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Writing of an Effective Legal Research Proposal for Thesis and Dissertation in Empirical or Non-Doctrinal Research

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ABSTRACT

The success of the research work is not totally depends upon the selection of the research problem, but more importantly depends upon the quality of the research proposal drafted by the researcher. The poor writing of the proposal resulted in its rejection. All the key elements of the research process should be introduced in the research proposal because the research proposal is the blueprint of the entire research work which will explain the modes of data collection. Doctrinal research and non-doctrinal research are the methods of data collection wherein the collection of data from the field is required in later case and for that purpose it is necessary to draft the proposal in a proper manner. Empirical research requires Collection of data, Processing of data, Analysis of data, Interpretation of data, Presentation of data. No doubt for that purpose specific training is required. This research paper highlights the general principles and key components for writing of the legal research proposal for non-doctrinal research.

Keywords: *Research, Legal Research, Researcher, Research Proposal, Non-doctrinal research.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The research is used to enhance the existed stock of knowledge and also contribute to something new in the existed one. **Research** - According to Manheim, 'Research is the careful, diligent and exhaustive investigation of a specific subject matter, which has its aim the advancement of mankind's knowledge. Redman and Mary defined research as systematized efforts to gain knowledge. **Legal research** – Legal research means and includes research in law, legal institutions, legal doctrines, legal philosophy, legal history, comparative study of law, a study of international or regional law etc. The legal research tries to give solution to the legal problem. When legal researcher tries to carry out the research in a systematic way by applying the legal principles to the facts which may be social, political, and economic or other

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phenomenon and study its impact as well as effect then this research is called as Fact research in law.

Generally, research means searching for existing things for testing its validity or to find out the truth by applying the process of investigation or inquiry or experimentation through systematized efforts which provides solution to the problem. It is a process of study from known to unknown. For the systematic investigation proper planning is required. If the study requires to collect the data from the field for proper solution to the problem, then it is the duty of the researcher to explain the research methodology that will be applied for conducting the research. The explanation and justification for the application of research methodology is mentioned in the research proposal. Planning has always been helpful to the researcher for actual execution. No doubt relaxation is given to the researcher to add or delete any point related to the methodology as per the required circumstances and environment for collection of data. The research proposal helps the reader to understand the way for conducting the research.

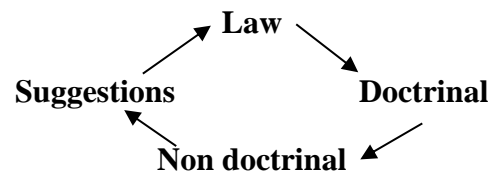
II. TYPES OF RESEARCH

Doctrinal research – Doctrinal research is called as theoretical research and carried out on legal propositions. It deals with the analysis of the concepts and laws applicable to them. The researcher can analyse the legal doctrines and interpretations of the judiciary. So this research is called as pure research. It requires only to analyses and then generalize.

Empirical research is recent origins in the legal field which requires observation and experiment for arriving at on conclusion. Every empirical research is non-doctrinal research and vice versa is not.

Non doctrinal research– Non-doctrinal research is called as socio-legal research. Field work is required for conducting this research. It provides proper solution to the problems because law is a normative science which provides and regulates the behavior of the individual in the society and without studying the problems of the society law cannot fix the norms for it. Making of law is a scientific process which involves all the steps of the research process. Non-doctrinal research is helpful for studying the impact of the law on the society. For introduction of new law or amendments in the existed law non-doctrinal research is required. Even in many cases the Supreme Court of India has appointed research committees for conducting the field work and relying on their report they introduce new doctrines and principles of law. Judicial decisions depend upon the empirical study. The socio-legal research is always non-doctrinal research. Due to the non-doctrinal research one can find out the problems related to the

execution of law which includes social, economic, political, legal and sociological factors. Empirical study shows the difference between law in books and law in action. Non-doctrinal or empirical study involves the doctrinal study also because without having the basic knowledge of the concept, application of the law in the field is not possible. Do not directly jump for non-doctrinal research first do doctrinal research. It is vicious circle such as –



