

LAW

PART – A : LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Meaning and objectives of Legal Research.
2. **Types of Research:** Descriptive; Analytical; Applied; Fundamental; Quantitative; Qualitative; Empirical; Doctrin and Inter-disciplinary Legal Research.
3. **Nature and Scopes of Legal Research :** Scope of Legal Research in the Common Law System and the Civil Law System.
4. **Purpose of Legal Research :** Ascertainment of Law; Highlighting inbuilt ‘Gaps’ and Ambiguities’; Determining consistency, Coherence and Stability of Law, Social auditing of Law; Suggesting reforms in Law.
5. **Sources of Information :** Primary sources; Secondary sources; Tertiary sources.
6. **Stages in Legal Research :** Identification and formation of a research problem; Review of literature; Formulation of a hypothesis and research design; Collection of data; Analysis of data; Interpretation of data.
7. **Hypothesis :** Sources of hypothesis; Characteristics of a workable or usable hypothesis; Role of hypothesis.
8. **Sampling Techniques :** Random sampling techniques: Types with their relative advantages and disadvantages; Non-random sampling techniques: Types with their relative advantages and disadvantages.
9. **Basic Tools of Data Collection :** Interview; Interview schedule; Questionare; Observation.

PART – B : LAW

1. Constitutional law; Law of Contract; Jurisprudence; International Law and Human Rights; Family Law; Environmental Law; and Property Law (T.P.A.).
2. Indian Panel Code; Law of Torts; and Law of Evidence.