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Chapter 1 : Proposals “ Undergraduate Research

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Novice Integration of Knowledge The paper demonstrates that the author fully understands and has applied concepts learned in the course. The writer provides concluding remarks that show analysis and synthesis of ideas. The paper demonstrates that the author, for the most part, understands and has applied concepts learned in the course. Some of the conclusions, however, are not supported in the body of the paper. The paper demonstrates that the author, to a certain extent, understands and has applied concepts learned in the course. The paper does not demonstrate that the author has fully understood and applied concepts learned in the course.

Topic focus The topic is focused narrowly enough for the scope of this assignment. A thesis statement provides direction for the paper, either by statement of a position or hypothesis. The topic is focused but lacks direction. The paper is about a specific topic but the writer has not established a position. The topic is too broad for the scope of this assignment. The topic is not clearly defined. The writer has omitted pertinent content or content runs-on excessively. Cursory discussion in all the sections of the paper or brief discussion in only a few sections.

Cohesiveness Ties together information from all sources. Paper flows from one issue to the next without the need for headings. For the most part, ties together information from all sources. Paper flows with only some disjointedness. Sometimes ties together information from all sources. Paper does not flow - disjointedness is apparent. Does not tie together information. Paper does not flow and appears to be created from disparate issues. Headings are necessary to link concepts.

Sources More than 5 current sources, of which at least 3 are peer-review journal articles or scholarly books. Sources include both general background sources and specialized sources. Special-interest sources and popular literature are acknowledged as such if they are cited. All web sites utilized are authoritative. All web sites utilized are credible. Fewer than 5 current sources, or fewer than 2 of 5 are peer-reviewed journal articles or scholarly books.

Citations Cites all data obtained from other sources. APA citation style is used in both text and bibliography. Cites most data obtained from other sources. Cites some data obtained from other sources. Citation style is either inconsistent or incorrect. Does not cite sources.

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Chapter 2 : Online Resources - Research Paper Resources - Subject Guides at University of Iowa

LAWS Papers Course information and advice The following documents contain information and advice about planning your degree and the papers offered at the Faculty of Law.

There is no issue choosing a simple project topic; the only problem is your ability to choose a good project or research topic that your supervisor will easily approve for you. Most project supervisors really want to see how good his or her project student understands his or her surrounding through the kind of topic he or she chooses for their project work. There are some project topic that are not reject able; for instance in Nigeria of today; what do you think is the major issue on ground now? If a project student can choose or craft a topic on the effect of dollar increment on the economy of Nigeria. Such project topic will be very interesting to write on. Now what are the qualities of a good project topic? The materials for the project topic must be easily assessa Projectclue writers Time management is very essential not only in most organization in Nigeria today but it is very vital to researchers and project students. It is very important you monitor and management your time in writing a project. I believe most Nigeria universities normally ask their project students to write project proposals before writing the complete project. In your project proposal, you will write the content of the project you are about to write. You must include the time frame for the project work to be completed. How can a project student manage his or her time? A good project student can manage his or her time properly by writing his or her projection for the project so as to meet up with the time given to him or her by his or her project supervisor. If for instance a project student is given 2 weeks to complete his project work; it is very simple to meet up with the target. Projectclue writers Writing an abstract for every research or project work is so important that it can be regarded as the eyes through which project supervisors go through your project work. The saying that the beginning of everything is so important is true and more so in project or research works. Simply put, an abstract can be defined as a brief summary of a project work, article, paper, review etc. During project presentation or defence, the research supervisor first looks at the abstract and from there alone can determine if your work, paper or is interesting enough to go through the work. Students usually find it difficult writing a standard abstract for their project work. Projectclue writers Most project work has the chapter four which consists of data analysis and interpretation. What is level of significance? During data analysis and interpretation, decisions cannot be made without the level of significance. For professional data analysis, the level of significance is placed at either 0. Simply put the level of significance of any experiment is the level at which the null hypothesis is either accepted or rejected based on the p-value. Most students during their research or project work tend to ignore this which unfortunately tends to haunt them at t One of the areas that have been a challenging aspect of any project work is the hypothesis testing. For most researchers or students to be able to score an A in their project work, then chapter four must have to contribute immensely to this and it is interesting to note that the chapter four which as to do with data analysis and interpretation houses the hypotheses Basically, hypothesis is of two types which will be basically discussed here; they are: The Null Hypothesis The null hypothesis which is usually denoted by H_0 is simply the assertion that something or an experiment the researcher is embar Projectclue writers Project or research work cannot be said to be complete if there are references. Reference in every project work comes after the summary and conclusion. Reference is simply a detailed description of the document or materials consulted during the project work. Bibliography can also be said to be a list of publications consulted while writing the paper, project or research work. Reference is slightly more detailed when compared to bibliography. The author name s as they appear in the document you consulted. The title of the book s consulted. The year of publication of the material. In referencing, most project supervisors do not accept references of more than a decade old i.

