

**LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL WRITING
LLM-1.1**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1.signifies the structure of the research.
 - a. Research design
 - b. Review of literature
 - c. Formulation of hypothesis
 - d. Data collection
2. 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
3. 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. Non-doctrinal legal research
 - b. Doctrinal legal research
 - c. Comparative legal research
 - d. All of the above
4.sources of law includes legal commentaries, encyclopedia, opinions of legal experts and reputed legal dictionaries.
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of the above
5.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. Socio-legal research
 - b. Sociological research
 - c. Legal research
 - d. Scientific research
6. A research on 'working of family courts in Shillong' shall be-
 - a. Quantitative if the researcher carries out research being an internee in the court
 - b. Qualitative if the researcher carries out research being an internee in the court
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of the above
7. The tools used in the descriptive legal research are-
 - a. Surveys
 - b. Comparative and co-relational methods
 - c. Fact-finding enquiries
 - d. All of the above
8. If the researcher aims to find a solution to a specific practical legal problem then he carries out-
 - a. Applied legal research
 - b. Pure legal research
 - c. Analytical legal research
 - d. Empirical legal research

9. A research generally faces..... problems in legal research.
- Lack of resources
 - Procedural problems
 - Cultural problems
 - All of the above
10. Which one is not a process of legal research?
- Data analysis
 - Data collection
 - Research design
 - None of the above
11. Literature review is not similar to-
- Annotated Bibliography
 - Abstract
 - Survey
 - All of these
12. Literature includes-
- Previous Studies
 - Scholarly Publications
 - Research Findings
 - All of these
13. In..... every unit falling after a chosen gap of units is included in the sample.
- Simple random sampling
 - Purposive sampling
 - Interval sampling
 - Cluster sampling
14. A researcher divides a heterogeneous population into homogeneous groups and then draws samples from each group. Which sampling technique is the researcher using?
- Cluster sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Non-probability sampling
 - Quota sampling
15. Research in which the researcher uses the qualitative paradigm for one phase and the quantitative paradigm for another phase is known as.....
- Mixed method research
 - Action research
 - Basic research
 - Quantitative research
16. Deciding what data is best for your research analysis depends upon which of the following?
- The nature of the participants
 - The researcher's personal preferences
 - The research question
 - All of these
17. The method of studying a phenomenon by taking some assumptions and deducting conclusions from these assumptions is known as the deductive method.
- True
 - False
 - This is called inductive method
 - None of the above
18. is a process of thinking which helps a researcher to come to decision relating to law.
- Legal research
 - Legal methods
 - Legal reasoning
 - Jurisprudence
19. Which of the following options most appropriately explains 'Research Ethics'?
- It states how to write a research report flawlessly
 - It provides a common set of dos and don'ts of conducting an ethical research
 - It governs the prevention of plagiarism
 - It gives the methodology of researching within social norms
20. What is the last phase in legal research?
- Data collection
 - Data analysis
 - Report writing
 - None of the above

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Critically evaluate the recent trends in legal research. 10
2. What is the importance of 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. 4+6=10
4. What is an interview? Examine the types of questions involved and enumerate the advantages of a good interview. 2+4+4=10
5. Explain the meaning and the necessity of a suitable hypothesis for a successful research. 10
6. Formulate the questionnaire of twenty questions to gather information regarding the extent of violation of human rights in India. 10
7. Formulate five researchable problems and prepare a synopsis of the same in the context of the socio legal situation in Meghalaya. 10
8. What is report writing in research? Select a socio-legal problem of your choice and illustrate writing of a report by briefly outlining the all stages involved by providing specific examples appropriate to the selected problem. 10

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