

NOTIFICATION

Objections to Master Questions and Master Answer Key for AIET 2025

- The National Law University Delhi has conducted the All India Entrance Test (AIET) for admission to the Postgraduate Insolvency Programme (PGIP) – Master of Arts (MA) / Master of Laws (LL.M.) Degree in Insolvency for the Academic Year 2025-26 (commencing in August 2025) on June 22, 2025, from 2:00 PM to 3:30 PM in pen-and-paper mode.
- The Master Questions of Part-A (Q. No. 1 to 85) along with their Provisional Master Answers Keys have been uploaded on the University website <https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in>.
- Candidates who appeared for AIET-2025 are advised to submit their objections, if any, regarding the master questions or answers through the portal latest by 2:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 24, 2025.
- Objections submitted after 2:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 24, 2025 will not be accepted under any circumstances. Objections submitted through email, support tickets on the website, or phone calls will not be considered.
- A nominal fee of Rs.500/- (Rupees Five hundred Only) per objection must be paid online. If the objection is found valid, the fee will be refunded to the original source of payment.
- Fee payments made through any other mode will not be accepted.
- **Schedule for Submission of Objections:**

Date & Time	Activity
Monday, June 23, 2025, 2:00 PM Onwards	Open for Submission
Tuesday, June 24, 2025, till 2:00 PM	Submission Closure

Steps for submitting Objections:

- Visit the portal: <https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in>.
- Log in to your AIET 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 objections, click on Make Payment to pay the fee (INR 500 per objection).

MASTER QUESTION BOOKLET AND PROVISIONAL MASTER ANSWER KEY

Particulars	Appendix
Master Question Booklet (Part A from Q.No. 1 to Q.No. 85)	Appendix-I
Master Answer key (Part-A from Q. No. 1 to Q. No.85)	Appendix-II



REGISTRAR

ALL INDIA ENTRANCE TEST – 2025
Post Graduate Insolvency Programme (PGIP) – LL.M./MA.

45124

Date of Exam	:	22 June 2025	Duration	:	90 Minutes
Maximum Marks	:	100			

Instructions to Candidates

1. The question paper is divided into two parts. All questions in both parts are compulsory
2. **Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**
 - Total Questions: 85
 - Marks: 85 (1 mark per question)
 - Duration: 70 minutes (2:00 PM to 3:10 PM)
 - Do not open the plastic-sealed envelope containing the Question Booklet and OMR Response Sheet before 2:00 PM.
 - The OMR Response Sheet will be collected by the invigilator at 3:10 PM.
3. **Part B – Descriptive Questions**
 - Total Questions: 5
 - Marks: 15 (3 marks per question)
 - Duration: 20 minutes (3:10 PM to 3:30 PM)
 - All Answer Booklets will be collected by the invigilator at 3:30 PM.
4. Use only Blue / Black Ball Point Pen for writing the Roll No. details on OMR Response Sheet and shading the circles. Further, the Ball Point pen may be used for writing the descriptive answer on Answer booklet. The candidates are required to put his/her signature and fill all the details such as Roll number, question paper booklet number on the space provided on the OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet.
5. The candidate is required to select the most appropriate answer to each question. The answer circle should be shaded completely without leaving any space. Incomplete circles will not be evaluated.
6. Indicate only one answer by shading from the options provided. More than one response to a question shall be counted as 'wrong'.
7. Every correct Multiple Choice Question answer will be given 1 mark and for every wrong answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted.
8. The candidate must handle the OMR Response Sheet with care and must not fold, wrinkle, tear or staple it.
9. The OMR Response Sheet is carbonized. The candidates shall return the original OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet to the Invigilator after the examination is over and take away the carbonized copy of OMR Response Sheet and used Question Booklet Only.
10. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall till the completion of the Test and collection of all the OMR Response Sheets and Answer Booklets by the Invigilator.
11. Communication/Electronic Devices such as Digital Watch, Mobile Phone, Bluetooth, Earphone, Pager, Health Band, Ear Buds and Calculator etc. are strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
12. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
13. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, will be liable to be prosecuted.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

