

No. of Printed Pages : 8

Question Booklet Code

A

21LLM4S3LT

Question Booklet
Serial Number

L.L.M. IV Semester (NEP) Degree Examination, October - 2023

LAW

Research Methodology

Time : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 30

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four/two versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Code viz. **A, B, C & D / A & B / A** only.
2. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same Code.
3. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him contains all the 30 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same Code. This is most important.
4. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for Rough Work.
5. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the top of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
6. Each question is provided with four choices **(A), (B), (C)** and **(D)** having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using **Black Ball-Point Pen** in the OMR Answer Sheet.
7. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.
8. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
9. First fifteen minutes is provided to fill the general information of the Student. Eg. Student Name, Student ID, etc. in the OMR Answer Sheet
10. Without the instruction of the Invigilator do not open the Question Paper Booklet Seal.

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1. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out ?
(A) Research hypothesis (B) Synopsis of Research
(C) Research paradigm (D) Research design
2. How is random sampling helpful ?
(A) Reasonably accurate
(B) An economical method of data collection
(C) Free from personal biases
(D) All of the above
3. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required ?
(A) Developing a research design
(B) Formulating a research question
(C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
(D) Formulating a research hypothesis
4. How to judge the depth of any research ?
(A) By research title (B) By research duration
(C) By research objectives (D) By total expenditure on research
5. Which of the following is not the method of Research ?
(A) Survey (B) Historical
(C) Observation (D) Philosophical
6. 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
7. Which one is called non-probability sampling ?
(A) Quota sampling (B) Cluster sampling
(C) Systematic sampling (D) Stratified random sampling



8. ANOVA is _____.
- (A) A government body which collects social statistics.
 - (B) The name of a statistical software package
 - (C) A one-way analysis of variance
 - (D) A two-way analysis of variance
9. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report ?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Footnotes
10. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research ?
- (A) Research is not passive
 - (B) Research is systematic
 - (C) Research is not a problem-oriented
 - (D) Research is not a process
11. Authenticity of a research finding is its :
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Originality
 - (D) All of the above
12. Observation is a direct method of collecting :
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Published data
13. What is the purpose of a research hypothesis ?
- (A) To prove a theory
 - (B) To provide a general research direction
 - (C) To establish the reliability of the research results
 - (D) To provide a clear research question
14. What is a research design ?
- (A) The way data is collected in a research study
 - (B) The way data is analyzed in a research study
 - (C) The way the research question is formulated
 - (D) The overall plan for a research study



15. What is a research proposal ?
- (A) A document that outlines the methodology and scope of a research study
 - (B) A document that summarizes the findings of a research study
 - (C) A document that provides an overview of researcher's qualifications
 - (D) A document that outlines the budget for a research study
16. _____ refers to previous research studies, reference books and other published sources.
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research report
 - (D) Sampling design
17. _____ research is also called as fundamental research.
- (A) Basic or pure
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Doctrinal
18. _____ consists of research findings and conclusions.
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Research report
19. A _____ is a reference, explanation or comment placed below the main text on a printed page.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Footnotes
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Website
20. Hypothesis must have :
- (A) Applicability
 - (B) Durability
 - (C) Testability
 - (D) Measurement
21. Schedule is a :
- (A) Research method
 - (B) Measurement technique
 - (C) Tool for data collection
 - (D) Data analysis technique



22. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required ?
- (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
23. _____ is the first step of Research process.
- (A) Formulation of a problem
 - (B) Collection of Data
 - (C) Editing and Coding
 - (D) Selection of a research methodology
24. What is the purpose of statistical analysis in research ?
- (A) To summarize research findings
 - (B) To collect primary data
 - (C) To draw conclusion from data
 - (D) To develop research hypotheses
25. _____ is the main purpose of a research hypothesis.
- (A) To provide a clear research direction
 - (B) To analyze data
 - (C) To establish causality
 - (D) To summarize research findings
26. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a good research question ?
- (A) Clear and focused
 - (B) Relevant and significant
 - (C) Testable and measurable
 - (D) Broad and ambiguous
27. How can researchers minimize bias in data collection ?
- (A) By using a small sample size
 - (B) By using biased data collection instruments
 - (C) By using non-random sampling techniques
 - (D) By using appropriate data collection and analysis methods



- 28.** Research can be classified as :
- (A) Basic, Applied and Action Research
 - (B) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
 - (C) Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
 - (D) All the above
- 29.** The research is always -
- (A) Verifying the old knowledge
 - (B) Exploring new knowledge
 - (C) Filling the gap between knowledge
 - (D) All of these
- 30.** How can the objectivity of the research be enhanced ?
- (A) Through its impartiality
 - (B) Through its reliability
 - (C) Through its validity
 - (D) All of these

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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