic light
- IV. If B is a driver, he will get fined.
- V. B will definitely get fined

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only I, III and V
- B) Only II
- C) Only I and III
- D) None of the above

59. All Philosophers are Thinkers. Some Philosophers are Writers. All Thinkers are Readers. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some Thinkers are Writers.
- II. All Writers are Readers.
- III. All Readers are Writers.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) Only I follows
- B) Both I & II follow
- C) Only III follows
- D) Both I & III follow

60. Some Sorcerers are Warlocks. All Warlocks are Witches. Some Witches are Wizards. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some Witches are Warlocks.
- II. Some Wizards are Warlocks.
- III. Some Witches are Sorcerers.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A) All follow.
- B) Both I & III follow
- C) Both II & III follow
- D) Only III follows

SECTION C: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (NON-LEGAL)

61. Which of the following is not an industrial property?
(A) Trademark
(B) Design
(C) Semiconductor Integrated Circuit
(D) Copyright
62. Which of the following subject matters do not qualify for IP protection?
(A) The KFC logo
(B) The shape of Coca Cola bottle
(C) A method of playing chess
(D) The pattern and ornamentation of a handbag
63. Which of the following can be patented?
(A) A cinematograph film
(B) A mathematical formula
(C) The Wi-Fi technology
(D) Process of treatment of plants and animals
64. Which of the following is not a right of a patentee?
(A) Right to transfer the patent
(B) Right to abuse patent monopoly
(C) Right to claim ownership of patented invention
(D) Right to prevent unauthorized use of the patented invention
65. The duration of a patent right lasts for?
(A) 20 years
(B) 10 years
(C) Life of inventor plus 50 years
(D) 15 years
66. Which of the following criteria must be met to obtain a patent?
(A) Novelty
(B) Inventive step and Non obviousness
(C) Utility or industrial applicability
(D) All of the above
67. A patent has to be renewed at an interval of every _____ year/ years.
(A) 5 years
(B) 2 years
(C) 1 year
(D) 10 years.
68. Which of the following functions are served by trademarks?
(A) Differentiate goods and services of different producers
(B) Indicate the source and quality
(C) Prevent unfair competition and avoid consumer confusion
(D) All of the above
69. Which of the following provides for an international system of filing a trademark application?
(A) PCT
(B) WIPO Copyright Treaty

- (C) Madrid Protocol
- (D) Singapore Treaty

70. Which of the following is not an unconventional Mark?
(A) Sound mark of Netflix
(B) Smell mark of Rose essence in pens
(C) Motion/ moving marks
(D) Word Marks such as Bata
71. Which of the following kinds of marks are easily registrable as trademarks under the Trademarks Act, 1999?
(A) Descriptive marks
(B) Suggestive Marks
(C) Generic and common language words
(D) Arbitrary and fanciful words.
72. Which of the following is a collective right?
(A) Patents
(B) Geographical Indications
(C) Trademarks
(D) Designs
73. Which of the following is an example of Geographical Indication?
(A) McDonalds
(B) 2 States Novel by Chetan Bhagat
(C) A Nail clipping device
(D) Mysore Sandalwood Soap
74. It is not necessary to get a registration for claiming and enforcing _____ rights as an intellectual property.
(A) Copyright
(B) Designs
(C) Geographical Indication
(D) Patents
75. GI can be registered in respect of which category/ categories of goods?
(A) Agricultural, natural and manufactured goods
(B) Natural goods only
(C) Manufactured and natural goods
(D) Agricultural goods only
76. A Geographical Indication is registered for a period of _____ years, which can be renewed from time to time.
(A) 5 years
(B) 20 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 50 years
77. Which of the following is not protectable under Copyright?
(A) A new technical feature of an X-Ray Machine
(B) A book authored by an author
(C) A cinematograph film made by a producer
(D) A musical composition by a singer

78. Which of the following can be identified as the moral right of the author of a copyrighted work?
(A) Right to assign the work
(B) Paternity Rights and Integrity Rights
(C) Right to make and distribute copies of the work
(D) Right to translate the work
79. Works which are based on pre-existing literary, dramatic, artistic or musical work are known as _____.
(A) Imitation works
(B) Reproduced work
(C) Derivative work
(D) None of the above
80. The aesthetic features of a product which are visible to the eye and which can be reproduced with the help of an industrial process can be protected as:
(A) Designs
(B) Patents
(C) Geographical Indications
(D) None of the above
81. Which of the following cannot be registered as a design?
(A) Design of a Water Bottle
(B) Design of a footwear
(C) Patterns on a bridal gown
(D) Process of manufacturing shoe polish
82. Copyright law provides no protection on the designs after the creation of _____ copies by an industrial process.
(A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 50
(D) 100
83. Which of the following reasons make a design unregistrable under the Designs Act, 2000?
(A) Disclosure to public before seeking protection
(B) Similarity to an existing design
(C) Comprising of scandalous or obscene matter
(D) All of the above
84. The maximum duration of protection for a registered design in India cannot exceed _____ years.
(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 50
(D) Life of the proprietor and 50 years.
85. Which of the following qualifies as 'unfair competition'?
(A) Trademark disparagement
(B) Misuse of confidential information and trade secrets
(C) Passing off
(D) All of the above