PART A

1. Which of the following statements about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India is TRUE?
 - a) Certain large, profitable companies are required by law to spend a percentage of their profits on CSR activities
 - b) CSR expenditures are purely voluntary with no legal mandate
 - c) Only government-owned companies need to engage in CSR activities
 - d) Companies can distribute mandated CSR funds as personal bonuses to their directors
2. Insider trading is considered unethical and illegal because it involves:
 - a) Trading securities based on non-public, price-sensitive information to gain an unfair advantage
 - b) Frequent short-term trading of stocks by any investor
 - c) Any trade of a company's stock made by its employees or directors
 - d) Large shareholders selling their stakes in a company publicly
3. Which scenario best represents a conflict of interest for a legal professional?
 - a) An advocate representing two clients with opposing interests in related legal matters
 - b) A lawyer declining a case because it is outside his area of expertise
 - c) An insolvency professional fully disclosing personal connections to a party in the case
 - d) An advocate charging a standard fee to all clients for similar services
4. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) primarily emphasizes a company's responsibility towards:
 - a) Maximizing shareholder profit only
 - b) Its employees and their families
 - c) Society and the environment, in addition to economic interests
 - d) Government regulatory bodies
5. Under the IBC, 2016, an Insolvency Professional is prohibited from accepting an assignment if they have a conflict of interest. Which of the following situations most clearly represents a conflict of interest?
 - a) The IP was a statutory auditor of the corporate debtor five years ago.
 - b) The IP's spouse is a director in a competing company.

- c) The IP provided advisory services to a major creditor of the corporate debtor within the last two years.
d) The IP is a member of the same professional body as the directors of the corporate debtor.
6. Which of the following is not an essential requirement for a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- a) Free consent of the parties
 - b) Competent parties (legal capacity to contract)
 - c) Lawful consideration
 - d) A written agreement attested by witnesses
7. **Principle:** A minor's agreement is void and unenforceable.
Facts: A 17-year-old student enters into a contract to buy a motorcycle on credit and fails to pay the instalments.
As per the above principle, which of the following is correct?
- a) The contract is voidable at the minor's option, so the minor can choose to honor or void the contract
 - b) The contract is valid, and the seller can sue the minor for payment
 - c) The contract is void, and the seller cannot enforce payment against the minor
 - d) The contract is illegal, and the minor could face criminal action for entering into it
8. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of these transactions must be affected by a registered instrument to be legally valid?
- a) An oral lease of a house for a term of one year
 - b) A transfer of movable property (goods) worth more than ₹100
 - c) A gift deed transferring ownership of an immovable property
 - d) A will transferring property upon the death of the person (testator)
9. *Salomon v. Salomon & Co.* (1897) is a landmark case in corporate law that does not lay down the principle of:
- a) The ultra vires doctrine, that acts beyond a company's objects are void
 - b) Shareholders are only liable for the debts of the company up to the amount of their investment
 - c) A secured creditor (debenture holder), is entitled to be paid out of the company's assets before unsecured creditors, even though he is the majority shareholder.
 - d) Separate legal personality of a company, distinct from its shareholders

10. What is the minimum number of shareholders required to form a public limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 (India)?
- a) 2
 - b) 7
 - c) 3
 - d) 10
11. The Committee of Creditors (CoC) in a corporate insolvency resolution process consists of:
- a) All secured and unsecured creditors of the corporate debtor, including operational creditors
 - b) All the financial creditors of the corporate debtor
 - c) Only the equity shareholders of the corporate debtor
 - d) Representatives from the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the Insolvency Board
12. Which of the following regulatory bodies oversees the securities markets and protects investor interests in India?
- a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
 - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - d) Competition Commission of India (CCI)
13. A prospectus is a legal document issued by a company for the purpose of:
- a) Advertising the company's products and services to customers
 - b) Internal communication among the company's management team
 - c) Recording minutes of the company's board meetings
 - d) Inviting the public to subscribe to the company's shares or debentures
14. In contract law, damages awarded for breach of contract primarily aim to:
- a) Penalize the breaching party beyond the actual loss caused, to deter wrongdoing
 - b) Punish the breaching party criminally for breaking a promise
 - c) Compensate the injured party by putting them in a position as if the contract had been performed
 - d) Provide the injured party with a windfall gain far exceeding the actual loss

