

**All India level Institute of Law, Nirma University Ph.D. Entrance Exam  
Syllabus for Ph.D. in Law (w.e.f August, 2016)  
PART – I**

**Unit -1- Legal Research Methodology**

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- 01. Nature of Research** — An Introduction:
  - 1.1. What is Research — Status of Research on.
  - 1.2. Why Legal Research — Significance of Legal Research on Legal Profession in India
  - 1.3. Some Current Trends in Legal Research.
  - 1.4. Legal Research its Scope and Nature.
  - 1.5. Objectives of Legal Research.
  - 1.6. Socio-Legal Research.
  - 1.7. Modes of Legal Research.
    - 1.7.1. Doctrinal or Traditional Research
    - 1.7.2. Non-doctrinal or Empirical Research.
    - 1.7.3. Descriptive and Analytical Research.
    - 1.7.4. Applied and Fundamental Research.
    - 1.7.5. Historical Research.
    - 1.7.6. Sociological Research.
- 02. Planning of Legal Research:**
  - 2.1. Identification of Research Problems.
  - 2.2. Selection of a Research Problem.
  - 2.3. Formulation of a Research Problem.
  - 2.4. Research Design.
- 03. Methods of Investigation:**
  - 3.1. Scientific Method of Investigation.
  - 3.2. Case Study Method of Investigation.
  - 3.3 Survey Method of Investigation.
  - 3.4. Experimental Method of Investigation.
  - 3.5. Discussion Method of Investigation.
- 04. Method and Tools for Collecting of Data:**
  - 4.1. Primary Data Method,
  - 4.2. Secondary Data Method:
  - 4.3. Schedule.
  - 4.4. Questionnaire
  - 4.5. Pre-testing in Questionnaire
  - 4.6. Pilot Study.
  - 4.7. Tests.
  - 4.8. Cumulative Record Cards.
- 05. Hypothesis:**
  - 5.1. Introduction.
  - 5.2. Sources of Hypothesis.
  - 5.3. Characteristics of hypothesis.
  - 5.4. Estimation and Testing of hypothesis.
  - 5.5. Hypothesis Testing Procedure.
  - 5.6. Relation between theory and hypothesis.

- 06. Sampling:**
- 6.1. Importance of Sampling.
  - 6.2. Advantages and Limitations of Sampling.
  - 6.3. Theoretical basis of Sampling
  - 6.4. Types of Sampling.
  - 6.5. Probability and Non-probability Sampling
  - 6.6. Sampling and Non-sampling Error.
- 07. Data Processing**
- 7.1. Introduction
  - 7.2. Editing
  - 7.3. Coding
  - 7.4. Tabulation.
- 08. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:**
- 8.1. Application of Content Analysis in Legal Research.
  - 8.2. Analysis of Aggregate Data.
  - 8.3. Data Interpretation and Report writing.
  - 8.4. Collection and Analysis Data
  - 8.5. Legal input Analysis, the ideal and the practicable.
- 09. Research Report:**
- 9.1. Introduction.
  - 9.2. Types of Report.
  - 9.3. Contents of a Report.
  - 9.4. Steps in Drafting Report.
- 10. Computer Application and Legal Research.**
- 10.1. Introduction.
  - 10.2. Jurimetrics.
  - 10.3. Role of Computers in the field of Legal Research.
  - 10.4. Role of Law Journals.

## PART – II

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| Unit 2 – Jurisprudence   | 25 |
| 2.1 Jurisprudence : Nature and scope   |    |
| 2.2 Source of law  |    |
| 2.3 Schools of law   |    |
| 2.4 Concept of Justice   |    |
| 2.5 Legal Concepts : Rights, Wrongs and Duties                                       |    |
| 2.6 Legal Concepts : Property, Possession, ownership and title                       |    |
| 2.7 Person   |    |
| 2.8 Liabilities  |    |
| Unit 3 – Constitution of India (full Constitution including judicial interpretation) | 25 |
| 3.1 Constitutional history   |    |
| 3.2 Citizenship  |    |
| 3.3 Fundamental Rights, DPSP and Fundamental duties                                  |    |
| 3.4 President, union including judiciary   |    |
| 3.5 Governor, State and judiciary  |    |
| 3.6 Centre-State Relationship  |    |
| 3.7 Amendments to the constitution   |    |
| 3.8 Emergencies  |    |