

GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR
 Course: Research Methodology and Legal Writing
 Semester-I (Batch: 2018-19)

LL.M. End Semester Examination: Oct-Nov. 2018

Date: 30th October, 2018

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part-A

Marks

- Q.1 As a researcher, you are interested in finding out the effective implementation/success of a government scheme (you may choose any scheme) in the village of Koba, District – Gandhinagar. (20)
- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the research project. (2 marks)
 - (b) Write a brief statement of the purpose and rationale of the study. (4 marks)
 - (c) Construct research questions for the study. (3 marks)
 - (d) Suggest at least two hypotheses for the study. (3 marks)
 - (e) Draw a sample, and explain and justify the techniques used. (4 marks)
 - (f) Suggest three close ended and one open ended questions for the study. (4 marks)

Part-B

Answer any two (200 words)

(2x7.5
=15)

- Q.2 Discuss the purpose and importance of hypothesis in a scientific research. Also discuss the characteristic of a good hypothesis.
- Q.3 What are the main types of non-probability sampling? Why do we use non-probability sampling? Give reasons.
- Q.4 What is a literature review? Discuss the purpose and structure of a literature review.

Part-C

- Q.5 On the facts given below, draft two 'research titles' and three 'hypotheses' with proper justifications. (10)

The Supreme Court made it clear that the ban on entry of women in the age group of 10-50 years into the 'Sabarimala temple' would be tested on "constitutional ethos" and asked the temple board to establish that the restriction was an "essential and integral" part of religious faith. The court, hearing the plea of Indian Young Lawyers Association and others challenging the ban, referred to articles 25 and 26 (freedom to practice religion) of the Constitution and said that a person can only be restrained on the grounds of "public health, public order and morality". Morality means constitutional

morality. If the practice is essential and integral part of the religious practice, then it should be read in conjunction with fundamental rights of women, adding that the temple board will have to show that "they are religious denomination indeed".

- Q.6 Discuss the terms 'Mono-disciplinary', 'Inter-disciplinary', 'Cross-disciplinary', 'Trans-disciplinary' and 'Multi-disciplinary' research in the context of legal research. (10)
- Q.7 From the following situation, draft an 'abstract' of 400 words for your research paper: (10)
- In early 2018 the Indian Supreme Court drew worldwide attention. In an unprecedented move, that it has been publicly claimed on administrative power of the Chief Justice of India (CJI). Only a short time thereafter the Supreme Court found itself again in the spotlight of public attention as on introduction of a new roster system. Only one of many current concerns surrounding the institutional design and practice of the Supreme Court. The procedure of judicial appointments, for instance, is yet again triggering new tensions between the judiciary and the executive as the Supreme Court collegium. Likewise, the immense case-backlog remains an urgent but unresolved problem.
- Q.8 An appellate brief is a written legal argument presented to an appellate court. Its purpose is to persuade the higher court to uphold or reverse the trial court's decision. Briefs of this kind are therefore geared to presenting the issues involved in the case from the perspective of one side or the other. Explain significant features of 'how to brief a law case'. (05)