III. MEANING OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

As a member of legal profession one can find out the law which is applicable to the concept that we tries to explore. Here the word proposal has been taken into consideration and law dealing with that concept is an Indian Contract Act, 1872. The definition of the proposal is given under the said Act states that When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.²As a legal professional if one can apply the this definition for writing of the research proposal then it includes the researcher interest for selecting topic *as his willingness to do* and that willingness to do *something or abstains form doing something* is related to the research methodology that he will apply for conducting the research work. The last part of the definition is stated *with a view to obtaining the assent of others* which is also applicable for convincing the research committee or the research guide. But this definition is not strictly applicable to the writing of the research proposal because research proposal is a formal explanation for the proposed work wherein the researcher is agree to follow the specified methodology which may later on be changed. Full freedom is given to the researcher for changing the hypothesis, rejecting any mode of data collection or accepting new techniques that have not been mentioned in the research proposal itself.

IV. OBJECT FOR WRITING OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The main object of the writing of the research proposal is to convince the research expert committee or to convince guide or mentor about the research topic and its specific objectives. The researcher should explain how the selected project will contribute to the existing knowledge. It can also narrate the need of undertaking research in the selected area. It reflects that you have an idea about the selected topic and also states that how and why it is important

²Sec. 2(a), Indian Contract Act, 1872.

to study. It assures that the researcher has carefully selected the methods of the research for the collection of data by applying his knowledge. The research proposal can well explain the competency of the researcher for conducting research. Simply it is called as the research plan wherein the researcher can explain estimated budget and time for the research.

Nature and Scope-Research proposal is the short version of the research work. Length of the research proposal varies such as for master degree it is in a few pages while for Ph.D degree it should be in detail.

V. THE LEGAL RESEARCH PROCESS

Before starting the actual writing of the legal research proposal, it is necessary to know the prevailing legal research process. The research scholars are required to follow few steps for conducting legal research. It includes the formulation of a topic, formulation of hypothesis, research design, collection and interpretation of data and finally generalization. The following chart shows the science of legal research chart.

Legal Research Process	Research Process
<pre> graph TD A[Chose a topic] --> B[Identify the facts and legal issues] B --> C[Find background information] C --> D[Describe the key words] D --> E[Searching of law resources] E --> F[Frame the objectives and hypotheses] F --> G[Explain the scope and limitation] G --> H[Research design] H --> I[Collection and interpretation of data] I --> J[Generalization] J --> K[Writing of the report] </pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Identification of Problem 2 Review of literature 3 Formulation of objectives 4 Formulation of hypothesis 5 Analysis of concepts 6 Research design 7 Collection of data 8 Interpretation of data 9 Conclusion of generalisation 10 Reporting

VI. NEED OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The researcher should give the adequate time for drafting of the proposal. Once the plan is ready you can execute it in a proper way. The first stage of the research proposal is to write the research proposal in a systematic manner. Utmost care must be taken by the researcher in

writing the proposal with the help of the guide. The researcher should draft the proposal in such way due to which one can understand the topic only by reading the research proposal. The research proposal should answer the following five questions for writing the research proposal such as-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Questions	Stage of the the Legal research process
1.	What	What is the fundamental problem? What you want to study? What is your idea? What is its novelty?	Identification of Problem. What hypothesis have framed?
2.	Why	Why it is important? Why is likely to be studied? Why will anyone care?	Framing of Hypothesis Why the research study has been undertaken?
3.	How	How you will study this topic? How you are planning for conducting the research? How to do?	Research Design – How data have been collected? How it will be analysed? How it will be testified?
4.	Where	Where your study will take place? Where you will collect the data?	Research scope and study area, Data Collection
5.	When	When you intend to do this work?	Time estimate

The legal research proposals mostly written for the academic purpose, such as for-

- Post Doctoral Research
- Degree Of Doctorate
- Dissertation
- Research fellowship
- Research competitions
- Minor Research Project

- Major Research Project
- Mini Research Project

The entire above research proposal includes why a research study has been taken? How the research problem has been defined? What hypothesis has been formulated? Which methodology has been applied? What data have been collected? How it has been interpreted? Which particular technique has applied? Answers to all these questions are called as the need for study of the research.

VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR WRITING OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL

After referring the above mentioned table you can be able to write the rough draft of the proposal. Then you should correct that draft and finalize the initial draft. Redraft it with the help of your guide/mentor. The researcher is allowed to modify the scope and method of the research afterwards also because it is not a contract. Following are few tips for writing of the research proposal for non doctrinal research.

VIII. FRAMING OF PROPOSED TITLE

At the early stage you need to provide the working title, which conveys the idea of the investigation. The Researcher can finalize or change or modify the topic after completing the research also so it is called as proposed title. A good title should indicate the research problem, research methodology, research scope and area. E.g. "Implementation of Family Courts Act, 1984 in India: a Critical analysis with Special Reference to Family Courts in Pune City." Title should reflect the research work which means and includes the mode of the study such as critical, analytical, historical, comparative study etc.

(A) Preliminary -

The researcher can explain first the research and then legal research in brief. The first and most important stage for writing of the research proposal is the introduction of the topic. The introduction needs to provide sufficient background of the study. Therefore the selected topic should be explained in brief from its origin to current status.

(B) Significance of the study-

Every research topic shall have its own significance and it contribute more or less to the society for its development. The researcher should convince it by applying the skills along with justification about the importance of the topic. Important quotes related to the selected topic can be referred by the researcher. Under this point the researcher should explain the importance

of the study in current scenario.

(C) Statement of problem

‘Nothing is static, everything is dynamic’ because change is the constant thing. Relying on this statement, researcher can explain why this area needs to be studied? How the development in the existed knowledge introduced the gap that needs to be filled. Statement of problem shows the need of the study. The researcher should provide reasons for selection of the topic for research. A statement of the problem is depending upon identification and formulation of the research problem. After selecting the problem justification of that problem is required. Justification of the problem means to ask a few questions towards that problem which will determine the correctness of that problem such as –Is the problem new one? Is the problem having a gray area to search? Is it significant? etc. and if the answers are in the affirmative, then it is called as good research problem. Identification of the research problem is not enough to carry out the research, but well formulated research problem always helpful to relook in to the area because it shows the intention of the researcher.

Sources of research problem

1. Textbooks
2. Annual review
3. Symposium
4. Reports
5. Journal articles
6. Daily problems
7. Imagination
8. Research gaps conducted by others
9. Some observed phenomenon
10. Research problem from insights
11. Own experience
12. Government decisions
13. Prevailing theories
14. Judicial decisions request for research proposals
15. Informal discussion prevalent theories

(D) Review of Literature

Review of existing literature helps the researcher to understand how the other scholars have written about your topic. What data they have collected for it. Which methodology they have adopted for it? What analytical tool they have applied for testing the hypothesis? What was their conclusion? It included both theoretical literature review and empirical literature review. All these will help the researcher to strongly express his views about the previous literature and how the researchers study will contribute to the existing literature. One can collect all the published information related to the selected topic. The researcher can classify the review of literature in two parts also which includes-

- Review of literature before formulating the problem
- Review of literature after formulating the problem

Sources of review of literature-

- Primary sources include laws, ordinances, etc. (A.13 of Indian Constitution)
- Secondary sources include books, journals, research papers etc.

Categorization of literature

1. Textbooks
2. Government reports
3. Law commissions report
4. Judicial decisions
5. Laws- international provisions, regional provisions, national provisions etc.
6. Articles
7. Research papers
8. Journals
9. Periodicals
10. Monthly/quarterly/yearly magazines
11. Commentaries
12. Workshops/ Seminars/ Symposium/
13. Conferences
14. Thesis, Dissertations

15. Online published articles

The researcher can prepare a table of references for existing literature related to the selected topic such as -

Sr. No.	Particulars	Reference in numbers
1.	For the study of concept	05
2.	For the study of the history	04
3.	For the study of the legislative provisions	06
4.	For the study of the international provisions	03
5.	For the study of the constitutional provisions	07
6.	For the empirical study	05
	Total	30

This table explains that how many reference materials that have been used by the researcher for conducting research such as for the study of the concept the researcher has used 05 existed references.

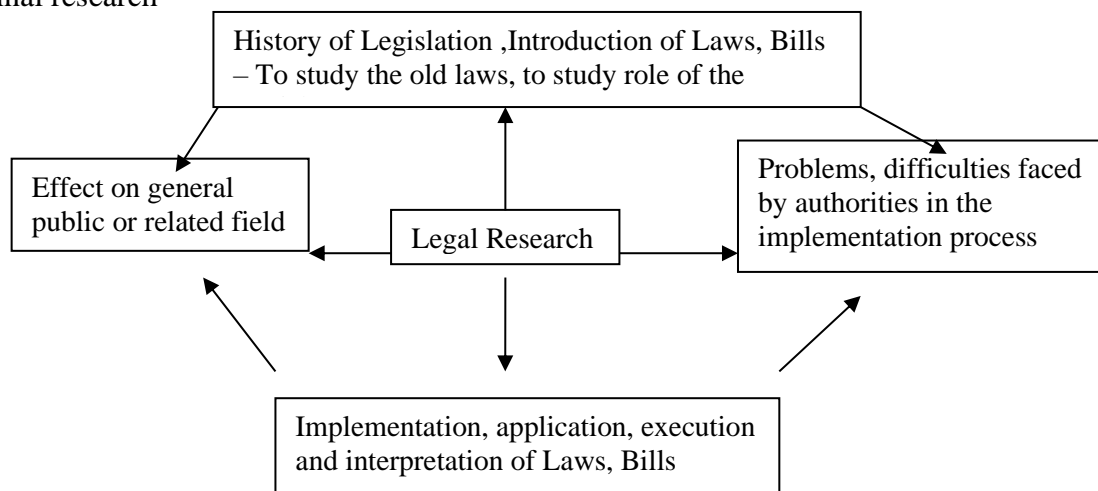
The literature review always helps to find out the gaps between theory and practice. This is the most important point wherein the researcher can justify his objectives, hypothesis and research plan which has not applied and incorporated by earlier researchers. His process of investigation is totally depends upon the existed material.

(E) Conceptual framework

It means and includes the explanation of the words that has been used in the selected problem and for that in depth knowledge of the research problem is required. Clearly defined terms and concepts will remove the doubts and problems in understanding of the research problem. Conceptual framework is always essential for understanding the research problem. Without having knowledge in the subject matter one cannot formulate the research problem.

(F) Objectives of study in Legal research

The main object for writing of the objectives is nothing but to explain your reader about what you will study? The objective always helps to formulate the proper research problem or hypothesis. The following chart is useful for framing the objectives of the legal research for non-doctrinal research-



While referring this chart one can frame the following objectives in legal research such as-

1. To test and verify the old laws.
2. To ascertain the merits and demerits old laws.
3. To profound new concepts and discover new facts.
4. To examine the nature and scope of new laws or bills.
5. To study the role of legislation. (Central Govt. or State Govt.)
6. To examine the effectiveness of laws.
7. To study the role of executive authorities.
8. To find out the principles used by the judiciary in the interpretation of law.
9. To study how the judiciary critically examines the statutes.
10. To find out the problems faced by the authorities in the performance process.
11. To examine the consequences of new laws or judicial decisions.
12. To examine the problems faced by the authorities while implementing the laws.
13. To understand the functioning of society and laws applicable for its functioning.
14. To study the individual behaviour, social behavior and legal action for them.
15. To educate and inform the public about law and legal procedure.

16. To propose possible solution to selected problems.

(E) Research Questions and Hypothesis

The hypotheses are nothing but the tentative assumptions of selected research problem. It has been framed by the researcher on his own observation or on the basis of the existed material. The objectives are also becoming helpful for framing of hypothesis. Generally, research questions are framed for the finding of the answers. One can convert the research question into hypothesis. It means researchers can frame the same statement for hypothesis and research question, plain statement of former and question statement is applicable to later one. The researcher can frame both hypothesis and research questions it is the discretion of the researcher or the rules framed by the academic institution for research. The results can also be recorded in the same way. For the hypothesis researcher will prepare a chart in which he can mention which hypothesis is accepted and which one is rejected. For the research question researcher can give point wise reply in the answer form. The research question and hypothesis are connected one.