86. Use of an unregistered trademark as a part of domain name whereby an unwary consumer of "average intelligence and imperfect recollection" could be confused amounts to _____.
- (A) Trademark infringement
 - (B) Passing off
 - (C) Permitted use
 - (D) None of the above
87. Which of the following can be considered as trade secrets?
- (A) Coca Cola formula
 - (B) Design of Apple iPhone 15 Pro Max
 - (C) KFC Chicken Recipe
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
88. Which of the following is the function of Collective Management Organizations/ Copyright Societies?
- (A) License copyrighted work on behalf of copyright owners and authors
 - (B) Collect royalties for licenses on behalf of copyright owners and authors
 - (C) Distribute collected royalties to copyright owners and authors
 - (D) All of the above
89. Which of the following intellectual property rights cannot be renewed?
- (A) Trademarks
 - (B) Copyrights
 - (C) Geographical Indications
 - (D) Designs
90. One of the means to protect trade secrets include _____.
- (A) Disclosure to patent office
 - (B) Public notice through advertisement in Official Gazette
 - (C) Signing non-disclosure agreements
 - (D) Filing a trademark application with the Registrar of trademarks
91. The term of protection for a layout design of integrated circuit is _____.
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 15 years
 - (C) 20 years
 - (D) 25 years
92. Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 provides for _____.
- (A) Breeders Rights
 - (B) Farmers Rights
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
93. Which of the following are the criteria for protection of plant variety under the Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001?
- (A) Inventive step, utility and disclosure
 - (B) Novelty, Uniformity, Stability and Distinctiveness
 - (C) Prior publication, prior use and prior commercialization
 - (D) Originality, creativity and substantial dissimilarity
94. Patents are _____ in nature.
- (A) Territorial
 - (B) Eternal

- (C) Global
(D) International
95. International filing system for patent grant helps in:
(A) Saving time and money by obtaining patentability information through international search report
(B) Reducing multiple filing, documentation and duplication
(C) Saving cost of translation
(D) All of the above
96. Intellectual Property is a form of _____ property.
(A) Real and physical
(B) Tangible
(C) Intangible
(D) None of the above.
97. What does a trademark protect?
(A) An invention
(B) A work of art in the form of photograph
(C) Logos, names and brand
(D) Secret formulas
98. Which IPR can give you the right to make and distribute copies of a fictional novel written by you?
(A) Patent
(B) Copyright
(C) Designs
(D) Geographical Indication
99. Which of the following International Organization administers Intellectual Property related treaties and agreements?
(A) WHO
(B) UN
(C) WIPO
(D) UNHRC
100. Attempt to patent traditional knowledge related to biological and genetic resources is referred to as _____ .
(A) Trade Secrets
(B) Biopiracy
(C) Neighboring rights
(D) Geographical Indication

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**IP-JOINT MASTERS/LL.M.
ADMISSION TEST – 2024**

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Date of Exam:

Center's Name : _____

Duration: 120 Minutes

Roll No. : _____

Max. Marks: 100

OMR Sheet No. : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
2. **There will be 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. Total marks are 100. Answer ALL the Questions. There are three (3) Sections (A B and C) in the Question Paper.**
Section A: English (Q.No.1 to Q.No.30); **Section B:** Legal Reasoning (Q No.31 to Q.No.60) and **Section C:** Intellectual Property Law (Q.No.61 to Q.No.100)
3. **There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.**
4. **Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with only BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN in the OMR Response Sheet.**

Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?"

- a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Methods



5. **Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.**
6. **More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.**
7. **The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces provided for.**
8. **After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.**
9. **The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.**
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
12. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT WRITE HERE

SECTION A: ENGLISH

Q1 - Q6 - Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

“The right to be left alone.” For many this phrase, made famous by Louis Brandeis, an American Supreme Court Justice, captures the essence of a notoriously slippery, but crucial concept. Drawing the boundaries of privacy has always been tricky. Most people have long accepted the need to provide some information about themselves in order to vote, work, shop, pursue a business, socialize or even borrow a library book. But exercising control over who knows what about you have also come to be seen as an essential feature of a civilized society. Some right of privacy, however qualified, has been the major difference between democracies and dictatorships. An explicit right to privacy is now enshrined in scores of national constitutions as well as in international human rights treaties. Without the ‘right to be left alone’, to shut out on occasion the prying eyes and importunities of both the Government and the society, other political and civil liberties seem fragile. Today, most people in rich societies assume that provided they obey the law, they have a right to enjoy privacy whenever it suits them.

They are wrong. Despite a raft of laws, treaties and constitutional provisions, privacy has been eroded for decades. This trend is now likely to accelerate sharply. The cause is the same as that which alarmed Brandeis when he first popularized his phrase in an article in 1890: technological change. In his day, it was the spread of photography and cheap printing that posed the most immediate threat to privacy. In our day, it is the computer. The quantity of information that is now available to government and companies about individuals would have horrified Brandeis. But the power to gather and disseminate data electronically is growing so fast that it raises an even more unsettling question: in 20 years’ time, will there be any privacy left to protect?

Most privacy debates concern media intrusion, which is also what bothered Brandeis. And yet the greatest threat to privacy today comes not from the media, whose antics affect few people, but from the mundane business of recording and collecting an ever-expanding number of everyday transactions. Most people know that information is collected about them, but are not aware how much. Many are puzzled or annoyed by unsolicited junk mail coming into their letter boxes. And yet junk mail is just the visible tip of the information iceberg.

Just consider the amount of information already being collected as a matter of routine- any spending that involves a credit or bank debit card, most financial transaction, telephone calls, and all dealings with national or local government. Pioneered in Britain, closed-circuit TV cameras now scan increasingly large swathes of urban landscapes in other countries too. The trade in consumer information has hugely expanded in the past 10 years. Is there anyone left on the planet who does not know the use of the internet is being recorded by somebody, somewhere? Firms are as interested in their employees as in their customers. A recent survey by the American Management Association of 900 large companies found that nearly two-thirds admitted to some form of electronic surveillance of their own workers.

Information is power, so it is hardly surprising that governments are as keen as companies to use data-processing technology. They do this for entirely legitimate reasons- tracking benefit claimants, delivering better health care, fighting crime and pursuing terrorists. But it inevitably

means more government surveillance. A controversial law passed in 1994 to aid law enforcement requires telecom firms operating in America to install equipment that allows the government to intercept and monitor all telephone and data communications, although disputes between the firms and the FBI have delayed its implementation. Intelligence agencies from America, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand jointly monitor all international satellite-telecommunications traffic via a system called 'Echelon' that can pick specific words or phrases from hundreds of thousands of messages.

It is always hard to predict the impact of new technology, but there are several developments already on the horizon which, if the recent past is anything to go by, are bound to be used for monitoring of one sort or another. The paraphernalia of snooping, whether legal or not, is becoming frighteningly sophisticated and easily affordable. Overt monitoring is likely to grow as well. Intelligent software systems are already able to scan and identify individual video images. Combined with the plummeting price and size of cameras, such software should eventually make video surveillance possible almost anywhere, at any time. Street criminals might then be observed and traced with ease.

