

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

Maulana Azad National Urdu University**LL.M****Entrance Test –May 2026****Question Paper cum Answer Script**

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

Time: 2hrs**Maximum Marks: 100****INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR serial number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Name, Hall Ticket number and OMR Serial Number at any other place.
2. This booklet contains **(36)** pages. Last pages are given for rough work. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions. For each question there are four options, (A), (B), (C), (D). The candidate is required to choose the correct answer and darken the circle with blue / black ballpoint pen in the OMR sheet against the corresponding answer.
4. The candidate will get one mark for each correct answer in the OMR sheet. If the candidate does not bubble the correct answer against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet, they will not get marks.
5. If the candidate bubbles more than one circle in OMR Sheet for any question, marks shall not be awarded for the question.
6. There are no Negative marks.
7. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet.

1. Which of the following jurist defined law as the command of the sovereign backed by sanction?
(A) Savigny (B) Ronald Dworkin
(C) John Austin (D) H.L.A. Hart
2. Hart's criticism of Austin mainly rests on the view that a legal system consists of both primary and secondary rules rather than merely:
(A) Rights and duties (B) Commands and sanctions
(C) Customs and usages (D) Morality and justice
3. The concept of Grund norm in Kelsen's theory is best understood as:
(A) A hypothetical basic norm (B) A social custom
(C) A judicial precedent (D) A moral principle
4. If a judge relies on constitutional morality even in the absence of a direct statutory rule, the approach is closest to:
(A) Austinian sovereignty (B) Dworkin's theory of principles
(C) Strict positivism (D) Analytical jurisprudence
5. The Historical School of Jurisprudence is most closely associated with:
(A) Gray (B) Bentham
(C) Salmond (D) Savigny
6. Hohfeld's scheme explains that a right ordinarily correlates with:
(A) A privilege (B) An immunity
(C) A liberty (D) A duty
7. A person has physical control over a movable article without legal title; this situation is best described as:
(A) Title by prescription (B) Possession without ownership
(C) Ownership without possession (D) Easementary control
8. When Realists state that law is what courts actually do in practice, they are emphasizing:
(A) Legislative supremacy
(B) Customary morality only
(C) Judicial behaviour and outcomes
(D) Natural justice alone

9. The statement that law and morality may overlap but are not identical is most consistent with:
- (A) Divine law theory
 - (B) Legal positivism
 - (C) Pure natural law absolutism
 - (D) Anthropological jurisprudence only
10. Liability imposed without proof of intention, negligence, or knowledge is most accurately classified as:
- (A) Vicarious liability
 - (B) Strict liability
 - (C) Penal incapacity
 - (D) Fault liability
11. The Basic Structure doctrine was authoritatively propounded in:
- (A) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
 - (B) Golaknath v State of Punjab
 - (C) Kesavananda Bharti v State of Kerala
 - (D) Minerva Mills v Union of India
12. Article 21 became a source of multiple derivative rights because the Supreme Court interpreted “procedure established by law” to mean:
- (A) Executive instructions having force of law
 - (B) Fair, just and reasonable procedure
 - (C) Any enacted procedure whatsoever
 - (D) Procedure approved by Parliament alone
13. If Parliament amends the Constitution to abolish judicial review entirely, the amendment would most likely be invalid because it damages:
- (A) The basic structure
 - (B) Federal comity
 - (C) Directive principles
 - (D) Parliamentary privilege
14. The writ primarily used to challenge unlawful detention is:
- (A) Mandamus
 - (B) Habeas corpus
 - (C) Certiorari
 - (D) Quo warranto
15. Article 14 permits reasonable classification only when there exists an intelligible differentia and:
- (A) A constitutional amendment
 - (B) Legislative popularity
 - (C) Executive approval
 - (D) A rational nexus with the object sought to be achieved

