

Total No. of Printed Pages: 06

No. of Questions : 50

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar**  
**PET 2024 (9035) Doctor of Philosophy(Law)**

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Candidate Seat Number  
(As per Admit card)

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OMR Sheet Number

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Invigilator's signature with Date

Candidate's Seat No. in Words : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Center : \_\_\_\_\_

Paper Code &amp; Name of Examination : 9035- Doctor of Philosophy(Law)

Date: 03/10/2024

PET 2024 - EXAMINATION

Time: One Hours

Total Marks: 100

**Important Instructions for the candidate**

- Write your seat number and OMR Sheet number on the question paper in the earmarked space
  - This question paper carries Fifty (50) Multiple-choice type questions and each question carries 2 Marks
  - At the commencement of examination, the question paper will be given to the student.
  - Each question has four alternative responses marked (A) (B) (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question  
Example: where (C) is correct answer
- (A)       (B)       (C)       (D)
- Your responses to the answer are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet it will not be evaluated.
  - Rough work is to be done at the end of this question paper.
  - You have to return OMR answer sheet and question paper to the invigilator at the end of examination compulsorily and must not carry with you outside the examination hall.
  - Use only Black / Blue ball point pen
  - Use of any type of calculator or log table etc. is prohibited.
  - There is no negative marking for incorrect answers

**विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या सूचना**

- परीक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात तसेच आपणास दिलेल्या उत्तर पत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
  - या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडवणे अनिवार्य आहे.
  - परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल.
  - प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A) (B) (C) (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत, त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळा निळा करावा.  
उदा: जर (C) हे उत्तर योग्य असेल तर
- (A)       (B)       (C)       (D)
- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओएमआर उत्तर पत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
  - प्रश्नपत्रिकाच्या शेवटी कोऱ्या जागेवरच कच्चे काम करावे
  - परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी मूळ ओ. एम. आर उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकाकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे तथापि प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ. एम. आर. उत्तरपत्रिका आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परवानगी नाही.
  - फक्त काळ्या किंवा निळ्या बॉलपेनचाच वापर करावा
  - कॅल्क्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही
  - चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही

- | Q. No.                         | Question  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.                             | Which of the following is an interdisciplinary research field in which law is explored as a social phenomenon?<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Doctrinal Research</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Case Study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Comparative legal research</td> <td>(D) Socio-legal study</td> </tr> </table> | (A) Doctrinal Research        | (B) Case Study                    | (C) Comparative legal research | (D) Socio-legal study      |
| (A) Doctrinal Research         | (B) Case Study  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Comparative legal research | (D) Socio-legal study   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 2.                             | A _____ is often called an “educated guess”.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Statement of Problem</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Hypothesis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Literature Review</td> <td>(D) Synopsis</td> </tr> </table>   | (A) Statement of Problem      | (B) Hypothesis                    | (C) Literature Review          | (D) Synopsis               |
| (A) Statement of Problem       | (B) Hypothesis  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Literature Review          | (D) Synopsis  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 3.                             | _____ is an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Objective of the study</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Hypothesis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Statement of problem</td> <td>(D) Review of literature</td> </tr> </table>       | (A) Objective of the study    | (B) Hypothesis                    | (C) Statement of problem       | (D) Review of literature   |
| (A) Objective of the study     | (B) Hypothesis  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Statement of problem       | (D) Review of literature  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 4.                             | A _____ hypothesis refers to a hypothesis that states that there is no relationship between two population parameters.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Null</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Alternate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Logical</td> <td>(D) Both A and B</td> </tr> </table>                                | (A) Null                      | (B) Alternate                     | (C) Logical                    | (D) Both A and B           |
| (A) Null                       | (B) Alternate   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Logical                    | (D) Both A and B  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 5.                             | _____ logic is a type of reasoning method that involves drawing a general conclusion from a set of specific observations.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Inductive</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Deductive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Abductive</td> <td>(D) Analogical</td> </tr> </table>                        | (A) Inductive                 | (B) Deductive                     | (C) Abductive                  | (D) Analogical             |
| (A) Inductive                  | (B) Deductive   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Abductive                  | (D) Analogical  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 6.                             | The final steps in a _____ are the analysis and presentation of results.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Doctrinal Research</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Case Study</td> <td>(D) Non-empirical Research</td> </tr> </table>  | (A) Doctrinal Research        | (B) Survey                        | (C) Case Study                 | (D) Non-empirical Research |
| (A) Doctrinal Research         | (B) Survey  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Case Study                 | (D) Non-empirical Research  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 7.                             | _____ sampling, requires that each member of the universe have an equal chance of being selected.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Systematic</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Random</td> <td>(D) Convenience</td> </tr> </table>   | (A) Systematic                | (B) Cluster                       | (C) Random                     | (D) Convenience            |
| (A) Systematic                 | (B) Cluster   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Random                     | (D) Convenience   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 8.                             | _____ sampling, includes every nth member of the universe in the sample.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Systematic</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Random</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Stratified</td> <td>(D) Snowball</td> </tr> </table>  | (A) Systematic                | (B) Random                        | (C) Stratified                 | (D) Snowball               |
| (A) Systematic                 | (B) Random  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Stratified                 | (D) Snowball  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 9.                             | _____ sample attempts to match the characteristics of the sample with those of the universe, thereby achieving a small replica of the universe.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Random</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Purposive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Cluster</td> <td>(D) Quota</td> </tr> </table>            | (A) Random                    | (B) Purposive                     | (C) Cluster                    | (D) Quota                  |
| (A) Random                     | (B) Purposive   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Cluster                    | (D) Quota   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 10.                            | Which of the following is not a Probability Sampling Technique?<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Random Sampling Technique</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Systematic Sampling Technique</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Quota Sampling Technique</td> <td>(D) Both A and B</td> </tr> </table>                             | (A) Random Sampling Technique | (B) Systematic Sampling Technique | (C) Quota Sampling Technique   | (D) Both A and B           |
| (A) Random Sampling Technique  | (B) Systematic Sampling Technique   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Quota Sampling Technique   | (D) Both A and B  |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| 11.                            | _____ research collaborates with historical, comparative, analytical, and philosophical methods of research.<br><table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Non Doctrinal</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(B) Empirical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Case study</td> <td>(D) Doctrinal</td> </tr> </table>                                 | (A) Non Doctrinal             | (B) Empirical                     | (C) Case study                 | (D) Doctrinal              |
| (A) Non Doctrinal              | (B) Empirical   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |
| (C) Case study                 | (D) Doctrinal   |                               |                                   |                                |                            |