The burgeoning field of 'biometrics' will make possible cheap and fool-proof systems that can identify people from their voices, eyeballs, thumbprints or any other measurable part of their anatomy. That could mean doing away with today's cumbersome array of security passes, tickets and even credit cards. Alternatively, pocket-sized 'smart' cards might soon be able to store all of a person's medical or credit history, among other things, together with physical data needed to verify his or her identity.

But all of these benefits, like better medical care and crime prevention come with one obvious drawback- an ever-widening trail of electronic data. Because the cost of storing and analyzing the data is plummeting, almost any action will leave a near-permanent record. However ingeniously information-processing technology is used, what seems certain is that threats to traditional notions of privacy will proliferate.

Q1. As understood from the passage, threat to one's privacy with the advent of computers and information technology is

- (A) Expected and has to be dealt with in a mature way
- (B) Taking its toll on public confidence over governments' rules and procedures
- (C) Rapidly assuming monstrous proportions
- (D) Only natural due to boundary-less global market

Q2. 'Tip of the information iceberg', in the context of the passage implies

- (A) A bundle of misuses
- (B) A body of secondary data
- (C) An invisible surveillance
- (D) A routine recording of transactions

Q3. The author's prime concern is one of the following:

- (A) In today's world of information technology and computerization, the term privacy may soon become obsolete
- (B) Surveillance within predetermined limits is acceptable to all people.

- (C) In spite of Government's reassurance, there is always a threat of misusing consumers' confidential information
- (D) It is necessary to sacrifice privacy in the larger interest of security

Q4. The overall tone of the passage is:

- (A) Informative
- (B) Appealing
- (C) Critical
- (D) Appreciative

Q5. The greatest threat to privacy comes from

- (A) The intrusive paparazzi
- (B) The inquisitiveness of public towards the private life of public figures
- (C) The routinely recorded business data which is being hijacked by various other entities
- (D) The extensive use of internet

Q6. Brandies, during his time, worried about

- (A) Misuse of personal data collected
- (B) The intrusive nature of Governments
- (C) The fall-out of technological advances
- (D) The consequences of the absence of governmental support in the war against nosy media

Q7. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word

RENEGADE

- (A) Rebel
- (B) Substitute
- (C) Informer
- (D) Reformer

Q8. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word

VITUPERATE

- (A) Appreciate
- (B) Abuse
- (C) Appraise
- (D) Encourage

Q9. Choose the word which best expresses the antonym of the given word

ALACRITY

- (A) Eagerness
- (B) Reluctance
- (C) Committal
- (D) Enthusiasm

Q10. Choose the word which best expresses the antonym of the given word

SAGACIOUS

- (A) Dilapidated
- (B) Dangerous

- (C) Articulate
(D) Ignorant

Q11. In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined following which are 4 ways of rephrasing the underlined part. Mark the most appropriate choice.

Mr. Pillai, the President of the Union and who is also a member of the community group, will be in charge of the negotiations.

- (A) Since he is a member of the community group
(B) Also being a member of the community group
(C) A member of the community group
(D) In addition, who is a member of the community group

Q12. In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined following which are 4 ways of rephrasing the underlined part. Mark the most appropriate choice:

Bacon believes that the medical profession should be permitted to ease and quicken death where the end would otherwise only delay for a few days and at the cost of great pain.

- (A) Be delayed for a few days
(B) Be delayed for a few days and
(C) Be otherwise only delayed for a few days
(D) Otherwise only delay for a few days and

Q13. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- a. From a scientific point of view diamonds are merely much rarer from of carbon
b. But this rare form of carbon is fuelling man's greed for centuries
c. The blue diamond, for example, which is reputed to carry an curse
d. Diamonds illicitly mined to fund wars are called blood diamonds

- (A) a and d
(B) a, c and d
(C) b and d
(D) a, b and c

Q14. Rearrange the parts to form the original sentence and select the correct order from among the four choices:

- a. on the Narmada issue and
b. several essays and articles
c. the Supreme Court
d. I have written and published

- (A) bacd
(B) acbd
(C) dacb
(D) dbac

Q15. Rearrange the parts to form the original sentence and select the correct order from among the four choices:

- a. mass migration that one grew up hearing,
- b. asked his young daughter to follow up on the next trip
- c. of all the horrifying stories of partition and
- d. the weirdest one was about a man who, while fleeing his hometown in west Punjab, chose to carry his new radio in his lap in a crowded bus and

- (A) cdba
- (B) cadb
- (C) acdb
- (D) dbca

Q16. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:

More than 90,000 people packed out the stadium to witness the grand finale on the closing day of the mega sports event.

- (A) Packed in
- (B) Packed up
- (C) Packed into
- (D) Packed off

Q17. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:

Acting in an anonymous tip-off, police raided the den and arrested several people who were involved in the drug racket.

- (A) Acting for
- (B) Acting up
- (C) Acting on
- (D) Acting over

Q18. In the question, a given word is used in four different ways from (A) to (D). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:

Near

- (A) I got there just after you left- a near miss!
- (B) She and her near friend left early
- (C) The war led to a near doubling of prices
- (D) They approached near the tracks to watch the race

Q19. In the question, a given word is used in four different ways from (A) to (D). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:

Hand

- (A) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today
- (B) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand
- (C) The situation is getting out of hand here
- (D) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand

Q20. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:

“Do you know French?” she said.

- (A) She exclaimed that I knew French.
- (B) She said that I was knowledgeable about French.
- (C) She tried asking me about French.
- (D) She asked me if I knew French.

Q21. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:
The student said, "I wrote a letter yesterday."

- (A) The student said that he had been writing a letter yesterday.
- (B) The student asked that had he been writing a letter yesterday.
- (C) The student said that he had written a letter the previous day.
- (D) The student answered that he had written a letter the next day.

Q22. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:
Had they filled all the forms in time?

