



1051

Roll No. ....

OMR Sheet No. ....

**Ph.D.-2021**  
**LAW ENTRANCE TEST, MARCH 2020**

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES**

- (i) Check this booklet carefully for the sequence of pages and questions. If it is defective due to pages/questions missing or not in serial order or any other discrepancy it should be got replaced immediately from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
- (ii) After this verification write your Roll No. and OMR Sheet Number on this Question Booklet.
- (iii) **Use only Black or Blue ball point pen.**
- (iv) This paper consists of **100** multiple choice type questions. Each question has four alternative answers (a), (b), (c) and (d). **Only one of these alternative answer is correct.** You are required to darken completely the circle of correct answer in the OMR Sheet.
- (v) There is **no negative marking.**
- (vi) Do not write anything other than relevant entries or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, which may disclose your identity, otherwise you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- (vii) Use of electronic gadgets such as pager, cell phone, calculator and log table etc. is prohibited.
- (viii) Rough Work may be done in the end of this booklet.
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SEAL

1. Research is
- (a) A purposeful, systematic activity
  - (b) Conducted for purely academic purposes
  - (c) Conducted to answer questions about practical issues
  - (d) A random, unplanned process of discovery.
2. A theory is defined as
- (a) Set of systematically related statements
  - (b) Law like generalizations
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above.
3. Which of the following term explains the idea that knowledge comes from experience?
- (a) Rationalism
  - (b) Empiricism
  - (c) Logic
  - (d) Deduction.
4. Which of the following is defined as a systematic method of evaluating statistical data based on the results of several independent studies of the same problem?
- (a) Factor analysis
  - (b) Meta-analysis
  - (c) Systematic analysis
  - (d) None of the above.
5. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?
- I. To keep pace with the advancement in the knowledge.
  - II. To discover new things.
  - III. To write a critique on the earlier writings.
  - IV. To systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations or sources with objectivity.
- (a) IV, II and I
  - (b) I, II and III
  - (c) I and III
  - (d) II, III and IV.

6. Research can be conducted by a person who
- (a) Has studied research methodology
  - (b) Holds a postgraduate degree
  - (c) Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
  - (d) Is a hard worker.
7. What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- (a) To bring out holistic approach to research
  - (b) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
  - (c) To oversimplify the problem of research
  - (d) To create a new trend in research methodology.
8. The depth of any research can be judged by
- (a) Title of the research
  - (b) Objectives of the research
  - (c) Total expenditure on the research
  - (d) Duration of the research.
9. Which of the following statement is true about the theory?
- (a) It explains phenomenon in sample manner
  - (b) It explains the 'how' and 'why' questions
  - (c) It can be a well-developed explanatory system
  - (d) All the above.
10. The research is always
- (a) Verifying the old knowledge
  - (b) Exploring new knowledge
  - (c) Filling the gaps between the knowledge
  - (d) All the above.

11. The two main approaches of a research are

- (a) Data collection and data analysis
- (b) Surveys and questionnaires
- (c) Sampling and data collection
- (d) Qualitative and quantitative.

12. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

**List-I**

- A. Historical method
- B. Survey method
- C. Philosophical method
- D. Experimental method.

**List-II**

- I. Past events
- II. Vision
- III. Present events
- IV. Future action.

**Codes :**

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (d) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV.

13. Which of the following is not the method of research?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Historical
- (c) Survey
- (d) Philosophical.

14. Research can be classified as

- (a) Basic, applied and action research
- (b) Quantitative and qualitative research
- (c) Philosophical, historical, survey and experimental research
- (d) All the above.

15. Which research approach is the most appropriate to establish relationship that is causal in nature?
- (a) Causal-comparative (b) Experimental  
(c) Correlational (d) Descriptive.
16. The study in which investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as
- (a) Survey research (b) Ex post facto research  
(c) Historical research (d) Summative research.
17. Fieldwork-based research is classified as
- (a) Empirical (b) Historical  
(c) Experimental (d) Biographical.
18. Which of the following is not the requirement of a hypothesis?
- (a) Be based on facts  
(b) Be conceivable  
(c) Contradict the knowledge of nature  
(d) Allow consequences to be deduced from it.
19. For a proposition to be true, it should have the following characteristics except which of the following?
- (a) It must be objective  
(b) It must be in tune with accepted beliefs  
(c) It must be consistent  
(d) It must be testable.
20. Sine qua non (essential elements) of good research is
- (a) A well-formulated hypothesis (b) A good research supervisor  
(c) An adequate library (d) A well-formulated problem.