12. Which is the main objective of research?  
 (A) To review the literature  
 (B) To summarize what is already known  
 (C) To get an academic degree  
 (D) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a concise and clear description of an issue or challenge that needs to be addressed.  
 (A) Hypothesis  
 (B) Statement of problem  
 (C) Researchable question  
 (D) Review of literature
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis.  
 (A) Interview schedule  
 (B) Statement of problem  
 (C) Questionnaire  
 (D) Literature review
15. \_\_\_\_\_ research is also called as fundamental research, conducted with view for the sake of the knowledge having no intention of its application.  
 (A) Pure  
 (B) Applied  
 (C) Descriptive  
 (D) Exploratory
16. \_\_\_\_\_ research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing society or an industrial/business organization, aimed at certain conclusions (say a solution) facing a concrete social or business problem.  
 (A) Applied  
 (B) Pure  
 (C) Descriptive  
 (D) Case study
17. The research study in which hypothesis is developed is called \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
 (A) Empirical  
 (B) Exploratory  
 (C) Descriptive  
 (D) Applied
18. When hypothesis is tested in the research study it is called as \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
 (A) Descriptive  
 (B) Formalized  
 (C) Exploratory  
 (D) Case study
19. \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning draws specific conclusions from general principles or premises.  
 (A) Adductive  
 (B) Inductive  
 (C) Deductive  
 (D) Analogical
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and interpretation of information and data.  
 (A) Statement of Research Problem  
 (B) Scheme of Chapterization  
 (C) Research Design  
 (D) Review of Literature
21. Descriptive research design cannot conclusively ascertain answer to the question of \_\_\_\_\_ associated with a particular research problem.  
 (A) What  
 (B) Who  
 (C) When  
 (D) Why
22. Which of the following is not a primary source of data collection?  
 (A) Bare act  
 (B) Commission report  
 (C) Book  
 (D) Judicial decision

