

**BA LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
BLB – 403**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What is plagiarism in research?
 - a. Paraphrasing data
 - b. Copying others' work without credit
 - c. Giving credit to authors
 - d. Quoting properly
2. Which of the following is a type of probability sampling?
 - a. Quota sampling
 - b. Snowball sampling
 - c. Stratified sampling
 - d. Convenience sampling
3. A research design is a:
 - a. Rigid blueprint
 - b. Flexible plan
 - c. Casual approach
 - d. None
4. Which of the following is a *non-probability* sampling method?
 - a. Stratified sampling
 - b. Cluster sampling
 - c. Systematic sampling
 - d. Judgment sampling
5. Which of the following is a type of research?
 - a. Descriptive
 - b. Mathematical
 - c. Interview
 - d. Sampling
6. Which type of research involves field observations and data collection?
 - a. Laboratory research
 - b. Field research
 - c. Conceptual research
 - d. Desk research
7. What is a research interview?
 - a. A written survey filled by respondents
 - b. A group discussion among experts
 - c. A face-to-face or virtual conversation to collect data
 - d. A type of experiment in a lab
8. A questionnaire is mainly used to-
 - a. Observe participants in natural settings
 - b. Record interviews
 - c. Collect data through written questions
 - d. Analyze laboratory experiments

9. Which type of interview asks open-ended questions?
 - a. Structured interview
 - b. Closed interview
 - c. Unstructured interview
 - d. Multiple-choice interview
10. Which of the following is NOT a method of primary data collection?
 - a. Interview
 - b. Case study
 - c. Questionnaire
 - d. Literature review
11. In interviews, body language and tone of voice are examples of-
 - a. Quantitative data
 - b. Non-verbal communication
 - c. Written feedback
 - d. Questionnaire format
12. What is one advantage of secondary data?
 - a. It is unique to your research
 - b. It requires more fieldwork
 - c. It saves time and cost
 - d. It is collected through personal observation
13. What is primary data?
 - a. Data already collected by someone else
 - b. First-hand data collected by the researcher
 - c. Data from books and journals
 - d. Data found on the internet
14. Historical research deals with-
 - a. Future events
 - b. Present trends
 - c. Past records and events
 - d. Personal views
15. What is meant by 'population' in research?
 - a. Total number of respondents
 - b. The entire group of individuals relevant to the study
 - c. Sample size
 - d. Interview panel
16. Which of these is a qualitative research method?
 - a. Case study
 - b. Survey
 - c. Experimental
 - d. Statistical
17. What is a hypothesis?
 - a. A conclusion
 - b. A data analysis method
 - c. A tentative statement about the relationship between variables
 - d. A type of research design
18. What is a review of literature?
 - a. Review of the book
 - b. Journal
 - c. Newspaper
 - d. All of above
19. All research processes start with-
 - a. By framing research question
 - b. Observation
 - c. Experimental
 - d. None
20. Etymologically, the term research is derived from a-
 - a. French word
 - b. German word
 - c. Latin word
 - d. Italian word

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define legal research. Discuss the origin, objectives, and applicability of scientific methods in legal research. 3+7=10
2. What is a research problem? Explain the process of formulating a research problem and developing a research design in legal studies. 4+6=10
3. Explain difference between doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. 5+5=10
4. Discuss the steps involved in conducting a literature review and explain its importance in socio-legal research. What are the major sources of primary and secondary data in legal research? 2+8=10
5. What are the essential components of a good research report? Discuss the structure of a legal research report, highlighting the use of citation styles, charts, and graphs. 5+5=10
6. Critically examine the role of ethics in legal research. How can issues like plagiarism, data snooping, and cherry picking be avoided in academic research? 5+5=10
7. Elaborate on the distinction between research methods and research methodology. Explain how sampling techniques and data analysis are applied in socio-legal research. 5+5=10
8. Write short notes- 5+5=10
 - a. Hypothesis
 - b. Research question

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