15. Which of the following interests cannot be legally transferred under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- a) The chance of an heir-apparent inheriting property (spes successionis)
 - b) An existing debt owed by X to Y
 - c) A leasehold interest in land
 - d) Goodwill of a business concern
16. The term 'mortgage' in property law typically refers to:
- a) The outright sale of an immovable property.
 - b) A lease of immovable property for a specified period.
 - c) A transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money.
 - d) A gift of immovable property.
17. The primary objective of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is:
- a) Punishment of defaulting debtors.
 - b) Maximization of value of assets of the corporate debtor and promoting entrepreneurship.
 - c) Ensuring guaranteed returns for all creditors.
 - d) Facilitating hostile takeovers of distressed companies.
18. Who can initiate the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) against a corporate debtor under the IBC?
- a) Only a financial creditor
 - b) Only an operational creditor
 - c) A financial creditor, an operational creditor, or the corporate debtor itself
 - d) Only the Central Government
19. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with Fundamental Rights?
- a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV

20. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, primarily deals with transfers of property:
- a) By act of parties
 - b) By operation of law
 - c) Both by act of parties and by operation of law
 - d) Only in relation to agricultural land
21. The term 'winding up' of a company refers to:
- a) The process of its formation.
 - b) The process of its day-to-day management.
 - c) The process by which its existence is brought to an end and its assets administered for the benefit of its creditors and members.
 - d) The process of merging with another company.
22. What is the typical time limit for completion of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under IBC, including any extensions?
- a) 90 days
 - b) 180 days
 - c) 270 days
 - d) 330 days
23. The concept of 'lifting the corporate veil' refers to:
- a) Disregarding the separate legal personality of a company in certain circumstances.
 - b) The process of public offering of shares.
 - c) Auditing the company's financial statements.
 - d) Appointing a new board of directors.
24. A 'charge' on property, in the context of corporate finance, signifies:
- a) An expense incurred by the company.
 - b) A security interest created on the company's assets in favour of a creditor.
 - c) A tax levied on the company's profits.
 - d) A dividend paid to shareholders.

25. The Adjudicating Authority for corporate insolvency resolution and liquidation under the IBC is:
- a) The High Court
 - b) The Supreme Court
 - c) The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
 - d) The Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)
26. Which equation correctly represents the basic Balance Sheet equation in accounting?
- a) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Shareholders' Equity}$
 - b) $\text{Assets} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Expenses}$
 - c) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Shareholders' Equity}$
 - d) $\text{Assets} + \text{Liabilities} = \text{Shareholders' Equity}$
27. The Profit & Loss Statement (Income Statement) of a company primarily shows:
- a) The company's financial performance (profits or losses) over a specific period of time
 - b) The financial position of the company at a specific point in time
 - c) The cash inflows and outflows of the company during a period
 - d) Changes in the company's equity (share capital and reserves) during a period
28. Depreciation in accounting is best described as:
- a) The systematic allocation of the cost of a tangible asset over its useful life
 - b) A decline in the market value of an asset recorded only when the asset is sold
 - c) Cash set aside each year in a fund to replace the asset in the future
 - d) An appreciation (increase) in the value of an asset over time
29. The Current Ratio is calculated as:
- a) $\text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$
 - b) $\text{Total Assets} / \text{Total Liabilities}$
 - c) $\text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities}$
 - d) $\text{Current Liabilities} / \text{Current Assets}$
30. Which of the following is an example of debt financing for a company?
- a) Issuing corporate bonds to investors to raise funds
 - b) Issuing new equity shares to the public
 - c) Reinvesting profits (retained earnings) into the business
 - d) Selling off assets of the company for cash

