

## AILET Ph. D. 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

**Time Allowed :3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks :150**

**Total questions :150**

### General Instructions

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There will be **150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. **Total marks are 150. Answer ALL the Questions.**
3. There will be **Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. For every wrong answer **0.25 marks will be deducted.**
4. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **only BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.
5. **Example :** For the question, “Where is the Taj Mahal located ?”

(a) Kolkata    (b) Agra    (c) Bhopal    (d) Delhi

#### Right Method



#### Wrong Methods



6. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
7. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.

## 2. Consider the following list of statements:

- I. Legislation is a primary source of legal authority.
- II. Precedent is a primary source of legal authority.
- III. Academic writings and textbooks are a primary source of legal authority.
- IV. Common law is a primary source of legal authority.

### Select the correct option:

- a) All of the statements are correct.
- b) All of the statements are incorrect.
- c) Only statement (I) is correct.
- d) Only statement (III) is incorrect.

**Correct Answer:** (d) Only statement (III) is incorrect.

**Solution: Step 1:** Understand the classification of legal sources.

- **Legislation** (statutes and acts passed by a competent legislature) is a universally recognized primary source of law. - **Precedent** (judicial decisions that establish legal principles) is also a primary source, especially in common law systems. - **Academic writings and textbooks** are considered *secondary sources* as they interpret, critique, or explain the law but do not have binding authority. - **Common law** refers to judge-made law developed through precedent and is a primary source in jurisdictions that follow it.

#### Quick Tip

Primary sources of law include legislation, judicial precedents, and customary law. Secondary sources like academic commentary help interpret but do not create binding legal rules.

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## 3. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of action research?

- a) Data are collected systematically.
- b) Data are analyzed systematically.

- c) Findings are generalizable.
- d) Results are used to improve classroom practices.

**Correct Answer:** (c) Findings are generalizable.

**Solution: Step 1:** Understand the nature of action research.

- Action research is a reflective process conducted by practitioners (often teachers) to improve their own practices. - It involves systematic data collection and analysis to inform decision-making. - However, its findings are typically context-specific and not intended for broad generalization. - The primary goal is to enhance local practices, not to produce universally applicable theories.

#### Quick Tip

Action research emphasizes local problem-solving and professional growth. Unlike traditional research, its findings are not meant to be generalized across populations.

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**4. Fact is "empirically verifiable observation" — is defined by**

- a) P.V. Young
- b) Good and Hart
- c) Pearson
- d) Karl Marx

**Correct Answer:** (b) Good and Hart

**Solution: Step 1:** Understand the definition of a fact in research methodology.

- A **fact** is considered an observation that can be verified through empirical evidence. - This definition aligns with the positivist approach to research, emphasizing objectivity and verifiability. - The phrase "empirically verifiable observation" is attributed to **Good and Hart**, who emphasized the importance of observable and testable data in social research.

### Quick Tip

In research, facts must be observable and testable. Theories interpret facts, while values influence their application.

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#### 5. ATLAS.ti is a

- a) Software for qualitative analysis
- b) Method of citation
- c) Style of writing in legal research
- d) Testament

**Correct Answer:** (a) Software for qualitative analysis

**Solution: Step 1:** Understand the role of ATLAS.ti in research.

- **ATLAS.ti** is a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis (QDA) software. - It helps researchers organize, code, and analyze large volumes of textual, audio, video, and graphical data. - It is widely used in social sciences, education, and health research for thematic analysis and grounded theory development.

### Quick Tip

Qualitative analysis software like ATLAS.ti enhances the rigor and efficiency of coding, pattern recognition, and theory building in non-numeric research.

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#### 6. From the following list of statements, identify the set which has negative implications for 'research ethics':

- I. A researcher critically looks at the findings of another research.
- II. Related studies are cited without proper references.
- III. Research findings are made the basis for policy making.
- IV. Conduct of practitioner is screened in terms of reported research evidences.
- V. A research study is replicated with a view to verify the evidences from other researches.

VI. Both policy making and policy implementing processes are regulated in terms of preliminary studies.

**Choose the correct option:**

- a) I, II and III
- b) II, III and IV
- c) II, IV and VI
- d) I, III and V

**Correct Answer:** (b) II, III and IV

**Solution: Step 1:** Evaluate each statement for ethical implications.

- Statement I: Critical review is a healthy academic practice and ethically sound. - Statement II: Citing without proper references is unethical and violates academic integrity. - Statement III: Using research findings for policy is acceptable, but if done without rigorous validation, it may be ethically questionable. - Statement IV: Screening practitioner conduct based solely on reported research may lead to unfair judgments if the research is flawed or misapplied. - Statement V: Replication is a core principle of scientific integrity and is ethically encouraged. - Statement VI: Regulating policy based on preliminary studies may be risky, but not inherently unethical if done transparently.

#### Quick Tip

Ethical research demands proper citation, validated application of findings, and fair use of evidence. Misuse or misrepresentation of research undermines credibility and trust.

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**7. In a research proposal regarding the effect of child-rearing practices on stress proneness of children in competing school projects, the hypothesis formulated is that 'child rearing practices do influence stress proneness'. At the data-analysis stage a null hypothesis is advanced to find out the tenability of research hypothesis. On the basis of the evidence available, the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. What decision may be warranted in respect of the research hypothesis?**

- a) The research hypothesis will also be rejected.

- b) The research hypothesis will be accepted.
- c) Both the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis will be rejected.
- d) No decision can be taken in respect of the research hypothesis.

**Correct Answer:** (b) The research hypothesis will be accepted.

**Solution: Step 1:** Understand the logic of hypothesis testing.

- The **null hypothesis** ( $H_0$ ) typically states that there is no effect or no relationship. - The **research hypothesis** ( $H_1$ ) posits that there is an effect—in this case, that child-rearing practices influence stress proneness. - Rejection of the null hypothesis at the 0.01 level of significance means the evidence is strong enough to support the research hypothesis. - Therefore, the research hypothesis is accepted as tenable based on the data.

#### Quick Tip

Rejecting the null hypothesis implies accepting the research hypothesis, provided the test is valid and significance level is appropriately set.

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## 2. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?

- (a) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
- (b) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
- (c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
- (d) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.

**Correct Answer:** (c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Understand the nature of qualitative research. It is primarily exploratory and seeks to understand phenomena from the perspective of participants.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Standardized tools are typical of quantitative research, not qualitative.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Probability sampling is used in quantitative studies; qualitative research often uses purposive or theoretical sampling.

- (c) **Correct.** Qualitative research builds theories from the ground up using bottom-up empirical evidence.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Top-down schematic evidence aligns more with deductive, quantitative approaches.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) aligns with the inductive, exploratory nature of qualitative research.

#### Quick Tip

Qualitative research emphasizes depth over breadth. It often uses open-ended inquiry, non-probability sampling, and inductive reasoning to build theory from observed data.

### 3. Which among the following is not a kind of plagiarism?

- (a) Patch Writing
- (c) Indirect Plagiarism
- (b) Untainted Plagiarism
- (d) Direct Plagiarism

**Correct Answer:** (b) Untainted Plagiarism

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Understand the types of plagiarism:

- **Patch Writing:** Rephrasing someone else's work too closely without proper citation.
- **Indirect Plagiarism:** Paraphrasing someone else's ideas without acknowledgment.
- **Direct Plagiarism:** Copying text word-for-word without citation.
- **Untainted Plagiarism: Not a recognized type.** The term is not used in academic integrity literature.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is not a valid or recognized form of plagiarism.

### Quick Tip

Plagiarism includes both direct copying and subtle misuse of others' ideas. Always cite sources properly and avoid close paraphrasing without attribution.

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#### 4. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?

- (a) It recognizes knowledge as power.
- (b) It is a collective process of inquiry.
- (c) It emphasizes people as experts.
- (d) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.

**Correct Answer:** (d) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.

#### **Solution:**

**Step 1:** Understand the principles of participatory research. It is a collaborative approach that involves participants as co-researchers and emphasizes empowerment, social change, and contextual relevance.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each statement:

- (a) **True.** Participatory research values knowledge as a tool for empowerment and transformation.
- (b) **True.** It is inherently a collective and democratic process of inquiry.
- (c) **True.** It recognizes participants as experts of their own experiences.
- (d) **False.** While knowledge production is important, participatory research also aims at empowerment, capacity building, and social change.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is false because participatory research is not solely about producing knowledge—it is also about transforming realities.

### Quick Tip

Participatory research blends inquiry with action. It values collaboration, local knowledge, and aims to empower communities through shared learning and change.

### 5. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?

- (a) It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
- (b) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
- (c) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
- (d) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

**Correct Answer:** (b) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.

### Solution:

**Step 1:** In statistical hypothesis testing, we begin by assuming the null hypothesis  $H_0$  is true.

**Step 2:** The testing procedure evaluates whether the observed data provides sufficient evidence to reject  $H_0$  in favor of the alternative hypothesis  $H_1$ .

**Step 3:** The alternative hypothesis is not directly tested; rather, it is accepted only when  $H_0$  is rejected.

- (a) **Incorrect.** The alternative hypothesis is not directly tested.
- (b) **Correct.** Hypothesis testing focuses on evaluating the validity of the null hypothesis.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Only the null hypothesis is subjected to formal testing.
- (d) **Incorrect.** The null hypothesis is always tested in statistical procedures.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is true in the context of hypothesis testing.

### Quick Tip

In hypothesis testing, always start with the null hypothesis. Use statistical evidence to decide whether to reject it in favor of the alternative hypothesis.

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**6. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?**

- (a) Long-term research
- (c) Horizontal research
- (b) Short-term research
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (a) Long-term research

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Understand the definition of longitudinal research. It is a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables over extended periods of time.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Correct.** Longitudinal research tracks changes and developments over a long duration.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Short-term studies are typically cross-sectional, not longitudinal.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Horizontal research is not a recognized term in this context.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Longitudinal research clearly deals with long-term data collection and analysis.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct as longitudinal research focuses on long-term study and observation.

**Quick Tip**

Longitudinal studies are ideal for examining trends, development, and causal relationships over time. They are commonly used in psychology, sociology, and health sciences.

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**7. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?**

- (a) Research is not passive
- (b) Research is systematic

- (c) Research is not a problem-oriented
- (d) Research is not a process

**Correct Answer:** (c) Research is not a problem-oriented

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Understand the core characteristics of research. Research is:

- Active and purposeful (not passive)
- Systematic and methodical
- Problem-oriented — it begins with a question or issue to explore
- A process involving multiple steps: identifying a problem, reviewing literature, collecting data, analyzing, and concluding

**Step 2:** Evaluate each statement:

- (a) **True.** Research involves active inquiry and engagement.
- (b) **True.** Research follows a structured and logical sequence.
- (c) **False.** Research is inherently problem-oriented; this statement contradicts a key feature.
- (d) **True.** Research is indeed a process, not a one-time event.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is the only statement that does not correspond to the characteristics of research.

#### Quick Tip

Effective research starts with a clear problem or question, follows a systematic process, and aims to generate new insights or solutions.

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### 8. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?

- (a) To over simplify the problem of research.
- (b) To bring out the holistic approach to research.

- (c) To create a new trend in research methodology.
- (d) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain.

**Correct Answer:** (b) To bring out the holistic approach to research.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Interdisciplinary research integrates concepts, theories, and methods from multiple disciplines to address complex problems.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** The goal is not simplification but deeper understanding.
- (b) **Correct.** It promotes a holistic approach by combining diverse perspectives.
- (c) **Incorrect.** While it may influence methodology, creating trends is not its primary aim.
- (d) **Incorrect.** It does not reduce emphasis but rather expands the scope across subjects.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct as interdisciplinary research seeks to provide a comprehensive, integrated understanding of research problems.

#### Quick Tip

Interdisciplinary research fosters innovation by bridging gaps between fields. It's ideal for tackling multifaceted issues like climate change, public health, and education reform.

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**9. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to**

- (a) Improve data interpretation
- (c) Introduce new variables
- (b) Confirm triangulation
- (d) Eliminate spurious relations

**Correct Answer:** (d) Eliminate spurious relations

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The scientific method is a systematic approach to research that involves observation, hypothesis formulation, experimentation, and analysis.

**Step 2:** One of its key goals is to ensure that observed relationships between variables are genuine and not due to confounding or coincidental factors.

