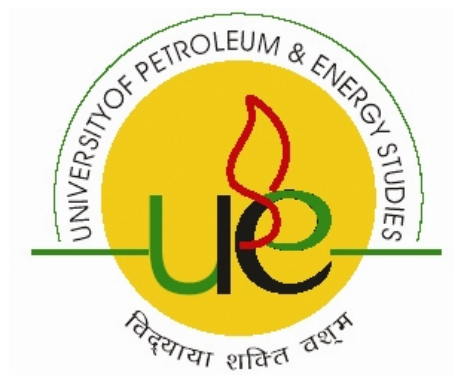


**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**



**BA LL.B. (HONS.)**

**WITH EMPHASIS ON CRIMINAL/LABOUR LAW**

**(VERSION 2.0)**

**w.e.f. 2017**

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UPES Campus  
"Energy Acres"  
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Dehradun – 248007  
(Uttarakhand)

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@ UPES

**Program Outcomes - UPES School of Law**

**Program Outcome 1**

Students will demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.

**Program Outcome 2**

Students will effectively apply their learnings to practical legal issues.

**Program Outcome 3**

Students will be able to exhibit effective law professional skills, employing oral and written communication, legal research, analysis, rationalisation and critical-thinking.

**Program Outcome 4**

Students will demonstrate ability to evolve alternative solutions from dynamic socio-economic and techno-legal perspectives.

**Program Outcome 5**

Students will demonstrate desirable qualities to be employable in the relevant market.

**Program Outcome 6**

Students will show sensitivity towards ethical, moral and social issues arising in their professional career.

**Program Outcome 7**

Students will exhibit commitment, teambuilding, networking, leadership and lifelong learning skills to excel in legal world.

**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for  
B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Labour Law**

**PSO 1**

Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of social sciences.

**PSO 2**

Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and social sciences.

**PSO 3**

Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of Labour Law.

**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for  
B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Criminal Law**

**PSO 1**

Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of social science

**PSO 2**

Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and social sciences.

**PSO 3**

Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of Criminal Law.

**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for  
B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Constitutional Law**

**PSO 1**

Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of social sciences.

**PSO 2**

Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and social sciences.

**PSO 3**

Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of Constitutional Law.

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### BA LL.B. (HONS.) WITH EMPHASIS ON CRIMINAL LAW w.e.f 2016

SEMESTER I			SEMESTER II		
Subject Code	Subject	Credits	Subject Code	Subject	Credits
CLNL 1001	General English I	2	CLNL 1011	General English II	2
CLNL 1002	Digital Device and its applications	2	CLNL 1012	Political Science II	4
CLNL 1003	Political Science I	4	CLNL 1013	History II (History of Court, Legislations and Legal Profession in India)	3
CLNL 1004	History I	4	CLNL 1014	Business Economics I (Micro)	3
CLCC 1002	Law of Contracts I	4	CLCC 1004	Law of Contracts II	4
CLCC 1003	Torts and Consumer Protection Act	4	CLCC 1005	Legal Language and Legal Writing	3
CLCC 1001	Legal Methods and Legal Reasoning	3	CLNL 1029	Sociology	4
CLPP 1101 Clinical 1	Fundamental of Moot Court	1	CLPP 1102 Clinical 2	Language Lab	1
				<b>Open Elective 1 (Any One)</b>	<b>2</b>
			CLNL 1018	Principles and Practices of Management	
			CLNL 1019	Financial Management	
			CLNL 1020	Marketing Management	
			CLNL 1021	Human Resource Management	
			CLNL 1022	Counselling Skills for Law Professionals	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26</b>
SEMESTER III			SEMESTER IV		
Subject Code	Subject	Credits	Subject Code	Subject	Credits
CLNL 2001	Business Economics II (Macro)	3	CLCC 2004	Jurisprudence	4
CLNL 2002	Political Science III	4	CLCC 2005	Constitutional Law II	4
CLCC 2001	Constitutional Law I	4	CLCC 2006	Interpretation of Statutes	4
CLCC 2002	Law of Crimes I : Indian Penal Code	4	CLCC 2007	Law of Crimes III : Code of Criminal Procedure II, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders of Act	3
CLCC 2003	Law of Crimes II : Code of Criminal Procedure I	3	CLCC 2008	Law of Evidence	4
CLPP 2101 Clinical 3	Client Counselling	1	CLPP 2103 Clinical 4	Drafting of Criminal Instruments	2
CLPP 2102	Advance Skillset Development	1	CLPP 2104 Clinical 5	Trial Advocacy	1
	<b>Program Elective I (Any Two)</b>	<b>3+3</b>	CLPP 2105	Advance Skillset Development Pro	<b>1</b>