16. A law singling out one class without any real connection to its objective would most directly violate:
- (A) Article 19 (B) Article 300A
(C) Article 14 (D) Article 25
17. Directive Principles of State Policy are described as fundamental in the governance of the country, yet they remain:
- (A) Superior to fundamental rights in all cases
(B) Judicially reviewable as rights
(C) Enforceable through Article 32
(D) Non-justiciable
18. The ordinance-making power of the President is contained in:
- (A) Article 213 (B) Article 123
(C) Article 356 (D) Article 143
19. Re-promulgation of ordinances without placing them before the legislature was condemned by the Supreme Court in:
- (A) D.C. Wadhwa (B) Keshavananda Bharti
(C) A.K. Gopalan (D) S.R. Bommai
20. If a preventive detention law excludes communication of grounds and denies representation altogether, it most seriously offends the constitutional commitment to:
- (A) Bicameralism (B) Fraternity
(C) Natural justice and fairness (D) Presidential government
21. The Preamble is important in constitutional interpretation because it reflects the constitution's:
- (A) Tax structure
(B) Parliamentary procedure
(C) Emergency machinery only
(D) Political philosophy and objectives
22. Article 32 has been described by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as the:
- (A) Soul and heart of the Constitution
(B) Executive shield of liberty
(C) Highest legislative safeguard
(D) Spine of federalism

23. A restriction on free speech imposed in the interest of public order must still satisfy the test of:
- (A) Judicial popularity (B) Reasonableness
(C) Ministerial convenience (D) Constituent power
24. If a State government is dismissed for political disagreement alone without constitutional breakdown, the action would be vulnerable under the principle affirmed in:
- (A) S.R. Bommai (B) Kedar Nath Singh
(C) A.D.M. Jabalpur (D) Golaknath
25. Secularism under the Indian Constitution most accurately requires the State to maintain:
- (A) Hostility to all religions
(B) Complete legal irrelevance of religion in every matter
(C) Principled neutrality among religions
(D) Preferential treatment for the majority religion
26. A valid contract under Indian law requires offer, acceptance, consideration, competence, lawful object, and:
- (A) Registration in all cases (B) Notarization
(C) Free consent (D) Sealed instrument
27. An agreement with a minor is generally regarded as:
- (A) Enforceable after attaining majority automatically
(B) Voidable at the option of the minor
(C) Valid if supported by consideration
(D) Void ab initio
28. If A signs an agreement because B threatens to file a false criminal complaint, the consent of A is vitiated by:
- (A) Misrepresentation (B) Coercion
(C) Undue influence (D) Mistake
29. The doctrine of frustration operates when, after formation of the contract, performance becomes:
- (A) Impossible or unlawful (B) Partially convenient
(C) Orally disputed (D) More profitable

30. If parties intend that only they, and no outsider, may sue upon the agreement, the rule involved is the doctrine of:
- (A) Estoppel (B) Restitution
(C) Privity of contract (D) Caveat emptor
31. An invitation displayed on a shop shelf is generally treated in law not as an offer but as:
- (A) An invitation to offer (B) A completed promise
(C) A counter-offer (D) An executed contract
32. A contracts to sell specific goods to B, but before delivery the goods perish without fault of either party; the contract becomes:
- (A) Illegal from the beginning
(B) Enforceable with damages
(C) Voidable at B's option only
(D) Void due to supervening impossibility
33. Under Hindu law, a decree of divorce may be granted on a statutory ground such as:
- (A) Cruelty
(B) Absence of dowry
(C) Mere incompatibility in every case
(D) Difference of caste
34. The object of maintenance provisions under family law and cognate procedure is primarily to prevent:
- (A) Contractual breach (B) Testamentary succession
(C) Social destitution and neglect (D) Adoption fraud
35. In deciding custody of a minor child, the court treats the paramount consideration as:
- (A) Religion of the grandparents (B) Father's absolute right
(C) Welfare of the child (D) Mother's financial status alone
36. A Hindu marriage solemnized during the subsistence of a valid first marriage is generally:
- (A) Void (B) Valid if disclosed
(C) Irregular but valid (D) Voidable only