- (A) Had the forms been filled by them in time?
- (B) Had all the forms been filled by them in time?
- (C) Had all been filled by them in time?
- (D) Had been all forms filled by them in time?

Q23. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:
Who dictated the letter?

- (A) By whose dictation did the letter go?
- (B) By whom was the letter dictated?
- (C) By what dictation will the letter be written?
- (D) By when was the letter dictated?

Q24. Choose the word which can be the best substitute for the given phrase/sentence
Official Misconduct

- (A) malefactor
- (B) malfeasance
- (C) maltreatment
- (D) maladministration

Q25. Choose the word which can be the best substitute for the given phrase/sentence:
A statement that is absolutely clear

- (A) clean
- (B) confused
- (C) ambiguous
- (D) unequivocal

Q26. Correct the error relating to preposition in the following sentence:
Sugar sells in ten rupees per kilogram.

- (A) on
- (B) about
- (C) at
- (D) from

Q27. Correct the error relating to preposition in the following sentence:
My children have great affection on their grandparents.

- (A) for
- (B) by
- (C) to

(D) in

Q28. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

French Leave

- (A) Present without permission
- (B) Present with permission
- (C) Absent with Permission
- (D) Absent without Permission

Q29. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

At sixes and sevens

- (A) Disordered
- (B) Lost
- (C) Found
- (D) Times

Q30. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below from the options available:

Put a spoke in the wheel

- (A) Try to cause an accident
- (B) Help in the execution of a plan
- (C) Thwart the execution of a plan
- (D) Initiate the process for execution of a plan

SECTION B: LEGAL REASONING

Read the following paragraph and respond to Q31- 34.

An important divide among those approaching medical ethics is between those who support consequentialism and those who support deontology. Consequentialism judges whether an action is ethically right or wrong by the consequences it produces. A consequentialist will say that an action is right if, all things considered, the consequences are good, but wrong if they are bad. You must weigh up all of the good and all of the bad consequences of each alternative course of action. Quite simply, if you are faced with two alternative courses of action, you should choose the one that has the best overall consequences. You should consider each person who may be affected and be sure not to count one person's interests as more important than those of another. A deontological theory holds that certain kinds of actions are good not because of the consequences they produce, but because they are good and right in themselves. We should tell the truth not because that makes people happy or gives them pleasure, but because telling truth is the right thing to do. We have a duty to tell the truth. Key to deontological theories is the principle that you cannot justify the breach of a deontological principle only by referring to the consequences.

31. Which of the following would NOT fall within the consequentialist approach?
- (A) A surgeon killing a nurse and use nurse's organs to save the lives of three patients
 - (B) Torturing someone who has placed a bomb in a city area to find out where exactly the bomb was placed
 - (C) Someone telling his friend that he likes his friend's new shoes even though he does not like it
 - (D) Someone buying chocolate ice cream for a friend who likes strawberry ice cream
32. Which of the following scenario will fall within the deontological approach?
- (A) X stealing biscuits from a shop to satisfy his hunger
 - (B) X borrowed money on a promise to pay back, without any intention to pay it back
 - (C) X, a software engineer, who has the knowledge about the launch of a nuclear missile, which could kill thousands of people, did not hack the network to cancel the missile launch
 - (D) X, a doctor, who got to know about a disease condition of his patient Y shared the information with the friends of Y to protect their interests
33. A medical researcher is contemplating conducting a study on a new treatment for a rare disease. The study is very likely to yield invaluable insights into treatment of cancer. However, it also poses potential risks to the participants, including of painful death in rare circumstances. Which of the following would be correct?
- (A) Adopting a consequentialist approach would enable the researcher to go ahead with the study
 - (B) A deontological approach would prevent the researcher from proceeding
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) Neither of the above

34. A video game developer is working on a new game that contains extreme graphic violence and explicit content. The game is expected to generate significant profit. Adopting a consequentialist approach, which of the following statements would be an appropriate conclusion?

- i) would prevent the game from being released as exposure to extreme graphic violence and explicit content are bad consequences
- ii) would allow the game to be released on account of the potential financial success irrespective of the impact on players is a good consequence

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Both (i) and (ii)
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

35. Consider the following options in light of the Indian Contract Act 1872. Select the correct answer by using the codes below:

List I	List II
(a) Promises express or implied	(i) Section 15
(b) Coercion	(ii) Section 9
(c) Undue Influence	(iii) Section 18
(d) Misrepresentation	(iv) Section 16

Codes

	a	b	c	d
(A)	ii	iii	i	iv
(B)	iii	i	iv	ii
(C)	iv	iii	ii	i
(D)	ii	i	iv	iii

36. In case of a contract of guarantee, the liability of the surety is

- (A) primary as compared to that of the principal debtor
- (B) secondary as compared to that of the principal debtor
- (C) co-extensive with that of the principal debtor
- (D) all of the above

37. Consider the following propositions:

A consumer, as understood under the Consumer Protection Act 2019, is a person that:

Proposition I: buys any goods for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment

Proposition II: hires or avails of any service for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment

Proposition III: who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose, or avails such service for any commercial purpose

Select the correct option:

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

38. Consider the following principles:

Principle 1: No enterprise or group shall abuse its dominant position

Principle 2: There shall be an abuse of dominant position when the enterprise or group directly or indirectly imposes unfair or discriminatory conditions in purchase or sale of goods or service

Principle 3: There shall be an abuse of dominant position when the enterprise or group directly or indirectly imposes unfair or discriminatory price in purchase or sale of goods or services

In which of the following situations the enterprise has abused its dominant position (in all cases the noted enterprise is a dominant enterprise):

- I. X, a laptop manufacturer recently reduced its prices, which experts claim are far below the cost
- II. Y, a manufacturer of key component of a life-saving drug with limited substitutes, recently announced mandatory bundling of the component with two of its other products
- III. Z, manufacturer of viscose staple fibre (VSF) a non-substitutable input for yarn spinners made sale contingent on them providing data on their production and sales
- IV. A, a group of cable operators, terminated its agreement to carry a particular news channel; on the ground that the latter's TRP ratings were extremely low.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I and II
- (B) I and III

