

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI**  
**LL.M. Degree Programme, I-Semester (Batch of 2019)**  
**End-Semester Examination, December - 2019**  
**Paper: Research Methodology**

Time: 3:00 Hours

Total Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer. **Attempt any FIVE questions.**
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your roll no.
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- Q.1** A researcher has to ‘design’ his research before he pursues it so that he can anticipate the problems that he may encounter during his research journey and can take appropriate precautions and measures to overcome them. Such a design will not only make his research journey less problematic but will also enhance the reliability of his research findings and thereby of its contribution to the existing knowledge. Comment with the help of a research design for analytical research on “Role of fundamental duties in promoting the spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India”. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.2** A well designed study will usually provide findings that capture a broad range of experiences rather than those from only a few people or situations. The finding will be representative in the sense of capturing the range or variation in a phenomenon. Sampling involves delimiting the universe for the purpose of observation in such a way that the sampled unit significantly represents the universe in quality and features.
- Elaborate with the help of a sampling plan for the research topic titled, “The significance of Mahila Courts in protection of women’s rights in India”. What are the suitable sampling techniques for the suggested research topic? Taking this research topic into consideration, do you think collecting facts/cases related to women rights from all Mahila Courts, be a practical option unless sampling technique is employed? **(10 Marks)**
- Q.3** Systematic empirical legal research calls for prudent application of data collection tools. But it is a matter of methodological understanding to determine which tool or combination of tools is appropriate. The privilege of answering the question lies with the researcher. Suggest suitable data collection techniques and tools for empirical research on “Role of scarping Article 370 of the Constitution of India to bring peace and growth in Kashmir”. Also explain the utility of suggested data collection techniques and tools in reliable and authentic research output. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.4** Experiences on human and worldly phenomena are revealed in the form of words, numbers or both. Words narrate the complexities of life in its natural setting and enable us to derive meaning about the experience in a manner intimate to the community from which evidence is collected. Numbers give an objective measurement of the phenomenon, hint at the cause and effect relationship, and provide insight into the thrusts of central tendencies. Although the world of law is full of words and narrations, the human mind has the habit of inferring on the basis of numbers also, especially on matters related to coverage of population, economic situation and facilities. High quality empirical research has to appropriately deal with word-based data which reflects quality of human experience, and with number based data, which focuses on the quality related estimations. On the whole, the complimentary character of qualitative legal research and quantitative legal research and their integrated approach has helped empirical legal research grow. Any kind of compartmentalization of qualitative and quantitative research is ‘divisive, misleading and destructive’. Comment with the help of any illustrative socio-legal research problem and also illustrate the factors influencing the sequencing of qualitative research and quantitative research in a mixed approach to research on a socio-legal research problem. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.5** The end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century witnessed what may be termed the scientific revolution. Until then the growth of scientific revolution was slow and halting but since then it has been rapid and phenomenal. This unprecedented growth of scientific knowledge is actually due to a transformation of the scientific method of research. The transformation of the scientific method consisted in a combination of the method of inductive and deductive logic and reasoning. Comment with a suitable method of reasoning for research on topic titled, “Reservation for uplifting economically weaker section of society: Boon or a Bane for growth and development of a Nation”. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.6** India has a well-knit and coordinated system of transport which plays an important role in development of economic activities by promoting fair distribution of produced goods and services. The share of transport sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is steadily growing. It is one of the key indicators in assessment of socio-economic development of the country. Since traffic accidents are indicator of bottlenecks and other hindrances in smooth flow of traffic. Analysis of traffic accident data can help in suggesting reforms in existing rules to regulate traffic. Analyse and interpret the below stated data in the light of penalties under Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019. **(10 Marks)**