21. A good hypothesis should be

- (a) Precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
- (b) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- (c) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
- (d) All the above.

22. The first step of research is

- (a) Selecting a problem
- (b) Searching a problem
- (c) Finding a problem
- (d) Identifying a problem.

23. Which one of the following is a data collection method?

- (a) The opinion
- (b) Positivism
- (c) The case study
- (d) The interview.

24. Objectivity in research implies

- (a) Exact judgement of truth
- (b) Findings consistent with reality
- (c) Inter-researcher agreement
- (d) Methodological sophistication.

25. The validity and reliability of a research will be at stake when

- (a) The incident was reported after a long period of time from its occurrence
- (b) The author who is a source of information is biased and incompetent
- (c) The researcher is not competent enough to draw logical conclusions
- (d) All the above.

26. Good research questions are
- (a) Clear, significant and ethical
  - (b) Feasible, clear, significant and ethical
  - (c) Feasible, clear, significant and include a hypothesis
  - (d) Feasible, clear and ethical.
27. What is the purpose of the conclusion in research report?
- (a) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured
  - (b) It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions
  - (c) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
  - (d) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed.
28. Which of the following is not an example of a random sampling method?
- (a) Systematic sampling
  - (b) Convenience sampling
  - (c) Purposive sampling
  - (d) None of the above.
29. The main purpose of personal data being kept confidential in research studies is
- (a) To hide from participants what has been written about them
  - (b) Apprehension of harm identification or disclosure of personal information
  - (c) For access by government authorities
  - (d) To know more about private lives of participants.
30. One of the preoccupations of quantitative researchers is with generalization, which is a sign of
- (a) External validity
  - (b) Internal reliability
  - (c) External reliability
  - (d) Internal validity.

31. Statistics is

- (a) descriptive only (b) explanatory only  
(c) both descriptive and explanatory (d) Either (a) or (b) above.

32. The survey of related studies consists of collecting

- (a) books related to research  
(b) articles related to research  
(c) annotation of collected research material  
(d) All the above.

33. Limitation in a thesis is

- (a) introduced by the researcher (b) due to research situation  
(c) demand of mathematical tools (d) Both (a) and (c) above.

34. The social elements in research consists of

- (a) introducing human elements  
(b) caring for cultural elements  
(c) catering for elements of social relevance  
(d) All the above.

35. The Place of empirical observation is

- (a) at the beginning of scientific research  
(b) at the end of scientific research  
(c) in the middle of scientific research  
(d) anywhere during the research.

36. A sample study assumes
- All the characteristic of sample are same as the population
  - The characteristics of sample are different from the population
  - There are characteristics which match the population
  - None of the above.
37. In a research study, the conclusions should be based upon
- related literature
  - data collected
  - analysis of data
  - Both (b) and (c).
38. The study of Jurisprudence (started with)
- Indians
  - British
  - Arabs
  - Romans.
39. Jurisprudence is the study of fundamental legal principles including their ..... bases.
- Philosophical
  - Sociological
  - Historical
  - All the above.
40. Who said, 'Law is the speech of him who by right commands somewhat to be done or omitted'?
- Hans Kelsen
  - Pindar
  - Keeton
  - Hobbes.
41. Who defined law as the "aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior, or sovereign, to men as politically subject"?
- Cicero
  - Frederick Pollock
  - Ulpian
  - John Austin.

42. **Assertion (A) :** Though Kelsen defines law in terms of command, he uses that term differently from Austin.

**Reason (R) :** The Sovereign of Austin does not come into the picture in the definition of laws as given by Kelsen.

**Codes :**

- (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 a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true.

43. In ancient India, law was known as

- (a) Veda
- (b) Dharma
- (c) Shruti
- (d) None of the above.

44. Jeremy Bentham was a celebrated ..... Jurist.

- (a) Roman
- (b) English
- (c) German
- (d) None of the above.

45. Law is an instrument of

- (a) Social Deviance
- (b) Social Status
- (c) Social Change
- (d) Social Exculpation.