31. Financial Leverage refers to a company's:
- a) Use of debt financing to fund its operations or growth
 - b) Investment in short-term liquid assets for quick returns
 - c) Policy of maintaining high cash reserves instead of investing
 - d) Preference for equity financing over any form of debt
32. Working capital is defined as:
- a) Current Assets minus Current Liabilities
 - b) Total assets minus total liabilities
 - c) Fixed (non-current) assets minus long-term liabilities
 - d) Cash in hand and at bank
33. In financial markets terminology, the primary market is the market where:
- a) New securities (stocks, bonds) are issued and sold to investors for the first time by the issuer
 - b) Existing securities are traded among investors (resale of securities occurs)
 - c) Short-term financial instruments (like Treasury bills) are traded
 - d) Only government bonds are issued and traded
34. Which of the following is a derivative financial instrument?
- a) An options contract on a stock index
 - b) A corporate fixed deposit scheme
 - c) An equity share of a company
 - d) A corporate debenture (bond)
35. A mutual fund is essentially:
- a) An investment vehicle that pools funds from many investors to purchase a diversified portfolio of securities, managed by professionals
 - b) A deposit account offered by banks with a fixed interest rate and maturity
 - c) A type of bond issued by a corporation to institutional investors
 - d) An insurance policy that also provides investment returns

36. If a company's total liabilities exceed its total assets, it indicates that the company:
- a) Has a negative net worth (balance-sheet insolvency) and may be financially distressed
 - b) Is highly profitable, since liabilities are being used effectively
 - c) Has more assets than liabilities and is financially healthy
 - d) Has balanced its accounts perfectly with no risk of insolvency
37. The Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method of valuation involves:
- a) Estimating the future cash flows of a business or asset and discounting them to present value using an appropriate discount rate
 - b) Applying a fixed price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple to the company's current earnings to estimate value
 - c) Taking the net asset value from the balance sheet as the total value of the enterprise
 - d) Using the last dividend paid and the dividend growth rate to calculate the company's value directly
38. Which financial statement provides a snapshot of a company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time?
- a) Profit & Loss Account
 - b) Cash Flow Statement
 - c) Balance Sheet
 - d) Statement of Retained Earnings
39. The accounting principle that requires expenses to be recognized in the same period as the revenues they help to generate is known as:
- a) Going Concern Principle
 - b) Matching Principle
 - c) Materiality Principle
 - d) Conservatism Principle
40. The 'Profit and Loss Account' is also known as:
- a) Statement of Financial Position
 - b) Income Statement
 - c) Statement of Cash Flows
 - d) Statement of Changes in Equity

41. 'Equity' in a company's balance sheet represents:
- a) The total debt of the company.
 - b) The owners' stake in the company.
 - c) The total assets of the company.
 - d) The company's annual profit.
42. The cost of capital is:
- a) The total amount of capital invested in the company.
 - b) The return expected by providers of capital to the company.
 - c) The interest rate paid on bank loans only.
 - d) The dividend paid to equity shareholders.
43. A 'derivative' is a financial instrument whose value is derived from:
- a) The company's profits.
 - b) An underlying asset, index, or rate.
 - c) Government bonds.
 - d) Real estate properties.
44. A 'provision' in accounting is:
- a) A liability of uncertain timing or amount.
 - b) An asset set aside for future use.
 - c) Revenue recognized in advance.
 - d) An equity reserve.
45. Which ratio is commonly used to assess a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations?
- a) Debt-to-Equity Ratio
 - b) Quick Ratio (Acid-Test Ratio)
 - c) Gross Profit Margin
 - d) Return on Equity

