

Dated: May 4, 2026

NOTIFICATION

OBJECTION TO MASTER QUESTION BOOKLETS AND PROVISIONAL MASTER ANSWER KEY FOR AIET 2026

- National Law University Delhi conducted the All India Entrance Test (AIET 2026) for admission to the Postgraduate and Ph.D. Programmes on May 3, 2026. The University has uploaded the Master Question Booklets along with the Provisional Master Answer Keys on the University website <https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in/>
- Candidates who appeared for AIET 2026 are advised to submit their objections, if any, regarding the questions or answers through the portal by 02:00 PM on May 5, 2026.
- While submitting objections, the candidates are advised to ensure that the question number in their Question Booklet matches the corresponding number in the Master Question Booklet.
- Any objection that does not align with the Master Question Booklet will be considered invalid and will not be entertained. Be cautious while submitting objections as there are four different series of Question Booklets.
- Objections submitted after 02:00 PM on May 5, 2026 will not be accepted under any circumstances. Objections submitted through email, support tickets on the website or phone calls will not be considered.
- A nominal fee of Rs.500/- (Rupees Five Hundred only) per objection must be paid online. If the objection is found valid, the fee will be refunded to the original source of payment.
- Fee payments made through any other mode will not be accepted.

Schedule for Submission of Objections:

Date & Time	Activity
May 4, 2026, 02:00 PM Onwards	Open for Submission
May 5, 2026 till 02:00 PM	Submission Closure

Steps for submitting Objections:

Visit the portal: <https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in/>

- Log in to your AILET account and click on the View Objections.
- Click the Submit Objection button.
- Choose the type of objection:
 - a) About the question OR
 - b) About the answer key

Enter the objection details and click on the Submit Objection.

After submitting all objection, click on Make Payment to pay the fee (Rs.500) per objection.

MASTER QUESTION BOOKLET AND PROVISIONAL MASTER ANSWER KEY

Particular	Master Question Booklet	Provisional Master Answer Key
Ph.D. Law	Appendix-I	Appendix-A
Post Graduate Insolvency Programme (PGIP)-LL.M/M.A.	Appendix-II	Appendix-B
Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Digital Technology, Policy & Governance	Appendix-III	Appendix-C
* Joint Master's in Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Management (LL.M.)	Appendix-IV	Appendix-D (LL.M.) Appendix -E (M.A.)

*Section "B" stands redacted



REGISTRAR

ADMISSION TEST – 2026
Ph.D. (Law)

Question Booklet Sl. No.

10308

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
- The test paper contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) for a total of 100 marks. All questions are compulsory. The test paper is in two (2) Parts (Part I & Part II):
 - Part I – Research Methodology (50 questions) 50×1=50 marks
 - Part II – Law (50 questions) 50×1=50 marks
- There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
- Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with only BLACK/BLEU 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**

- Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
- More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
- The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
- 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.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
- Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
- Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
- The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT OPEN TILL 9:00 A.M.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

PART I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. A cross-sectional research design is best characterised by:
 - A. Observation of a population at a single point in time to analyse patterns or relationships
 - B. Repeated observation of the same variables over an extended period
 - C. In-depth examination of a single unit or limited number of cases
 - D. Manipulation of variables without random assignment to test causal effects
2. In which of the following situations, would snowball sampling be appropriate?
 - A. There is a clear population list
 - B. Large-scale census is being conducted
 - C. There is a need for randomisation
 - D. The population of interest is hard to access or locate
3. A Ph.D. scholar examining developments in jurisprudence of Public Interest Litigation compiles a database of articles published in leading Indian law journals over the last twenty years. The researcher analyses how frequently certain judgments are cited, which authors are most cited, and how citation patterns have evolved over time across journals and institutions. The objective is to map the influence and diffusion of legal scholarship in the field. This method of research is best described as:
 - A. Bibliometric analysis
 - B. Empirical Analysis
 - C. Doctrinal analysis
 - D. Experimental design
4. Which of the following is a key advantage of using a structured questionnaire in research?
 - A. It allows respondents to answer in any format they prefer
 - B. It ensures uniformity and comparability of responses
 - C. It eliminates the need for sampling
 - D. It guarantees truthful responses
5. Meta-analysis in legal research is best understood as:
 - A. The doctrinal analysis of judicial precedents to identify binding principles
 - B. The historical study of the evolution of legal rules over time
 - C. The statistical technique of combining results from multiple empirical studies to estimate an overall effect
 - D. The comparative evaluation of legal systems across jurisdictions
6. The practice of dividing findings from a single dataset into multiple smaller publications to increase publication count is known as:
 - A. Plagiarism
 - B. Salami slicing
 - C. Data fabrication
 - D. Duplicate peer review

7. *Assertion (A):* A well-defined research problem helps determine the appropriate research methodology.
Reason (R): The nature of the research problem influences the choice of research design, data sources, and methods of analysis.
Choose 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
8. In statistical analysis, what does a p-value of 0.03 indicate?
- A. There is a statistically significant result at the 5% significance level
 - B. There is a 97% probability that the alternative hypothesis is true
 - C. The null hypothesis is false with 97% certainty
 - D. The independent variable explains 3% of the variation in the dependent variable
9. "Triangulation" in research methodology refers to:
- A. Using three different researchers to observe the same subject
 - B. Using multiple methods or data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon
 - C. Ensuring the sample size is divided into three equal strata
 - D. A mathematical formula used to calculate the margin of error
10. When both case law analysis and field interviews are used in the same research, the approach is known as:
- A. Pure doctrinal research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Mixed-method research
 - D. Historical research
11. Which of the following best defines 'objectivity' in research?
- A. Supporting a preferred viewpoint with evidence
 - B. Conducting research free from personal bias
 - C. Selecting only favourable data
 - D. Avoiding theoretical frameworks
12. In academic research, what is the primary purpose of delimitations?
- A. To eliminate errors in data collection
 - B. To define the boundaries intentionally set by the researcher
 - C. To expand the scope of the study
 - D. To test statistical significance
13. In interdisciplinary legal research, epistemological pluralism refers to:
- A. Rejecting empirical data
 - B. Eliminating theory altogether from the research
 - C. Following only doctrinal method to study the problem
 - D. Using multiple knowledge systems and methodological approaches

14. In legal citation practice, a pinpoint citation refers to:
 - A. Citation to entire statute
 - B. Citation to specific page or paragraph within a source
 - C. Citation to multiple jurisdictions
 - D. Citation to commentary
15. Empirical legal scholarship enhances policy formulation because it:
 - A. Eliminates judicial discretion
 - B. Provides evidence-based insights into legal impact
 - C. Replaces constitutional interpretation
 - D. Removes normative debate
16. A "Likert scale" is primarily used to measure:
 - A. Statistical significance
 - B. Sampling error
 - C. Attitudes or opinions of respondents
 - D. Population size
17. The h-index measures:
 - A. Sample variance
 - B. Researcher's productivity and citation impact
 - C. Journal plagiarism
 - D. Regression strength
18. Which of the following is the main aim of open-access mandates in research?
 - A. Restrict readership of publicly funded research
 - B. Increase public accessibility of publicly funded research
 - C. Reduce peer review
 - D. Eliminate copyright
19. A researcher frames the hypothesis: "There is no significant difference between rural and urban litigants in access to legal aid." This is an example of:
 - A. Alternative hypothesis
 - B. Directional hypothesis
 - C. Null hypothesis
 - D. Causal hypothesis
20. Which of the following statements best reflects a key limitation of correlation analysis?
 - A. Correlation does not imply causation
 - B. Correlation must always be negative
 - C. Correlation requires experimental design
 - D. Correlation cannot be measured in surveys

21. Two researchers independently code Supreme Court judgments on environmental regulation to classify the type of remedy granted (compensation, injunction, or restoration). Their classifications match in 90% of cases. This high level of agreement indicates:
- A. Construct validity of the coding scheme
 - B. External validity of the study findings
 - C. Inter-coder reliability of the classification process
 - D. Sampling adequacy
22. What is the primary purpose of conducting a pilot study?
- A. To generate publishable preliminary findings
 - B. To pre-test and refine research design, tools, and procedures
 - C. To substitute for the main study when resources are limited
 - D. To eliminate the need for sampling in the main study
23. In legal research, what is the primary purpose of comparative law analysis?
- A. To identify binding precedents from foreign jurisdictions
 - B. To compare legal systems to understand differences, similarities, and possible reforms
 - C. To replace domestic legal analysis with foreign law
 - D. To prioritise international law over municipal law
24. A narrative literature review is best described as:
- A. A statistically rigorous method of combining quantitative findings across studies
 - B. A review limited only to peer-reviewed journal articles
 - C. A flexible and descriptive synthesis of existing literature without a strictly predefined methodology
 - D. A method that excludes interpretive analysis in favour of numerical aggregation
25. Which of the following best distinguishes a research method from a research methodology?
- A. Methodology refers to tools, while method refers to philosophical assumptions
 - B. Method refers to specific techniques, while methodology refers to the overall approach and rationale
 - C. Method and methodology are exactly same
 - D. Methodology applies only to quantitative research
26. A study evaluates the effectiveness of newly established Commercial Courts by comparing average case disposal times before and after their creation in selected cities. The cities included in the study were chosen because their court records were fully digitised and easily accessible. What is the most serious inferential risk in this research design?
- A. Attrition bias
 - B. Citation inconsistency
 - C. Construct under-representation
 - D. Selection bias in institutional sampling
27. Which secondary source carries the greatest persuasive weight in unsettled areas of law?
- A. Blog commentary
 - B. Peer-reviewed law journal article
 - C. Newspaper editorial
 - D. Student note without citation

28. A research design that traces doctrinal evolution across multiple constitutional amendments over time is best described as:
- A. Cross-sectional
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Comparative
 - D. Case Study
29. The process of systematically coding judicial opinions to identify patterns in reasoning is known as:
- A. Content analysis
 - B. Randomization
 - C. Stratification
 - D. Simulation modelling
30. Replication in empirical legal research primarily ensures:
- A. Novelty
 - B. Confirmability of findings
 - C. Funding approval
 - D. Increased publication
31. Endnotes differ from footnotes primarily in:
- A. Content accuracy
 - B. Citation style
 - C. Placement within the manuscript
 - D. Legal authority
32. Peer review in academic publishing primarily functions to:
- A. Increase speed of publication
 - B. Ensure methodological and analytical scrutiny
 - C. Replace editorial control
 - D. Reduce word limits
33. A literature review should primarily:
- A. Advocate researcher's position
 - B. Summarise unrelated works
 - C. Identify existing debates and research gaps
 - D. Replace empirical work
34. A well-formulated research objective must be:
- A. Broad and abstract
 - B. Normative only
 - C. Specific and measurable where applicable
 - D. Ideologically persuasive

35. A PhD proposal states: "To analyse all aspects of constitutionalism across jurisdictions." The supervisor objects to this statement. Which criticism is most methodologically sound?
- A. The topic lacks manageable delimitations and operational clarity
 - B. Constitutionalism cannot be researched comparatively
 - C. Doctoral theses must avoid theory
 - D. Scope expansion ensures originality
36. A thesis statement is ____.
- A. An observation
 - B. A fact
 - C. An assertion
 - D. A Discussion
37. Which of the following best distinguishes doctrinal legal research from interdisciplinary legal research?
- A. Doctrinal research uses only primary sources, while interdisciplinary research avoids them
 - B. Doctrinal research focuses on internal analysis of legal rules, while interdisciplinary research incorporates insights from other disciplines
 - C. Doctrinal research cannot involve interpretation
 - D. Interdisciplinary research excludes normative analysis
38. A thesis seeks to understand lived experiences of displaced communities affected by land acquisition. The researcher embeds within the community for six months, conducts narrative interviews, and maintains reflexive field notes. This design most accurately reflects:
- A. Structured survey research
 - B. Ethnographic field methodology
 - C. Experimental quasi-design
 - D. Secondary archival analysis
39. Which concern arises when a study of legal doctrine relies only on translated excerpts from textbooks without examining full original judgments?
- A. Textbook translations may omit contextual reasoning essential to doctrinal development
 - B. Civil law jurisdictions do not recognize proportionality
 - C. Translation automatically alters legal meaning
 - D. Comparative research cannot rely on secondary compilations
40. Under the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism) Regulations, 2018, which of the following similarity levels is treated as "minor plagiarism" (Level 1)?
- A. Up to 10%
 - B. 10% to 40%
 - C. 40% to 60%
 - D. Above 60%

41. A project titled "Predicting Constitutional Outcomes Through Quantitative Modeling" codes 300 Supreme Court decisions into binary variables and applies regression modeling to detect patterns in rights adjudication. This approach most closely corresponds to:
- A. Normative constitutional theory
 - B. Pure doctrinal analysis
 - C. Jurimetrics analysis
 - D. Hermeneutic interpretivism
42. A researcher compares the average time taken by five different State Information Commissions to dispose of Right to Information appeals. The researcher seeks to determine whether the variation in mean disposal time across these States is statistically significant rather than due to random fluctuation. Which inferential method is most appropriate?
- A. One-way ANOVA
 - B. Paired t-test
 - C. Z-test for proportions between two samples
 - D. Pearson correlation coefficient
43. The primary function of a conceptual framework in legal research is to:
- A. Replace empirical verification
 - B. Structure analytical relationships between constructs
 - C. Guarantee causal inference
 - D. Summarize doctrinal holdings
44. Feminist legal methodology primarily critiques law on the ground that:
- A. Law is entirely objective and neutral
 - B. Law is based solely on economic efficiency
 - C. Law reflects and reinforces existing gender power structures
 - D. Law operates independently of social context
45. A structured questionnaire distributed electronically to practicing advocates yields a low response rate and incomplete submissions. Follow-up clarification is impossible due to anonymity. Which limitation most directly affects data quality?
- A. Non-response bias and interpretive ambiguity
 - B. Instrument validity inflation
 - C. Statistical overfitting
 - D. Experimental contamination
46. A researcher records semi-private conversations between litigants inside a court complex for academic publication without disclosure, arguing that the setting is a "public institution." Which ethical principle is most directly implicated?
- A. Beneficence
 - B. Non-maleficence
 - C. Respect for autonomy through informed consent
 - D. Doctrinal neutrality

47. Which feature distinguishes OSCOLA from author-date citation systems such as APA?
- A. OSCOLA relies on footnote-based referencing without in-text citations
 - B. OSCOLA uses only numbered bibliography entries
 - C. OSCOLA prohibits case citations
 - D. OSCOLA requires DOI identification for all sources
48. Which of the following best characterises an exploratory research design?
- A. Testing causal relationships between variables
 - B. Establishing statistical significance
 - C. Measuring variables using structured instruments
 - D. Generating insights where little prior knowledge exists
49. Under the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2022, completion of coursework is:
- A. Optional depending on supervisor
 - B. Mandatory prior to thesis submission
 - C. Required only for science disciplines
 - D. Required only for part-time scholars
50. Which of the following best defines 'research ethics' in academic work?
- A. Techniques used for statistical analysis
 - B. Methods of publishing research articles
 - C. Principles governing responsible conduct in research
 - D. Strategies to increase citation count

PART -II

LAW

51. An online marketplace allows sellers to advertise products using sponsored search results. Several advertisements prominently display marks confusingly similar to a well-known registered trademark. The platform argues that it merely provides an intermediary service and does not itself “use” the trademark. Under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, the determination of liability would primarily depend upon:
- A. Whether the platform exercises control over the display and promotion of infringing marks
 - B. Whether the trademark owner registered the mark internationally
 - C. Whether the platform charges commission from sellers
 - D. Whether the advertisements are temporary
52. Which mode of judicial reasoning is characterized by reliance on practical consequences, institutional constraints, and perceived social outcomes rather than doctrinal consistency?
- A. Formalist adjudication
 - B. Originalism
 - C. Natural law theory
 - D. Legal realism
53. A central agency installs real-time facial recognition systems in all public transport hubs without statutory backing. Data is stored indefinitely. Citizens challenge this as violative of fundamental rights. In light of *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, the Court will test the action on:
- A. Parliamentary privilege
 - B. Wednesbury unreasonableness
 - C. Legality, necessity, and proportionality
 - D. Federal competence
54. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India in *Supriyo v. Union of India* (2023) SCC Online SC 1348 addressed the question of recognition of same-sex marriages under Indian law. Which of the following best reflects the Court’s holding?
- A. The court held that same-sex marriages are fully legalised
 - B. The Court held that recognition of marriage lies primarily within legislative domain.
 - C. The Court struck down the Special Marriage Act, 1954
 - D. The Court declared marriage a fundamental right under Article 21
55. A mobile operating system requires all app developers to distribute applications exclusively through its proprietary app store and mandates use of its payment system for in-app purchases, charging a commission on each transaction. Developers challenge the policy. Under the Competition Act, 2002 Section 4, the Competition Commission will primarily examine whether the conduct constitutes:
- A. Legitimate commercial policy
 - B. Contractual freedom between private parties
 - C. Abuse of dominant position through imposition of unfair conditions
 - D. Regulatory immunity for digital platforms

56. In *Pragya Prasun & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors. with Amar Jain v. Union of India & Ors.*, (2025) INSC 599 the Supreme Court addressed the exclusion of persons with disabilities from digital verification processes. Which of the following principles did the Court affirm?
- Digital KYC procedures may validly exclude persons with disabilities if technological limitations exist
 - Accessibility obligations apply only to government portals and not to private entities offering digital verification services
 - Regulation of digital KYC processes falls exclusively within the domain of financial regulators and is not subject to constitutional scrutiny
 - Accessible digital services, including digital KYC, form an intrinsic component of the right to life and liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution
57. Which principle most accurately reflects the doctrine of *kompetenz-kompetenz* in arbitration law?
- Courts determine the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals before arbitration begins
 - Arbitral tribunals have the authority to rule on their own jurisdiction
 - Parties may unilaterally expand arbitral jurisdiction after the dispute arises
 - Courts must review every procedural decision made by the tribunal
58. A transfers property to B for life and after B's death to C, provided that C shall marry only with the consent of D, and D has absolute and uncontrolled discretion to refuse such consent. C marries without D's consent. What is the legal position?
- The condition is valid and C loses the interest
 - Property reverts to A
 - The transfer to C fails entirely
 - The condition is void and C still gets the property
59. A group of persons forms an unlawful assembly and commits an offence in prosecution of a common object. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, liability of members is determined based on:
- Individual acts alone
 - Doctrine of strict liability
 - Common object of the assembly
 - Vicarious liability without fault
60. Match List I with List II regarding the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

List I	List II
A. Section 52	1. Ostensible owner
B. Section 41	2. Doctrine of Lis Pendens
C. Section 53A	3. Part Performance
D. Section 43	4. Feeding the grant by estoppel

Choose the correct answer:

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

61. Mandatory forensic investigation for certain offences punishable with seven years or more imprisonment can be found in:
- A. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
 - B. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
 - C. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - D. Evidence Act, 1872
62. A third party enters into a transaction with a company relying on representations made by an authorised officer. The company later denies liability on the ground that internal approval procedures were not followed. The dispute most directly engages:
- A. Doctrine of indoor management
 - B. Doctrine of constructive notice
 - C. Ultra vires doctrine
 - D. Doctrine of separate legal entity
63. Under the Code on Social Security, 2020, which of the following best describes the legal status of gig workers in India?
- A. Gig workers are deemed employees for the purposes of all labour legislation
 - B. Gig workers are recognised as a distinct category for the limited purpose of social security, without being classified as employees
 - C. Gig workers fall outside the scope of statutory labour protections altogether
 - D. Platform-based work arrangements are prohibited from exercising control over gig workers
64. A legal system faces persistent disagreement among courts regarding which norms qualify as valid law, resulting in inconsistent judicial decisions. Based on Hart's understanding, this institutional deficiency most directly reflects the absence or weakness of:
- A. Primary rules governing conduct
 - B. Rule of recognition
 - C. Rule of change
 - D. Rule of adjudication
65. "X" is a victim of theft while travelling. Instead of approaching the police station physically, "X" submits information about the offence through an online portal designated by the police. The information is recorded and processed without X's physical presence at the police station. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which of the following best describes the legal status of such information?
- A. It is not a valid First Information Report unless "X" signs it physically at the police station
 - B. It is only a preliminary complaint and cannot initiate investigation
 - C. It may be treated as a valid FIR, subject to authentication and procedural compliance as prescribed
 - D. It is admissible only in non-cognizable offences
66. A trial court is presented with WhatsApp messages allegedly exchanged between two accused persons planning a criminal act. The defence disputes the authenticity of the messages. Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, the court must primarily examine:
- A. Whether the accused admits authorship
 - B. Whether the electronic record satisfies statutory requirements for admissibility
 - C. Whether the investigating officer believes the messages are genuine
 - D. Whether the messages are morally offensive

67. "A" and "B" jointly assault "C" with "A" restraining "C" while "B" inflicts a fatal injury. Which principle under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 governs the determination of A's liability?
- A. Individual liability based solely on the actus reus
 - B. Joint liability based on common intention
 - C. Strict liability for participation in any offence
 - D. Vicarious liability irrespective of intent
68. During a civil dispute, "A" states in a written email to "B" that, "I owe you Rupees 5 lakh, but I cannot pay now." Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 this statement is best characterised as:
- A. Confession
 - B. Admission
 - C. Opinion evidence
 - D. Secondary evidence
69. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, what is the legal effect of a contract induced by fraud, including deliberate concealment of a material fact?
- A. Void
 - B. Unenforceable by both parties
 - C. Automatically illegal
 - D. Voidable at the option of the aggrieved party
70. Under the Limitation Act, 1963, the effect of expiry of the prescribed limitation period is that:
- A. The right itself is extinguished in all cases
 - B. The remedy is barred but the right may subsist
 - C. The contract becomes void
 - D. The court loses jurisdiction automatically
71. Under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, what is the legal effect of a contract that becomes impossible to perform due to a subsequent statutory prohibition?
- A. The contract becomes void on the ground of frustration
 - B. The contract becomes voidable at the option of a party
 - C. Damages are automatically payable for non-performance
 - D. The doctrine of frustration does not apply
72. Specific performance is generally refused in contracts involving:
- A. Immovable property
 - B. Unique goods
 - C. Personal services
 - D. Negative covenants
73. A chemical plant releases toxic gas despite compliance with safety norms. Victims seek compensation. Under *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987) 1 SCC 395, liability is:
- A. Negligence-based
 - B. Strict liability with exceptions
 - C. No liability absent fault
 - D. Absolute liability without exceptions

74. In light of *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of Uttar Pradesh* (1979) 2 SCC 409, which of the following best states the doctrine of promissory estoppel as applicable against the Government?
- A. Promissory estoppel cannot operate against the Government
 - B. Promissory estoppel applies against the Government unless overriding public interest justifies withdrawal
 - C. Executive policy decisions are always immune from judicial review
 - D. The doctrine of promissory estoppel does not apply in taxation matters
75. According to Ronald Dworkin, which of the following best reflects his critique of legal positivism?
- A. Law is solely a command of the sovereign backed by sanctions
 - B. Judicial decisions must be based strictly on enacted rules
 - C. Legal reasoning includes principles that have moral content and are not reducible to rules
 - D. Law is valid only if it conforms to social facts
76. Which principle of administrative law requires that a decision-maker must not have a personal interest or bias in the matter being decided?
- A. Audi alteram partem
 - B. Doctrine of proportionality
 - C. Nemo iudex in causa sua
 - D. Legitimate expectation
77. In international law, the doctrine of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concerns:
- A. Protection of trade agreements
 - B. Collective responsibility to prevent mass atrocity crimes
 - C. Regulation of refugee movements across countries
 - D. Protection of diplomatic missions abroad
78. Parliament enacts a law nullifying a specific Supreme Court judgment by declaring that the judgment "shall be void and of no effect," without curing the statutory defect identified by the Court. In light of *L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India* (1997) 3 SCC 261 and settled doctrine, the law is:
- A. Valid, as Parliament has plenary legislative power
 - B. Valid if retrospective
 - C. Invalid as it amounts to legislative overruling unless defect in law is substantively cured
 - D. Immune from judicial review
79. Under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the legality of use of force in self-defence primarily depends on:
- A. General Assembly authorisation
 - B. Occurrence of armed attack and necessity and proportionality
 - C. Consent of territorial state
 - D. Formal declaration of war

80. If 'X' leaves his car with the driver, the driver's possession will be:
- A. Immediate whereas that of X would be mediate
 - B. Mediate whereas that of X would be immediate
 - C. Incorporeal whereas that of X would be corporeal
 - D. Corporeal whereas that of X would be incorporeal
81. Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the Committee of Creditors (CoC) primarily consists of:
- A. Operational creditors
 - B. Shareholders
 - C. Government regulators
 - D. Financial creditors
82. India and State Y enter into a bilateral investment treaty. A dispute arises regarding interpretation of "fair and equitable treatment." The arbitral tribunal refers to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 (VCLT). Under Article 31 of the VCLT, primary rule of interpretation requires:
- A. Literal reading of the text.
 - B. Reading in good faith in accordance with ordinary meaning, context, and object & purpose
 - C. Reference to preparatory work only and context is irrelevant.
 - D. Strict construction against State and good faith is irrelevant.
83. According to the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, which of the following statements best describes the current status of specific performance as a remedy?
- A. It remains a discretionary relief that the court *may* grant only if monetary compensation is proved to be inadequate
 - B. It is now a mandatory remedy that the court *shall* enforce, subject to specific statutory exceptions
 - C. It has been replaced by the concept of "Substituted Performance" as the primary remedy for all contracts
 - D. It is only available for contracts related to infrastructure projects listed in the new Schedule
84. Critical Legal Studies emerged as a movement challenging the claim that law is neutral, objective, and autonomous from political power structures. According to CLS scholars, which of the following propositions best describes the nature of law?
- A. Law is a mechanically applied set of rules
 - B. Law reflects divine morality and therefore, it critiques human morality
 - C. Law is inherently indeterminate and deeply influenced by political and social power relations
 - D. Law is completely separate from politics
85. The Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam, 2024 restructures India's aviation regulatory framework and formally recognises key aviation authorities previously functioning primarily through delegated rules. Which of the following institutions receives statutory recognition under the 2024 Act as part of the civil aviation regulatory architecture?
- A. Directorate General of Civil Aviation
 - B. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security
 - C. Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau
 - D. All of the above

86. *Assertion (A):* Administrative authorities exercising discretionary powers must act within legally defined limits, and their decisions may be subject to judicial review if they suffer from illegality, irrationality, or procedural impropriety.

Reason (R): Administrative decisions may be invalidated when they are so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could ever have taken such a decision.

Choose the correct answer:

- 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
87. One elderly woman relies heavily on her personal physician for medical and financial advice. The physician persuades her to sell a valuable property to him at a significantly undervalued price. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the contract may be challenged on the ground that:
- A. Fiduciary relationship may give rise to a presumption of undue influence
 - B. Contracts involving medical professionals are void
 - C. Undervaluation automatically renders contracts illegal
 - D. Only written misrepresentation invalidates consent
88. Under Indian copyright law, which principle determines whether copying of a storytelling format amounts to infringement?
- A. Copyright extends to ideas, formats, and methods of expression
 - B. Copyright protects only original expression, not ideas, formats, or methods
 - C. Copyright protection excludes all journalistic content
 - D. Copyright law prohibits similarity in thematic presentation
89. A Hindu male is the sole surviving coparcener of ancestral property. He disposes of the property by will. What is the legal position?
- A. Invalid as ancestral property cannot be willed
 - B. Voidable at the option of coparceners
 - C. Valid only with consent of legal heirs
 - D. Valid as the property is treated as his absolute property
90. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 emphasises:
- A. Data monetisation
 - B. Consent-based processing
 - C. Absolute state immunity
 - D. Criminal trials

91. Under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 which of the following correctly describes the requirement for layoffs, retrenchment, or closure in certain establishments?
- A. Prior permission of the appropriate Government is required for establishments employing 300 or more workers, subject to notification by the Government
 - B. Prior permission of the appropriate Government is required only for establishments employing more than 100 workers
 - C. No permission is required if compensation is paid to workers
 - D. Permission is required only for public sector undertakings
92. Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 which of the following is a statutory ground for setting aside an arbitral award under Section 34?
- A. The arbitral tribunal made an error of fact
 - B. The court disagrees with the reasoning of the tribunal
 - C. The award conflicts with the public policy of India
 - D. The tribunal misinterpreted evidence
93. The doctrine of lifting or piercing the corporate veil allows courts to:
- A. Treat the company and its shareholders as completely separate company in cases such as fraud or improper conduct
 - B. Convert a private company into a public company
 - C. Automatically impose liability on directors for every company debt
 - D. Disregard the separate legal personality of a company in cases such as fraud or improper conduct
94. The proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution is:
- A. Final and beyond judicial review
 - B. Subject only to parliamentary approval
 - C. Subject to judicial review on limited grounds
 - D. Valid only during national emergency
95. Rejection of plaint under Order VII Rule 11 operates as:
- A. A decree
 - B. An order
 - C. A judgment only
 - D. An interlocutory direction
96. Under classical Hindu law, which of the following is a distinguishing feature of the Dayabhaga school as compared to the Mitakshara school?
- A. Right in ancestral property arises by birth
 - B. Coparcenary includes only male members up to four generations
 - C. Right in ancestral property arises only upon the death of the father
 - D. Women are completely excluded from inheritance

97. Which court in India may dissolve a marriage on the ground of irretrievable breakdown, despite absence of statutory provision?
- A. Family Courts
 - B. High Courts
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. District Courts
98. Under the doctrine of marshalling in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a subsequent mortgagee is entitled to:
- A. Compel prior mortgagee to proceed first against properties not mortgaged to him, where possible
 - B. Redeem all prior mortgages compulsorily
 - C. Invalidate prior mortgage
 - D. Automatically acquire ownership
99. According to the Pure Theory of Law developed by Hans Kelsen in Pure Theory of Law, the validity of a legal norm derives from another higher norm within a hierarchical structure of norms. Which of the following propositions most accurately reflects Kelsen's conception of the Grundnorm?
- A. The Grundnorm is historically first constitution enacted by the sovereign authority of the state
 - B. The Grundnorm is a presupposed basic norm that confers validity upon the constitution and the legal order derived from it
 - C. The Grundnorm represents the moral foundation of the legal system and ensures that all laws conform to principles of justice
 - D. The Grundnorm is a rule recognised by courts and officials as binding through social practice
100. A court invokes its inherent powers under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in a situation expressly covered by a specific provision of the Code. This exercise is:
- A. Valid, as inherent powers override all provisions
 - B. Valid only with consent of parties
 - C. Invalid, as inherent powers cannot be used where specific provisions exist
 - D. Automatically appealable

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

ADMISSION TEST – 2026
Post Graduate Insolvency Programme
(PGIP)-LL.M/M.A.

Question Booklet Sl. No.

20090

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
- The question paper is divided into two parts. All questions in both parts are compulsory.
- Part A — Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**
 - Total Questions: 100
 - Marks: 100 (1 mark per question)
- Part B — Descriptive Questions**
 - Total Questions: 5
 - Marks: 20 (4 marks per question)
- Use only Blue / Black Ball Point Pen for writing the Roll No. details on OMR Response Sheet and shading the circles. Further, the Ball Point pen may be used for writing the descriptive answer on Answer booklet. The candidates are required to put his/her signature and fill all the details such as Roll number, question paper booklet number on the space provided on the OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet.
- The candidate is required to select the most appropriate answer to each question. The answer circle should be shaded completely without leaving any space. Incomplete circles will not be evaluated.
Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"
a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi
Right Method **Wrong Methods**

- Indicate only one answer by shading from the options provided. More than one response to a question shall be counted as 'wrong'.
- Every correct Multiple Choice Question answer will be given 1 mark and for every wrong answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted.**
- The candidate must handle the OMR Response Sheet with care and must not fold, wrinkle, tear or staple it.
- The OMR Response Sheet is carbonized. The candidates shall return the original OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet to the Invigilator after the examination is over and take away the carbonized copy of OMR Response Sheet and used Question Booklet Only.
- No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall till the completion of the Test and collection of all the OMR Response Sheets and Answer Booklets by the Invigilator.**
- Communication/Electronic Devices such as Digital Watch, Mobile Phone, Bluetooth, Earphone, Pager, Health Band, Ear Buds and Calculator etc. are strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
- Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, will be liable to be prosecuted.
- The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test**

DO NOT OPEN TILL 9:00 A.M.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

PART A

1. Under the Advocates Act, 1961, which authority is empowered to prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates?
 - A. Supreme Court of India
 - B. Bar Council of India
 - C. State Bar Councils
 - D. High Courts
2. An advocate who appears for a client knowing that the client intends to present perjured testimony is in breach of which duty?
 - A. Duty to the court
 - B. Duty to the client
 - C. Duty to the opposing party
 - D. Duty to the state
3. Under the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016, the resolution professional must appoint registered valuers to determine the fair value and liquidation value of the corporate debtor within:
 - A. 3 days of appointment
 - B. 7 days of appointment
 - C. 14 days of appointment
 - D. 30 days of appointment
4. Which of the following constitutes professional misconduct under the Bar Council of India Rules?
 - A. Accepting a brief from a client whose case the advocate personally disagrees with
 - B. Communicating directly with a party represented by another advocate without that advocate's consent
 - C. Declining to accept a brief on grounds of personal inconvenience
 - D. Charging a fee higher than the fee prescribed by the Bar Council
5. Under Section 208 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, an insolvency professional is required to:
 - A. Act as an advocate for the debtor
 - B. Comply with all statutory obligations on behalf of the debtor
 - C. Take reasonable care and diligence while performing duties
 - D. Guarantee the outcome of the resolution process
6. The concept of "Chinese Wall" in corporate practice primarily relates to:
 - A. Prevention of hostile takeovers
 - B. Separation of information between departments to prevent conflicts of interest
 - C. Physical separation of corporate offices
 - D. Restrictions on foreign direct investment

7. Under SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, a connected person includes:
 - A. Only directors and key managerial personnel
 - B. Any person associated with the company in any capacity during the six months prior to the concerned act, who has or is reasonably expected to have access to UPSI
 - C. Only persons holding more than 10% shareholding
 - D. Only statutory auditors and company secretaries
8. Under the IBC, the resolution professional is primarily responsible for managing:
 - A. The interests of financial creditors exclusively
 - B. The affairs of the corporate debtor as a going concern
 - C. The interests of the Committee of Creditors exclusively
 - D. The interests of the promoters of the corporate debtor
9. Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies to companies meeting which threshold(s)?
 - A. Net worth of ₹500 crore or more only
 - B. Net worth $\geq$ ₹500 crore, or turnover $\geq$ ₹1,000 crore, or net profit $\geq$ ₹5 crore
 - C. All companies registered under the Act
 - D. Only listed companies
10. An insolvency professional who has a pecuniary interest in the outcome of the insolvency resolution process but fails to disclose it to stakeholders is in violation of:
 - A. The Code of Conduct under the First Schedule of the IBBI (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016
 - B. Section 235A of the IBC only
 - C. The Competition Act, 2002
 - D. The Companies Act, 2013 only
11. Under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, an application for initiating the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) can be filed by:
 - A. Operational creditors only
 - B. Financial creditors or the corporate debtor
 - C. Financial creditors only
 - D. Any creditor or the corporate debtor
12. In Essar Steel India Ltd. v. Satish Kumar Gupta (2019), the Supreme Court held that:
 - A. The NCLT cannot substitute its commercial judgment for that of the CoC or modify an approved resolution plan
 - B. The NCLT has unlimited power to rewrite any resolution plan approved by the CoC
 - C. Operational creditors must receive the same treatment as financial creditors
 - D. The resolution professional can reject a resolution plan without CoC approval

13. Section 29A of the IBC disqualifies certain persons from submitting a resolution plan. Which of the following is NOT a ground for disqualification?
 - A. Being an undischarged insolvent
 - B. Having an account classified as NPA for one year or more
 - C. Being a related party of the corporate debtor
 - D. Having been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment of two years or more
14. A contract is said to be "voidable" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 when:
 - A. It is enforceable by law
 - B. It is enforceable at the option of one or more parties, but not at the option of the other(s)
 - C. It cannot be enforced by any party
 - D. It is illegal from inception
15. Under Section 14 of the IBC, a moratorium order prohibits:
 - A. Only the institution of suits against the corporate debtor
 - B. The transfer or disposal of any assets of the corporate debtor
 - C. Both institution of suits and transfer of assets, among other actions
 - D. The functioning of the board of directors
16. The doctrine of "lifting the corporate veil" is most appropriately invoked when:
 - A. A company earns excessive profits
 - B. The corporate personality is used as a device for fraud or improper conduct
 - C. Shareholders wish to limit their liability
 - D. A company fails to declare dividends
17. Under Section 53 of the IBC, the order of priority in distribution of liquidation proceeds places which claim at the highest priority?
 - A. Government dues
 - B. Secured creditors
 - C. resolution process costs and liquidation costs
 - D. Workmen's dues for 24 months preceding liquidation
18. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines "mortgage" as:
 - A. An absolute transfer of property
 - B. The transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing payment of money
 - C. A lease of property for a term exceeding 99 years
 - D. A license to occupy property
19. In Swiss Ribbons Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India (2019), the Supreme Court:
 - A. Struck down the IBC as unconstitutional
 - B. Upheld the constitutional validity of the IBC
 - C. Held that NCLT does not have jurisdiction over insolvency matters
 - D. Declared Section 12A unconstitutional

20. Under Section 12 of the IBC, the CIRP must be completed within:
- A. 180 days, with no extensions permitted
 - B. 180 days, extendable by 90 days, subject to a maximum of 330 days including litigation time
 - C. 365 days including all extensions
 - D. 270 days including all extensions
21. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- A. Free consent
 - B. Consideration
 - C. Written form
 - D. Lawful object
22. The concept of "related party" under Section 5(24) of the IBC includes:
- A. Only directors and their relatives
 - B. A body corporate whose board or managing director is accustomed to act on the advice of the corporate debtor
 - C. Only persons holding more than 20% voting rights
 - D. Only subsidiaries and holding companies
23. Under which provision does the NCLT have the power to approve a resolution plan?
- A. Section 30
 - B. Section 31
 - C. Section 33
 - D. Section 35
24. Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees:
- A. Freedom of speech and expression
 - B. Equality before law and equal protection of laws
 - C. Right to life and personal liberty
 - D. Protection against double jeopardy
25. Under Section 12A of the IBC, an application for withdrawal of the CIRP may be permitted by the Adjudicating Authority after admission if it is approved by:
- A. A simple majority (more than 50%) of the voting share of the Committee of Creditors
 - B. 90% or more of the voting share of the Committee of Creditors
 - C. The resolution professional acting independently
 - D. The corporate debtor's board of directors
26. Under the Companies Act, 2013, "special resolution" requires approval by a majority of not less than:
- A. 51% of votes cast
 - B. 66% of votes cast
 - C. 75% of votes cast
 - D. 90% of votes cast