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Chapter 3 : Research a Topic | Harvard Law School

The final paper has become a common law school evaluation method. Here are 10 steps to writing a great law school paper. 1. Determine Expectations.

Go This collection features undergraduate research papers produced in the Econometric Analysis class, led by Dr Shatakshee Dhongde. Copyright Law and all rights are reserved. Such materials may be used, quoted or reproduced for educational purposes only with prior permission, provided proper attribution is given. Any redistribution, reproduction or use of the materials, in whole or in part, is prohibited without prior permission of the author. Recent Submissions Oliverio, Gabrielle; Esmail, Nabil; Mehta, Prachi Georgia Institute of Technology, There has been much debate as to which measure is best when studying economic development of a nation. Our cross-sectional study of originally 87 and then countries in the year compares the Human Development This paper seeks to test if differences in education can account for variation in housing prices across zip codes. The data sets collected contain variables for nation population, GNI per Nelms, Abbie; Sears, Katie Lynn Georgia Institute of Technology, This study investigates the relationship between government expenditure in education and growth measured through gross domestic product per capita. The other variables that were considered include unemployment rate, foreign Allen, Ashley; De Vierno, Ida; Pourchet, Emilie Georgia Institute of Technology, To better understand the factors that contributed to the rise in high school graduation rates between and , this study explored the relationship between average household income and average four-year graduation Gautam, Rahul; Reining, Alexander; Holasek, Krystopher Georgia Institute of Technology, Even with all the progress women have made in the modern era, we wanted to see how gender inequality persisted in the educational sphere, particularly when categorizing nations by development. To do this, we obtained data When the GDP growth rate decreases, the income inequality also decreases. The researchers measured this across Using World Bank data sets that include information on rich, middle, and poor nations, Grace Georgia Institute of Technology, After the controversial election of , many questions were left unanswered by traditional polling and prediction standards. Our paper aims to examine economic and demographic behaviors that drive voting patterns in three Braiterman, Shira; Jacobs, Ryan; Murray, Shannon Georgia Institute of Technology, As the cost of housing in the United States rises while wages have stagnated, homelessness becomes a more pressing issue with every passing year. This paper seeks to identify economics characteristics, natural attributes, In this paper, we discuss a potential causal relationship between wealth and life satisfaction at the national level. The broader literature suggests that Desai, Aatum; Gir, Sameer; Nohl, Adam Georgia Institute of Technology, This paper aims to quantify the effect continuing with higher education after high school has on the unemployment rate. Fifty states were used as data points in this analysis to ascertain whether attending college greatly Knowing this, it is critical to understand what factors have the largest impact on student These staggering figures underlie the debate over the Garcia, Juan; Narvil, Jasper; Oh, Soobin Georgia Institute of Technology, The Preston Curve has long served as the foundation of global health policy with significant attention given to its implication that income has a causal effect on life expectancy. Our research sets to evaluate this Suwoto, Tiffany; Zhai, Yebo Georgia Institute of Technology, In this study, we seek to find a relationship between income inequality and economic growth. Despite years of extensive research dedicated to finding a relationship between the two, past studies and existing literature

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Chapter 4 : Midterm and Final Exam Examples

Sample Undergraduate Research Projects Here is a list of recent undergraduate research projects. When available, we have added images that give you a flavor of some of the topics studied.