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

39. Commercial courts established under the Commercial Courts Act 2015 shall have jurisdiction to try all suits and applications relating to a commercial dispute of a Specified Value arising out of the entire territory of the State over which it has been vested territorial jurisdiction. Following factors shall be taken into account for determining such specified value in commercial dispute:

- (A) where the relief sought in a suit or application is for recovery of money, the money sought to be recovered in the suit or application inclusive of interest, computed up to the date on which the money became due
 (B) where the relief sought in a suit, appeal or application relates to movable property or to a right therein, the market value of the movable property as on 31st March of the previous financial year
 (C) where the relief sought in a suit, appeal or application relates to immovable property or to a right therein, the market value of the immovable property, as on the date of purchase of the property
 (D) where the relief sought in a suit, appeal or application relates to any other intangible right, the market value of the said rights as estimated by the plaintiff.

40. A mediation agreement under the Mediation Act 2023 is required to be in writing, by or between parties and anyone claiming through them, to submit to mediation all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between the parties. Such an agreement is considered to be in writing if it is recorded in:

- I. any document signed by the parties
 II. an exchange of communications or letters including through electronic form as provided under the Information Technology Act, 2000
 III. any pleadings in a suit or any other proceedings in which existence of mediation agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other
 IV. a reference in any agreement containing a mediation clause shall constitute a mediation agreement if the agreement is in writing and the reference is such as to make the mediation clause as part of the agreement

Select the correct option

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

41. Can a statement made by a Minister, including a member of the Council of Ministers, traceable to any affairs of State or for protecting the Government, be attributed vicariously to the Government itself, especially in view of the principle of collective responsibility?

Select the correct option:

- (A) Yes, as representatives of people any and every statement made by a Minister is vicariously attributable to the Government
- (B) Yes, since the Government is at all times bound by the action and statements made by any member of the Council of Ministers
- (C) No, because generally collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers either to the House of People or the Assembly should be understood to correlate to the decisions and actions of the Council of Ministers
- (D) No, such attribution cannot be made as collective responsibility does not extend to any or every statement made by the individual Minister outside the House of the People/Legislative Assembly.

42. Part XIVA of the Constitution of India, which is entitled Tribunals, was inserted by the Constitution (Forty Second) Amendment Act 1976. Clause 2(d) of Article 323-A and Clause 3(d) of Article 323-B excluded jurisdiction of all courts, except that of the Supreme Court under Article 136. In which case were these clauses struck down as being unconstitutional to the extent they barred the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226/227 and that of the Supreme Court under Article 32.

- (A) *Maneka Gandhi v. UOI* AIR 1978 SC 597
- (B) *Minerva Mills v. UOI* AIR 1980 SC 1789
- (C) *SR Bommai v. UOI* AIR 1994 SC 1918
- (D) *L Chandra Kumar v. UOI* AIR 1997 SC 1125

43. P gave her expensive dress to D, a drycleaner for getting it cleaned, who in turn gave the dress to his worker M for the purpose of cleaning. M without permission of D gave the dress to a lady X for wearing to some party. X returned the dress to M in a damaged condition. P files suit against D for her loss.

- (A) D is not vicariously liable for misappropriation committed by his worker since it is a criminal act for which D cannot be held vicariously liable
- (B) D is not liable because he never authorised M to give the dress to X and had specifically prohibited him to do so
- (C) D is vicariously liable since master is liable for all acts of servant done in the workplace
- (D) D is vicariously liable since M is D's employee and the dress was entrusted to M by D

44. The following defence is available against the allegation of negligence

- (A) *Scienti non fit injuria*
- (B) Voluntary assumption of risk
- (C) Last opportunity
- (D) All of the above

45. **Assertion (A):** Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence

Reason (R): Where the aid of the society cannot be obtained, individual may do anything to protect himself

Select the correct option

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

46. The Eggshell Skull Rule is a common law doctrine that provides that:

- (A) a defendant is liable for the plaintiff's unforeseeable and uncommon reactions to the defendant's negligent or intentional tort.
- (B) if a defendant injures a plaintiff, the defendant is only responsible for the injuries that are directly a result of the defendant's negligent action
- (C) if a plaintiff's pre-existing condition or vulnerability is not known to the defendant at the time of the injury, the defendant is not liable for any additional harm caused by that condition
- (D) the defendant is liable only in instances where she intentionally causes harm to the plaintiff

47. What among the following are essential ingredients in determining an act of medical negligence in India?

- (A) duty of care extended to the complainant; adverse consequences; and resulting from lack of informed consent
- (B) a duty of care extended to the complainant; breach of that duty of care, and resulting damage, injury or harm caused to the complainant attributable to the said breach of duty
- (C) breach of specific duty of care owed by a doctor to the patient; specific medical complications; and arising from failure to follow standard procedure
- (D) breach of duty of care, prescription of incorrect medical treatment and medicine; and arising from a malicious intent on the part of medical professional to harm the patient

48. Evaluate the fact scenario in light of the noted legal principle:

Principle: When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that person to such an act or abstinence, he is said to have made a proposal.

Fact situation: Mrinalini sends a telegram to Prakash, writing: "Will you sell me your mobile phone? Telegram the lowest cash price." Prakash replied by telegram: "Lowest price for mobile phone Rs. 80 thousand." Mrinalini immediately sent her consent through telegram stating: "I agree to buy the mobile phone for Rs. 80 thousand asked by you." Prakash refused to sell the mobile phone.

Select the correct option:

- (A) He cannot refuse to sell the mobile phone because the contract has already been made.
- (B) He can refuse to sell the mobile phone because it was only invitation to offer and not a proposal.
- (C) He cannot refuse because Mrinalini has expressly accepted his offer.
- (D) It was not a valid contract as offer and acceptance is conveyed through telegram.

49. Evaluate the fact scenario in light of the noted legal principle:

Principle: Ignorance of fact is excused but ignorance of law is not a defense against criminal liability.

