


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, December 2022</b>			
<b>Course: Legal Methods and Legal Reasoning</b> <b>Program: LLB</b> <b>Course Code: CLCC1008</b>		<b>Semester: First</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>2. Write judicial pronouncements in support of your answer.</li> </ol>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q1	The theory of Utility was propounded by .....	2	CO1
Q2	<i>Ration Decidendi</i> means .....	2	CO1
Q3	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties came into existence in .....	2	CO1
Q4	Volksgeist means .....	2	CO1
Q5	Roscoe pound has classified interest into .....	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M=20Marks)</b>			
Q1	Discuss the various types of precedents	5	CO2
Q2	What are the constituents of legal systems as highlighted by HLA Hart.	5	CO2
Q3	Write two main features of Adversarial criminal legal system	5	CO2
Q4	Write the Footnote in ILI style:  Title of book: Indian Constitutional Law Author: Dr. M. P. Jain Year : 1998 Publisher : Kamal Law House, Place of publication : Calcutta, Edition : 5 Page Cited : 98	5	CO2
<b>SECTION C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20Marks)</b>			
Q1	Explain various Tools and Techniques for Data Collection in Empirical Research	10	CO3

<b>Q2</b>	Explain the Salient Features of Indian Legal System	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>SECTION D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50Marks)</b>			
<b>Q1</b>	<p>Children are vulnerable and need love, care, shelter, and protection from their caretakers for appropriate growth and development. Abuses against these tender beings often blight their childhood, leading to inability in reaching their full potential—both physically and mentally. Though child maltreatment has existed for many centuries, contemporary societies have either remained in denial or have been snail-paced to acknowledge them as issues. India houses the second largest child population—India houses 19% of the total children in the world and 18% among them are below 18 years. Cumulative prevalence of physical, sexual, emotional, neglect, and witnessing intimate partner violence were 5–35%, 15–30%, 4–9%, 6–12%, and 8–25% according to Gilbert R et al. in 2009. A government of India survey showed that 53% of our children face some kind of abuse. The last decade has seen a gradual rise in the number of child abuse victims—8,804 in 2014, 14,930 cases in 2015. In a study conducted in Kerala, 35% of boys and 36% of girls below 18 had faced some kind of sexual abuse during their childhood. Children between 5 and 12 years were found to be more at risk. The most vulnerable among them were those homeless on the streets, children recruited for child labor, and those in institutional care.</p> <p>In the light of the abovementioned excerpts, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frame a suitable title. (5 Marks)</li> <li>2 Structure a statement of problem (5 Marks)</li> <li>3. Prepare a hypothesis in relation to the objective of the excerpt. (5 Marks)</li> <li>4. Frame tentative chapterisation. (10 Marks)</li> </ol>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>
<b>Q2</b>	<p>The media has a crucial role in promoting democratic and social values, waging a crusade against aberrations and imperfections in the polity and strengthening the edifice of democracy and ensuring good governance. However, as recent events demonstrate, media is confronted with several challenges that jeopardize its very own function, including the current test of nationalism in the name of religion, hate crimes, and social evils; the media has played a disastrous role, whether it is through the propagation of religious ideologies, poor reporting in sensitive cases or investigative cowboy journalism that harmed the media's credibility. But the time has come when some introspection by the Indian media is required. Many people, not only those in authority but even ordinary people, have started saying that the media have become irresponsible and wayward, and need to be reined in. Under the Constitution of India, freedom of the media is part of the freedom of speech guaranteed by Article 19 (1) (a). However, no freedom can be absolute, and reasonable restrictions can be placed on it. One of the basic tasks of the media is to provide truthful and objective information to the people that will enable them to form rational opinions</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>

	<p>The media in India has grown into an economic giant, with a business turnover which exceeds one percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and matches the economic size of many individual industries in India. It is considered the world's most dynamic media industry and one of the fastest growing anywhere. In contrast to it, the media in India has played a disproportionate role in shaping public perceptions of politics, electoral outcomes and the way power is exercised. There is also declining—quality, reliability and authenticity, loss of diversity and pluralism, shallowness in reporting and comment on serious issues, and systematic violation of elementary norms of responsible journalism. In recent years, the media has lowered the quality of India's public discourse. Media expansion has led to a shrinking of the public sphere.</p> <p>Following various steps of research process, design a research plan for above-mentioned excerpts.</p>		
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