- (a) **Incorrect.** While data interpretation is important, it is not the primary aim.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Triangulation is more relevant in qualitative or mixed-methods research.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Introducing new variables is not a goal but a possible outcome.
- (d) **Correct.** The scientific method aims to eliminate spurious (false or misleading) relationships to ensure valid conclusions.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) best reflects the core aim of the scientific method in research.

#### Quick Tip

The scientific method helps researchers isolate true causal relationships by controlling variables and using rigorous testing to eliminate bias and error.

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### 10. Which one among the following statements is correct in context to research?

**I.** Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution to a problem.

**II.** It is a systematic, logical and unbiased process wherein verification of hypotheses, data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done.

**III.** It is an intellectual inquiry or quest towards truth.

**IV.** It enhances knowledge.

Select the correct option:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) I, II, III
- (c) II, III, IV
- (d) I, III, IV

**Correct Answer:** (a) I, II, III, IV

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Evaluate each statement in the context of research:

- **I. True.** Research involves systematic activities aimed at solving a problem.
- **II. True.** It is a structured and unbiased process involving hypothesis testing and data analysis.
- **III. True.** Research is a form of intellectual inquiry that seeks truth and understanding.
- **IV. True.** Research contributes to the expansion of knowledge across disciplines.

**Conclusion:** All four statements accurately describe the nature and purpose of research.

**Quick Tip**

Research is a multifaceted process that combines systematic inquiry, intellectual curiosity, and practical problem-solving to generate new knowledge and insights.

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**11. What are those conditions where a research problem is not viable?**

- (a) It is new and adds something to knowledge
- (b) It can be researched
- (c) It has utility and relevance
- (d) It contains dependent and independent variables

**Correct Answer:** (d) It contains dependent and independent variables

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A viable research problem must be:

- Original and contribute to existing knowledge
- Feasible to investigate with available resources
- Relevant and useful to society or the academic community

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Viable.** Novelty and contribution to knowledge are essential.

- (b) **Viable.** Researchability is a core requirement.
- (c) **Viable.** Utility and relevance ensure the problem matters.
- (d) **Not necessarily viable.** Merely having variables does not guarantee the problem is meaningful, feasible, or relevant.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is the condition that does not ensure viability of a research problem.

#### Quick Tip

A viable research problem must be clear, researchable, relevant, and contribute to knowledge. Presence of variables alone does not make it viable.

## 12. What are the main purposes of data analysis?

**I.** Description

**II.** Construction of Measurement Scale

**III.** Generating empirical relationships

**IV.** Explanation and prediction

Codes Select correct option:

- (a) I, II and III
- (c) I, III and IV
- (b) II, III and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

**Correct Answer:** (d) I, II, III and IV

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Data analysis serves multiple purposes in research, including:

- **Description:** Summarizing and organizing data to understand patterns and distributions.
- **Construction of Measurement Scale:** Developing reliable and valid tools for quantifying variables.
- **Generating Empirical Relationships:** Identifying associations and correlations between variables.

- **Explanation and Prediction:** Building models to explain phenomena and forecast future outcomes.

**Step 2:** All four listed purposes are valid and commonly recognized in both qualitative and quantitative research contexts.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) includes all correct purposes of data analysis.

#### Quick Tip

Data analysis transforms raw data into meaningful insights. It supports description, measurement, relationship discovery, and predictive modeling.

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### 13. Cross-cultural studies are example of:

- (a) Case study design
- (b) Comparative study
- (c) Experimental study
- (d) Longitudinal study

**Correct Answer:** (b) Comparative study

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Cross-cultural studies aim to compare cultural contexts, behaviors, or phenomena across different societies or groups.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Case studies focus on in-depth analysis of a single unit or context.
- (b) **Correct.** Comparative studies analyze similarities and differences across cultures, which is the essence of cross-cultural research.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Experimental studies involve controlled testing of hypotheses, not cultural comparison.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Longitudinal studies track changes over time, not across cultures.

**Conclusion:** Cross-cultural studies are best classified as comparative studies.

### Quick Tip

Comparative research helps identify universal patterns and culture-specific traits by analyzing data across different populations or societies.

#### 14. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:

- (a) High in replicability but low in internal validity
- (b) High in internal validity but low in reliability
- (c) High in ecological validity but low in external validity
- (d) High in external validity but low in ecological validity

**Correct Answer:** (d) High in external validity but low in ecological validity

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Survey research typically involves collecting data at a single point in time from a large population, making it cross-sectional.

**Step 2:** Evaluate the implications:

- **External Validity:** High — because surveys often use large, diverse samples, making findings generalizable.
- **Ecological Validity:** Low — because surveys are conducted in artificial settings (e.g., questionnaires), not natural environments.
- **Internal Validity:** Often lower — due to lack of control over variables and potential confounding factors.
- **Replicability and Reliability:** Can be high if standardized instruments are used, but not guaranteed.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — survey research is high in external validity but low in ecological validity.

### Quick Tip

Cross-sectional surveys are great for generalizing findings, but they may not reflect real-world behavior due to their structured and artificial nature.

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**15. A researcher attempts to evaluate the impact of implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 on children's perception towards crime in India.**

**Which method would be appropriate for this?**

- (a) Comparative Method
- (b) Survey Method
- (c) Experimental Method
- (d) Case Study Method

**Correct Answer:** (b) Survey Method

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The research objective is to assess children's perception, which involves gathering subjective data from a population.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each method:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Comparative method is used to compare across groups or contexts, not ideal for perception-based impact studies.
- (b) **Correct.** Survey method is suitable for collecting data on attitudes, opinions, and perceptions from a large group.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Experimental method requires manipulation of variables, which is not feasible or ethical in this context.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Case study method focuses on in-depth analysis of a few cases, not broad perception analysis.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is appropriate for evaluating the impact of a policy on public perception.

#### Quick Tip

Survey methods are ideal for gauging public opinion, especially when studying the social impact of laws or policies across diverse populations.

**16. In finalizing a thesis writing format which of the following would form part of supplementary pages?**

- (a) Table of contents
- (b) Bibliography and Appendices
- (c) List of tables and figures
- (d) Conclusions of the study

**Correct Answer:** (b) Bibliography and Appendices

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Supplementary pages in a thesis typically include materials that support the main content but are not part of the core chapters.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Table of contents is a preliminary page, not supplementary.
- (b) **Correct.** Bibliography and appendices are supplementary materials that provide references and additional data.
- (c) **Incorrect.** List of tables and figures is also part of preliminary pages.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Conclusions are part of the main body of the thesis.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) correctly identifies components of the supplementary section in thesis formatting.

#### Quick Tip

Supplementary pages enhance the thesis by providing references, raw data, and extended analysis that support the main chapters without interrupting the flow.

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**17. Which of the following sequence of research steps is logical?**

- (a) Problem formulation, analysis, developing research design, drafting hypothesis, collection of data, drawing conclusions.
- (b) Developing research design, drafting hypothesis, problem formulation, data analysis, drawing conclusions.

(c) Problem formulation, deciding sampling tools and techniques for data collection, drafting hypothesis, collection and interpretation of data.

(d) Problem formulation, drafting hypothesis, developing research design, data collection, data analysis, drawing conclusions.

**Correct Answer:** (d) Problem formulation, drafting hypothesis, developing research design, data collection, data analysis, drawing conclusions.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Research follows a systematic and logical progression. The standard sequence includes:

1. Problem formulation
2. Drafting hypothesis
3. Developing research design
4. Data collection
5. Data analysis
6. Drawing conclusions

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Analysis should come after data collection, not before.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Problem formulation must precede design and hypothesis.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Sampling decisions are part of research design, which comes after hypothesis.
- (d) **Correct.** This sequence aligns with the logical flow of research methodology.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) presents the correct and logical order of research steps.

**Quick Tip**

A well-structured research process ensures clarity, validity, and reliability. Always begin with a clear problem and hypothesis before designing and executing your study.

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**18. A detailed description of research methodology is required in:**

- (a) Symposium/workshop
- (b) Seminar paper/article
- (c) Conference paper
- (d) Thesis

**Correct Answer:** (d) Thesis

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A thesis is a comprehensive academic document that presents original research in detail, including methodology, data, analysis, and conclusions.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Symposia and workshops focus on discussion and idea exchange, not detailed documentation.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Seminar papers may include brief methodology, but not in-depth.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Conference papers are concise and often summarize methods rather than elaborate on them.
- (d) **Correct.** A thesis requires a full, detailed account of the research methodology to ensure transparency and reproducibility.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct as a thesis demands a thorough explanation of the research methodology.

**Quick Tip**

A well-written thesis includes a detailed methodology section to justify research design, tools, sampling, and data analysis techniques.

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**19. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for undertaking research?**

- (a) Developing research design
- (b) Deciding sampling techniques
- (c) Formulating hypothesis
- (d) Formulating research question

**Correct Answer:** (d) Formulating research question

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Every research process begins with identifying and articulating a clear research question. This defines the scope, direction, and purpose of the study.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Research design is developed after the research question is established.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Sampling techniques are chosen based on the research design and objectives.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Hypothesis formulation depends on the research question and literature review.
- (d) **Correct.** Formulating a research question is the first and essential step in any research process.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct as it represents the initial mandatory requirement for undertaking research.

**Quick Tip**

A well-defined research question guides the entire study. It helps in selecting methods, designing tools, and interpreting results meaningfully.

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**20. 'Male and female students perform equally well in legal aptitude test.' This statement indicates:**

- (a) Research hypothesis
- (c) Null hypothesis

- (b) Directional hypothesis
- (d) Statistical hypothesis

**Correct Answer:** (c) Null hypothesis

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is a statement that assumes no difference or no effect between groups or variables.

**Step 2:** The statement "Male and female students perform equally well..." asserts no difference in performance, which aligns with the definition of a null hypothesis.

- (a) **Incorrect.** A research hypothesis usually suggests a relationship or difference.
- (b) **Incorrect.** A directional hypothesis predicts the direction of difference (e.g., males perform better).
- (c) **Correct.** The statement reflects equality, which is the essence of a null hypothesis.
- (d) **Incorrect.** While null hypotheses are tested statistically, this statement itself is not a statistical formulation.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the statement represents a null hypothesis.

**Quick Tip**

Null hypotheses are central to statistical testing. They assume no effect or difference and are rejected only when evidence strongly supports an alternative.

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**21. Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire?**

- I.** Preparation of draft questionnaire.
- II.** Review of the draft.
- III.** Review of the literature.
- IV.** Writing primary and secondary aims of the study.

Select the correct answer with logical sequence from the options given below:

- (a) Only IV, II and I

- (b) Only III, I and II
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) IV, III, I and II

**Correct Answer:** (d) IV, III, I and II

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Designing a questionnaire begins with clearly defining the research objectives:

- **IV.** Writing primary and secondary aims helps clarify what the questionnaire should measure.
- **III.** Reviewing literature ensures the questionnaire aligns with existing research and avoids redundancy.
- **I.** Drafting the questionnaire translates objectives into measurable items.
- **II.** Reviewing the draft helps refine questions for clarity, relevance, and validity.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) presents the correct and logical sequence for designing a questionnaire.

#### Quick Tip

A well-designed questionnaire starts with clear objectives, builds on existing knowledge, and is refined through careful review and pilot testing.

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**22. Proper thesis writing should involve:**

- I.** Reduction of punctuation and grammatical errors.
- II.** Careful citation of references.
- III.** Logical consistency in the way the thesis is written.
- IV.** A clear and well written format.

Select the correct answer with logical sequence from the options given below:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) Only I, II, IV

- (c) Only I, II, III
- (d) Only II, III, IV

**Correct Answer:** (a) I, II, III, IV

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A well-written thesis must meet multiple academic standards:

- **I.** Grammar and punctuation errors must be minimized to ensure clarity and professionalism.
- **II.** References must be cited accurately to maintain academic integrity.
- **III.** Logical consistency ensures that arguments and structure flow coherently.
- **IV.** A clear format improves readability and presentation.

**Step 2:** All four elements are essential and sequentially contribute to the quality of thesis writing.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) includes all necessary components for proper thesis writing.

#### Quick Tip

Strong thesis writing combines clarity, consistency, proper citation, and error-free language. Each element reinforces the credibility and impact of your research.

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### 23. What is a research design?

- (a) A way of conducting research which is not grounded in theory.
- (b) A style in which research findings are presented.
- (c) A process of deciding the quantitative or qualitative research methods.
- (d) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.

**Correct Answer:** (d) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Research design refers to the overall strategy that integrates different components of the research process in a coherent and logical way.

**Step 2:** It includes the blueprint for:

- Defining the research problem
- Selecting methods (qualitative or quantitative)
- Planning data collection and analysis
- Ensuring validity and reliability

**Step 3:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Research design is grounded in theory and logic.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Presentation style is not part of research design.
- (c) **Partially correct.** Method selection is one component, not the full definition.
- (d) **Correct.** It is a comprehensive framework guiding all stages of research.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) best defines research design.

#### Quick Tip

A strong research design ensures clarity, consistency, and credibility in your study. It's the backbone of effective research planning.

---

### 24. While planning to undertake socio-legal research:

- (a) Don't get entangled in theory
- (b) Do a pilot study before getting stuck
- (c) Approach the topic with open mind
- (d) Do the review of the literature on the topic

**Correct Answer:** (d) Do the review of the literature on the topic

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Socio-legal research combines legal analysis with social science methods. A thorough literature review is essential to understand existing frameworks, gaps, and debates.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Theory is foundational in socio-legal research; avoiding it weakens conceptual grounding.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Pilot studies are useful but not the first step.
- (c) **Incorrect.** An open mind is valuable but not a methodological requirement.
- (d) **Correct.** Reviewing literature is a mandatory initial step to build context and refine research questions.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — literature review is the essential starting point in socio-legal research.

#### Quick Tip

In socio-legal research, a strong literature review helps bridge legal theory with social realities, guiding both methodology and analysis.

### 25. The principles of fundamental research are used in:

- (a) Action research
- (b) Applied research
- (c) Philosophical research
- (d) Historical research

**Correct Answer:** (b) Applied research

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Fundamental research (also called basic or pure research) aims to expand theoretical understanding without immediate practical application.

**Step 2:** Applied research uses principles and findings from fundamental research to solve real-world problems.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Action research is context-specific and participatory, not primarily based on fundamental theory.
- (b) **Correct.** Applied research builds on fundamental research to address practical issues.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Philosophical research is abstract and conceptual, not necessarily grounded in empirical fundamentals.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Historical research focuses on past events and sources, not on applying fundamental research principles.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — applied research utilizes the principles of fundamental research.

#### Quick Tip

Fundamental research lays the groundwork for innovation, while applied research translates theory into practice across fields like law, medicine, and engineering.

---

### 26. Sampling errors can be decreased with:

- (a) Decrease in sample size
- (b) Process of randomization
- (c) Increase in sample size
- (d) Process of analysis

**Correct Answer:** (c) Increase in sample size

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Sampling error refers to the difference between the sample estimate and the true population parameter due to using a subset of the population.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Smaller samples tend to increase sampling error.
- (b) **Partially correct.** Randomization helps reduce bias, but not necessarily sampling error.
- (c) **Correct.** Larger sample sizes reduce variability and improve representativeness, thereby decreasing sampling error.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Analysis affects interpretation, not the magnitude of sampling error.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — increasing sample size is a direct method to reduce sampling error.

**Quick Tip**

To minimize sampling error, aim for a larger and more representative sample. This enhances the reliability and generalizability of your findings.

---

**27. Which of the following is not a type of legal research?**

- (a) Doctrinal legal research
- (b) Non-doctrinal legal research
- (c) Comparative legal research
- (d) Situational based legal research

**Correct Answer:** (d) Situational based legal research

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Legal research is broadly categorized into recognized types such as:

- **Doctrinal research:** Focuses on legal principles, statutes, and case law.
- **Non-doctrinal research:** Empirical and socio-legal, involving fieldwork and data collection.
- **Comparative research:** Compares legal systems, doctrines, or case laws across jurisdictions.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Valid.** Doctrinal research is a core legal research method.
- (b) **Valid.** Non-doctrinal research is widely used in socio-legal studies.
- (c) **Valid.** Comparative legal research is a recognized approach.
- (d) **Invalid.** "Situational based legal research" is not a formally recognized category in legal methodology.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is not a standard type of legal research.

#### Quick Tip

Legal research methods are grounded in doctrinal, empirical, and comparative frameworks. Always refer to established categories when designing your study.

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**28. The Academic Integrity Regulation, 2018 by University Grants Commission does not penalize similarity up to:**

- (a) 25%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 15%
- (d) 18%

**Correct Answer:** (b) 10%

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** According to Section 8 of the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, plagiarism is categorized into levels based on similarity percentage.

**Step 2:** The regulation specifies:

- **Level 0:** Similarity up to 10% — Minor similarities, no penalty.
- **Level 1:** Similarity above 10% to 40% — Subject to penalties.
- **Level 2:** Similarity above 40% to 60% — Higher penalties.
- **Level 3:** Similarity above 60% — Severe penalties.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — similarity up to 10% is not penalized under the UGC Regulation 2018.

#### Quick Tip

Always aim for originality in academic writing. Even minor similarities should be properly cited to maintain integrity and avoid penalties.

---

**29. Research ethics do not include:**

- (a) Honesty
- (b) Integrity
- (c) Subjectivity
- (d) Objectivity

**Correct Answer:** (c) Subjectivity

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Research ethics are a set of principles that guide responsible conduct in research. They emphasize transparency, fairness, and accountability.

**Step 2:** Key ethical values include:

- **Honesty:** Reporting data and findings truthfully.
- **Integrity:** Maintaining consistency and moral uprightness in research conduct.
- **Objectivity:** Avoiding bias in data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

**Step 3:** Evaluate the outlier:

- (a) **Included.** Honesty is a core ethical principle.
- (b) **Included.** Integrity is fundamental to ethical research.
- (c) **Not included.** Subjectivity introduces personal bias, which ethical research seeks to minimize.
- (d) **Included.** Objectivity ensures impartiality and fairness.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — subjectivity is not part of research ethics.

**Quick Tip**

Ethical research demands objectivity and transparency. Subjective bias can compromise the validity and credibility of findings.

**30. Controlled group condition is applied in:**

- (a) Survey Research
- (b) Experimental Research
- (c) Historical Research
- (d) Descriptive Research

**Correct Answer:** (b) Experimental Research

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Controlled group conditions are used to isolate the effect of a variable by comparing outcomes between a treatment group and a control group.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Survey research collects data from respondents but does not involve controlled conditions.
- (b) **Correct.** Experimental research uses control and experimental groups to test hypotheses under controlled settings.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Historical research analyzes past events and documents, not experimental setups.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Descriptive research observes and describes phenomena without manipulating variables or using control groups.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — controlled group conditions are a hallmark of experimental research.

**Quick Tip**

Experimental research is ideal for testing causal relationships. Control groups help ensure that observed effects are due to the independent variable.

---

**31. A hypothesis is a:**

- (a) Law

- (b) Cannon
- (c) Supposition
- (d) Postulate

**Correct Answer:** (c) Supposition

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A hypothesis is a tentative assumption or proposition made for the sake of argument or investigation.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** A law is a well-established, proven principle.
- (b) **Incorrect.** "Cannon" is not a relevant term in research methodology.
- (c) **Correct.** A hypothesis is a supposition made on the basis of limited evidence, subject to testing.
- (d) **Incorrect.** A postulate is assumed to be true without proof, often used in mathematics or logic.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — a hypothesis is a supposition that guides research inquiry.

**Quick Tip**

A hypothesis sets the foundation for empirical testing. It's a reasoned guess that researchers aim to confirm or refute through data.

---

**32. Which of the following features are required in a scientific research method?**

1. Predictability
2. Objectivity
3. Verifiability
4. Systematic

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Correct Answer:** (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Scientific research is defined by a set of core principles that ensure reliability, reproducibility, and objectivity.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each feature:

- **Predictability:** Scientific methods aim to predict outcomes based on hypotheses and models.
- **Objectivity:** Research must be free from personal bias and based on observable phenomena.
- **Verifiability:** Results must be testable and replicable by others.
- **Systematic:** Research follows a structured and organized approach.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — all four features are essential to scientific research methodology.

**Quick Tip**

Scientific research thrives on clarity and rigor. Predictability, objectivity, verifiability, and systematic planning ensure trustworthy and impactful results.

---

**33. Research is not considered ethical if it:**

- (a) Tries to prove a particular point
- (b) Is not of a very high standard
- (c) Doesn't ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondents
- (d) Doesn't investigate the data scientifically

**Correct Answer:** (c) Doesn't ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondents

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Ethical research must protect participants' rights, especially their privacy and confidentiality.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** While biased research is discouraged, aiming to prove a point is not inherently unethical if done transparently.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Low-quality research may be academically weak but not necessarily unethical.
- (c) **Correct.** Failing to ensure privacy and anonymity violates ethical standards and participant trust.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Poor data investigation affects validity but is a methodological flaw, not an ethical breach.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — protecting respondent privacy is a core ethical requirement.

#### Quick Tip

Always obtain informed consent and safeguard participant data. Ethical lapses in privacy can invalidate research and harm credibility.

---

**34. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called**

- (a) Induction
- (b) Ex-post facto
- (c) Descriptive
- (d) Experiment

**Correct Answer:** (a) Induction

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Logical reasoning involves drawing conclusions based on evidence or patterns. Two primary methods are induction and deduction.

**Step 2:** Inductive reasoning moves from specific observations to general conclusions — a foundational method in scientific and legal research.

- (a) **Correct.** Induction is a method of logical reasoning based on pattern recognition and generalization.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Ex-post facto refers to a research design, not a reasoning method.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Descriptive refers to a research type, not a logical reasoning process.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Experiment is a research method, not a reasoning process.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — induction is a recognized method of logical reasoning.

#### Quick Tip

Inductive reasoning helps build theories from observations. It's widely used in exploratory research and legal analysis.

---

**35. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is:**

- (a) Cluster Sampling
- (b) Stratified Sampling
- (c) Convenience Sampling
- (d) Lottery Method

**Correct Answer:** (b) Stratified Sampling

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In heterogeneous populations, individuals differ significantly in characteristics relevant to the study.

**Step 2:** Stratified sampling divides the population into homogeneous subgroups (strata) based on shared traits, ensuring representation from each group.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Cluster sampling is used for geographically dispersed populations, not necessarily heterogeneous ones.
- (b) **Correct.** Stratified sampling ensures that each subgroup within a diverse population is adequately represented.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Convenience sampling lacks scientific rigor and may introduce bias.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Lottery method is a form of simple random sampling, which may not capture subgroup diversity.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — stratified sampling is ideal for heterogeneous populations.

#### Quick Tip

Stratified sampling enhances precision and representativeness by ensuring all key subgroups are included in the sample.

### 36. The existing company information is an example of which data?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Both a) and b)
- (d) Tertiary

**Correct Answer:** (b) Secondary

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Primary data is collected firsthand by the researcher for a specific purpose.

Secondary data refers to information already collected and made available by others.

**Step 2:** Existing company information — such as annual reports, financial statements, or published records — is precompiled and publicly accessible.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Primary data would require direct collection through surveys, interviews, or experiments.

- (b) **Correct.** Existing company information is secondary data since it was collected previously for other purposes.
- (c) **Incorrect.** It cannot be both unless the researcher is also the original source.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Tertiary data refers to summaries or indexes of secondary sources, such as encyclopedias.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — existing company information is secondary data.

#### Quick Tip

Always verify the source and relevance of secondary data before using it in research. It saves time but may require validation.

**37. In the process of conducting research, "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by –**

- (a) Statement of Objectives
- (b) Analysis of Data
- (c) Selection of Research Tools
- (d) Collection of Data

**Correct Answer:** (d) Collection of Data

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** After formulating a hypothesis, the next logical step is to gather empirical evidence to test it.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Incorrect.** Objectives are defined before hypothesis formulation.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Data analysis occurs after data collection.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Tool selection is part of research design, typically done before hypothesis formulation.
- (d) **Correct.** Once the hypothesis is set, data must be collected to validate or refute it.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — data collection follows hypothesis formulation in the research process.

#### Quick Tip

A hypothesis guides what data to collect. Without data, a hypothesis remains untested and speculative.

---

### 38. Which of the following citations adheres to APA style of referencing?

- (a) Wagemann, J. & Weger, U. (2021). Perceiving the other self: An experimental first-person account of non-verbal social interaction. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 134(4), 441–461
- (b) Encarnação, João, and Gonçalo Calado. 2018. "Effects of Recreational Diving on Early Colonization Stages of an Artificial Reef in North-East Atlantic." *Journal of Coastal Conservation*, 22(6) (December): 1209–1216.
- (c) Tremblay, Richer, Lachance, & Cote, 2010
- (d) Jabro JD. Predicting saturated hydraulic conductivity from percolation test results in layered silt loam soils. *J Environ Health*. 2009;72(5):22–27.

**Correct Answer:** (a) Wagemann, J. & Weger, U. (2021)...

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** APA style (7th edition) requires:

- Author(s) last name, initials
- Year in parentheses
- Title in sentence case (not in quotation marks)
- Journal name in italics, volume in italics, issue in parentheses, page range

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Correct.** Follows APA format precisely.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Uses Chicago-style formatting with full names and quotation marks.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Incomplete citation — missing journal, title, and formatting.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Uses AMA-style formatting, not APA.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) adheres to APA style referencing.

#### Quick Tip

APA style emphasizes clarity and consistency. Always use initials for authors, sentence case for titles, and italicize journal names and volume numbers.

### 39. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for violating UGC guidelines on plagiarism?

- (a) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and in case of faculty, shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.
- (b) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and in case of faculty, shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of six years.
- (c) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.
- (d) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of four years.

**Correct Answer:** (a)

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** According to the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, plagiarism is categorized into four levels.

**Step 2:** For Level 3 plagiarism (similarity above 60%), the maximum penalties include:

- Withdrawal of the manuscript.
- Ban on publishing any work for a minimum of three years.
- For faculty: denial of two successive annual increments.
- Prohibition from supervising any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., or Ph.D. student for three years.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) accurately reflects the maximum punishment prescribed under the UGC guidelines.

#### Quick Tip

Always use plagiarism detection tools and cite sources properly. UGC penalties are severe and can impact academic careers significantly.

---

#### 40. Which of the following is not a type of referencing style?

- (a) American Psychological Association
- (b) Chicago Manual of Style
- (c) Harvard reference style
- (d) Antwerp style of referencing

**Correct Answer:** (d) Antwerp style of referencing

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Referencing styles are standardized formats used to cite sources in academic writing. Common styles include APA, Chicago, Harvard, MLA, and IEEE.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Valid.** APA is widely used in social sciences.
- (b) **Valid.** Chicago style is common in humanities and history.
- (c) **Valid.** Harvard style is frequently used in academic and scientific writing.
- (d) **Invalid.** "Antwerp style" is not a recognized referencing format.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — Antwerp style is not a known referencing style.

#### Quick Tip

Choose your referencing style based on your discipline. APA for psychology, Chicago for history, Harvard for general academic writing.

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### 41. Which of the following authors are not known for their contribution in the field of Research Methodology?

- (a) John W. Creswell
- (b) Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams
- (c) William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt
- (d) Deo. R and M. Bhatt

**Correct Answer:** (b) Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Research methodology authors are recognized for their contributions to designing, conducting, and analyzing research.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Valid.** John W. Creswell is a leading scholar in qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods research.
- (b) **Not primarily known for methodology.** Booth, Colomb, and Williams are known for academic writing and rhetoric, especially their book *\*The Craft of Research\**, which focuses more on writing than on research methodology itself.
- (c) **Valid.** Goode and Hatt authored *\*Methods in Social Research\**, a foundational text in sociological research methods.
- (d) **Valid.** Deo and Bhatt have contributed to Indian literature on research methodology.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — while influential in academic writing, these authors are not primarily known for contributions to research methodology.

### Quick Tip

Distinguish between research methodology and academic writing. Methodology guides how research is conducted; writing guides how it's communicated.

---

#### 42. Which of the following test is not used for testing hypothesis?

- (a) t-test
- (b) F test
- (c) Chi square test
- (d) Circle test

**Correct Answer:** (d) Circle test

#### **Solution:**

**Step 1:** Hypothesis testing involves statistical procedures to determine whether a claim about a population parameter is supported by sample data.

**Step 2:** Common hypothesis tests include:

- **t-test:** Compares means between two groups.
- **F-test:** Compares variances across groups, often used in ANOVA.
- **Chi-square test:** Tests relationships between categorical variables.

**Step 3:** Evaluate the outlier:

- (d) **Incorrect.** "Circle test" is not a recognized statistical test for hypothesis testing.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — circle test is not used for hypothesis testing.

### Quick Tip

Always choose your statistical test based on data type and hypothesis structure. Familiarity with t, F, and chi-square tests is essential for sound analysis.

---

#### 43. A statistical investigation in which the data are collected for each and every element/unit of the population is called–

- (a) Census
- (b) Sample survey
- (c) Transactional tracking
- (d) Universal survey

**Correct Answer:** (a) Census

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A census is a complete enumeration method where data is collected from every unit in the population.

**Step 2:** Evaluate each option:

- (a) **Correct.** Census involves collecting data from all individuals or units in the population.
- (b) **Incorrect.** A sample survey collects data from a subset of the population.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Transactional tracking refers to monitoring specific activities, not full population enumeration.
- (d) **Incorrect.** "Universal survey" is not a standard statistical term.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — census is the method where data is collected from every unit of the population.

**Quick Tip**

Census provides complete accuracy but is time-consuming and costly. Sample surveys are more efficient for large populations.

---

**44. Which of the following are types of errors in survey research?**

- I.** Sample errors
- II.** Source errors
- III.** Observational errors
- IV.** Data collection errors

## V. Data processing errors

Choose the correct option:

- (a) I, II, III
- (b) II, III, IV
- (c) II, IV, V
- (d) I, IV, V

**Correct Answer:** (d) I, IV, V

### Solution:

**Step 1:** Survey research is prone to various types of errors that can affect the validity and reliability of results.

**Step 2:** Recognized error types include:

- **Sample errors:** Occur when the sample does not accurately represent the population.
- **Data collection errors:** Arise from faulty instruments, interviewer bias, or respondent misunderstanding.
- **Data processing errors:** Include mistakes in coding, entry, or analysis of data.

**Step 3:** Evaluate the distractors:

- **Source errors:** Not a standard classification in survey methodology.
- **Observational errors:** More relevant to observational studies than structured surveys.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — sample, data collection, and data processing errors are key types in survey research.

### Quick Tip

Minimize survey errors by using validated instruments, training data collectors, and double-checking data entry and analysis procedures.

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## 45. Which of the following is not an attribute of unethical research?

- (a) Falsification

- (b) Fabrication
- (c) Plagiarism
- (d) Acknowledging Credit

**Correct Answer:** (d) Acknowledging Credit

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Unethical research practices involve actions that compromise integrity, transparency, and fairness in scholarly work.

**Step 2:** Common unethical practices include:

- **Falsification:** Manipulating research data or results.
- **Fabrication:** Inventing data or findings.
- **Plagiarism:** Using others' work without proper attribution.

**Step 3:** Evaluate the outlier:

- (d) **Correct.** Acknowledging credit is an ethical practice that promotes transparency and respect for intellectual contributions.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — acknowledging credit is ethical, not unethical.

**Quick Tip**

Ethical research demands honesty, transparency, and proper attribution. Always cite sources and avoid data manipulation.

**46. Choose the correct option:**

**A**

1. Article 9.2: TRIPS Agreement
2. Article 22.1: TRIPS Agreement
3. Article 12: TRIPS Agreement
4. Article 4: TRIPS Agreement

(a) A1–B1, A2–B2, A3–B3, A4–B4

(b) A1–B2, A2–B1, A3–B4, A4–B3

**B**

1. Meaning of geographical indications
2. Copyright protection extends to expression not ideas
3. Most-favoured Nation Treatment
4. Term of protection of work

(c) A1–B4, A2–B3, A3–B2, A4–B1

(d) A1–B1, A2–B4, A3–B2, A4–B3

**Correct Answer:** (b) A1–B2, A2–B1, A3–B4, A4–B3

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Match each TRIPS article with its correct subject:

- **Article 9.2** — Clarifies that copyright protection does not extend to ideas, procedures, or methods of operation, only to expressions.
- **Article 22.1** — Defines geographical indications as signs identifying goods from a specific location with qualities or reputation due to origin.
- **Article 12** — Specifies the term of protection for copyrighted works.
- **Article 4** — Covers Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment in intellectual property rights.

**Step 2:** Match accordingly:

- A1–B2
- A2–B1
- A3–B4
- A4–B3

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — it accurately matches each TRIPS article with its corresponding provision.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding TRIPS provisions helps in navigating international IP law. Focus on definitions, protections, and treatment principles.

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**47. Under the TRIPS Agreement, which aspect(s) of a computer program is/are protected?**

- (a) Source Code only
- (b) Object Code only
- (c) Both a) and b)
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (c) Both a) and b)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 10 of the TRIPS Agreement recognizes computer programs as literary works under the Berne Convention.

**Step 2:** This protection applies to both:

- **Source Code:** Human-readable instructions written by programmers.
- **Object Code:** Machine-readable binary form generated from source code.

**Step 3:** TRIPS ensures copyright protection for the expression of ideas in both forms, not the underlying ideas or algorithms.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — both source code and object code are protected under TRIPS.

**Quick Tip**

Under TRIPS, software is protected as intellectual property. Always secure both source and object code to safeguard your work.

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**48. Which High Court was the first one to establish a special IP Division after the abolishment of IPAB by Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021?**

- (a) Madras High Court
- (b) Bombay High Court
- (c) Calcutta High Court
- (d) Delhi High Court

**Correct Answer:** (d) Delhi High Court

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) was abolished under the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021.

**Step 2:** To address the vacuum in IP adjudication, the Delhi High Court became the first to establish a dedicated Intellectual Property Division (IPD).

- (a) **Incorrect.** Madras High Court followed later.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Bombay High Court did not initiate the first IPD.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Calcutta High Court has IP benches but was not the first.
- (d) **Correct.** Delhi High Court pioneered the IPD model post-IPAB dissolution.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — Delhi High Court was the first to establish a special IP Division.

**Quick Tip**

The Delhi High Court's IP Division ensures specialized handling of complex IP matters, setting a precedent for other courts.

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**49. Assertion (A):** Registration is *prima facie* evidence of validity of a trademark.

**Reason (R):** No suit for passing-off shall be entertained in respect of an unregistered trademark.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A is true but R is false.
- (b) A is false but R is true.
- (c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (d) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Correct Answer:** (a) A is true but R is false.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 31 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, registration of a trademark serves as *prima facie* evidence of its validity.

**Step 2:** However, passing-off is a common law remedy available even for unregistered trademarks. Section 27 of the Act explicitly preserves the right to sue for passing-off.

- **Assertion (A): True.** Registration provides legal presumption of validity.
- **Reason (R): False.** Passing-off suits can be filed for unregistered marks.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — A is true, but R is false.

#### Quick Tip

Trademark registration strengthens legal protection, but even unregistered marks can be defended through passing-off actions.

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### 50. Which Section of the Patents Act, 1970 contains Bolar Provision or Exemption?

- (a) Section 48
- (b) Section 84
- (c) Section 92
- (d) Section 107A

**Correct Answer:** (d) Section 107A

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** The Bolar exemption allows generic manufacturers to use patented inventions without infringement for the purpose of regulatory approval before the patent expires.

**Step 2:** Section 107A of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 provides this exemption. It permits use of a patented invention for development and submission of information required under any law.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Section 48 defines the rights of a patentee.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Section 84 deals with compulsory licensing.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Section 92 relates to compulsory licensing in public interest.
- (d) **Correct.** Section 107A contains the Bolar provision.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — Section 107A provides the Bolar exemption under Indian patent law.

**Quick Tip**

The Bolar exemption balances patent rights with public access by allowing early preparation for generic entry post-patent expiry.

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**51. "Players, umpires and commentator are performers in a Cricket match." This was laid down in:**

- (a) Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India
- (b) Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. Piyush Agarwal & Ors.
- (c) Union of India v. Board of Control for Cricket in India
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (b) Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. Piyush Agarwal & Ors.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The concept of "performers" under the Copyright Act, 1957 includes actors, musicians, dancers, and other individuals who present live performances.

**Step 2:** In **Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. Piyush Agarwal & Ors.**, the Delhi High Court recognized that players, umpires, and commentators in a live cricket match qualify as performers under Section 2(q) of the Act.

- (a) **Incorrect.** This case dealt with constitutional status of BCCI, not copyright or performers.
- (b) **Correct.** This case clarified the legal status of cricket participants as performers.
- (c) **Incorrect.** This case was related to administrative and regulatory issues, not copyright.
- (d) **Incorrect.** The correct case is listed in option (b).

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — the Delhi High Court laid down this principle in **Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. Piyush Agarwal & Ors.**

### Quick Tip

Under Indian copyright law, live sports participants can be recognized as performers, granting them certain rights over their performance.

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## 52. Which Section of the Copyright Act, 1957 has recently been abolished by the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023?

- (a) Section 60
- (b) Section 63
- (c) Section 68
- (d) Section 69

**Correct Answer:** (a) Section 60

### Solution:

**Step 1:** The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 aims to decriminalize minor offences and simplify compliance across various laws, including intellectual property statutes.

**Step 2:** Section 60 of the Copyright Act, 1957 allowed for civil remedies against groundless threats of legal proceedings. This section was considered redundant and was abolished under the Jan Vishwas reforms.

- (a) **Correct.** Section 60 has been repealed to streamline enforcement and reduce litigation over non-substantive threats.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Section 63 deals with criminal penalties for copyright infringement and remains in force.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Section 68 relates to penalties for contravention of copyright society provisions.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Section 69 concerns offences by companies and is still active.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — Section 60 was abolished by the Jan Vishwas Act, 2023.

### Quick Tip

The Jan Vishwas Act promotes ease of doing business by reducing criminal liability for technical and procedural violations.

### 53. Term of copyright in a design under the Designs Act, 2000, is:

- (a) 5 years from the date of registration
- (b) 10 years from the date of registration
- (c) 20 years from the date of registration
- (d) 3 years from the date of registration

**Correct Answer:** (a) 5 years from the date of registration

### Solution:

**Step 1:** Under Section 11 of the Designs Act, 2000, the initial term of copyright in a registered design is 10 years from the date of registration.

**Step 2:** However, this 10-year term includes a provision for renewal. The initial copyright protection is granted for **5 years**, and it may be extended for another 5 years upon application.

- (a) **Correct.** The initial term is 5 years, which can be renewed.
- (b) **Incorrect.** 10 years is the maximum term after renewal, not the initial term.
- (c) **Incorrect.** 20 years is not applicable under the Designs Act.
- (d) **Incorrect.** 3 years is not a recognized term under the Act.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — the initial term of copyright in a design is 5 years from the date of registration.

### Quick Tip

Design copyright starts with 5 years and can be renewed once for another 5, totaling 10 years of protection.

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**54. Under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, "producer" does not include:**

- (a) Person who packages the agricultural goods
- (b) Person who manufactures the industrial goods
- (c) Person who exploits the natural goods
- (d) Person who transports the agricultural goods

**Correct Answer:** (d) Person who transports the agricultural goods

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 2(k) of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 defines "producer" to include:

- Persons who produce, exploit, process, or package agricultural, natural, or manufactured goods.

**Step 2:** Transportation is not part of the definition of production under the Act. It is a logistical activity, not a creative or transformative one.

- (a) **Included.** Packaging is explicitly mentioned.
- (b) **Included.** Manufacturing is part of industrial production.
- (c) **Included.** Exploiting natural goods is covered.
- (d) **Not included.** Transporting goods is not part of the statutory definition of "producer."

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — transporting agricultural goods does not qualify one as a "producer" under the Act.

**Quick Tip**

Only those who contribute to the creation, processing, or packaging of GI goods are considered producers under the law.

**55. Hart's analysis of law distinguishes between –**

- (a) Cause and effect
- (b) Theory and fact
- (c) Being obliged and having an obligation
- (d) Corporeal and incorporeal rights

**Correct Answer:** (c) Being obliged and having an obligation

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** H.L.A. Hart, in his seminal work *\*The Concept of Law\**, distinguishes between the psychological feeling of being obliged and the normative status of having an obligation.

**Step 2:**

- **Being obliged** refers to situations where individuals feel compelled to act due to external pressures or threats.
- **Having an obligation** implies a rule-based duty recognized within a legal system, independent of coercion.

**Step 3:** This distinction is central to Hart's critique of Austin's command theory and his development of the internal aspect of rules.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Cause and effect is a scientific distinction, not central to Hart's legal theory.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Theory and fact are epistemological categories, not part of Hart's core legal analysis.
- (c) **Correct.** Hart's jurisprudence hinges on this distinction to explain legal normativity.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Corporeal and incorporeal rights are property law classifications.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — Hart distinguishes between being obliged and having an obligation to clarify the nature of legal rules.

**Quick Tip**

Hart's internal point of view helps explain why legal rules are followed not just out of fear, but out of recognition of duty.

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**56. Austin's theory of law can be found in his work titled 'Province of Jurisprudence Determined' through which he meant to convey the idea that –**

- (a) The subject matter of jurisprudence was large till then
- (b) The applicability of laws differed from province to province
- (c) The subject matter of divine laws etc. do not fall within the purview of jurisprudence
- (d) The subject matter of divine laws etc. fall within the purview of jurisprudence

**Correct Answer:** (c) The subject matter of divine laws etc. do not fall within the purview of jurisprudence

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In his work *\*The Province of Jurisprudence Determined\** (1832), John Austin sought to define the boundaries of legal study.

**Step 2:** Austin argued that jurisprudence should be confined to the study of **positive law** — laws set by political superiors to subjects — and should exclude moral, divine, or customary laws.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Austin aimed to narrow, not expand, the scope of jurisprudence.
- (b) **Incorrect.** His focus was on the nature of law, not its geographic applicability.
- (c) **Correct.** Austin excluded divine and moral laws from the scope of jurisprudence.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Including divine laws contradicts Austin's positivist stance.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — Austin excluded divine laws from the domain of jurisprudence.

#### Quick Tip

Austin's positivism separates law from morality. Jurisprudence, for him, is about what law *\*is\**, not what it *\*ought to be\**.

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**57. According to the 'declaratory' theory of jurisprudence, the judges only declare the law and they do not make any law. The supporters of this theory were –**

- (a) Bacon and Dicey
- (b) Gray and Salmond
- (c) Coke and Blackstone
- (d) Duguit and Pound

**Correct Answer:** (c) Coke and Blackstone

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The declaratory theory of law asserts that judges do not create law but merely declare what the law has always been.

**Step 2:** This theory was classically supported by:

- **Sir Edward Coke:** Emphasized that common law is discovered through judicial reasoning, not invented.
- **William Blackstone:** Argued that judges are the "living oracles" of the law, whose role is to declare, not make, law.
- (a) **Incorrect.** Bacon and Dicey contributed to legal thought but not specifically to the declaratory theory.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Gray and Salmond leaned toward realist and analytical jurisprudence.
- (c) **Correct.** Coke and Blackstone are the principal proponents of the declaratory theory.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Duguit and Pound are associated with sociological and functionalist theories.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — Coke and Blackstone supported the declaratory theory of law.

**Quick Tip**

Declaratory theory reflects a conservative view of judicial power, emphasizing continuity and precedent over innovation.

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**58. "Law is a jealous mistress". This often quoted phrase is attributed to –**

- (a) Francis Bacon
- (b) Drydan
- (c) Joseph Story
- (d) John Seldon

**Correct Answer:** (c) Joseph Story

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The phrase "Law is a jealous mistress" is a famous metaphor used to describe the demanding and all-consuming nature of legal study and practice.

**Step 2:** It was coined by **Justice Joseph Story**, a prominent U.S. Supreme Court Justice and legal scholar of the 19th century.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Francis Bacon contributed to legal philosophy but did not coin this phrase.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Dryden was a poet and playwright, not associated with legal aphorisms.
- (c) **Correct.** Joseph Story used this phrase to emphasize the devotion required in the legal profession.
- (d) **Incorrect.** John Selden was a legal historian, but not the source of this quote.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the phrase is attributed to Joseph Story.

**Quick Tip**

Legal mastery demands time, discipline, and focus — as Joseph Story warned, law tolerates no distractions.

**59. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

**List I – Statement**

- I. Sociological School is 'metajuristic'
- II. Formal analysis of the structure of English Law

**List II – Author**

- Julius Stone
- Bentham

III. Jurisprudence is lawyer's extraversion

Austin

IV. Distinguishes between expository and censorial law

Kelsen

(a) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

(b) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

(c) I-1, II-3, III-4, IV-2

(d) I-1, II-2, III-4, IV-3

**Correct Answer:** (d) I-1, II-2, III-4, IV-3

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Match each statement with the correct jurist:

- **I.** Julius Stone described the sociological school as "metajuristic" — going beyond traditional legal analysis.
- **II.** Bentham is known for his formal analysis of English law and utilitarian principles.
- **III.** Kelsen referred to jurisprudence as a lawyer's extraversion, emphasizing its outward-facing conceptual structure.
- **IV.** Austin distinguished between expository (descriptive) and censorial (evaluative) approaches to law.

**Step 2:** Apply the correct code:

- I-1 (Julius Stone)
- II-2 (Bentham)
- III-4 (Kelsen)
- IV-3 (Austin)

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — it matches each statement with the appropriate jurist.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding who said what in jurisprudence helps trace the evolution of legal thought across schools and systems.

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**60. Recently, in which case, the Supreme Court of India has pressed the need for a code of investigation in India for the police so that the guilty do not walk free on technicalities?**

- (a) Rajesh v. State of M.P.
- (b) Sarangapani (Dead) v. State of A.P.
- (c) SK Sajed Ali v. State of West Bengal
- (d) Javed Shaukat Ali Qureshi v. State of Gujarat

**Correct Answer:** (c) SK Sajed Ali v. State of West Bengal

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In the case of **SK Sajed Ali v. State of West Bengal**, the Supreme Court emphasized the urgent need for a standardized code of investigation for police authorities across India.

**Step 2:** The Court observed that lack of uniformity and procedural lapses often result in acquittals due to technicalities, undermining justice.

**Step 3:** The Bench called for legislative and administrative reforms to ensure consistency, accountability, and fairness in criminal investigations.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Rajesh v. State of M.P. did not address this issue.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Sarangapani case focused on different procedural matters.
- (c) **Correct.** SK Sajed Ali case highlighted the need for a code of investigation.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Javed Shaukat Ali Qureshi case dealt with state-level procedural concerns.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the Supreme Court raised the issue in SK Sajed Ali v. State of West Bengal.

**Quick Tip**

A uniform code of investigation can help reduce acquittals due to technical lapses and strengthen the criminal justice system.

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**61. In which case, the Supreme Court of India has directed that the Central Government shall issue necessary guidelines in respect of protocols for HIV and AIDS relating to diagnostic facilities, Antiretroviral therapy and opportunistic Infection Management to people living with HIV or AIDS?**

- (a) Bajaj Alliance General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Rambha Devi
- (b) CPL Ashish Kumar Chauhan (Retd.) v. Commanding Officer
- (c) State of W.B. v. Chiranjilal (Mineral) Industries of Bagandih
- (d) Nagaraj v. State of Karnataka

**Correct Answer:** (d) Nagaraj v. State of Karnataka

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In the case of **Nagaraj v. State of Karnataka**, the Supreme Court of India addressed the rights and healthcare needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

**Step 2:** The Court directed the Central Government to issue comprehensive guidelines for:

- Diagnostic facilities for HIV/AIDS
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- Opportunistic Infection Management

**Step 3:** These directions were issued under the mandate of the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017 to ensure effective implementation and protection of health rights.

- (a) **Incorrect.** This case involved insurance disputes, not HIV/AIDS protocols.
- (b) **Incorrect.** This case was related to military service matters.
- (c) **Incorrect.** This case dealt with mineral industry regulation.
- (d) **Correct.** The Supreme Court issued HIV/AIDS healthcare directives in this case.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — the Supreme Court issued the directive in Nagaraj v. State of Karnataka.