27. An "operational debt" under Section 5(21) of the IBC includes:
- A. A debt arising from a loan agreement
 - B. A claim in respect of the provision of goods or services, including employment
 - C. debt secured by a charge on the assets of the debtor
 - D. A debt owed to shareholders as unpaid dividends
28. The "COMI" (Centre of Main Interests) test is primarily relevant in the context of:
- A. Domestic insolvency resolution
 - B. Cross-border insolvency proceedings
 - C. Merger control under the Competition Act
 - D. pricing disputes
29. Under Section 66 of the IBC, fraudulent trading or wrongful trading may result in:
- A. The resolution professional being personally liable
 - B. The directors or partners being directed to make such contribution to the assets of the corporate debtor as the Adjudicating Authority deems fit
 - C. Automatic liquidation of the corporate debtor
 - D. Criminal prosecution of all members of the CoC
30. A "charge" under Section 2(16) of the Companies Act, 2013 means:
- A. An interest or lien created on the property of a company as security
 - B. A fee levied by the Registrar of Companies
 - C. The consideration paid for transfer of shares
 - D. An expense debited to the profit and loss account
31. The principle established in *Mobilox Innovations Pvt. Ltd. v. Kirusa Software Pvt. Ltd.* (2017) relates to:
- A. The standard for admitting CIRP applications by financial creditors
 - B. The threshold for "existence of dispute" in Section 9 applications by operational creditors
 - C. The scope of judicial review of CoC decisions
 - D. The validity of personal guarantees under IBC
32. Under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India, every citizen has the right to:
- A. Freedom of religion
 - B. Practice any profession, or carry on any occupation, trade, or business
 - C. Reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
 - D. Form associations or unions
33. Section 238 of the IBC provides that the IBC shall have effect:
- A. Subject to the provisions of SARFAESI Act
 - B. Notwithstanding anything inconsistent in any other law
 - C. Only to the extent not covered by the Companies Act
 - D. In consultation with the Reserve Bank of India

34. The principle of *parens patriae* is most closely associated with:
- A. The state's power to act as guardian for persons under legal disability
 - B. The doctrine of sovereign immunity
 - C. The principle of natural justice
 - D. The concept of parliamentary sovereignty
35. Under Section 8 of the IBC, an operational creditor must deliver a demand notice to the corporate debtor, and if no payment or notice of dispute is received within:
- A. 7 days
 - B. 10 days
 - C. 14 days
 - D. 30 days
36. The debt-to-equity ratio of a company with total debt of ₹150 crore and total equity of ₹50 crore is:
- A. 1:3
 - B. 3:1
 - C. 2:1
 - D. 1:2
37. Under the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method of valuation, the value of an asset is determined by:
- A. Its historical cost less accumulated depreciation
 - B. The present value of expected future cash flows
 - C. The replacement cost of the asset
 - D. The book value as reported in the balance sheet
38. The "current ratio" is calculated as:
- A. Current assets divided by total assets
 - B. Current liabilities divided by current assets
 - C. Current assets divided by current liabilities
 - D. Net profit divided by current assets
39. If a company's current ratio is 1.5 and its current liabilities are ₹40 crore, the value of its current assets is:
- A. ₹50 crore
 - B. ₹55 crore
 - C. ₹60 crore
 - D. ₹80 crore
40. Which accounting standard prescribes the disclosure of related party transactions?
- A. Ind AS 18
 - B. Ind AS 24
 - C. Ind AS 36
 - D. Ind AS 40
41. A "fair value" under accounting standards typically refers to:
- A. The book value of the asset
 - B. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date
 - C. The original cost of acquisition
 - D. The insured value of the asset

42. The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) represents:
- A. The cost of equity only
 - B. The average rate of return a company must earn to satisfy all its capital providers
 - C. The interest rate on the company's most recent debt issuance
 - D. The return on equity minus the cost of debt
43. A cash flow statement prepared under the indirect method starts with:
- A. Cash balance at the beginning of the year
 - B. Revenue from operations
 - C. Net profit or loss for the period
 - D. Operating cash flows
44. Under Section 43 of the IBC, a preferential transaction may be avoided if it was entered into within the following lookback period before the insolvency commencement date:
- A. One year, or two years in the case of related parties
 - B. Any time before insolvency, without a lookback limit
 - C. Only during the moratorium period
 - D. Six months, or one year in the case of related parties
45. If a company's Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio is 20 and its earnings per share (EPS) is ₹15, its market price per share is:
- A. ₹200
 - B. ₹300
 - C. ₹350
 - D. ₹400
46. Depreciation under the straight-line method is calculated as:
- A. $(\text{Cost} - \text{Salvage Value}) \times \text{Rate of Depreciation}$
 - B. $(\text{Cost} - \text{Salvage Value}) / \text{Useful Life}$
 - C. $\text{Cost} / \text{Useful Life}$
 - D. $\text{Cost} \times \text{Rate of Depreciation} \times 2$
47. Which of the following is classified as "operating activity" in a cash flow statement?
- A. Purchase of machinery
 - B. Issuance of equity shares
 - C. Payment to suppliers
 - D. Repayment of long-term loans
48. The Enterprise Value (EV) of a firm is calculated as:
- A. Market capitalisation only
 - B. Market capitalisation + Total Debt – Cash and Cash Equivalents
 - C. Total Assets – Total Liabilities
 - D. Net Worth + Reserves and Surplus

49. A company with high financial leverage is more susceptible to insolvency because:
- A. It has more equity and less debt
 - B. It has fixed interest obligations that must be met regardless of operating performance
 - C. Its cost of equity is lower
 - D. It has higher retained earnings
50. Under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, what is the mandatory Minimum Public Shareholding (MPS) that a listed company must maintain on a continuous basis?:
- A. 10%
 - B. 15%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 51%
51. The "Net Asset Value" method of valuation is most appropriate for:
- A. High-growth technology companies with no tangible assets
 - B. Asset-heavy companies such as real estate or infrastructure firms, particularly those with negative or volatile earnings
 - C. Companies whose value derives primarily from intellectual property and brand equity
 - D. Companies engaged in e-commerce with high revenue growth but minimal fixed assets
52. Working capital is defined as:
- A. Total assets minus total liabilities
 - B. Fixed assets minus long-term liabilities
 - C. Current assets minus current liabilities
 - D. Cash and bank balances only
53. Under the Companies Act, 2013, the maximum period for which a company can accept deposits from its members is:
- A. 12 months
 - B. 24 months
 - C. 36 months
 - D. months
54. A resolution plan offers dissenting financial creditors an amount that is less than what they would receive under the Section 53 waterfall in liquidation. This potentially violates which requirement of the IBC?
- A. The moratorium principle under Section 14
 - B. The requirement under Section 30(2)(b)
 - C. The prohibition on related party transactions
 - D. The time-bound resolution requirement under Section 12
55. A "zero-coupon bond" is:
- A. A bond that pays interest semi-annually
 - B. A bond issued at a discount and redeemed at face value, paying no periodic interest
 - C. A bond convertible into equity shares
 - D. A bond with a floating interest rate

56. The UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency was adopted in:
A. 1985 B. 1997
C. 2004 D. 2016
57. Which international institution publishes the “Doing Business” (now “Business Ready”) report that assesses insolvency frameworks across countries?
A. International Monetary Fund
B. World Bank
C. World Trade Organization
D. United Nations Development Programme
58. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) was established under which Section of the IBC?
A. Section 180 B. Section 188
C. Section 195 D. Section 196
59. Which of the following countries follows the “debtor-in-possession” model as the default framework in corporate restructuring?
A. United Kingdom B. United States of America
C. India D. Germany
60. The “pre-packaged insolvency resolution process” under the IBC (Chapter III-A) is currently applicable to:
A. All corporate debtors
B. Corporate debtors classified as MSMEs
C. Listed companies only
D. Personal guarantors only
61. The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is a reserve asset created by:
A. World Bank
B. International Monetary Fund
C. Bank for International Settlements
D. Asian Development Bank
62. India’s current Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy allows 100% FDI under the automatic route in which of the following sectors?
A. Multi-brand retail
B. Coal mining
C. Print media (newspapers and periodicals)
D. Broadcasting content services
63. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established under:
A. SEBI Act, 1992 B. Companies Act, 2013
C. Competition Act, 2002 D. Consumer Protection Act, 2019

64. The "Singapore Convention on Mediation" (2019) relates to:
- A. International arbitration awards
 - B. Enforcement of international mediated settlement agreements
 - C. Cross-border insolvency proceedings
 - D. International trade disputes under WTO
65. The Reserve Bank of India's "Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" (2019) replaced which earlier framework?
- A. SARFAESI Act
 - B. The CDR, SDR, S4A, and JLF mechanisms
 - C. The Debt Recovery Tribunal procedure
 - D. The NCLT admission process
66. A sum of ₹10,000 is invested at 8% per annum compound interest. The amount after 2 years is:
- A. ₹11,600
 - B. ₹11,664
 - C. ₹11,680
 - D. ₹12,000
67. If the ratio of A's income to B's income is 5:3, and A's income is ₹2,50,000, then B's income is:
- A. ₹1,00,000
 - B. ₹1,25,000
 - C. ₹1,50,000
 - D. ₹1,75,000
68. The mean of 12, 15, 18, 22, and 33 is:
- A. 18
 - B. 20
 - C. 22
 - D. 25
69. A creditor's claim is ₹8,00,000 and the recovery rate in liquidation is 35%. The expected recovery is:
- A. ₹2,40,000
 - B. ₹2,80,000
 - C. ₹3,20,000
 - D. ₹5,20,000
70. If a company's revenue grew from ₹200 crore to ₹250 crore over one year, the percentage growth rate is:
- A. 20%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 50%

71. The median of the data set {4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21} is:
A. 9
B. 12
C. 15
D. 12.3
72. In how many ways can a Committee of Creditors of 5 members be formed from a pool of 8 financial creditors?
A. 40
B. 56
C. 120
D. 336
73. A company's assets depreciate by 10% per annum. If the initial value is ₹5,00,000, the value after 3 years is:
A. ₹3,50,000
B. ₹3,64,500
C. ₹4,05,000
D. ₹4,50,000
74. The probability of drawing a red ball from a bag containing 4 red, 3 blue, and 5 green balls is:
A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. $\frac{4}{12}$
D. Both (b) and (c)
75. If the standard deviation of a data set is 6, the variance is:
A. 3
B. 12
C. 36
D. 2.45
76. Solve: $3x + 7 = 22$. The value of x is:
A. 3
B. 5
C. 7
D. 15
77. The area of a rectangular plot with length 120 m and breadth 80 m is:
A. 400 sq. m
B. 9,600 sq. m
C. 960 sq. m
D. 96,000 sq. m

78. Consider the following:
Statement: "All insolvency professionals are regulated by IBBI."
Statement: "Some lawyers are insolvency professionals."
Conclusion: "Some lawyers are regulated by IBBI."
A. The conclusion follows
B. The conclusion does not follow
C. The conclusion follows only if all lawyers are insolvency professionals
D. Insufficient data
79. Arrange in a logical sequence:
1. Filing of application under Section 7 2. Declaration of moratorium 3. Default by corporate debtor 4. Admission of application by NCLT 5. Appointment of resolution professional (RP)
A. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
C. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2
D. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
80. If "NCLT" is coded as "PENV" then "IBBI" would be coded as:
A. KDDL
B. KDDK
C. JCKK
D. KBBK
81. Consider the following:
Statement: "The CoC considered the resolution plans received but did not approve any of them."
Assumption I: "At least one resolution plan was submitted to the CoC."
Assumption II: "The CoC found all plans non-viable."
A. Only Assumption I is implicit
B. Only Assumption II is implicit
C. Both assumptions are implicit
D. Neither assumption is implicit
82. In a sequence: 2, 6, 18, 54, ____, the next term is:
A. 108
B. 162
C. 216
D. 180
83. Four persons A, B, C, and D are sitting in a row facing north. A is sitting to the right of B. C is sitting to the right of A. D is sitting to the left of B. Who is at the extreme right?
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

84. Statement: "Companies with high debt-to-equity ratios are more vulnerable to insolvency." Which of the following weakens this argument?
- A. Many highly leveraged companies operate successfully
 - B. Debt-to-equity ratios are difficult to calculate
 - C. Insolvency laws differ across jurisdictions
 - D. Equity markets are volatile
85. If Monday falls on the 1st of a month, on which day will the 23rd of that month fall?
- A. Monday
 - B. Tuesday
 - C. Wednesday
 - D. Thursday
86. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." What is the woman to the man?
- A. Mother
 - B. Aunt
 - C. Grandmother
 - D. Sister
87. In a class of 40 students, 25 study law, 18 study finance, and 8 study both. How many students study neither law nor finance?
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 10
88. Statement: "The government should increase the minimum threshold for initiating insolvency proceedings under the IBC."
- Argument FOR: "A higher threshold will prevent frivolous applications and reduce the burden on the NCLT."
- Argument AGAINST: "A higher threshold will deny small creditors access to the insolvency mechanism."
- A. the argument FOR is strong
 - B. Only the argument AGAINST is strong
 - C. arguments are strong
 - D. Neither argument is strong
89. If all resolution applicants are stakeholders, and some stakeholders are creditors, which of the following must be true?
- A. All resolution applicants are creditors
 - B. Some creditors are resolution applicants
 - C. No resolution applicant is a creditor
 - D. None of the above necessarily follows

Directions (Questions 90–94): Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Insolvency law serves a dual function in any market economy. On one hand, it provides a mechanism for the orderly resolution of financial distress, allowing viable businesses to restructure and continue as going concerns. On the other hand, it facilitates the efficient exit of non-viable enterprises, ensuring that assets trapped in failing businesses are redeployed to more productive uses. The tension between these objectives lies at the heart of every insolvency regime. In India, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted to replace a fragmented and inefficient regime with a unified, time-bound framework. The IBC prioritises resolution over liquidation, but the success of any resolution depends critically on the quality of information available to the Committee of Creditors, the commercial judgment they exercise, and the institutional capacity of the adjudicating authorities.

90. The “dual function” of insolvency law referred to in the passage is:
- A. Protecting creditors and punishing debtors
 - B. Orderly resolution of distress and efficient exit of non-viable enterprises
 - C. Preventing fraud and ensuring compliance
 - D. Regulating financial markets and promoting investment
91. According to the passage, the success of a resolution process under the IBC depends on:
- A. The amount of debt owed by the corporate debtor
 - B. The quality of information, the CoC’s judgment, and institutional capacity
 - C. The number of resolution applicants
 - D. The speed of the NCLT’s proceedings alone
92. The word “redeployed” as used in the passage most nearly means:
- A. Destroyed
 - B. Redirected for alternative productive use
 - C. Hidden from creditors
 - D. Returned to the debtor
93. The author’s tone in this passage can best be described as:
- A. Polemical and opinionated
 - B. Descriptive and analytical
 - C. Satirical and dismissive
 - D. Emotional and subjective
94. The phrase “assets trapped in failing businesses” implies:
- A. That assets are physically locked in warehouses
 - B. That productive resources are being inefficiently utilised in non-viable enterprises
 - C. That creditors have seized all assets
 - D. That the government has frozen the assets

95. Choose the correct sentence:
- A. Neither the creditors nor the debtor have agreed to the plan.
 - B. Neither the creditors nor the debtor has agreed to the plan.
 - C. Neither the creditors nor the debtor are agreeing to the plan.
 - D. Neither the creditors nor the debtor agreeing to the plan.
96. The legal term *ipso facto* means:
- A. In good faith
 - B. By the fact itself; as an inevitable result
 - C. Without jurisdiction
 - D. On behalf of another
97. Select the word that is the antonym of "solvent":
- A. Liquid
 - B. Bankrupt
 - C. Profitable
 - D. Operational
98. Identify the error in the following sentence as per formal legal drafting conventions: "The Committee of Creditors have approved the resolution plan in their last meeting."
- A. "have" should be "has"
 - B. "their" should be "its"
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. No error
99. Fill in the blank: "The moratorium under Section 14 of the IBC operates as a ____ against all proceedings."
- A. shield
 - B. sword
 - C. remedy
 - D. penalty
100. Choose the best précis of the following: "The IBC was designed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms, and individuals in a time-bound manner for maximization of value of assets, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, and balance the interests of all stakeholders."
- A. The IBC replaces all corporate laws in India.
 - B. The IBC provides a time-bound framework for insolvency resolution aimed at maximising asset value and balancing stakeholder interests.
 - C. The IBC was enacted to punish corporate defaulters.
 - D. The IBC promotes entrepreneurship by eliminating all debts.

PART B

Question 1. (4 Marks)

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 draws a sharp distinction between financial creditors and operational creditors. Critically analyse whether this classification is justified and what implications it has for the treatment of operational creditors in the resolution process.

Question 2. (4 Marks)

Explain the concept of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the IBC. What is the rationale behind imposing a strict timeline for the completion of CIRP, and what challenges has this timeline posed in practice?

Question 3. (4 Marks)

A company's balance sheet reveals the following: Total Assets — ₹500 crore, Total Liabilities — ₹450 crore, Current Assets — ₹120 crore, Current Liabilities — ₹100 crore, Revenue — ₹300 crore, Net Profit — ₹30 crore. Calculate (i) the current ratio, (ii) the debt-to-equity ratio, and (iii) the net profit margin. Comment on the financial health of the company.

Question 4. (4 Marks)

The principle of commercial wisdom of the Committee of Creditors has been repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court of India. Discuss the scope and limits of this principle. Can the NCLT or NCLAT substitute its commercial judgment for that of the CoC?

Question 5. (4 Marks)

India has not yet adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency. Discuss the advantages and challenges of adopting a cross-border insolvency framework in India, and evaluate the steps taken so far towards this objective.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

ADMISSION TEST – 2026

**Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Digital Technology,
Policy & Governance**

Question Booklet Sl. No.

50018

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
- The test paper contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) for a total of 100 marks in three sections. All questions are compulsory.
 - Section A: English Language (25 questions; 25 marks).
 - Section B: Analytical, Logical & Legal Reasoning (25 questions; 25 marks).
 - Section C: Law and Technology (50 questions; 50 marks).
- There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
- 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**

- Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
- More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
- The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
- 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.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
- Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
- Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
- The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2:00 P.M.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

SECTION A - ENGLISH

Q1 – Q5 - Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The growing use of algorithmic systems in governance in India marks an important shift in how state power is exercised. Tools such as predictive policing and automated welfare delivery are increasingly being used to improve efficiency and reach. However, this shift also raises serious concerns about accountability, transparency, and the protection of constitutional rights.

Unlike traditional administrative decisions, algorithm-based decisions are often difficult to understand. The processes behind them are not always visible to the public, making it hard for individuals to know how or why a particular decision was made. This opacity introduces epistemic challenges, as those affected lack meaningful insight into the reasoning behind decisions. This problem becomes more complex when such systems are developed by private companies but used by the government, as it becomes unclear who should be held responsible if something goes wrong.

India's regulatory response to artificial intelligence has so far been somewhat uncertain. While policymakers recognise the benefits of AI, there is still no comprehensive law governing its use in public administration. Existing laws were created before such technologies became widespread and are not fully equipped to deal with issues like bias, discrimination, and lack of fairness in automated systems. In attempting to adopt these technologies without a clear framework, the state may be said to be "building the plane while flying it."

Critics argue that relying too heavily on such technologies may reinforce existing social inequalities. Since algorithms are trained on historical data, they may reflect and reproduce past biases. Without proper oversight, these systems could lead to deleterious outcomes, particularly for already marginalised groups.

On the other hand, supporters believe that excessive regulation could slow down innovation and reduce the government's ability to deliver services efficiently. They suggest a flexible regulatory approach that can adapt over time rather than strict rules that may quickly become outdated, advocating instead for an ameliorative framework that evolves with technological progress.

A further concern arises from the potential erosion of procedural fairness. In conventional administrative law, individuals are entitled to reasons for decisions affecting their rights, as well as opportunities to challenge them. Algorithmic systems, however, often operate without providing intelligible explanations, thereby undermining these procedural safeguards. This raises questions about whether existing principles of natural justice can be meaningfully applied in an automated decision-making environment.

Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence into governance may alter the nature of state-citizen relationships. When decisions are mediated through technology, there is a risk that governance becomes impersonal and less responsive to individual circumstances. Such a shift could weaken public trust, particularly if citizens perceive these systems as unaccountable or biased. Ensuring transparency and public participation, therefore, becomes crucial in legitimising the use of such technologies.

Finally, the absence of institutional capacity to audit and evaluate algorithmic systems presents a significant regulatory gap. Effective oversight requires technical expertise, which many regulatory bodies currently lack. Without such capacity, even well-intentioned laws may fail in practice, allowing problematic systems to operate unchecked. This highlights the need for not only legal reform but also institutional strengthening.

Ultimately, the challenge for India is not just to regulate artificial intelligence, but to rethink how state power should function in a system where decisions are increasingly influenced by technology.

1. What is the central issue highlighted in the passage?
 - A. The financial cost of implementing AI systems in governance
 - B. The growing use of AI and the concerns it raises about accountability, fairness, and rights
 - C. The failure of private companies in developing AI tools
 - D. The need to eliminate traditional governance methods
2. What problem arises from the involvement of private companies in government AI systems?
 - A. Increased dependence on foreign technology
 - B. Reduced innovation in governance
 - C. Lack of government control over data
 - D. Uncertainty about accountability when harm occurs
3. Why does the passage suggest that existing laws are inadequate?
 - A. They were not designed to address challenges posed by modern AI systems
 - B. They are overly restrictive in nature
 - C. They favour private corporations excessively
 - D. They do not apply to public administration
4. The phrase “building the plane while flying it” most nearly implies:
 - A. Designing systems after full preparation
 - B. Avoiding regulation to promote innovation
 - C. Implementing systems while simultaneously developing regulatory frameworks
 - D. Adopting foreign systems without modification
5. The word “ameliorative” most nearly means:
 - A. Restrictive
 - B. Improving or corrective in nature
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Inefficient
6. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains an error in the use of preposition:
He is capable to handle complex situations with ease.
 - A. He is capable
 - B. to handle
 - C. complex situations
 - D. with ease
7. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word: ENCOMIUM
 - A. Blame
 - B. Laudatory
 - C. Censure
 - D. Reproach

8. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word: HAGGARD
- A. Exuberant
 - B. Robust
 - C. Plump
 - D. Weary
9. Choose the most appropriate antonym for the given word: MACHIAVELLIAN
- A. Intriguing
 - B. Unscrupulous
 - C. Honest
 - D. Cunning
10. The word "evasive" as used in the sentence most nearly means:
His response, though carefully worded, was notably evasive, avoiding any direct engagement with the central issue under discussion.
- A. Confusing and unclear
 - B. Polite and respectful
 - C. Irrelevant to the topic
 - D. Intentionally avoiding a direct answer
11. Which of the following best describes the tone of the sentence?
The author celebrates the resilience of individuals who, despite facing adversity, continue to pursue their goals with determination and hope.
- A. Critical
 - B. Appreciative
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Cynical
12. The first line of [1] of each paragraph is fixed. Rearrange the other four lines in a logical sequence to complete the paragraph from among the four choices:
- 1. Digital education is rapidly transforming the way students access knowledge across the world.
 - 2. As a result, students from diverse backgrounds are able to access quality learning resources that were previously unavailable to them.
 - 3. However, unequal access to the internet and digital devices continues to limit its reach in many regions.
 - 4. Online platforms provide flexibility and a wide range of courses at relatively lower costs.
 - 5. This digital divide raises concerns about whether such advancements can truly benefit all sections of society.
- A. 13425
 - B. 14352
 - C. 13542
 - D. 14235

13. Identify the incorrect sentence(s) from the following:
1. Each of the students have submitted their assignments on time.
 2. Neither the teacher nor the students were aware of the sudden change in schedule.
 3. The committee has decided to postpone the event due to unforeseen circumstances.
 4. One of the reasons for the delay are the lack of proper planning.
- A. Only 4 B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 4 D. 2 and 3
14. 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.
The committee was divided between whether the proposal should be accepted or rejecting it outright, leading to prolonged delays in decision-making.
- A. between whether the proposal should be accepted or rejected outright
B. as to whether the proposal should be accepted or rejecting it outright
C. as to whether the proposal should be accepted or rejected outright
D. between accepting the proposal and rejecting it outright
15. 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.
The policy, in addition to reducing costs, also improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility, has been widely appreciated.
- A. in addition to reducing costs, improves efficiency and enhances accessibility
B. in addition to reducing costs, also improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility
C. besides reducing costs, also improves efficiency and enhances accessibility
D. D. besides reducing costs, improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility
16. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:
The new regulation aims to ensure compliance in regards to environmental standards.
- A. in regards to B. with regards to
C. regarding to D. in regard to
17. What does the idiom “to tilt at windmills” mean?
- A. To fight pointless battles B. To work very hard
C. To travel frequently D. To win against all odds
18. In the question, a given word is used in 4 different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:
- SET**
- A. She set the table before dinner.
B. The sun set behind the hills.
C. He set a new benchmark in performance.
D. She set on the chair silently.

19. In the question, a given word is used in 4 different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:

LIGHT

- A. The room was filled with light. B. He light the candle before dinner.
C. She prefers light meals at night. D. The bag is light and easy to carry.

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

They say that the committee will have approved the proposal by next week.

- A. It is said that the proposal will have been approved by the committee by next week.
B. It is said that the committee will have been approved the proposal by next week.
C. The proposal is said to have approved by the committee by next week.
D. It is said that the proposal will be approved by the committee by next week.

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

People believe that she had been managing the project efficiently.

- A. It is believed that she had been managed the project efficiently.
B. She is believed to have been managing the project efficiently.
C. She is believed that she had been managing the project efficiently.
D. It is believed she had been managing the project efficiently.

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

She said, "I will finish the report before the deadline."

- A. She said that she will finish the report before the deadline.
B. She said she finishes the report before the deadline.
C. She said that she would finish the report before the deadline.
D. She said that she would have finished the report before the deadline.

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

"By next month, I will have completed the course."

- A. He would have completed the course by the next month.
B. He would complete the course by the next month.
C. He will have completed the course by the next month.
D. He would have been completing the course by the next month.

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

Something that cannot be avoided

- A. Impossible B. Uncertain
C. Flexible D. Inevitable

25. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks so as to complete the sentence in a logical manner.

The speaker's argument, though seemingly persuasive, was ultimately ____ by a lack of evidence, rendering his conclusions ____.

- A. supported ... credible B. undermined ... untenable
C. strengthened ... plausible D. justified ... definitive

Section B – ANALYTICAL AND LOGICAL REASONING

26. Issue: Should people take medicines without a prescription?

Arguments:

1. Taking medicines without a prescription can be dangerous because only doctors understand the components and possible side effects.
2. Self-medication may lead to incorrect dosage and harmful health consequences.
3. Medicines are easily available in pharmacies, so people can safely take them without consulting a doctor.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. All arguments are strong | B. Only 1 and 2 are strong |
| C. Only 2 and 3 are strong | D. Only 1 and 3 are strong |

27. Statement: Don't Park here. If you violate this no-parking sign, a penalty of ₹10,000 will be charged.

Conclusions:

- I. The same penalty is charged for every wrong parking offence.
- II. This warning is written outside all non-parking zones.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Only conclusion I follows | B. Only conclusion II follows |
| C. Both I and II follow | D. Neither I nor II follows |

28. Statement: Due to the onset of monsoon, there is a sharp hike in the price of tomatoes.

Conclusions:

- I. Tomatoes are in demand at any price.
- II. The onset of monsoon affects the market for tomatoes.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| A. Only conclusion I follows |
| B. Only conclusion II follows |
| C. Both I and II follow |
| D. Neither I nor II follows |

29. Issue: Should a person join XYZ to specialize in Intellectual Property Rights in India?

Arguments:

1. XYZ offers one of the best courses in Intellectual Property Rights in India.
2. XYZ provides specialization in Intellectual Property Rights, making it suitable for such studies.
3. A person should explore multiple institutes before choosing one for specialization.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. All arguments are strong | B. Only 1 and 2 are strong |
| C. Only 1 and 3 are strong | D. Only 2 and 3 are strong |

30. In response to growing concerns about misinformation, the government has proposed a regulatory framework for digital news platforms that would require prior verification of certain categories of content before publication. Proponents argue that such regulation is essential to maintain public order and prevent the spread of false information. However, critics contend that requiring prior verification will inevitably delay reporting and create opportunities for indirect censorship. Therefore, the proposed regulatory framework is likely to undermine the role of digital media as an independent watchdog in a democracy.

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

- A. Digital news platforms retain the right to publish content immediately, provided they subsequently comply with verification requirements within a prescribed period.
- B. The verification process is limited to exceptional situations involving imminent threats to public order and is required to be completed within a strictly enforced short timeframe.
- C. Independent studies show that delays in reporting caused by regulatory compliance do not significantly affect the overall quality or impact of investigative journalism.
- D. The regulatory authority has historically exercised its powers in a manner that minimally interferes with editorial independence across media sectors.

31. In order to improve judicial efficiency, a proposal has been made to introduce mandatory pre-litigation mediation for all civil disputes. Supporters argue that this would reduce the burden on courts and lead to faster dispute resolution. However, critics contend that forcing parties into mediation may disadvantage weaker parties, who may feel pressured to settle unfavourably rather than pursue full legal remedies. Therefore, mandatory pre-litigation mediation is likely to compromise access to justice.

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

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A. The proposed framework ensures that participation in mediation does not prevent parties from subsequently pursuing full legal remedies in court.
- B. Empirical evidence suggests that a significant proportion of civil disputes are already resolved through voluntary mediation.
- C. The mediation process includes the presence of trained, neutral mediators who are required to ensure that neither party is coerced into a settlement.
- D. Parties who do not reach a settlement during mediation are allowed expedited access to courts without procedural delays.

32. Principle: A person is criminally liable if they intentionally cause harm. However, no liability arises for harm caused by accident without any intention or knowledge.

Facts: Sandeep was practicing archery in an open field after ensuring no one was nearby. Suddenly, Shreya ran across the field and was struck by an arrow, suffering injury.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A. Sandeep is liable because his act caused harm.
- B. Sandeep is not liable as the injury was accidental and without intention or knowledge.
- C. Sandeep is liable because archery is inherently dangerous.
- D. Sandeep is not liable only if Mehul was negligent.

- [illegible]

36. Most lawyers are writers. No writer is a journalist. All journalists are lawyers. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some writers are lawyers
- II. All lawyers are journalists
- III. No journalist is a writer
- IV. Some journalists are writers

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

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II and III follows
- C. Only I and III follows
- D. Either III or IV follows

37. Some cars are four wheelers. All four wheelers are vehicles. Some vehicles are SUVs. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some SUVs are four wheelers
- II. Some vehicles are four wheelers
- III. Some vehicles are cars
- IV. Some SUVs are cars

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

- A. Only II and III follows
- B. Only III follows
- C. Either III or IV follows
- D. All follow

38. All leaves are fruits. No fruit is vegetable. All vegetables are toys. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some fruits are leaves
- II. All fruits are leaves
- III. Some toys are vegetables
- IV. All toys are vegetables

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

- A. Only I and III follows
- B. Only II and III follows
- C. Only II and IV follows
- D. None of these

39. All birds are horses. All horses are tigers. Some tigers are lions. Some lions are monkeys. Examine the following statements:

- I. Some tigers are horses
- II. Some monkeys are birds
- III. Some tigers are birds
- IV. Some monkeys are horses

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

- A. Only I, II and III follows
- B. Only I and III follows
- C. Only II, III and IV follows
- D. All follow

40. Issue: Should governments restrict online content in the interest of national security?

Arguments:

1. Governments are in the best position to decide what content threatens national security.
2. Any restriction on online content can potentially infringe upon freedom of expression.

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 |

41. Issue: Should developed countries bear greater responsibility for combating climate change?

Arguments:

1. Developed countries have historically contributed more to greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Climate change is caused only by natural factors and not human activity.

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 |

42. A new criminal law in India expands police powers to conduct preventive detention in cases involving threats to national security. Supporters argue that such powers are necessary to act swiftly against potential threats. Critics, however, claim that broad preventive detention powers may be misused, leading to arbitrary restrictions on individual liberty. Therefore, the new law is likely to undermine fundamental rights.

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

- A. Authorities are likely to misuse expanded preventive detention powers in at least some cases.
- B. Preventive detention laws have historically been controversial in India.
- C. National security concerns often justify restrictions on individual liberty.
- D. Courts will not be able to review the use of preventive detention powers effectively.

43. In recent years, there has been a significant rise in the number of young people using social media platforms to build personal brands and pursue careers as content creators. Many of these individuals invest substantial time and effort in producing content, often prioritizing online visibility over traditional educational or professional pathways. While some creators achieve financial success and widespread recognition, a large number struggle to sustain consistent income due to unpredictable algorithms, changing audience preferences, and intense competition. Additionally, studies suggest that prolonged engagement with social media for content creation can lead to increased stress, anxiety, and burnout among young users. Despite these challenges, the perception that content creation offers quick success and financial independence continues to attract a growing number of youth.

Based on the information given above, which of the following conclusions necessarily follows?

- A. The risks associated with content creation outweigh its potential benefits for young individuals.
- B. media platforms should impose restrictions on content creation to protect young users from stress and burnout.
- C. The increasing popularity of content creation among youth is influenced more by perceived opportunities than by its actual long-term sustainability.
- D. Content creation is less reliable than traditional career options for achieving long-term success.

44. Psychologists have observed a growing gap between how young individuals perceive independence and how their parents define it. Many young people associate independence with personal choice, self-expression, and freedom from constant supervision. Parents, on the other hand, often equate independence with responsibility, financial stability, and the ability to make long-term decisions. This difference in perception has led to frequent misunderstandings, with parents viewing certain behaviours as immaturity, while young individuals interpret parental control as a lack of trust. However, studies also indicate that when communication between parents and children improves, these conflicts tend to reduce significantly, suggesting that the gap is not absolute but shaped by differences in expectations and dialogue.

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

- A. Differences in how independence is perceived by youth and parents can lead to misunderstandings between them.
 - B. Conflicts between parents and young individuals are largely due to a complete and unchangeable difference in their values.
 - C. Improved communication between parents and young individuals can help reduce conflicts arising from differing expectations.
 - D. Parents and young individuals may interpret the same behaviour differently due to their differing perspectives on independence.
45. If MATH = 48, BOOK = 43, NOTE = 54, then PAPER = ?
- A. 60
 - B. 65
 - C. 62
 - D. 58
46. LIGHT is written as OLJTIU in a certain code. How is SOUND written in that code?
- A. VRXQG
 - B. WRYPG
 - C. VQXPF
 - D. WRXPF
47. Clock : Time :: Thermometer : ?
- A. Heat
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Weather
 - D. Mercury
48. Complete the series: C4F, E8I, H16M, L32R, ____
- A. Q64X
 - B. P64W
 - C. Q64W
 - D. R64X
49. What is next in the series: One, Four, Seven, Eleven, ____
- A. Twelve
 - B. Thirteen
 - C. Fourteen
 - D. Fifteen
50. FASHION is written as 619814715 in a certain code. How is TREND written?
- A. 2018514
 - B. 2018513
 - C. 2017514
 - D. 2017513

Section C – LAW AND TECHNOLOGY

51. Identity theft under the Information Technology Act 2000 is a:
- A. Bailable and compoundable offence
 - B. Bailable but not compoundable offence
 - C. Compoundable offence but not bailable offence
 - D. None of the above
52. Section 67B of the IT Act prescribes punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form. The following actions under the section are punishable:
- A. Creation or advertising of text or digital images,
 - B. Browsing of text or digital images,
 - C. All of the above
 - D. None of the above
53. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the applicability of Section 75 of the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- A. The Act applies only to offences committed within India by Indian citizens.
 - B. The Act applies to offences committed outside India only if the offender is an Indian citizen.
 - C. The Act applies to offences committed outside India by any person, regardless of nationality, provided the act involves a computer, computer system, or network located in India.
 - D. The Act does not apply to offences committed outside India under any circumstances.
54. Which of the following persons can investigate offences under the IT Act:
- i. Inspector of Police
 - ii. Sub-inspector of police
 - iii. Head constable
 - iv. Deputy commissioner of police
 - A. All of the above
 - B. None of the above
 - C. (i) only
 - D. (i) and (iv) only
55. Which of the following conditions must be satisfied for an intermediary to claim exemption from liability under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- i. The intermediary only provides access to a communication system where third-party information is transmitted, stored, or hosted.
 - ii. The intermediary initiates the transmission but does not modify the content.
 - iii. The intermediary does not select the receiver of the transmission.
 - iv. The intermediary observes due diligence and follows guidelines prescribed by the Central Government.
 - i. The intermediary modifies the information to improve clarity before transmission.
 - ii. The intermediary does not initiate, select the receiver, or modify the information in the transmission.
 - A. All of the above
 - B. (i), (iii), (iv), and (vi)
 - C. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vi)
 - D. Only (iv) and (vi)

56. Where can cybercrimes be reported in India?
- A. The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal
 - B. National Cyber Crime Helpline 1930
 - C. Local police station
 - D. All of the above
57. Which of the following constitute intermediaries under the IT Act 2000 and rules created thereunder:
- A. telecom service providers,
 - B. network service providers,
 - C. online payment applications,
 - D. cyber cafes
 - E. domain name registrars
 - F. marketplace e-commerce platforms
 - G. Inventory-Based e-commerce platforms
- i) (a) and (b)
 - ii) All except (g)
 - iii) All of the above
 - iv) All except (e), (f) and (g)
58. Which of the following best describes the primary objectives of the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- A. To regulate online banking transactions in India.
 - B. To provide legal recognition to electronic records and digital signatures, and to facilitate electronic commerce and e-governance.
 - C. To establish a uniform law on hacking activities
 - D. To criminalise cyber terrorism
59. Which of the following is not a regulatory authority under the IT Act 2000?
- A. Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)
 - B. Controller of Certifying Authorities
 - C. Cyber Appellate Tribunal
 - D. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
60. Under the Intermediary Guidelines, 2021, a 'Significant Social Media Intermediary' is primarily distinguished from other intermediaries on the basis of:
- A. The type of content it publishes online
 - B. The number of registered users on the platform exceeding 50 lakhs
 - C. Whether the platform earns profit from advertisements
 - D. Whether the platform operates only within India

61. Under which of the following circumstances an intermediary may lose safe harbour from liability in India?

 - A. Refusal to follow a court order
 - B. Refusal to follow a governmental order
 - C. Refusal to act on a complaint raised by a user to take down defamatory content
 - D. Refusal of the intermediary to take down paedophilic material

(i) All of the above (ii) (a) and (b)
(iii) (a), (b) and (d) (iv) Only (a)
62. Which of the following enactments does not deal with surveillance?

 - A. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
 - B. The Telegraph Act, 1885
 - C. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
 - D. Maharashtra Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Act, 1999
63. Which of the following statements best reflects the legislative objective of the Telecommunications Act, 2023?

