

**B. P. S. Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan  
Department of Laws**

**COURSE CURRICULUM & SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS OF  
PH.D. in Law Course Work  
(W.e.f.2012-13)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Semester**

S.No.	Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Total Credits	Max Marks		
			Lect	Tut	Total		Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks
1	LAW3101	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	5	1	6	6	50	50	100
2	LAW3102	Philosophy of Law	5	1	6	6	50	50	100
3	LAW3103	Principles of Indian Constitutional Law	5	1	6	6	50	50	100
<b>Total Contact Hours/Credits/marks</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>300</b>

**Consolidate Programme Details**

S. No.	Semester	Total Credits	Total Marks
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	18	300
<b>Total Credits/Marks</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>300</b>

\* Minimum pass marks are 50% in both internal and external assessment in each course separately.

*Anand Kumar*  
28/2/19

**BPS MAHILA VISHWAVIDYALAYA KHANPUR KALAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LAWS**

**Ph.D. in Law Course Work (20011-12)**

The course work consists of three papers of 6 credits each in one semester. Each paper is of 100 marks out of which 50 marks are of internal assessment. The internal assessment shall be made on the basis of the seminar paper prepared by the candidate. It shall be presented before the departmental committee by the candidate and marks shall be awarded out of 25 by taking average of the individual marks awarded by the present members of the committee. The paper again shall be evaluated by a committee constituted by the departmental committee for this purpose on average basis. Passing marks shall be 50% in both in internal and external assessment independently.

**SEMESTER;FIRST**

**Ph.D. in Law Course Work  
1<sup>st</sup> Semester  
LAW-3101  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**06 Credits**

**50 Marks**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Note:- Eight questions is to be set covering the entire syllabus and the examinee has to attempt four questions at all. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Nature, Scope, objectives and currents trends of Legal Research.
2. Modes of Legal Research.
  - a. Doctrinal-Non-doctrinal or Empirical Research.
  - b. Descriptive and Analytical Research.
  - c. Applied and Fundamental Research.
  - d. Historical Research.
  - e. Sociological Research.

*Amel Kaur*  
22/11/19

3. Planning; Identification, Selection & Formulation of a Research Problem.
4. Methods of Investigation: Scientific, Case Study, Survey, Experimental and Discussion Methods.
5. Tools for Collecting of Data:
  - a. Primary Data Method;
  - b. Secondary Data Method;
  - c. Observation, Interview, Questionner & Schedule Method.
  - d. Hypothesis:
  - e. Sampling:
  - f. Data collection, analysis & interpretation.
  - g. Research Report Writing.
6. Computer Application and Legal Research.
  - a. Role of Computers in the field of Legal Research.
  - b. Role of Law Journals

**Ph.D. in Law Course Work**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**LAW-3102**  
**Philosophy of Law**

06 Credits  
80 Marks

Time 3 Hours

**Note:-** Eight questions is to be set covering the entire syllabus and the examinee has to attempt four questions at all. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Philosophy of Law- Hindu, Muslim, Greek and Roman.
2. Legal Philosophy in middle ages.
3. Classical era of Natural Law.
4. Concept & theory of Justice & Law.
5. Schools of Law-
  - a. Historical School.
  - b. Utilitarianism.
  - c. Legal Positivism.

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- d. Sociological jurisprudence.
- e. Legal Realism.
- 6. Expanding horizons of concept of Justice.
- 7. Theories of law-
  - a. Marxist Theories of Law.
  - b. ~~Feminist Legal Theory.~~
- 8. The functions of Law.
- 9. The sources and techniques of law.

**Ph.D. in Law Course Work**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**LAW-3103**  
**Principles of Indian Constitutional Law.**

06 Credits

80 Marks

Time 3 Hours

**Note:- Eight questions is to be set covering the entire syllabus and the examinee has to attempt four questions at all. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Nature and scope of Constitutional Law.
2. Fundamental Constitutional Concepts and type of the Constitution.
3. Central and local Governments.
4. Organs of the state and relation between them.
5. The electoral system.
6. Property, Contracts, Suits, trade and commerce.
7. Emergency provisions.
8. Fundamental freedoms.
9. Civil servants.
10. Constitutional change.
11. Basic structure theory.

*Anil Kumar*  
28/2/19