

AILET 2025 Ph.D Question Paper with Solutions

Question 1.

Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Qualitative data can be collected through various methods, including artefacts, people, and media products. Each of these methods provides insights into human experiences, behaviors, and cultural phenomena.

Quick Tip

Qualitative research methods involve collecting non-numerical data, and all the listed methods are applicable.

Question 2.

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

Options:

- 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, Restatements, and Law Review Articles are considered strong secondary sources in legal research. They provide in-depth analysis and commentary on legal principles and are widely cited in legal arguments.

Quick Tip

Secondary sources like treatises and law reviews provide authoritative commentary and are critical in legal research.

Question 3.

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

Options:

- 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 the null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected, even though it is actually true. This is also known as a "false positive."

Quick Tip

Type-I error occurs when you reject a true null hypothesis, leading to an incorrect conclusion.

Question 4.

Which of the following legal sources includes short case descriptions arranged topically?

Options:

- 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 both provide case summaries arranged by legal topics,

which help researchers quickly find relevant case law.

Quick Tip

Digests organize case law by topics, while annotated codes provide explanations and case references for statutes.

Question 5.

The ultimate goal of legal research is to find:

Options:

- a) Persuasive primary authority
- b) Secondary authority
- c) Persuasive secondary authority
- d) Binding primary authority

Correct Answer: (D) Binding primary authority

Solution:

The ultimate goal of legal research is to find binding primary authority, such as statutes, case law, and regulations, that directly governs the legal issue at hand.

Quick Tip

Binding primary authority has the highest weight in legal research as it directly affects the case outcome.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 re-searching

Solution:

In the absence of case law or statutes on a specific issue in your jurisdiction, a law review article that discusses the issue can provide valuable insights into how courts might approach the matter.

Quick Tip

Law review articles often provide an in-depth analysis of legal issues and are a strong secondary source when direct case law is unavailable.

Question 7.

What is the primary method of case law analysis?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Analogical reasoning

Solution:

The primary method of case law analysis is analogical reasoning, where a case is compared to other similar cases to determine its outcome.

Quick Tip

Analogical reasoning is crucial in case law analysis, helping to apply precedents to new facts.

Question 8.

What is the goal of objective legal writing?

Options:

- 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:

Objective legal writing aims to educate the reader about legal issues and predict potential outcomes based on legal principles.

Quick Tip
Objective legal writing is factual, unbiased, and focused on educating and predicting, rather than arguing or persuading.

Question 9.

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

Options:

- 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:

All of these tips help to prevent plagiarism in legal writing by ensuring that proper citation practices are followed throughout the drafting process.

Quick Tip
Plagiarism can be avoided by proper citation practices, both in the drafting process and in final revisions.

Question 10.

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

Options:

- a) Transferability
- b) Credibility
- c) Internal validity
- d) Confirmability

Correct Answer: (A) Transferability

Solution:

Transferability refers to the extent to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied to other contexts or settings.

Quick Tip

Transferability is a key concept in qualitative research, ensuring that findings can be applied outside of the specific study.

Question 11.

Hypothesis is

Options:

- 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 statement or an interpretation regarding the relationship between variables that can be tested through research. It is based on existing knowledge and data.

Quick Tip

A hypothesis is an educated guess that seeks to explain a relationship between variables, which can be tested in research.

Question 12.

Quantitative research is otherwise known as

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Structured approach

Solution:

Quantitative research is a structured approach, characterized by the collection and analysis of numerical data using systematic and standardized methods.

Quick Tip

Quantitative research is structured because it uses predetermined methods for data collection and statistical analysis.

Question 13.

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

Options:

- 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 is based on fundamental research, which involves exploring and understanding the natural stages of cognitive growth in children.

Quick Tip

Piaget's work is based on fundamental research that focuses on understanding cognitive development through stages.

Question 14.

Random sampling is helpful as it is

Options:

- 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 that the sample is representative of the population, free from biases, and efficient in terms of time and cost.