You can start at the beginning or see all posts in the series. The final paper has become a common law school evaluation method. Here are 10 steps to writing a great law school paper. Determine Expectations Find out what your professor expects. Ask to see examples of great papers from prior classes. How long should the paper be? Is the page limit really a page maximum, minimum or specific length mandate? What about font, margins, spacing? Find out if the paper and the footnotes should be spaced the same. Do footnotes count in the page count? Does your professor care about proper Bluebooking of footnotes? Should you have oodles of footnotes like in law review articles? Or would the professor find that tedious and unnecessary? If footnotes count in the page limit, this is a real consideration—make sure you know the answer. Does your professor have a preference as to how the paper should be organized? What about the ratio between background and analysis? How about headings and subheadings? Does your professor care? Does your professor have any pet peeves or strong preferences regarding what should be in your paper? As an adjunct, I have answered all these questions for my students because I have strong preferences. They know what I expect regarding mechanics. They know I care little about how they format citations, but that I consider the rigor of their research to be important, that analysis is the most important part of the paper, and that I expect them to be concise, write plainly, and edit well. Choose a Good Topic Spend time selecting your topic. This is an important decision. A common problem that students make is tackling a topic that is too large or too amorphous to analyze in the page limit. Another common misstep is to choose a paper topic that does not allow you to demonstrate course knowledge. My best advice is therefore to choose a narrow topic that will allow you to demonstrate mastery of course material. Conduct Rigorous Research Once you identify the issue that you want to address in your paper, create a research plan. Start by determining how will you get the necessary background information to address the subject. Spend time getting a handle on the issue. Then dig deeper into cases, statutes, articles, and other sources to inform your analysis of the topic. Most students are not rigorous when they research. On at least some level, your professor is an expert on the subject matter and will know whether you invested time in your research. The more discrete the course subject, the more likely your professor has deep knowledge of the area and the harder it will be to impress him or her with your research. If you get stuck or think you have enough, ask your professor. Most professors who ask students to write papers want students to enjoy writing their papers and to put a great deal of effort into the pursuit. Demonstrate to your teacher that you are indeed trying hard, see if he or she asks you to try harder. Create an Outline with Subheadings As with any written work, think before you write. Since a final paper has no time limit, the professor will expect a well-organized paper. To accomplish this, start with an outline. Decide what you want to write before you start drafting. It should start with the taxonomy of the course subject and then drill down to the issue addressed in the paper. If your background section is longer than that, you have a problem. Either your topic is too broad or you are saying too much. Finish the first draft of your paper without fussing over the background length or brevity. Demonstrate Class Knowledge A law school paper allows you to demonstrate mastery of the course material by applying it to a problem that interests you. Do not think the self-directed paper format means the professor does not care whether you understand the concepts learned in class. That is not the case. Think of it this way: Make sure that you address major course themes, as they apply. If you find that no or few course themes apply to your topic, do yourself and your GPA a favor and pick a new one. Focus on Analysis In the paper, you will identify the problem and explain the facts. Then you will define the relevant authority. Once you have done that, the real work begins. The bulk of your paper should involve rigorous analysis. Consider the Supreme Court cases you read in Con Law or pick up a law review article from a top school. Here are some questions that tend to work well in a variety of situations: Work hard on the analysis in your paper and it will stand out.

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Tighten your Writing Once you have a full first draft in hand, read through it and see if it flows logically. When you are confident that it is all in there, tighten your writing. Often, a first draft is twice as long as it needs to be. Or give it to a good writer and ask that person to be critical. Read each sentence and see if it really needs to be in the document. If so, could it be shorter? Do not use 10 words when you could use two. Make your point and move on. Sloppy papers are hard to read and indicate to me that the student did not really try. Writing well takes time, and lots of red ink. Invest that time in your paper. It will pay off. Use proper grammar, punctuation and spelling. Print out the document and proofread it to make sure you catch even minor errors. Accept Offers for Feedback Many professors offer to review topics, outlines, and rough drafts. If yours does, accept the offer. I require my students to hand in a topic and a short outline. I invite them all to hand in long outlines or rough drafts prior to the end of the last class. Few of them take advantage of this. If you had the opportunity to get such feedback on an exam, you would take it, right? Do that with papers, too. Be one of the few students that do and see the benefit to your writing ability and your GPA. Revised and republished

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Chapter 5 : Undergraduate Thesis Sample Online | Undergraduate Dissertation Writing

Research paper examples are of great value for students who want to complete their assignments timely and efficiently. Our collection of research paper examples includes outlines, thesis statements, introductions, transitions, and tons of sample research papers in many fields of study.

