

MAHARASHTRA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY MUMBAI

Entrance Examination LL.M for Executives Academic year 2025-26

Date: 03 August 2025 Time 11:00 am to 01:00 pm

- Total Marks 120:
- There are 82 questions divided into Section 'A' having 80 MCQs carrying 1 mark each and Section 'B' will have 2 analytical questions carrying 20 marks each.
- Attempt all questions.
- Tick mark (✓) the correct option.
- Don't tick marks (✓) twice or more for any question, such attempt shall not be counted
- Write precise answers to the analytical questions.
- No supplementary answer-booklet shall be given to any candidate for writing answers of analytical questions.

.....Section 'A'.....

English Language (5 MCQs)

Directions (Q. 1-2): Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. Ubiquitous
 - a) Omnipresent
 - b) Scarce
 - c) Common
 - d) Pervasive
2. Mollify
 - a) Appease
 - b) Incense
 - c) Assuage
 - d) Placate

Directions (Q. 3-4): Choose the word that is most nearly similar in meaning to the given word.

3. Perfunctory
 - a) Thorough
 - b) Enthusiastic
 - c) Cursory
 - d) Diligent
4. Pernicious
 - a) Beneficial
 - b) Harmless
 - c) Detrimental
 - d) Salutary
5. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
 - a) Neither the lawyer nor the clients was present.
 - b) Neither the lawyer nor the clients were present.
 - c) Neither the lawyer or the clients was present.
 - d) Neither the lawyer or the clients were present.

General Knowledge (5 MCQs)

6. Who is the current Attorney General of India?
 - a) R. Venkataramani
 - b) K.K. Venugopal
 - c) Mukul Rohatgi
 - d) Tushar Mehta
7. The "Fourth Estate" usually refers to which of the following?
 - a) The Judiciary
 - b) The Executive
 - c) The Legislature
 - d) The Press and Media
8. Which international organization has its headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands, and deals with international legal disputes?
 - a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - c) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - d) United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
9. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
 - a) China
 - b) Germany
 - c) France
 - d) Russia
10. The Booker Prize is awarded for excellence in which field?
 - a) Science and Technology
 - b) Literature
 - c) Journalism
 - d) Sports

.....Logical Reasoning (5 MCQs).....

11. Read the following statements and determine the logical conclusion.

Statement 1: All lawyers are intelligent.

Statement 2: Some intelligent people are creative.

Conclusion:

- a) All lawyers are creative.
- b) Some lawyers are creative.
- c) No intelligent people are lawyers.
- d) No definite conclusion can be drawn about lawyers being creative.

12. Identify the pattern and complete the series: A, C, F, J, O, ?

- a) U
- b) T
- c) V
- d) S

13. Find the odd one out.

- a) Habeas Corpus
- b) Mandamus
- c) Certiorari
- d) Injunction

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Directions (Q. 14-15): Analyze the relationship between the first pair of words and choose the word that best completes the second pair.

14. Doctor : Hospital :: Lawyer : ?

- a) Courtroom
- b) Client
- c) Judge
- d) Library

15. Pen : Write :: Knife : ?

- a) Cut
- b) Sharp
- c) Blade
- d) Fork

.....**Current Affairs (5 MCQs)**.....

16. Which country recently hosted the G20 Summit in 2024?

- a) India
- b) Brazil
- c) South Africa
- d) Indonesia

17. The term “Gig Economy” is most closely associated with which of the following?

- a) Large-scale industrial production
- b) Traditional full-time employment
- c) Short-term contracts or freelance work
- d) Government-funded projects

18. Which Indian state recently passed a uniform civil code bill in its assembly?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Gujarat
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Himachal Pradesh

19. What is the name of India’s first indigenously built aircraft carrier?

- a) INS Arihant
- b) INS Vikramaditya
- c) INS Vikrant
- d) INS Viraat

20. The new criminal laws in India, replacing the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act, are set to come into force on which date?

- a) August 1, 2024
- b) July 1, 2025
- c) January 1, 2025
- d) December 1, 2024

.....**Legal Reasoning (10 MCQs)**.....

Directions (Q. 21-23): Read the principle and facts carefully and answer the question.

21. Principle: A person is liable for battery if he intentionally causes harmful or offensive contact with another person.

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Facts: A, a mischievous boy, pulls a chair from under B as B is about to sit down. B falls to the ground and is slightly injured.

Question: Is A liable for battery?

- a) Yes, because A intended to cause B to fall, which resulted in contact.
- b) No, because A did not directly touch B.
- c) No, because the injury was slight.
- d) Yes, because A's act was reckless.

22. Principle: *Injuria sine damno* means injury without damage.

Facts: X, a voter, was wrongfully prevented from casting his vote at an election, although the candidate for whom he intended to vote won the election.