Hypothesis	Research Questions
The Hypothesis is called as an educated guess about the phenomenon being studied	The Research question is called as actual research problem.
It shows the relationship between two variables or things or properties or facts.	It needs an answer only.
The hypotheses are called as a solution to certain problems	The research question is called as actual research problem.
Testing of hypothesis is required.	Testing is not required.
e.g. All men and women are equally treated in India. Or The concept of gender equality is applicable in India.	e.g. Whether all men or women treated equally in India? Or Whether gender discrimination is applicable in India?

Types of hypothesis

There are so many types of hypothesis one can guess for the research. The hypothesis is being capable of verified and testified. Generally null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis have been applied in the context of statistical analysis or empirical research. These two hypotheses

should be framed before framing the sample is drawn. The hypothesis should always be specific because it is useful for testing and verifying upon which generalization is depending.

(F) Scope of research

The scope of the research always explains the clear idea about the proposed study. Specific topic is required to be chosen for research otherwise it is not possible to arrive at a proper conclusion. If the research problem is wide and not possible for the researcher to cover it all then the researcher can narrow down the problem by limiting its scope. For instance, the researcher wants to study the implementation of Art.39A of the Indian Constitution, i.e. legal aid and for that it is necessary to define the scope of the study which provided legal aid in civil cases or legal aid in criminal cases or nature of Art.39A or cases related to legal aid from 2015 to 2020 by specific court. It will help the researcher to find out the cases filed, disposed or pending in that particular court.

1. Description of Study Area

It clears the idea about the coverage of the study area also. The scope of the study is proposed to be extended only to that selected area. For instance, if the researcher wants to study the work about the District authority, then he can mention it specifically. It means it excludes the study of work about the State authority and National authority. The researcher will mention the name of the study area, i.e. Pune or Pune District or State of Maharashtra or In India etc.

2. Duration of the Study

Fixation of the time is required for all the things and it is applicable to the research also. Time duration must be mentioned in the research proposal, e.g. six months or one year or two years or 5 years, etc. It sets the deadline for submission of the research work because without fixing the deadline the researcher cannot complete it within time.

(G) Limitation of Research

It is the duty of the researcher to do the research honestly and within his limits. In the research proposal one can explain the limitations related to the time, area, accuracy, money and availability of the resources etc. for conducting the research. It differs from researcher to researcher and problem to problem. One can say that it is the defense available to the researcher for justifying his analysis and interpretation along with the available resources.

(H) Scope for further research

After considering all these points researcher can finalise the scope of the study as well as determining the limitation of the study due to which he cannot focus on non selected things. It

leads towards the scope for further research. Even in the same area also the other can do the research by applying different methodologies or in different study area. It is not possible for the researcher to cover all the aspects of the study. The findings of the study will also contribute scope towards further studies.

(I) Research Methodology

The research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. In the research methodology the researcher has to follow the steps that are generally adopted for conducting research. So it is necessary for the researcher to design his problem and it may differ from problem to problem. It includes method of the research, type of sample, size of the sample, tool for data collection and data analysis etc. But the justification of the research is required means what type of logic, he has applied that should be explained. It means, why the researcher is applied the said particular method or technique or why he has not using others etc? The study of research methodology gives the student the necessary training for conducting the research.

1. Method of Research

The method which is adopted by the researcher for conducting the research is called as a method of the research, such as critical, analytical, historical, and comparative etc.

2. Research Design

The function of research design is to provide a plan for conducting the research and for that purpose, it is necessary to know the purpose of the research. The research purpose may be divided into four categories-

- Exploration
- Description
- Diagnosis
- Experimentation

It is the duty of the researcher to find out which research design is applied properly for his research problem. The researcher has to consider following points for the preparation of the research design-

- The means of obtaining information
- The availability and skills of the researcher
- Time available for the researcher

- The financial availability

3. Determining sample size - Type of Sample (Probability or non-probability)

There are two methods of data collection Census and sampling. In census method whole area or population is contacted while sample studies are based on the small group of sample which represents the largest population. Sampling methods are divided into two categories – probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Each category again divided into subtypes which the researcher has to choose.

4. Size of Sample

The size of the sample is an important issue because it deals with accuracy of result, time available to the researcher, and budget of the researcher etc. all these limitations limits the size of the sample. Large sample size is not beneficial small sample size is always preferable if it is selected properly, but it should not be too small. It should be representative of whole otherwise it is called as biased sample. If population is geographically scattered then small size is preferable.