 - A. To establish regulatory regime regarding cross-border data transfers
 - B. To regulate spectrum assignment
 - C. To criminalize identity theft, and online fraud.
 - D. To consolidate law regarding intermediary liability
64. Section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act, 1885 empowers the Union and state governments to order the interception or detention of messages, or that messages shall be disclosed to the government. However, the exercise of this power is subject to substantive conditions. Which of the following is not a substantive condition for an order of interception under section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act:

 - A. Suspicion of a crime
 - B. Public safety
 - C. interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India
 - D. preventing incitement to the commission of an offence
65. Which of the following best describes the objects of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

 - A. right of individuals to protect their personal data
 - B. the processing of personal data for any purpose
 - C. penalising persons who commit identity theft
 - D. all of the above
66. Which of the following cannot be a data principal under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

 - A. child
 - B. insolvent person
 - C. company
 - D. person with disability

67. Which of the following is not an obligation of a data fiduciary under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- A. Process personal data with the consent of the data principal
 - B. protect personal data in its possession
 - C. In the event of a personal data breach, intimate the Data Protection Board and every Data Principal affected
 - D. Compensate affected data principals for data breach
68. Which of the following are rights of data principals under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- A. Right to access information about personal data.
 - B. Right to correction and erasure of personal data
 - C. Right of grievance redressal
 - D. Right to Nominate
- i) all of the above
 - ii) none of the above
 - iii) a, b and c
 - iv) a and b
69. Which of the following is not personal data under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023?
- A. Medical records
 - B. Publicly available information
 - C. AADHAR number
 - D. Biometric data
70. Which of the following is correctly included within the definition of an “electronic record” under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- A. Data stored in a computer system
 - B. Data in a microfilm
 - C. Data in a computer-generated microfiche.
 - D. Only written documents scanned and stored digitally.
- (i) all of the above
 - (ii) A, B and C
 - (iii) A only
 - (iv) D only
71. Which of the following cases did not deal with the right of an individual to privacy
- A. Kharak Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - B. K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India
 - C. R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu
 - D. Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal

72. Which of the following things was not stated in the case of *K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India*:
- A. The right to privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21 and also flows from Articles 14 and 19 of the Indian Constitution
 - B. The Court acknowledged that privacy had various aspects such as communicational, informational, spatial, bodily, and proprietary privacy.
 - C. Any state action infringing privacy must pass the proportionality test
 - D. Personal data of Indians can be processed by data fiduciaries for legitimate uses and subject to user's consent.
- i) B and D
 - ii) D only
 - iii) B,C, and D
 - iv) B only
73. In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 primarily on the ground that:
- A. It imposed excessive penalties for cyber offences.
 - B. It violated the right to equality under Article 14 only.
 - C. It was vague, overbroad, and had a chilling effect on freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a).
 - D. It failed to provide for data protection safeguards.
74. In *Kunal Kamra v. Union of India*, the Bombay High Court primarily dealt with the constitutional validity of which aspect of the IT Act, 2000 and IT Rules, 2021?
- A. Admissibility of digital evidence
 - B. The traceability requirement for significant social media intermediaries.
 - C. The provision requiring intermediaries to remove content deemed 'false' or 'misleading' by a government fact-check unit.
 - D. The safe harbour protection granted under Section 79 of the IT Act to online intermediaries.
75. Which of the following cases held that Section 65B certificate is mandatory for admissibility of electronic evidence:
- A. *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer*
 - B. *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra*
 - C. *Budhsen v. State of U.P.*
 - D. *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of U.P.*
76. A, an individual, buys an insurance policy using the mobile app of a company Z, an insurer. She gives to Z her consent for (i) the processing of her personal data by Y for the purpose of issuing the policy, and (ii) waiving her right to file a complaint to the Data Protection Board of India. Which of the following can be inferred from the above:
- i) part (i) of the consent is invalid
 - ii) part (ii) of the consent is invalid
 - iii) both (i) and (ii) are valid
 - iv) both (i) and (ii) are invalid

77. X, an individual, downloads Y, a telemedicine app. Y requests the consent of X for (i) the processing of her personal data for making available telemedicine services, and (ii) accessing her mobile phone contact list, and X signifies her consent to both. Which of the following can be inferred from the above:
- A. Both parts of the consent are valid
 - B. Both parts of the consent are invalid
 - C. Her consent is limited to (i) since phone contact list is not necessary for making available telemedicine services
 - D. Her consent is limited to (ii)

78. X was an employee of a company ABC. X offers his resignation at the company and joins a rival company MNO. Before leaving, X (i) deletes certain files from the online server of the company; and ii) prints important data contained in ABC's online server for his personal use. Section 43 of the IT Act states:

Penalty and compensation for damage to computer, computer system, etc: If any person without permission of the owner or any other person who is in charge of a computer, computer system or computer network,— (a) accesses or secures access to such computer, computer system or computer network or computer resource;

i) destroys, deletes or alters any information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously by any means;

(j) steal, conceal, destroys or alters or causes any person to steal, conceal, destroy or alter any computer source code used for a computer resource with an intention to cause damage.

Which of the following actions will X be liable for under section 43:

- A. X will be liable for (i)
 - B. X will be liable for (ii)
 - C. X will be liable for (i) and (ii)
 - D. None of the above
79. A social media platform hosts user-generated content. A government agency informally emails the platform asking it to remove certain posts, claiming they are 'against national interest'. The platform does not act on the request. The government then initiates proceedings against the platform for failing to remove the content. Which of the following is the **most legally sound conclusion**?
- A. The platform loses safe harbour protection because it failed to act on a government request.
 - B. The platform retains safe harbour as it is in conformity with the requirements of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act.
 - C. The platform is automatically liable because it hosts third-party content
 - D. The platform must remove all content flagged by the government regardless of procedure

80. A candidate in an election dispute relies on video footage stored on a pen drive to prove electoral malpractice. The footage is produced in court without a **Section 65B certificate**. The candidate argues that the certificate is unnecessary because the video is genuine. Later, during the trial, the candidate obtains and submits the certificate. Which of the following is the **most appropriate legal position**?
- The evidence is inadmissible because a 65B certificate must be filed at the time of submission and cannot be produced later.
 - The evidence is admissible because the certificate is not mandatory.
 - The evidence is admissible, as the 65B certificate can be produced at a later stage of the proceedings.
 - The evidence is admissible only if supported by oral testimony, even without a certificate.
81. Where any law provides that documents, records or information are retained for any specific period, then, that requirement shall NOT be deemed to have been satisfied if such documents, records or information are retained in the electronic form, if-
- the information contained therein remains accessible so as to be usable for a subsequent reference.
 - the electronic record is retained in the format in which it was originally generated, sent or received or in a format which can be demonstrated to represent accurately the information originally generated, sent or received.
 - the details which will facilitate the identification of the origin, destination, date and time of despatch or receipt of such electronic record are available in the electronic record.
 - Only a copy of the electronic record is retained.
82. Who has the power to investigate contraventions under the Information Technology Act 2000?
- Inspector of Police
 - Director General of Police
 - Controller of Certifying Authority
 - None of the above
83. Which of the following is True about the punishment to attempt any cyber offence?
- Whoever attempts to commit an offence or causes such an offence to be committed, and in such an attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.
 - Whoever attempts to commit an offence or causes such an offence to be committed, and in such an attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to minimum three years and maximum seven years, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.
 - Whoever attempts to commit an offence or causes such an offence to be committed, and in such an attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or with a maximum fine of one crore, or both.
 - None of the above

84. Which of the following statement is true with respect to arresting any person, who is reasonably suspected of having committed or of committing or of being about to commit any offence under the Information Technology Act 2000-
- The person can be arrested only with a warrant by a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector or any other officer of the Central Government or a State Government authorised by the Central Government.
 - The person can be arrested without a warrant by a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector or any other officer of the Central Government or a State Government authorised by the Central Government.
 - The person cannot be arrested on the ground of suspicion.
 - None of the above
85. Under which circumstances, the Central Government may issue directions with respect to use of telecommunication equipment, telecommunication services, telecommunication network and telecommunication identifiers, and suspend, remove or prohibit the use of specified telecommunication equipment and telecommunication services from countries or person as may be notified:
- in the interest of national security,
 - friendly relations with foreign States,
 - in the event of war
 - if the person supplying the equipment has not updated their social media profile in over two years.
86. On becoming aware of any personal data breach, the Data Fiduciary is required to intimate to the Board:
- without delay, a description of the breach, including its nature, extent, timing and location of occurrence and the likely impact
 - within 36 hours delay, a description of the breach, including its nature, extent, timing and location of occurrence and the likely impact
 - within 36 hours of becoming aware of the breach, or within such longer period as the Board may allow on a request made in writing in this behalf
 - within seventy-two hours of becoming aware of the breach, or within such longer period as the Board may allow on a request made in writing in this behalf
- Only i) and iv) are correct
 - Only ii) and iii) are correct
 - Only i) and ii) are correct
 - Only ii and iv) are correct
87. Which of the following proposition is correct:
- X, a Data Principal purchases an e-book on an e-book platform Y. Once delivery is completed, the specified purpose of processing is served. The platform Y must retain the order details, personal data, and logs of the processing (such as order confirmation, payment, and delivery events) for at least one year from the date of the transaction, even if X deletes her account.
 - X, a company engages a cloud service provider C as its Data Processor to host customer records. X as the Data Fiduciary, is required to ensure that the C also retains the data and associated logs for at least one year before erasure, unless any other applicable law requires a longer period.
- Both i) and ii) are correct
 - Both i) and ii) are incorrect
 - Only i) is correct
 - Only ii) is correct

88. Any person who alone or in conjunction with other persons determines the purpose and means of processing of personal data-
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Data Principal | B. Data Fiduciary |
| C. Data Protection Officer | D. Data Processor |
89. Which of the following proposition is correct:
- i) X, an individual, electronically messages Y, a real estate broker, requesting Y to help identify a suitable rented accommodation for her and shares her personal data for this purpose. Y may process her personal data to identify and intimate to her the details of accommodation available on rent. Subsequently, X informs Y that X no longer needs help from Y. Y shall cease to process the personal data of X.
- ii) X, an individual, makes a purchase at Y, a pharmacy. He voluntarily provides Y his personal data and requests Y to acknowledge receipt of the payment made for the purchase by sending a message to his mobile phone. Y cannot process the personal data of X for the purpose of sending the receipt.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Only i) is correct. | B. Only ii) is correct. |
| C. Both i) and ii) are correct. | D. Both i) and ii) are incorrect. |
90. Which of the following is not a legitimate use for processing personal data?
- A. For the specified purpose for which the Data Principal has voluntarily provided her personal data to the Data Fiduciary, and in respect of which she has not indicated to the Data Fiduciary that she does not consent to the use of her personal data.
- B. For creating profiles for commercial advertising without explicit user consent.
- C. For the State and any of its instrumentalities to provide or issue to the Data Principal such subsidy, benefit, service, certificate, licence or permit, where the data Principal had previously consented to the processing of her personal data by the State or any of its instrumentalities.
- D. For taking measures to provide medical treatment or health services to any individual during an epidemic, outbreak of disease, or any other threat to public health.
91. Which judgement declared the right to use the internet as an integral part of Article 19(1)(a)?
- A. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
- B. K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India
- C. Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India
- D. Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal
92. In which language, the intermediary is required to prominently publish on its website, mobile based application or both?
- A. Hindi & English
- B. All regional languages
- C. All languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution
- D. None of the above
93. An intermediary is required to periodically inform its users, in a simple and effective manner through its rules and regulations, privacy policy, user agreement, or any other appropriate means-
- A. at least once every year
- B. at least once every six months
- C. at least once every three months
- D. at least once every month

94. Within what duration is the intermediary (not being an online gaming intermediary) is required to provide information under its control or possession, or assistance to the Government agency which is lawfully authorised for investigative or protective or cyber security activities, for the purposes of verification of identity, or for the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution, of offences under any law for the time being in force, or for cyber security incidents:
- Not later than 72 hours of the receipt of an order
 - Not later than 48 hours of the receipt of an order
 - Not later than 36 hours of the receipt of an order
 - Not later than 24 hours of the receipt of an order
95. The Examiner of Electronic Evidence under the Information Technology Act 2000 is appointed by-
- The Court
 - The State Government
 - The Central Government
 - All of the above
96. Which of the following is not true about the functions of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team?
- collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents;
 - physical investigation for incident handling;
 - emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents;
 - coordination of cyber incidents response activities;
97. In which of these circumstances, an electronic record is not attributed to the originator-
- if it was sent by the originator himself;
 - by a person who had the authority to act on behalf of the originator in respect of that electronic record;
 - by an information system programmed by or on behalf of the originator to operate automatically.
 - if an authorized automated information system was improperly programmed to send messages not intended by the originator.
98. Which obligation is not required by an online gaming intermediary that enables the users to access any permissible online real money game?
- appointing a Chief Compliance Officer
 - appointing a Consent Manager
 - appointing a Nodal Contact Person
 - appointing a Resident Grievance Office
99. For applying for the designation as an online gaming self-regulatory body, which of the following criteria is not required?
- the company must be a public listed entity
 - the entity is a company registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - its membership is representative of the gaming industry
 - its members have been offering and promoting online games in a responsible manner
100. Any person aggrieved by an order or direction made by the Data Protection Board under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 may prefer an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal, within-
- ninety days
 - sixty days
 - forty-five days
 - thirty days

ADMISSION TEST – 2026
Joint Master's in Intellectual Property
(IP) Law and Management

Question Booklet Sl. No.

60003

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
- The test paper contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) for a total of 100 marks in three sections. All questions are compulsory.
 - Section A: English Language (25 questions; 25 marks).**
 - Section B: Analytical and Logical Reasoning/ Legal Reasoning (25 questions; 25 marks).**
 - Section C1: For LL.M. candidates - Intellectual Property Law (50 questions; 50 marks)**

OR

 - Section C2: For M.A. candidates - Intellectual Property Rights (Non-Legal) (50 questions; 50 marks)**
- There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
- 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**

- Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
- More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
- The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
- 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.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
- Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
- Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
- The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2:00 P.M.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

SECTION A - ENGLISH

Q1 – Q5 - Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The growing use of algorithmic systems in governance in India marks an important shift in how state power is exercised. Tools such as predictive policing and automated welfare delivery are increasingly being used to improve efficiency and reach. However, this shift also raises serious concerns about accountability, transparency, and the protection of constitutional rights.

Unlike traditional administrative decisions, algorithm-based decisions are often difficult to understand. The processes behind them are not always visible to the public, making it hard for individuals to know how or why a particular decision was made. This opacity introduces epistemic challenges, as those affected lack meaningful insight into the reasoning behind decisions. This problem becomes more complex when such systems are developed by private companies but used by the government, as it becomes unclear who should be held responsible if something goes wrong.

India's regulatory response to artificial intelligence has so far been somewhat uncertain. While policymakers recognise the benefits of AI, there is still no comprehensive law governing its use in public administration. Existing laws were created before such technologies became widespread and are not fully equipped to deal with issues like bias, discrimination, and lack of fairness in automated systems. In attempting to adopt these technologies without a clear framework, the state may be said to be "building the plane while flying it."

Critics argue that relying too heavily on such technologies may reinforce existing social inequalities. Since algorithms are trained on historical data, they may reflect and reproduce past biases. Without proper oversight, these systems could lead to deleterious outcomes, particularly for already marginalised groups.

On the other hand, supporters believe that excessive regulation could slow down innovation and reduce the government's ability to deliver services efficiently. They suggest a flexible regulatory approach that can adapt over time rather than strict rules that may quickly become outdated, advocating instead for an ameliorative framework that evolves with technological progress.

A further concern arises from the potential erosion of procedural fairness. In conventional administrative law, individuals are entitled to reasons for decisions affecting their rights, as well as opportunities to challenge them. Algorithmic systems, however, often operate without providing intelligible explanations, thereby undermining these procedural safeguards. This raises questions about whether existing principles of natural justice can be meaningfully applied in an automated decision-making environment.

Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence into governance may alter the nature of state-citizen relationships. When decisions are mediated through technology, there is a risk that governance becomes impersonal and less responsive to individual circumstances. Such a shift could weaken public trust, particularly if citizens perceive these systems as unaccountable or biased. Ensuring transparency and public participation, therefore, becomes crucial in legitimising the use of such technologies.

Finally, the absence of institutional capacity to audit and evaluate algorithmic systems presents a significant regulatory gap. Effective oversight requires technical expertise, which many regulatory bodies currently lack. Without such capacity, even well-intentioned laws may fail in practice, allowing problematic systems to operate unchecked. This highlights the need for not only legal reform but also institutional strengthening.

Ultimately, the challenge for India is not just to regulate artificial intelligence, but to rethink how state power should function in a system where decisions are increasingly influenced by technology.

1. What is the central issue highlighted in the passage?
 - A. The financial cost of implementing AI systems in governance
 - B. The growing use of AI and the concerns it raises about accountability, fairness, and rights
 - C. The failure of private companies in developing AI tools
 - D. The need to eliminate traditional governance methods
2. What problem arises from the involvement of private companies in government AI systems?
 - A. Increased dependence on foreign technology
 - B. Reduced innovation in governance
 - C. Lack of government control over data
 - D. Uncertainty about accountability when harm occurs
3. Why does the passage suggest that existing laws are inadequate?
 - A. They were not designed to address challenges posed by modern AI systems
 - B. They are overly restrictive in nature
 - C. They favour private corporations excessively
 - D. They do not apply to public administration
4. The phrase “building the plane while flying it” most nearly implies:
 - A. Designing systems after full preparation
 - B. Avoiding regulation to promote innovation
 - C. Implementing systems while simultaneously developing regulatory frameworks
 - D. Adopting foreign systems without modification
5. The word “ameliorative” most nearly means:
 - A. Restrictive
 - B. Improving or corrective in nature
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Inefficient
6. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains an error in the use of preposition:
He is capable to handle complex situations with ease.
 - A. He is capable
 - B. to handle
 - C. complex situations
 - D. with ease
7. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word: ENCOMIUM
 - A. Blame
 - B. Laudatory
 - C. Censure
 - D. Reproach

8. Choose the most appropriate synonym for the given word: HAGGARD
- A. Exuberant
 - B. Robust
 - C. Plump
 - D. Weary
9. Choose the most appropriate antonym for the given word: MACHIAVELLIAN
- A. Intriguing
 - B. Unscrupulous
 - C. Honest
 - D. Cunning
10. The word "evasive" as used in the sentence most nearly means:
- His response, though carefully worded, was notably evasive, avoiding any direct engagement with the central issue under discussion.
- A. Confusing and unclear
 - B. Polite and respectful
 - C. Irrelevant to the topic
 - D. Intentionally avoiding a direct answer
11. Which of the following best describes the tone of the sentence?
- The author celebrates the resilience of individuals who, despite facing adversity, continue to pursue their goals with determination and hope.**
- A. Critical
 - B. Appreciative
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Cynical
12. The first line of [1] of each paragraph is fixed. Rearrange the other four lines in a logical sequence to complete the paragraph from among the four choices:
- 1. Digital education is rapidly transforming the way students access knowledge across the world.
 - 2. As a result, students from diverse backgrounds are able to access quality learning resources that were previously unavailable to them.
 - 3. However, unequal access to the internet and digital devices continues to limit its reach in many regions.
 - 4. Online platforms provide flexibility and a wide range of courses at relatively lower costs.
 - 5. This digital divide raises concerns about whether such advancements can truly benefit all sections of society.
- A. 13425
 - B. 14352
 - C. 13542
 - D. 14235

13. Identify the incorrect sentence(s) from the following:
1. Each of the students have submitted their assignments on time.
 2. Neither the teacher nor the students were aware of the sudden change in schedule.
 3. The committee has decided to postpone the event due to unforeseen circumstances.
 4. One of the reasons for the delay are the lack of proper planning.
- A. Only 4 B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 4 D. 2 and 3
14. 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.
The committee was divided between whether the proposal should be accepted or rejecting it outright, leading to prolonged delays in decision-making.
- A. between whether the proposal should be accepted or rejected outright
B. as to whether the proposal should be accepted or rejecting it outright
C. as to whether the proposal should be accepted or rejected outright
D. between accepting the proposal and rejecting it outright
15. 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.
The policy, in addition to reducing costs, also improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility, has been widely appreciated.
- A. in addition to reducing costs, improves efficiency and enhances accessibility
B. in addition to reducing costs, also improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility
C. besides reducing costs, also improves efficiency and enhances accessibility
D. besides reducing costs, improves efficiency and that it enhances accessibility
16. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:
The new regulation aims to ensure compliance in regards to environmental standards.
- A. in regards to B. with regards to
C. regarding to D. in regard to
17. What does the idiom "to tilt at windmills" mean?
- A. To fight pointless battles
B. To work very hard
C. To travel frequently
D. To win against all odds
18. In the question, a given word is used in 4 different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:
- SET**
- A. She set the table before dinner.
B. The sun set behind the hills.
C. He set a new benchmark in performance.
D. She set on the chair silently.

