

LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
LLB - 406
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is-
 - a. Causal
 - b. Relational
 - c. Descriptive
 - d. Tentative
2. Survey is a Study
 - a. Descriptive
 - b. Fact finding
 - c. Analytical
 - d. Systematic
3. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called-
 - a. Thesis
 - b. Summary Report
 - c. Abstract
 - d. Article
4. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called-
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
5. Data related to human beings are called-
 - a. Territorial data
 - b. Organizational data
 - c. Peripheral data
 - d. Demographic data
6. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is-
 - a. Fundamental Research
 - b. Analytical Research
 - c. Survey
 - d. Action Research
7. Good research is -
 - a. Logical
 - b. Non logical
 - c. Narrow
 - d. Systematic
8. Major drawback to researchers in India is-
 - a. Lack of sufficient number of Universities
 - b. Lack of sufficient research guides
 - c. Lack of sufficient Fund
 - d. Lack of scientific training in research
9. What is the purpose of legal citation in research?
 - a. To give credit to the original authors
 - b. To provide evidence for legal arguments
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. To locate relevant secondary sources

10. Which type of legal research involves examining existing case law and statutes?
 - a. Descriptive research
 - b. Explanatory research
 - c. Doctrinal research
 - d. Empirical research
11. Which of the following is a primary source in legal research?
 - a. Law review article
 - b. Legal encyclopedia
 - c. Data collected through interview
 - d. Legal textbook
12. Which of the following is the first step in legal research methodology?
 - a. Defining the research question
 - b. Collecting primary sources
 - c. Analyzing secondary sources
 - d. Conducting interviews
13. What is the purpose of using secondary sources in legal research?
 - a. To gain an understanding of legal principles and concepts
 - b. To collect primary sources
 - c. To conduct experiments and surveys
 - d. To verify personal opinions
14. Which research method involves studying a small group in-depth to gain insights into a particular legal issue?
 - a. Experimental research
 - b. Quantitative research
 - c. Qualitative research
 - d. Comparative research
15. Which of the following is a step in the process of conducting empirical legal research?
 - a. Analyzing case law
 - b. Reviewing secondary sources
 - c. Conducting surveys or experiments
 - d. Interpreting legal principles
16. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for evaluating the quality of legal sources?
 - a. Authority
 - b. Objectivity
 - c. Timeliness
 - d. Popularity
17. What is a hypothesis in research?
 - a. A statement that has already been proven
 - b. An educated guess that can be tested
 - c. A fact that is accepted by the scientific community
 - d. A method for analyzing data
18. What is the difference between a research question and a hypothesis?
 - a. A research question is an educated guess while a hypothesis is a question to be answered.
 - b. A hypothesis is a statement of the expected relationship between two variables while a research question is an inquiry into a topic of interest.
 - c. A research question is a prediction of the outcome of a study while a hypothesis is a statement of the research problem.
 - d. A hypothesis is a qualitative question while a research question is quantitative.
19. Which of the following is an example of probability sampling?
 - a. Convenience sampling
 - b. Snowball sampling
 - c. Quota sampling
 - d. Simple random sampling

20. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is-
- a. Null Hypothesis
 - b. Working Hypothesis
 - c. Relational Hypothesis
 - d. Descriptive Hypothesis

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Research. Discuss the essential characteristics of research 10
2. What are the fundamental principles and key steps involved in conducting effective legal research? Explain each principle and step in detail, highlighting their importance and providing examples to illustrate their application in the research process. 10
3. Define Research Design. Formulate a research design on any Socio-Legal issue. 10
4. Define 'Sampling Method'. Explain various types of Sampling with the help of examples 2+8=10
5. Define observation. Discuss the essential features of observation. 2+8=10
6. Define Questionnaire. Critically analyse the characteristics of good Questionnaire 10
7. Define 'Hypothesis'. What is relevance of hypothesis in research? Justify your answer with examples. 2+3+5
=10
8. With the emergence of new technologies and the widespread availability of big data, discuss the ethical challenges faced by researchers in scientific research. Explain how researchers can navigate and address these challenges while upholding ethical standards. Provide examples to support your answer. 10

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