5. Selection of the respondents

For the collection of proper data careful selection of the respondent is necessary. Now the question is that how to select the proper respondent. After refereeing the objectives and hypothesis researcher can understand what type of information is required and then find out who will give you the proper information. For instance, in order to understand the problems faced by the litigants in the court of law is the topic for the study, then litigants are the respondents as well as the authorities who are directly dealing and handling them is also involved in the list of the respondents. The person who helps the litigants to solve the problems are called as stakeholders. They are indirectly connected with the main respondents. It means researchers can take information from both the respondents as well as stakeholders in light of the framed objectives and hypothesis.

(J) Data Collection

After framing the research design the researcher should collect the data. The selection of data requires great skill and experience. There are two types of data collection, i.e. primary data and secondary data. Some authors have divided the data into documentary source and field source or historical source, etc. It includes observation, questionnaire, interview, schedule, case study method, projective technique are the methods of data collection. It is necessary to explain in the research proposal about the data source, methods of data collection, data collection instruments, and respondent's contact method etc.

1. Method of Data Collection

There are various methods available to the researcher to collect the data from the field. Under this heading researcher has to specify which method will be chosen for collecting the data from field by him for doing the research, such as researcher will apply the observation and the questionnaire method for data collection.

2. Data Collection Instruments or Data collection tools

For the collection of primary data from the field it is necessary to select proper instrument e.g questionnaire. Logically accepted instrument should be chosen. Mixed questionnaire is the instrument which will be used by the researcher as a data collection instrument. Mixed questionnaire provides data in a variety such as opened questions will provide the qualitative data and close ended questions will provide the quantitative data. The researcher can frame the structured or unstructured questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire is a tool and how you use it is called as technique.

3. Respondent Contact Method

It is necessary to clarify how the researcher will communicate with the respondent for collection of data. Whether researcher will do the personal visit or telephonic conversation or communication through email or by way of appointing an agent for collection of data from the field etc.? There are different types of respondent contact methods, of which includes personal interviews, telephone interview, email communication, postal methods etc.

All these explanations clarify the idea about the collection of data from the field to the reader and also reflects that the researcher will apply the proper procedure for collection of data. It shows the systematic study of the legal concept which is the very basic principle of the research.

(K) Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis and interpretation of data are followed by the collection of data. It involves a number of operations. Analysis of the collected data leads towards the generalization of the research problem. In the research proposal, it is necessary to mention the methods of data collection, whether it is qualitative or quantitative parameters, scaling techniques, mode of interpretation of data, data analytical tools etc.

1. Method of Data Analysis

After the collection of data analysis and interpretation of data is important. The collected data is a raw material so its processing is required. Data processing includes editing, coding, classification and tabulation. After following all these stages of analysis, it becomes very easy to proceed further because after process researcher can get the accurate and sufficient data for

analysis. Analysis of data is always done in light of the hypothesis and research questions.

2. Interpretation of data

Analysis is not complete without interpretation. In the interpretation stage the researcher can stress out the findings of the study. Interpretation of data can be done on the basis of the relationship between the subject and the object, proportion, percentages, averages, etc. The researcher can explain the processed data through tabular and graphical presentation for explaining the findings of the study.

Quantitative method

Whatever the data that have been collected from closed ended question that needs to be considered for the quantitative interpretation. It includes the questionnaire method analysis. In quantitative analysis researcher should count the number of responses and find out its mean and mode. It relates to the frequency distribution eg. Agree, strongly agree, disagree, etc. this can be done by the researcher with the help of an analyst. SPSS software is useful for it. Quantitative data show us the dire need of the society in the form of a percentage. One can measure the public opinion in percentage. Law is the by product of the public opinion. So quantitative data collection method is always helpful in legal research.

Qualitative method

Data collected from the open ended questions that needs to be considered for the qualitative analysis. It includes the observation and interview methods analysis. In this analysis, it is required to collect the qualities form the answers of the respondent and then formulate the findings. NVIVO software is useful for it. After analysing qualitative data one can find that poverty of children and children in conflict with the law are relevant.

