

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

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by-
 - a. Marshall
 - b. P.V. Young
 - c. Emory
 - d. Kerlinger
2. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called-
 - a. Experiment
 - b. Observation
 - c. Deduction
 - d. Scientific method
3. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called-
 - a. Induction
 - b. deduction
 - c. Observation
 - d. experience
4. Social Science tries to explain Between human activities and natural laws governing them-
 - a. Causal Connection
 - b. reason
 - c. Interaction
 - d. Objectives
5. The method by which a sample is chosen-
 - a. Unit
 - b. design
 - c. Random
 - d. Census
6. Example for fact finding study is-
 - a. Pure Research
 - b. Survey
 - c. Action Research
 - d. Long term Research
7. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is-
 - a. Fundamental Research
 - b. Analytical Research
 - c. Survey
 - d. Action Research
8. Good Research is always-
 - a. Slow
 - b. Fast
 - c. Narrow
 - d. Systematic
9. A research generally faces-----problems in legal research.
 - a. Lack of resources
 - b. Procedural problems
 - c. Cultural problems
 - d. All of the above

10. Which one is not a process of legal research?
 - a. Data analysis
 - b. Data collection
 - c. Research design
 - d. None of the above
11. A question which requires a solution is-
 - a. Observation
 - b. Problem
 - c. Data
 - d. Experiment
12. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called-
 - a. Solution
 - b. Examination
 - c. Problem formulation
 - d. Problem Solving
13. The problem selected must have-
 - a. Speed
 - b. Facts
 - c. Values
 - d. Novelty
14. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is-
 - a. Null Hypothesis
 - b. Relational Hypothesis
 - c. Working Hypothesis
 - d. Descriptive Hypothesis
15. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of-
 - a. Theory
 - b. Generalization
 - c. Evolution
 - d. Concept
16. Deciding what data is best for your research analysis depends upon which of the following?
 - a. The nature of the participants.
 - b. The researcher's personal preferences.
 - c. The research question.
 - d. All of these
17. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called-
 - a. Thesis
 - b. Summary Report
 - c. Abstract
 - d. Article
18. _____ is a process of thinking which helps a researcher to come to decision relating to law.
 - a. Legal research
 - b. Legal methods
 - c. Legal reasoning
 - d. Jurisprudence
19. Bibliography means-
 - a. Foot Note
 - b. Quotations
 - c. End Notes
 - d. List of Books referred
20. Data related to human beings are called-
 - a. Territorial data
 - b. Organizational data
 - c. Peripheral data
 - d. Demographic data

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the role of legal research in law making, law reforming and codification. Justify your answer with recent examples 10
2. Discuss the significance of Legal Research. Give an account of the types of research with appropriate illustrations. 5+5=10
3. What is meant by sampling methods? Explain the various types of sampling. 3+7=10
4. What is Questionnaire? Examine the importance of Questionnaire and enumerate the advantages of a Questionnaire. 2+4+4=10
5. Define 'Hypothesis'. What is relevance of hypothesis in research? Justify your answer with examples. 10
6. Define Legal Maxims. How Legal Maxims are relevant in legal research? 10
7. Explain various techniques used in collection of data. After the data is collected, how it is analysed. Is analysis of data is relevant in research work? 10
8. Review a Book of your choice. Enumerate 5 points of appreciation and 5 points of constructive criticism on the book. 10

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