

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**Master of Law (LL.M) – Skill Assessment**  
**(Branch-Specific | For Reference)**

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This Model Question Paper is provided to help candidates understand the assessment structure, format, and branches covered under the HRVIEW Master of Law (LL.M) Skill Assessment.

It is intended only for reference and does not represent the actual examination paper.

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**Assessment Snapshot**

- **Assessment Type: Model Question Paper**
  - **Assessment Mode: Online**
  - **Question Format: Objective Type (MCQs)**
  - **Total Number of Questions: 20**
  - **Pass Criteria: 75%**
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Degree	Specialization
Master of Law (LL.M)	Human Rights
Master of Law (LL.M)	International Law
Master of Law (LL.M)	Business Law
Master of Law (LL.M)	Criminal Law

**Note for Candidates**

This is a **model reference document** intended for **general understanding only**

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

### LL.M. – Human Rights

#### 20 MCQs with Answers

**1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is:**

- A. A legally binding treaty
- B. A customary international law document only
- C. A declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly
- D. A regional human rights convention

 **Answer: C**

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**2. Which year marks the adoption of the UDHR?**

- A. 1945
- B. 1947
- C. 1948
- D. 1951

 **Answer: C**

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**3. Which covenant deals with civil and political rights?**

- A. ICESCR
- B. ICCPR
- C. CEDAW
- D. CRC

 **Answer: B**

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**4. The principle that human rights cannot be taken away is known as:**

- A. Universality
- B. Inalienability
- C. Indivisibility
- D. Interdependence

 **Answer: B**

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**5. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees:**

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right to freedom
- C. Right to life and personal liberty
- D. Right against exploitation

 **Answer: C**

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**6. Which body monitors implementation of the ICCPR?**

- A. UN Human Rights Council
- B. International Court of Justice
- C. Human Rights Committee
- D. UN General Assembly

 **Answer: C**

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**7. Which of the following is a non-derogable right?**

- A. Freedom of movement
- B. Freedom of speech
- C. Right to life
- D. Right to assembly

 **Answer: C**

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**8. The concept of “positive obligations” requires states to:**

- A. Refrain from interfering with rights
- B. Actively protect and fulfill rights
- C. Transfer duties to individuals
- D. Limit judicial review

 **Answer: B**

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**9. Which international convention focuses on elimination of discrimination against women?**

- A. CRC
- B. CEDAW

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C. ICCPR

D. ICERD

 **Answer: B**

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**10. The doctrine of proportionality is mainly applied to:**

A. Criminal sentencing

B. Limitation of fundamental rights

C. Contract enforcement

D. Tort liability

 **Answer: B**

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**11. Which right belongs to the second generation of human rights?**

A. Right to vote

B. Right to life

C. Right to education

D. Right to privacy

 **Answer: C**

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**12. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India was established under:**

A. Constitution of India

B. Human Rights Act, 1993

C. IPC, 1860

D. CrPC, 1973

 **Answer: B**

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**13. Which article of the UDHR prohibits torture?**

A. Article 3

B. Article 5

C. Article 7

D. Article 9

 **Answer: B**

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**14. Collective or solidarity rights are also known as:**

- A. First generation rights
- B. Second generation rights
- C. Third generation rights
- D. Absolute rights

 **Answer: C**

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**15. Which case recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right in India?**

- A. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- C. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- D. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

 **Answer: C**

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**16. The principle of “exhaustion of domestic remedies” applies to:**

- A. National courts only
- B. International human rights complaints
- C. Criminal investigations
- D. Arbitration proceedings

 **Answer: B**

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**17. Which right is violated by bonded labour?**

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right against exploitation
- C. Right to religion
- D. Right to property

 **Answer: B**

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**18. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was adopted in:**

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- A. 1948
- B. 1950
- C. 1966
- D. 1976

 **Answer: C**

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**19. Which human rights principle means all rights are equally important?**

- A. Universality
- B. Indivisibility
- C. Legality
- D. Accountability

 **Answer: B**

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**20. Human rights jurisprudence mainly aims to:**

- A. Strengthen state power
- B. Limit judicial intervention
- C. Protect individual dignity against abuse
- D. Promote economic liberalization

 **Answer: C**

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## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

### LL.M. – International Law

#### 20 MCQs with Answers

**1. Public International Law primarily governs relations between:**

- A. Individuals and states
- B. States and corporations
- C. States and international organizations
- D. States only

 **Answer: C**

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**2. Which is NOT a recognized source of international law under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute?**

- A. International conventions
- B. International custom
- C. Judicial decisions
- D. National constitutions

 **Answer: D**

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**3. Customary international law is formed by:**

- A. Written treaties only
- B. State practice and opinio juris
- C. UN resolutions alone
- D. Judicial decisions only

 **Answer: B**

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**4. The principle of pacta sunt servanda means:**

- A. Treaties are invalid
- B. Treaties must be performed in good faith
- C. Treaties override domestic law
- D. Treaties apply retrospectively