37. Muslim law recognizes marriage primarily as:
- (A) A trust
 - (B) A sacrament only
 - (C) A civil contract
 - (D) An easement
38. A spouse who has been deserted without reasonable cause may seek relief because desertion is recognized as a:
- (A) Ground of divorce
 - (B) Rule of evidence
 - (C) Tax disability
 - (D) Procedural defect only
39. Claim for maintenance by a neglected wife under secular criminal procedure is significant because it operates:
- (A) Only after divorce decree
 - (B) Only for Hindus
 - (C) Irrespective of personal law identity within statutory limits
 - (D) Only with consent of the husband
40. The Memorandum of Association primarily defines the company's:
- (A) Audit procedure
 - (B) External scope and objects
 - (C) Dividend policy
 - (D) Internal management rules
41. Directors are generally regarded as fiduciaries because they must act in good faith for the benefit of:
- (A) The company
 - (B) Individual creditors only
 - (C) The majority shareholders personally
 - (D) The Registrar exclusively
42. If the corporate firm is used to evade law or perpetrate fraud, a court may disregard separate personality by:
- (A) Invoking constructive notice alone
 - (B) Applying indoor management
 - (C) Lifting the corporate veil
 - (D) Issuing a writ of mandamus
43. An act done beyond the objects clause of the company is classically termed:
- (A) Sub judice
 - (B) Ultra vires
 - (C) Intra vires
 - (D) Malafide

44. Proceedings for oppression and mismanagement are meant chiefly to protect:
- (A) Promoters against the State
 - (B) Auditors against liability
 - (C) Minority interests against unfair conduct
 - (D) Debenture-holders alone
45. The expression mens rea in criminal law ordinarily denotes the:
- (A) Social injury
 - (B) Prohibited act
 - (C) Statutory punishment
 - (D) Guilty mind
46. Criminal conspiracy is complete when there is:
- (A) Intention without communication
 - (B) Actual commission of the offence in all cases
 - (C) An agreement to commit an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means
 - (D) Only preparation without agreement
47. If a person causes harm while exceeding the lawful bounds of private defence, the plea may fail because private defence requires both necessity and:
- (A) Majority consent
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Proportionality
 - (D) Registration
48. Where A mixes poison in food with intent to kill, but the victim does not consume it, A may still be liable for:
- (A) Attempt, depending on proximity of acts
 - (B) Civil negligence alone
 - (C) No offence at all
 - (D) Mere preparation only in every case
49. Abetment by instigation differs from conspiracy because instigation focuses on:
- (A) Physical injury alone
 - (B) Judicial confession
 - (C) Provoking or encouraging another to commit an offence
 - (D) Written agreement only

50. If several persons intentionally participate in a criminal act in furtherance of a common intention, liability may arise on the basis of:
- (A) Sovereign immunity
 - (B) Joint liability through common intention
 - (C) Mistake of fact
 - (D) Absolute liability
51. A cognizable offence generally permits the police to arrest:
- (A) Without warrant, subject to law
 - (B) Only after trial
 - (C) Only after charge framing
 - (D) Only with civil court permission
52. The First Information Report (FIR) is important because it sets the criminal law in motion in respect of:
- (A) Private arbitration matters
 - (B) All civil wrongs
 - (C) Cognizable offences
 - (D) Tax disputes only
53. If police refuse to register information relating to a cognizable offence, the aggrieved person may ordinarily approach the:
- (A) Election Commission
 - (B) Magistrate or superior police authority as provided by law
 - (C) Gram Sabha only
 - (D) Registrar of Companies
54. Bail jurisprudence is influenced by the principle that pre-trial detention should not become:
- (A) Evidence for guilt
 - (B) Punishment before conviction
 - (C) A constitutional amendment
 - (D) A civil decree
55. A charge-sheet is filed after completion of:
- (A) Revision
 - (B) Sentencing
 - (C) Investigation
 - (D) Appeal
56. A fair investigation is constitutionally significant because an unfair or tainted investigation may undermine the accused's right to:
- (A) Own property
 - (B) Religious denomination
 - (C) Speedy and fair trial
 - (D) Form associations