46. Who among the following was the first to use the term 'Sociology'?

- (a) Duguit
- (b) Savigny
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) None of the above.

47. Who regarded law as 'normative science'?
- (a) Hans Kelsen (b) Julius Stone  
(c) Auguste Comte (d) None of the above.
48. Hypothesis of Grund norm was propounded by
- (a) John Austin (b) Duguit  
(c) H. LA Hart (d) Hans Kelsen.
49. Who among the following is called 'Darwinian before Darwin and a Sociologist before Sociologists'?
- (a) Savigny (b) W. Friedman  
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50. Who said, 'The historical movement in jurisprudence may be called the revolt of fact against fancy'?
- (a) Jeremy Bentham (b) Lon Fuller  
(c) Muller (d) Allen.
51. Duguit's 'social solidarity' was nothing but natural law in different form. The Statement is
- (a) True (b) False  
(c) Partly correct (d) None of the above.
52. The statement that 'there is no distinction between public and private law' is attributed to
- (a) Auguste Comte (b) Spencer  
(c) Duguit (d) Ehrlich.

53. Consider the following statements :

**Assertion (A) :** Laws are valid only if they are just.

**Reason (R) :** The aim of law is to secure justice.

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

54. Consider the following statements

I. Law developed in its primitive stages uniformly in all societies.

II. Development of all society was uniform.

Of these statements

- (a) Both I and II are false
- (b) I is false but II is true
- (c) I is true but II is false
- (d) Both I and II are true.

55. Who opined that 'personality is always a matter of law'?

- (a) Jeremy Bentham
- (b) Hans Kelsen
- (c) Muller
- (d) John Locke.

56. The general rule of external human action enforced by a sovereign political authority is called:

- (a) Sanction
- (b) Rule of law
- (c) Positive law
- (d) None of the above.

57. Consider the following statements :

- I. Law are commands.
- II. The analysis of legal concept is distinct from sociological and historical inquiries.
- III. Decision can be deducted logically with resource to morality.
- IV. The law as it has to be kept separate from the law that ought to be.

Which of the statements given above are related to positivism?

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

58. To which of the following concepts, the Hart-Fuller controversy relates to

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Reasonableness | (b) Obligations |
| (c) Activism       | (d) Morality.   |

59. A decision of Privy Council given before 1949

- (a) Is binding on the High Courts unless they have been overruled by the Federal Court or the Supreme Court
- (b) Has only persuasive value on the High Courts
- (c) Binding only when the case was decided by two or more judges
- (d) Binding only when recognized by the Supreme Court.

60. The most important instrument of legal reform is

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Legislation | (b) Custom                    |
| (c) Precedent   | (d) Writing of legal experts. |

61. Article 141 of the Constitution law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. Therefore, the Supreme Court

- (a) Is bound by its earlier decisions as the expression 'all courts' includes Supreme Court also
- (b) Is not bound by its own decisions and may reverse a previous decision
- (c) Can reverse a previous decision only when a new legislation is enacted having the effect of abrogating decision
- (d) Can reverse a previous decision only when that previous decision was given as a result of overlooking another previous decision.

62. Indian Councils Act, 1909 is also known as

- (a) Minto Morley Reforms Act
- (b) Montague-Chemsford Reforms Act
- (c) Indian Councils Act
- (d) None of the above.

63. Government of India Act, 1919 is also known as

- (a) Minto Morley Reforms Act
- (b) Montague-Chemsford Reforms Act
- (c) Indian Councils Act
- (d) None of the above.

64. Government of India Act, 1935 was a lengthy document consists of 321 sections and 10 schedules. The Statement is

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) None of the above.

65. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) 389 (b) 192  
(c) 289 (d) 292.
66. Who among the following presided over the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Sachidananda Sinha (d) None of the above.
67. Who among the following was the elected President of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Ambedkar  
(c) B.N. Rao (d) None of the above.
68. The Constitution of India embodies the Parliamentary form of Government because
- (a) The President, the head of the executive is answerable to Parliament  
(b) The Prime Minister, the head of the Cabinet, is answerable to Parliament  
(c) The Council of Minister is responsible both to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(d) The Council of Minister is collectively answerable to the Lok Sabha.
69. "Preamble of our Constitution is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the preamble." Justice Sikri expressed the above opinion in the case of
- (a) In the Beru Bari Union  
(b) Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala  
(c) A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras  
(d) In the Kerala Education Bill.

