

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODS & LEGAL WRITING
LLM – 1.1 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[Objective]

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. The primary objective of legal research is:
 - a. To merely collect data
 - b. To provide entertainment
 - c. To analyse legal facts within a theoretical framework
 - d. To criticize judicial authorities
2. Socio-legal research primarily involves:
 - a. Pure doctrinal study only
 - b. Study of law in relation to society
 - c. Exclusive interpretation of statutes
 - d. Research without hypothesis
3. Doctrinal research is also called:
 - a. Empirical research
 - b. Library research
 - c. Field research
 - d. Experimental research
4. Non-doctrinal legal research mainly relies on:
 - a. Primary sources only
 - b. A.V. Dicey
 - c. H.L.A. Hart
 - d. Aristotle
5. The difference between 'method' and 'methodology' in research is:

Method is the technique;

 - a. No difference exists
 - b. methodology is the philosophy behind it
 - c. Both mean tools of data collection
 - d. Methodology means only statistics
6. Which of the following is a primary source of legal research?
 - a. Law reports
 - b. Journals
 - c. Case law
 - d. Legal commentaries
7. A good hypothesis should be:
 - a. Unverifiable
 - b. General, testable and specific
 - c. Vague and broad
 - d. A statement of facts only
8. The first step in a research design is usually:
 - a. Data analysis
 - b. Formulating the problem
 - c. Sampling
 - d. Testing hypothesis

9. Sampling is best defined as:
 - a. Measuring the whole population
 - b. Collecting opinions from experts only
 - c. Selecting a representative portion of population for study
 - d. Random selection without purpose
10. The case study method in legal research involves:
 - a. Abstract theorization
 - b. Intensive study of an individual case or problem
 - c. Survey of population
 - d. Statistical analysis
11. Observation as a research tool means:
 - a. Reading secondary sources only
 - b. Reading secondary sources only
 - c. Asking questions from experts
 - d. Asking questions from experts
12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a questionnaire?
 - a. Written form of questions
 - b. Written form of questions
 - c. Always requires interviewer's presence
 - d. Always requires interviewer's presence
13. Jurimetrics refers to:
 - a. Study of sociology of law
 - b. Study of sociology of law
 - c. Pure doctrinal interpretation
 - d. Pure doctrinal interpretation
14. Induction in legal research refers to:
 - a. Moving from general to particular
 - b. Moving from general to particular
 - c. Applying law to facts directly
 - d. Applying law to facts directly
15. Legal writing primarily aims at:
 - a. Displaying language skills only
 - b. Displaying language skills only
 - c. Making documents complex
 - d. Making documents complex
16. A legal maxim is best described as:
 - a. A legal fiction
 - b. A legal fiction
 - c. A statutory definition
 - d. A statutory definition
17. Which of the following is NOT part of citation methodology?
 - a. Bluebook
 - b. Bluebook
 - c. AIR Manual
 - d. AIR Manual
18. Case comments in legal writing mainly aim to:
 - a. Provide mere summary of facts
 - b. Provide mere summary of facts
 - c. Replace original judgment
 - d. Replace original judgment
19. The term "Ratio Decidendi" refers to:
 - a. The final order of the court
 - b. The final order of the court
 - c. Mere observations of the judge
 - d. Mere observations of the judge
20. In legal terminology, mens rea means:
 - a. Wrong act
 - b. Wrong act
 - c. Punishment
 - d. Punishment

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define legal research. Discuss its meaning, objectives, scope, and relevance in the contemporary legal system. 3+7=10
2. Explain the distinction between doctrinal and non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research with suitable examples. Which of these do you think is more significant in Indian context and why? 5+5=10
3. What is a research design? Discuss the essential steps in designing a legal research project with reference to formulation of hypothesis and sampling techniques. 10
4. Critically examine the use of observation, interview, and questionnaire methods as tools of data collection in socio-legal research. 7+3=10
5. Discuss the significance of jurimetrics and socio-metrics in legal research. How do these techniques contribute to empirical analysis of law? 10
6. "Legal writing is the art of effective communication of legal ideas." Explain this statement with reference to report writing, citation methodology, and use of maxims, doctrines, and principles. 10
7. Write a detailed note on case comments and book reviews as forms of legal writing. How do they help in advancing legal scholarship? 4+6=10
8. Explain the importance of legal terminology in legal research and writing. Discuss with reference to terms, maxims, legal concepts, and drafting of law reports. 10

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