57. The basic rule is that the burden of proving a fact ordinarily lies on the person who:
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Denies it | (B) Records it |
| (C) Asserts it | (D) Adjudicates it |
58. A confession is considered reliable only when it is shown to be:
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (A) Voluntary | (B) Popular |
| (C) Repeated before media | (D) Notarized |
59. Dying Declaration may be admissible even without oath because the law treats the statement as relevant when it concerns the cause of:
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Succession | (B) Death |
| (C) Taxation | (D) Adoption |
60. Hearsay evidence is generally excluded because the original maker of the statement is not before the court for:
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Cross-examination | (B) Medical treatment |
| (C) Police custody | (D) Inspection of property |
61. Presumptions in evidence law are significant because, depending on their nature, they may shift the evidentiary burden though not always the:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Territorial jurisdiction | (B) Valuation of suit |
| (C) Pleadings | (D) Legal burden in every sense |
62. Article 38 of the ICJ Statute recognizes treaties, custom, and general principles as:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Domestic amendments | (B) Criminal defences |
| (C) Sources of international law | (D) Private contracts |
63. Customary international law requires both general state practice and a belief that such practice is carried out of:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Military necessity only | (B) Comity only |
| (C) Habit alone | (D) Legal obligation (opinio juris) |
64. When a state violates an international obligation owed to another state, the doctrine principally attracted is that of:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Parliamentary sovereignty | (B) Diplomatic immunity of citizens |
| (C) State responsibility | (D) Territorial annexation |

65. Universal jurisdiction is exceptional because it allows a state to try certain grave offences even without a close link of territory or:
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Nationality
 - (C) Taxation
 - (D) Procedure
66. The relationship between municipal law and international law is often debated because domestic courts may need to decide whether treaty obligations require:
- (A) Legislative incorporation or direct application, depending on the system
 - (B) Compulsory referendum in every case
 - (C) Dissolution of Parliament
 - (D) Presidential ordinance only
67. A sale of immovable property is a transfer of:
- (A) A ownership for a price paid or promised
 - (B) Temporary enjoyment only
 - (C) Future maintenance rights only
 - (D) Possession only
68. A mortgage essentially transfers an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing:
- (A) Adoption
 - (B) Guardianship
 - (C) Criminal liability
 - (D) A debt or performance of an obligation
69. A lease differs from a sale because a lease transfers only a right to enjoy property for a certain time in consideration of:
- (A) Punishment
 - (B) Rent or premium
 - (C) Judicial review
 - (D) Price absolutely
70. A gift under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is valid only when it is made voluntarily and without:
- (A) Acceptance
 - (B) Consideration
 - (C) Possession
 - (D) Attestation

71. The doctrine of part performance protects a transferee in possession when formal transfer is incomplete, because equity prevents the transferor from acting:
- (A) Punitively
 - (B) Retrospectively
 - (C) Inconsistently with the contract
 - (D) Legislatively
72. The principle that the polluter should bear the cost of remedying environmental harm is known as the:
- (A) Public trust doctrine
 - (B) Polluter pays principle
 - (C) Sustainable use theory
 - (D) Precautionary principle
73. The principle of sustainable development seeks to reconcile environmental protection with:
- (A) Unlimited extraction
 - (B) Developmental needs
 - (C) Emergency powers
 - (D) Absolute non-use of resources
74. If a hazardous industry escapes liability by arguing absence of negligence despite catastrophic harm, such a defence is weakened in India by the doctrine of:
- (A) Indoor management
 - (B) Promissory estoppel
 - (C) Absolute liability
 - (D) Eclipse
75. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established to provide effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to:
- (A) Company oppression
 - (B) Constitutional amendments
 - (C) Matrimonial relief
 - (D) Environmental protection and compensation
76. The precautionary principle becomes relevant particularly where scientific certainty is incomplete but the risk of serious environmental damage is:
- (A) Legally irrelevant
 - (B) Dependent only on criminal conviction
 - (C) Credible
 - (D) Imaginary only

