

# NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY DELHI

## Ph.D. Programme (Batch of 2020)

### Research Methodology Assessment (Online), September-2021

Duration: 48 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. All Questions Carry Equal Marks.
3. Word limit 1200-1500 words for each answer.

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- Q.1) “A well designed study will usually provide findings that capture a broad range of experiences rather than those from only a few people or situations. The finding will be representative in the sense of capturing the range or variation in a phenomenon. Sampling involves delimiting the universe for the purpose of observation in such a way that the sampled unit significantly represents the universe in quality and features.” In view of the given statement, elaborate with the help of a sampling plan for the research topic titled, “The significance of Mahila Courts in protection of women’s rights in India”. What are the suitable sampling techniques for the suggested research topic? Taking this research topic into consideration, do you think collecting facts/cases related to women rights from all Mahila Courts, be a practical option unless sampling technique is employed?
- Q.2) “Systematic empirical legal research calls for prudent application of data collection tools. But it is a matter of methodological understanding to determine which tool or combination of tools is appropriate. The privilege of answering the question lies with the researcher.” In view of the given statement, suggest suitable data collection techniques and tools for empirical research on “Role of scarping Article 370 of the Constitution of India to bring peace and growth in Kashmir”. Also explain the utility of suggested data collection techniques and tools in reliable and authentic research output.
- Q.3) “The end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century witnessed what may be termed the scientific revolution. Until then the growth of scientific revolution was slow and halting but since then it has been rapid and phenomenal. This unprecedented growth of scientific knowledge is actually due to a transformation of the scientific method of research. The transformation of the scientific method consisted in a combination of the method of inductive and deductive logic and reasoning.” In view of the given statement, comment with a suitable method of reasoning for research on topic titled, “Reservation for uplifting economically weaker section of society: Boon or a Bane for growth and development of a Nation”.
- Q.4) Is hypothesis essential in every social research? Evaluate its relevance and role in a scientific investigation of a socio-legal problem. What would be your key hypothesis with regard to an empirical study on “Impact assessment of the legal aid provided by Legal Aid advocates empanelled on Legal Aid System”.
- Q.5) Analyse and interpret the data in tables attached to theorize your findings of the given data.

**Table – 2.10 A****Education Profile of Convicts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educational Standard						Total
		Illiterate	Below Class X	Class X & above but below Graduation	Graduate	Holding Tech. Degree /Diploma	Post Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	880	937	543	277	42	66	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	52	32	3	0	0	127
3	ASSAM	806	1662	647	52	17	12	3196
4	BIHAR	2180	2877	1563	505	8	55	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	2217	4446	1234	302	27	111	8337
6	GOA	46	41	50	7	3	2	149
7	GUJARAT	1684	1925	560	268	25	104	4566
8	HARYANA	1514	2496	2549	318	79	111	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	147	382	276	47	5	9	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	66	100	50	11	1	4	232
11	JHARKHAND	1316	2323	972	231	82	49	4973
12	KARNATAKA	1203	1220	1050	227	73	44	3817
13	KERALA	332	1163	909	167	82	36	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4739	8219	4206	1012	104	346	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	1481	4381	2299	503	110	134	8908
16	MANIPUR	11	59	16	10	0	0	96
17	MEGHALAYA	67	49	1	1	1	0	119
18	MIZORAM	24	482	189	15	2	2	714
19	NAGALAND	15	81	17	2	0	0	115
20	ODISHA	1055	1982	623	139	21	13	3833
21	PUNJAB	2148	3272	2222	744	61	92	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	1394	2296	1108	501	120	195	5614
23	SIKKIM	41	97	23	3	0	0	164
24	TAMIL NADU	979	1456	757	256	176	70	3694
25	TELANGANA	473	772	290	335	84	109	2063
26	TRIPURA	25	421	49	14	0	4	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	8573	11017	6247	2044	168	611	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	449	832	640	103	19	44	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	3449	1874	758	141	10	21	6253
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>37354</b>	<b>56914</b>	<b>29880</b>	<b>8238</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>135950</b>
30	A & N ISLANDS	15	57	6	2	0	1	81
31	CHANDIGARH	53	284	43	36	14	10	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	12	2	1	0	0	0	15
34	DELHI	591	1243	836	186	26	41	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	6	41	23	4	4	0	78
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3538</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>38031</b>	<b>58541</b>	<b>30790</b>	<b>8466</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>2296</b>	<b>139488</b>

