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NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY DELHI

Ph.D. ADMISSION TEST- 2017

Date of Exam : May 7, 2017 (Sunday) Centre Name : _____

Duration : 90 Minutes Roll No : _____

Maximum. Marks : 100 OMR Sheet No. : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are **100** multiple choice objective type questions of one mark each which has to be answered in the OMR sheet.
3. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided in the OMR Sheet. Use **ONLY HB PENCIL AND DO NOT USE BALL POINT/INK/GEL PEN.**

   Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?"

   A) Kolkata B) Agra C) Bhopal D) Delhi

   The correct answer is B.

   The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

Right Method **Wrong Method**



4. There is no negative marking.
5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as *Zero*.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provide for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with the OMR Sheet to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the test centers.**

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1. _____ is integral to Empirical Legal Research
   A. Argument
   B. Inference
   C. Observation
   D. Reporting

2. Which of the following path-breaking study done by Nuffield foundation
   A. Law in real world
   B. Law and Society
   C. Law and Justice
   D. Law and contextual world

3. Lawless and others did the following book
   A. Empirical Research in Law
   B. Law and Empirical Research
   C. Empirical Methods in Law
   D. Empirical Legal Research

4. There are very few writings on experimental method in law. Which of the following was done by Den Bos and L. Hulst
   A. On experiments in Empirical Legal Research
   B. Law and Experimental Research
   C. Legal Research and Experiment
   D. Research and Experiments in Law

5. Which of the following study deals with jurimetrics research in India
   A. Jurimetrics and Supreme Court Cases
   B. Decision making in the Supreme Court of India
   C. Law in numbers
   D. Trends in Legal Research

6. A book "Scaling Justice" dealt with
   A. Empirical study of socio-economic rights and disposal of terror related cases
   B. Drug cases
   C. Labour cases
   D. Juvenile cases

7. Who among the following dealt with impact of judicial decisions?
   A. Robinson
   B. PratapBhanu Mehta
   C. UpendraBaxi
   D. Garry Lomb

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8. A concept operationalized in measurable terms is called?
   A. Item
   B. Element
   C. Variable
   D. Relationship

9. Research "about the law'' conveys
   A. doctrinal
   B. non-doctrinal
   C. exploratory
   D. descriptive

10. Which of the following is correct
   A. Concept is a mental image or perception and therefore there meaning varies from individual to individual
   B. Concept is variable
   C. Concept is measurable
   D. Concept is set of factors

11. Find out the correct sequence in the following
   A. Variables – Concept – Indicators
   B. Indicators – Concept – Variables
   C. Concept – Indicators – Variables
   D. Concept – variables – Indicators

12. Which of the following is correct
   A. A Nominal scale classifies individual objects or response into subject groups based on a common/shared property or characteristic
   B. Nominal scale is about numberedclassification factors
   C. It is about individual characteristic
   D. It is about classifications of responses

13. Which of the following scale has absolute zero
   A. Nominal
   B. Interval
   C. Ratio
   D. Ordinal

14. Which of the following is the function of hypothesis
   A. It helps in the preparation in the research plan
   B. It helps report writings

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C. It helps data collections
D. It helps coding

15. Observation as method of data collection produce following type of data
A. Quantitative
B. Qualitative
C. Quantitative / Qualitative
D. None in above

16. Which of the following is not the type of observations method
A. Non participant
B. Structured
C. Qualitative
D. Disguised

17. Which of the technique considered to be the most effective and objective sampling technique
A. Snowball
B. Quota
C. Probability
D. Non probability

18. Which of the following studies found a positive relationship between civil litigation and wellbeing
A. Litigation and well being
B. Wellbeing is measure of litigation
C. Measure of litigation and wellbeing
D. Litigation as a measure of wellbeing

19. Which of the following is correct
A. Impact analysis is a study of consequences
B. Impact analysis is a "jurisprudence of outcomes"
C. Impact analysis is a "jurisprudence of consequences"
D. Impact analysis is a study of outcomes

20. Martha Menow studied the following?
A. Empirical consequences
B. Doctrinal restatement
C. Jurisprudence of legal research
D. Clinical legal research

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21. Please chose the correct sequence in a doctrinal research
   A. Selecting bibliographic or article databases, choosing search terms, selecting research, questions, applying methodological screening criteria, applying practical screening criteria, doing the review, synthesising the results
   B. Selecting research questions, selecting bibliographic or article databases, choosing search terms, applying practical screening criteria, applying methodological screening criteria, doing the review, synthesising the results
   C. Synthesising the results, doing the review, applying methodological screening criteria, applying practical screening criteria, choosing search terms, selecting bibliographic or article databases, selecting research questions
   D. Doing the review, Synthesising the results, applying methodological screening criteria, choosing search terms, applying practical screening criteria, selecting bibliographic or article databases, selecting research questions