Fact Situation: Preeti was flying from Amsterdam to Hanoi on a KLM flight which was transiting through Mumbai. When the plane landed at the Mumbai Airport on the 3rd September 2023 it was found on searching that Preeti had carried 50 kg of gold bars on her person and that she had failed to declare it in the 'Manifest of Transit'. On 1st September 2023, the Government of India had issued a notification modifying its earlier exemption, making it mandatory that gold must be declared in the "Manifest" of the aircraft.

Select the correct option:

- (A) Preeti cannot be prosecuted because she had actually no knowledge about the new notification issued two days ago.
- (B) Preeti cannot be prosecuted because of ignorance of fact is excusable.
- (C) Preeti can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable.
- (D) Preeti's liability would depend on the discretion of the court.

50. How is the concept of *Jus cogens* norm understood in international law?

- (A) It is a resolution of the UN General Assembly on an issue concerning human rights.
- (B) It is used to refer to decisions rendered by an international tribunal including the International Court of Justice.
- (C) It signifies peremptory norms of international law which cannot be derogated from even with the consent of the States.
- (D) It is an international law rule agreed to between parties to a multilateral treaty.

Consider the following paragraph extracted from *Gurwinder Singh v. State of Punjab* (2024 SC) - The conventional idea in bail jurisprudence vis-à-vis ordinary penal offences that the discretion of Courts must tilt in favour of the oft-quoted phrase - 'bail is the rule, jail is the exception' – unless circumstances justify otherwise - does not find any place while dealing with bail applications under UAP Act. The 'exercise' of the general power to grant bail under the UAP Act is severely restrictive in scope. The form of the words used in proviso to Section 43D (5)– 'shall not be released' in contrast with the form of the words as found in Section 437(1) CrPC - 'may be released' – suggests the intention of the Legislature to make bail, the exception and jail, the rule. The courts are, therefore, burdened with a sensitive task on hand. In dealing with bail applications under UAP Act, the courts are merely examining if there is

justification to reject bail. The 'justifications' must be searched from the case diary and the final report submitted before the Special Court. The legislature has prescribed a low, 'prima facie' standard, as a measure of the degree of satisfaction, to be recorded by Court when scrutinising the justifications [materials on record]. This standard can be contrasted with the standard of 'strong suspicion', which is used by Courts while hearing applications for 'discharge'. (*Gurwinder Singh v. State of Punjab*, 2024 SC 92 para 18&19, https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2023/29067/29067_2023_15_1501_50150_Judgement_07-Feb-2024.pdf)

51. According to the paragraph, which of the following best describes the approach of courts towards bail applications under the UAP Act?

- (A) bail is typically granted unless specific circumstances justify otherwise
- (B) bail is rarely granted, and the discretion of the courts is severely restricted
- (C) courts have a broad discretion to grant bail based on the facts of each case
- (D) courts must always grant bail unless there is strong suspicion of guilt

52. Which phrase from the paragraph indicates the legislative intention to make bail the exception and jail the rule under the UAP Act?

- (A) bail is the rule, jail is the exception
- (B) shall not be released
- (C) may be released
- (D) burdened with a sensitive task

53. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the paragraph?

- (A) bail jurisprudence in ordinary penal offences differs significantly from that under the UAP Act, with the latter requiring a more restrictive approach.
- (B) the discretion of courts in granting bail under the UAP Act is severely limited, contrasting with the general principle that - bail is the rule, jail is the exception.
- (C) courts have a sensitive task when dealing with bail applications under the UAP Act, as they must justify rejecting bail based on a prima facie standard of satisfaction.
- (D) the legislative intent behind the UAP Act is to prioritize jail over bail, as indicated by the language used and the requirement for courts to scrutinize justifications for denying bail.

Consider the following paragraph extracted from *Justice KS Puttuswamy v. UOI*, SC 2017
 - The submission that recognising the right to privacy is an exercise which would require a constitutional amendment and cannot be a matter of judicial interpretation is not an acceptable doctrinal position. The argument assumes that the right to privacy is independent of the liberties guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. There lies the error. The right to privacy is an element of human dignity. The sanctity of privacy lies in its functional relationship with dignity. Privacy ensures that a human being can lead a life of dignity by securing the inner recesses of the human personality from unwanted intrusion. Privacy recognises the autonomy

of the individual and the right of every person to make essential choices which affect the course of life. In doing so privacy recognises that living a life of dignity is essential for a human being to fulfil the liberties and freedoms which are the cornerstone of the Constitution. To recognise the value of privacy as a constitutional entitlement and interest is not to fashion a new fundamental right by a process of amendment through judicial fiat. Neither are the judges nor is the process of judicial review entrusted with the constitutional responsibility to amend the Constitution. But judicial review certainly has the task before it of determining the nature and extent of the freedoms available to each person under the fabric of those constitutional guarantees which are protected. Courts have traditionally discharged that function and in the context of Article 21 itself, as we have already noted, a panoply of protections governing different facets of a dignified existence has been held to fall within the protection of Article 21. (*Justice KS Puttuswamy v. UOI*, SC 2017, para 113,

https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2012/35071/35071_2012_Judgement_24-Aug-2017.pdf

54. How does the paragraph view right to privacy in comparison to other rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution?
- (A) Privacy restricts the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.
 - (B) Privacy is independent of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.
 - (C) Privacy ensures the fulfillment of liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.
 - (D) Privacy as a right like other rights under Part III should be created by the judiciary.
55. What does the paragraph suggest about the argument that recognizing the right to privacy requires a constitutional amendment?
- (A) It is a valid assumption.
 - (B) It is a doctrinal position that should be accepted.
 - (C) It is an error to argue that right to privacy requires a constitutional amendment.
 - (D) It is a judicial responsibility to amend the Constitution
56. What is the significance of recognizing privacy as an element of human dignity, according to the paragraph?
- (A) It limits the autonomy of individuals.
 - (B) It ensures that individuals can make essential choices.
 - (C) It enables visualising other liberties as fundamental entitlements.
 - (D) It safeguards the inner recesses of the human personality from unwanted intrusion.
57. In the context outlined in the above paragraph, how is judicial review viewed?
- (A) Judicial review enables amending the Constitution through judicial fiat.
 - (B) Judicial review has no limits in the context of privacy rights.

