

Research test (for admission into Ph.D Program) shall be conducted for 100 MCQ with the following three courses i.e. 1. Constitutional law, 2. Jurisprudence, 3. Research methodology in the ratio of 50:25:25 selecting MCQ respectively from the above courses

## **SYLLABUS**

### **1. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

PREAMBLE-Federalism-Secularism-Social Justice-Interpretation of Preamble. Name and territory of the union of India, Formation of a New States. CITIZENSHIP: Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution – rights under migration due to partition – voluntary acquisition of citizenship – two basic character of citizenship rule, jus soli, and jus sanguine – acquisition and termination of citizenship.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: Definition of State, its nature and scope, definition of Law-Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights-Right to Equality, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Right to freedom of speech and expression etc, Right against exploitation, forced labour, employment of child labour, Rights and protection of minorities. Right against self incrimination, rule of double jeopardy, Right to life and Personal liberty. Right to freedom of religion.(Articles 12 to 31)

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES: Right to enforcement of fundamental rights- Various Writs.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY: FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES: Art.51A

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

UNION CABINET AND THE PARLIAMENT:

UNION JUDICIARY & HIGH COURTS AND SUBORDINATE COURTS:

STATE EXECUTIVE AND STATE LEGISLATURE:

EMERGENCY POWER: Proclamation, effect, grounds, failure of constitutional breakdown. National and State Emergency.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND THE POWER OF PARLIAMENT: UNIT-8: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT: Structures and bodies, power and functions, composition,

CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Election Commission, Finance commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General of India, Public Service Commission, National Commission for SC and ST, Inter-state River Dispute Resolution Tribunals, Central and State Services( Arts 310-311)and Administrative Tribunals.

#### **REFERENCES:**

P.M.Bakshi, Constitution of India, Universal Publications;  
M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa Publications;  
Granville Austin, the Constitution of India, Oxford Publications;  
Basu, Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India;  
J.N.Pandey, Constitution of India Central Law Agency;  
H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India;  
N.M.Tripathy, Constitutional Law of India

## **SYLLABUS**

### **2. JURISPRUDENCE**

Definition, nature and scope of jurisprudence:

Natural Law - Its development and relevance in modern times, Analytical School. (i) Austin's Theory of Law (ii) Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law (iii) Hart's Concept of Law

Schools of Jurisprudence:

Historical School, Realist School, Sociological School

Administration of Justice:

(i) Theories of justice: utilitarian, formal theory of justice, Rawls theory of justice etc ii). Socio-economic approach- different kinds of Justice

Sources and Elements of Law: 1. Sources of Law: Custom, Precedent and Legislation, 2. Rights & Duties, 3. Possession and Ownership, 4. Persons.



Law making and principles of Interpretation of Statutes.  
Judicial Process- Concepts of Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta.

#### BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. **Paton:** Jurisprudence
2. **Dias:** Jurisprudence
3. **Friedman:** Legal Theory
4. **Lloyd Denis:** Idea of Law
5. **Maxwell:** Interpretation of statutes.
6. **Cardozo:** Judicial Process.
7. **C.K. Allen:** Law in the making
8. **Tripathi B.N. Mani:** Jurisprudence

### SYLLABUS

#### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

##### Research:

Definition, Characteristics, Objectives, Research and Scientific method- Types of Research- Descriptive vs. Analytical Research, Applied vs. Fundamental Research, Quantitative vs. Qualitative Research and Conceptual vs. Empirical Research

##### Research Methodology:

An Introduction-Research Process- Basic Overview, Formulating the Research Problem, Defining the Research Problem and Research Questions-- Research Methods vs. Research Methodology.

##### Literature Review

Review- Concepts and Theories, Formulation of Hypothesis-Sources of Hypothesis, Characteristics of Hypothesis, Role of Hypothesis and Tests of Hypothesis. Research Design, Sampling Design, Data Collection-- Observation Method, Interview Method, Questionnaires and Case Study Method Processing and Analysis of Data-- Processing Operations, Statistics in Research, Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics, Elements / Types of Analysis- Interpretation of Data.

##### Legal Research:

Design research, Market Research, Technical Research, Social Research, Models of Research- Evolution and Evaluation, Identificatory and Impact studies, Projective and Predictive, Collative, Historical and Comparative. Current trends in Research--Mono-disciplinary Research, Trans-disciplinary Research and Inter-disciplinary Research. Computer & Internet: Its Role in Research- Threats and Challenges to Good Research.

##### Writing a Article,

Essay, Research Paper, Research Project, Legislative Drafting, Judgment Writing, Thesis, Dissertation, Book and Reviews - Book Review; Case Review. Criteria of Good Research- Research Ethics, Citation Methods, Foot Note, Text Note, End Note, Bibliography, Citation Rules--Blue Book(A uniform system of citation), OSCOLA(Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities), **MLA (Modern Language Association)**, **APA (American Psychological Association)**, Chicago manual of citation to check plagiarism

#### BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

1. **Marci Hoffman & Mary Rumsey:** International & Foreign Legal Research: A Course Book.
2. **Kothari.C.R:** Research Methodology: methods & Techniques.
3. **Dr. S. R. Myneni:** Legal Research Methodology.
4. **Rattan Singh:** Legal Research Methodology.
5. **Manoj Kumar Sinha:** Legal Research Methodology.