70. Which of the following cases it was said by the Supreme Court in 2005 that : "It is well accepted by thinkers, philosophers and academicians that if Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, including social, economic and political justice, the golden goals set out the Preamble of the Constitution, are to be achieved, the Indian polity has to be educated and educated with excellence".
- (a) Onkar Lal Bajaj vs. Union of India (AIR 2005 SC 2562)  
(b) Zee Telefilms Ltd. vs. Union of India (AIR 2005 SC 2677)  
(c) Gopala Krishnan Nair vs. State of Kerala (AIR 2005 SC 3053)  
(d) P.A. Inamdar vs. State of Maharashtra [(2005) 6 SCC 537].
71. Constitution of India defines India as
- (a) Federal State (b) Unitary State  
(c) Union of State (d) Quasi-Federal State.
72. How many ways of acquiring citizenship are provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955?
- (a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d) 2.
73. Which of the following doctrines is based on the principle that a law which violates the Fundamental Rights is not null or void ab initio but becomes only un-enforceable?
- (a) Doctrine of waiver (b) Doctrine of severability  
(c) Doctrine of eclipse (d) None of the above.
74. Which of the following doctrines is based on the rule that 'you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly'?
- (a) Doctrine of colourable legislation  
(b) Doctrine of pith and Substance  
(c) Doctrine of repugnancy  
(d) None of the above.

75. Who is the custodian of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Parliament (b) President  
(c) Supreme Court (d) All the above.

76. Find the odd one out

- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Property  
(c) Cultural and Educational Rights (d) Right against Exploitation.

77. Which of the following cases is known as the 'Fundamental Right' case?

- (a) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab  
(b) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain  
(c) Keshavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala  
(d) None of the above.

78. The maxim "Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa" is the basis of the Doctrine

- (a) Double jeopardy (b) Ex post facto law  
(c) Testimonial Compulsion (d) None of the above.

79. "Capital Punishment is not violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India". It has been held in a case of

- (a) Mithu vs. State (b) Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab  
(c) Bhikaji vs. State of M.P. (d) Smt. Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab.

80. 'Welfare State' is well defined in which of the following?

- (a) Indian Preamble (b) Directive Principles  
(c) Schedule VII of the Constitution (d) Fundamental Rights.

81. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief is a directive principle mentioned in
- (a) Article 43 (b) Article 42  
(c) Article 45 (d) Article 46.
82. Which of the following case struck down the supremacy of Directive Principles over the Fundamental rights?
- (a) Minerva Mills Case (b) Golaknath Case  
(c) Maneka Gandhi' Case (d) None of the above.
83. Which of the following Articles contains the procedure for the impeachment of President of India?
- (a) 60 (b) 61  
(c) 62 (d) 63.
84. The President of India can declare :
- (a) National Emergency (b) Constitutional emergency  
(c) Financial emergency (d) All the above.
85. The maximum duration for which an Emergency under Article 356 can be imposed is
- (a) One year (b) Three years  
(c) Six months (d) There is no specified time limit.
86. After Independence as part of the settlement with that was reached, several rulers joined India and Constitution guaranteed to them an amount which was to be free from income tax under Article 291. It is called
- (a) Royal Purse (b) Privy Purse  
(c) Joining Purse (d) None of the above.

87. The research that has been carried out on a legal proposition by way of analyzing the existing statutory provisions and cases by applying the reasoning power is called
- (a) Non-Doctrinal Research (b) Doctrinal Research  
(c) Text Book Research (d) Legal Research.
88. Journal of Empirical Legal Studies is published from
- (a) George Washington University (b) Cornell University  
(c) Berkeley University (d) Yale University.
89. Matha Minow studies the following
- (a) Empirical consequences (b) Doctrinal restatement  
(c) Jurisprudence of legal research (d) Clinical legal research.
90. National Crimes Records Bureau publishes the following :
- (a) Crime of India (b) All India Crime Report  
(c) Prison Statistics India (d) Indian Crime Data.
91. The object of legal research is to :
- (a) Test concepts by collecting legal facts of a particular area  
(b) To evaluate law from historical perspective  
(c) To analyse the consequences of new law  
(d) All the above.
92. Doctrinal research in law involves
- (a) Analysis of Case law  
(b) Arranging, ordering and systematizing legal proposition  
(c) Study of legal institutions through legal reasoning  
(d) All the above.

