

AILET 2025 PhD (Law) Question Paper with Solutions

Research Methodology

1. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?

- a) Artefacts
- b) People
- c) Media products
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: d) All of the above

Solution: Qualitative data collection methods often involve sources like artefacts, people, and media products. These methods aim to explore perceptions, experiences, and interactions in depth rather than through numerical data.

Quick Tip

Always remember that qualitative research focuses on understanding phenomena through non-numerical means, like interviews, observations, and cultural artifacts.

2. The most persuasive secondary sources that are almost always acceptable to cite include:

- a) Treatises, Nutshells, and Restatements
- b) Treatises, Restatements, and Law Review Articles
- c) Treatises, American Law Reports, and Encyclopaedias
- d) Hornbooks, Nutshells, and Restatements

Correct Answer: b) Treatises, Restatements, and Law Review Articles

Solution: Treatises and restatements are considered authoritative in legal research, and law review articles provide scholarly insights, making them persuasive secondary sources for citation.

Quick Tip

When citing secondary sources, focus on materials widely recognized for their authority and relevance, such as treatises and restatements.

3. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?

- a) The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
- b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
- c) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true

Solution: A Type-I error occurs when a true null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected. This error is often denoted by the significance level (α) in hypothesis testing.

Quick Tip

To minimize Type-I errors, reduce the significance level (α) but note that this increases the risk of Type-II errors.

4. Which of the following legal sources include short case descriptions arranged topically?

- a) Reporters
- b) Digests
- c) Annotated Codes
- d) Both Digests and Annotated Codes

Correct Answer: d) Both Digests and Annotated Codes

Solution: Digests and annotated codes provide concise case summaries organized by legal topics, aiding researchers in quickly locating relevant cases.

Quick Tip

For efficient case law research, use digests for topical arrangements and annotated codes for legislative context with case references.

5. The ultimate goal of legal research is to find:

- a) persuasive primary authority
- b) binding primary authority
- c) persuasive secondary authority
- d) secondary authority

Correct Answer: d) Binding primary authority

Solution: The ultimate goal of legal research is to find binding primary authority, which includes statutes, regulations, and case law that must be followed by courts within the jurisdiction. Binding authorities are crucial for determining the legal framework applicable to a case.

Quick Tip

Always prioritize binding primary authority in legal research, as it carries the most weight in legal decisions within a jurisdiction.

6. You are researching a family law matter for a senior partner at your law firm. In your research, you have learned that the legal issue has not been addressed by a court of law in your State. Which kind of secondary source would be best to rely upon to determine how a court of law in your State might address this legal issue?

- a) Federal environmental administrative regulations
- b) A law review article that examines the legal issue you are researching
- c) A non-legal website that addresses only the social issues and policies involved
- d) A case or statute from another jurisdiction

Correct Answer: b) A law review article that examines the legal issue you are researching

Solution: Law review articles are ideal for understanding the legal reasoning and potential interpretations of an issue that has not yet been addressed by the courts. These articles provide in-depth analysis, often with references to case law and statutes.

Quick Tip

Use law review articles for emerging or unresolved legal issues, as they offer scholarly perspectives and predictions.

7. What is the primary method of case law analysis?

- a) Ambiguity clarification
- b) Plain meaning rule
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) Analogical reasoning

Correct Answer: d) Analogical reasoning

Solution: Analogical reasoning is the primary method of case law analysis. It involves comparing a case under consideration with precedents to identify similarities or differences, allowing for consistent application of legal principles.

Quick Tip

Analogical reasoning forms the foundation of common law systems, ensuring consistency by linking current cases with past rulings.

8. What is the goal of objective legal writing?

- a) To predict and argue
- b) To educate and persuade
- c) To argue and persuade
- d) To educate and predict

Correct Answer: d) To educate and predict

Solution: The goal of objective legal writing is to educate the reader about legal principles and predict outcomes based on logical analysis. It avoids bias and focuses on presenting facts and interpretations clearly and concisely.

Quick Tip

Objective legal writing emphasizes clarity and foresight. Focus on educating the audience while logically predicting legal outcomes.

9. What are the best practical tips to avoid plagiarism for legal writing?

- a) Cite apart from the drafting process
- b) Substitute short form cites as needed in final revisions
- c) Insert long form cites while drafting
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: d) All of the above

Solution: Avoiding plagiarism involves citing sources correctly during drafting and revising stages, using short-form citations for efficiency, and including proper long-form citations in final drafts to ensure thorough acknowledgment of referenced material.

Quick Tip

Use citation tools or guides to ensure accurate and consistent referencing throughout the writing process.

10. In qualitative research, which of the following criteria is concerned with the question of whether the findings apply to other contexts?

- a) Transferability
- b) Credibility

- c) Internal validity
- d) Confirmability

Correct Answer: a) Transferability

Solution: Transferability in qualitative research addresses whether findings can be applied to other contexts or settings. It is achieved through detailed descriptions that enable readers to determine relevance to their own situations.

Quick Tip

Enhance transferability by providing rich, contextual details in qualitative research reports.

11. Hypothesis is -----.

- a) Conclusion drawn from existing literature
- b) Interpretation of data
- c) Relation between variables
- d) Comparison of assumptions

Correct Answer: b) Interpretation of data

Solution: A hypothesis is a tentative interpretation or explanation of data that provides a basis for further investigation. It acts as a guiding framework for analyzing relationships among variables and validating assumptions through experiments or studies.

Quick Tip

Remember: A hypothesis interprets data and offers predictions, forming the foundation of empirical research.

12. Quantitative research is otherwise known as -----.

- a) Ethnographic approach
- b) Unstructured approach
- c) Descriptive approach
- d) Structured approach

Correct Answer: d) Structured approach

Solution: Quantitative research relies on structured methodologies to collect numerical data. It involves surveys, experiments, and statistical analysis to establish patterns and test hypotheses.

Quick Tip

Quantitative research is systematic and structured, often involving pre-defined variables and statistical tools.

13. On what basis did Jean Piaget give his theory of cognitive development of humans?

- a) Evaluation Research
- b) Fundamental Research
- c) Applied Research
- d) Action Research

Correct Answer: b) Fundamental Research

Solution: Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development was based on fundamental research. He conducted in-depth studies on children's learning processes to understand their cognitive growth stages.

Quick Tip

Fundamental research is often the foundation for theoretical breakthroughs, like Piaget's cognitive development stages.

14. Random sampling is helpful as it is -----.

- a) Reasonably accurate
- b) Free from personal biases
- c) An economical method of data collection
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: d) All of the above

Solution: Random sampling ensures accuracy, eliminates bias, and is cost-effective, making it an essential technique for obtaining representative data in research.

Quick Tip

Use random sampling for unbiased and representative data collection with minimal effort and cost.

15. Sampling is advantageous as it -----.

- a) Saves time
- b) Helps in capital-saving

- c) Increases accuracy
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: c) Increases accuracy

Solution: Sampling increases accuracy by enabling researchers to focus on a smaller, manageable subset of the population. This ensures detailed analysis and precise results without expending unnecessary resources on the entire population.

Quick Tip

Focus on sampling when accuracy matters. A well-chosen sample mirrors the population, delivering reliable insights efficiently.