Quick Tip

Random sampling minimizes bias and provides a cost-effective and accurate method of selecting participants from a larger population.

Question 15.

Sampling is advantageous as it

Options:

- 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 selecting a smaller, more manageable group from the population, allowing for more detailed and focused data collection.

Quick Tip

Sampling helps improve accuracy and precision by focusing on a representative subset rather than the entire population.

Question 16.

Which tool is commonly used for quantitative data analysis?

Options:

- 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 the standard tool for quantitative data analysis. It is widely used for performing statistical tests and analyzing large datasets.

Quick Tip
SPSS is a powerful software for conducting statistical analysis and managing data in quantitative research.

Question 17.

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

Options:

- 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 manipulating one or more independent variables while controlling extraneous variables to determine their effect on the dependent variable.

Quick Tip

The experimental method is designed to control extraneous variables, ensuring a valid and reliable test of the hypothesis.

Question 18.

What is the significance of research ethics?

Options:

- 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 are essential to maintain the integrity of the research process by ensuring fairness, transparency, and respect for all participants.

Quick Tip

Research ethics ensure credibility and protect both the participants and the validity of the research outcomes.

Question 19.

What is the difference between reliability and validity in research?

Options:

- 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 measures the consistency of results across time and different researchers, while validity ensures the research accurately measures what it is supposed to measure.

Quick Tip

Reliability ensures consistency, while validity guarantees that the research measures the right thing.

Question 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:

Options:

- 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 is correct, stating that data processing organizes and transforms raw data, Reason 2 is not necessarily true because data processing alone does not ensure the validity or reliability of findings.

Quick Tip

Data processing is crucial for organizing data for analysis, but validity and reliability depend on the overall research design.

Question 21.

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

Options:

- 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 are primarily used for finding specific legal materials such as statutes, case law, and authoritative legal commentary to support legal research.

Quick Tip

Law libraries provide access to primary legal resources such as statutes, case law, and legal texts that are essential for legal research.

Question 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?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias

Solution:

When dealing with foreign law in a language other than English, foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias are valuable starting points for accurate legal definitions and context.

Quick Tip

Foreign language legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias can provide the essential legal terms and context needed when researching laws in non-English jurisdictions.

Question 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?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (C) T-test

Solution:

The T-test is used to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the means of two groups. In this case, comparing the study habits (hours studied) and academic performance (grades).

Quick Tip

The T-test helps determine whether differences in academic performance are statistically significant based on study habits.

Question 24.

What is the difference between primary and secondary data?

Options:

- 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 collected directly from the source for the specific research study, while secondary data is previously collected data that is used for analysis in another study.

Quick Tip

Primary data is original and collected for a specific research purpose, whereas secondary data has been collected and used for other studies.

Question 25.

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

Options:

- 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 any factors that can distort the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, leading to inaccurate conclusions.

Quick Tip

Internal validity threats include biases or confounding variables that may compromise the study’s ability to measure the relationship between variables accurately.

Question 26.

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

Options:

- 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 outcomes and trends

Solution:

Jurimetrics involves the application of quantitative techniques to the analysis of legal issues and is used to predict legal outcomes and trends based on statistical data.

Quick Tip

Jurimetrics applies quantitative methods to analyze legal data, helping predict legal outcomes and trends more effectively.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 often provide reliable and authoritative statistical data on legal decisions, which can strengthen the quantitative aspects of legal research.

Quick Tip

Government websites with legal statistics provide the most reliable and accurate quantitative data for legal research.

Question 28.

What are the two main types of qualitative research methods?

Options:

- 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:

Case studies and content analysis are both popular methods in qualitative research, used for in-depth investigation and interpretation of non-numerical data.

Quick Tip

Qualitative research often involves case studies and content analysis to explore complex social phenomena and behaviors.

Question 29.

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

Options:

- 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 commonly used when comparing the means of more than two groups, making it ideal for designs with multiple groups.

Quick Tip

The F-test is used when comparing the means of more than two groups, as it evaluates the variability within and between groups.