93. Before using the technique of social science research by a law student, which fact should be kept in mind?
- (a) Law student should be trained to undertake effective legal research work
  - (b) They should be competent enough to go through requisite legal material in a systematic manner
  - (c) They should be competent to establish the relationship between law and the society as law has its roots in society
  - (d) All the above.
94. Plagiarism has been described as
- (a) To steal and pass off as one's own
  - (b) To use (another's production) without crediting the source
  - (c) To commit literary theft
  - (d) All the above.
95. An empirical legal study does not include
- (a) Empirical investigation of law
  - (b) Doctrinal analysis of legal principles
  - (c) Empirical investigation of legal phenomenon
  - (d) Empirical investigation of legal system
96. A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as :
- (a) Interview schedule
  - (b) Questionnaire
  - (c) Interview guide
  - (d) All the given options.

97. It is best to use the method of working multiple hypothesis
- (a) During the final stages of research
  - (b) While planning your research study
  - (c) At the time of publishing the results
  - (d) None of the above.
98. The basis on which the assumptions are formulated is
- (a) Cultural background of the country
  - (b) Universities
  - (c) Specific characteristics of the castes
  - (d) All the above.
99. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called
- (a) Qualitative measure
  - (b) Data
  - (c) Variables
  - (d) None of the above.
100. The term used to describe when a research measures the variable or dimension it is supposed to measure is
- (a) Validity
  - (b) Reliability
  - (c) Dependability
  - (d) Suitability.



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| (a) Reasonableness | (b) Obligations |
| (c) Activism       | (d) Morality.   |

13. A decision of Privy Council given before 1949

- (a) Is binding on the High Courts unless they have been overruled by the Federal Court or the Supreme Court
- (b) Has only persuasive value on the High Courts
- (c) Binding only when the case was decided by two or more judges
- (d) Binding only when recognized by the Supreme Court.

14. The most important instrument of legal reform is

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Legislation | (b) Custom                    |
| (c) Precedent   | (d) Writing of legal experts. |

15. Article 141 of the Constitution law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. Therefore, the Supreme Court

- (a) Is bound by its earlier decisions as the expression 'all courts' includes Supreme Court also
- (b) Is not bound by its own decisions and may reverse a previous decision
- (c) Can reverse a previous decision only when a new legislation is enacted having the effect of abrogating decision
- (d) Can reverse a previous decision only when that previous decision was given as a result of overlooking another previous decision.

16. Indian Councils Act, 1909 is also known as

- (a) Minto Morley Reforms Act
- (b) Montague-Chemsford Reforms Act
- (c) Indian Councils Act
- (d) None of the above.

17. Government of India Act, 1919 is also known as

- (a) Minto Morley Reforms Act
- (b) Montague-Chemsford Reforms Act
- (c) Indian Councils Act
- (d) None of the above.

18. Government of India Act, 1935 was a lengthy document consists of 321 sections and 10 schedules. The Statement is

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) None of the above.

19. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) 389 (b) 192  
(c) 289 (d) 292.
20. Who among the following presided over the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Sachidananda Sinha (d) None of the above.
21. Who among the following was the elected President of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Ambedkar  
(c) B.N. Rao (d) None of the above.
22. The Constitution of India embodies the Parliamentary form of Government because
- (a) The President, the head of the executive is answerable to Parliament  
(b) The Prime Minister, the head of the Cabinet, is answerable to Parliament  
(c) The Council of Minister is responsible both to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(d) The Council of Minister is collectively answerable to the Lok Sabha.
23. "Preamble of our Constitution is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the preamble." Justice Sikri expressed the above opinion in the case of
- (a) In the Beru Bari Union  
(b) Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala  
(c) A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras  
(d) In the Kerala Education Bill.