16. Which tool is commonly used for quantitative data analysis?

- a) Microsoft Word
- b) Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)
- c) Adobe Photoshop
- d) PowerPoint

Correct Answer: b) Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

Solution: SPSS is widely used for quantitative data analysis, offering powerful tools for statistical tests, data visualization, and predictive analytics. It is essential for processing and analyzing numerical datasets efficiently.

Quick Tip

SPSS simplifies statistical analysis for large-scale data, making it a preferred tool for social science researchers.

17. In which of the following research methods, process of hypothesis testing optimally safeguards the role of extraneous variables?

- a) Ex-post Facto method
- b) Experimental method
- c) Historical method
- d) Descriptive Survey method

Correct Answer: b) Experimental method

Solution: The experimental method involves controlling and manipulating variables to test hypotheses. This ensures that extraneous variables are minimized, allowing accurate assessment of causal relationships.

Quick Tip

To isolate causality in research, use experimental designs with strict control over variables.

18. What is the significance of research ethics?

- a) To show gratitude towards the researcher
- b) To ensure the integrity of research
- c) To reduce plagiarism
- d) To increase research findings

Correct Answer: b) To ensure the integrity of research

Solution: Research ethics preserve the authenticity and reliability of studies by ensuring honesty, fairness, and respect for participants, minimizing biases, and maintaining transparency throughout the research process.

Quick Tip

Uphold ethical guidelines to avoid misconduct and enhance trust in your research.

19. What is the difference between reliability and validity in research?

- a) Reliability refers to the consistency of findings, while validity refers to the accuracy of findings
- b) Reliability refers to the generalizability of findings, while validity refers to the relevance of findings
- c) Reliability refers to the ease of using a research method, while validity refers to the difficulty of using a research method
- d) Reliability refers to the cost of research, while validity refers to the benefits of research

Correct Answer: a) Reliability refers to the consistency of findings, while validity refers to the accuracy of findings

Solution: Reliability is the measure of consistency in research results under similar conditions, whereas validity ensures that the research accurately measures what it intends to study.

Quick Tip

For high-quality research, aim for both reliability (consistent results) and validity (accurate measurements).

20. Consider the following Assertion and Reasons:

Assertion: Data processing plays a vital role in converting raw data into meaningful information for analysis and interpretation.

Reason 1: Data processing involves organizing, cleaning, and transforming raw data into a format suitable for statistical analysis.

Reason 2: Effective data processing ensures that the research findings are valid and reliable.

Select the correct option:

- a) Both Reason 1 and Reason 2 are correct
- b) Both Reason 1 and Reason 2 are incorrect
- c) Only Reason 1 is correct
- d) Only Reason 2 is correct

Correct Answer: c) Only Reason 1 is correct

Solution: While Reason 1 correctly highlights the process of organizing and preparing raw data for statistical analysis, Reason 2 is inaccurate because the validity and reliability of research findings depend on several factors beyond just data processing. Thus, only Reason 1 supports the assertion appropriately.

Quick Tip

Remember: Data processing organizes and prepares data but does not guarantee validity or reliability, which require broader methodological rigor.

21. In legal research, what is the primary purpose of utilizing specialized law libraries?

- a) To access general information and literature on legal topics
- b) To locate specific legal statutes, case law, and legal commentary
- c) To conduct qualitative analysis of legal texts
- d) To network with legal professionals for research collaboration

Correct Answer: b) To locate specific legal statutes, case law, and legal commentary

Solution: Specialized law libraries provide access to comprehensive legal resources, including statutes, case law, and commentaries, which are crucial for accurate and efficient legal research.

Quick Tip

For precise legal research, always utilize specialized law libraries for authoritative resources.

22. Your law firm is representing a client in a complex international business

transaction. You need to research the laws of a foreign jurisdiction that are not readily available in English. Which of the following resources available in the law library would be the MOST effective starting point for your research?

- a) International legal treatises and journals
- b) Online legal translation tools
- c) Foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopedias
- d) Consulting with an attorney specializing in international law

Correct Answer: c) Foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias

Solution: Foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias are the most effective starting points when researching laws in a foreign jurisdiction. They provide detailed translations and context for legal terms and concepts that might otherwise be misunderstood due to linguistic differences.

Quick Tip

When researching foreign legal systems, always begin with reliable dictionaries and encyclopaedias to grasp the correct legal terminology and contextual understanding.

23. You are conducting a survey research study on the relationship between student study habits and academic performance. You collect data on the number of hours each student studies per week and their final exam grades. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate statistical test to analyze this relationship?

- a) Chi-square test
- b) Correlation analysis
- c) T-test
- d) One-way ANOVA

Correct Answer: c) T-test

Solution: A T-test is the most appropriate statistical test to analyze the relationship between two continuous variables, such as study hours and exam grades. It helps determine whether the means of two groups are statistically different and is widely used in survey-based research.

Quick Tip

Use a T-test when analyzing the relationship between two continuous variables like time spent studying and academic performance.

24. What is the difference between primary and secondary data?

- a) Primary data is collected first-hand, while secondary data is collected from existing sources

- b) Primary data is qualitative, while secondary data is quantitative
- c) Primary data is collected from government reports, while secondary data is collected from interviews
- d) Primary data is more economical than secondary data

Correct Answer: a) Primary data is collected first-hand, while secondary data is collected from existing sources

Solution: Primary data is gathered directly from respondents through tools like surveys and experiments, while secondary data is derived from pre-existing sources such as reports and publications.

Quick Tip

Primary data is unique and specific to the study, while secondary data saves time and cost.

25. When considering the internal validity of a research design, what does the term “threats to internal validity” refer to?

- a) Factors that limit the generalizability of research findings to broader populations
- b) Biases or confounding variables that may affect the interpretation of study results
- c) Issues related to the reliability and consistency of measurement instruments
- d) Ethical considerations and guidelines governing research conduct

Correct Answer: b) Biases or confounding variables that may affect the interpretation of study results

Solution: Threats to internal validity refer to confounding factors that can compromise the causal relationships being tested, such as biases, measurement errors, or sample selection issues.

Quick Tip

Control for confounding variables to maintain the internal validity of your study.

26. In the context of report writing in legal research, what is the primary purpose of incorporating jurimetrics?

- a) To enhance the readability and accessibility of the report for a non-legal audience
- b) To provide a comprehensive analysis of legal doctrines and precedents
- c) To utilize quantitative methods for predicting legal outcomes and trends
- d) To incorporate ethical considerations and guidelines into the research findings

Correct Answer: c) To utilize quantitative methods for predicting legal out-

comes and trends

Solution: Jurimetrics involves applying quantitative methods and statistical tools to legal studies. It is primarily used to predict legal outcomes, analyze trends, and support decision-making with empirical data.

Quick Tip

Jurimetrics combines data analytics with legal studies, making it invaluable for legal forecasting.

27. Your research report analyzes the impact of a recent Supreme Court decision on lower court rulings using a qualitative approach. You want to strengthen your arguments by incorporating relevant quantitative data. Which of the following sources is the MOST appropriate and reliable for obtaining this data?

- a) Government websites with legal statistics reports
- b) Legal blogs and online commentary pieces
- c) Scholarly articles published in peer-reviewed legal journals
- d) Social media posts and online discussions about the court decision

Correct Answer: a) Government websites with legal statistics reports

Solution: Government websites are reliable sources for obtaining accurate and up-to-date legal statistics. These sources ensure data integrity and credibility, which are crucial for strengthening legal arguments.

