



**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM**  
**(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)**

**Ph.D Entrance Test – November – 2025**

**Faculty of Law**

**Instructions / Note:**

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Question number 1 - 35 questions belong to Research Methodology component and Question number 36-70 questions belong to the subject at PG level
5. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

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36. A study on “Implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act in rural India” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Doctrinal research
- B. Analytical research
- C. Non-doctrinal (Socio-legal) research
- D. Historical research

37. “Law in books” and “Law in action” respectively refer to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal research
- B. Non-doctrinal and Empirical research
- C. Historical and Analytical research
- D. Empirical and Doctrinal research

38. The hypothesis stating “There is no relationship between variables” is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Working hypothesis
- B. Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ )
- C. Alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ )
- D. Statistical hypothesis

39. The hypothesis formulated at the initial stage of research is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Final hypothesis
- B. Complex hypothesis
- C. Tested hypothesis
- D. Working hypothesis



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40. Type II error occurs when \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Null hypothesis is true but accepted
  - B. Null hypothesis is false but accepted
  - C. Alternative hypothesis is true but rejected
  - D. Both B and C
41. In legal research, a “gap” refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Lack of clarity in legal principles or absence of empirical verification
  - B. Lack of funding for research
  - C. Incomplete citations
  - D. Difference in opinions between lawyers
42. The Constitution of India is described as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Rigid
  - B. Flexible
  - C. Partly rigid and partly flexible
  - D. Unwritten
43. The term “Union of States” is mentioned in which Article?
- A. Article 1
  - B. Article 2
  - C. Article 3
  - D. Article 4
44. The federal features of the Indian Constitution are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Written Constitution and Division of Powers
  - B. Independent Judiciary
  - C. Bicameral Legislature
  - D. All of the above
45. Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 40th Amendment, 1976
  - B. 42nd Amendment, 1976
  - C. 44th Amendment, 1978
  - D. 52nd Amendment, 1985
46. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are contained in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Part II
  - B. Part III
  - C. Part IV
  - D. Part IVA



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47. Which Fundamental Right was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978?
- A. Right to Property
  - B. Right to Freedom of Religion
  - C. Right to Equality
  - D. Right to Education
48. Uniform Civil Code is mentioned in which Article?
- A. Article 41
  - B. Article 44
  - C. Article 45
  - D. Article 47
49. Which case upheld the primacy of Fundamental Rights over DPSPs?
- A. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
  - B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
  - C. Champakam Dorairajan v. State of Madras (1951)
  - D. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)
50. An amendment requiring the ratification of half of the State Legislatures is for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Change in the name of a State
  - B. Amendment of Fundamental Rights
  - C. Change in federal provisions
  - D. Abolition of Legislative Councils
51. Which Amendment is known as the “Mini Constitution”?
- A. 42nd Amendment, 1976
  - B. 44th Amendment, 1978
  - C. 24th Amendment, 1971
  - D. 52nd Amendment, 1985
52. Which case first limited Parliament’s power to amend Fundamental Rights?
- A. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
  - B. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
  - C. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
  - D. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
53. The doctrine of “Separation of Powers” means \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The same person performs all functions
  - B. Powers are shared equally among organs
  - C. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary have distinct powers
  - D. Judiciary controls all powers



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54. The concept of Separation of Powers is found in the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. United States of America  
B. United Kingdom  
C. India  
D. France
55. The power of Judicial Review in India is derived from \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Article 13 and Article 32  
B. Article 14 and Article 19  
C. Article 356  
D. Article 368
56. Who called Article 32 the “heart and soul of the Constitution”?  
A. Jawaharlal Nehru  
B. B.R. Ambedkar  
C. Rajendra Prasad  
D. K.M. Munshi
57. Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed only by \_\_\_\_  
A. President on advice of Council of Ministers  
B. Chief Justice of India  
C. Parliament by impeachment  
D. Supreme Court itself
58. The “Collegium System” of judicial appointments was established through \_\_\_\_\_  
A. First Judges Case (1981)  
B. Second Judges Case (1993)  
C. Third Judges Case (1998)  
D. Fourth Judges Case (2015)
59. Judicial independence is vital because \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It promotes political control  
B. It ensures fair justice and rule of law  
C. It allows judges to make laws  
D. It protects executive powers
60. In which case was the power of Judicial Review declared as part of the Basic Structure?  
A. Minerva Mills v. Union of India  
B. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras  
C. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India  
D. Golaknath v. State of Punjab



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61. In which case was the “Right to Privacy” recognized as a Fundamental Right?
- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
  - B. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)
  - C. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - D. Kharak Singh v. State of U.P
62. According to John Austin, law is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Command of God
  - B. Command of the Sovereign backed by sanction
  - C. Expression of moral rules
  - D. Custom of society
63. According to Salmond, “Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice.” This emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Natural law
  - B. Analytical school
  - C. Functional aspect of law
  - D. Positivism
64. The most famous proponent of Natural Law in the medieval period was \_\_\_\_\_
- A. St. Augustine
  - B. Thomas Aquinas
  - C. Hugo Grotius
  - D. Aristotle
65. “Law is the command of the sovereign backed by sanction” – belongs to which school?
- A. Natural Law School
  - B. Sociological School
  - C. Historical School
  - D. Analytical or Positivist School
66. The main concern of Sociological Jurisprudence is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Law as a command of the sovereign
  - B. Law’s relationship with society
  - C. Law as moral philosophy
  - D. Law as divine command
67. Who classified rights into perfect and imperfect, positive and negative, proprietary and personal?
- A. Austin
  - B. Bentham
  - C. Salmond
  - D. Holland



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68. Hohfeld's "Immunity" correlates with \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Power
  - B. Disability
  - C. Privilege
  - D. Liability
69. "Adjudication of Industrial Disputes" is done by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Labour Courts and Tribunals
  - B. Civil Courts
  - C. High Court
  - D. District Collector
70. The principle "Nemo Judex in Causa Sua" means \_\_\_\_\_
- A. No one should be a judge in his own cause
  - B. Hear the other side
  - C. Equality before law
  - D. Let justice be done

