www.prepp.in

॥ न्यायस्तत्र प्रमाणं स्यात् ॥
DELHI

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY DELHI

(A University of Law Established by Act No. 1 of 2008)
Sector 14, Dwarka, New Delhi – 110078

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 if 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/

www.prepp.in

Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

- 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

Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

Question Booklet Sl. No.
10308

ADMISSION TEST – 2026
Ph.D. (Law)

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"
a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Methods

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

DO NOT OPEN TILL 9:00 A.M.

www.prepp.in

Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

DO NOT WRITE HERE

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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?

A. Digital KYC procedures may validly exclude persons with disabilities if technological limitations exist

B. Accessibility obligations apply only to government portals and not to private entities offering digital verification services

C. Regulation of digital KYC processes falls exclusively within the domain of financial regulators and is not subject to constitutional scrutiny

D. 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?

A. Courts determine the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals before arbitration begins

B. Arbitral tribunals have the authority to rule on their own jurisdiction

C. Parties may unilaterally expand arbitral jurisdiction after the dispute arises

D. 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?

A. The condition is valid and C loses the interest

B. Property reverts to A

C. The transfer to C fails entirely

D. 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:

A. Individual acts alone

B. Doctrine of strict liability

C. Common object of the assembly

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

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

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

D. 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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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 judex 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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

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

www.prepp.in

Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide