


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES</b> <b>Supplementary Examination (Odd Sem) – DEC 2024</b>			
Course: <b>Research Methods and Legal Writing</b>		Time : <b>03 hrs.</b>	
Semester: <b>I</b>		Max. Marks: <b>100</b>	
Program: <b>LL.M.</b>			
Course Code: <b>CLCC7001</b>			
<b>Instructions:</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	What is the difference between primary and secondary sources of legal information?	2	CO1
Q 2	Explain the difference between research methodology and research methods.	2	CO2
Q 3	Cite the following information as per Blue Book Citation method: Author: Glanville Williams Book: Learning The Law Page no.: 69 Publisher: Sweet & Maxwell Year of Publication: 2014	2	CO2
Q 4	Define hypothesis.	2	CO1
Q 5	What is the difference between an interview and a focused group discussion?	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Examine the different kinds of sampling with the help of examples.	4	CO3
Q 7	“Research is much concerned with proper fact-finding analysis and evaluation”. Do you agree with this statement- Justify	4	CO3
Q 8	Explain the importance of valid research questions for valid research.	4	CO2
Q 9	What is the importance of tabulation in data collection? Explain the different parts of a table.	4	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	Discuss with the help of illustration, the steps involved in the preparation of a research report.	10	CO3

Q 11	Explain the classification of data with suitable examples.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	Draft a brief synopsis on a topic of your choice.	25	CO3
Q 13	<p><i>In recognizing the right to be free of the adverse effects of climate change as a distinct fundamental right, the Supreme Court of India has advanced the case for a healthy environment and sustainable development. The apex court had long ago recognized the right to live in a clean environment as part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. However, the Court has now reasoned that the right to be protected from climate change and the right to a wholesome environment are two sides of the same coin; and given the increasing threat from climate change year after year, the time has come to treat the former as a distinct right. It has explained how the vagaries of climate change have an adverse impact on life through factors ranging from rising temperatures, storms and droughts to food shortages due to crop failure and shifts in vector-borne diseases. If environmental degradation and climate change lead to acute shortage of food and water, the right to equality will also be violated, as the poorer, under-served communities will not be able to cope with adversity. The Court's emphasis on climate change came in a case that pitted the concern over multiple deaths of the Great Indian Bustard due to solar power transmission lines against India's international obligation to meet its emission reduction and increase its energy capacity through non-fossil fuel sources.</i></p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/a-distinct-right-the-hindu-editorial-on-climate-change-and-species-protection/article68047064.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/a-distinct-right-the-hindu-editorial-on-climate-change-and-species-protection/article68047064.ece</a></p> <p>Draft a statement of problem on the basis of the above excerpt.</p>	25	CO3