Quick Tip

For quantitative legal data, prioritize government or official institutional reports over informal sources.

28. What are the two main types of qualitative research methods?

- a) Interviews and Surveys
- b) Experiments and Case Studies
- c) Case Studies and Content Analysis
- d) Observations and Surveys

Correct Answer: c) Case Studies and Content Analysis

Solution: Qualitative research often employs case studies for in-depth analysis of specific contexts and content analysis to interpret textual or visual data systematically. These methods are crucial for exploring complex phenomena.

Quick Tip

Use case studies for detailed exploration and content analysis to uncover patterns in qualitative data.

29. When researchers use designs that call for multiple groups, the most commonly employed test is:

- a) Z-test
- b) t-test for difference of means
- c) Paired t-test
- d) F-test

Correct Answer: d) F-test

Solution: The F-test is widely used to compare variances across multiple groups in analysis of variance (ANOVA). It assesses whether the group means significantly differ from each other.

Quick Tip

Remember, the F-test is essential for evaluating differences across multiple groups in ANOVA.

30. What is the expanded form of OSCOLA citation?

- a) Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities
- b) Oxford University System for the Citation of Legal Acts
- c) Oxford Universal System for the Citation of Legal Authorities
- d) Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authority

Correct Answer: a) Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities

Solution: OSCOLA (Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities) is a widely used system for citing legal materials in academic writing. It ensures uniformity and clarity in legal citations.

Quick Tip

Use OSCOLA for structured and clear citation of legal sources in academic and professional work.

31. In the context of a literature review, what does the term “conceptual framework” refer to?

- a) A theoretical model that guides the organization and interpretation of literature
- b) A summary of research findings from previous studies
- c) A database containing relevant research articles and publications
- d) A statistical technique used to analyze data from multiple studies

Correct Answer: a) A theoretical model that guides the organization and interpretation of literature

Solution: A conceptual framework provides a theoretical structure to organize and interpret existing literature. It helps in establishing the scope and direction of the research.

Quick Tip

Think of the conceptual framework as the backbone of your literature review, providing clarity and focus.

32. Which of the following resources is LEAST likely to be a valuable source for a thorough review of literature in your research?

- a) Peer-reviewed academic journals relevant to your topic
- b) Government reports and data on relevant issues
- c) Books and edited volumes written by established scholars in the field
- d) Popular media articles and blog posts on the research topic

Correct Answer: d) Popular media articles and blog posts on the research topic

Solution: While popular media and blogs may provide context or inspiration, they are not typically reliable or rigorous sources for academic research due to their lack of peer review and academic scrutiny.

Quick Tip

Rely on peer-reviewed journals and scholarly books for credible literature reviews.

33. What is the primary responsibility of researchers regarding informed consent in research studies?

- a) To obtain consent from all participants regardless of the nature of the study
- b) To ensure that participants are fully informed about the risks and benefits of participation
- c) To guarantee that participants remain anonymous throughout the study

d) To obtain consent only from vulnerable populations

Correct Answer: b) To ensure that participants are fully informed about the risks and benefits of participation

Solution: Informed consent involves providing participants with clear, comprehensive information about the research, including its purpose, risks, and benefits, to ensure voluntary and ethical participation.

Quick Tip

Always prioritize transparency and participant autonomy when obtaining informed consent.

34. A researcher is conducting a study on the psychological effects of social media use among teenagers. They plan to recruit participants from a popular social media platform without informing their parents or guardians. Which ethical principle is being violated in this scenario?

- a) Informed consent: Participants have the right to know about the research and choose to participate freely
- b) Data privacy: Researchers must ensure the confidentiality and security of participant data
- c) Justice: Research benefits and burdens should be distributed fairly
- d) Scientific integrity: Researchers must be honest and transparent in their research practices

Correct Answer: a) Informed consent: Participants have the right to know about the research and choose to participate freely

Solution: In this case, the researcher violates the principle of informed consent by failing to inform participants or their guardians about the study. This is unethical and undermines participant autonomy.

Quick Tip

Ensure informed consent is obtained from participants or their guardians, especially for vulnerable groups like minors.

35. Which research method is commonly used in socio-legal research to explore the experiences and perspectives of individuals affected by legal issues?

- a) Experimental design
- b) Survey research
- c) Ethnographic research

d) Content analysis

Correct Answer: c) Ethnographic research

Solution: Ethnographic research is widely used in socio-legal studies to understand individuals' lived experiences and perspectives within a legal or societal context through in-depth observations and interviews.

Quick Tip

Use ethnographic methods to gain a deeper understanding of how legal issues impact people's lives.

36. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about a questionnaire?

- a) Large amounts of information can be collected
- b) It is quick and easy to collect results
- c) An expensive method to collecting data
- d) Set of questions for the purposes of a survey or statistical study

Correct Answer: c) An expensive method to collecting data

Solution: Questionnaires are a cost-effective method of data collection, enabling researchers to gather large amounts of information quickly and efficiently, particularly in large-scale studies.

Quick Tip

Questionnaires are time-saving and economical, making them ideal for surveys and statistical research.

37. What distinguishes a well-formulated research problem from a poorly formulated one?

- a) A well-formulated research problem is broad and general, while a poorly formulated one is specific
- b) A well-formulated research problem is feasible and manageable, while a poorly formulated one is too complex or abstract
- c) A well-formulated research problem has a clear and predetermined solution, while a poorly formulated one lacks direction
- d) A well-formulated research problem is subjective and open-ended, while a poorly formulated one is objective and precise

Correct Answer: b) A well-formulated research problem is feasible and manageable, while a poorly formulated one is too complex or abstract

Solution: A well-formulated research problem is realistic and practical, offering clarity and focus for research objectives, whereas poorly formulated problems lack feasibility and can overwhelm the research process.

Quick Tip

Keep your research problem specific, feasible, and aligned with your study's scope and resources.

38. What is the primary challenge in defining a research problem that is both relevant and significant?

- a) Identifying a topic that has not been previously studied
- b) Ensuring that the research problem aligns with the researcher's personal interests
- c) Balancing the scope of the research problem to address practical concerns without being too narrow or too broad
- d) Selecting a research problem that has a predetermined solution

Correct Answer: c) Balancing the scope of the research problem to address practical concerns without being too narrow or too broad

Solution: The key challenge is to define a research problem with sufficient depth to add value while ensuring it remains manageable and practical to investigate.

Quick Tip

Strike a balance: Too broad leads to complexity, while too narrow limits the study's impact.

39. A researcher conducting participant observation in an online community forum encounters a heated discussion involving offensive language and discriminatory remarks. How should the researcher ethically respond to this situation while maintaining the integrity of the research?

- a) Ignore the incident and continue collecting data as planned
- b) Report the offensive comments to the forum moderators and potentially compromise the anonymity of participants
- c) Discuss the situation with a research ethics committee and consider alternative data collection methods that do not expose participants to harmful content
- d) Engage in direct confrontation with the participants using offensive language, reflecting the researcher's personal values

Correct Answer: c) Discuss the situation with a research ethics committee and consider alternative data collection methods that do not expose partici-

pants to harmful content

Solution: Ethical research practices require consulting an ethics committee to ensure participants are not harmed or exposed to offensive content while protecting data integrity and anonymity.