Math Lab Overview Undergraduate research proposal sample must have We acknowledge that there are many academic service firms out there. They will all claim to offer the best creative essay titles when you need them. But you know that some are better than others. However, the number of academic help websites out there will get you confused, and if you do not know how to choose the best, you will fall into the hands of amateurs. When you are looking for an undergraduate research proposal sample, there are things you must look out for. If you hire us to give you the sample, you will get samples that fulfill all the requirements and which will guide you to come out with the best research proposal. Our samples will gain the highest grade for you if you submit it to your lecturer. However, every good undergraduate research proposal sample must present the questions you are hoping to answer in the research. This is exactly what the readers want to know and you must incorporate it. It should not be like any other form of writing out there. It is an exposition of what the research paper is all about. The proposal must also outline the way you plan to answer the questions. If you are presenting the proposal so as to get funding from the body, then the undergraduate research proposal sample must come with your plan on how to spend the money. This area should outline the budgets for the entire research. There are some key ethics you must imbibe for you to succeed in conducting the research and in writing the research findings. You must start the search for the undergraduate research proposal sample early enough so as to avoid panic choices. You must read many research proposal samples of already concluded successful works. You must seek lots of feedbacks on the proposal you have, so as to know whether to move ahead with it or not. You must be prepared enough to present a lot of proposal drafts and to make corrections on them. Undergraduate research proposal sample details for when you are presenting a proposal, it must be divided into sections with each section addressing specific issues. This is done the same way you divide the paper into different sections when writing a definition essay. The first section of the research proposal sample must set out in justification of the topic by showing that it warrants the work you want to engage in. This is where the value of the work is laid bare, stating how it fits in and how it will give rise to new topics. The end point of this section should be to make the reader believe that this project is actually needed. The next section should talk about the plan to arrive at the result. Whether you are working on process essay topics or any other type of essay, this section should be specific, time-bound, result focused, measurable and achievable. This is where you will expose everything from data gathering to the amount of time each step will take, why you chose each approach to be used, what you will do with the data to be gathered in order to further the research. This will also explain why you chose the particular people for interviews, how you intend to recruit them for the interviews, the questions you will ask them and why you have chosen such questions. The third section of the undergraduate research proposal example we offer to students talks about why the student is the appropriate person to do the research. What it presents is the qualifications of the student to work with the research methodology presented. It shows that the student has the wherewithal or the necessary skills to execute the project. If the student lacks some of the skills, then the proposal states how the student wishes to acquire the skill before the research commences. It may also include an explanation of how the project will help the student meet his or her academic goals. The next section should be the introduction. This section of the undergraduate research proposal example should focus on setting the frame for the entire work. Just as I demand that an abstract should explore the entire work when I hire firms to do my algebra 2 homework for me. It should tell the audience what the writer proposes to do and how it will benefit him and the world. This is followed by other sections like research method, budget, appendix, etc.

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Chapter 6 : Undergraduate Research Proposal Sample for You

Research Paper Proposal For JURI and , the research issue that you select must encompass at least two disciplines, law and a liberal arts discipline such as history, philosophy or political science.

This section should present a concise review of the primary literature relevant to your proposed research efforts. As such it should: Cite the key literature sources Be up to date Critically appraise the literature The background section should be constructed to inform the reader concerning where your study fits in. It should clearly state why your project should be done. Take science in a bold new direction? Build on the prior work of others whose? Develop infrastructure instrumentation, methodology, collaborations that will take science in exciting new directions Preliminary Studies If the project builds on past studies from your laboratory, then you should include a brief section outlining what you have already accomplished and explain how these results relate to the work outlined in the present proposal. If the ideas you are proposing are novel, then it is especially important to include this section and to present evidence supporting the probable success of your project. Research Methodology This section should outline your plan of attack. If more than one person will do the work described in the proposal then a division of labor should be provided together with an explanation of why each person is best qualified to do the work described. The timeline should define the length of the project and provide a schedule of who will do what specific tasks approximately when during the project period. Problems always arise in research. Things never go as anticipated. So, it is important to provide the reviewer with enough information to give them confidence that when problems arise, as they inevitably will, that you will be able to handle them in such a way that meaningful science results. Budget The budget should identify the anticipated cost for everything salaries, materials, instrumentation, travel costs, etc. Usually budgets are prepared and submitted as tables with prescribed format. A budget justification typically accompanies the budget request. The budget justification is simply an explanation, item-by-item, stating why you must spend the money requested in order to carry out the experiments planned. The most important point in preparing a budget is to make sure that you ask for what you really need. Some people underestimate the importance of working through a budget in advance of writing the actual grant proposal. This is really important because most grant programs provide grants with a certain set monetary value. At the same time, it is important not to go overboard in padding your budgetary request. A thoughtful budget demonstrates that your project is well conceived and likely to yield quality results. There are two major components in a budget: Direct costs are the costs that you incur that are directly attributable to the project. Examples of direct costs include personnel salary, fringe benefits, materials and supplies, major instrumentation, and travel costs. We will briefly examine each of these: Direct Costs Personnel Salary. An important budget request in most grants is the salary for the personnel who will carry out the research on the project. Salary is usually requested for the principal investigator, postdoctoral students, graduate and undergraduate students. Some funding agencies will provide secretarial support. Academic faculty, who usually receive academic year 9-mos typically salary from their institutions, often supplement their salary summer salary by carrying out external research programs. Undergraduate salaries are not normally assessed fringe benefits when the student is supported during the academic year. A purchase is typically identified as major instrumentation rather than materials and supplies when the cost of the instrument exceeds a thousand dollars and when the device has an anticipated lifespan of more than a year. When requesting major instrumentation it is important to specify the manufacturer and model of the specific instrument that you wish to purchase and to indicate what if any features this model has that make it uniquely required in order to accomplish your proposed work. If you do require a specific instrument, it is wise to obtain a quotation from the manufacturer. Since it may be six months or more before you begin your project be sure to inquire what the anticipated cost of the instrument will be at the time you anticipate purchasing it i. If you intend to attend a professional meeting in order to present the results of your research, you may include the anticipated cost of traveling to and attending the meeting in your budget