Question 30.

What is the expanded form of OSCOLA citation?

Options:

- 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 stands for the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities, which is the standard referencing style used in UK legal writing.

Quick Tip

OSCOLA is the citation style used in legal documents for referencing legal authorities such as cases and statutes.

Question 31.

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

Options:

- 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 the structure that helps organize and interpret the literature review in a way that aligns with the researcher's hypotheses or research questions.

Quick Tip

A conceptual framework helps organize and interpret the literature to establish a clear research structure.

Question 32.

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

Options:

- 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 blog posts may provide general insights, they lack the rigor and reliability of peer-reviewed academic journals, books, and government reports that are typically used in a thorough literature review.

Quick Tip

Peer-reviewed journals, books, and government reports are more reliable and scholarly for literature reviews than popular media articles and blogs.

Question 33.

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

Options:

- 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 requires that participants understand the risks and benefits of the study before agreeing to participate, ensuring ethical standards are met.

Quick Tip

Informed consent involves providing participants with all necessary information to make an informed decision about their participation in research.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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:

The ethical principle of informed consent is violated because participants (in this case, teenagers) must be informed and their guardians must be involved in the consent process.

Quick Tip

Informed consent ensures that participants understand the research and voluntarily agree to participate, with parental or guardian consent for minors.

Question 35.

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

Options:

- a) Experimental design
- b) Survey research
- c) Ethnographic research
- d) Content analysis

Correct Answer: (C) Ethnographic research

Solution:

Ethnographic research is often used in socio-legal studies to understand the lived experiences and perspectives of individuals affected by legal issues through in-depth, qualitative methods.

Quick Tip

Ethnographic research allows researchers to explore the social context and personal experiences of individuals affected by legal issues.

Question 36.

Which of the following statements is not correct about a questionnaire?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (C) An expensive method of collecting data

Solution:

Questionnaires are generally a cost-effective method for data collection, especially in comparison to other research methods like interviews or focus groups.

Quick Tip

Questionnaires are cost-effective and allow researchers to collect large amounts of data efficiently, unlike other methods like interviews.

Question 37.

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

Options:

- 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 should be clear, feasible, and specific, whereas a poorly formulated problem is usually too vague or complex to address effectively.

Quick Tip

A well-formulated research problem is specific, feasible, and manageable, focusing on clearly defined objectives.

Question 38.

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

Options:

- 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 primary challenge is finding a balance between a research problem that is both specific enough to be manageable and broad enough to make a significant contribution to the field.

Quick Tip

A well-defined research problem must balance between being focused and relevant to broader issues without being too narrow or too vague.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 participants to harmful content

Solution:

Ethical research requires that any harmful content encountered is addressed, ideally by

discussing with an ethics committee and exploring alternative methods that minimize harm to participants.

Quick Tip

Ethical research involves addressing harmful content and considering alternative methods that avoid exposing participants to harm.

Question 40.

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

Options:

- 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 requires the researcher to minimize their own biases and subjectivity, which can influence data interpretation and outcomes.

Quick Tip

Maintaining objectivity and reducing bias is a critical challenge in qualitative research to ensure valid and credible findings.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 widely accepted and statistically sound method for handling missing data, as it estimates missing values using available information and reduces bias compared to methods like mean imputation.

Quick Tip

Multiple imputation is a robust method for addressing missing data, allowing more accurate and unbiased analysis.

Question 42.

Which of the following methods is used in empirical research?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Scientific method

Solution:

The scientific method is a systematic approach commonly used in empirical research to gather data, form hypotheses, and test predictions.

Quick Tip

The scientific method involves systematic observation, experimentation, and validation, making it central to empirical research.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 manner, including the research question, methodology, key findings, and conclusions, without overwhelming the reader with excessive detail.

Quick Tip

An abstract should be concise, providing key details in a clear, understandable manner.

Question 44.

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

Options:

- 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:

The null hypothesis typically asserts that there is no effect or relationship between the

variables being studied, as in "there is no relationship between variables X and Y."

Quick Tip

A null hypothesis suggests no effect or relationship, which researchers aim to test against the alternative hypothesis.

Question 45.

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

Options:

- 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:

While APA, MLA, and Chicago are widely used citation styles, AP (Associated Press) is primarily a style for journalism, not academic research.

Quick Tip

APA, MLA, and Chicago are common academic citation styles, whereas AP is used in journalism.

Question 46.

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

Options:

- 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:

In Bluebook style, citations typically include the author's name, publication date, and the website URL for online sources, especially for legal materials.

Quick Tip

Bluebook citations for online sources generally include author's name, date, and URL, alongside other relevant details for legal references.

Question 47.

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

Options:

- 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 technique where existing participants refer other potential participants, often used in hard-to-reach populations.

Quick Tip

Non-probability sampling techniques like snowball sampling do not rely on random selection and are useful for specific research contexts.

Question 48.

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

Options:

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

d) Experimental research

Correct Answer: (D) Experimental research

Solution:

Experimental research requires manipulation of variables and randomization to establish causal relationships between variables.

Quick Tip

Experimental research involves manipulating independent variables and randomizing samples to test cause-and-effect relationships.

Question 49.

Tippit table refers to as

Options:

- 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:

A Tippit table is commonly used in statistics as a table of random digits for generating random samples.

Quick Tip

Tippit tables are used for generating random digits, important in random sampling and statistical analysis.

Question 50.

What is the primary purpose of institutional review boards (IRBs) in research institutions?

Options:

- 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 ensuring that research studies adhere to ethical guidelines, protecting participants' rights and well-being.

Quick Tip

Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) are crucial for ensuring ethical standards and protecting participants in research.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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:

The statement on delegated legislation is attributed to Sir Cecil Carr, highlighting the growing role of delegated legislation in lawmaking.

Quick Tip

Delegated legislation is often seen as a means for dealing with routine and minor matters, enabling more efficient governance.

Question 52.

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

Options:

- 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:

John Locke used the term 'federative power' to refer to the power of conducting foreign affairs, which is a function of the executive branch in his political theory.

Quick Tip

Locke's concept of federative power relates to the executive's authority to manage foreign relations and protect the state.

Question 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?

Options:

- a) Shrimanth 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) Shrimanth Balasaheb Patil v. Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly

Solution:

In this case, the Supreme Court held that the Speaker, while adjudicating disqualification petitions, acts as a quasi-judicial authority.

Quick Tip

A quasi-judicial role involves making decisions that affect legal rights, but the decision-maker is not a formal judge.

Question 54.

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

Options:

- 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 Indian Constitution defines 'Goods and Services Tax', which is a comprehensive indirect tax on the manufacture, sale, and consumption of goods and services.

Quick Tip

Article 366(12A) is crucial for defining the GST system in the Indian Constitution, making it a central tax reform.

Question 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:

Options:

- a) Void
- b) Irregular
- c) Invalid

d) Not invalid

Correct Answer: (D) Not invalid

Solution:

According to Article 72 of the Constitution, any action taken by a person in the office of the President, even if later declared invalid, is not considered void and remains valid unless specifically nullified by the Supreme Court.

Quick Tip

The legal principle behind this is that actions performed by a public office-holder are not invalid merely because of later legal determinations.

Question 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'?

Options:

- 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 does not specifically mention the percentage of schools, colleges, and hospitals in proportion to the population as a factor for constituting municipalities.

Quick Tip

The Constitution specifies factors like population density and non-agricultural employment for defining 'transitional areas' under Article 243Q.

Question 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:

Options:

- 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:

According to Article 297 of the Indian Constitution, all minerals and things of value under the territorial waters or continental shelf vest in the Union of India.

Quick Tip

Article 297 ensures that all natural resources under India's jurisdiction in territorial waters or the continental shelf are owned by the Union of India.

Question 58.

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

Options:

- 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:

If there is no intention to create legal relationships, a promisor is not bound, even if a reasonable person might interpret the agreement as one with legal intent.

Quick Tip

Intention to create legal relationships is a key element in forming valid contracts, and lack of such intention can invalidate agreements.

Question 59.

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

Options:

- 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 dictates that any ambiguity in a contract should be interpreted against the party that drafted it.

Quick Tip

The Contra Proferentem rule aims to protect the non-drafting party from potentially unfair or unclear contract terms.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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:

Under the principle of agency, the husband may be held liable as the principal when the wife borrows money for necessary family expenses.

Quick Tip

In agency law, one party (the agent) can act on behalf of another (the principal), and in family-related matters, the husband is often the principal.

Question 61.

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

Options:

- 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:

The term 'Mercantile Agent' as defined under Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 corresponds to the definition provided under The Sale of Goods Act 1930.

Quick Tip

A mercantile agent under both Acts is an agent employed in the business of buying or selling goods, or in the consigning of goods for sale.

Question 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 the return of goods before the specified time and accomplishment of purpose. Consider the above statement and suggest the correct answer.

Options:

- 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:

If the bailor compels the bailee to return goods before the agreed time or purpose, the bailor must indemnify the bailee for the loss incurred due to early return, as it exceeds the benefit derived by the bailee.

Quick Tip

The bailee has a right to be indemnified if the bailor breaches the terms of the bailment that result in loss.

Question 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.

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Three

Solution:

Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act contains three exceptions where an agreement without consideration may still be valid: a written contract, a promise to pay a time-barred debt, and a gift made in writing.

Quick Tip

The three exceptions under Section 25 allow some agreements without consideration to be enforceable under specific conditions.

Question 64.

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

Options:

- 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:

In a contract of guarantee, the consideration for the surety is typically anything done or promised for the benefit of the principal debtor. This is sufficient to make the guarantee enforceable.

Quick Tip

Consideration in contracts of guarantee can be a promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor, even if it is not directly related to the surety.

Question 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:

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Autonomic Legislation

Solution:

Bylaws developed by a professional association are a form of autonomic legislation, where the organization creates rules for its members without the direct involvement of the government.

Quick Tip

Autonomic legislation refers to self-regulation by professional bodies to govern the conduct of their members.

Question 66.

Lon Luvois Fuller propounded the term 'Eunomics' and defines it as:

Options:

- 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:

Lon Luvois Fuller coined the term 'Eunomics' to refer to the theory or study of good order and workable arrangements in legal systems.

Quick Tip

Fuller's concept of Eunomics focuses on the effectiveness of legal systems and the organization of society for the benefit of all.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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 making over cases for inquiry or trial.

Quick Tip

The Chief Judicial Magistrate plays a key role in the judicial process, ensuring cases are appropriately directed for inquiry or trial.

Question 68.

‘Petty offence’ means any offence punishable only with fine not exceeding:

Options:

- 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 punishable only with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Quick Tip

Petty offences are minor infractions, typically resulting in a fine rather than imprisonment.

Question 69.

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

Options:

- 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 courts.

Quick Tip

This provision allows the State Government to choose the language in which legal proceedings are conducted.

Question 70.

‘Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant’ means:

Options:

- 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 maxim ‘Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant’ means that specific laws will override

general laws when there is a conflict.

Quick Tip

This principle ensures that detailed and specific laws are applied over general or broad laws in situations where they conflict.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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:

Statement (i) is correct as the identification in court is substantive evidence.

Statement (ii) is correct because test identification parade is considered primary evidence but not substantive evidence.

Statement (iii) is correct since test identification parade can be used as corroborative evidence for the identification in court.

Quick Tip

Test identification parade is essential in strengthening the witness's identification made in court.

Question 72.

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

Options:

- 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:

This maxim means that a person who is about to die is presumed to speak the truth, making dying declarations relevant and admissible as evidence in court.

Quick Tip

A dying declaration is considered reliable due to the presumption that a person near death would not lie.