24. Which of the following cases it was said by the Supreme Court in 2005 that : "It is well accepted by thinkers, philosophers and academicians that if Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, including social, economic and political justice, the golden goals set out the Preamble of the Constitution, are to be achieved, the Indian polity has to be educated and educated with excellence".
- (a) Onkar Lal Bajaj vs. Union of India (AIR 2005 SC 2562)
- (b) Zee Telefilms Ltd. vs. Union of India (AIR 2005 SC 2677)
- (c) Gopala Krishnan Nair vs. State of Kerala (AIR 2005 SC 3053)
- (d) P.A. Inamdar vs. State of Maharashtra [(2005) 6 SCC 537].
25. Constitution of India defines India as
- (a) Federal State (b) Unitary State
- (c) Union of State (d) Quasi-Federal State.
26. How many ways of acquiring citizenship are provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955?
- (a) 5 (b) 4
- (c) 3 (d) 2.
27. Which of the following doctrines is based on the principle that a law which violates the Fundamental Rights is not null or void ab initio but becomes only un-enforceable?
- (a) Doctrine of waiver (b) Doctrine of severability
- (c) Doctrine of eclipse (d) None of the above.
28. Which of the following doctrines is based on the rule that 'you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly'?
- (a) Doctrine of colourable legislation
- (b) Doctrine of pith and Substance
- (c) Doctrine of repugnancy
- (d) None of the above.

29. Who is the custodian of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Parliament (b) President  
(c) Supreme Court (d) All the above.
30. Find the odd one out
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Property  
(c) Cultural and Educational Rights (d) Right against Exploitation.
31. Which of the following cases is known as the 'Fundamental Right' case?
- (a) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab  
(b) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain  
(c) Keshavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala  
(d) None of the above.
32. The maxim "Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa" is the basis of the Doctrine
- (a) Double jeopardy (b) Ex post facto law  
(c) Testimonial Compulsion (d) None of the above.
33. "Capital Punishment is not violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India". It has been held in a case of
- (a) Mithu vs. State (b) Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab  
(c) Bhikaji vs. State of M.P. (d) Smt. Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab.
34. 'Welfare State' is well defined in which of the following?
- (a) Indian Preamble (b) Directive Principles  
(c) Schedule VII of the Constitution (d) Fundamental Rights.

35. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief is a directive principle mentioned in
- (a) Article 43 (b) Article 42  
(c) Article 45 (d) Article 46.
36. Which of the following case struck down the supremacy of Directive Principles over the Fundamental rights?
- (a) Minerva Mills Case (b) Golaknath Case  
(c) Maneka Gandhi' Case (d) None of the above.
37. Which of the following Articles contains the procedure for the impeachment of President of India?
- (a) 60 (b) 61  
(c) 62 (d) 63.
38. The President of India can declare :
- (a) National Emergency (b) Constitutional emergency  
(c) Financial emergency (d) All the above.
39. The maximum duration for which an Emergency under Article 356 can be imposed is
- (a) One year (b) Three years  
(c) Six months (d) There is no specified time limit.
40. After Independence as part of the settlement with that was reached, several rulers joined India and Constitution guaranteed to them an amount which was to be free from income tax under Article 291. It is called
- (a) Royal Purse (b) Privy Purse  
(c) Joining Purse (d) None of the above.

41. The research that has been carried out on a legal proposition by way of analyzing the existing statutory provisions and cases by applying the reasoning power is called
- (a) Non-Doctrinal Research (b) Doctrinal Research  
(c) Text Book Research (d) Legal Research.
42. Journal of Empirical Legal Studies is published from
- (a) George Washington University (b) Cornell University  
(c) Berkeley University (d) Yale University.
43. Matha Minow studies the following
- (a) Empirical consequences (b) Doctrinal restatement  
(c) Jurisprudence of legal research (d) Clinical legal research.
44. National Crimes Records Bureau publishes the following :
- (a) Crime of India (b) All India Crime Report  
(c) Prison Statistics India (d) Indian Crime Data.
45. The object of legal research is to :
- (a) Test concepts by collecting legal facts of a particular area  
(b) To evaluate law from historical perspective  
(c) To analyse the consequences of new law  
(d) All the above.
46. Doctrinal research in law involves
- (a) Analysis of Case law  
(b) Arranging, ordering and systematizing legal proposition  
(c) Study of legal institutions through legal reasoning  
(d) All the above.

