

PH.D. COURSE WORK EXAMINATION
SUBJECT : PAPER-I – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ICT FOR RESEARCH
(LAW)

Day : Thursday
Date : 27-6-2013

Time : 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FIVE** questions from Section-I and attempt any **FIVE** questions from Section-II.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION-I

- Q.1 Explain the nature and scope of legal research. What are the objectives of legal research? (10)
- Q.2 Discuss the components in the progressive formulation of a problem. (10)
- Q.3 What is hypothesis? Briefly explain the problems in formulating hypothesis. (10)
- Q.4 Elaborate sampling method in legal research. Explain its advantages and disadvantages. (10)
- Q.5 Critically evaluate interview method of legal studies. (10)
- Q.6 Discuss the utility of any **TWO** of the following: (10)
- a) Case study method
 - b) Observation method
 - c) Content analysis.

SECTION-II

- Q.7 Write a detail note on the use of computer in legal research. (10)
- Q.8 Describe e-learning, e-courts and e-lawyering. (10)
- Q.9 Briefly explain the characteristics of computer system. (10)
- Q.10 Elucidate different types of computer. (10)
- Q.11 Explain the various types of research designs. (10)
- Q.12 Elaborate the major steps involved in doing legal research. (10)

Day : Saturday
Date : 29-6-2013

Time : 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FIVE** questions from Section-I and any **FIVE** questions from Section-II.
- 2) Both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.
- 3) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

- Q.1** "We are a country governed by the rule of law. Our constitution confers certain rights on every human being and other rights on citizens. Every person is entitled to equality before law and equal protection of law." Explain the concept of equality embodied under Indian Constitution. (10)
- Q.2** The right to freedom of religion is not an unqualified right. It is subject to Public order, morality and health and to other provisions relating to fundamental rights. Discuss with important case law. (10)
- Q.3** Article 21 has characterized as the procedural Magna Carta protective of life and liberty. Explain with reference to Maneka Gandhi's case. (10)
- Q.4** Article 32 is itself a fundamental right and also empowers supreme court to issue the writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Discuss the various kinds of writs. (10)
- Q.5** "Both Parts III and IV have to be balanced and harmonized, and then alone the dignity of the individual can be achieved. They were meant to supplement each other." Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policy. (10)
- Q.6** Discuss various safeguards provided to detenuue under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution. (10)

SECTION-II

- Q.7** "The golden rule is that the words of a statute must be prima facie been given their ordinary grammatical meaning." Explain the golden rule of interpretation. (10)
- Q.8** Explain the revival of natural law theory in the 20th country. (10)
- Q.9** Discuss the Rawls theory of distributive justice. (10)
- Q.10** Precedent is an important technique available with the judiciary to achieve creativity in law. Discuss how judicial creativity is achieved through the Precedent. (10)
- Q.11** The judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution still it has some limitations. Discuss the extent of judicial review with the help of recent case law. (10)
- Q.12** Write a critique on Pure theory of law. (10)