46. In 2023, a major merger created one of India's largest financial institutions. HDFC Bank merged with which entity?
- a) Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Ltd.
 - b) State Bank of India (SBI)
 - c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - d) ICICI Bank
47. A 2023 report by Hindenburg Research accused which major Indian conglomerate of stock manipulation and fraud, leading to a sharp fall in its companies' stock values?
- a) The Adani Group
 - b) The Tata Group
 - c) Reliance Industries
 - d) Infosys Limited
48. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was amended in 2021 to introduce a pre-packaged insolvency resolution process primarily for:
- a) Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
 - b) All large public listed companies
 - c) Government-owned enterprises (PSUs)
 - d) Banks and financial institutions under RBI
49. In the case *Swiss Ribbons v. Union of India* (2019), the Supreme Court of India held that:
- a) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is constitutionally valid
 - b) The RBI's 2016 demonetization of high-value currency notes was unconstitutional
 - c) Doctrines like *Lochner's* can be used to challenge necessary economic regulations
 - d) The right to privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution
50. Who is the current Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), known for being the first woman to head the organization (appointed in 2022)?
- a) Tuhin Kanta Pandey
 - b) Arundhati Bhattacharya
 - c) U. K. Sinha
 - d) Shaktikanta Das

51. Ajay Banga, an Indian-American business executive, assumed which prominent international position in 2023?
- a) President of the World Bank Group
 - b) Secretary-General of the United Nations
 - c) Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - d) President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
52. One of the largest bank failures since 2008 occurred in March 2023. Which bank was it?
- a) Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), USA
 - b) Barclays Bank, UK
 - c) Deutsche Bank, Germany
 - d) Credit Suisse, Switzerland
53. Which of the following institutions is primarily responsible for maintaining monetary stability in India?
- a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - b) Ministry of Finance
 - c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - d) NITI Aayog
54. The World Bank Group primarily focuses on:
- a) Maintaining global financial stability.
 - b) Providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries.
 - c) Regulating international trade.
 - d) Promoting global health initiatives.
55. A "unicorn" in the business world refers to:
- a) A publicly listed company with a market capitalization over \$1 trillion.
 - b) A startup company with a valuation of over \$1 billion.
 - c) A company that has been consistently profitable for over 10 years.
 - d) A state-owned enterprise.
56. The term "stressed assets" in the banking sector typically refers to:
- a) Assets that are generating high returns.
 - b) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and restructured loans.

- c) Government securities held by banks.
d) Cash reserves maintained by banks.
57. A company's revenue increased from ₹80 crore in 2022 to ₹100 crore in 2023. Approximately by what percentage did the revenue increase?
a) 25%
b) 20%
c) 125%
d) 80%
58. The average of five numbers is 20. Four of the numbers are 15, 18, 22, and 20. What is the fifth number?
a) 25
b) 20
c) 18
d) 22
59. What are the solutions (roots) of the quadratic equation $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$?
a) $x = 2$ or $x = 3$
b) $x = 1$ or $x = 6$
c) $x = -2$ or $x = -3$
d) $x = 5$ or $x = 6$
60. Given $\pi \approx 3.14$, what is the area of a circle with a diameter of 10 units?
a) 78.5 square units
b) 314 square units
c) 50 square units
d) 157 square units
61. If each side of a cube is doubled in length, by what factor does the volume of the cube increase?
a) 8 times
b) 2 times
c) 4 times
d) 16 times

62. Which measure of central tendency is least affected by extreme values (outliers) in a data set?
- a) Median
 - b) Mean
 - c) Arithmetic average
 - d) None of the above (all are equally affected)
63. In how many ways can a committee of 2 members be chosen from a group of 5 people?
- a) 10
 - b) 5
 - c) 20
 - d) 15
64. If two fair coins are tossed simultaneously, what is the probability of getting two heads?
- a) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - d) $\frac{1}{6}$
65. If a sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest, what is the rate of interest per annum?
- a) 10%
 - b) 12.5%
 - c) 15%
 - d) 8%
66. If the radius of a circle is 7 cm, its area is approximately (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$):
- a) 154 sq cm
 - b) 44 sq cm
 - c) 77 sq cm
 - d) 308 sq cm

67. **Statement:** "We will introduce stringent penalties for companies that fail to adhere to pollution control norms," announced the minister.