Both methods are very much important for the interpretation or amendment of law because the law is medicine which will cures the social problems and it does not operates in vaccum.

3. Data Analytical Tools

Collected data should be analyzed and interpreted with the help of proper tools. A mere collection of data will not serve the results and for that concrete base is required which will be available by studying the correlation between variables. For that various analytical tools are there such as growth rate analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis, cluster analysis, and various software are also available for analysis of the data such as SPSS, NVIVO etc. The researcher needs to explain the justification for accepting or rejecting the statement made in the hypothesis for that he should carry out the tests given for hypothesis testing such as T-test, Z-test, Chi-square test etc.

Hypothesis testing – it means whatever data collected by the researcher is valid or not. Relying on that collected data researcher can draw the interference for accepting it or rejecting it and that method is called as test of significance. It is totally depends upon the significance level. The significance level is adopted either 5 or 1 percent. Generally researchers are not well aware about the statistical analysis of the data in that case they can handover the the task of testing of hypothesis to the analysts. Under this point the researcher should explain which data analytical tool he will be applied for hypothesis testing.

(L) Mode of Citation

The citation is a reference to the published or unpublished work. The citation includes body reference and a bibliographical reference. Mode of citation is totally depend upon the type of source such as books, article, journal, etc. There are three types of citation systems such as Vancouver system, parenthetical referencing or Harvard referencing, citation name system, etc. there are so many citation systems applicable in legal writings such as Blue book 19th or 20th edition/APA style/SILC Style/ILI/JILI.

(M) Tentative Chapterization

It is necessary to explain the scheme of chapterisation in advance which may change later on as per the requirements. Under this heading para wise description of each chapter must be given by the researcher for the clarification and understanding of the reader which includes-

Chapter No.1 Introduction

The title of the chapter itself provides that this chapter introduced about the basic ideas about the research topic, statement of problem related to the research, objectives and hypotheses framed in light of the problem, methods will be applied by the researcher for collection and interpretation of data in light of hypothesis, mode of citations used etc.

Chapter No.2 Conceptual and Historical Aspects/ review/ perspectives

This chapter throws light on the conceptual analysis of the selected area which includes the meaning, definition, characteristics, benefits, nature, scope, need, object, advantages, and disadvantages of the concept. It includes historical development of the selected research area from ancient India to current India.

Chapter No.3 Legal Aspects

This chapter will highlight the legal shadow on the selected topic which includes Jurisprudential Aspects, International Aspects, Constitutional Aspects, Legislative Aspects, Administration Aspects, and Judicial Aspects etc.

Chapter No.4 Empirical Study

This chapter narrates about the research area and the presentation of the collected data from the field. It also explains the analysis and interpretation of the collected data.

Chapter No.5 Findings, Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter talks about the findings on the framed objectives and hypothesis of overall research. Relying on the findings, conclusion must be there and relying on the conclusion, suggestions should be there.

(N) Plan of work

In the proposal itself researcher should explain the plan of the work which will be helpful for funding purpose also.

Sr. No.	Expected target to be achieved	4 Months plan of work			
		December	January	February	March
1.	Submission of the research proposal	1 st and 2 nd week			
2.	Conceptual and historical analysis	3 rd and 4 th week			
3.	Legislative analysis		1 st and 2 nd week		
4.	Collection of data		3 rd and 4 th week		
5.	Analysis and interpretation of data			1 st and 2 nd week	
6.	Findings of the study			3 rd and 4 th week	
7.	Writing of the research report				1 st and 2 nd week
8.	Final touch up				3 rd week

9.	Plagiarism testing				4 th week
10.	Viva-voce examination				

Bibliography and Webliography

It is the duty of the researcher to give in detail the references that has been used by the researcher for drafting of the research proposal. It includes the list of the books, articles, journals, research papers and so on.

End text: It includes the name of the researcher and research guide along with the date of submission and signature of the researcher.

Date and Sign:

Research student

Research Guide

IX. CONCLUSION

For the writing of the research proposal skills are required. It can be developed through continuous practice. Conducting the non-doctrinal research is very easy than drafting of the research proposal because once the plan is ready execution is easy. Much time must be devoted to drafting of the research proposal, especially for empirical research.

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