

CODE: 68

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

Maulana Azad National Urdu University

PhD (Law)

Entrance Test - May 2026

Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

Time: 2hrs

Maximum Marks: 70

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket and OMR number at any other place.
2. This question booklet contains **(24)** pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet consists of Part A and Part B. Part A contains 50 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. The candidate must select the correct answer and mark the corresponding circle on the OMR sheet using a blue or black ballpoint pen. Each question carries one mark. No marks will be awarded if the correct answer is not properly marked against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet. Further, if more than one option is marked for any question, no marks will be awarded for that question.
4. Part B consists of four descriptive questions, each carrying 5 marks. The answers must be written only in the 8-page answer booklet provided. No additional answer booklet will be issued.
5. There are no Negative marks.
6. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet and handover the OMR Sheet and answer booklet to the Invigilator.

Part- A**Section I - Research Methodology**

1. Doctrinal research is most accurately characterized by:
 - (A) Empirical testing of legal hypotheses
 - (B) Analytical exposition of legal rules using authoritative sources
 - (C) Quantitative comparison of legal systems
 - (D) Field-based socio-legal inquiry
2. The key distinguishing feature of doctrinal research lies in its:
 - (A) Use of statistical tools
 - (B) Dependence on primary legal materials
 - (C) Emphasis on interviews
 - (D) Focus on field observations
3. Socio-legal research primarily aims to:
 - (A) Interpret statutory provisions
 - (B) Examine law within its social context
 - (C) Draft legislative proposals
 - (D) Analyze court hierarchy
4. “Ratio decidendi” in a judgment refers to:
 - (A) Observational remarks of the judge
 - (B) Binding principle underlying the decision
 - (C) Non-binding judicial commentary
 - (D) Procedural history of the case
5. The primary function of the Bluebook system is to:
 - (A) Standardize legal citation formats
 - (B) Guide legislative drafting,
 - (C) Facilitate statistical referencing
 - (D) Structure judicial opinions
6. A research design essentially determines the:
 - (A) Overall methodological framework
 - (B) Linguistic style of writing
 - (C) Citation conventions
 - (D) Layout of footnotes

7. The “research gap” signifies:

- (A) An unaddressed issue in existing literature
- (B) Missing citations,
- (C) Weak argumentation
- (D) Poor structuring

8. To analyze judicial behavior patterns, the most appropriate method is:

- (A) Empirical methodology
- (B) Doctrinal analysis.
- (C) Historical inquiry
- (D) Pure analytical reasoning

9. An effective abstract should:

- (A) Provide exhaustive details
- (B) Include full citations,
- (C) Concisely summarize objectives and findings
- (D) Focus only on methodology

10. Which of the following is inherently qualitative in nature?

- (A) Structured survey
- (B) Controlled experiment,
- (C) In-depth interview
- (D) Statistical regression

11. The principal purpose of citation in legal research is to:

- (A) Increase volume of work
- (B) Impress evaluators,
- (C) Establish authority and avoid plagiarism
- (D) Substitute reasoning

12. Policy-oriented research is most effectively conducted through:

- (A) Pure doctrinal method
- (B) Historical method
- (C) Socio-legal approach
- (D) Comparative analysis alone

13. A well-defined research problem must be:

- (A) Broad and general
- (B) Subjectively interpreted,
- (C) Emotionally framed
- (D) Specific and clearly articulated

14. Reliability in research primarily denotes:

- (A) Valid conclusions
- (B) Consistency of results across repetitions
- (C) Adequate sample size
- (D) Strong hypothesis

15. Peer review contributes to research by ensuring:

- (A) Rejection of weak papers
- (B) Editorial corrections,
- (C) Increased citations
- (D) Academic rigor and credibility

16. **Assertion (A):** A hypothesis is not mandatory in all legal research.

Reason (R): Doctrinal research may proceed without testing empirical assumptions.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

17. **Assertion (A):** Validity refers to accuracy in measuring intended variables.

Reason (R): Valid research always ensures replicability.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) A is false, but R is true,
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

18. **Assertion (A):** Sampling is irrelevant in doctrinal research.

Reason (R): Doctrinal research does not involve population-based data.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

19. **Assertion (A):** Triangulation improves research validity.

Reason (R): It combines multiple methods or data sources.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

20. **Assertion (A):** Plagiarism includes paraphrasing without citation.

Reason (R): Citation acknowledges intellectual ownership.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

21. **Assertion (A):** A literature review identifies research gaps.

Reason (R): It critically evaluates existing scholarship.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

22. **Assertion (A):** Comparative legal research requires uniform legal systems.

Reason (R): It studies similarities and differences across jurisdictions.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

23. **Assertion (A):** Secondary sources are less important than primary sources.

Reason (R): They provide interpretation and critical analysis.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

24. **Assertion (A):** Case study method is purely quantitative.