----- Offence	<b>Motor Vehicle(Amendment) Act, 2019</b> ----- <b>What is it?</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
<b>General Offences</b>	Violations for which there are no specific penalties under the law.	₹ 500 for the first offence and ₹ 1,500 for subsequent offences
<b>Road regulation violations</b>	Taking a U-turn in a prohibited section, blocking free flow of traffic, not having the security number plates etc.	₹ 500
<b>Disobedience of official orders</b>	Violating orders for detours, stoppage or other traffic management efforts. Disputing/arguing with officials on duty	₹ 2,000
<b>Unauthorized use of vehicles without license</b>	For example, driving a geared scooter when you only have a license for gearless two-wheelers or driving a heavy vehicle while holding a driving license for LMVs.	₹ 1,000 to ₹ 5,000
<b>Driving without license</b>	Not carrying your driving license on person while driving a car or riding a bike	₹ 5,000 and/or community service
<b>Driving despite disqualification</b>	Driving a vehicle when your license has expired or been suspended for a previous infraction	₹ 10,000 and/or community service
<b>Oversized Vehicles</b>	Modifying vehicles for more load bearing or ferrying more people	₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 and/or community service
<b>Over-speeding</b>	Driving/riding over the specified speed limits	₹ 1,000 to ₹ 2,000 for Light Motor Vehicles  ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 4000 for MPV/HPV and/or driving license impound
<b>Dangerous Driving</b>	Includes offences like jumping red lights, driving on the wrong side etc.	₹ 1,000 to ₹ 5,000 and/or imprisonment of 6 months to 1 year for first offence + seizure of driving license  ₹ 10,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years for the subsequent offence

<b>Drunk Driving</b>	Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs	₹ 10,000 and/or imprisonment of 6 months to 1 year for first offence + seizure of driving license  ₹ 15,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years for the subsequent offence
<b>Speeding/Racing</b>	Racing with other drivers, aggressive driving etc.	₹ 5,000 and/or imprisonment of 1 month + community service  ₹ 10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 1 month for the subsequent violation
<b>Offences related to accidents</b>	Causing an accident, physical injury through rash, dangerous driving or breaking traffic rules	Penalty up to ₹5,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 6 months for the first offence  ₹10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 1 year for repeat offenders
<b>Driving when physically or mentally unfit</b>	Driving when tired or sleepy or ill or with a mental issue that needs medical therapy	₹ 1,000 for the first offence  ₹ 2,000 for subsequent violations
<b>Vehicles without permit</b>	Driving a vehicle without permission to drive in a particular area or region or state	₹ 10,000 and/or imprisonment up to 6 months + community service
<b>Aggregators</b>	Violations of licensing conditions by cab drivers or transport service providers	₹ 25,000 to ₹ 1,00,000
<b>Overloading</b>	Hauling cargo above the specified limit for a commercial vehicle	₹ 20,000 + ₹ 2,000 per extra ton
<b>Overloading Passengers</b>	Ferrying passengers above the specified limit for a people's carrier	₹ 1,000 per extra passenger onboard

<b>No seat belts</b>	Driving without a seat belt for the driver, co-passenger or rear passengers	₹ 1,000 and/or community service
<b>Overloading two-wheelers</b>	Riding with more than one pillion rider	₹ 2,000 and disqualification of license for 3 months and/or community service
<b>Riding without a helmet</b>	For both the rider and pillion rider	₹ 1,000 and/or disqualification of license for 3 months + community service
<b>No giving way to emergency vehicles</b>	Obstructing the path of ambulances, fire brigade or police response vans	₹ 10,000 and/or community service
<b>Driving without insurance</b>	Not having a valid insurance certificate for the vehicle	₹ 2,000 and/or imprisonment up to 3 months for the first offence;  ₹ 4,000 and/or imprisonment up to 3 months for the repeat offence
<b>Offences by juveniles</b>	Parent/Guardian/Owner of the vehicle shall be deemed guilty. Juvenile to be tried under The Juvenile Justice Act	₹25,000 with 3 years imprisonment and cancellation of the registration of the vehicle for 12 months