### Quick Tip

Judicial activism plays a vital role in enforcing health rights for vulnerable communities under statutory mandates.

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## 62. Who is not a citizen by domicile?

- (a) Those who are born in the territory of India.
- (b) Those whose either mother or father was born in the territory of India.
- (c) Those who have been ordinarily residing in the territory of India after commencement of the Constitution of India, due to their work in India.
- (d) Who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than 5 years immediately preceding commencement of Constitution of India.

**Correct Answer:** (c) Those who have been ordinarily residing in the territory of India after commencement of the Constitution of India, due to their work in India.

### Solution:

**Step 1:** Article 5 of the Constitution of India defines citizenship by domicile at the commencement of the Constitution.

**Step 2:** It includes:

- Persons domiciled in India.
- Persons born in India.
- Persons whose parents were born in India.
- Persons who had been ordinarily resident in India for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution.

**Step 3:** Post-commencement residence due to employment does not qualify for citizenship by domicile under Article 5.

- (a) **Included.** Birth in India qualifies.
- (b) **Included.** Parentage qualifies.

- (c) **Not included.** Post-commencement residence due to work is not covered.
- (d) **Included.** 5-year residence before commencement qualifies.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — such persons are not citizens by domicile under Article 5.

#### Quick Tip

Citizenship by domicile is determined by residence and connection to India before the Constitution came into force.

**63. In which case for the first time the Supreme Court of India had laid down certain principles to decide as to when a corporation can be said to be an instrumentality of the state?**

- (a) Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India
- (b) Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagatram
- (c) Rajasthan State Electricity Board v. Mohan Lal
- (d) Som Prakash Rekhi v. Union of India

**Correct Answer:** (b) Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagatram

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** The concept of "instrumentality or agency of the State" under Article 12 of the Constitution was first judicially elaborated in **Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagatram**, AIR 1975 SC 1331.

**Step 2:** In this case, the Supreme Court held that statutory corporations like ONGC, LIC, and IFCI, though not government departments, perform public functions and are subject to constitutional obligations.

**Step 3:** The Court laid down criteria such as financial control, functional control, and administrative control to determine whether a body is an instrumentality of the State.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Ramana Dayaram Shetty case refined the doctrine but was not the first.
- (b) **Correct.** Sukhdev Singh case introduced the foundational principles.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Rajasthan SEB case discussed Article 12 but did not lay down detailed tests.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Som Prakash Rekhi case applied the doctrine but came later.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagatram was the first to lay down principles for identifying state instrumentalities.

#### Quick Tip

To test if a body is a “State” under Article 12, examine its financial, functional, and administrative ties to the government.

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**64. Supreme Court of India’s decision in Srilekha Vidyarthi v. State of Uttar Pradesh is based on –**

- (a) Right to contract with anybody irrespective of gender and sex
- (b) Right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution of India
- (c) Right to Practice as Advocate
- (d) Right to claim damages and compensation

**Correct Answer:** (b) Right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution of India

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** In **Srilekha Vidyarthi v. State of Uttar Pradesh**, AIR 1991 SC 537, the Supreme Court examined the arbitrary termination of government-appointed public prosecutors.

**Step 2:** The Court held that even contractual appointments made by the State must comply with the principles of non-arbitrariness and fairness under **Article 14**.

**Step 3:** The judgment emphasized that the State cannot act arbitrarily in terminating contracts, and every action must be just, fair, and reasonable.

- (a) **Incorrect.** The case was not about gender or sex-based contracting rights.
- (b) **Correct.** The decision was grounded in Article 14 — equality before law and protection against arbitrariness.

- (c) **Incorrect.** While the case involved advocates, the core issue was not about the right to practice.
- (d) **Incorrect.** The case did not primarily deal with compensation or damages.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — the case is based on the right to equality under Article 14.

#### Quick Tip

Even contractual decisions by the State must uphold constitutional values of fairness and equality under Article 14.

#### 65. Which provision has been added by Constitution [81<sup>st</sup>] Amendment Act, 2000?

- (a) Article 15 [4]
- (b) Article 16 [4A]
- (c) Article 16 [4]
- (d) Article 16 [4B]

**Correct Answer:** (d) Article 16 [4B]

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** The Constitution 81<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2000 was enacted to address the backlog of reserved vacancies in government jobs.

**Step 2:** It introduced **Article 16(4B)**, which allows the State to treat unfilled reserved vacancies from previous years as a separate class and carry them forward without affecting the ceiling of 50

- (a) **Incorrect.** Article 15(4) was added by the First Amendment Act, 1951.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Article 16(4A) was added by the Seventy-Seventh Amendment Act, 1995.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Article 16(4) is part of the original Constitution.
- (d) **Correct.** Article 16(4B) was added by the 81<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2000.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — Article 16(4B) was added to facilitate backlog vacancy management in reservations.

**Quick Tip**

Article 16(4B) ensures that reserved vacancies from previous years don't lapse and can be filled without breaching the 50

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**66. Article 20 of the Constitution of India has a close relationship with –**

- (a) Article 11[1] of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- (b) Article 16 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- (c) Article 15[1] of the Constitution of the U.S.
- (d) Article 50 of the Japanese Constitution of 1946

**Correct Answer:** (a) Article 11[1] of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides protection in respect of conviction for offences, including:

- Protection against ex post facto laws
- Protection against double jeopardy
- Protection against self-incrimination

**Step 2:** Article 11(1) of the UDHR states: “Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial. . .”

**Step 3:** Both provisions aim to safeguard the rights of accused persons and ensure fairness in criminal justice.

- (a) **Correct.** Article 11(1) of UDHR aligns with the protections in Article 20 of the Indian Constitution.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Article 16 of ICCPR deals with recognition as a person before the law.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Article 15(1) of the U.S. Constitution relates to voting rights, not criminal justice.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Article 50 of the Japanese Constitution deals with legislative immunity.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — Article 20 of the Indian Constitution closely relates to Article 11(1) of the UDHR.

#### Quick Tip

Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution often mirror global human rights standards like those in the UDHR.

**67. Assertion (A):** Article 21 implicitly incorporates the concept of due process of law.

**Reason (R):** Due process of law is an attribute of liberty.

Select the correct option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is correct

**Correct Answer:** (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Originally, Article 21 guaranteed protection of life and personal liberty only through “procedure established by law.”

**Step 2:** In **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India** (1978), the Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of Article 21 to include the concept of **due process of law**, ensuring that laws must be just, fair, and reasonable.

**Step 3:** Due process is a fundamental attribute of liberty, ensuring that no person is deprived of life or liberty arbitrarily.

- **Assertion (A): True.** Article 21 now includes substantive and procedural due process.
- **Reason (R): True.** Due process is essential to protect liberty.

- **Explanation Link: Correct.** The reason explains why Article 21 must include due process.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — both statements are true and R explains A.

#### Quick Tip

Maneka Gandhi case transformed Article 21 into a powerful shield for individual liberty by embedding due process into Indian constitutional law.

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**68. Which one of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is not a Gandhian Principle?**

- (a) The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats
- (b) The state shall endeavour to secure a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India
- (c) The state shall endeavour to promote cottage industries
- (d) The state shall take steps to preserve and improve the breeds and prohibit the slaughter of cows and other milch cattle

**Correct Answer:** (b) The state shall endeavour to secure a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) are classified into three categories:

- **Gandhian Principles**
- **Socialistic Principles**
- **Liberal-Intellectual Principles**

**Step 2:** Gandhian principles reflect Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of self-reliant rural India and include:

- Organization of village panchayats (Art. 40)
- Promotion of cottage industries (Art. 43)

- Prohibition of cow slaughter (Art. 48)

**Step 3:** The Uniform Civil Code (Art. 44) is a **liberal-intellectual principle**, not a Gandhian one.

- (a) **Gandhian Principle**
- (b) **Not a Gandhian Principle — Liberal-Intellectual**
- (c) **Gandhian Principle**
- (d) **Gandhian Principle**

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — the Uniform Civil Code is not a Gandhian Directive Principle.

#### Quick Tip

Gandhian principles focus on rural upliftment, self-sufficiency, and traditional values rooted in village life.

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**69. An ordinance issued by the President of India shall remain in force for a period of –**

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Six weeks
- (d) Six weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament

**Correct Answer:** (d) Six weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament

#### **Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances when either House of Parliament is not in session.

**Step 2:** An ordinance must be laid before both Houses of Parliament when they reassemble.

**Step 3:** The ordinance ceases to operate **six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament**, unless it is approved earlier by both Houses.

- (a) **Incorrect.** Six months is not the constitutional limit.

- (b) **Incorrect.** One year is not prescribed anywhere in Article 123.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Six weeks alone is misleading without reference to Parliament's reassembly.
- (d) **Correct.** The ordinance remains valid for six weeks from the date Parliament reconvenes.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — the ordinance remains in force for six weeks from the date Parliament assembles.

#### Quick Tip

Ordinances are temporary laws and must be ratified by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly to continue in force.

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**70. Whether legislature of a State can enact a law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List repugnant to provisions of an earlier law made by the Parliament of India?**

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, with the prior permission of the Governor of the State
- (c) Yes, with prior permission of the President of India
- (d) Yes, but the law made should receive assent from the President of India

**Correct Answer:** (d) Yes, but the law made should receive assent from the President of India

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Article 254 of the Constitution of India deals with inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by State Legislatures on matters in the Concurrent List.

**Step 2:** If a State law is repugnant to a Parliamentary law on the same subject, the Parliamentary law prevails.

**Step 3:** However, under Article 254(2), if the State law has received the **assent of the President**, it shall prevail in that State, even if repugnant to the earlier Parliamentary law.

- (a) **Incorrect.** The Constitution allows such laws with Presidential assent.

- (b) **Incorrect.** Governor's permission is not sufficient under Article 254(2).
- (c) **Incorrect.** Prior permission is not required — assent after passage is.
- (d) **Correct.** Presidential assent validates repugnant State laws on Concurrent subjects.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — State legislatures can enact repugnant laws on Concurrent subjects if they receive Presidential assent.

#### Quick Tip

Article 254(2) empowers States to override Parliamentary laws on Concurrent subjects — but only with Presidential assent.

### 71. Which of the following can be included in Right to Life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

**I.** Right of a person not to be subjected to bonded labour or to unfair conditions of labour.

**II.** Right of a bonded labourer to rehabilitation after release.

**III.** Right to a decent environment and a reasonable accommodation.

(a) I, II and III

(b) I and II

(c) II and III

(d) I and III

**Correct Answer:** (a) I, II and III

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been judicially interpreted to include a wide range of socio-economic rights.

**Step 2:** The Supreme Court has expanded Article 21 to include:

- Protection against bonded labour and unfair working conditions — **People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India.**
- Right to rehabilitation of bonded labourers — **Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India.**

- Right to a clean and decent environment — **Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar**, and right to shelter — **Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation**.

**Step 3:** All three rights listed are judicially recognized as part of the expansive interpretation of Article 21.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — all three rights are included under the Right to Life.

#### Quick Tip

Article 21 is a living provision — its scope evolves to protect dignity, livelihood, and environmental well-being.

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### 72. The correct sequence in the formation of a contract is:

- (a) Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration.
- (b) Agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance.
- (c) Offer, consideration, acceptance, agreement.
- (d) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement.

**Correct Answer:** (d) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** The Indian Contract Act, 1872 outlines the essential elements of a valid contract:

- **Offer:** One party proposes terms.
- **Acceptance:** The other party agrees to those terms.
- **Consideration:** Something of value is exchanged.
- **Agreement:** A legally enforceable understanding is formed.

**Step 2:** The chronological order is:

1. Offer
2. Acceptance
3. Consideration

4. Agreement (which becomes a contract if enforceable by law)

- (a) **Incorrect.** Agreement precedes consideration in this option, which is not the correct legal sequence.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Agreement cannot precede offer and acceptance.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Consideration must follow acceptance.
- (d) **Correct.** This reflects the proper legal sequence.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — it reflects the correct sequence in contract formation.

#### Quick Tip

A contract begins with an offer and ends with a legally binding agreement — but only if consideration is present.

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**73. Consideration should be something in return of promise which –**

- (a) both the law and parties regard, as having some value
- (b) only law regards as having some value
- (c) only the parties regard some value
- (d) only adequate value necessary

**Correct Answer:** (a) both the law and parties regard, as having some value

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, consideration is defined as something done or abstained from at the desire of the promisor.