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request. You may include the cost of a round-trip coach class fare airplane ticket, meeting registration, hotel, ground transportation taxi, car rental, etc. Many funding sources place strict limitations on travel so be sure to research this carefully before making your request. If you are working on a collaborative project with an investigator at another institution, then you will need to include the costs that they will incur in carrying out the proposed work. Your collaborator is viewed as a subcontractor in terms of the grant proposal. Their institution may assess its own indirect costs and those will also need to be included in your budget request to the funding agency. These are typically assessed as a percentage of the direct costs for the project. MTDC rates do not include the costs of major instrumentation, student tuition, or subcontractors in the total for the direct costs on which the indirect costs are assessed while TDC includes all costs when assessing the indirect costs for the project. Curriculum Vitae for Principal Investigators Most funding agencies require the principal investigator s to include some form of curriculum vitae. Curriculum vitae are the academic-version extended of a resume. They provide useful information on the education, technical expertise, and research productivity of the principal investigator. In an effort to ensure the brevity and uniformity of the information provided, many funding agencies require that this information be provided according to a specific format. Be sure to include only the information requested. Do not embellish your accomplishments. Appendix This ancillary section should be used only to provide secondary information that is relevant to the research project. Some funding programs do not allow investigators to submit appendices so be sure to find out in advance whether or not you can submit supporting materials and what if any limitations there may be concerning these materials content, page limits, etc. There is no substitute for a good idea. This means the idea should be important and technically sound. If the idea is of interest to you, it is likely going to be of interest to others. Your job is to clearly make the case that this is work worth funding by the particular funding agency and program to which you have applied. In terms of the work being technically sound, make sure that you research it before you begin writing. This may mean doing some preliminary experiments in order to obtain data that clearly demonstrate that your ideas will work. This is particularly important if your ideas are truly novel. Before you begin writing, map out your project. Identify the key experiments you will need to do. Determine who and what you will need in order to carry out these experiments and figure out how much it will cost to do the actual work i. Read the application instructions thoroughly and follow them carefully. If you have any questions telephone or e-mail and ask. Write your proposal to address all of the review criteria of the grant program. Start writing your proposal well in advance of the deadline for submission. Presentation and written expression count. Write simply and clearly. Use the spell checker and grammar checker. If your proposal is not funded, seek feedback. Modify your proposal accordingly, and resubmit it.

Chapter 7 : 10 Steps To Writing a Great Law School Final Paper

Find research guides and other resources by topic, from Administrative Law to World Trade Law.

Chapter 8 : Best List of Final Year Research Project Topics | Kenyayote

Find below a comprehensive Best List of Final Year Research Project Topics. The research projects have been compiled by our team of authors and the list keeps on being increased. We are aiming to reach Best Final Year Research Project Topics.

Chapter 9 : Undergraduate Project Topics, Research Works and Materials

This research paper addresses the current death penalty procedure in California as well as the challenges of implementing a fair judicial system. View sample PDF.