47. Before using the technique of social science research by a law student, which fact should be kept in mind?
- (a) Law student should be trained to undertake effective legal research work
  - (b) They should be competent enough to go through requisite legal material in a systematic manner
  - (c) They should be competent to establish the relationship between law and the society as law has its roots in society
  - (d) All the above.
48. Plagiarism has been described as
- (a) To steal and pass off as one's own
  - (b) To use (another's production) without crediting the source
  - (c) To commit literary theft
  - (d) All the above.
49. An empirical legal study does not include
- (a) Empirical investigation of law
  - (b) Doctrinal analysis of legal principles
  - (c) Empirical investigation of legal phenomenon
  - (d) Empirical investigation of legal system
50. A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as :
- (a) Interview schedule
  - (b) Questionnaire
  - (c) Interview guide
  - (d) All the given options.

51. It is best to use the method of working multiple hypothesis
- During the final stages of research
  - While planning your research study
  - At the time of publishing the results
  - None of the above.
52. The basis on which the assumptions are formulated is
- Cultural background of the country
  - Universities
  - Specific characteristics of the castes
  - All the above.
53. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called
- Qualitative measure
  - Data
  - Variables
  - None of the above.
54. The term used to describe when a research measures the variable or dimension it is supposed to measure is
- Validity
  - Reliability
  - Dependability
  - Suitability.
55. Research is
- A purposeful, systematic activity
  - Conducted for purely academic purposes
  - Conducted to answer questions about practical issues
  - A random, unplanned process of discovery.

56. A theory is defined as
- Set of systematically related statements
  - Law like generalizations
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above.
57. Which of the following term explains the idea that knowledge comes from experience?
- Rationalism
  - Empiricism
  - Logic
  - Deduction.
58. Which of the following is defined as a systematic method of evaluating statistical data based on the results of several independent studies of the same problem?
- Factor analysis
  - Meta-analysis
  - Systematic analysis
  - None of the above.
59. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?
- To keep pace with the advancement in the knowledge.
  - To discover new things.
  - To write a critique on the earlier writings.
  - To systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations or sources with objectivity.
- IV, II and I
  - I, II and III
  - I and III
  - II, III and IV.
60. Research can be conducted by a person who
- Has studied research methodology
  - Holds a postgraduate degree
  - Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
  - Is a hard worker.

61. What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- (a) To bring out holistic approach to research
  - (b) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
  - (c) To oversimplify the problem of research
  - (d) To create a new trend in research methodology.
62. The depth of any research can be judged by
- (a) Title of the research
  - (b) Objectives of the research
  - (c) Total expenditure on the research
  - (d) Duration of the research.
63. Which of the following statement is true about the theory?
- (a) It explains phenomenon in sample manner
  - (b) It explains the 'how' and 'why' questions
  - (c) It can be a well-developed explanatory system
  - (d) All the above.
64. The research is always
- (a) Verifying the old knowledge
  - (b) Exploring new knowledge
  - (c) Filling the gaps between the knowledge
  - (d) All the above.
65. The two main approaches of a research are
- (a) Data collection and data analysis
  - (b) Surveys and questionnaires
  - (c) Sampling and data collection
  - (d) Qualitative and quantitative.

66. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

**List-I**

- A. Historical method
- B. Survey method
- C. Philosophical method
- D. Experimental method.

**List-II**

- I. Past events
- II. Vision
- III. Present events
- IV. Future action.

**Codes :**

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (d) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV.

67. Which of the following is not the method of research?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Historical
- (c) Survey
- (d) Philosophical.

68. Research can be classified as

- (a) Basic, applied and action research
- (b) Quantitative and qualitative research
- (c) Philosophical, historical, survey and experimental research
- (d) All the above.

69. Which research approach is the most appropriate to establish relationship that is causal in nature?

- (a) Causal-comparative
- (b) Experimental
- (c) Correlational
- (d) Descriptive.

70. The study in which investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as

- (a) Survey research
- (b) Ex post facto research
- (c) Historical research
- (d) Summative research.

71. Fieldwork-based research is classified as

- (a) Empirical
- (b) Historical
- (c) Experimental
- (d) Biographical.

72. Which of the following is not the requirement of a hypothesis?

- (a) Be based on facts
- (b) Be conceivable
- (c) Contradict the knowledge of nature
- (d) Allow consequences to be deduced from it.

73. For a proposition to be true, it should have the following characteristics except which of the following?

- (a) It must be objective
- (b) It must be in tune with accepted beliefs
- (c) It must be consistent
- (d) It must be testable.

