



Sl. No.

LLM IV Semester Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. - 2024

LAW

Research Methodology

(NEP)

Time : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 30

Note : Answer **all** questions. Select one option to answer the question. Each question carries **one** mark.

1. 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
2. Survey is a _____ study.
(A) Descriptive (B) Fact finding (C) Analytical (D) Systematic
3. Questionnaire is filled by _____.
(A) Respondent (B) Everybody
(C) Enumerator (D) None of the above
4. Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of :
(A) Direct sampling (B) Indirect sampling
(C) Random sampling (D) Non-random sampling
5. A complete list of all the sampling units is called :
(A) Sampling design (B) Sampling frame
(C) Population frame (D) Cluster
6. Final stage in the Research Process is :
(A) Problem formulation (B) Data collection
(C) Data analysis (D) Report writing
7. A comprehensive full report of the research process is called :
(A) Thesis (B) Summary Report
(C) Abstract (D) Article



8. The Chi-square test is :
(A) A mean (B) A multi-question tests
(C) A statistical mistake (D) A statistic
9. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research ?
(A) To over simplify the problem of research
(B) To bring out the holistic approach to research
(C) To create a new trend in research methodology
(D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
10. A research problem is feasible only when :
(A) It has utility and relevance
(B) It is new and adds something to knowledge
(C) It is researchable
(D) All of the above
11. Which of the following is an example of a primary source of data ?
(A) A research article (B) A textbook
(C) A newspaper article (D) An interview transcript
12. What is the purpose of a literature review in a research study ?
(A) To summarize previous research on a topic
(B) To generate new research questions
(C) To provide a rationale for the research study
(D) All of the above
13. _____ is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine validity.
(A) Problem statement (B) Hypothesis
(C) Research Problem (D) Research Proposal
14. _____ source of data collection consumes less time and effort to gather the data.
(A) Secondary (B) Tertiary (C) Primary (D) Can't say
15. _____ of data refers to analysis and generalisation of results.
(A) Interpretation (B) Processing (C) Sampling (D) Analysis



16. The presentation of the work of another person as one's own or without proper acknowledgement is called _____.
- (A) Bibliography (B) Citation
(C) Plagiarism (D) None of the above
17. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is :
- (A) Null Hypothesis (B) Working Hypothesis
(C) Relational Hypothesis (D) Descriptive Hypothesis
18. Schedule is a :
- (A) research method (B) measurement technique
(C) tool for data collection (D) data analysis technique
19. In a observation, researcher stands apart and does not participate.
- (A) Structured (B) Unstructured
(C) Non participant (D) Participant
20. Which is the most important in research ?
- (A) Hypothesis (B) Research problem
(C) Data collection (D) Research design
21. What is a research design ?
- (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
(B) The choice between using qualitative and quantitative methods
(C) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
(D) None of the above
22. To read critically means :
- (A) taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
(B) skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
(C) evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
(D) being negative about something before you read it
23. While writing research report a researcher :
- (A) must arrange in logical, topical and chronological order
(B) must not use the numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences
(C) must compare his results with those of other studies
(D) all of the above



24. Secondary data can be collected through :
- (A) experiment (B) survey (C) both of these (D) none of these
25. Source of data collected and compiled by others is called :
- (A) Primary data (B) Secondary data
(C) Both primary and secondary (D) None of these
26. The population to be sampled is divided into units which are known as :
- (A) sampling frame (B) sampling error
(C) sampling gap (D) sampling units
27. Which is the aim of scientific method ?
- (A) Improve data interpretation (B) Confirm triangulation
(C) Introduce new variables (D) Eliminate spurious relations
28. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is _____.
- (A) Fundamental Research (B) Analytical Research
(C) Survey (D) Action Research
29. Hypothesis should be _____.
- (A) any statement (B) empirically testable
(C) not empirically testable (D) can't say
30. Questionnaire is a :
- (A) Research method (B) Measurement technique
(C) Tool for data collection (D) Data analysis technique

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