22. _____ is a pre-condition of formulation of hypothesis
   A. A literature review
   B. Formulation of objectives
   C. Observation
   D. Variable

23. Which of the following is not an example of a non-random sampling technique?
   A. Random
   B. Quota
   C. Cluster
   D. Snowball

24. Which of the following is a step in hypothesisverification in quantitative research design
   A. Sampling
   B. The study of sampling error
   C. Stating null and alternative hypothesis
   D. Stating correlational hypothesis

25. In which of the following types of research, collection of data and analysis can be together
   A. Empirical
   B. Descriptive
   C. Qualitative
   D. Experimental

26. Assigning meaning in developing categories and theme is the part of

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A. Empirical research
B. Analytical research
C. Doctrinal research
D. Experimental research

27. Grounded theory was developed by _____
A. Lee Apsetine
B. Critzer
C. Charmaz
D. Glaser Strauss

28. Theoretical sampling may be involved in _____
A. Research design in empirical research
B. Research design in grounded theory
C. Legal research
D. Action research

29. The content analysis is a technique mainly used in
A. Empirical research
B. Survey research
C. Qualitative research
D. Experimental research

30. To study the feelings and emotions, the best suited technique could be
A. Cognitive technique
B. Projective technique
C. Scaling technique
D. Picture technique

31. Which of the following is not effectively done in case study research
A. Quantitative analysis
B. Generalization
C. Data analysis
D. Scaling

32. _____ provides data on number of cases pending and disposed of by Courts across
A. National Grid for Judicial data
B. National Judicial Data Grid
C. National Data of Judicial Grid
D. National Judicial Statistics

33. National Crime Records Bureau publishes the following

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A. Crime trends in India
B. All India Crime Report
C. Prison Statistics India
D. Indian Crime Data

34. In which of the following Reports, the Law Commission dealt with arrears backlog andneed for creating additional judicial manpower
A. 242
B. 243
C. 244
D. 245

35. Which of the following committee dealt with judicial impact assessment
A. Justice Jagmohan Committee
B. Justice J. C. Rao
C. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao Committee
D. Justice C.J. Rai Committee

36. Which of the following committees highlighted victim and judicial reforms in India
A. National Police Commission Report
B. Kapoor Committee
C. Malimath Committee
D. Justice Verma Committee

37. What is the name for a variable which is measured using two different values?
A. Binomial
B. Binary
C. Dichotomous
D. All of these

38. Null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are indicated in the following manner
A. H1 H2
B. Ho Ha
C. Ho H1
D. Ha H2

39. Which of the following is a part of SPSS Software window
A. Tests
B. Graphics
C. Data editor
D. Data analysis

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40. A data analysis plan would first require to draw
   A. Cross tables
   B. Frequency tables
   C. Graphics
   D. Sample

41. In order to study the perceived image of judiciary in India, which of the following research designs would be appropriate
   A. Experimental
   B. Cause and effect
   C. Survey
   D. Impact study

42. Which of the following is a qualitative analysis method
   A. ANOVA
   B. MANOVA
   C. Analytical Induction
   D. Standard deviation

43. In which of the following cases, parametric statistics become suitably applicable
   A. Population mean is unknown
   B. Population is stable
   C. Population mean is known
   D. All the above

44. Which of the following is the correct assumption in case study
   A. A unit is indivisible whole and cannot be studied in its wholeness
   B. Case study is a social unit
   C. It is universal
   D. It is based on sample

45. Which of the following are the most similar?
   A. Ordinal, interval and ratio data
   B. Nominal and ratio data
   C. Nominal, ordinal and ratio data
   D. Nominal, ratio and interval data

46. What sort of data is income?
   A. Ordinal
   B. Interval
   C. Ratio
   D. Nominal

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47. The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as
   A. Indices
   B. Theories
   C. Populations
   D. Variables
   E. Ideas

48. In order for variable to be measured, a researcher must provide _____
   A. Scale
   B. Quantitative theorem
   C. Operational definition
   D. Theory
   E. Hypothesis

49. In order for field research to be successful, the researcher must be _____
   A. Discreet
   B. Tactful
   C. Unobtrusive
   D. Creative
   E. Fluent in several languages

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 of the given options

51. The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called _____
   A. Response rate
   B. Participation rate
   C. Inflation rate
   D. None of the given option

52. A small scale trial run of a particular component is known as
   A. Pilot testing
   B. Pre-testing
   C. Lab experiments
   D. Both A & B

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53. 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

54. Following software can detect plagiarism
   A. SPSS
   B. Turnitin
   C. Atlas
   D. Excel

55. If the researcher is unfamiliar with a specific area of law, such as defamation then a treatise on law of torts will provide an overview of the area. The treatise would also include
   A. References of Key Court cases relating to defamation
   B. Enacted law concerning defamation
   C. A and B both
   D. Only B