**Step 2:** For consideration to be valid:

- It must have some value in the eyes of the law.
- It must be something that the parties mutually agree upon as valuable.

**Step 3:** Courts do not require consideration to be adequate, but it must be real and lawful.

- (a) **Correct.** Both legal and mutual recognition of value are essential.

- (b) **Incorrect.** Parties' agreement is also necessary.
- (c) **Incorrect.** The law must also recognize the value.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Adequacy is not required — only legal sufficiency.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — consideration must be something both the law and the parties regard as having value.

#### Quick Tip

Consideration need not be adequate, but it must be real, lawful, and recognized by both the law and the parties.

**74. A stipulation in a bond for payment of compound interest on failure to pay simple interest at the same rate as was payable upon the principal is not a penalty within the meaning of –**

- (a) Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (b) Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (c) Section 76 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (a) Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act deals with compensation for breach of contract where a penalty is stipulated.

**Step 2:** The explanation to Section 74 clarifies that a stipulation for payment of compound interest on default of simple interest does **not** constitute a penalty.

**Step 3:** This means such a clause is enforceable and not subject to reduction under the penalty doctrine.

- (a) **Correct.** Section 74 explicitly excludes such stipulations from being treated as penalties.

- (b) **Incorrect.** Section 75 deals with compensation for premature revocation of contracts.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Section 76 is not relevant to interest or penalty clauses.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Section 74 directly addresses this issue.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — compound interest stipulations on default are not penalties under Section 74.

#### Quick Tip

Not all harsh terms are penalties — Section 74 excludes compound interest on default from penalty scrutiny.

**75. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any under such an agreement or contract is bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.**

- (a) Advantage
- (b) Benefit
- (c) Consideration
- (d) Favour

**Correct Answer:** (b) Benefit

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 65 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that when an agreement is discovered to be void, or a contract becomes void, any person who has received any **benefit** under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or compensate the other party.

**Step 2:** The term “benefit” refers to any gain, advantage, or enrichment received under the void agreement or contract.

- (a) **Incorrect.** “Advantage” is not the term used in the statute.
- (b) **Correct.** “Benefit” is the precise term used in Section 65.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Consideration refers to the value exchanged, not necessarily what is received.
- (d) **Incorrect.** “Favour” is not a legal term used in this context.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — Section 65 uses the term “benefit” for restitution under void contracts.

#### Quick Tip

Section 65 ensures fairness by requiring restitution of benefits received under void agreements.

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**76. Every assignee by endorsement or other writing, of a policy of insurance against in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of assignment, shall have transferred and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy has been made with himself:**

- (a) a policy of insurance against fire
- (b) a policy of insurance against livestock
- (c) a policy of insurance against theft
- (d) a policy of insurance against life

**Correct Answer:** (a) a policy of insurance against fire

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Under Section 52 of the Indian Insurance Act, 1938, the law provides that in case of a **fire insurance policy**, the assignee of the policy — if the property insured is absolutely vested in them — shall have all rights of suit as if the contract was made directly with them.

**Step 2:** This provision facilitates the transfer of actionable rights along with the insured property, ensuring continuity of protection.

- (a) **Correct.** Fire insurance policies are covered under this statutory provision.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Livestock insurance is not governed by this assignment clause.

- (c) **Incorrect.** Theft insurance does not fall under this specific rule.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Life insurance assignment is governed separately under Section 38 of the Insurance Act.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — the provision applies to fire insurance policies.

#### Quick Tip

Assignment of fire insurance policies transfers not just the policy but also the right to sue under it.

**77. Where a gift is in the form of a single transfer to the same person of several things of which one is, and the others are not burdened by an obligation, the donee can take nothing by the gift unless –**

- (a) He accepts it fully.
- (b) He accepts conditionally.
- (c) He accepts it substantially.
- (d) He accepts it partly.

**Correct Answer:** (a) He accepts it fully

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 127 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with gifts made subject to conditions.

**Step 2:** When a gift consists of multiple items transferred together, and one of them carries a burden (obligation), the donee must accept the entire gift — including the burden — to validate the transfer.

**Step 3:** Partial or conditional acceptance is not permitted in such cases. The law requires full acceptance for the gift to take effect.

- (a) **Correct.** Full acceptance is mandatory under Section 127.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Conditional acceptance is not valid in this context.
- (c) **Incorrect.** “Substantial” acceptance is not a recognized legal standard here.

- (d) **Incorrect.** Partial acceptance invalidates the entire gift.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — the donee must accept the gift fully, including any burden attached.

#### Quick Tip

In composite gifts with burdens, the law insists on full acceptance — no picking and choosing.

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**78. Besides the mortgagor, who among the following persons may redeem, or institute a suit for redemption of, the mortgaged property?**

- (a) Any creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.
- (b) Any surety for the payment of the mortgage debt or any part thereof.
- (c) Any person (other than the mortgagee of the interest sought to be redeemed) who has any interest in, or charge upon, the property mortgaged or in or upon the right to redeem the same.
- (d) All of the above.

**Correct Answer:** (d) All of the above

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 91 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 outlines who may sue for redemption of mortgaged property.

**Step 2:** Besides the mortgagor, the following persons are entitled to redeem:

- A person with any interest in the property or in the right to redeem.
- A surety for the mortgage debt.
- A creditor who has obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property in a suit for administration of the mortgagor's estate.
- (a) **Included.** Covered under Section 91.

- (b) **Included.** Sureties are explicitly mentioned.
- (c) **Included.** Interest holders or charge holders are eligible.
- (d) **Correct.** All listed categories are eligible to redeem.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — all listed persons may redeem or sue for redemption under Section 91.

#### Quick Tip

Redemption rights extend beyond the mortgagor to protect other stakeholders with legal or financial interests in the property.

#### 79. In the matter of immovable property, the seller is bound to –

- (a) To answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.
- (b) To produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power.
- (c) To disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property or in the seller's title of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with, ordinary care discover.
- (d) All of the above.

**Correct Answer:** (d) All of the above

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 55 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 outlines the duties of a seller in a transaction involving immovable property.

**Step 2:** These duties include:

- **Clause (1)(a):** Duty to disclose material defects in the property or title.
- **Clause (1)(b):** Duty to produce title documents for examination.
- **Clause (1)(c):** Duty to answer relevant questions about the property or title.

- (a) **Included.** Seller must answer buyer's queries truthfully.
- (b) **Included.** Seller must allow inspection of title documents.
- (c) **Included.** Seller must disclose hidden defects not discoverable by ordinary care.
- (d) **Correct.** All listed duties are legally binding on the seller.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — all the listed obligations are part of the seller's statutory duties under Section 55.

#### Quick Tip

Transparency and good faith are key duties of a seller under property law — especially in disclosing defects and producing title documents.

### 80. Which type of Property may be transferred?

- (a) A mere right to sue can be transferred.
- (b) Property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.
- (c) An easement be transferred apart from the dominant heritage.
- (d) A public office can be transferred, nor can the salary of a public officer, whether before or after it has become payable.

**Correct Answer:** (b) Property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 lays down the general rule that property of any kind may be transferred.

**Step 2:** However, it also lists exceptions — certain types of interests and rights that cannot be transferred, such as:

- A mere right to sue
- Public office and salary of a public officer

- Easement apart from the dominant heritage
- (a) **Incorrect.** A mere right to sue is non-transferable.
- (b) **Correct.** This is the general principle stated in Section 6.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Easements cannot be transferred independently.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Public offices and salaries are non-transferable.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — property of any kind may be transferred unless restricted by law.

#### Quick Tip

Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act sets the default rule of transferability — with specific exceptions.

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**81. K transfers property of which he is the owner to L in trust for K and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for K's second son. What is the effect of the interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son?**

- (a) It may take effect depending upon the circumstances.
- (b) The court has to decide.
- (c) It does take effect.
- (d) It does not take effect.

**Correct Answer:** (d) It does not take effect

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 prohibits the creation of successive life interests for unborn persons.

**Step 2:** The law allows transfer to an unborn person only if it is the **absolute interest** — not a limited one like a life estate.

**Step 3:** In this case, the eldest son of the intended marriage is unborn at the time of transfer and is given only a life interest, which violates Section 13.

- (a) **Incorrect.** The law is clear — it does not depend on circumstances.
- (b) **Incorrect.** The court applies Section 13 directly; no discretion.
- (c) **Incorrect.** The interest violates the statutory rule.
- (d) **Correct.** The life interest for the unborn eldest son is void.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — the interest created for the eldest son does not take effect.

#### Quick Tip

Under Section 13, an unborn person can only receive full ownership — not a life interest or limited estate.

**82. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires –**

- (a) A contingent interest in the property.
- (b) An express interest in the property.
- (c) A perfect interest in the property.
- (d) An implied interest in the property.

**Correct Answer:** (a) A contingent interest in the property

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 21 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines **contingent interest** as an interest created to take effect only on the happening or non-happening of a specified uncertain event.

**Step 2:** The interest does not vest immediately but depends on the fulfillment of the condition.

**Step 3:** If the condition is fulfilled, the interest becomes vested; otherwise, it fails.

- (a) **Correct.** This is the statutory definition of contingent interest.

- (b) **Incorrect.** Express interest refers to clearly stated terms, not conditional ones.
- (c) **Incorrect.** Perfect interest implies unconditional and vested rights.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Implied interest is not a recognized category under this provision.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — the person acquires a contingent interest under Section 21.

#### Quick Tip

Contingent interests depend on uncertain future events — they are not vested until the condition is fulfilled.

**83. Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising from the property shall be accumulated either wholly or in part during a period longer than the life of the transferor, or a period of eighteen years from the date of transfer, such direction shall, save as hereinafter provided, to the extent to which the period during which the accumulation is directed exceeds the longer of the aforesaid periods, and at the end of such last-mentioned period the property and the income thereof shall be disposed of as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed:**

- (a) Be bad
- (b) Be illegal
- (c) Be void
- (d) Be voidable

**Correct Answer:** (c) Be void

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with the rule against excessive accumulation of income.

**Step 2:** It states that any direction to accumulate income from transferred property beyond the lifetime of the transferor or 18 years from the date of transfer — whichever is longer — is **void** to the extent it exceeds that period.

**Step 3:** After the permissible period, the property and accumulated income must be disposed of as if the accumulation period had ended.

- (a) **Incorrect.** “Bad” is not a legal term used in this context.
- (b) **Incorrect.** The direction is not “illegal” — it is void under statute.
- (c) **Correct.** The law declares such excessive accumulation directions void.
- (d) **Incorrect.** “Voidable” implies discretion, which is not applicable here.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the direction is void under Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act.

#### Quick Tip

The law limits accumulation of income to prevent indefinite withholding of property benefits — beyond 18 years or the transferor’s life, it’s void.

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#### 84. The limitation of rule enunciated in Marshalling of securities is –

- (a) The claim to marshal must not allowed to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of others who have acquired an interest for consideration.
- (b) The claim to marshal must be allowed to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of others who have acquired an interest for consideration.
- (c) The claim to marshal must be allowed to prejudice the rights of the second mortgagee or of others who have acquired an interest for consideration.
- (d) The claim to marshal must not allowed to prejudice the rights of the second mortgagee or of others who have acquired an interest for consideration.

**Correct Answer:** (a) The claim to marshal must not allowed to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of others who have acquired an interest for consideration

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 56 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with the doctrine of marshalling of securities.

**Step 2:** The rule allows a subsequent mortgagee to compel the prior mortgagee to satisfy their debt out of properties not mortgaged to the subsequent mortgagee — provided it does not prejudice the prior mortgagee or third parties.

**Step 3:** The limitation is that marshalling cannot affect the rights of:

- The first mortgagee
- Any person who has acquired an interest for consideration
- (a) **Correct.** This reflects the statutory limitation under Section 56.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Prejudicing the first mortgagee is not allowed.
- (c) **Incorrect.** The second mortgagee is the one seeking marshalling.
- (d) **Incorrect.** The law protects the first mortgagee, not the second.

**Conclusion:** Option (a) is correct — marshalling must not prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or others with consideration-based interests.

#### Quick Tip

Marshalling protects subsequent mortgagees — but not at the cost of harming prior mortgagees or bona fide purchasers.