23. According to \_\_\_\_\_, "Research is a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."  
 (A) Clifford woody (B) Rocco  
 (C) Creswell (D) Kara
24. The first stage of research process is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Data collection (B) Review of literature  
 (C) Research design (D) Formulation of a research problem
25. Which of the following type of interview facilitate a free and uninhibited response from the respondents?  
 (A) Unstructured interview (B) Structured interview  
 (C) Panel interview (D) Semi structured interview
26. The fair and \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of rights and obligations is known as justice.  
 (A) Equal (B) Equitable  
 (C) Natural (D) Political
27. Which legal philosopher is associated with the theory of Legal Positivism?  
 (A) H. L. A. Hart (B) Roscoe Pound  
 (C) Ronald Dworkin (D) John Rawls
28. Which of the following philosophers is known for the "pure theory of law," which focuses on the structure of legal systems rather than their moral content?  
 (A) H. L. A. Hart (B) Hans Kelsen  
 (C) John Austin (D) Jermy Bentham
29. Which of the following jurists is associated with the idea of "social engineering"?  
 (A) Roscoe Pound (B) H. L. A. Hart  
 (C) John Stuart Mill (D) John Austin
30. What is the significance of the "separation of law and morality" in legal positivism?  
 (A) It promotes the idea that laws must always be just.  
 (B) It suggests that legal validity is independent of moral considerations.  
 (C) It implies that all laws are inherently moral.  
 (D) It emphasizes the historical development of laws.
31. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India strike down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000?  
 (A) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India  
 (B) K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India  
 (C) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India  
 (D) Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala
32. The concept of "Judicial Review" in the Indian Constitution is derived from which of the following?  
 (A) British Constitution (B) American Constitution  
 (C) Australian Constitution (D) Canadian Constitution
33. Which country adopted the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen"?  
 (A) United States (B) France  
 (C) United Kingdom (D) Russia

34. How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?  
 (A) 20 (B) 25  
 (C) 30 (D) 35
35. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?  
 (A) It is legally binding on all countries.  
 (B) It was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.  
 (C) It includes provisions for economic rights only.  
 (D) It was drafted without the participation of any member states.
36. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person?  
 (A) Article 1 (B) Article 3  
 (C) Article 5 (D) Article 9
37. Which of the following is not a requirement for the defence of insanity under Section 22 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?  
 (A) The accused was incapable of knowing the nature of the act  
 (B) The accused was incapable of knowing that the act was wrong  
 (C) The accused had a history of mental illness  
 (D) The act was committed during a state of insanity
38. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India recognize the doctrine of 'rarest of rare' for imposing the death penalty?  
 (A) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (B) Jag Mohan Singh v. State of U.P.  
 (C) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab (D) Ashok Kumar v. State of U.P.
39. What is the standard of proof required for a conviction in a criminal trial?  
 (A) Preponderance of the evidence (B) Clear and convincing evidence  
 (C) Beyond a reasonable doubt (D) Probable cause
40. Illegal signifies  
 (A) Everything which is an offence  
 (B) Everything which is prohibited by law  
 (C) Everything which furnishes ground for civil action  
 (D) All the above
41. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?  
 (A) Four (B) Five  
 (C) Six (D) Four
42. 'X' ordered his employee 'Y' to beat 'Z'. 'Y' refuses. Now  
 (A) 'X' has committed abetment and 'Y' has committed assault.  
 (B) 'X' has committed abetment and 'Y' has committed no offence  
 (C) 'X' and 'Y' both have committed no offence.  
 (D) 'X' has committed no offence but 'Y' has committed offence of subordination.
43. What is the primary purpose of the Information Technology Act?  
 (A) To regulate telecommunications  
 (B) To provide legal recognition for electronic transactions  
 (C) To protect intellectual property  
 (D) To prevent cyberbullying

44. Which of the following can be protected under copyright law?  
 (A) A song (B) A logo  
 (C) An invention (D) A business name
45. Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a patent?  
 (A) The invention must be novel  
 (B) The invention must be commercially viable  
 (C) The invention must be aesthetically pleasing  
 (D) The invention must be a secret
46. Which of the following is protected under trademark law?  
 (A) A scientific formula (B) A literary work  
 (C) An invention (D) A unique product name
47. Which of the following is not a feature of the Information Technology Act?  
 (A) Legal recognition of electronic documents  
 (B) Regulation of internet service providers  
 (C) Establishment of a regulatory authority  
 (D) Protection of personal data
48. Right of private defense is not available  
 (A) Against any act which in itself is not an offence.  
 (B) Against any act which is not legal wrong  
 (C) Against any act which is a moral wrong  
 (D) All the above
49. In case of A. K. Gopalan v. state of Madras, the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 was found conflicting with the two Articles  
 (A) Articles 14 and 17 (B) Articles 19 and 21  
 (C) Articles 23 and 24 (D) Articles 23 and 32
50. Which one of the following fundamental rights are restrained by Preventive Detention Act?  
 (A) Right to Religion (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
 (C) Right to Freedom (D) Right to Equality

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