

**BBA LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
BBLB – 403**
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is a type of legal research?
 - a. Doctrinal research
 - b. Empirical research
 - c. Comparative legal research
 - d. All of the above
2. A research problem is feasible only when-
 - a. It is researchable
 - b. It consists of independent and dependent variables
 - c. When it has utility and relevance
 - d. All of the above
3. Which type of research is also known as socio-legal research?
 - a. Doctrinal research
 - b. Non-doctrinal research
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of the above
4. On the basis of information sought there are 2 types of research which are:
 - a. Exploratory & Explanatory research
 - b. Descriptive & Correlation research
 - c. Qualitative & Quantitative research
 - d. Basic & Applied research
5. Which of the following statement is not correct about a questionnaire?
 - a. A technique for collecting data
 - b. Large amounts can be collected
 - c. Set of questions for the purposes of a survey or statistical study
 - d. An expensive method to collect data
6. A quantitative statement about a population is called-
 - a. Research hypothesis
 - b. Scientific hypothesis
 - c. Null hypothesis
 - d. Statistical hypothesis
7. Which of the following is characteristic of research...
 - a. Data are collected systematically
 - b. Data are interpreted systematically
 - c. There is a clear purpose to find out things
 - d. All of the above
8. Researchers, while writing manuscripts, often use the abbreviation "et.al." which means
 - a. Extra alternate
 - b. And others
 - c. At the end
 - d. And alternatively

9. What is the purpose of research design?
 - a. To develop hypothesis
 - b. To select a sample
 - c. To determine the methods for data collection and analysis
 - d. All of the above
10. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?
 - a. Deductive process
 - b. Inductive process
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
11. ----- research is data-base, coming up with conclusions that are capable of being verified, by observation or by experiment.
 - a. Conceptual research
 - b. Contextual research
 - c. Empirical research
 - d. Analytical research
12. Applied research is a type of research on the basis of-
 - a. Application
 - b. Objective
 - c. Types of information sought
 - d. None of the above
13. Which of the following abbreviations used in footnotes and endnotes means 'in the same place'?
 - a. Et.al.
 - b. Loc.cit.
 - c. Ibid.
 - d. Op.cit.
14. Reports are often used to display the result of-
 - a. Experiment
 - b. Investigation
 - c. Inquiry
 - d. All of the above
15. The last page of the research report is-
 - a. Appendix
 - b. Bibliography
 - c. Index
 - d. Title page
16. The purposes of Literature review are all, except
 - a. Discovering
 - b. Copy Pasting
 - c. Synthesizing
 - d. Identifying
17. The two important component of research responsibility are: sincerity in work and avoiding -----
 - a. Plagiarism
 - b. Writing the thesis
 - c. Research techniques
 - d. Confidentiality
18. Which of the following options most appropriately explains 'Research Ethics'?
 - a. It states how to write a research report flawlessly
 - b. It gives the methodology of researching within social norms
 - c. It governs the prevention of plagiarism
 - d. It provides a common set of dos and don'ts of conducting ethical research
19. Free will is a category of-
 - a. Ethics
 - b. Sports law
 - c. Commercial law
 - d. Political law

20. Research ethics is-
- a. The doctrine of morality
 - b. The whole of moral relations
 - c. A social phenomenon, the form of social consciousness
 - d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. What do you mean by scientific research? Describe different types of research. 1+9=10
2. Briefly describe the different steps involved in a research process. 10
3. How do you define a research problem? Explain the techniques of formulating a research problem. 2+8=10
4. What is hypothesis? Discuss the various types of hypotheses. 1+9=10
5. What do you mean by sampling? Elaborate the types of sampling with relevant illustrations. 1+9=10
6. What is abstract? Prepare a well-structured report on any topic related to current social issues from a legal perspective. 1+9=10
7. Distinguish between research methods and research methodology. Explain the different methods of collecting data. 5+5=10
8. What do you mean by plagiarism? Give examples of plagiarism prevention tools. Why ethics and integrity in research are important? 1+2+7
=10

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