Quick Tip

Always seek guidance from ethics committees for sensitive issues in data collection.

40. Which of the following is a common challenge in qualitative research?

- a) Ensuring replicability and generalizability of findings
- b) Maintaining objectivity and minimizing researcher bias
- c) Collecting large amounts of standardized data
- d) Achieving consensus among researchers on data interpretation

Correct Answer: b) Maintaining objectivity and minimizing researcher bias

Solution: Qualitative research often involves subjective analysis, making it essential to minimize researcher bias to maintain the study's credibility and validity.

Quick Tip

Use techniques like triangulation and peer debriefing to reduce researcher bias in qualitative studies.

41. A researcher is investigating the relationship between the length of criminal trials and the likelihood of conviction. They want to use jurimetrics to analyze this relationship. However, they encounter a dataset with missing information regarding the length of some trials. Which of the following approaches is the MOST appropriate and statistically sound method to address this missing data in the context of jurimetrics research?

- a) Imputing missing values using the mean duration of all trials
- b) Excluding cases with missing data from the analysis, potentially leading to biased results
- c) Using a statistical technique like multiple imputation to estimate missing values based on available data
- d) Ignoring the missing data altogether and focusing on cases with complete information, reducing the sample size and potentially affecting generalizability

Correct Answer: c) Using a statistical technique like multiple imputation to estimate missing values based on available data

Solution: Multiple imputation is a statistically robust method to handle missing data, as it estimates values based on observed data patterns without introducing significant bias or reducing sample size.

Quick Tip

Use multiple imputation to minimize bias and maintain statistical validity in datasets with missing values.

42. Which of the following methods is used in empirical researches?

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Initiative method
- d) Scientific method

Correct Answer: d) Scientific method

Solution: The scientific method is foundational in empirical research. It involves systematic observation, experimentation, and analysis to test hypotheses and derive conclusions based on evidence.

Quick Tip

Empirical research relies on the scientific method for accurate, evidence-based findings.

43. A researcher is writing the abstract for their research report. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the MOST important characteristic of an effective abstract?

- a) The abstract should be as detailed and lengthy as possible, providing a comprehensive overview of the entire research report
- b) The abstract should primarily focus on the literature review and previous research on the topic
- c) The abstract should be concise and informative, providing a clear summary of the research question, methodology, key findings, and conclusions
- d) The abstract should prioritize technical jargon and complex terminology specific to the researcher's field

Correct Answer: c) The abstract should be concise and informative, providing a clear summary of the research question, methodology, key findings, and conclusions

Solution: An effective abstract summarizes the research in a concise, clear manner,

highlighting the main objectives, methods, findings, and implications while avoiding unnecessary details or jargon.

Quick Tip

Keep abstracts concise and clear to engage readers and effectively convey your research's core contributions.

44. Which of the following is an example of a null hypothesis?

- a) There is a significant difference between Group A and Group B
- b) There is no relationship between variables X and Y
- c) The mean score of Sample A is higher than the mean score of Sample B
- d) The experimental treatment has a positive effect

Correct Answer: b) There is no relationship between variables X and Y

Solution: A null hypothesis states that there is no effect or relationship between variables. It serves as a baseline assumption to be tested and potentially rejected through statistical analysis.

Quick Tip

Remember, a null hypothesis assumes no effect or relationship and is tested to validate alternative hypotheses.

45. Which of the following is NOT a common citation style used in academic research?

- a) APA (American Psychological Association)
- b) MLA (Modern Language Association)
- c) AP (Associated Press)
- d) Chicago Manual of Style

Correct Answer: c) AP (Associated Press)

Solution: AP (Associated Press) is a style guide used in journalism and media writing, not academic research. APA, MLA, and Chicago styles are commonly used in various academic disciplines.

Quick Tip

Use APA, MLA, or Chicago styles for academic research and reserve AP style for journalism and media-related writing.

46. What information is typically included in a citation for a journal article in Bluebook style?

- a) Author's name, publication year, journal title and date
- b) Author's name, book title, and page number
- c) Author's name, publication date, and website URL
- d) Author's name, title, volume number, journal, page and date

Correct Answer: c) Author's name, publication date, and website URL

Solution: Bluebook style primarily requires detailed citation information. While it includes elements like author's name and publication date, additional details such as title, volume number, and journal name might also be required. Option **c** aligns correctly with Bluebook's principles.

Quick Tip

For Bluebook citations, remember the key details: author's name, publication date, journal or source title, and precise identification of online sources if applicable.

47. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?

- a) Cluster sampling
- b) Snowball sampling
- c) Systematic Random sampling
- d) Simple Random sampling

Correct Answer: b) Snowball sampling

Solution: Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling method where existing participants recruit future participants. It is commonly used in studies involving hard-to-reach or specialized populations.

Quick Tip

Use snowball sampling when researching hidden or hard-to-access populations.

48. In which of the following research methods, manipulation of variables and randomization of samples are two of the basic requirements?

- a) Ex-post facto research
- b) Experimental research
- c) Case study research
- d) Descriptive research

Correct Answer: b) Experimental research

Solution: Experimental research involves manipulating one or more independent variables and randomizing participants to different groups to test causal relationships.

Quick Tip

Opt for experimental research to establish cause-and-effect relationships.

49. Tippet table refers to as -----.

- a) Table of random digits
- b) The table used in sampling methods
- c) The table used in statistical investigations
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: a) Table of random digits

Solution: The Tippet table is a table of random digits used in statistics and sampling methods. It was one of the first tools developed to aid in the randomization process, providing a sequence of digits for use in random sampling or other applications requiring random numbers.

Quick Tip

To remember: The Tippet table is synonymous with random digits, making it a cornerstone for random sampling techniques in statistics.

50. What is the primary purpose of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) in research institutions?

- a) To evaluate the statistical validity of research studies
- b) To ensure that research studies comply with ethical standards and regulations
- c) To provide funding for research projects
- d) To recruit participants for research studies

Correct Answer: b) To ensure that research studies comply with ethical standards and regulations

Solution: IRBs are responsible for reviewing research proposals to ensure they comply with ethical guidelines, safeguard participants' rights, and minimize potential risks.

Quick Tip

Submit your research proposal to the IRB for approval before initiating studies involving human participants.

Law

51. "Delegated legislation is a growing child called upon to relieve the parent of the strain of overwork and capable of attending to minor matters, while the parent manages the main business." Who made the above statement?

- a) Sir Carleton Kemp Allen
- b) Sir John William Salmond
- c) James Finn Garner
- d) Sir Cecil Carr

Correct Answer: d) Sir Cecil Carr

Solution: Sir Cecil Carr highlighted the importance of delegated legislation in easing the burden of primary legislation by handling minor or technical matters, thereby assisting the legislative process.

Quick Tip

Delegated legislation is a practical tool to manage legislative workload while ensuring efficiency.

52. The expression 'federative power' used by John Locke is related to:

- a) General rule making power
- b) Power of conducting foreign affairs
- c) Legislative power
- d) Judicial power

Correct Answer: b) Power of conducting foreign affairs

Solution: According to John Locke, the federative power involves handling international relations and conducting foreign affairs, distinct from legislative and executive powers.