56. Values of variables are presented in vertical bars in _____
   A. Pie
   B. Pictorial
   C. Histogram
   D. Graphics

57. Choose the correct sequence

A	B	C	D
Data analysis	Data processing	Data interpretation	Data processing
Data interpretation	Data interpretation	Data analysis	Data analysis
Data processing	Data analysis	Data processing	Data interpretation

58. A trial court performs basic functions in the legal administration of justice, which does not include
   A. Fact finding
   B. Law finding
   C. Not to leave any scope for appeal against its decision
   D. None of the above

59. The purpose of legal impact analysis is to

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A. Record and explain how a particular law and group of subject-linked within a particular social setting
B. Record and explain how a particular law works within a particular social setting
C. A and B both
D. none of the above

60. Legal Reasoning refers to
A. Psychological process undergone by Judges in reaching decisions
B. Arguments that Judges give in writing in support of the decisions they render
C. A logic of judicial decision making
D. All the above

61. 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

62. Doctrinal research in law involves
A. Analysis of case law
B. Arranging , ordering and systematising legal proposition
C. Study of legal institutions through legal reasoning or rational deduction
D. All the above

63. Empirical legal research is carried out by:
A. Collecting or gathering information by first hand study of the subject
B. Collecting facts and data stored in the library
C. Collecting archives and other data base
D. All the above

64. 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

65. The basic component in legal reasoning as applied to legal process is:
A. Logic
B. Justice
C. Experience and policy
D. All the above

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66. The method of studying a phenomenon by taking some assumptions and deriving conclusion from these assumptions is known as:
   A. Deductive method
   B. Inductive method
   C. Mixed method
   D. None of the above

67. Complete this sentence. A hypothesis is:
   A. A statement which serves as the basis for further investigation
   B. A statement of the aims of an investigation
   C. The methodical evaluation of research evidence
   D. All of these

68. _____ is a statistical index which describes the degree and direction of the relationship between two characteristics or variables
   A. Correlation
   B. Probability
   C. Mean
   D. T-test

69. What is an ethical dilemma?
   A. An ethical dilemma is conflict between different principles of moral conduct
   B. An ethical dilemma is agreement of the different principles of immoral conduct
   C. An ethical dilemma is agreement of the different principles of moral conduct
   D. An ethical dilemma is conflict between the different principles of immoral conduct

70. What is the purpose of informed consent?
   A. In order that the participant can make an informed choice about their participation and not undertake to do something which they may otherwise have declined to do
   B. To make sure that participants know exactly what to expect from the research and to communicate their right to withdraw at any stage
   C. To ensure that participants are not lied to about the time commitment involved in their participation
   D. All of these

71. What should happen if a participant withdraws from your research?
   A. All information contributed by that participant up to that date should be destroyed, or turned over to the participant for their disposal
   B. Contact the participant for a follow up interview to see why they want to withdraw from the study
   C. If you have already analysed the data, keep the participant's information in the study
   D. All of these

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72. In certain circumstances, other researchers may request your data set for verification. In which situations would you have to refuse their access?
   A. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured and if another party have proprietary rights over the data which prevent its release
   B. If the participants have not signed a disclaimer and if another party have proprietary rights over the data which prevent its release
   C. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured, and if another party has already requested the data at an earlier time
   D. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured and if you intend to use the data in a follow up study

73. What sort of research is coding appropriate for?
   A. Quantitative and qualitative
   B. Qualitative
   C. Quantitative
   D. None of these

74. Which one of the following statements is true of content analysis?
   A. Content analysis is a method commonly used in qualitative research to aid data collection
   B. Content analysis is a method commonly used in psychological research to aid data entry
   C. Content analysis is a method commonly used in communication research to classify or categorise media content
   D. Content analysis is a method commonly used in quantitative research to categorise the sex of participants

75. What type of coding would a multiple choice question produce?
   A. Qualitative coding
   B. Coding emerging from the data
   C. Pre-coded
   D. Researcher imposed coding

76. In which one of the below circumstances could pre-coding be used?
   A. Observational studies
   B. Self-completion questionnaires
   C. Researcher administered questionnaires
   D. All of these

77. What is the purpose of a coding manual?

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A. To provide a method by which the researcher interrogates the data to decide what categories the data fit
B. To simply instruct the coder how to enter data
C. To detail the structure of the questionnaire, how data should be collected, what themes are expected to emerge and how missing data should be entered
D. To detail how coding decisions are to be made, what categories are, how categories are defined, and sometimes give examples of the sorts of data that fit into each category