Question: Can X claim damages?

- a) No, because his candidate won, so he suffered no actual damage.
- b) Yes, because his legal right to vote was violated.
- c) No, because he did not suffer any monetary loss.
- d) Yes, but only if he can prove that his vote would have changed the outcome.

23. Principle: Every person has a right to defend his own person, property or possession against unlawful aggression and to that extent may use reasonable and necessary force.

Facts: A, a police officer, tries to arrest B for a crime. B resists the arrest and assaults A. A uses force to subdue B and effect the arrest.

Question: Is A liable for assault?

- a) Yes, because A used force against B.
- b) No, because A was acting in self-defense and performing a lawful duty.
- c) Yes, because B was injured.
- d) No, because B initiated the aggression.

Directions (Q. 24-25): Match the legal maxim with its meaning.

24. Match the following:

- 1. *Audi alteram partem*
 - 2. *Res ipsa loquitur*
 - 3. *Ex turpi causa non oritur actio*
 - 4. *Volenti non fit injuria*
 - A. From a dishonorable cause an action does not arise.
 - B. To a willing person, no injury is done.
 - C. Hear the other side.
 - D. The thing speaks for itself.
- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
 - b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
 - c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
 - d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

25. Match the following:

- 1. *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
- 2. *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*

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3. *Delegatus non potest delegare*
4. *Stare decisis*
- A. A delegate cannot further delegate.
B. Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
C. The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is guilty.
D. To stand by things decided.
- a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
26. Which of the following is an essential element of a valid contract?
- a) It must be in writing.
b) It must be registered.
c) Lawful consideration and lawful object.
d) It must be attested by witnesses.
27. The “Basic Structure Doctrine” of the Indian Constitution was propounded in which landmark case?
- a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
d) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
28. The term “Ratio Decidendi” refers to:
- a) The reasoning behind the judgment.
b) Remarks made by the way.
c) The final decision of the court.
d) A dissenting opinion.
29. Which of the following is not necessarily a crime?
- a) Murder
b) Theft
c) Defamation
d) Robbery
30. In criminal law, “mens rea” refers to:
- a) The guilty act
b) The guilty mind
c) The victim’s intention
d) The legal defense

.....Environmental Law (5 MCQs).....

31. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was enacted by the Indian Parliament under which Article of the Constitution?
- a) Article 21
b) Article 48A
c) Article 253
d) Article 51A(g)
32. The “Polluter Pays Principle” was recognized and applied in India in which landmark case?
- a) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case)
b) Vellore Citizens’ Welfare Forum v. Union of India

- c) Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar
- d) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- 33. The concept of “Absolute Liability” in environmental law was propounded in India in the case of:
 - a) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - b) Oleum Gas Leak Case
 - c) Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster case
 - d) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India
- 34. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in India under which Act?
 - a) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986
 - b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - c) National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
 - d) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- 35. Which international agreement primarily deals with the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes?
 - a) Montreal Protocol
 - b) Kyoto Protocol
 - c) Basel Convention
 - d) Stockholm Convention

.....**Law of Torts (5 MCQs)**.....

- 36. The tort of ‘false imprisonment’ requires:
 - a) Physical confinement only.
 - b) Unlawful total restraint of personal liberty.
 - c) Confinement with escape possible.
 - d) Mere obstruction of movement.
- 37. A statement made in Parliament by an MP, even if defamatory, is protected by:
 - a) Qualified Privilege
 - b) Absolute Privilege
 - c) Fair Comment
 - d) Consent
- 38. Which of the following is NOT a defense to the tort of negligence?
 - a) Contributory Negligence
 - b) Act of God
 - c) Volenti non fit injuria
 - d) Mistake of fact
- 39. The tort of ‘nuisance’ primarily protects:
 - a) Personal reputation.
 - b) Freedom of movement.
 - c) Enjoyment of land.
 - d) Physical safety.
- 40. The essential elements of the tort of ‘defamation’ include:
 - a) The statement must be false.
 - b) The statement must be published.
 - c) The statement must cause financial loss.
 - d) All of the above.

.....Constitutional Law (10 MCQs).....

Directions (Q. 41-42): Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage: The transformative potential of judicial review in India is undeniable, especially in upholding the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. However, the exercise of this power, particularly through the ‘basic structure doctrine,’ has often sparked debates regarding judicial overreach and the delicate balance between judicial supremacy and parliamentary sovereignty. While the doctrine, born out of *Kesavananda Bharati*, its amorphous nature allows for varying interpretations, making it a powerful yet controversial tool in shaping India’s constitutional landscape.