 **Answer: B**

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**5. Which body is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations?**

- A. International Criminal Court
- B. Permanent Court of Arbitration
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. UN Human Rights Committee

 **Answer: C**

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**6. Jus cogens norms are:**

- A. Optional rules
- B. Regional customs
- C. Peremptory norms of international law
- D. Domestic legal principles

 **Answer: C**

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**7. Which treaty governs the law of treaties?**

- A. Geneva Conventions
- B. Rome Statute
- C. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- D. UN Charter

 **Answer: C**

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**8. Diplomatic immunity is governed by:**

- A. UN Charter
- B. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- C. Geneva Convention
- D. Rome Statute

 **Answer: B**

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**9. Recognition of a state is:**

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- A. Mandatory under international law
- B. Constitutive of statehood
- C. Declaratory in nature
- D. Decided by the ICJ

 **Answer: C**

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**10. Which of the following is NOT a mode of acquisition of territory?**

- A. Accretion
- B. Prescription
- C. Conquest
- D. Occupation

 **Answer: C**

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**11. The doctrine of State responsibility deals with:**

- A. Criminal liability of individuals
- B. International wrongful acts of states
- C. War crimes only
- D. Diplomatic relations

 **Answer: B**

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**12. Extradition is the process of:**

- A. Deporting illegal migrants
- B. Transferring prisoners between states
- C. Surrender of an accused person by one state to another
- D. Granting asylum

 **Answer: C**

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**13. Which principle prohibits the use of force in international relations?**

- A. Sovereign equality
- B. Non-intervention
- C. Peaceful coexistence
- D. Article 2(4) of the UN Charter

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 **Answer: D**

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**14. The concept of sovereignty implies:**

- A. Absolute power without limits
- B. Equality of states under international law
- C. Control over international organizations
- D. Supremacy over individuals only

 **Answer: B**

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**15. Which court has jurisdiction over genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity?**

- A. ICJ
- B. ICC
- C. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- D. Permanent Court of Arbitration

 **Answer: B**

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**16. Which of the following is a peaceful means of dispute settlement?**

- A. Retorsion
- B. Reprisals
- C. Mediation
- D. Blockade

 **Answer: C**

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**17. The doctrine of rebus sic stantibus relates to:**

- A. Treaty termination due to change of circumstances
- B. Treaty ratification
- C. Treaty interpretation
- D. Treaty enforcement

 **Answer: A**

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**18. Which international organization regulates global trade?**

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- A. IMF
- B. World Bank
- C. WTO
- D. UNDP

 **Answer: C**

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**19. The law of the sea is primarily codified under:**

- A. Geneva Convention
- B. UNCLOS
- C. Vienna Convention
- D. Hague Convention

 **Answer: B**

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**20. The principle of non-refoulement applies to:**

- A. Trade law
- B. Refugee law
- C. Maritime law
- D. Environmental law

 **Answer: B**

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## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

### LL.M. – Business Law

#### 20 MCQs with Answers

**1. Business law primarily governs:**

- A. Personal relationships
- B. Commercial and corporate activities
- C. Criminal offenses
- D. Constitutional matters

 **Answer: B**

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**2. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 applies to:**

- A. Criminal agreements
- B. Social agreements
- C. Legally enforceable agreements
- D. Moral obligations

 **Answer: C**

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**3. Which element is essential for a valid contract?**

- A. Social intention
- B. Free consent
- C. Moral duty
- D. Religious obligation

 **Answer: B**

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**4. An agreement without consideration is:**

- A. Valid
- B. Voidable
- C. Void
- D. Illegal

 **Answer: C**

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**Note for Candidates**

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**5. The doctrine of “caveat emptor” means:**

- A. Seller beware
- B. Buyer beware
- C. Contract beware
- D. Market beware

 **Answer: B**

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**6. Which company document defines internal management rules?**

- A. Prospectus
- B. Articles of Association
- C. Memorandum of Association
- D. Balance Sheet

 **Answer: B**

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**7. Which clause of MoA specifies the company’s objectives?**

- A. Name clause
- B. Registered office clause
- C. Object clause
- D. Liability clause

 **Answer: C**

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**8. The concept of separate legal entity was established in:**

- A. Donoghue v Stevenson
- B. Salomon v Salomon & Co. Ltd.
- C. Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball
- D. Foss v Harbottle

 **Answer: B**

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**9. Lifting the corporate veil allows courts to:**

- A. Close the company
- B. Ignore shareholders

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- C. Look beyond company's legal personality
- D. Cancel contracts

 **Answer: C**

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**10. Which act governs competition law in India?**

- A. Companies Act, 2013
- B. SEBI Act, 1992
- C. Competition Act, 2002
- D. Consumer Protection Act, 2019

 **Answer: C**

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**11. Which agreement restricts trade under Section 27 of the Contract Act?**

- A. Lawful agreement
- B. Void agreement
- C. Valid agreement
- D. Executed agreement