Assumptions:

I. Currently, many companies may not be strictly following the pollution control norms.

II. Harsher penalties are likely to motivate companies to comply with the norms.

Which of the above assumptions is/are implicit in the minister's statement?

- a) Only I is implicit
- b) Only II is implicit
- c) Both I and II are implicit
- d) Neither I nor II is implicit

68. **Statement:** Should financial literacy be made a mandatory part of the school curriculum?

Arguments:

I. Yes, it is essential for students to learn money management and economic decision-making from a young age.

II. No, adding another subject will overburden students who already have many subjects to study.

Which of the above arguments is/are strong?

- a) Only I is strong
- b) Only II is strong
- c) Both I and II are strong
- d) Neither I nor II is strong

69. Five persons A, B, C, D, and E have different ages. D is older than all the others. C is older than A, and A is older than B. E is younger than B. Who is the youngest of the five?

- a) E
- b) B
- c) A
- d) C

70. **Question:** What is John's current age?

Statements:

I. John's younger brother is 5 years younger than John.

II. John's younger brother is 10 years old.

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question
- b) Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question
- c) Both I and II together are sufficient to answer the question
- d) Neither I nor II is sufficient to answer the question

71. In a certain code language, CAT is written as DBU. Using the same code, how would DOG be written?
- a) EPH
 - b) DPH
 - c) CNF
 - d) ENH
72. What number should replace the question mark in the series below?
- 2, 5, 11, 23, 47, ?
- a) 95
 - b) 94
 - c) 92
 - d) 99
73. A person walks 4 km north, then 3 km east, and then 4 km south. How far and in which direction is the person from the starting point?
- a) 3 km to the East of the starting point
 - b) 11 km to the North of the starting point
 - c) 3 km to the West of the starting point
 - d) Back at the starting point
74. Pointing to a photograph, Aman says, "The person in this photo is the only son of my mother's father." How is the person in the photograph related to Aman?
- a) Aman himself (the person is Aman)
 - b) Aman's maternal uncle

- c) Aman's father
- d) Aman's grandfather

75. If 'APPLE' is coded as 'BQQMF', how is 'ORANGE' coded?

- a) PSBOHF
- b) PSBNHF
- c) QRBOIF
- d) PSBOHG

76. Consider the statements:

- I. All economists are graduates.
- II. Some graduates are chartered accountants.

Conclusion: Some economists are chartered accountants.

This conclusion is:

- a) Definitely true
- b) Definitely false
- c) Possibly true / Cannot be determined
- d) Irrelevant

77. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows:

"The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) dramatically changed India's corporate debt resolution process by introducing strict timelines and a creditor-driven mechanism. This has led to faster recoveries in several cases, but challenges such as delays due to litigation still persist. Experts note that while the IBC has improved the process compared to earlier regimes, there is scope for refining the law and its implementation. Overall, the evolution of the insolvency framework illustrates the need for continuous improvements to balance the interests of debtors and creditors."

Question: What is the main idea of the above passage?

- a) The IBC has completely eliminated delays in resolving corporate debt and no further changes are needed.

- b) The IBC has improved the corporate insolvency resolution process but still requires further refinement to address remaining challenges.
 - c) Previous insolvency laws were more effective than the IBC in resolving corporate debt.
 - d) The IBC focuses only on creditors' interests and ignores the interests of debtors.
78. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
- a) Each of the boys have done their homework.
 - b) The committee have submitted its report.
 - c) Neither Ramesh nor Suresh is attending the meeting.
 - d) She did not wrote the email yesterday.
79. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to "ubiquitous."
- a) Omnipresent
 - b) Scarce
 - c) Dangerous
 - d) Unique
80. Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning to "mitigate."
- a) Worsen
 - b) Alleviate
 - c) Moderate
 - d) Diminish
81. In legal terminology, the writ of "habeas corpus" is a demand to:
- a) Produce the body
 - b) Seize and attach the property of an absconding accused person
 - c) Transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court
 - d) Prevent an individual from entering public office
82. Choose the correct passive voice conversion of the sentence: "The committee will publish the report next week."
- a) The report will be published by the committee next week.
 - b) The report will publish by the committee next week.