Question 73.

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

Options:

- 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 provides for the restitution of parties to their former position after a decree is reversed or altered, without conferring any new substantive rights.

Quick Tip

Restitution under Section 144 restores the status quo ante when a judgment is overturned, without creating new rights.

Question 74.

Which of the following maxims is not related to the doctrine of res judicata?

Options:

- 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:

The maxim "Nemo Tenetur Se Ipsum Prodere" (no one is bound to incriminate themselves) is unrelated to the doctrine of res judicata, which prevents the same matter from being relitigated once it has been adjudicated.

Quick Tip

Res judicata aims to bring an end to litigation by preventing the same case from being tried repeatedly.

Question 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:

Options:

- 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:

When the court decree is silent about interest, it is assumed that interest is not granted, and thus, no separate suit can be filed to claim it.

Quick Tip

The court's silence on interest usually implies that no interest will be awarded, and no further action is required.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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 addresses questions related to the execution of a decree and its enforceability, conferring exclusive jurisdiction to the executing court.

Quick Tip

Section 47 clarifies that all disputes regarding the execution of a decree must be resolved by the court tasked with executing it.

Question 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:

Options:

- 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:

Since ‘Z’ property was sold to ‘C’, the mortgagee can claim the due amount from the remaining mortgaged properties, ‘X’ and ‘Y’.

Quick Tip

When properties are sold, the new owner does not take responsibility for the existing mortgage unless agreed otherwise.

Question 78.

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

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Fire

Solution:

Section 135 specifically deals with the assignment of rights under fire insurance policies.

Quick Tip

Section 135 provides the legal framework for assigning rights in fire insurance policies.

Question 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:

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Vested interest

Solution:

The interest of ‘Y’ is vested, as per the Transfer of Property Act 1882, once ‘Y’ is born.

Quick Tip

A vested interest is one where the person is entitled to the property upon meeting certain conditions, in this case, being born.

Question 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:

Options:

- 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 apportion income on a day-to-day basis when there is a transfer of property.

Quick Tip

Income from a transferred property is apportioned on a daily basis to ensure fairness in distribution.

Question 81.

A tortious act infringes:

Options:

- 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 typically infringes a right in rem, which is a right that is available to a person against the world at large, such as property rights or rights over a thing.

Quick Tip

Tortious acts generally affect rights in rem (rights enforceable against the world), unlike rights in personam (personal rights).

Question 82.

‘Malice in fact’ means:

Options:

- 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 the intent to cause harm or injury with evil motive, typically in legal terms relating to defamation or malicious prosecution.

Quick Tip

Malice in fact involves a deliberate wrongful act with a malicious or evil intent behind it.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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 refers to defamatory statements made in a permanent form (e.g., written), addressed to the eye, while slander is spoken and addressed to the ear. Slander is typically not a criminal wrong unless it is related to certain serious defamations.

Quick Tip

Libel and slander are both forms of defamation; libel is written, slander is spoken. Slander is not always a criminal offense.

Question 84.

Which of the following is not necessary to establish the liability for negligence under the law of torts?

Options:

- 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:

Negligence does not require an intentional act; it only requires the breach of a duty of care and the causation of injury to another person due to that breach.

Quick Tip

Negligence is based on failure to meet a standard of care, not on intentional wrongdoing.

Question 85.

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

Options:

- 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:

Injunctions are granted in cases where the injury is of a permanent and serious nature, and there is no adequate remedy at law.

Quick Tip

Injunctions are typically issued to prevent significant and ongoing harm when no other remedy suffices.

Question 86.

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

Options:

- 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 United Nations is primarily focused on maintaining international peace and security, preventing conflicts, and resolving global disputes.

Quick Tip

The UN's main role is peacekeeping and resolving international disputes, not necessarily focusing on trade or internal affairs of states.

Question 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.

Options:

- a) i, ii 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, ii and iv are correct

Solution:

According to the Constructive Theory of Recognition, recognition by other states is necessary for a new state to join the international community and gain a legal personality. This recognition also allows the recognized government to conduct international relations.

