**TERMINOLOGIES OF LAW SURFEITS**

**LAW DIVISIONS**

**HOW TO SELECT A TOPIC:**

The following steps outline a simple and effective strategy for writing a research paper. Depending on your familiarity with the topic and the challenges you encounter along the way, you may need to rearrange these steps.

**1). SELECTION OF A TOPIC:**

Selecting a topic can be the most challenging part of a research assignment. Since this is the very first step in writing a paper, it is vital that it be done correctly. Here are some tips for selecting a topic

1. Select a topic within the parameters set by the assignment. Many times your instructor will give you clear guidelines as to what you can and cannot write about.
2. Select a topic of personal interest to you and learn more about it. The research for and writing of a paper will be more enjoyable if you are writing about something that you find interesting.
3. Select a topic for which you can find a manageable amount of information. Do a preliminary search of information sources to determine whether existing sources will meet your needs. If you find too much information, you may need to narrow your topic; if you find too little, you may need to broaden your topic.
4. Be original. Your instructor reads hundreds of research papers every year, and many of them are on the same topics .Stand out from your classmates by selecting an interesting and off-the-beaten-path topic.
5. Still can't come up with a topic to write about? See your instructor for advice.

Once you have identified your topic, it may help to state it as a question. By posing your subject as a question you can more easily identify the main concepts or keywords to be used in your research.

**2). SYNOPSIS:**

 Once the problem is formulated, a brief summary of it should be written down. It is compulsory for a research worker writing a thesis for a Ph.D. degree to write a synopsis of the topic and submit it to the necessary Committee or the Research Board for approval. At this juncture the researcher should undertake extensive literature survey connected with the problem. For this purpose, the abstracting and indexing journals and published or unpublished bibliographies are the first place to go to. Academic journals, conference proceedings, government reports, books etc., must be tapped depending on the nature of the problem. In this process, it should be remembered that one source will lead to another. The earlier studies, if any, which are similar to the study in hand should be carefully studied. A good library will be a great help to the researcher at this stage.

**3). HYPOTHESIS:**

“is nothing but the good way by

 which researcher finds his destination”

A hypothesis can be formulated in several ways yet it always performs the basic function of predicting the final outcome of the investigation. The hypothesis usually occurs after inductive reasoning, in which the researcher performs a series of observations in order to form a theory. No doubt, sometime hypothesis may be a negative and some time it may be appositive.

Means hypothesis is merely a hunch of the mind it may be true or it may be false. A hypothesis ensures the entire research process remains scientific and reliable. Though hypotheses are essential during the research process, it can produce complications with regards to probability, significance and errors. A hypothesis is an educational guess/predication based on observations. On this account researcher is in present paper mainly high kite the significance of the hypothesis and its importance in research methodology.

**What is the importance of hypotheses in research?**

Author has **84** answers and **132.8k** answer views

The purpose of a hypothesis is to find the answer to a question. A formalized hypothesis will force us to think about what results we should look for in an experiment. The first variable is called the independent variable. This is the part of the experiment that can be changed and tested.

**4). CHAPTERS:**

A detailed presentation of the findings of the study, with supporting data in the form of tables and charts together with a validation of results, is the next step in writing the main text of the report. This generally comprises the main body of the report, extending over several chapters.

**5). BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

A bibliography is a list that goes at the end of a work of research writing. The list contains all the sources utilized in the thesis.

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### Components of a Bibliography Entry:

Bibliography entries will compile:

* Authors and/or editors (and translator, if applicable)
* Title of your source (as well as edition, volume, and the book title if your source is a chapter or article in a multi-author book with an editor)
* Publication information (the city, state, name of the publisher, date published, page numbers consulted, and URL or DOI, if applicable)
* Access date, in the case of online sources (check with the style guide at the beginning of your research as to whether you need to track this information)



The entries in bibliography should be made adopting the following order:

**For books and pamphlets the order may be as under**:

1. Name of author, last name first. 2. Title, underlined to indicate italics. 3. Place, publisher, and date of publication. 4. Number of volumes.

**Example** Kothari, C.R., Quantitative Techniques, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1978.

**For magazines and newspapers the order may be as under:**

1. Name of the author, last name first. 2. Title of article, in quotation marks. 3. Name of periodical, underlined to indicate italics. 4. The volume or volume and number. 5. The date of the issue. 6. The pagination.

**Example** Robert V. Roosa, “Coping with Short-term International Money Flows”, The Banker, London, September, 1971, p. 995.

The above examples are just the samples for bibliography entries and may be used, but one should also remember that they are not the only acceptable forms. The only thing important is that, whatever method one selects, it must remain consistent. Writing the final draft:

**CONCLUSION:**

In spite of all that has been stated above, one should always keep in view the fact report-writing is an art which is learnt by practice and experience, rather than by mere doctrination.