Quick Tip

Federative power in Locke's theory deals specifically with foreign diplomacy and treaties.

53. In which of the following decisions, the Supreme Court of India held that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the State is a quasi-judicial authority while adjudicating the disqualification petition of any member of the

Assembly?

- a) Shrimannth Balasaheb Patil v. Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly
- b) Raja Ram Pal v. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Ors.
- c) Dr. Kashinath G. Jalmi and Anr. v. Speaker and Ors.
- d) G. Viswanathan v. Hon'ble Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

Correct Answer: a) Shrimannth Balasaheb Patil v. Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly

Solution: The Supreme Court in this case clarified the quasi-judicial role of the Speaker under the Tenth Schedule when deciding on the disqualification of legislators based on defection.

Quick Tip

The Speaker acts as a quasi-judicial authority under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution for cases of defection.

54. Which provision of the Constitution of India provides definition of 'Goods and Services Tax'?

- a) Article 246(a)
- b) Article 269(a)
- c) Article 366(12a)
- d) Article 279(a)

Correct Answer: c) Article 366(12a)

Solution: Article 366(12a) of the Constitution defines 'Goods and Services Tax' as a tax on the supply of goods, services, or both, except for taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

Quick Tip

Memorize Article 366(12a) for the constitutional definition of GST and its scope.

55. If a person is elected as the President of India and exercises powers and duties of the office of President, and subsequently such election is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, then by reason of that declaration all acts done in the exercise of the powers and duties of the office of President before the date of such decision of the Supreme Court shall be:

- a) Void
- b) Invalid

- c) Irregular
- d) Not invalid

Correct Answer: d) Not invalid

Solution: Article 71(2) of the Constitution provides that actions taken by the President during their tenure, before the election is declared void, are valid and not subject to invalidation due to the subsequent court decision.

Quick Tip

Remember Article 71(2) ensures continuity and validity of presidential actions despite election disputes.

56. Which of the following is NOT expressly given as a factor to be considered by the Governor for the purpose of the constitution of Municipalities under Article 243Q of the Constitution of India, for the purpose of notification of any area as a 'transitional area'?

- a) Density of the population
- b) Percentage of schools, colleges and hospitals in proportion of the population
- c) Percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities
- d) Revenue generated for local administration

Correct Answer: b) Percentage of schools, colleges and hospitals in proportion of the population

Solution: Article 243Q of the Constitution of India provides criteria for notifying a transitional area for municipal governance, including factors such as population density, non-agricultural employment, and revenue generation. However, the percentage of educational and health institutions is not expressly mentioned as a criterion.

Quick Tip

To remember: Focus on socio-economic and administrative criteria like population density, revenue, and non-agricultural activities. Educational and health facilities are not expressly included in Article 243Q.

57. All minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the limits of the territorial waters or continental shelf of India shall vest in the:

- a) President of India
- b) Union of India
- c) State(s) having territory adjacent to the ocean
- d) Authority in accordance with the international convention

Correct Answer: b) Union of India

Solution: As per the Constitution and international conventions, all resources in India's territorial waters, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone vest in the Union of India.

Quick Tip

Resources within territorial waters and continental shelf are under the jurisdiction of the Union of India.

58. Which of the following statements regarding the test of intention to create legal relationship is untrue?

- a) Intention is inferred when the parties to an agreement conform to the rules of law for formation of contracts
- b) Intention to create legal relationship can be expressly negated by construction of the document from which that intention is to be inferred
- c) A promisor who never intended to create legal relationship shall not be bound even if a reasonable person would consider that there was an intention to contract
- d) Even the promisor who never intended to create legal relationship shall be bound if a reasonable person would consider that there was an intention to contract

Correct Answer: c) A promisor who never intended to create legal relationship shall not be bound even if a reasonable person would consider that there was an intention to contract

Solution: Legal relationships in contracts are based on the reasonable perception of intention. A promisor is bound if a reasonable person perceives an intention to contract, irrespective of actual intention.

Quick Tip

Intention to create legal relationships is judged by the perspective of a reasonable person.

59. Choose the correct answer regarding the 'Contra Proferentem' rule.

- a) It is a rule of interpretation of words in favour of the drafter of the contract
- b) It is a rule of interpretation of words against the drafter of the contract
- c) It is a rule of interpretation of words to infer the real intention of the drafter of the contract
- d) It is a rule of construction of words used in the contract to infer the prevailing customary effects

Correct Answer: b) It is a rule of interpretation of words against the drafter of the contract

Solution: The 'Contra Proferentem' rule is applied to interpret ambiguous terms in a contract against the party that drafted the contract, ensuring fairness for the other party.

Quick Tip

Ambiguities in contracts are resolved against the drafter under the 'Contra Proferentem' rule.

60. Where a wife borrows money to manage necessary family expenses in a reasonable manner, the husband shall be liable to repay the debt to its creditor under implied authority of borrowing. Consider the above statement and choose the correct answer.

- a) Husband is liable as principal for the act of wife as agent under the principle of agency
- b) Husband is liable as surety for the act of wife as debtor under the contract of guarantee
- c) Husband is liable as master for the act of wife as servant under the principle of vicarious liability
- d) Husband is not liable to repay debt

Correct Answer: a) Husband is liable as principal for the act of wife as agent under the principle of agency

Solution: The law recognizes that a wife, acting within the scope of managing family expenses, has implied authority as an agent. Therefore, the husband, as the principal, is liable to repay such debts.

Quick Tip

Implied authority under the principle of agency covers acts necessary for family management.

61. The expression 'Mercantile Agent' given under Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 has the same meaning as assigned under:

- a) The General Clauses Act 1897
- b) The Transfer of Property Act 1882
- c) The Sale of Goods Act 1930
- d) The Indian Partnership Act 1932

Correct Answer: c) The Sale of Goods Act 1930

Solution: Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act defines a 'Mercantile Agent' with the

same meaning as in the Sale of Goods Act 1930, referring to agents authorized to sell or consign goods on behalf of principals.

Quick Tip

Link 'Mercantile Agent' to the Sale of Goods Act 1930 for consistency in legal definitions.

62. A bailor of goods lends it gratuitously for a specified time and purpose. On the faith of such bailment made for a specified time and purpose, the bailee has acted in such a manner that the return of the goods lent before the agreed time would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the use of goods. The bailor compels to return of goods before the specified time and accomplishment of purpose. Consider the above statement and suggest the correct answer.

- a) Bailor may not compel to return of goods before the specified time and accomplishment of purpose in any condition
- b) Bailor must indemnify for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived
- c) Bailor may compel to return of goods before the specified time and accomplishment of purpose without indemnifying bailee
- d) Bailee is entitled to claim damages and compensation for the breach of promise

Correct Answer: b) Bailor must indemnify for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived

Solution: In gratuitous bailment, if the bailor demands the goods before the agreed time, they must indemnify the bailee for losses exceeding the benefits derived by the bailee from the use of the goods.

Quick Tip

In cases of early return, the bailor is obligated to compensate for disproportionate losses to the bailee.

63. Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 provides the general rule that the agreement without consideration is void. However, the section contains ----- exceptions.

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Correct Answer: b) Three

Solution: Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act states three exceptions where agreements without consideration are valid: natural love and affection, compensation for voluntary services, and a promise to pay a time-barred debt.