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**85. Where a person paying off the mortgage debt is a stranger and has no interest of his own to protect, but he advances money under an agreement, express or implied, that he would be subrogated and the rights and remedies of the mortgagee whose mortgage is paid off by his money. This is called as –**

- (a) Marshalling of securities
- (b) Family arrangement
- (c) Conventional subrogation
- (d) Legal subrogation

**Correct Answer:** (c) Conventional subrogation

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Subrogation refers to the substitution of one person in place of another with respect to a lawful claim or right.

**Step 2:** Under Section 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, subrogation can be:

- **Legal subrogation:** When a person with an interest (e.g., co-mortgagor, surety) pays off the mortgage to protect their own rights.
- **Conventional subrogation:** When a stranger pays off the mortgage debt under an agreement (express or implied) to be subrogated to the mortgagee's rights.
- (a) **Incorrect.** Marshalling is a different doctrine under Section 56.
- (b) **Incorrect.** Family arrangement is unrelated to mortgage or subrogation.
- (c) **Correct.** This is a textbook case of conventional subrogation.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Legal subrogation applies when the payer has an interest to protect.

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the situation describes conventional subrogation.

#### Quick Tip

Conventional subrogation arises from agreement — legal subrogation arises from necessity.

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**86. When the mortgaged property is a renewable lease-hold, for the renewal of the lease, and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal money, at the rate of interest payable on the principal, and, where no such rate is fixed:**

- (a) at the rate of eight percent per annum
- (b) at the rate of nine percent per annum
- (c) at the rate of six percent per annum
- (d) at the rate of seven percent per annum

**Correct Answer:** (c) at the rate of six percent per annum

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 63A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with improvements made by the mortgagee in possession.

**Step 2:** When the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold and the mortgagee spends money to renew the lease, such expenditure can be added to the principal amount.

**Step 3:** If the mortgage deed does not specify the rate of interest, the law provides a default rate of **six percent per annum** on the additional amount.

- (a) **Incorrect.** 8
- (b) **Incorrect.** 9
- (c) **Correct.** 6
- (d) **Incorrect.** 7

**Conclusion:** Option (c) is correct — the default interest rate is 6

#### Quick Tip

When a mortgagee renews a leasehold, the cost can be added to the principal — with 6

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**87. Gift is the transfer of certain existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee. Such acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while he is still capable of giving. If the donee dies before acceptance –**

- (a) The gift is not complete.
- (b) The gift is void.
- (c) The gift is illegal.
- (d) The gift is voidable.

**Correct Answer:** (b) The gift is void

#### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines a gift as a voluntary, gratuitous transfer of property from donor to donee.

**Step 2:** A key requirement is that the gift must be **accepted** by the donee or on their behalf **during the lifetime of the donor** and while the donor is capable of giving.

**Step 3:** If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift fails — it is **void** as there is no valid acceptance.

- (a) **Incorrect.** “Not complete” is vague — the correct legal term is “void.”
- (b) **Correct.** Without acceptance, the gift is void.
- (c) **Incorrect.** The gift is not illegal — it simply fails due to lack of acceptance.
- (d) **Incorrect.** Voidable implies it can be rescinded — here, it never takes effect.

**Conclusion:** Option (b) is correct — the gift is void if the donee dies before acceptance.

#### Quick Tip

No acceptance, no gift — under Section 122, acceptance during the donor’s lifetime is essential for validity.

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**88. Which Constitutional Amendment Act was made to restore the power of the state governments to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) that are socially and educationally backward?**

- (a) 102<sup>nd</sup>
- (b) 103<sup>rd</sup>
- (c) 104<sup>th</sup>
- (d) 105<sup>th</sup>

**Correct Answer:** (d) 105<sup>th</sup>

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018 created the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) and led to ambiguity about whether states retained the power to identify OBCs.

**Step 2:** In response to a Supreme Court ruling that interpreted the 102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment as removing this power from states, Parliament enacted the 105<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021.

**Step 3:** The 105<sup>th</sup> Amendment explicitly restored the authority of state governments to identify Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), including OBCs.

- (a) **Incorrect.** The 102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment created confusion over state powers.
- (b) **Incorrect.** The 103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment dealt with EWS reservations.
- (c) **Incorrect.** The 104<sup>th</sup> Amendment extended SC/ST reservation in Lok Sabha.
- (d) **Correct.** The 105<sup>th</sup> Amendment restored state power to identify OBCs.

**Conclusion:** Option (d) is correct — the 105<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act restored the states' power to identify OBCs.

#### Quick Tip

The 105<sup>th</sup> Amendment reaffirmed federalism by allowing states to maintain their own OBC lists.

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**2. In determining the substantive reasonableness, the Court has to take into consideration various factors. Which of the following points have to be satisfied in order to ad-judge the restriction to be 'reasonable'?**

- (a) The restriction must have a rational connection with the object sought to be achieved by the law
- (b) The restriction imposed must not be in excess of the mischief sought to be prevented or the object sought to be achieved by the law
- (c) Both a) and b)
- (d) Neither a) nor b)

**Correct Answer:** (c) Both a) and b)

**Solution: Step 1:** The doctrine of reasonableness under constitutional law requires that any restriction imposed on fundamental rights must be proportionate and justified.

**Step 2:** Two key tests are applied:

- The restriction must have a rational nexus with the objective of the legislation.
- The restriction must not be excessive or go beyond what is necessary to achieve the intended goal.

**Step 3:** Both conditions (a) and (b) are essential to determine substantive reasonableness. Hence, option (c) is correct.

#### Quick Tip

In constitutional law, the test of reasonableness often involves proportionality and necessity. Always check if the restriction aligns with the legislative purpose and is not excessive.

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### 3. Identify the correct statement:

- (a) Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950 embodies the rule of autrefois acquit while Section 300, Code of Criminal Procedure embodies the rule of autrefois convict only.
- (b) Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950 embodies the rule of autrefois convict while Section 300, Code of Criminal Procedure embodies the rule of both autrefois acquit and autrefois convict.
- (c) Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950 embodies the rule of autrefois convict while Section 300, Code of Criminal Procedure embodies the rule of autrefois acquit only.
- (d) Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950 and Section 300, Code of Criminal Procedure both embody the rule of autrefois convict as well as autrefois acquit.

**Correct Answer:** (b) Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950 embodies the rule of autrefois convict while Section 300, Code of Criminal Procedure embodies the rule of both autrefois acquit and autrefois convict.

**Solution: Step 1:** Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India provides protection against double jeopardy, specifically the rule of autrefois convict — meaning no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

**Step 2:** Section 300 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, extends this protection by including both *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict*. It bars the trial of a person for the same offence if they have already been tried and either convicted or acquitted.

**Step 3:** Hence, Article 20 covers only the rule of *autrefois convict*, while Section 300 covers both.

#### Quick Tip

Remember: Article 20(2) protects against double punishment (*autrefois convict*), while Section 300 CrPC protects against double trial — covering both acquittal and conviction.

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**4. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India, 1950 were under consideration in the case of *State (NCT) of Delhi v. Union of India* (2018) 8 SCC 501?**

- (a) Article 233A
- (b) Article 239AA
- (c) Article 243A
- (d) Article 243ZA

**Correct Answer:** (b) Article 239AA

**Solution: Step 1:** The case of *State (NCT) of Delhi v. Union of India*, (2018) 8 SCC 501, dealt with the constitutional status and powers of the Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

**Step 2:** The Supreme Court interpreted Article 239AA, which was inserted by the 69th Constitutional Amendment, to clarify the distribution of powers between the Lieutenant Governor and the elected government of Delhi.

**Step 3:** The Court held that the Lieutenant Governor is bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers of Delhi in matters where the Delhi Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws, except in matters of land, police, and public order.

### Quick Tip

Article 239AA grants special status to Delhi, establishing a Legislative Assembly and delineating powers between the LG and the elected government. It is central to federalism debates involving Union Territories.

#### **5. Identify the incorrect statement with respect to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in The Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:**

- (a) Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States
- (b) Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means
- (c) State parties shall carry on activities in exploration and use of outer space in accordance with international law
- (d) The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden

**Correct Answer:** (b) Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means

**Solution: Step 1:** The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 prohibits national appropriation of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, by any means — including sovereignty claims, use, or occupation.

**Step 2:** Article I affirms that outer space shall be free for exploration and use by all States. Article II explicitly states that outer space is not subject to national appropriation.

**Step 3:** Article III requires that activities in outer space be conducted in accordance with international law. Article IV prohibits military installations, weapon testing, and maneuvers on celestial bodies.

**Step 4:** Therefore, statement (b) is incorrect as it contradicts Article II of the Treaty.

### Quick Tip

The Outer Space Treaty ensures space remains a global commons — no nation can claim sovereignty, and all activities must be peaceful and lawful.

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Sources:

**6. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982?**

- (a) Article 33 of the Convention describes an area of 24 nautical miles in addition to the area granted for establishment of territorial sea as contiguous zone.
- (b) Article 3 of the Convention allows the coastal states to create a 12 nautical mile territorial sea from the baselines over which such states have sovereignty.
- (c) Article 76 of the Convention defines a continental shelf of a coastal state to extend to 350 nautical miles from the baselines.
- (d) Article 57 of the Convention creates an exclusive economic zone of 250 nautical miles from the baseline of the coast.

**Correct Answer:** (b) Article 3 of the Convention allows the coastal states to create a 12 nautical mile territorial sea from the baselines over which such states have sovereignty.

**Solution: Step 1:** Article 3 of UNCLOS (1982) provides that every coastal State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles from its baselines.

**Step 2:** Article 33 defines the contiguous zone as an area extending up to 24 nautical miles from the baselines, which includes the 12 nautical miles of territorial sea.

**Step 3:** Article 76 allows the continental shelf to extend up to 200 nautical miles, and in certain geological conditions, up to 350 nautical miles — but not universally.

**Step 4:** Article 57 defines the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as extending up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline, not 250 nautical miles.

**Step 5:** Therefore, only statement (b) is entirely correct.

### Quick Tip

UNCLOS defines maritime zones precisely: Territorial Sea (12 NM), Contiguous Zone (24 NM), EEZ (200 NM), and Continental Shelf (up to 350 NM in special cases). Always check the article number and distance limits.

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### 7. Which of the following qualify as Dark Patterns as per the Draft Guidelines on Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023 released by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India?

- (a) False urgency, confirm shaming and basket sneaking
- (b) Price gouging, price bargaining and advance fee
- (c) Fortune telling and vishing
- (d) Consumer swindling and price skimming

**Correct Answer:** (a) False urgency, confirm shaming and basket sneaking

**Solution: Step 1:** The Draft Guidelines on Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023, issued by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, identify specific deceptive design practices used by online platforms.

**Step 2:** Among the listed dark patterns are:

- **False urgency** – creating a false sense of time pressure.
- **Confirm shaming** – guilt-tripping users into making choices.
- **Basket sneaking** – adding items to a cart without user consent.

**Step 3:** These are explicitly mentioned in the draft guidelines, while the other options are not.

### Quick Tip

Dark patterns manipulate user behavior. Always check if the interface uses urgency, guilt, or hidden charges to push decisions.

**8. Identify the correct statement with respect to Corporate Social Responsibility under the Companies Act, 2013:**

- (a) A company having net worth of five hundred crores or more in the immediately preceding financial year is required to constitute a CSR Committee.
- (b) CSR Committee consists of four or more directors.
- (c) CSR Committee is formed if the net profit of a company exceeds five crore or more during the preceding three financial years.
- (d) CSR Committee is required to have a woman director as a member.

**Correct Answer:** (a) A company having net worth of five hundred crores or more in the immediately preceding financial year is required to constitute a CSR Committee.

**Solution: Step 1:** Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates CSR obligations for companies meeting any of the following thresholds:

- Net worth of ₹500 crore or more, or
- Turnover of ₹1000 crore or more, or
- Net profit of ₹5 crore or more during any financial year.

**Step 2:** Such companies must constitute a CSR Committee comprising at least three directors, including one independent director (if applicable). There is no requirement for a woman director specifically.

**Step 3:** Therefore, option (a) is correct.

**Quick Tip**

CSR compliance is triggered by net worth, turnover, or profit thresholds. The committee must have at least three directors, not necessarily a woman director.