 **Answer: B**

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**12. Insider trading is regulated by:**

- A. RBI
- B. MCA
- C. SEBI
- D. CCI

 **Answer: C**

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**13. Which law protects consumers against unfair trade practices?**

- A. Companies Act
- B. Competition Act
- C. Consumer Protection Act
- D. Contract Act

 **Answer: C**

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**14. Arbitration in India is governed by:**

- A. CPC, 1908
- B. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- C. Indian Contract Act
- D. Companies Act

 **Answer: B**

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**15. Which principle governs negotiable instruments?**

- A. Privity of contract
- B. Nemo dat quod non habet
- C. Holder in due course
- D. Caveat venditor

 **Answer: C**

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**16. A director owes which duty to the company?**

- A. Fiduciary duty
- B. Criminal duty
- C. Moral duty
- D. Personal duty

 **Answer: A**

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**17. Which type of company has unlimited liability?**

- A. Private company
- B. Public company
- C. Company limited by shares
- D. Unlimited company

 **Answer: D**

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**18. Which body regulates corporate governance in listed companies?**

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- A. RBI
- B. MCA
- C. SEBI
- D. NCLT

 **Answer: C**

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**19. Which act deals with insolvency resolution of companies in India?**

- A. Companies Act, 2013
- B. SARFAESI Act
- C. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
- D. SEBI Act

 **Answer: C**

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**20. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions are found in:**

- A. Contract Act
- B. SEBI Regulations
- C. Companies Act, 2013
- D. Competition Act

 **Answer: C**

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## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

### LL.M. – Criminal Law

#### 20 MCQs with Answers

**1. Criminal law primarily deals with:**

- A. Private disputes
- B. Civil wrongs
- C. Offences against the State
- D. Contractual obligations

 **Answer: C**

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**2. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) came into force in:**

- A. 1857
- B. 1860
- C. 1862
- D. 1870

 **Answer: C**

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**3. Which element is NOT essential to constitute a crime?**

- A. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
- B. Actus reus
- C. Mens rea
- D. Punishment already imposed

 **Answer: D**

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**4. Mens rea refers to:**

- A. Physical act
- B. Guilty mind
- C. Punishment
- D. Judicial discretion

 **Answer: B**

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**Note for Candidates**

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**5. Which section of IPC defines “culpable homicide”?**

- A. Section 299
- B. Section 300
- C. Section 302
- D. Section 304

 **Answer: A**

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**6. Murder is defined under:**

- A. Section 299 IPC
- B. Section 300 IPC
- C. Section 302 IPC
- D. Section 304 IPC

 **Answer: B**

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**7. Which punishment is NOT recognized under IPC?**

- A. Death
- B. Imprisonment
- C. Fine
- D. Corporal punishment

 **Answer: D**

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**8. Attempt to commit an offence is punishable under:**

- A. Section 107 IPC
- B. Section 120B IPC
- C. Section 511 IPC
- D. Section 34 IPC

 **Answer: C**

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**9. The burden of proof in criminal cases lies on:**

- A. Accused
- B. Police

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- C. Prosecution
- D. Court

 **Answer: C**

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**10. Which defence is based on lack of criminal intent?**

- A. Necessity
- B. Insanity
- C. Alibi
- D. Private defence

 **Answer: B**

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**11. The principle “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” means:**

- A. Act alone constitutes crime
- B. Mind alone constitutes crime
- C. Act does not make one guilty unless mind is guilty
- D. Crime depends on punishment

 **Answer: C**

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**12. Criminal conspiracy is defined under:**

- A. Section 34 IPC
- B. Section 107 IPC
- C. Section 120A IPC
- D. Section 149 IPC

 **Answer: C**

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**13. Which offence is against human body?**

- A. Cheating
- B. Criminal breach of trust
- C. Hurt
- D. Forgery

 **Answer: C**

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**14. Which provision provides the right of private defence?**

- A. Section 76 IPC
- B. Section 96 IPC
- C. Section 107 IPC
- D. Section 141 IPC

 **Answer: B**

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**15. “Dacoity” is committed when robbery is done by:**

- A. Two or more persons
- B. Three or more persons
- C. Four or more persons
- D. Five or more persons

 **Answer: D**

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**16. Which section of IPC deals with punishment for murder?**

- A. Section 300
- B. Section 301
- C. Section 302
- D. Section 304

 **Answer: C**

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**17. An offence committed with common intention is covered under:**

- A. Section 107 IPC
- B. Section 120B IPC
- C. Section 34 IPC
- D. Section 149 IPC

 **Answer: C**

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**18. Which court has the power to award death sentence?**

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- A. Judicial Magistrate
- B. Sessions Court
- C. High Court only
- D. Supreme Court only

 **Answer: B**

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**19. The concept of “double jeopardy” is provided under:**

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 20(2)
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 22

 **Answer: B**

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**20. Criminal procedure in India is governed by:**

- A. IPC
- B. Evidence Act
- C. CrPC
- D. Constitution

 **Answer: C**

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