Reason (R): It involves detailed qualitative analysis of specific instances.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

25. **Assertion (A):** Ethical research prohibits data fabrication.

Reason (R): Fabrication undermines research credibility.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

Section II- Law

26. The doctrine of “constitutional morality” primarily emphasizes:

- (A) Supremacy of Parliament
- (B) Adherence to constitutional values over majoritarian will
- (C) Judicial supremacy
- (D) Federal supremacy

27. According to Hans Kelsen, the validity of a legal norm is derived from:

- (A) Basic norm (Grundnorm)
- (B) Social acceptance,
- (C) Moral values
- (D) Judicial interpretation

28. The doctrine of “fair dealing” in copyright law primarily allows:

- (A) Commercial exploitation
- (B) Limited use without permission under specific conditions
- (C) Complete reproduction
- (D) Assignment of rights

29. Intermediary liability in India is primarily governed under:

- (A) IPC
- (B) Companies Act,
- (C) IT Act, 2000
- (D) Evidence Act

30. The doctrine of “lifting the corporate veil” is applied to:
- (A) Protect shareholders
 - (B) Dissolve companies,
 - (C) Increase company liability
 - (D) Identify real persons behind corporate personality
31. “Pacta sunt servanda” means:
- (A) Treaties are void
 - (B) Agreements must be kept
 - (C) States are sovereign
 - (D) War is lawful
32. An agreement enforceable by law is:
- (A) Promise
 - (B) Consideration,
 - (C) Contract
 - (D) Proposal
33. Doctrine of part performance is provided under:
- (A) Transfer of Property Act
 - (B) Indian Contract Act
 - (C) Specific Relief Act
 - (D) Evidence Act
34. The concept of “collective bargaining” relates to:
- (A) Individual contracts
 - (B) Government policy,
 - (C) Judicial process
 - (D) Employer-employee negotiation through unions
35. Direct tax is characterized by:
- (A) Burden non-transferable
 - (B) Burden transferable,
 - (C) Indirect collection
 - (D) Optional payment
36. Arbitration differs from litigation because it:
- (A) Is court-based
 - (B) Is binding and private dispute resolution
 - (C) Is always informal
 - (D) Lacks legal enforceability
37. The doctrine of “basic structure” limits:
- (A) Executive power
 - (B) Judicial review,
 - (C) Parliamentary amending power
 - (D) Federalism

38. According to Jeremy Bentham, law should aim at:

- (A) Natural rights
- (B) Justice only.
- (C) Sovereign command
- (D) Greatest happiness of greatest number

39. Trademark protection is primarily concerned with:

- (A) Brand identity and goodwill
- (B) Innovation,
- (C) Artistic work
- (D) Patents

40. The concept of “data fiduciary” arises under:

- (A) IT Act
- (B) Data Protection law
- (C) IPC
- (D) Contract law

41. Customary international law is derived from:

- (A) Treaties only
- (B) Judicial decisions only
- (C) State practice and opinio juris
- (D) UN resolutions

42. Free consent is absent when there is:

- (A) Acceptance
- (B) Offer,
- (C) Consideration
- (D) Coercion

43. “Easement” refers to:

- (A) Right over another’s property
- (B) Ownership,
- (C) Lease
- (D) Mortgage

44. “Industrial dispute” involves:

- (A) Personal issues
- (B) Employer-employee conflict
- (C) Criminal offence
- (D) Tax dispute

45. GST is an example of:

- (A) Direct tax
- (B) Corporate tax,
- (C) Indirect tax
- (D) Income tax

46. Conciliation differs from arbitration because conciliator:

- (A) Gives binding award
- (B) Enforces law,
- (C) Acts as judge
- (D) Facilitates settlement

47. According to John Austin, law is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Command of sovereign | (B) Moral rule |
| (C) Social norm | (D) Custom |

48. Patent protection is granted for:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ideas | (B) Novel inventions |
| (C) Expressions | (D) Brands |

49. "Hacking" is punishable under:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (A) IPC | (B) Contract Act |
| (C) IT Act | (D) Evidence Act |

50. Memorandum of Association defines:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Internal rules | (B) Share capital only |
| (C) Accounts | (D) External scope and objectives |

Part-B (Descriptive Questions)

Answer all the four questions: 20 Marks

Research Methodology

1. Discuss the role of **hypothesis formulation in legal research**, particularly in distinguishing between **normative and empirical legal inquiries**.
2. Examine the significance of **research ethics in legal scholarship**, with particular reference to plagiarism, data integrity, and responsible citation practices.

Law

3. Analyze the continuing relevance of **legal positivism in modern constitutional democracies**, particularly in light of increasing judicial reliance on moral and ethical reasoning.
4. Discuss the tension between **freedom of contract and judicial intervention on grounds of fairness and equity**, and evaluate how courts balance these competing principles.

Rough Work

Rough Work

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