

**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE**

**Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION--2020**

**LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Maximum marks: 100**

**Time: 3 hours**

**PART-1**

**(Maximum marks---50)**

**Note: Answer any five of the following questions. All questions carry Equal marks.**

Q.1) What is meant by research? Explain the significance of legal research in modern times. Discuss the status of socio-legal research in India.

Q.2) Enumerate the significance of legislation and precedents in legal research. What is a research problem? How do you identify a good research problem? Explain.

Q.3) "Interview is fundamentally a process of social interaction". Elucidate. Also explain the process of analysis and interpretation of data.

Q.4) Explain the meaning and significance of a research design. How does formulating a research design differ from developing an approach to a problem? Which research design will you follow to study the plastic waste management in a city? Elucidate.

Q.5) What do you understand by random sampling? Why is it so useful? How does stratified sampling work and when can a researcher use it? Explain.

Q.6) Describe the major steps involved in report writing and advise how to write a good research report in legal research.

Q.7) Explain the concepts of doctrinal and non-doctrinal research by giving examples. Bring out the similarities and dissimilarities between the two types of research.

Q.8) Write notes on any two of the following:-

(i) primary and secondary sources of data

(ii) citation

(iii) plagiarism and its consequences

**PART-II**  
**(Maximum Marks:50)**

**Note: Answer five questions in all selecting at least one question from each group. All questions carry equal marks.**

**Group-A**  
**(Jurisprudence)**

Q.1) Discuss and critically examine John Rawl's Theory of Justice and its implications on developing societies like India.

Q.2) Discuss the importance of legislation as a source of law in modern times. Is it a better source of law than others? Explain.

**Group-B**  
**(Constitutional Law)**

Q.3) The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is very wide but not unlimited. Critically examine the above statement by referring to landmark court decisions.

Q.4) The Directive Principles of State Policy constitute a comprehensive political, social and economic programme for a modern welfare State. Critically examine this statement.

**Group-- C**  
**(Indian Penal Code)**

Q.5) The right to private defence is basically preventive in nature and not punitive----It is neither a right of aggression nor a reprisal. Discuss. Substantiate your answer with appropriate provisions and judicial pronouncements.

Q.6) Once an act enters into the arena of attempt, criminal liability begins, because attempt takes the offender very close to the successful completion of the crime and so it is punishable in Law like the completed offence. Discuss.

**Group- D**  
**(Commercial Law (Contract, Partnership and Sale of Goods))**

Q.7) To form a valid contract, there must be a meeting of minds of the parties.” Explain.

Q.8) Write notes on any two of the following: -

- (i) Position of minor under The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
  - (ii) Contract of sale of goods and distinction between sale and agreement to sell.
  - (iii) Registration of a firm
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