78. Which one of the below is true of pre-coding?
A. Pre-coding lends its self to qualitative data analysis
B. The data collected are limited by the nature of the categories created by the researcher
C. Pre-coding is only employed when self-completion questionnaires are used
D. Pre-coding provides rich and detailed data

79. Operationalization is the process of strictly defining variables into observable factors
A. Yes
B. Seldom
C. Sometime
D. No

80. The primary aim of _____ is to give structure to data in the form of categories which can then be analysed
A. Self-completion questionnaires
B. Coding
C. Pilot studies
D. Statistics analysis

81. One paper difference between the evaluation of qualitative research and quantitative research is that quantitative researchers look for consistency amongst observations as a mark of value, whereas qualitative research is based around the notion that there are many diverse ways of interpreting observations
A. True
B. False
C. Indefinite
D. All the above

82. Which of the following is true?
A. In all research argumentation and the drawing of conclusion is dependent on precise logical sequences and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion
B. In quantitative research argumentation and the drawing of conclusion is dependent on precise logical sequence and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion

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C. In qualitative research argumentation and the drawing of conclusions is dependent on precise logical sequences and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion
D. All of these

83. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?
A. Whether or not the results are significant
B. By assessing the impact of the research on the Public or other researchers
C. In terms of the number of new ideas and Insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insights and ideas
D. All of these

84. It is acceptable to consider the application of research findings as an indication of the value of some research. Why does this prove difficult with qualitative research?

A. Because qualitative research is subjective and this undermines its impact
B. Because qualitative research cannot be used effectively to solve a problem
C. Because quantitative research is better than qualitative research when it comes to applied psychology
D. Because qualitative research is never used in applied psychology

85. Why does validity pose a problem for qualitative research?
A. Because the measurement of validity implies that there is something fixed which can be measured
B. Because there isn't any quantitative data on which to assess validity
C. Because the validity of interviews cannot be measured
D. Because validity is only an issue in quantitative research

86. Which of the below is true of a research report?
A. A research report does not give every last detail but provides a clear synthesis of the major and critical aspects of the research process
B. An ideal is to include every detail about the research as fully as possible
C. A research report gives every last detail of the major and critical aspects of the research process
D. A research report presents the stages of the research accurately down to the last detail, and in order in which they occurred

87. Which of the following lists presents the sections of research report in the correct order?

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A. Title page, Abstracts, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Appendices, References
B. Title page, Title, Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, Conclusion, Discussion, References, Appendices
C. Title page, Abstract, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Conclusion, Discussion, References, Appendices
D. Title page, Abstract, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References, Appendices

88. Concerning the expression of numbers in research reports, which of the following sentences is correct?
A. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female
B. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which twenty were female
C. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which about 20 were female
D. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female

89. Which of the below sentences is in the correct format for a research report?
A. One hundred individuals who were the partners of a GP were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire
B. One hundred GP's partners were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire
C. One hundred doctor's wives were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire
D. 100 individuals who were the partner of a GP were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire

90. Which of the following is the best way to test a hypothesis according to the hypothetico-deductive method?
A. By repeating a study looking for consistency in outcomes
B. By finding evidence which supports the hypothesis
C. By rejecting the hypothesis
D. By looking for instances where the hypothesis fails

91. Which of the following is true of the hypothetico-deductive method?
A. It is the basis for testing for testing for statistical significance
B. It encourages the development of specific hypotheses based on empirically derived theories

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C. It is a computer problem to help researchers to improve the quality of their hypotheses
D. It encourages the use of exploratory studies

92. Which of the below method is used in content analysis?
A. Recording
B. Classifying
C. Counting
D. All the above

93. Using different methods of collecting data, different sources of evidence, different tests and in some cases different interviewers, is known as what?
A. Convergent validity
B. Reliability
C. Triangulation
D. Transferability

94. Choose the incorrect statement
A. A measure that is valid for one purpose may not be valid for another purpose
B. Reliability and validity are not inherent characteristics of measures
C. Creating a new measure using item-analysis procedures would usually be followed by assessing the reliability and validity of the measure
D. Reliability and validity should not be affected by the context and purpose of the measure

95. _____ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size
A. Area sampling
B. Cluster sampling
C. Purposive sampling
D. Systematic sampling

96. Research and development is a significant part of the index of development of country. Which of the following is correct with regard to this statement?
A. R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country
B. R&D targets the human development
C. R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
D. All the above

97. The longitudinal approach of research deals with _____
A. Horizontal researches

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B. Long-term researches
C. Short-term researches
D. None of the above

98. Which of the following is not an open source software:
A. DSpace
B. Windows
C. Green-stone
D. Linux

99. Conference proceedings are considered as _____documents
A. Conventional
B. Primary
C. Secondary
D. Tertiary

100. Exploratory research addresses which of the following types of question?
A. If
B. How
C. Why
D. What