- (C) Judicial review is limited to determining the nature and extent of freedoms under constitutional guarantees.
- (D) Judicial review is not entrusted with the responsibility to determine the nature of constitutional guarantees.
58. What does the phrase 'functional relationship' imply in the context of privacy's sanctity?
- (A) Privacy's reliance on functional mechanisms.
- (B) Privacy's role in performing specific functions.
- (C) Privacy's impact on human dignity.
- (D) Privacy's connection with other fundamental rights.
59. Which of the following is a primary test for determining the age of an accused under the law relating to juvenile offenders?
- (A) Blood test
- (B) Ossification test
- (C) Bolam test
- (D) Blood pressure evaluation
60. The doctrine of *rebus sic stantibus* in international law means
- (A) Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed
- (B) Treaty is a source of international law
- (C) Rules of international law automatically form part of municipal law
- (D) A treaty becomes inapplicable due to fundamental change of circumstances

SECTION C: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

61. Which of the following provisions of the Patent Act, 1970 list exclusions from patentability:
(A) Section 9 and 10
(B) Section 3 and 4
(C) Section 11 and 12
(D) Section 11A and 11B
62. Section 2 (y) of the Copyright Act, 1957 does not include _____ in the list of "work":
(A) Literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work
(B) Cinematograph film
(C) Traditional cultural expression
(D) Sound recording
63. Which provision of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides for the registration of Copyright Societies?
(A) Section 14
(B) Section 13
(C) Section 17
(D) Section 33
64. Which of the following statements is true in respect of opposition to a trademark registration?
(A) Any person may make an opposition within 4 months from the date of the advertisement or re-advertisement of an application for registration of a mark.
(B) A user of similar or identical trademark only may make an opposition within 2 months from the date of the advertisement or re-advertisement of an application for registration of a mark.
(C) An existing registered proprietor of a mark only may make an opposition within 3 months from the date of the advertisement or re-advertisement of an application for registration of a mark.
(D) None of the above.
65. The Supreme Court of India interpreted Section 3(d) of Patent Act, 1970 in which of the following judgements?
(A) *Biswanath Prasad Radhey Shyam v. Hindustan Metal Industries*
(B) *Dr. Aloys Wobben & Anr. v. Yogesh Mehra & Ors.*
(C) *Novartis AG v. Union of India & Ors.*
(D) *Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. TVS Motor Company*
66. What are the two types of specifications prescribed under the Patent Act, 1970?
(A) Provisional and Complete Specification
(B) Partial and Complete Specification
(C) Preliminary and Final Specification
(D) Single Specification
67. Which of the following are the criteria for protection of plant variety under the Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001?
(A) Novelty, Inventive step, Utility

- (B) Novelty, Uniformity, Stability and Distinctiveness
- (C) Novelty, Uniqueness and Prior commercialization
- (D) Originality, creativity and substantial dissimilarity

68. As per _____ of the Copyright Act, 1957, copyright in a design shall cease to exist if the article to which the design has been applied has been reproduced more than _____ by an industrial process.
- (A) Section 11, twenty times
 - (B) Section 15, fifty times
 - (C) Section 32, fifteen times
 - (D) Section 52, ten times
69. Which of the following types of applications can be filed for the grant of patents under the Patent Act, 1970?
- (A) Ordinary Application
 - (B) Convention Application
 - (C) International Application
 - (D) All of the above
70. Section 5 of the Patent Act, 1970 was omitted by which Amendment Act?
- (A) The Patent (Amendment) Act, 1999
 - (B) The Patent (Amendment) Act, 2002
 - (C) The Patent (Amendment) Act, 2005
 - (D) None of the above.
71. A post-grant opposition to a patent grant may be filed at any time after the grant of patent but _____ by _____.
- (A) before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of publication of grant, any person interested.
 - (B) within one year from the grant, any person.
 - (C) within 6 months from the date of grant, any aggrieved party.
 - (D) before the expiry of a period of two years from the date of publication of grant, any person.
72. Who shall be deemed to be an 'author' of a cinematograph film as per Section 2(d) of Copyright Act, 1957?
- (A) The producer
 - (B) The director
 - (C) The distributor
 - (D) None of the above
73. Patent Act, 1970 provides for filing of:
- (A) Patent of Addition
 - (B) Divisional Application
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

74. A compulsory license can be granted under Section 84 of the Patent Act, 1970 upon expiry of _____ years from the grant of patent.
- (A) two years
 - (B) three years
 - (C) five year
 - (D) ten years
75. Prior user rights of a trademark user are protected under _____ of Trademark Act, 1999.
- (A) Section 10.
 - (B) Section 12
 - (C) Section 27
 - (D) Section 34
76. Moral rights of authors are recognised under _____ as _____ under the Copyright Act, 1957.
- (A) Section 52, Special privileges
 - (B) Section 17, Non-economic rights
 - (C) Section 57, Author's special rights
 - (D) Section 69, Constitutional rights
77. In which of the following cases was the grant of Compulsory License under Section 84 upheld by the Supreme Court of India?
- (A) *Bayer Corporation v. Union of India & Ors.*
 - (B) *BDR Pharmaceuticals v. Bristol Myers Squibb Co.*
 - (C) *Lee Pharma v. AstraZeneca AB*
 - (D) *Bajaj Health Care v. Eli Lilly*
78. The Supreme Court of India laid down the "skill and judgment" test for determining originality for copyright protection in which of the following judgments?
- (A) *R.G. Anand. v. Deluxe Films*
 - (B) *Anil Gupta v. Kunal Das Gupta*
 - (C) *Eastern Book Company & Ors. v. D.B. Modak & Anr.*
 - (D) *Ratna Sagar Pvt. Ltd. v. Trisea Publications & Ors.*
79. *Satyam Infoway Ltd. v. Siffynet Solution Pvt. Ltd.* is a landmark Supreme Court case relating to _____.
- (A) Trademark and domain name dispute.
 - (B) Copyright and fair use doctrine.
 - (C) Patent and exceptions to patent rights.
 - (D) None of the above.
80. A farmer or group of farmers or village community shall pay _____ fee in the proceeding before the Authority or Registrar or the High Court under the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act or the Rules made thereunder.
- (A) Rupees five thousand
 - (B) Rupees two thousand
 - (C) Depending upon the value and nature of proceeding
 - (D) No fee

