



GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT (GITAM)

(Deemed to be University)

(Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956), NAAC Accredited with 'A+' Grade
Visakhapatnam | Hyderabad | Bengaluru

GITAM School of Law

PhD Entrance Test 2020-21

Model-Question paper

Duration: 2 hours

Max Marks: 140

Note : This is a sample paper. The main examination paper will be online and consists of 35 questions each in section A and section B

Section A: Research Methodology

1. Identify the first step in starting the research process?
 - a. searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - b. identification of problem
 - c. survey of related literature
 - d. Searching for solutions to the problem
2. The data of research is
 - a. Qualitative only
 - b. Quantitative only
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
3. Action research is a type of
 - a. Applied research
 - b. Quantity research
 - c. Survey research
 - d. Population research
4. What is the main aim of inter disciplinary research?
 - a. to over simplify the problem of research
 - b. to reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
 - c. to bring out holistic approach to research
 - d. to create a new trend in research methodology
5. Which of the following is not a Method of Research?
 - a. philosophical
 - b. historical
 - c. survey
 - d. observation
6. The important characteristic of scientific research is
 - a. empirical
 - b. theoretical
 - c. experimental
 - d. all of the above

7. Probability sampling implies
 - a. simple random sampling
 - b. systematic random sampling
 - c. stratified random sampling
 - d. all of the above

8. Research can be conducted by a person who has
 - a. studied research methodology
 - b. a postgraduate degree
 - c. possesses thinking and reasoning ability
 - d. hard working capability

9. The depth of any research can be ascertained by
 - a. objectives of the research
 - b. title of the research
 - c. total expenditure on the research
 - d. duration of the research

10. Bibliography put in a research report
 - a. shows vast knowledge of the researcher
 - b. has no relevance to research
 - c. helps those interested in further research
 - d. all the above

Section B: Law

1. Social, economic and political Justice is
 - a. An idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India
 - b. Guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
 - c. A Directive Principle of State Policy taken into consideration while making enactments
 - d. Guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court

2. In which of the following judgments it was held that according to Art. 226, Courts are flooded with large number of PIL, so it is desirable for Courts to filter out frivolous petitions and dismiss them with costs?
 - a. Deepak Sharma vs. Vineeta Sharma
 - b. Dharampal vs. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Holicow Pictures Pvt. Ltd. vs. Premchandra Mishra
 - d. M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India

3. Possession leads to an inference of

 - a. Right
 - b. Liability
 - c. Ownership
 - d. Property

4. According tothe function of laws should be the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number
 - a. Bentham
 - b. Kant
 - c. Ehrlich
 - d. Roscoe Pound

5. *Pacta sunt servanda* means
- Treaties are accepted in good faith
 - Treaties are revocable
 - Treaties are irrevocable
 - Treaties are binding
6. Every promise or set of promises forming the consideration for each other under Section 2(e) is called
- Reciprocal promise
 - Contract
 - Agreement
 - None of the above
7. The rule of 'absolute liability' was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in the following case
- Rylands Vs Fletcher
 - M.C. Mehta (Sriram Food and Fertilizer Co.) Vs Union of India
 - M.C. Mehta (C.N.G. Fuel case) Vs Union of India
 - None of the above
8. Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under
- Five years of age
 - Eleven years of age
 - Seven years of age
 - Nine years of age
9. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 was enacted on
- 11th March ,1947
 - 11th March ,1949
 - 11th March ,1946
 - 11th March ,1948
10. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of
- Ethical value
 - Moral value
 - Social value
 - Commercial value