19. In the question, a given word is used in 4 different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate:
LIGHT
- A. The room was filled with light. B. He light the candle before dinner.
C. She prefers light meals at night. D. The bag is light and easy to carry.
20. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:
They say that the committee will have approved the proposal by next week.
- A. It is said that the proposal will have been approved by the committee by next week.
B. It is said that the committee will have been approved the proposal by next week.
C. The proposal is said to have approved by the committee by next week.
D. It is said that the proposal will be approved by the committee by next week.
21. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into passive voice:
People believe that she had been managing the project efficiently.
- A. It is believed that she had been managed the project efficiently.
B. She is believed to have been managing the project efficiently.
C. She is believed that she had been managing the project efficiently.
D. It is believed she had been managing the project efficiently.
22. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:
She said, "I will finish the report before the deadline."
- A. She said that she will finish the report before the deadline.
B. She said she finishes the report before the deadline.
C. She said that she would finish the report before the deadline.
D. She said that she would have finished the report before the deadline.
23. Choose the best option for converting the given sentence into reported speech:
"By next month, I will have completed the course."
- A. He would have completed the course by the next month.
B. He would complete the course by the next month.
C. He will have completed the course by the next month.
D. He would have been completing the course by the next month.
24. Choose the word which can be the best substitute for the given phrase/sentence:
Something that cannot be avoided
- A. Impossible B. Uncertain
C. Flexible D. Inevitable
25. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks so as to complete the sentence in a logical manner.
The speaker's argument, though seemingly persuasive, was ultimately ____ by a lack of evidence, rendering his conclusions ____.
- A. supported ... credible B. undermined ... untenable
C. strengthened ... plausible D. justified ... definitive

Section B –

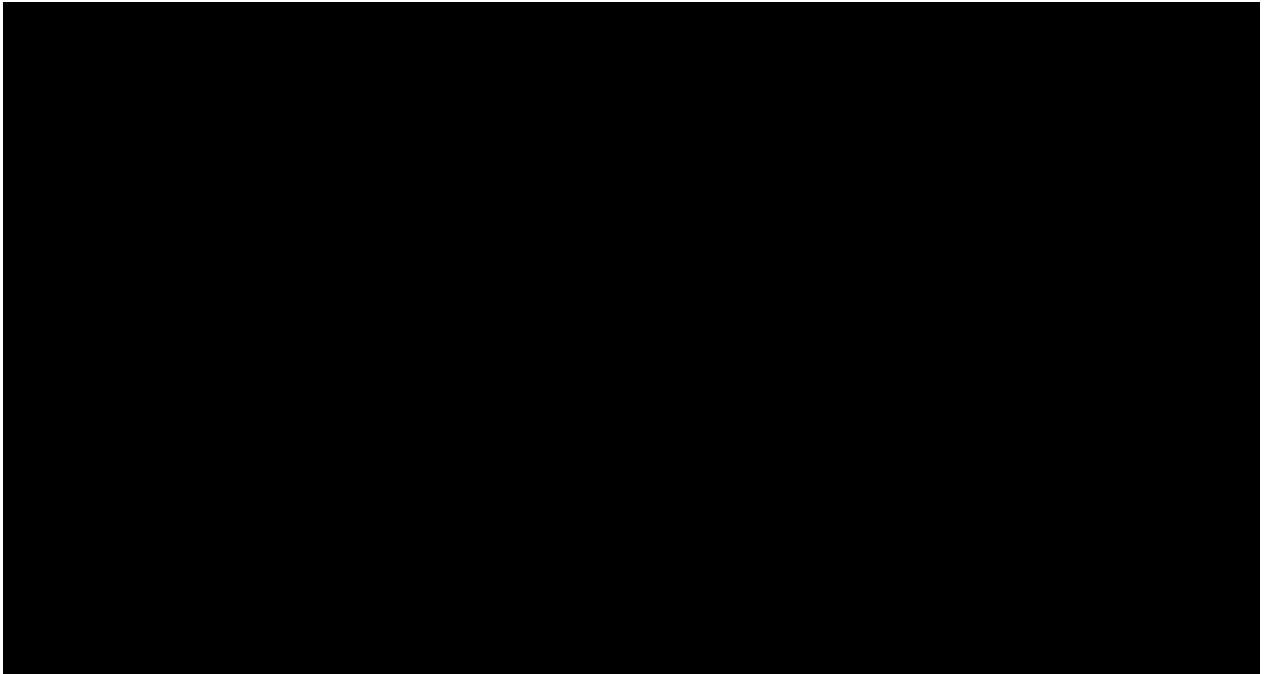
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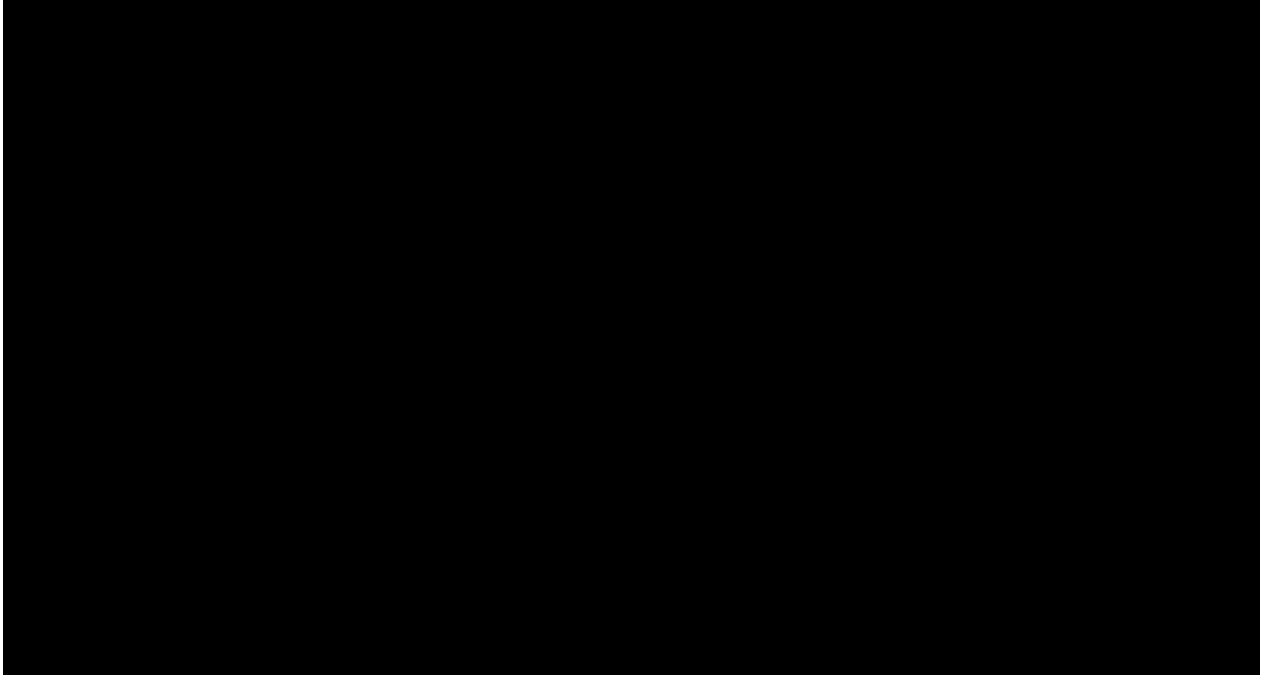
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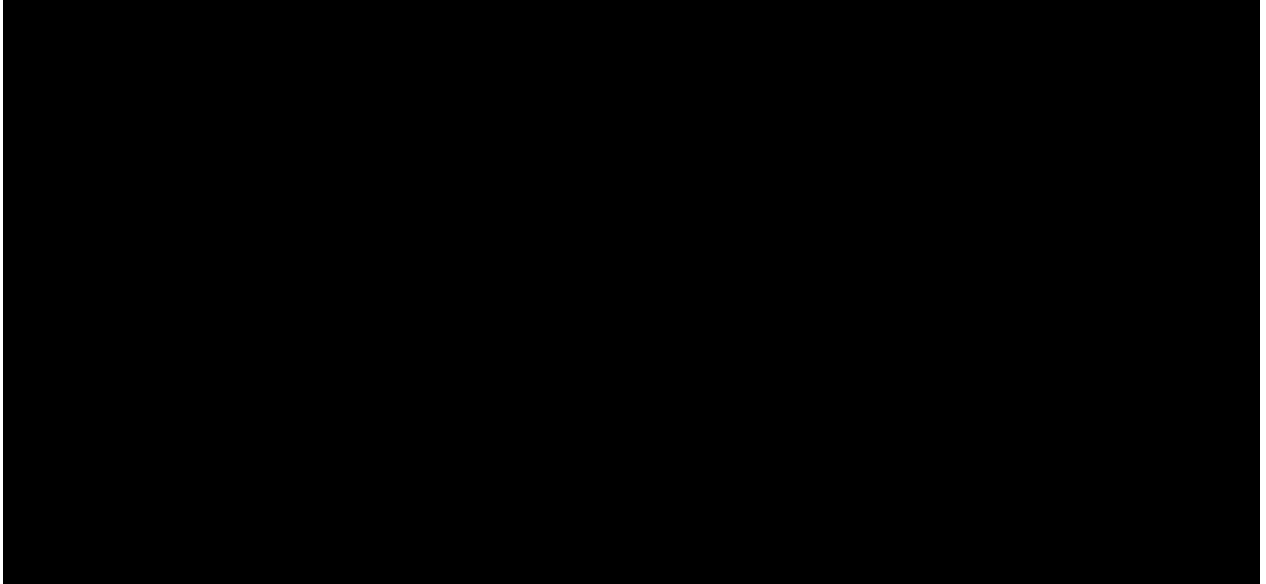
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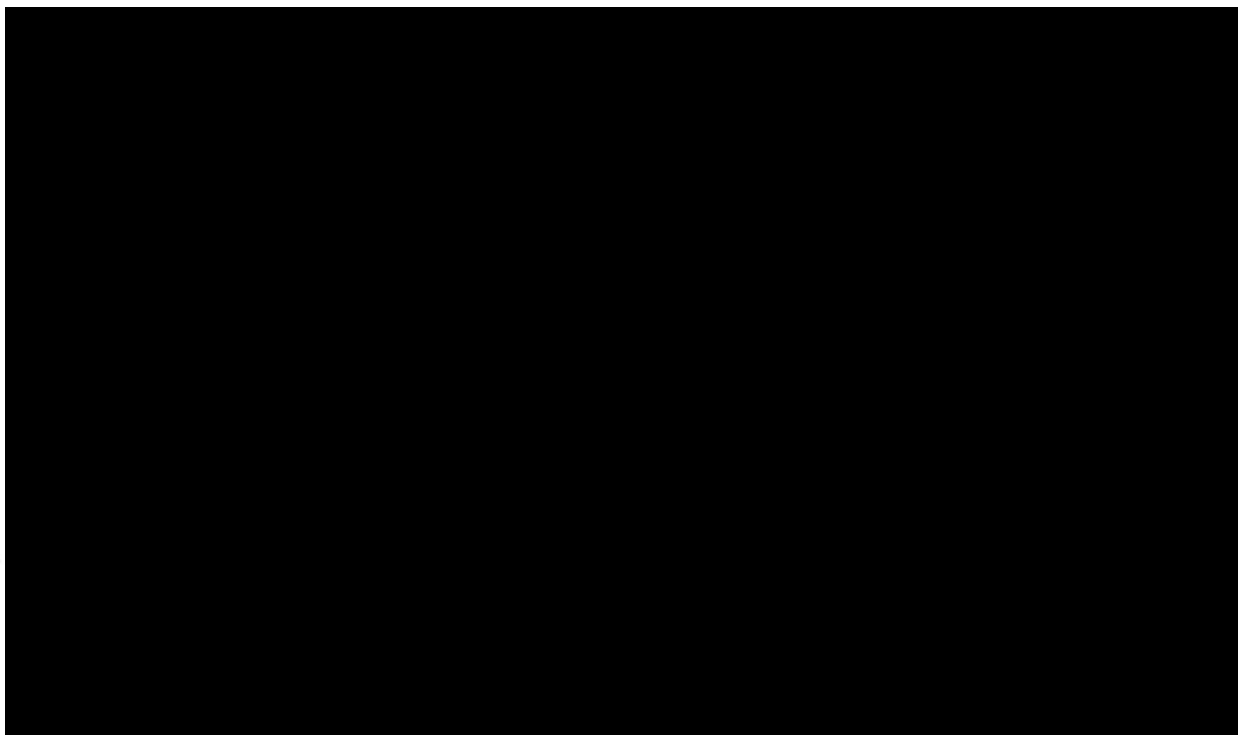
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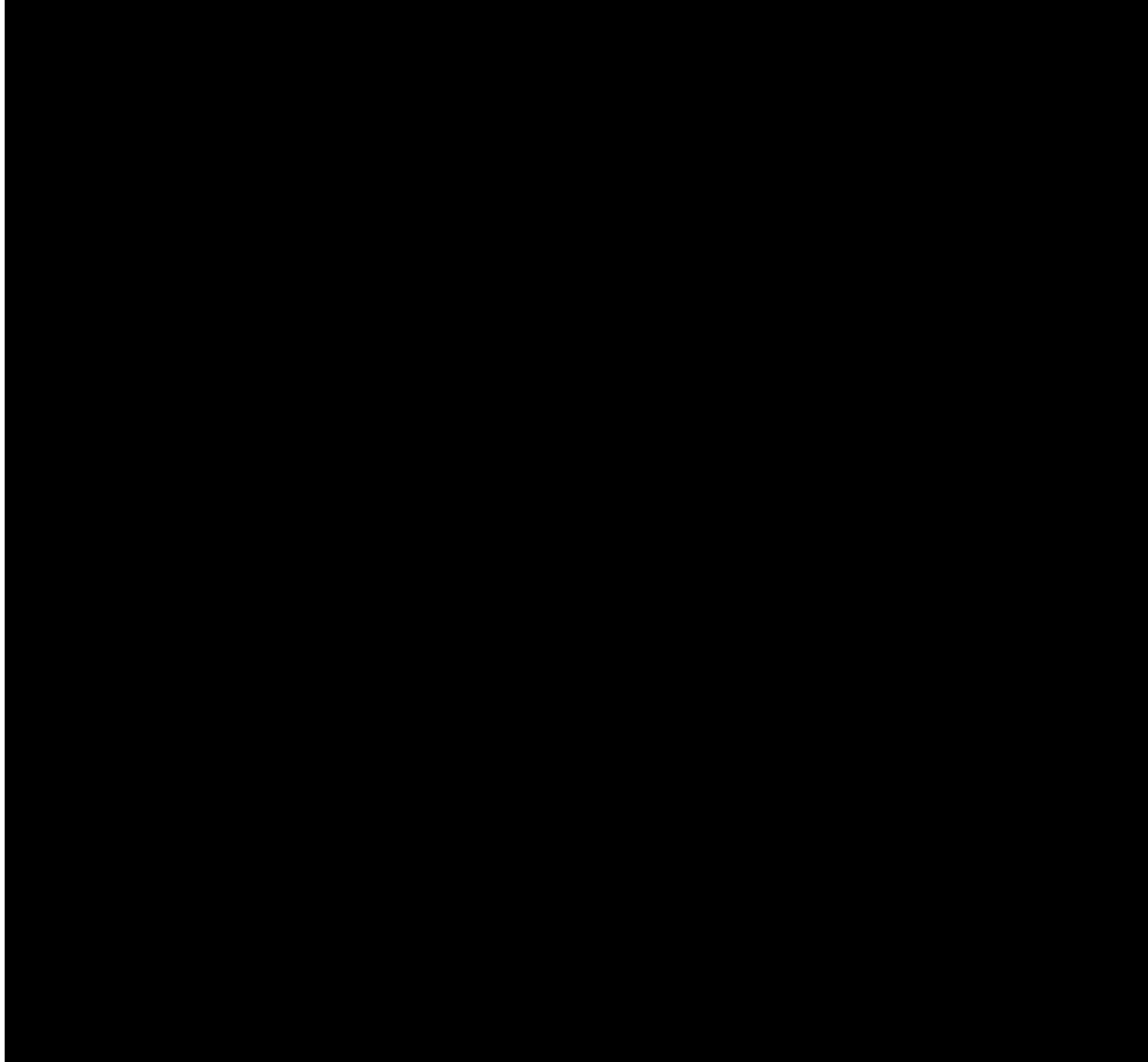
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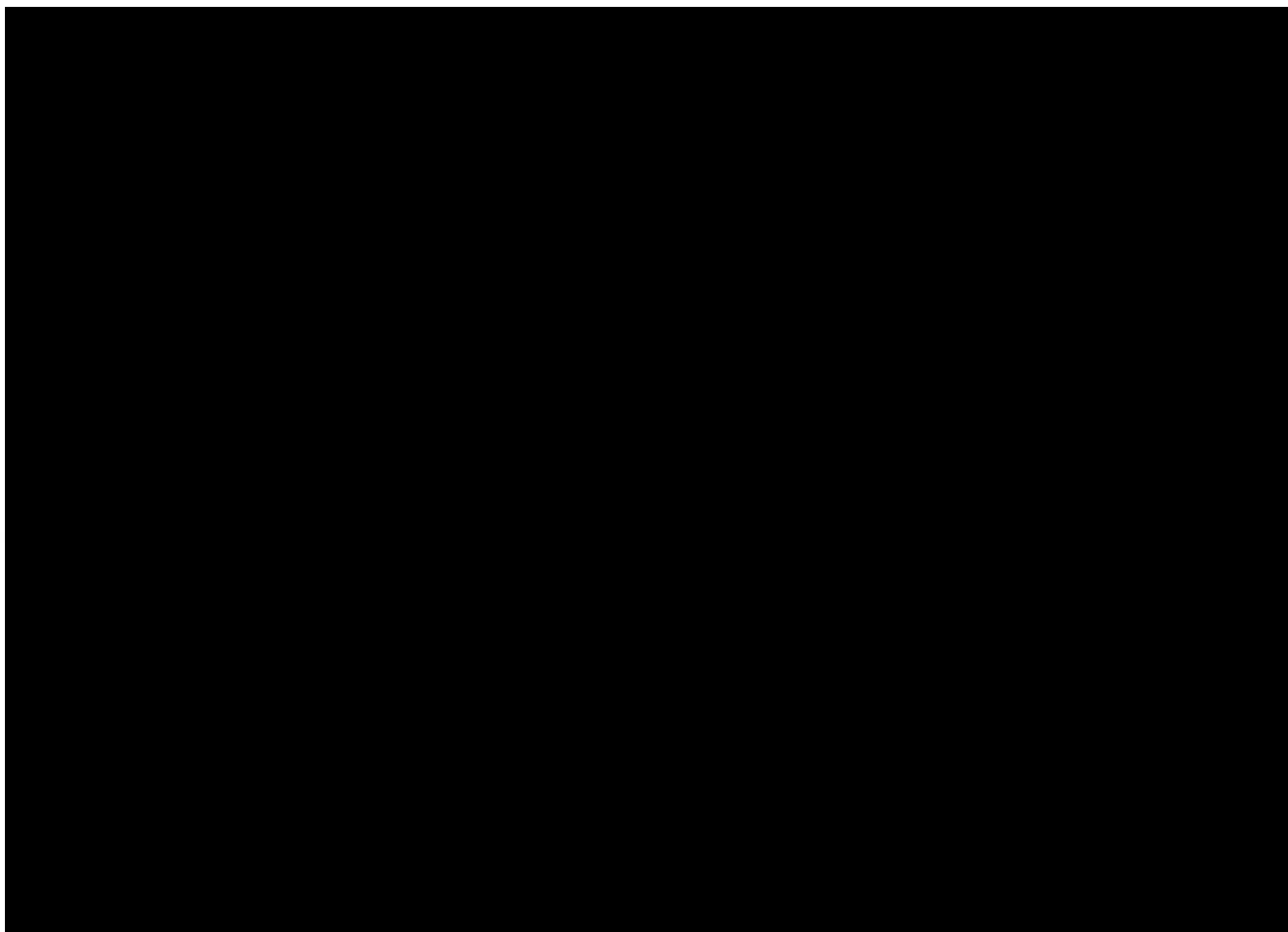
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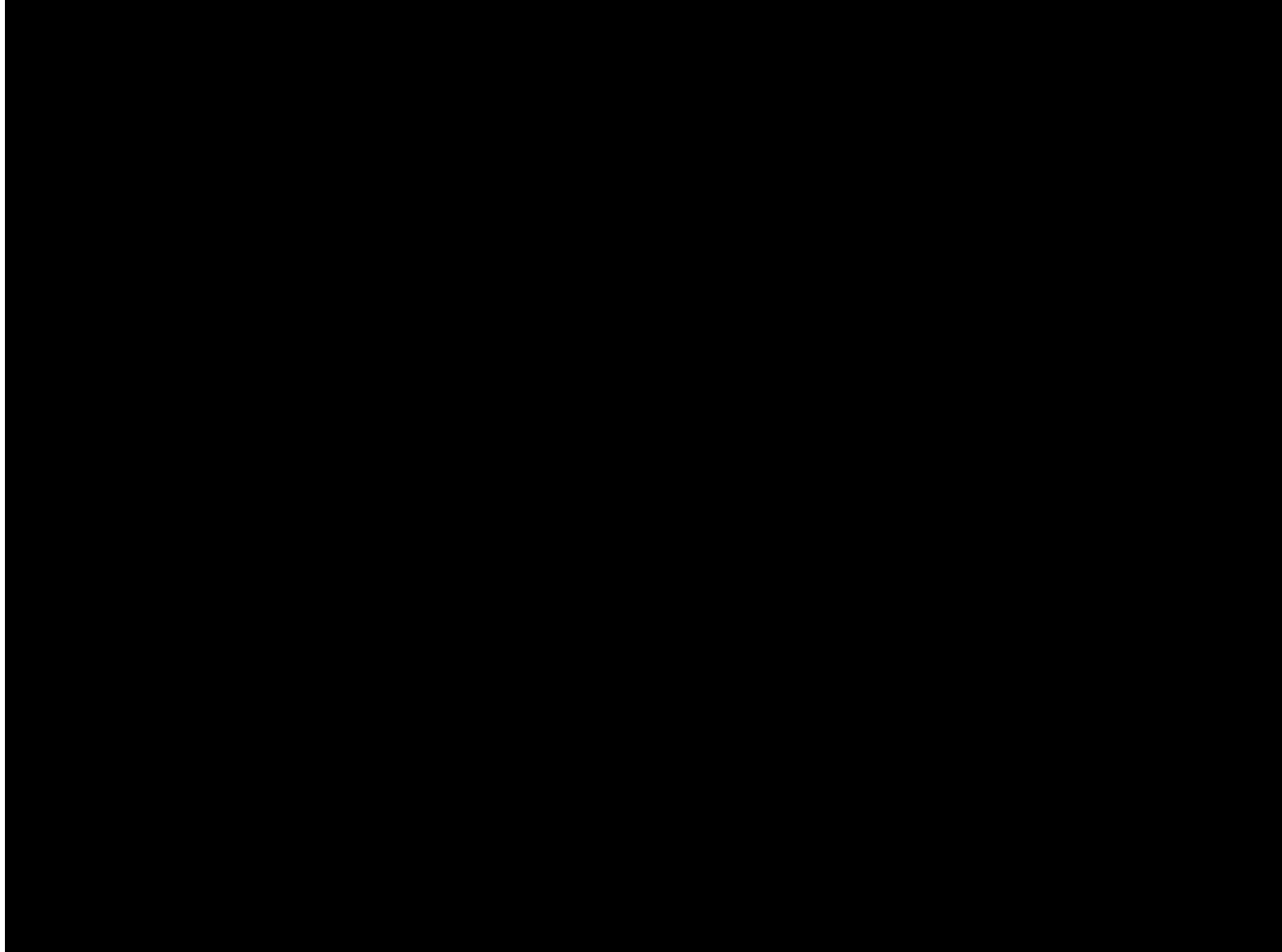
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(For LL.M. Course candidates only)