Quick Tip

Recognition by other states is essential for a state's international legal personality and its ability to participate in global relations.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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 primarily regulated by municipal (domestic) law, while nationality is governed by international law. The Constitution of India does not directly mention nationality, as it focuses on citizenship.

Quick Tip

Citizenship is a domestic matter, while nationality is an international concept, and the Indian Constitution specifically deals with citizenship.

Question 89.

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

Options:

- 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 6 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with facts that are closely connected and part of the same transaction, a concept also reflected in Section 4 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023.

Quick Tip

Closely connected facts are important in establishing the context of an event, similar to the res gestae rule in evidence law.

Question 90.

Under the recent criminal law, the 'community service' is a

Options:

- 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:

Community service is recognized as a form of punishment in modern criminal law, aiming to rehabilitate offenders through societal contribution.

Quick Tip

Community service is used as a rehabilitative punishment, where offenders contribute positively to society.

Question 91.

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

Options:

- 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:

If the acceptor of a negotiable instrument is also the drawer, notice of dishonor is not required, as there is no other party to inform.

Quick Tip

When the same person is both the acceptor and drawer of a negotiable instrument, no notice of dishonor is required.

Question 92.

‘Mesne profits’ of property does not include:

Options:

- 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 do not include profits arising from improvements made by the wrongful possessor. It refers only to the actual or potential profits that would have been earned had the rightful owner been in possession.

Quick Tip

Mesne profits relate to the benefits accrued from possession, not improvements made during wrongful possession.

Question 93.

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

Options:

- 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:

The existence of a partnership is determined by the actual relationship between the parties, not merely by their share in the profits. All relevant facts are considered.

Quick Tip

Partnerships are defined by the real relationship between the parties and their mutual intention to form one.

Question 94.

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

Options:

- 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 specifically designed to coordinate cyber-crime investigations and promote international cooperation in combating cybercrimes.

Quick Tip

The Budapest Convention is the leading international treaty for cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes.

Question 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?

Options:

- a) K. K. Verma v. Union of India
- b) R. S. Joshi v. Union of India
- c) Union of India v. R. S. Verma
- d) Union of India v. T. N. Seshan

Correct Answer: (A) K. K. Verma v. Union of India

Solution:

The Supreme Court of India, in K. K. Verma v. Union of India, directed the formation of a National Tribunals Commission to oversee the functioning of tribunals in the country.

Quick Tip

The National Tribunals Commission is established to ensure the effective functioning of tribunals in India.

Question 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?

Options:

- 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:

In Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh, the Supreme Court ordered the installation of CCTV cameras in interrogation rooms to ensure transparency and accountability in police interrogations.

Quick Tip

CCTV cameras in interrogation rooms help safeguard the rights of the accused and ensure accountability during police custody.

Question 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:

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (A) Alternate Director

Solution:

An Alternate Director is appointed in place of the regular director when the latter is absent from India for more than three months.

Quick Tip

An Alternate Director steps in when the regular director is absent for a prolonged period.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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:

Socialism is indeed a fundamental aspect of the Indian Constitution, both in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy. Economic justice aims to secure social and economic equality for the people.

Quick Tip

The Constitution of India strives to achieve socialism, as reflected in its preamble and directive principles.

Question 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.

Options:

- 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 High Courts are not considered government servants, as their independence is paramount in the judicial system. The government's relationship with judges must not be one of master and servant, as this could undermine judicial independence.

Quick Tip

Judicial independence is crucial, and judges must not be seen as government employees to ensure impartiality in their decisions.

Question 100.

Which of the following statements regarding the application of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is not true?

Options:

- 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 committing offence targeting a computer resource located in 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 committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India

Solution:

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 applies to any offence committed outside India that targets Indian computer resources, contrary to the incorrect statement in option (B).

Quick Tip

The Sanhita has extraterritorial application, particularly for offences targeting Indian computer resources from outside India.