77. If a river, forest, or seashore is treated as a resource held by the State in trusteeship for the public, the governing idea is the:
- (A) Doctrine of severability (B) Public trust doctrine
(C) Rule in Foss v Harbottle (D) Doctrine of frustration
78. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is important because it attempts to evaluate likely ecological consequences before a project is:
- (A) Conceived (B) Appealed
(C) Criminally prosecuted (D) Approved and implemented
79. GST is primarily classified as:
- (A) A municipal levy only (B) A direct tax
(C) A constitutional tort (D) An indirect tax
80. One central objective of GST is to reduce the cascading effect of taxes by facilitating:
- (A) Delegated legislation (B) Classification of heads of income
(C) Criminal sentencing (D) Retrospective criminality
81. Income from salary, house property, business or profession, and other sources reflects the statutory scheme of:
- (A) Delegated legislation (B) Classification of heads of income
(C) Criminal sentencing (D) Constitutional amendments
82. Tax evasion differs from tax avoidance because evasion ordinarily involves:
- (A) Lawful planning within the statute
(B) Judicial interpretation only
(C) Charitable exemption
(D) Illegal concealment or misrepresentation
83. The constitutional validity of a tax may be challenged if the levy lacks legislative competence because in India taxation must conform to the:
- (A) Distribution of legislative powers
(B) Law of easements
(C) Doctrine of precedent only
(D) Separation of religion and State
84. The rule against bias is one of the core components of:
- (A) Eminent domain (B) Natural justice
(C) Parliamentary sovereignty (D) Collective responsibility

85. Delegated Legislation is permitted mainly because modern governance requires details to be worked out by the executive, subject to:
- (A) Legislative and judicial control (B) No control at all
(C) Media approval only (D) Electoral ratification
86. If an administrative authority decides a matter without giving the affected person an opportunity of hearing, the action is vulnerable for violating:
- (A) Sub-Judice (B) Res Judicata
(C) Audi alteram partem (D) Res extra commercium
87. An administrative act done beyond the scope of power conferred by statute is open to challenge as:
- (A) Ultra vires (B) Caveat emptor
(C) Act of State (D) Res integra
88. Judicial review of administrative discretion does not generally substitute the courts view for the authority's view, but it does examine legality, procedural fairness, and:
- (A) Cabinet secrecy only (B) Majority religion
(C) Arbitrariness or mala fides (D) Electoral strength
89. A tort is best described as:
- (A) A criminal offence only
(B) A moral wrong without remedy
(C) A civil wrong independent of contract
(D) A constitutional amendment
90. Negligence requires proof of duty, breach, causation, and:
- (A) Sovereign approval (B) Publication
(C) Registration (D) Damage
91. When a hospital employee negligently injures a patient in the course of employment, the hospital may be liable under the doctrine of:
- (A) Common intention (B) Strict construction
(C) Vicarious liability (D) Caveat lessee

92. Defamation requires publication of a statement lowering a person in the estimation of:
- (A) The plaintiff alone
 - (B) Right-thinking members of society
 - (C) The family court only
 - (D) The police only
93. Unreasonable interference with another's use and enjoyment of land is most appropriately classified as:
- (A) Nuisance
 - (B) Assault
 - (C) Battery
 - (D) Deceit
94. The rule in *Rylands v Fletcher* is traditionally associated with:
- (A) False imprisonment
 - (B) Trespass to person
 - (C) Strict liability
 - (D) Defamation
95. In *M.C. Mehta Oleum Gas Leak* case, the Supreme Court evolved a stricter rule than *Rylands* because hazardous industries engaged in dangerous activity should bear:
- (A) No liability without intent
 - (B) Only statutory penalties
 - (C) Only contractual liability
 - (D) Absolute liability
96. False imprisonment is committed when a person is totally restrained within boundaries without lawful:
- (A) Inheritance
 - (B) Tenancy
 - (C) Publication
 - (D) Consent or justification
97. The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* assists the plaintiff in negligence cases because the occurrence itself may speak to the probability of:
- (A) Motive
 - (B) Negligence
 - (C) Conspiracy
 - (D) Ownership
98. Battery differs from assault because battery requires actual application of unlawful:
- (A) Negligence per se
 - (B) Intention to kill
 - (C) Force
 - (D) Words

99. In tort law, an injunction is especially useful where monetary damages are inadequate to prevent continuing:
- (A) Criminal prosecution
 - (B) Nuisance or wrongful interference
 - (C) Succession
 - (D) Taxation
100. Consumer Protection and product liability principles frequently overlap with tort law because both may address harm caused by defective goods through the language of duty, breach, and:
- (A) Consideration
 - (B) Territorial nexus
 - (C) Resulting damage
 - (D) Judicial review