- c) Next week the committee will be publishing the report.
- d) The report is published by the committee next week.

83. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

- P. for the jury
- Q. to reach
- R. It was difficult
- S. a unanimous decision

Which sequence produces a correct sentence?

- a) R – P – Q – S
- b) P – R – S – Q
- c) R – Q – P – S
- d) P – Q – R – S

84. "Caveat Emptor" is a legal term that means:

- a) Let the seller beware.
- b) Let the buyer beware.
- c) The decision of the court.
- d) For the public good.

85. The phrase "ad hoc" means:

- a) For this specific purpose.
- b) According to law.
- c) In good faith.
- d) A thing decided.

PART – B

1. Discuss the key ethical duties an Insolvency Professional (IP) owes towards the Committee of Creditors (CoC) during a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the IBC, 2016. Highlight potential areas of conflict of interest an IP might face in this role.
2. Legal professionals (advocates or insolvency practitioners) often face conflicts of interest in practice. Describe a scenario where a lawyer or insolvency professional might encounter a conflict between their duty to the client, their duty to the court/tribunal, and personal or financial interests. How should such an ethical dilemma be handled to uphold professional responsibilities and maintain integrity? Discuss the principles or rules that apply and the appropriate course of action in your example.
3. Critically examine the impact of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) on corporate debt resolution in India. In your answer, discuss the key successes achieved under the IBC (for example, faster recovery rates or resolution of major cases) and the major challenges that have emerged (such as delays due to litigation, treatment of operational creditors, or concerns about asset value erosion). Support your analysis with examples or recent developments, and suggest any improvements or reforms that could enhance the effectiveness of the IBC.
4. Discuss the importance of financial literacy for legal professionals, especially those working in corporate law or insolvency practice. Why is it crucial for a lawyer or insolvency professional to understand accounting principles, financial statements, and business valuation techniques? Illustrate your answer with an example of how knowledge of finance or the ability to interpret financial data can aid a legal professional in making better decisions during a corporate restructuring or an insolvency resolution process.
5. In insolvency proceedings, there is often a tension between purely financial objectives and broader ethical or public interest considerations. Do you think the sole aim of an insolvency resolution should be to maximize the recovery for creditors, or should the process also consider other interests such as saving employees' jobs, protecting small suppliers, or public economic impact? Take a position and argue whether and why considerations beyond creditor recovery should (or should not) play a role in insolvency resolution. Include examples or legal provisions, if any, that support your view.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORKS

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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY**ANSWER KEY FOR PGIP QUESTION PAPER****ALL INDIA ENTRANCE TEST – 2025****PART A – OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

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|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. a | 30. a | 59. a |
| 2. a | 31. a | 60. b |
| 3. a | 32. a | 61. a |
| 4. c | 33. a | 62. a |
| 5. c | 34. a | 63. a |
| 6. d | 35. a | 64. a |
| 7. c | 36. a | 65. b |
| 8. c | 37. a | 66. a |
| 9. a | 38. c | 67. a |
| 10. b | 39. b | 68. c |
| 11. b | 40. b | 69. a |
| 12. c | 41. b | 70. c |
| 13. d | 42. b | 71. a |
| 14. c | 43. b | 72. a |
| 15. a | 44. b | 73. a |
| 16. c | 45. b | 74. b |
| 17. b | 46. a | 75. a |
| 18. c | 47. a | 76. c |
| 19. c | 48. a | 77. b |
| 20. a | 49. a | 78. c |
| 21. c | 50. dropped | 79. a |
| 22. d | 51. a | 80. a |
| 23. a | 52. a | 81. a |
| 24. b | 53. c | 82. a |
| 25. c | 54. b | 83. a |
| 26. a | 55. b | 84. b |
| 27. a | 56. b | 85. a |
| 28. a | 57. a | |
| 29. a | 58. b | |