74. Sine qua non (essential elements) of good research is

- (a) A well-formulated hypothesis
- (b) A good research supervisor
- (c) An adequate library
- (d) A well-formulated problem.

75. A good hypothesis should be

- (a) Precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
- (b) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- (c) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
- (d) All the above.

76. The first step of research is

- (a) Selecting a problem
- (b) Searching a problem
- (c) Finding a problem
- (d) Identifying a problem.

77. Which one of the following is a data collection method?

- (a) The opinion
- (b) Positivism
- (c) The case study
- (d) The interview.

78. Objectively in research implies

- (a) Exact judgement of truth
- (b) Findings consistent with reality
- (c) Inter-researcher agreement
- (d) Methodological sophistication.

79. The validity and reliability of a research will be at stake when

- (a) The incident was reported after a long period of time from its occurrence
- (b) The author who is a source of information is biased and incompetent
- (c) The researcher is not competent enough to draw logical conclusions
- (d) All the above.

80. Good research questions are

- (a) Clear, significant and ethical
- (b) Feasible, clear, significant and ethical
- (c) Feasible, clear, significant and include a hypothesis
- (d) Feasible, clear and ethical.

81. What is the purpose of the conclusion in research report?
- (a) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured
  - (b) It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions
  - (c) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
  - (d) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed.
82. Which of the following is not an example of a random sampling method?
- (a) Systematic sampling
  - (b) Convenience sampling
  - (c) Purposive sampling
  - (d) None of the above.
83. The main purpose of personal data being kept confidential in research studies is
- (a) To hide from participants what has been written about them
  - (b) Apprehension of harm identification or disclosure of personal information
  - (c) For access by government authorities
  - (d) To know more about private lives of participants.
84. One of the preoccupations of quantitative researchers is with generalization, which is a sign of
- (a) External validity
  - (b) Internal reliability
  - (c) External reliability
  - (d) Internal validity.
85. Statistics is
- (a) descriptive only
  - (b) explanatory only
  - (c) both descriptive and explanatory
  - (d) Either (a) or (b) above.

86. The survey of related studies consists of collecting
- books related to research
  - articles related to research
  - annotation of collected research material
  - All the above.
87. Limitation in a thesis is
- introduced by the researcher
  - due to research situation
  - demand of mathematical tools
  - Both (a) and (c) above.
88. The social elements in research consists of
- introducing human elements
  - caring for cultural elements
  - catering for elements of social relevance
  - All the above.
89. The Place of empirical observation is
- at the beginning of scientific research
  - at the end of scientific research
  - in the middle of scientific research
  - anywhere during the research.
90. A sample study assumes
- All the characteristic of sample are same as the population
  - The characteristics of sample are different from the population
  - There are characteristics which match the population
  - None of the above.

91. In a research study, the conclusions should be based upon
- (a) related literature (b) data collected  
(c) analysis of data (d) Both (b) and (c).
92. The study of Jurisprudence (started with)
- (a) Indians (b) British  
(c) Arabs (d) Romans.
93. Jurisprudence is the study of fundamental legal principles including their ..... bases.
- (a) Philosophical (b) Sociological  
(c) Historical (d) All the above.
94. Who said, 'Law is the speech of him who by right commands somewhat to be done or omitted'?
- (a) Hans Kelsen (b) Pindar  
(c) Keeton (d) Hobbes.
95. Who defined law as the "aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior, or sovereign, to men as politically subject"?
- (a) Cicero (b) Frederick Pollock  
(c) Ulpian (d) John Austin.
96. **Assertion (A)** : Though Kelsen defines law in terms of command, he uses that term differently from Austin.  
**Reason (R)** : The Sovereign of Austin does not come into the picture in the definition of laws as given by Kelsen.
- Codes :**
- (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 a correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) A is false but R is true.

97. In ancient India, law was known as

- (a) Veda
- (b) Dharma
- (c) Shruti
- (d) None of the above.

98. Jeremy Bentham was a celebrated ..... Jurist.

- (a) Roman
- (b) English
- (c) German
- (d) None of the above.

99. Law is an instrument of

- (a) Social Deviance
- (b) Social Status
- (c) Social Change
- (d) Social Exculpation.

100. Who among the following was the first to use the term 'Sociology'?

- (a) Duguit
- (b) Savigny
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) None of the above.