Quick Tip

Remember the three exceptions under Section 25: love and affection, voluntary services, and time-barred debts.

64. What is the consideration to enforce a contract of guarantee against the surety?

- a) Consideration is not necessary in contract of guarantee
- b) All existing and collateral securities in hands of the creditor against the principal debtor are sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee
- c) All collateral securities are sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee
- d) Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee

Correct Answer: d) Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee

Solution: Section 127 of the Indian Contract Act states that any act or promise for the principal debtor's benefit is valid consideration for a surety in a contract of guarantee.

Quick Tip

Remember, consideration for a surety arises when any act benefits the principal debtor, not the surety.

65. A professional association of Medical Practitioners have developed bylaws for determining the entitlements, ethics and discipline of members of such association. Such bylaws may be considered as:

- a) Consensual Agreement
- b) Legislation
- c) Autonomic Legislation
- d) Customary Law

Correct Answer: c) Autonomic Legislation

Solution: Bylaws created by associations, such as medical bodies, are considered autonomic legislation because they govern internal matters and members without relying on formal state legislation.

Quick Tip

Autonomic legislation refers to rules established by non-state bodies like professional associations.

66. Lon Luvois Fuller propounded the term ‘Eunomics’ and defines it as:

- a) Doctrine of binding ultimate ends
- b) The theory or study of good order and workable arrangements
- c) Rationality and morality are the essence of law
- d) Distinctive coalescence of form, value, and fact

Correct Answer: b) The theory or study of good order and workable arrangements

Solution: Fuller’s concept of ‘Eunomics’ emphasizes creating legal and institutional arrangements that promote good order and effective governance.

Quick Tip

Eunomics focuses on achieving harmony and efficiency in legal and institutional frameworks.

67. Who shall discharge the function of making over the case for inquiry or trial under Section 212 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

- a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- b) Court of Session
- c) High Court
- d) Executive Magistrate

Correct Answer: a) Chief Judicial Magistrate

Solution: Under Section 212 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Chief Judicial Magistrate is responsible for transferring cases for inquiry or trial, ensuring adherence to the procedural law.

Quick Tip

For case transfer under procedural law, always consider the jurisdiction of the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

68. 'Petty offence' means any offence punishable only with fine NOT exceeding:

- a) Five Thousand Rupees
- b) Three Thousand Rupees
- c) Two Thousand Rupees
- d) One Thousand Rupees

Correct Answer: a) Five Thousand Rupees

Solution: A 'petty offence' is defined as an offence for which the punishment involves only a fine, not exceeding five thousand rupees, under the relevant legal provisions. This classification helps streamline judicial processes for minor infractions and avoid lengthy trials.

Quick Tip

To remember: Petty offences are linked to minor fines. The threshold of Rs. 5000 helps differentiate such cases from more severe offences.

69. Who is empowered to determine the language of courts under Section 307 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

- a) Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
- b) Supreme Court of India
- c) High Court
- d) State Government

Correct Answer: d) State Government

Solution: Section 307 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, empowers the State Government to determine the language of subordinate courts, ensuring administrative efficiency and local accessibility.

Quick Tip

The State Government has the authority to decide the court language under Section 307.

70. 'Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant' means:

- a) Special law will always prevail over general law
- b) General law will always prevail over special law
- c) General words are to be understood in a general way
- d) Incorrect grammar does not vitiate a deed

Correct Answer: a) Special law will always prevail over general law

Solution: The Latin maxim 'Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant' establishes the principle that a specific legal provision takes precedence over a general one in case of conflict.

Quick Tip

Use this maxim when interpreting conflicts between special and general laws in legal cases.

71. Consider the following statements:

- i. The identification of an accused by a witness in court is substantive evidence.
- ii. The evidence of identification in test identification parade is primary evidence but not substantive evidence.
- iii. Test identification parade can be used only to corroborate identification of the accused by a witness in the court.

Choose the correct answer:

- a) (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) incorrect
- b) (i) and (ii) are incorrect but (iii) is correct
- c) (i) and (iii) are correct but (ii) incorrect
- d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer: d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Solution: Identification in court is substantive evidence, while test identification parade serves as corroborative evidence. It is used to strengthen the identification made in court.

Quick Tip

Substantive evidence arises in court, while test identification parades act as corroborative tools.

72. Which of the following Latin maxims is related to relevancy of dying declaration?

- a) Actus Curias Neminem Gravabit
- b) Nemo Moriturus Praesumitur Mentire
- c) Nullum Tempus Aut Locus Occurrit Regi
- d) Lex Non Cogit Ad Impossibilia

Correct Answer: b) Nemo Moriturus Praesumitur Mentire

Solution: The maxim 'Nemo Moriturus Praesumitur Mentire' means that a person on the verge of death does not lie. This principle underpins the legal admissibility of dying declarations.

Quick Tip

Dying declarations are admitted under the presumption of truthfulness due to this maxim.

73. Choose the correct answer regarding the doctrine of restitution under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

- a) The expression 'restitution' is clearly defined under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908
- b) Section 144 confers a new substantive right on the parties for the tortious act caused due to erroneous decree or order passed by the court
- c) Section 144 does not confer any new substantive right. It merely regulates the power of the court to restore the parties so far as they can be restored
- d) The courts do not have the inherent power to make restitution under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908

Correct Answer: c) Section 144 does not confer any new substantive right. It merely regulates the power of the court to restore the parties so far as they can be restored

Solution: Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 focuses on restoring parties to their original positions before the passing of an erroneous decree but does not create new substantive rights.

Quick Tip

Restitution ensures fairness by correcting the effects of erroneous decrees, as per Section 144.

74. Which of the following maxims is NOT related to the doctrine of res judicata?

- a) Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa
- b) Nemo Tenetur Se Ipsum Prodere
- c) Interest Reipublicae Ut Sit Finis Litium
- d) Res Judicata Pro Veritate Occipitur

Correct Answer: b) Nemo Tenetur Se Ipsum Prodere

Solution: Nemo Tenetur Se Ipsum Prodere, which means "no one is bound to incriminate themselves," is related to the right against self-incrimination and not the doctrine of res judicata.

Quick Tip

Res judicata ensures finality in litigation, while Nemo Tenetur Se Ipsum Prodere pertains to self-incrimination.

75. Where the court has passed a decree for the payment of money and the decree is silent with respect to the payment of interest during the period from the date of the decree to the date of payment, it shall be deemed that:

- a) Court has refused such interest and therefore no separate suit shall be instituted for the payment of interest
- b) Court has refused such interest; however, a separate suit may be instituted for the payment of interest
- c) Court has not refused such interest; however, a separate suit may be instituted for the payment of interest
- d) Court has not refused such interest but adjusted the payment of interest in the cost of the suit

Correct Answer: a) Court has refused such interest and therefore no separate suit shall be instituted for the payment of interest

Solution: A decree silent on interest payments is treated as a refusal of interest. As per judicial principles, no separate suit can be filed for the same.

Quick Tip

A decree silent on interest payments implies a rejection of interest without room for separate suits.

76. All questions relating to executability or non-executability of a decree have been conferred within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court executing the decree by virtue of the provision ____ of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

- a) Section 10
- b) Section 11
- c) Section 33
- d) Section 47

Correct Answer: d) Section 47

Solution: Section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 specifies that all issues related to the executability of decrees must be decided by the court executing the decree, excluding separate suits.