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

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**Table – 2.10 B****Domicile of Convicts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domicile			
		Belongs to State	Belongs to other State	Belongs to other Country	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2586	156	3	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	72	55	0	127
3	ASSAM	3039	139	18	3196
4	BIHAR	7062	122	4	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	7927	398	12	8337
6	GOA	77	61	11	149
7	GUJARAT	4073	412	81	4566
8	HARYANA	5755	1296	16	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	656	160	50	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	191	27	14	232
11	JHARKHAND	4826	144	3	4973
12	KARNATAKA	3609	185	23	3817
13	KERALA	2291	396	2	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	17995	617	14	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	7481	1348	79	8908
16	MANIPUR	79	3	14	96
17	MEGHALAYA	105	11	3	119
18	MIZORAM	670	38	6	714
19	NAGALAND	101	14	0	115
20	ODISHA	3711	114	8	3833
21	PUNJAB	7927	587	25	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	5121	472	21	5614
23	SIKKIM	117	46	1	164
24	TAMIL NADU	3590	75	29	3694
25	TELANGANA	1875	181	7	2063
26	TRIPURA	499	4	10	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	28042	488	130	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	1797	267	23	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	4742	132	1379	6253
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>126016</b>	<b>7948</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>135950</b>
30	A & N ISLANDS	59	0	22	81
31	CHANDIGARH	289	148	3	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	6	9	0	15
34	DELHI	1989	837	97	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	60	18	0	78
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>2403</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3538</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>128419</b>	<b>8961</b>	<b>2108</b>	<b>139488</b>

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

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**Table – 2.10 C****Religion of Convicts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2313	229	0	178	25	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	46	13	0	41	27	127
3	ASSAM	1780	1276	38	73	29	3196
4	BIHAR	6034	1133	12	4	5	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	7674	262	49	329	23	8337
6	GOA	110	11	0	28	0	149
7	GUJARAT	2833	1505	42	21	165	4566
8	HARYANA	5970	654	431	10	2	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	786	33	29	4	14	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	109	109	7	2	5	232
11	JHARKHAND	3443	734	14	457	325	4973
12	KARNATAKA	2972	536	6	81	222	3817
13	KERALA	1269	879	0	525	16	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16136	2229	86	97	78	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	4983	2222	96	162	1445	8908
16	MANIPUR	70	11	0	11	4	96
17	MEGHALAYA	21	5	0	92	1	119
18	MIZORAM	19	37	0	646	12	714
19	NAGALAND	17	14	0	84	0	115
20	ODISHA	3486	118	2	208	19	3833
21	PUNJAB	2408	356	4980	570	225	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	4112	1207	258	18	19	5614
23	SIKKIM	89	8	0	39	28	164
24	TAMIL NADU	2733	375	0	583	3	3694
25	TELANGANA	1574	163	69	216	41	2063
26	TRIPURA	396	62	0	46	9	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	22020	6311	152	16	161	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	1323	560	169	30	5	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	3840	2369	8	24	12	6253
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>98566</b>	<b>23421</b>	<b>6448</b>	<b>4595</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>135950</b>
30	A & N ISLANDS	39	5	0	17	20	81
31	CHANDIGARH	355	27	56	2	0	440
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	10	3	0	1	1	15
34	DELHI	2180	586	72	70	15	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	65	5	0	8	0	78
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3538</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>101216</b>	<b>24047</b>	<b>6576</b>	<b>4693</b>	<b>2956</b>	<b>139488</b>

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

**Table – 2.10 D****Caste of Convicts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	607	363	1037	738	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	72	0	55	127
3	ASSAM	511	457	880	1348	3196
4	BIHAR	1139	229	3771	2049	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	1550	2812	3181	794	8337
6	GOA	12	8	75	54	149
7	GUJARAT	1001	835	1720	1010	4566
8	HARYANA	1403	441	1623	3600	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	231	28	71	536	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	4	3	224	232
11	JHARKHAND	544	1740	1695	994	4973
12	KARNATAKA	754	348	1662	1053	3817
13	KERALA	192	76	1376	1045	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3792	4798	6411	3625	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	1627	1268	3302	2711	8908
16	MANIPUR	1	11	77	7	96
17	MEGHALAYA	14	96	2	7	119
18	MIZORAM	50	654	0	10	714
19	NAGALAND	19	84	8	4	115
20	ODISHA	1149	1180	871	633	3833
21	PUNJAB	2985	52	1694	3808	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	1209	1180	2284	941	5614
23	SIKKIM	17	47	75	25	164
24	TAMIL NADU	937	105	2351	301	3694
25	TELANGANA	379	359	643	682	2063
26	TRIPURA	117	146	93	157	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	6558	769	11881	9452	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	517	295	379	896	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	1311	305	585	4052	6253
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>28627</b>	<b>18762</b>	<b>47750</b>	<b>40811</b>	<b>135950</b>
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	13	67	81
31	CHANDIGARH	113	0	64	263	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	2	2	5	6	15
34	DELHI	613	49	748	1513	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	15	0	63	0	78
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>3538</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>29370</b>	<b>18814</b>	<b>48643</b>	<b>42661</b>	<b>139488</b>

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

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