

# THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

## Ph.D. Entrance Test, 2017

Max Marks: 100 Time: 3 hours.  
[Part I: 50Marks; Part II: 50Marks]

Part I: (Maximum Marks: 50)

### LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Note: Answer any five questions: All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Briefly describe the different steps involved in research process. What is a scientific research?
2. Distinguish between a 'Questionnaire' and a 'Schedule'. Design a questionnaire keeping in view any research objective you want to formulate. State which questions fulfil which research objectives of your study.
3. Distinguish between 'Bivariate' and 'Multivariate' data analysis. Discuss the different type of diagrammatic/graphical presentation of research analysis.
4. Explain 'Hypothesis' and bring out the difference between 'Hypothesis' and 'Theory'.
5. Explain 'Sampling Method' for Data Collection in research. What are its advantages?
6. Which method of research would be most suitable in finding out the number of motor accidents in Ghaziabad in a particular year?
7. Discuss what do you mean by deductive method of reasoning? Discuss its utility in legal research with the help of illustration.
8. What do you understand by *ratio-decidenti* and *obiter dicta*? In what way would you find *ratio decidendi* and *obiter dicta*?

## PART II

(Max Marks: 50)

Note: Answer any five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each group.

All questions carry equal marks.

### Group A: Jurisprudence

1. "Whether Rights and Duties are correlative." Explain with illustration.
2. Discuss in brief basic approach of the Historical School led by Savigny.

### Group B: Constitutional Law

3. No minority has a right to mis-manage an institution established by it. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and decided cases. To what extent can the State interfere with the right of minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution of India?
4. "The fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution are not mutually exclusive and laws that lay down a procedure to deprive a person of his life and personal liberty must satisfy the requirements of Articles 14, 19 and 21". Discuss the above in the light of decided cases.

### Group C: Indian Penal Code

5. With the help of leading cases, discuss the offence of sedition.
6. "Attempt is an inchoate crime". Explain it. How is an attempt different from preparation? Describe with the help of established principles.

### Group D: Commercial Law (Contract, Partnership and Sale of Goods)

7. Define consideration. What is past, present and future consideration? Is it possible to make a valid contract without the presence of consideration? Discuss the exceptional situation too.
8. Discuss the position of an agreement made by a 'minor' under the Indian Contract Act 1872.