SECTION C 1– INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

51. Which of the following is not patentable in India?
- A. A new machine
 - B. A mathematical method
 - C. A pharmaceutical product
 - D. A novel device
52. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the respective roles of the Controller of Patents and the Indian judiciary in the context of compulsory licensing under the Patents Act 1970?
- A. The Controller of Patents is solely responsible for interpreting all provisions related to compulsory licensing without judicial oversight
 - B. The judiciary has a limited role in compulsory licensing, restricted only to procedural review, while the Controller evaluates both procedural and substantive aspects
 - C. The Controller assesses whether statutory conditions for compulsory licensing are met, while courts ensure such licenses are granted judiciously and may intervene to uphold public interest, including access to medicines
 - D. Both the Controller and the courts must grant compulsory licenses jointly to ensure balance between innovation and public health
53. Assertion (A): Patent protection in India is territorial.
Reason (R): A patent granted in India is valid worldwide.
- A. Both A and R are true
 - B. A is true, R is false
 - C. A is false, R is true
 - D. Both are false
54. Under India's Patents Act, which of the following best describes evergreening?
- A. It prohibits all pharmaceutical patents
 - B. It disallows incremental innovations unless enhanced efficacy is shown
 - C. It allows all new forms of known substances
 - D. It applies only to chemical inventions
55. What is meant by "priority right" in patent law?
- A. The right to commercially exploit an invention before others
 - B. The right to renew a patent indefinitely
 - C. The right to challenge another patent
 - D. The right to claim the filing date of an earlier application in another country

56. Which of the following is not true regarding the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) 1970?
 - A. The PCT enables patent protection for an invention in many countries simultaneously by filing an international patent application
 - B. The PCT allows a patent application to obtain an international patent upon acceptance of their application by the PCT
 - C. A PCT application can be filed by anyone who belongs to a PCT Contracting State
 - D. A PCT application can be filed with the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva
57. Which of the following correctly explains why patent terms are limited?
 - A. To encourage secrecy
 - B. To eliminate competition permanently
 - C. To balance monopoly and public access
 - D. To avoid disclosure
58. Under the Patents (Amendment) Rules 2024, which of the following changes was made in the domain of patent prosecution?
 - A. Patent terms were amended to run for 20 years from the date of grant rather than date of application
 - B. A grace period for the disclosure of inventions was introduced
 - C. The statutory time period to file a request for examination was truncated
 - D. The pre-grant opposition mechanism was abolished
59. Under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001, which of the following plant varieties is least likely to be eligible for registration?
 - A. A variety that is new, distinct, uniform, and stable, developed by a commercial breeder
 - B. A variety that has been traditionally cultivated and evolved by farmers over generations
 - C. A variety that has been in commercial exploitation in India for more than one year before the date of application
 - D. An essentially derived variety that meets the criteria of novelty and distinctiveness from the initial variety
60. In what way does the Nagoya Protocol (2010) specifically address the issue of misappropriation of traditional knowledge?
 - A. By standardizing folklore registration procedures in all signatory states
 - B. By ensuring prior informed consent and equitable benefit-sharing with indigenous communities for the use of genetic resources
 - C. By granting automatic copyright to all oral traditions
 - D. By exempting traditional medicinal practices from IP protection requirements
61. Under the WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (2024), which of the following statements about the mandatory patent disclosure requirements is most accurate?
 - A. Patent applicants must disclose the country of origin of genetic resources only if the invention directly incorporates the genetic material in its final commercial form.
 - B. The disclosure requirement applies to both the country of origin of genetic resources and the indigenous peoples or local community providing associated traditional knowledge, but only when the claimed invention is "based on" such resources/knowledge.
 - C. Patent offices are required to authenticate and verify all disclosed information about genetic resources and traditional knowledge before granting patents.
 - D. The treaty establishes disclosure requirements only for traditional knowledge, not for genetic resources themselves, as genetic resources are considered part of the global commons.

62. Which of the following statements best describes the protectability of a hashtag mark under trademark law?
- A. Hashtag marks are never eligible for trademark protection
 - B. Hashtag marks can be registered as trademarks only if they are used as source identifiers for goods or services
 - C. Hashtag marks are automatically protected once they are used on social media
 - D. Hashtag marks must contain the name of a social media platform to qualify for protection
63. Which of the following statements best reflects the legal position regarding expedited examination of a trade mark application under Rule 34 of the Trade Marks Rules 2017?
- A. Rule 34 guarantees completion of the entire trademark registration process within three months from the date of filing
 - B. The three-month period mentioned in Rule 34 applies strictly to all subsequent stages, including all hearing(s) and opposition(s)
 - C. While Rule 34 contemplates expeditious handling of all stages, only the examination stage is ordinarily expected to be completed within three months, with no fixed timeline for later stages
 - D. Once the expedited fee is paid, the Registrar is statutorily bound to issue orders within a prescribed timeframe, failing which the fee must be refunded
64. Under Indian law, a registered trade mark can be removed from the Register of Trade Marks on the ground of 'non-use' if:
- A. It was used by the registered proprietor directly during the original term of the registration but has never been used by anyone claiming through or under the registered proprietor thereafter
 - B. It was used by the registered proprietor directly during the original term of the registration but has only been used by an agent, registered user or licensee of the registered proprietor but not directly by the registered proprietor thereafter
 - C. There has been no bona fide use of the trade mark by the registered proprietor for a specified period of time
 - D. There has only been intermittent bona fide use of the registered trade mark by anyone claiming through or under the registered proprietor for a specified period of time
65. Which of these statements is true with regard to 'well-known marks' under Indian trade mark law?
- A. Well-known marks grant protection to registered proprietors not just in the class(es) in which the mark is prominently in use but also across other classes of use
 - B. Well-known marks status can only be secured if the applicant is able to show that the mark has an international character or reputation
 - C. If a well-known mark is infringed, a court is obligated to grant compensatory damages against the infringer
 - D. If a well-known mark is infringed, a court is obligated to grant punitive damages against the infringer

66. In November 2025, Sumotimo Rubber Industries secured a trade mark for '*Floral Fragrance /Smell Reminiscent of Roses as applied to Tyres*' in India. To satisfy the requirement for the subject matter of this trade mark to be graphically represented, Sumotimo relied on:
- A. The chemical formula of the agent used to impart the fragrance
 - B. A written description of the rose-like fragrance
 - C. A 7-dimensional vector representation of the fragrance
 - D. A video demonstrating the manner of application of the fragrance to tyres
67. A third-party can oppose a trademark application:
- A. Only after the application has been accepted and advertised by the Trade Marks Registry
 - B. After the application has been filed but before it is accepted by the Trade Marks Registry
 - C. At any time, either before or after it is accepted by the Trade Marks Registry
 - D. Never
68. Which of the following are the essential elements of passing off?
- A. Registration, use, and damage
 - B. Novelty, originality, and utility
 - C. Goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage
 - D. Distinctiveness only
69. Which of the following is an example of an arbitrary trademark?
- A. "Cold & Creamy" for ice cream
 - B. "Fast Delivery" for courier services
 - C. "Milk" for dairy products
 - D. "Apple" for computers
70. Which of the following is a key requirement for registration of unconventional marks?
- A. Novelty
 - B. Graphical representation and distinctiveness
 - C. Industrial applicability
 - D. Patentability
71. Which international classification system is commonly used for figurative elements of trade marks (logos and images)?
- A. The Vienna Classification
 - B. The Nice Classification
 - C. The Madrid Classification
 - D. The Hague Classification
72. Which of these statements is most accurate as to the purpose of the requirement of 'fixation' under copyright law?
- A. Fixation is intended to restrict oral traditions from being protected
 - B. Fixation is intended to ensure creators earn revenue from every copy
 - C. Fixation is intended to extend validation only to digital works
 - D. Fixation is intended to provide proof of the existence of a work and to establish protection

73. Statement: Under Section 22(1) of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, infringement of a registered geographical indication occurs when a person uses the indication in a manner that falsely represents to the public that goods originate from the registered geographical area.
- Assertion: The Act provides that even unauthorized use of a geographical indication that constitutes unfair competition is considered infringement, regardless of whether there is any likelihood of confusion among consumers about the geographical origin.
- Both Statement and Assertion are true, and Assertion is the correct explanation of Statement
 - Both Statement and Assertion are true, but Assertion is not the correct explanation of Statement
 - Statement is true, but Assertion is false
 - Statement is false, but Assertion is true
74. Which of the following is an example of a well-known GI internationally?
- Coca-Cola
 - Champagne
 - Nike
 - Samsung
75. Which of the following is not a requirement for a product to qualify as a Geographical Indication (GI) under Indian law?
- It must originate from a defined geographical area
 - It must have a reputation attributable to that area
 - It must be patented before registration
 - It must possess qualities due to geographical origin
76. Why does the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act 2000 protect layout-designs?
- To protect ideas of circuits
 - To protect functional efficiency
 - To protect the physical arrangement of elements
 - To protect software
77. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) 1970 facilitates:
- International patent filing
 - Global trademark protection
 - GI registration
 - Copyright licensing
78. Which of the following is the correct role of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)?
- Grants global patents
 - Registers Indian patents
 - Administers international IP treaties
 - Enforces patent rights globally

79. Which of the following is not typically protected under IPR regimes?
- Confidential business information
 - Traditional knowledge (without specific protection systems)
 - Scientific discoveries
 - Artistic works
80. Assertion (A): TRIPS harmonizes IP laws completely across member states.
Reason (R): TRIPS sets minimum standards but allows domestic flexibility.
- Both A and R are true
 - A is false, R is true
 - A is true, R is false
 - Both are false
81. What distinguishes “derivatives” from “value-added products” under the Biological Diversity Act 2002?
- Derivatives come from plants while value-added products come from animals
 - Derivatives are biochemical compounds extracted from biological resources, while value-added products contain extracts in inseparable form
 - Derivatives are only used in medicine while value-added products are only used in food
 - There is no legal distinction between the two terms
82. What is meant by IPR being a negative right?
- It gives the owner the right to use the invention
 - It gives the government control over IP
 - It allows free use by the public
 - It gives the owner the right to exclude others
83. The 289th Report of the Law Commission of India (2024) recommended the Protection of Trade Secrets Bill 2024, to address gaps in India’s current legal framework for trade secret protection. Which of these statements represents the best summary of the key provisions of this Bill?
- The Bill creates an entirely new sui generis right that replaces all common law remedies for breach of confidence, requires mandatory registration of trade secrets with a central authority, and provides protection only for technical information that meets patentability criteria except for the novelty requirement
 - The Bill codifies existing common law principles while providing statutory definitions and remedies, covers confidential business information that derives economic value from secrecy and is subject to reasonable secrecy measures, and allows concurrent protection alongside existing contractual and equitable remedies without requiring registration
 - The Bill provides trade secret protection only for manufacturing processes and technical know-how, excludes business information and customer lists, requires public disclosure of protected information in a specialized registry, and creates criminal penalties but no civil remedies for misappropriation
 - The Bill establishes a dual system where trade secrets must be registered for statutory protection while unregistered secrets receive only common law protection, provides automatic protection for all confidential information regardless of economic value, and creates absolute protection against reverse engineering

84. Which of the following information can qualify as a trade secret?
- A. Customer lists
 - B. Manufacturing processes
 - C. Business strategies
 - D. All of the above
85. Assertion (A): A design must be new or original to be registered.
Reason (R): A design previously disclosed in any country cannot be registered.
- A. Both A and R are true and R explains A
 - B. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
 - C. A is true, R is false
 - D. Both are false
86. Which of the following is registrable as a design?
- A. A new engine mechanism
 - B. A functional improvement in a machine
 - C. A unique shape of a bottle
 - D. A chemical composition
87. The term of protection for a registered design in India is:
- A. 10 years only
 - B. 10 years, extendable by 5 years
 - C. 15 years only
 - D. Lifetime
88. Which of these powers is not vested in the Controller of Designs by the Designs Act 2000?
- A. Power to record evidence akin to that of a civil court
 - B. Power to exercise discretion under prescribed circumstances
 - C. Power to withdraw to itself for decision a pending trademark application if its subject matter is actually a design
 - D. Power to refer cases to the High Court under certain circumstances
89. A company registers a design for a chair's unique shape. Another company copies the same shape but uses a different material. Is it infringement?
- A. No, because material is different
 - B. Yes, because visual appearance is substantially similar
 - C. No, because function differs
 - D. Depends only on price
90. What is the primary objective of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty (2024)?
- A. To create a single global design registration system replacing national offices
 - B. To harmonize and simplify formal procedures for industrial design applications across member states
 - C. To harmonize the minimum design protection term across all member states
 - D. To establish a global court for design infringement disputes

91. A student copies a few paragraphs from a book for research with proper citation. What is the likely legal position?
- A. Infringement
 - B. Fair dealing
 - C. Passing off
 - D. Patent violation
92. Which government body published a Working Paper on Generative AI & Copyright in December 2025?
- A. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
 - B. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
 - C. The Competition Commission of India
 - D. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
93. Under Indian copyright law, which of the following categories of works requires a certificate from the Registrar of Trade Marks in order to be eligible for registration?
- A. Artistic works related to goods or services
 - B. Anonymous literary works
 - C. Dramatic performances
 - D. Broadcast scripts
94. Which of the following statements is accurate as to the legal status of an assignment under Indian copyright law?
- A. An assignment of copyright must, in all cases, be in writing
 - B. Only an assignment of unregistered copyright must be in writing; assignments of registered copyrights need not be in writing
 - C. An assignment of copyright, even if not in writing, is considered valid but the fact that it is not in writing is a reason to render it voidable
 - D. An assignment of copyright is fully valid even if not in writing but, if an assignment is not in writing, the recipient (assignee) cannot further assign the copyright
95. Which of the following statements best describes the “sweat of the brow” doctrine under copyright law?
- A. A work must be aesthetically beautiful to be original
 - B. Copyright arises only from minimal creativity
 - C. The originality must stem from technological novelty
 - D. Labour and effort alone can make a work original

