

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

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. A hypothesis may be classified as-
 - a. Simple
 - b. Complex
 - c. Null
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following stage is known as 'blueprint' of a research?
 - a. Research design
 - b. Development of Working Hypothesis
 - c. Formulating the Research Problem
 - d. Execution of the Project
3. Review of literature means?
 - a. Overview of the previously published works on specific topic
 - b. Formation of a theoretical framework
 - c. Elucidating and testing hypothesis
 - d. Documentation of referenced material
4. Which one is not a process of legal research?
 - a. Data analysis
 - b. Research design
 - c. Data collection
 - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
 - a. Observation
 - b. Schedule
 - c. Interview
 - d. Research Question
6. A formal document that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called
 - a. Research design
 - b. Research proposal
 - c. Research hypothesis
 - d. Research report
7. Inductive legal reasoning is-
 - a. Particular to general
 - b. General to particular
 - c. general to general
 - d. none of the above

8. A good hypothesis must be based on a good research question. So a hypothesis could be called as a good hypothesis if it possesses the following characteristic
 - a. Hypothesis should be simple so that it is easily understood by everyone
 - b. Hypothesis should be capable of being tested
 - c. Hypothesis should state relationship between variables
 - d. All of the above
9. Different types of observation method of data collection are-
 - a. Participant Observation
 - b. Non-participant observation
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of the above
10. While selecting a research topic which of the following is important to consider?
 - a. Role of research supervisor
 - b. Role of existing literature
 - c. Interest of the researcher
 - d. All of the above
11. Why do you need to review the existing literature?
 - a. To make sure you have a long list of references
 - b. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
 - c. To find out what is already known about your area of interest
 - d. To help in your general studying
12. If the researcher aims to find a solution to a specific practical legal problem, then he carries out -
 - a. Applied legal Research
 - b. Analytical legal research
 - c. Pure legal research
 - d. Empirical legal Research
13. _____ can be understood as a systematic finding or ascertainment of law on an identified topic or in the given area as well as an inquiry into law with a view of making advancement in the science of law.
 - a. legal research
 - b. sociological research
 - c. socio-legal research
 - d. scientific research
14. _____ sources of law include legal commentaries, encyclopedia, opinions of legal experts and reputed legal dictionaries.
 - a. Primary
 - b. Both (a) and (b)
 - c. Secondary
 - d. None of the above
15. Which of the following is the purpose of legal research?
 - a. Ascertaining the Law
 - b. Highlighting Ambiguities and Gaps.
 - c. Determining Coherence, Stability and Consistency.
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following is a primary source of law?
 - a. bye-laws
 - b. legal commentaries
 - c. dictionary
 - d. encyclopaedia

17. A researcher is doing his legal research sitting in the library of his/her law university. What kind of research is he/she doing?
- a. doctrinal legal research
 - b. comparative legal research
 - c. non-doctrinal legal research
 - d. All of the above
18. Which type of research is also known as a socio-legal research?
- a. Doctrinal research
 - b. Both (a) and (b)
 - c. Non-doctrinal research
 - d. None of the above
19. What is the last phase in legal research?
- a. data collection
 - b. report writing
 - c. data analysis
 - d. None of the above
20. Which of the following is a type of legal research?
- a. doctrinal legal research
 - b. non-doctrinal legal research
 - c. comparative legal research
 - d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Write a note on Research. Discuss the objective and characteristics of legal research. 5+5=10
2. Write a note explaining inductive and deductive logical reasoning. Also discuss its use in legal research. 10
3. What is a hypothesis? Explain the characteristics and formulation of hypothesis. Also discuss the types of hypothesis and variables. 3+5+2=10
4. What is a research design? Explain the various stages of research design. 10
5. Discuss Doctrinal legal research and Socio-legal research. 10
6. Formulate a research design based on a topic of your choice. Subsequently explain each step included as a part of the research design. 10
7. Discuss the importance of Research problem in research. Also discuss what is Primary and Secondary data 5+5=10
8. Write short note on- 5+5=10
 - a. Report Writing
 - b. Research ethics

= = *** = =