Quick Tip

Executability of a decree falls under Section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, not separate suits.

77. 'A', the owner of 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' properties, mortgages them to 'B' and then sells 'Z' property to 'C'. 'A' commits default in payment of mortgage amount then 'B' exercises his remedy against the mortgaged properties. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, 'C' may demand that the due mortgage amount be satisfied out of:

- a) 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' properties in equal proportion
- b) 'Z' property only for half part of mortgage amount
- c) 'X' and 'Y' properties only
- d) 'X' and 'Y' properties so far as the same will extend to satisfy the due mortgage amount

Correct Answer: d) 'X' and 'Y' properties so far as the same will extend to satisfy the due mortgage amount

Solution: As per Section 81 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, when mortgaged properties are sold, the buyer of a specific property can request that the remaining properties be sold first to satisfy the debt.

Quick Tip

Section 81 protects buyers by allowing debt recovery from unsold mortgaged properties first.

78. Section 135 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 deals with the provision for the assignment of rights under the policy of _____ insurance.

- a) Life
- b) Marine
- c) Agriculture
- d) Fire

Correct Answer: d) Fire

Solution: Section 135 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, pertains to the assignment of rights under a fire insurance policy. This provision ensures that the rights related to fire insurance policies can be legally transferred to another party under specified conditions, facilitating protection against fire-related losses.

Quick Tip

Section 135 specifically addresses fire insurance policies. To remember, associate "135" with "fire safety" measures for easy recall.

79. 'X' transfers his property in favor of an unborn person 'Y' in accordance with the principle of Section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882. 'Y' acquires interest in the property upon his birth, although 'Y' is not entitled to enjoy the property immediately on his birth. The interest of 'Y' in the property is:

- a) Contingent interest
- b) Vested interest
- c) Future interest
- d) Irregular interest

Correct Answer: b) Vested interest

Solution: Under Section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act, a property transferred to an unborn person vests immediately upon their birth, even if possession or enjoyment is postponed.

Quick Tip

Vested interest occurs when ownership is guaranteed upon a certain event, even if possession is delayed.

80. The general rule for the apportionment of income between the transferor and transferee under Section 36 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 is that such income shall be deemed to accrue due from:

- a) Day to day basis
- b) Every fortnight basis
- c) Monthly basis
- d) Yearly basis

Correct Answer: a) Day to day basis

Solution: Section 36 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that income arising from the property is apportioned on a day-to-day basis between the transferor and transferee.

Quick Tip

Property income under Section 36 is divided daily to ensure fair distribution between parties.

81. A tortious act infringes:

- a) Right in personam
- b) Right in rem
- c) Both Right in personam and Right in rem
- d) Neither Right in personam nor Right in rem

Correct Answer: b) Right in rem

Solution: A tortious act primarily infringes a Right in rem, which is enforceable against the world at large, unlike a Right in personam that applies to specific individuals.

Quick Tip

Torts protect rights in rem, emphasizing duties owed to society at large.

82. 'Malice in fact' means:

- a) A wrongful act done intentionally without just cause
- b) A wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive
- c) A wrongful act done intentionally with just cause
- d) A wrongful act done intentionally without evil

Correct Answer: b) A wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive

Solution: 'Malice in fact' refers to an intentional wrongful act motivated by malice or an evil intention, signifying bad faith in the action.

Quick Tip

Malice in fact emphasizes the presence of an evil intent behind a wrongful act.

83. Consider the following statements:

- i. Libel is addressed to the eye.
- ii. Slander is addressed to the ear.
- iii. Slander is a criminal wrong.

Choose the correct answer:

- a) (i) is correct but (ii) and (iii) are incorrect
- b) (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is incorrect

- c) (ii) and (iii) are correct but (i) is incorrect
- d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer: b) (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is incorrect

Solution: Libel is defamation in written form (addressed to the eye), while slander is spoken defamation (addressed to the ear). Slander is generally a civil wrong, except in specific statutory contexts.

Quick Tip

Distinguish libel and slander by their medium: libel is written, slander is spoken.

84. Which of the following is NOT necessary to establish the liability for negligence under law of torts?

- a) Breach of duty
- b) Duty of care
- c) Intentional act or omission
- d) Causing injury to another

Correct Answer: c) Intentional act or omission

Solution: Liability for negligence arises from a breach of duty of care that results in injury or loss. Intentional acts or omissions fall under intentional torts, not negligence.

Quick Tip

Negligence is unintentional; intentional acts or omissions are categorized differently in tort law.

85. What must be shown before the court to obtain an injunction to stop nuisance?

- a) Convenience of the applicant
- b) Guilt of the defendant
- c) No alternative legal remedy exists
- d) Gravity and permanent character of injury complained

Correct Answer: d) Gravity and permanent character of injury complained

Solution: To obtain an injunction to stop nuisance, the applicant must prove that the injury caused is of significant gravity and has a permanent or recurring nature. Courts generally require that the harm is substantial and ongoing, warranting equitable relief through an injunction. This ensures that the remedy addresses persistent disruptions or harm effectively.

Quick Tip

When seeking an injunction, focus on proving the gravity and long-term impact of the harm. Temporary or minor nuisances typically do not qualify for this remedy.

86. Choose the correct answer regarding the purpose of the United Nations:

- a) To establish trade harmony
- b) To ensure internal peace and security of every State
- c) Prevention and removal of threats to international peace
- d) To achieve international cooperation in solving domestic humanitarian problems of States

Correct Answer: c) Prevention and removal of threats to international peace

Solution: The primary purpose of the United Nations, as per its Charter, is to maintain international peace and security by preventing and addressing threats to peace globally.

Quick Tip

Focus on the UN's role in global peace and security when addressing its primary objectives.

87. Which of the following is/are correct according to the 'Constructive Theory of Recognition'?

- i. Recognition is a key to membership of the international community.
- ii. It is constitutive of a new international legal personality.
- iii. States are under a legal obligation to grant recognition to a newly emerging State.
- iv. Recognition clothes the government of the recognized State with authority and opportunity to conduct international relations.

Choose the correct answer:

- a) i and iv are correct
- b) i and ii are correct
- c) ii and iv are correct
- d) i, iii and iv are correct

Correct Answer: a) i and iv are correct

Solution: Constructive Theory posits that recognition formalizes membership in the international community and enables states to engage in international relations, but it is not obligatory for existing states to grant recognition.

Quick Tip

Recognition under the Constructive Theory legitimizes new states' participation in international affairs.

88. Consider the following statements:

- i. Citizenship is the concern of municipal law.
- ii. Nationality is the concern of international law only.
- iii. There is no provision for nationality in the Constitution of India.

Choose the correct answer:

- a) i, ii and iii are correct
- b) i and ii are correct
- c) ii and iii are correct
- d) i and iii are correct

Correct Answer: d) i and iii are correct

Solution: Citizenship is governed by municipal law, while nationality has broader implications under both municipal and international law. The Constitution of India provides for citizenship, not nationality.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between citizenship (municipal law) and nationality (international law).

89. Which of the following marginal note to Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 deals with the same doctrine as was contained under section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872?