81. The essential requirements to be fulfilled to seek remedy in a passing off action as laid down by the Supreme Court in *S. Syed Mohideen v. P. Sulochana Bai* (2016) 2 SCC 683 include:
- (A) Registered trademark, identical imitation and actual damage
 - (B) Reputation of trademark, misrepresentation and actual or potential damage
 - (C) Well-known trademark, same class of goods or services and actual damage
 - (D) None of the above
82. Trade Secret refers to information:
- (A) That has commercial significance and value
 - (B) That is not available generally to persons within the circle that normally deal with the kind of information in question
 - (C) For which reasonable steps have been taken to keep it as a secret
 - (D) All of the above
83. As per Copyright Act, 1957, the term copyright in any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work published within the lifetime of the author shall be:
- (A) until 60 years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.
 - (B) until 50 years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.
 - (C) until 70 years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.
 - (D) until 20 years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.
84. Geographical Indications can be registered in India in respect of:
- (A) Goods
 - (B) Services
 - (C) Goods and Services
 - (D) None of the above
85. Upon the registration of a design, the registered proprietor of the design shall have copyright in the design for a period of _____ years from the date of registration, extendable for another period of _____ years.
- (A) Twenty, five
 - (B) Ten, five
 - (C) Ten, ten
 - (D) Five, five
86. Which of the following is not a ground for refusal for registration of a trademark under Section 9 of the Trademark Act, 1999?
- (A) A mark which contains or comprises of any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India
 - (B) A mark which comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter
 - (C) A shape mark which gives substantial value to the goods, or is necessary to obtain a technical result or results from the nature of goods themselves

- (D) The mark is similar or identical to an earlier well known trademark and the use of such mark without due cause would take unfair advantage of or be detrimental to the distinctive character or repute of the earlier trade mark

87. Who can apply for registration of a geographical indication?

- (A) Any association of persons
 (B) Any association of producers
 (C) Any organisation or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force representing the interest of the producers
 (D) All of the above

88. Where a trademark is assigned without the goodwill of the business concerned:

- (A) The assignee has to advertise the assignment
 (B) The trademark is directly transferred to the assignee unconditionally
 (C) The assignee has to wait until the transfer of goodwill
 (D) A trademark cannot be assigned without goodwill.

89. Match the following with the relevant provisions of the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001:

i.	Researchers Rights	a.	Section 42
ii.	Farmers Rights	b.	Section 30
iii.	Breeders Rights	c.	Section 39
iv.	Protection of farmers in case of innocent infringement	d.	Section 28

- (A) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
 (B) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
 (C) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
 (D) i-d, ii-c, iii-b iv-a

90. Which of the following are excluded from the definition of designs under designs Act, 2000?

- (A) Trade mark as defined in clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
 (B) Features of ornamentation and patterns applied to articles
 (C) A pattern of shapes, lines, and colours that appeals to and is solely judged by the eye
 (D) None of the above

91. Consider the following statements with respect to Geographical Indication protection:

- a. The WTO TRIPs Agreement identifies Geographical Indications as Intellectual Property
 b. Darjeeling Tea and Kashmiri Saffron are recognised GIs in India
 c. The GI registration can be obtained in respect of goods only
 d. The GI registration is valid for a period of 20 years

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (A) a and b
 (B) a, b and c

- (C) d only
(D) All of the above
92. Which of the following is a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting the definition of design and the originality requirement in designs?
(A) *Bharat Glass Tube Ltd. v. Gopal Glass Works Ltd.*
(B) *Microfibres Inc. v. Girdhar & Co. & Anr.*
(C) *Crocs Inc. USA v. Aqualite India Ltd. & Anr.*
(D) *Rajesh Masrani v. Tahiliani Designs Pvt. Ltd.*
93. How are trade secrets and confidential information protected in India?
(A) Through a Trade Secret Legislation
(B) Through Contractual arrangements such as Non-Disclosure Agreements
(C) Through Patent Act, 1970
(D) None of the above
94. Acts amounting to piracy of a registered design have been provided under _____ of the Designs Act, 2000.
(A) Section 12
(B) Section 22
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 4
95. Which Article of the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights defines Confidential Information and Trade Secrets?
(A) Article 27
(B) Article 61
(C) Article 31
(D) Article 39
96. Who can make an application for registration of a variety under the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001?
(A) A person claiming to be the breeder of a variety
(B) Any farmer or group of farmers or community of farmers claiming to be the breeders of a variety
(C) Any university or publicly funded agricultural institution claiming to be the breeder of the variety
(D) All of the above
97. The criteria for a Registrable Variety under the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 has been laid down under which provision of the Act?
(A) Section 15
(B) Section 16
(C) Section 21
(D) Section 24

98. As per Section 22 of the Designs Act, 2000, in case of a piracy of a registered design, a person shall be liable for every contravention to pay to the registered proprietor of the design a sum not exceeding _____ recoverable as a contract debt.
- (A) One lakh rupees
 - (B) Five lakh rupees
 - (C) Ten thousand Rupees
 - (D) Twenty Five Thousand Rupees
99. 'Plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than microorganisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals' are excluded from patentability under _____ of the Patent Act, 1970.
- (A) Section 3(d)
 - (B) Section 3(e)
 - (C) Section 3(j)
 - (D) Section 3(p)
100. Registration of a trademark confers upon the proprietor of the registered trademark, exclusive right to:
- (A) use of the trade mark in relation to the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is registered
 - (B) to obtain relief in respect of infringement of the trade mark in the manner provided by this Act.
 - (C) To seek remedy of passing off under common law action
 - (D) All of the above

LL.M.

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