REV-01
BBLB/13/18

2025/06

SET A

BBA LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
BBLB – 403

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Etymologically, the term research is derived from a-
   a. French word
   b. German word
   c. Latin word
   d. Italian word

2. All research processes start with-
   a. By framing research question
   b. Observation
   c. Experimental
   d. None

3. What is a review of literature?
   a. Review of the book
   b. Journal
   c. Newspaper
   d. All of above

4. 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

5. Which of these is a qualitative research method?
   a. Case study
   b. Survey
   c. Experimental
   d. Statistical

6. 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

7. Historical research deals with-
   a. Future events
   b. Present trends
   c. Past records and events
   d. Personal views

8. 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

9. 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

10. In interviews, body language and tone of voice are examples of-
    a. Quantitative data
    b. Non-verbal communication
    c. Written feedback
    d. Questionnaire format

11. Which of the following is NOT a method of primary data collection?
    a. Interview
    b. Case study
    c. Questionnaire
    d. Literature review

12. Which type of interview asks open-ended questions?
    a. Structured interview
    b. Closed interview
    c. Unstructured interview
    d. Multiple-choice interview

13. 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

14. 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

15. Which type of research involves field observations and data collection?
    a. Laboratory research
    b. Field research
    c. Conceptual research
    d. Desk research

16. Which of the following is a type of research?
    a. Descriptive
    b. Mathematical
    c. Interview
    d. Sampling

17. Which of the following is a *non-probability* sampling method?
    a. Stratified sampling
    b Cluster sampling
    c. Systematic sampling
    d. Judgment sampling

18. A research design is a:
    a. Rigid blueprint
    b. Flexible plan
    c. Casual approach
    d. None

19. Which of the following is a type of probability sampling?
    a. Quota sampling
    b. Snowball sampling
    c. Stratified sampling
    d. Convenience sampling

20. What is plagiarism in research?
    a. Paraphrasing data
    b. Copying others' work without credit
    c. Giving credit to authors
    d. Quoting properly

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(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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