- a) Relevancy of facts forming part of the same transaction
- b) Closely connected facts
- c) Facts under res gestae
- d) Proximate facts

Correct Answer: b) Closely connected facts

Solution: Section 4 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 adopts the doctrine of "closely connected facts," which corresponds to Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. This provision emphasizes that facts closely linked to a main event, even if not directly part of it, are admissible in evidence to form a coherent narrative. This doctrine is essential to include facts that clarify or are integral to understanding the main transaction.

Quick Tip

Remember, "closely connected facts" allow admissibility when they provide context to the main event. Think of them as the "backdrop" that completes the story.

90. Under the recent criminal law, the ‘community service’ is a -----:

- a) Moral teaching not amounting to punishment
- b) Form of punishment
- c) Non-significant term
- d) Form of rehabilitation of offender in the society

Correct Answer: b) Form of punishment

Solution: The concept of community service under recent criminal law reforms is introduced as an alternative form of punishment. It aims to reform the offender through constructive societal contribution rather than traditional punitive measures like imprisonment.

Quick Tip

Remember, community service is part of restorative justice. It balances accountability with rehabilitation, focusing on making amends rather than just penalizing.

91. When the acceptor of a negotiable instrument is also a drawer, in that case a notice of dishonor is:

- a) Necessary
- b) Not necessary
- c) Not always necessary but under certain circumstances it is must
- d) Depending on option of the parties

Correct Answer: b) Not necessary

Solution: When the acceptor is also the drawer, notice of dishonor is not required as the drawer is already aware of the dishonor, eliminating the need for formal notice.

Quick Tip

No notice of dishonor is needed when the drawer is already the acceptor of the instrument.

92. ‘Mesne profits’ of property does NOT include:

- a) Profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received
- b) Profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property might with ordinary diligence have received
- c) Profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession of such property
- d) Interest on profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received

Correct Answer: c) Profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession of such property

Solution: Mesne profits refer to actual or potential profits derived from wrongful possession but exclude improvements made by the wrongdoer as they are not recoverable.

Quick Tip

Mesne profits exclude any benefits arising from unauthorized improvements to the property.

93. What is the basis for determining whether a person is partner in a firm?

- a) The real relation between the parties, as shown by all relevant facts taken together
- b) The sharing of profits arising from the property by persons holding common interest in such property
- c) The sharing of profits arising from the property by persons holding joint interest in such property
- d) The receipt by a person of a share of the profits of a business

Correct Answer: a) The real relation between the parties, as shown by all relevant facts taken together

Solution: Determination of partnership is based on the actual relationship between parties, including their intent and conduct, rather than solely on profit-sharing or agreements.

Quick Tip

Partnership is established by the intent and relationship, not just profit-sharing arrangements.

94. Which of the following international conventions co-ordinates cybercrime investigations among States parties?

- a) United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
- b) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- c) Agreement on the Enforcement of Sentences with the International Criminal Court
- d) Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

Correct Answer: d) Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

Solution: The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime is the first international treaty aimed at addressing cybercrimes by harmonizing national laws and improving international cooperation among States parties.

Quick Tip

The Budapest Convention is a key international treaty for combating cybercrime globally.

95. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India directed the Central Government to constitute a National Tribunals Commission (NTC), an independent body to supervise the functioning of Tribunals in India?

- a) Union of India v. Debts Recovery Tribunal Bar Assn. (2013) 2 SCC 574
- b) Madras Bar Association v. Union of India (2021) 7 SCC 369
- c) National Company Law Tribunal Bar Association v. Union of India 2022 SCC OnLine SC 985
- d) Registrar General, High Court of Judicature at Madras v. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission 2017 SCC OnLine SC 514

Correct Answer: b) Madras Bar Association v. Union of India (2021) 7 SCC 369

Solution: The Supreme Court in Madras Bar Association v. Union of India emphasized the need for an independent National Tribunals Commission to oversee and improve the functioning of Tribunals in India.

Quick Tip

Remember the 2021 Madras Bar Association case for reforms in Tribunal oversight.

96. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India directed to install CCTV Cameras and recording equipment in the office of agencies which carry out interrogations and holding of accused takes place in the same manner as it would in a police station?

- a) State of Maharashtra v. Keshao Vishwanath Sonone, 2020 SCC OnLine 1040
- b) Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh, AIR 2020 SC 64
- c) Rohtas v. State of Haryana, [2019] 16 S.C.R. 861
- d) Chaman Lal v. State of Himachal Pradesh, (2004) 7 SCC 525

Correct Answer: b) Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh, AIR 2020 SC 64

Solution: The Supreme Court in Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh mandated the installation of CCTV cameras in interrogation rooms to ensure accountability and transparency in investigations.

Quick Tip

CCTV installation in investigation agencies was mandated in the 2020 Paramvir Singh Saini case.

97. Appointing a person as director against the director of a company during his absence for a period of not less than three months from India is known as:

- a) Alternate Director
- b) Additional Director
- c) Resident Director
- d) Nominee Director

Correct Answer: a) Alternate Director

Solution: An Alternate Director is appointed under Section 161(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, to act in place of a director who is absent for more than three months.

Quick Tip

Alternate Directors are substitutes for directors during prolonged absences.

98. Consider the following Assertion [A] and Reasoning [R]:

(a) Socialism is implicit in the preamble and directive principles of state policy under the Constitution of India.

(R) The term 'economic justice' denotes social and economic liberties of the people.

Choose the most suitable answer:

- a) Both [A] and [R] are true
- b) Both [A] and [R] are false
- c) [A] is false, but [R] is true
- d) [A] is true, but [R] is false

Correct Answer: a) Both [A] and [R] are true

Solution: The Preamble and Directive Principles incorporate socialist ideals through economic justice, promoting equal opportunities and welfare. The term 'economic justice' encompasses both social and economic aspects of liberty.

Quick Tip

Socialism in the Indian Constitution is reflected through economic justice in the Preamble and DPSPs.

99. Consider the following Assertion [A] and Reasoning [R]:

(a) The Judge of a High Court is not a Government Servant.

(R) The relationship of Master and Servant between the Government and Judge would defeat judicial independence.

Choose the most suitable answer:

a) Both [A] and [R] are true

b) Both [A] and [R] are false

c) [A] is false, but [R] is true

d) [A] is true, but [R] is false

Correct Answer: a) Both [A] and [R] are true

Solution: Judges of the High Court are constitutional authorities, not government servants. Their independence is a fundamental principle of judicial functioning, safeguarded by avoiding any employer-employee relationship with the government.

Quick Tip

Judicial independence is essential for maintaining the separation of powers and impartiality.

100. Which of the following statements regarding the application of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is NOT true?

a) Provision of the Sanhita shall apply to any offence committed by any person in any place without and beyond India committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India

b) Provision of the Sanhita shall not apply to any offence committed by any person in any place without and beyond India

c) Provision of the Sanhita shall apply to any offence committed by any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India

d) The word 'Offence' includes every act committed outside India which, if committed in India, would be punishable under this Sanhita

Correct Answer: b) Provision of the Sanhita shall not apply to any offence committed by any person in any place without and beyond India

Solution: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 extends its jurisdiction to offences committed beyond India by Indian citizens, targeting Indian resources, or falling within extraterritorial jurisdiction under international law.

Quick Tip

The Sanhita has extraterritorial applicability for offences impacting India or involving Indian citizens.