41. The ‘basic structure doctrine’ primarily restricts the power of:
- The Executive
 - The Judiciary
 - The Parliament
 - The President
42. The term “judicial overreach” in the context of the passage implies:
- The judiciary exceeding its constitutional powers.
 - The judiciary being too lenient.
 - The judiciary failing to protect fundamental rights.
 - The judiciary collaborating excessively with the executive.
43. Which of the following statements regarding the Preamble to the Indian Constitution is/are correct?
- It is a part of the Constitution.
 - It can be amended.
 - It is enforceable in a court of law.
- I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I and III only
 - I, II and III
44. Regarding the President’s power to promulgate ordinances, which statement is accurate?
- The President can promulgate an ordinance only when the Lok Sabha is not in session.
 - An ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.
 - An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six months of its promulgation.
 - The President’s satisfaction to promulgate an ordinance is not subject to judicial review.
45. Match the following:
- Article 14
 - Article 19
 - Article 21
 - Article 32
- A. Right to Constitutional Remedies

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- B. Protection of Life and Personal Liberty
C. Equality before Law
D. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
- a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
46. Match the following:
- Article 72
 - Article 123
 - Article 148
 - Article 324
- A. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
B. Election Commission
C. Power of President to grant pardons
D. Power of President to promulgate Ordinances
- b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
e) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
47. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a fundamental right in India?
- a) 42nd Amendment Act
b) 44th Amendment Act
c) 86th Amendment Act
d) 97th Amendment Act
48. The Sarkaria Commission was constituted to examine:
- a) Centre-State relations.
b) Electoral reforms.
c) Judicial appointments.
d) Administrative reforms.
49. The 'Doctrine of Severability' relates to:
- a) Separating legislative and executive powers.
b) Striking down unconstitutional parts of a statute while retaining the valid parts.
c) Dividing judicial functions among different courts.
d) Separating the state and religion.
50. The Contingency Fund of India is placed at the disposal of:
- a) The Parliament
b) The President
c) The Prime Minister
d) The Finance Minister

.....Administrative Law (10 MCQs)

Directions (Q. 51-52): Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage: Delegated legislation is a critical aspect of modern governance, enabling the executive to make laws under the authority of a primary Act of Parliament. While it provides flexibility and allows for specialized expertise, it also raises concerns about potential abuse of

power and the erosion of legislative control. Judicial control over delegated legislation, particularly through the doctrine of *ultra vires*, serves as a vital safeguard to ensure that the executive acts within the bounds of its delegated authority and the Constitution.

51. The doctrine of *ultra vires* in the context of delegated legislation implies that:
- The executive has unlimited power.
 - The delegated legislation is within the powers conferred by the parent Act.
 - The delegated legislation exceeds the powers conferred by the parent Act.
 - The delegated legislation is unconstitutional.
52. The main concern associated with delegated legislation, as per the passage, is:
- Lack of expertise in the executive.
 - Rigidity in governance.
 - Potential abuse of power and erosion of legislative control.
 - Slowness in policy implementation.
53. Regarding 'Natural Justice' in Administrative Law, which statement is true?
- It always requires a formal hearing.
 - It can be completely excluded by statute.
 - It includes the principle of *audi alteram partem*.
 - It only applies to judicial functions.
54. Which of the following is a mechanism for parliamentary control over delegated legislation?
- Judicial Review by the Supreme Court.
 - Laying requirement.
 - Issuance of writs by High Courts.
 - Public Interest Litigation.
55. The doctrine of 'promissory estoppel' in Administrative Law prevents:
- The government from making promises.
 - The government from going back on its promise if the other party has acted upon it.
 - The public from challenging government decisions.
 - The courts from reviewing administrative actions.
56. The concept of 'Ombudsman' in India is reflected in the institution of:
- Lokpal and Lokayukta
 - Central Vigilance Commission
 - Central Information Commission
 - National Human Rights Commission
57. Which of the following is NOT a ground for judicial review of administrative action?
- Illegality
 - Irrationality (Wednesbury unreasonableness)
 - Procedural Impropriety
 - Policy wisdom
58. The administrative instruction or circulars issued by government departments are:
- Legally binding like statutory law.
 - Not legally binding, but generally followed by the administration.
 - Binding only if approved by the Cabinet.
 - Subject to judicial review only if they violate fundamental rights.
59. The 'doctrine of legitimate expectation' in Administrative Law is a facet of:
- Absolute discretion.
 - Abuse of power.
 - Natural Justice.
 - Ultra vires*.

60. The 'doctrine of proportionality' in Administrative Law implies:
- a) That the administrative action must be strictly according to the law.
 - b) That the measure taken by the administration must be in proportion to the objective sought to be achieved.
 - c) That administrative decisions must be based on scientific data.
 - d) That the administrative action must be reasonable in every aspect.

.....**Jurisprudence (10 MCQs)**.....