96. Which of the following statements is true under Indian copyright law?
- A. Copyright protection automatically attaches upon creation of the work, except in the case of works created via mechanical means (such as computer programmes)
 - B. Copyright protection automatically attaches upon creation of the work, but the term of protection extended to the work depends on whether the copyright is registered
 - C. Copyright protection automatically attaches upon creation of the work
 - D. Copyright protection automatically attaches upon creation of the work, but a copyright owner can only file suit for copyright infringement if the copyright is registered
97. Which of the following best defines a 'sound recording' under copyright law?
- A. A written musical composition
 - B. A recording of sounds from which sounds may be reproduced
 - C. A live performance only
 - D. A script of a song
98. Which of the following correctly matches the type of work?
- A. Lyrics – Artistic work
 - B. Music composition – Literary work
 - C. Film – Cinematograph work
 - D. All of the above
99. A photographer sells a photograph to a client without any written agreement. Who owns copyright?
- A. Client
 - B. Photographer
 - C. Both equally
 - D. No one
100. What is the primary function of a copyright society?
- A. Register copyrights
 - B. Grant patents
 - C. Enforce criminal law
 - D. Collect and distribute royalties on behalf of authors

(For M.A. Course Candidates only)

SECTION C 2- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

51. Consider the following statements regarding fair use/fair dealing:
1. It allows limited use of copyrighted work under specific purposes such as criticism, review, or reporting.
 2. It permits use of copyrighted works without prior permission, provided the use satisfies prescribed conditions.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2
52. Consider the following statements:
1. Intellectual property administration in India is handled under the Ministry of Law and Justice.
 2. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2
53. Which of the following is specifically protected under semiconductor layout design laws?
- A. The function of the electronic device
 - B. The arrangement/layout of circuits on a chip
 - C. The brand name of the chip
 - D. The manufacturing machinery
54. Consider the following statements:
1. A Geographical Indication protects products based on their place of origin and associated qualities.
 2. A Geographical Indication can be owned and exclusively used by a single company.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

55. Consider the following statements regarding AI-generated content:
1. AI-generated works have raised concerns about ownership and authorship.
 2. All AI-generated content is automatically considered public domain globally.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2
56. The global debate on relaxing intellectual property rights during health emergencies (such as pandemics) mainly aims to:
- A. Eliminate all patent systems permanently
 - B. Promote only domestic pharmaceutical industries
 - C. Replace patents with trademarks
 - D. Balance access to essential medicines with protection of innovation
57. Which of the following is most likely to qualify for registration as an industrial design?
- A. A product shape dictated entirely by its technical function, with no aesthetic element
 - B. A visually distinctive pattern applied to a product, appealing solely to the eye and not affecting its functionality
 - C. A manufacturing process used to create a product with improved efficiency
 - D. A feature of a product that provides a mechanical advantage and enhances performance
58. What is meant by IPR being a negative right?
- A. It gives the owner the right to use the invention
 - B. It gives the government control over IP
 - C. It allows free use by the public
 - D. It gives the owner the right to exclude others
59. Which of the following is not typically protected under IPR regimes?
- A. Confidential business information
 - B. Traditional knowledge (without specific protection systems)
 - C. Scientific discoveries
 - D. Artistic works
60. Which of the following is an example of an arbitrary trademark?
- A. "Cold & Creamy" for ice cream
 - B. "Fast Delivery" for courier services
 - C. "Milk" for dairy products
 - D. "Apple" for computers

61. Which of the following is not patentable in India?
- A. A new machine
 - B. A mathematical method
 - C. A pharmaceutical product
 - D. A novel device
62. A group of artisans uses a common logo to indicate membership and shared standards. This is:
- A. Collective mark
 - B. Certification mark
 - C. Well-known mark
 - D. Service mark
63. A restaurant chain protects the layout, colour scheme, and interior decor as a source identifier. This falls under:
- A. Product patent
 - B. Service mark
 - C. Trade dress
 - D. Design registration
64. If India improves in patent filings, startup ecosystem, and R&D output simultaneously, which index is most directly impacted?
- A. Ease of Doing Business Index
 - B. Human Development Index
 - C. Corruption Perception Index
 - D. Global Innovation Index
65. A traditional handwoven fabric produced in a specific region is known for its unique patterns and weaving techniques that have been passed down for generations. Producers from other regions begin selling similar-looking fabrics under the same name, causing confusion among consumers.
- What is the primary purpose of granting a Geographical Indication (GI) in this situation?
- A. To grant exclusive commercial rights over the product name to a single manufacturer from that region
 - B. To protect the link between the product's unique qualities and its geographical origin, preventing misuse of the name by outsiders
 - C. To provide a temporary monopoly over the production technique regardless of location
 - D. To allow any producer to use the name as long as the product appears visually similar
66. Which of the following is a key requirement for registration of unconventional marks?
- A. Novelty
 - B. Industrial applicability
 - C. Patentability
 - D. Graphical representation and distinctiveness
67. What is meant by "priority right" in patent law?
- A. The right to commercially exploit an invention before others
 - B. The right to renew a patent indefinitely
 - C. The right to challenge another patent
 - D. The right to claim the filing date of an earlier application in another country

68. If India gives a special IP protection advantage only to Japan, Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle implies:
- A. It must extend the same to all WTO members
 - B. It is valid under bilateral treaties
 - C. It applies only to developing countries
 - D. It applies only to goods, not IP
69. Which of the following information can qualify as a trade secret?
- A. Customer lists
 - B. Manufacturing processes
 - C. Business strategies
 - D. All of the above
70. The Director General of WIPO acts as:
- A. Head of Secretariat
 - B. Judge
 - C. Trade negotiator
 - D. Enforcement officer
71. Which Indian product was the first to receive Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
- A. Banarasi Saree
 - B. Alphonso Mango
 - C. Darjeeling Tea
 - D. Mysore Silk
72. Benefit sharing under National Biodiversity Authority ensures:
- A. Corporate profits
 - B. Equitable sharing with communities
 - C. Tax reduction
 - D. Export promotion
73. Which of the following is an example of a well-known GI internationally?
- A. Coca-Cola
 - B. Champagne
 - C. Nike
 - D. Samsung
74. A content creator reproduces the central idea of a viral video but independently creates new visuals, script, and presentation.
- Which is the most accurate legal position?
- A. This constitutes infringement due to similarity in concept
 - B. Copyright protects ideas; hence permission is required
 - C. Copyright protects expression, not ideas, hence such use may be permissible
 - D. Such use requires registration before publication
75. Assertion (A): Trademark protection can last indefinitely.
- Reason (R): It is renewable periodically upon payment of fees.
- 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, R is false
 - D. A is false, R is true

76. A country assumes that decisions taken at the WTO Ministerial Conference automatically override its domestic law, without legislative approval. Which interpretation is most accurate?
- WTO decisions have direct effect and override national sovereignty
 - Ministerial Conference acts as a global legislature with binding authority
 - WTO decisions are enforced through automatic sanctions
 - WTO agreements require domestic implementation and do not automatically override municipal law
77. A multinational corporation files a single international patent application to seek protection in multiple countries. However, each country retains the sovereign right to grant or reject the patent based on its domestic laws. This scenario best reflects which role of WIPO?
- Centralized patent granting authority
 - Facilitation of international filing systems without substantive grant power
 - Enforcement of patent rights across jurisdictions
 - Harmonization of patent litigation outcomes
78. A country expects WIPO to penalize another country for weak IP enforcement affecting its industries. However, the expectation is misplaced. Why?
- WIPO lacks enforcement and sanctioning authority
 - WIPO is a judicial body only
 - WIPO regulates tariffs instead
 - WIPO only deals with patents
79. Which of the following actions most closely aligns with the objectives of India's National IPR Policy, particularly in improving efficiency without compromising accessibility?
- Introducing differential examination timelines favouring high-value patent applications to optimize resource allocation
 - Restricting Geographical Indication registrations to export-oriented products to enhance global competitiveness
 - Implementing end-to-end digital infrastructure for IP filings, examination, and public access systems
 - Narrowing the scope of copyright exceptions to strengthen rights-holder incentives
80. Which international agreement deals specifically with trademark registration systems?
- Madrid Protocol
 - TRIPS Agreement
 - Berne Convention
 - Paris Convention
81. The term of protection for a registered design in India is:
- 10 years only
 - 10 years, extendable by 5 years
 - 15 years only
 - Lifetime
82. A pharmaceutical company develops a modified version of an existing drug by making a minor chemical alteration that slightly improves stability but does not significantly enhance therapeutic efficacy. During patent examination, the authority evaluates whether such a modification would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art based on existing knowledge in the field.
- In assessing patentability, the criterion being applied in this scenario is most directly associated with which of the following?
- Utility
 - Industrial design
 - Trademark distinctiveness
 - Inventive step

83. A startup working on a breakthrough clean-energy device is still refining its invention but fears that competitors may file a similar patent soon. To safeguard its innovation while continuing R&D, the founders decide to file an initial patent document that secures an early filing date without requiring complete technical claims or full disclosure at that stage. They intend to submit a more detailed specification within the prescribed time limit.
- In the context of patent law, what is the most accurate implication of this strategy?
- A. It ensures immediate grant of patent rights subject only to formal examination, even if substantive details are incomplete at the time of filing
 - B. It establishes an early priority date for the invention while permitting deferred submission of complete specifications within a stipulated period
 - C. It converts the invention into a protected trademark for the interim period until a full patent application is filed
 - D. It allows the applicant to claim exclusive rights over the aesthetic features of the invention under design law until patent grant
84. Which of the following is the correct role of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)?
- A. Grants global patents
 - B. Registers Indian patents
 - C. Administers international IP treaties
 - D. Enforces patent rights globally
85. What is the primary objective of the Marrakesh Treaty (2013)?
- A. To enhance the protection of copyright holders by strengthening exclusive rights over reproduction and distribution of published works across all member countries
 - B. To facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired, or otherwise print-disabled by providing for copyright exceptions and enabling cross-border exchange of accessible formats
 - C. To create a unified global system for registration and enforcement of copyrights similar to international patent filing mechanisms
 - D. To promote international trade in books and published materials by harmonizing tariffs and reducing trade barriers
86. An applicant seeks registration of an industrial design for a newly created furniture product and is required to categorize the design under an internationally recognized system used specifically for classifying goods for design registration purposes.
- Which classification system is applicable in this context?
- A. Nice Classification
 - B. Vienna Classification
 - C. Locarno Classification
 - D. International Patent Classification
87. The Patent Protection Highway (PPH) reflects which broader trend?
- A. Increasing administrative cooperation and work-sharing among national patent offices to enhance efficiency
 - B. Movement toward centralized global adjudication of patent disputes under a single authority
 - C. Progressive dilution of patentability standards to accelerate innovation across jurisdictions
 - D. Shift toward trade-driven liberalization of intellectual property rights through multilateral agreements

88. What is the primary objective of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (2006)?
- To harmonize substantive trademark laws across countries by mandating uniform standards for trademark eligibility, infringement, and protection
 - To create a centralized international system for granting and enforcing trademark rights across all member states
 - To strengthen enforcement mechanisms against trademark infringement through binding dispute settlement provisions similar to trade agreements
 - To simplify and standardize procedural aspects of trademark registration and administration, including recognition of non-traditional marks, without altering substantive national laws
89. Two crop varieties look visually similar, but one has been scientifically developed with improved disease resistance and stable characteristics across generations.
- Which factor is most important for granting plant variety protection?
- Visual similarity of crops
 - Stability, uniformity, and distinctiveness of the variety
 - Popularity among farmers
 - Price of the seeds
90. Giving credit while using copyrighted material:
- Makes the use legal
 - Removes need for permission
 - Does not replace requirement of authorization
 - Converts it into fair use
91. A company wants to protect the functional performance of a chip in addition to the layout of circuits. Which form of protection would be more appropriate in this case?
- Patent protection for the invention
 - Semiconductor layout design protection
 - Trademark protection
 - Copyright protection
92. A product's success depends primarily on its external appearance, not functionality. Which form of protection is most relevant?
- Patent
 - Copyright
 - Industrial design
 - Trademark
93. A business keeps its manufacturing process confidential instead of patenting it. What is the main trade-off in this decision?
- Faster enforcement but shorter protection
 - Global automatic protection
 - No legal protection at all
 - Unlimited duration but risk of reverse engineering
94. A product is protected under multiple IP regimes simultaneously. What does this indicate?
- Overlapping protections are not allowed
 - Different aspects of the same product can be protected separately
 - Only one form of IP applies at a time
 - It leads to invalidation

95. The Berne Convention deals with:
- A. Patents
 - B. Copyright
 - C. Trademarks
 - D. Designs
96. A filmmaker's movie is edited heavily by a distributor, distorting the original message. Which moral right is most relevant?
- A. Right of integrity
 - B. Right of distribution
 - C. Right of licensing
 - D. Right of adaptation
97. Performers' rights primarily protect:
- A. The invention behind the performance
 - B. The identity of the brand
 - C. The live or recorded performance of an artist
 - D. The design of costumes
98. A company argues that domain names should be treated purely as technical internet addresses and not as intellectual property. Which of the following is the most accurate counterargument?
- A. Domain names can function as commercial identifiers of source, similar to trademarks, and may acquire distinctiveness and goodwill in the marketplace
 - B. Domain names are inherently protected as inventions under patent law due to their technical role in internet infrastructure
 - C. Domain names fall exclusively within copyright protection as they constitute original textual expressions
 - D. Domain names are purely functional elements of the internet and cannot give rise to any legal rights or commercial claims
99. Territoriality implies that international treaties like TRIPS:
- A. Remove the need for national IP laws
 - B. Create one global IP system
 - C. Directly grant IP rights
 - D. Set minimum standards but rights remain national
100. Compulsory licensing in intellectual property mainly allows:
- A. The state to revoke patent rights entirely and place the invention in the public domain
 - B. A non-patent holder to use a patented invention without prior authorization, subject to specific conditions and payment of reasonable remuneration
 - C. Unrestricted public access to patented inventions in the interest of general welfare without any obligation toward the patent holder
 - D. Automatic cross-border access to patented technologies under international agreements

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Appendix-A

Provisional Master Answer Key AIET 2026

Ph.D. (Law)

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.
1	A	21	C	41	C	61	B	81	D
2	D	22	B	42	A	62	A	82	B
3	A	23	B	43	B	63	B	83	B
4	B	24	C	44	C	64	B	84	C
5	C	25	B	45	A	65	C	85	D
6	B	26	D	46	C	66	B	86	B
7	A	27	B	47	A	67	B	87	A
8	A	28	B	48	D	68	B	88	B
9	B	29	A	49	B	69	D	89	D
10	C	30	B	50	C	70	B	90	B
11	B	31	C	51	A	71	A	91	A
12	B	32	B	52	D	72	C	92	C
13	D	33	C	53	C	73	D	93	D
14	B	34	C	54	B	74	B	94	C
15	B	35	A	55	C	75	C	95	A
16	C	36	C	56	D	76	C	96	C
17	B	37	B	57	B	77	B	97	C
18	B	38	B	58	D	78	C	98	A
19	C	39	A	59	C	79	B	99	B
20	A	40	B	60	A	80	A	100	C

Appendix-B

Provisional Master Answer Key AIET 2026

Post Graduate Insolvency Programme (PGIP)-LL.M/M.A.

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.
1	(b)	26	(c)	51	(b)	76	(b)
2	(a)	27	(b)	52	(c)	77	(b)
3	(b)	28	(b)	53	(c)	78	(a)
4	(b)	29	(b)	54	(b)	79	(a)
5	(c)	30	(a)	55	(b)	80	(b)
6	(b)	31	(b)	56	(b)	81	(a)
7	(b)	32	(b)	57	(b)	82	(b)
8	(b)	33	(b)	58	(b)	83	(c)
9	(b)	34	(a)	59	(b)	84	(a)
10	(a)	35	(b)	60	(b)	85	(b)
11	(c)	36	(b)	61	(b)	86	(a)
12	(a)	37	(b)	62	(b)	87	(b)
13	(c)	38	(c)	63	(c)	88	(c)
14	(b)	39	(c)	64	(b)	89	(d)
15	(c)	40	(b)	65	(b)	90	(b)
16	(b)	41	(b)	66	(b)	91	(b)
17	(c)	42	(b)	67	(c)	92	(b)
18	(b)	43	(c)	68	(b)	93	(b)
19	(b)	44	(a)	69	(b)	94	(b)
20	(b)	45	(b)	70	(b)	95	(b)
21	(c)	46	(b)	71	(b)	96	(b)
22	(b)	47	(c)	72	(b)	97	(b)
23	(b)	48	(b)	73	(b)	98	(c)
24	(b)	49	(b)	74	(d)	99	(a)
25	(b)	50	(c)	75	(c)	100	(b)

Appendix-C

Provisional Master Answer Key AIET 2026

Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Digital Technology, Policy & Governance

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.
1. B	16. D	31. C	46. C	61. C	76. B	91. C
2. D	17. A	32. B	47. B	62. A	77. C	92. C
3. A	18. D	33. D	48. A	63. B	78. C	93. C
4. C	19. B	34. C	49. D	64. A	79. B	94. A
5. B	20. A	35. B	50. A	65. A	80. C	95. C
6. B	21. B	36. C	51. A	66. C	81. D	96. B
7. B	22. C	37. A	52. C	67. D	82. C	97. D
8. D	23. A	38. D	53. C	68. A	83. A	98. B
9. C	24. D	39. B	54. D	69. B	84. B	99. A
10. D	25. B	40. B	55. #	70. A	85. D	100. B
11. B	26. B	41. A	56. D	71. D	86. A	
12. D	27. D	42. A	57. B	72. B	87. A	
13. C	28. B	43. C	58. B	73. C	88. B	
14. C	29. D	44. B	59. A	74. C	89. A	
15. A	30. A	45. D	60. B	75. A	90. B	

Question No. 55 stands redacted.

Appendix-D

Provisional Master Answer Key AIET 2026

Joint Master's in Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Management (LL.M.)

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.
1. B	16. D	31. #	46. #	61. B	76. C	91. B
2. D	17. A	32. #	47. #	62. B	77. A	92. A
3. A	18. D	33. #	48. #	63. C	78. C	93. A
4. C	19. B	34. #	49. #	64. C	79. C	94. A
5. B	20. A	35. #	50. #	65. A	80. B	95. D
6. B	21. B	36. #	51. B	66. C	81. B	96. C
7. B	22. C	37. #	52. A	67. A	82. D	97. B
8. D	23. A	38. #	53. B	68. C	83. B	98. C
9. C	24. D	39. #	54. B	69. D	84. D	99. B
10. D	25. B	40. #	55. D	70. B	85. A	100. D
11. B	26. #	41. #	56. B	71. A	86. C	
12. D	27. #	42. #	57. C	72. D	87. B	
13. C	28. #	43. #	58. B	73. B	88. C	
14. C	29. #	44. #	59. C	74. B	89. B	
15. A	30. #	45. #	60. B	75. C	90. B	

Section “B” (Q. No. 26 to 50) stands redacted.

Appendix-E

Provisional Master Answer Key AIET 2026

Joint Master's in Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Management (M.A.)

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.
1. B	16. D	31. #	46. #	61. B	76. D	91. A
2. D	17. A	32. #	47. #	62. A	77. B	92. C
3. A	18. D	33. #	48. #	63. C	78. A	93. D
4. C	19. B	34. #	49. #	64. D	79. C	94. B
5. B	20. A	35. #	50. #	65. B	80. A	95. B
6. B	21. B	36. #	51. C	66. D	81. B	96. A
7. B	22. C	37. #	52. B	67. D	82. D	97. C
8. D	23. A	38. #	53. B	68. A	83. B	98. A
9. C	24. D	39. #	54. A	69. D	84. C	99. D
10. D	25. B	40. #	55. A	70. A	85. B	100. B
11. B	26. #	41. #	56. D	71. C	86. C	
12. D	27. #	42. #	57. B	72. B	87. A	
13. C	28. #	43. #	58. D	73. B	88. D	
14. C	29. #	44. #	59. C	74. C	89. B	
15. A	30. #	45. #	60. D	75. A	90. C	

Section "B" (Q. No. 26 to 50) stands redacted.