

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT	
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph.D.) - LAW	
ADMISSION ENTRANCE TEST, 2023	
Max. Marks: 100	Duration: 2 Hours
Part A	
Answer Any Two Questions. Each Question Carries 25 Marks Each (2x 25 =50 Marks)	
1. What are the different types of research techniques? Spot the best method that could be adopted for proper legal research developing on the socio-political implications of a given legal research problem.	
2. "Collection and organization of reliable and realistic data is the pivotal component of an effective research study." Comment by analyzing some real-life examples.	
3. The state alleges that judicial delay is the major cause of the backlogging of cases and imparting administration of justice. On the other hand, the judiciary cites the state's inaction in not providing enough infrastructure and manpower for the judiciary. Prepare a research problem based on these conflicting arguments with a hypothesis and research design.	
4. Explain how research is important in the resolution of problems and in catalyzing the development of a society. Bring out the relevance of factual and scientific research.	
Part B	
Answer Any Two Questions. Each Question Carries 25 marks Each (2x25 =50 Marks)	
1. "The naturalist school of jurisprudence considers the aspirations of the people as the paramount consideration in the formation of a legal system, which often comes into conflict with the positive school, focuses on the law as the command of the sovereign free from people's sentiments." Elucidate.	
2. "Any government which ignores the DPSP in the process of governance has to answer before the electorate" (Dr. Ambedkar in the CAD). Express your views based on the non-justifiable nature of Part IV of the Constitution in comparison with Part III of the same in view of India's constitutional process.	
3. "Criminal justice administration shall focus not only the retributory but also the compensatory aspect of justice." Comment on the statement in light of the 'victims' compensation mechanism movements.	
3. "The Role of United Nations Organization and its organs in the protection of Global peace and Human Rights though commendable is still of an underperformer in certain areas" Express your views on the statement.	

Scheme and Pattern of Examination:

The test should be a descriptive answer type examination with duration of 2 hours and with a maximum of 100 marks consisting of eight questions out of which four to be answered carrying 25 marks each (Part A- Research Methodology two out of four questions are to be answered compulsorily and Part-B Law as the subject of study concerned two out of four questions are to be answered compulsorily). The Entrance test shall consist of questions based on research methodology (50%) and Law as the subject of study concerned (50%).

Syllabus for the test

PART A - Research Methodology

1. Research: meaning and nature - science of research and scientific methodology interrelation between speculation, fact and theory building –
2. Some fallacies of scientific methodology with reference to socio legal research
3. Research design – hypothesis - formulation and evaluation - major steps in research design.
4. Research techniques – census and sampling, its importance, advantages and limitations types - sampling analysis - interpretation - survey and case study method - scaling and content analysis.
5. Relevance of legal research, Different types of research, Scientific methods of legal research
6. Source of data collection - research tools and data processing – observation – interview and case study – questionnaire and schedule - data processing analysis and interpretation of data.

PART B - Law as the subject of study concerned

JURISPRUDENCE

1. Social Functions of Law , Law and Social Change
2. Nature and sources of law
 1. Natural law School, Positivism , Historical and Sociological school of Law
 2. Law and morality
 3. Concept of rights and duties
 4. Law, poverty and development

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Nature of the constitution, federalism in India.
2. Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Reservation under Indian Constitution, Amendments to the constitution.
4. Union and State executive and their interrelationship

5. Union and State legislature and distribution of legislative powers
6. Judiciary
7. Emergency provisions

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. International law – Definition, nature and basis
2. Sources of International law
3. Recognition of states and governments
4. Nationality, immigrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
5. United Nations and its organs
6. World Trade Organization (WTO)
7. International humanitarian law (IHL) - Conventions and protocols
8. Implementation of IHL - Challenges

LAW OF CRIMES

1. General principles of criminal liability
2. Stages of crime and inchoate crimes –
3. Abetment, criminal conspiracy and attempt
4. General exceptions in Criminal Law
5. Offences against human body
6. Offences against state and terrorism
7. Offences against property