61. Natural Law is primarily discoverable by:
- a) Divine Revelation
 - b) Legislative Enactment
 - c) Human Reason
 - d) Judicial Precedent
62. Which jurist emphasized the procedural aspects of Natural Law?
- a) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - b) John Austin
 - c) Lon Fuller
 - d) H.L.A. Hart
63. Regarding H.L.A. Hart's concept of law, which statement is accurate?
- a) Law is merely a set of commands backed by threats.
 - b) A legal system comprises primary and secondary rules.
 - c) The 'rule of recognition' is a moral rule.
 - d) He advocates for the 'pure theory of law'.
64. Which of the following describes the key contribution of the Historical School of Jurisprudence?
- a) Emphasizing law as a product of social contract.
 - b) Stressing the importance of 'Volksgeist' in law.
 - c) Advocating for a scientific study of legal concepts.
 - d) Focusing on the command of the sovereign.
65. According to Salmond, a 'legal person' can be:
- a) Only a human being.
 - b) A human being or an entity recognized by law as having rights and duties.
 - c) Only a corporation.
 - d) Only a deceased individual.
66. The theory that punishment should aim to deter future crimes, rather than simply retaliate, is known as:
- a) Retributive theory
 - b) Expiatory theory
 - c) Deterrent theory
 - d) Reformatory theory
67. 'Jural Correlatives' and 'Jural Opposites' are concepts introduced by:
- a) Hohfeld
 - b) Austin
 - c) Hart
 - d) Dworkin
68. The concept of 'justice as fairness' and the 'veil of ignorance' are central to the work of:
- a) John Locke
 - b) John Rawls

- c) Robert Nozick
d) Amartya Sen
69. The term Jurisprudence is derived from the Latin phrase 'Jurisprudentia', meaning:
a) Knowledge of law.
b) Practice of law.
c) Study of justice.
d) Wisdom of law.
70. 'Ownership' according to Salmond, is a bundle of rights which includes:
a) Right to possess.
b) Right to use and enjoy.
c) Right to alienate (transfer) and destroy.
d) All of the above.
-**Criminal Laws (10 MCQs)**.....
71. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) primarily dealt with:
a) Criminal procedure.
b) Substantive criminal offenses and their punishments.
c) Rules of evidence.
d) Rehabilitative measures for offenders.
72. The recent legislative changes replacing the IPC are primarily aimed at:
a) Reverting to common law principles.
b) Modernizing and making the criminal justice system more contemporary.
c) Increasing the severity of all punishments.
d) Eliminating all colonial legal principles.
73. Which of the following is a valid defense under the general exceptions of criminal law?
a) Intoxication, if self-induced.
b) Duress, if the threat is of immediate death.
c) Mistake of law.
d) Insanity, if not causing inability to know the nature of the act.
74. The principle '*Ignorantia juris non excusat*' means:
a) Ignorance of fact is no excuse.
b) Ignorance of law is no excuse.
c) Ignorance of intention is no excuse.
d) Ignorance of consequences is no excuse.
75. The concept of 'strict liability' in criminal law means:
a) Liability for negligence only.
b) Liability for offenses where *mens rea* is not required.
c) Liability only for intentional acts.
d) Liability for vicarious acts.
76. 'Attempt' to commit an offense requires:
a) Mere preparation.
b) An intention to commit the offense and an overt act towards its commission.
c) Completion of the offense.
d) Only an intention, without any act.
77. The maximum number of persons required for 'unlawful assembly' under the Bhartiya Nayay Sanhita 2023(BNS) is:
a) Three
b) Four

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- c) Five
 - d) Ten
78. The principle of 'doli incapax' protects:
- a) Adults who are mentally unsound.
 - b) Children below a certain age from criminal liability.
 - c) Corporations from criminal liability.
 - d) Persons acting under duress.
79. Which of the following is an example of 'criminal breach of trust'?
- a) A servant taking his master's car without permission for a joyride.
 - b) A person intentionally damaging public property.
 - c) A banker misusing funds entrusted to him by a customer.
 - d) A thief breaking into a house and stealing valuables.
- Answer: c) A banker misusing funds entrusted to him by a customer.
80. 'Private defence' is a complete defense if the force used is:
- a) Excessive and unnecessary.
 - b) More than what is necessary for protection.
 - c) Reasonable and proportionate to the apprehension of harm.
 - d) Used to cause more harm than apprehended.

Section B: Analytical Questions (2 questions for 20 marks each)

1. Critically analyse the move of retaining the criminalisation of defamation in India, based on the development of free speech jurisprudence.
2. Critically evaluate the impact of exclusion of any provision parallel to s.377 of IPC in BNS in the light of the recent developments before various constitutional courts in India.