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

CLNL 2003	Philosophy			Open Elective 2 (Any One)	2
CLNL 2004	Psychology		CLNL 2006	French	
CLNL 2005	World History		CLNL 2007	Arabic	
			CLNL 2008	Spanish	
			CLNL 2009	Mandarin	
			CLNL 2010	German	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>SEMESTER V</b>			<b>SEMESTER VI</b>		
Subject Code	Subject	Credits	Subject Code	Subject	Credits
CLCC 3001	Company Law I	4	CLCC 3006	Company Law II	4
CLCC 3002	Family Law I	4	CLCC 3007	Family Law II	4
CLCC 3003	Administrative Law	4	CLCC 3008	Labour Law I	3
CLCC 3004	Code of Civil Procedure I	3	CLCC 3009	Public International Law	4
CLCC 3005	Transfer of Property Act and Easement Law	4	HSFS 1001	Environmental Studies	3
CLPP 3101 Clinical 6	Drafting of Writs & Conveyance	2	CLCC 3010	Code of Civil Procedures II and Limitation Act, 1963	3
			CLCL 3001 / CLLB 3001	Criminal Psychology (Hons 1) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Personal Management (Hons 1) (Labour Law Specialization)	3
	<b>Program Elective 2 (Any Two)</b>	<b>3+3</b>	CLPP 3102 Clinical 7	Drafting of Civil Instruments	2
CLCC 3015	Economics of Crime			Open Elective 2 (Any One)	2
CLCC 3016	Economics of Sentencing and Prison		CLNL 3009	Right to Information Law	
CLCC 3017	Medical Jurisprudence		CLCC 3011	Insurance Law	
CLCC 3018	Economics of Law Enforcement		CLNL 3010	Air, Space and Aviation Law	
CLCC 3019	Economics of Victim Compensation		CLNL 3011	Human Rights	
			CLNL 3012	Maritime Law	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28</b>
<b>SEMESTER VII</b>			<b>SEMESTER VIII</b>		
Subject Code	Subject	Credits	Subject Code	Subject	Credits
CLCC 4001	Taxation Law	4	CLCC 4006	Information Technology Law	4
CLCC 4002	Private International Law	4	CLCC 4007	Intellectual Property Law	4
CLCL 4001 / CLLB 4001	Comparative Criminal Procedure (Hons 2) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Industrial Jurisprudence (Hons 2) (Labour Law Specialization)	4	CLCL 4003 / CLLB 4003	International Criminal Law (Hons 4) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws for Labour Welfare (Hons 4) (Labour Law)	4

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

				Specialization)	
<b>CLCC 4003</b>	Labour Law II	<b>3</b>	<b>CLCC 4008</b>	International Economic Law	<b>4</b>
<b>CLCC 4004</b>	Environmental Law	<b>3</b>	<b>CLPP 4115 Clinical 8</b>	Dissertation I	<b>2</b>
<b>CLCL 4002 / CLLB 4002</b>	Financial and Systematic Fraud (Hons 3) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws of Industrial Relations (Hons 3) (Labour Law Specialization)	<b>3</b>	<b>CLCL 4004 / CLLB 4004</b>	White Color Crime (Hons 5) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws for Industrial Injury (Hons 5) (Labour Law Specialization)	<b>3</b>
<b>CLPP 4101</b>	Books to Courtroom	<b>1</b>		<b>Open Elective 5 Seminar II</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Workshop on Anyone of the following: Open Elective 3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>CLPP 4116</b>	Seminar on Law and Economics	
<b>CLPP 4102</b>	Workshop on Mediation		<b>CLPP 4117</b>	Seminar on Climate Change & Law	
<b>CLPP 4103</b>	Workshop on International Arbitration		<b>CLPP 4118</b>	Seminar on Water Law	
<b>CLPP 4104</b>	Workshop on Negotiation and Drafting of International Commercial Contracts		<b>CLPP 4119</b>	Seminar on Housing Law	
	<b>Open Elective 4 (Any One) Seminar I</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>CLPP 4120</b>	Seminar on Law of the Global Commons (Antarctic, High Seas, Outer Space)	
<b>CLPP 4105</b>	Seminar on Law Relating to Women and Children		<b>CLPP 4121</b>	Seminar on Internet Security Law	
<b>CLPP 4106</b>	Seminar on Media Law		<b>CLPP 4122</b>	Seminar on Patenting of Life forms	
<b>CLPP 4107</b>	Seminar on Medical Law		<b>CLPP 4123</b>	Seminar on WTO and Law	
<b>CLPP 4108</b>	Seminar on Artificial Intelligence and Law		<b>CLPP 4124</b>	Seminar on Corporate Crimes	
<b>CLPP 4109</b>	Seminar on International Humanitarian Law		<b>CLPP 4125</b>	Seminar on Victimology	
<b>CLPP 4110</b>	Seminar on Comparative Public Law		<b>CLPP 4126</b>	Seminar on Plea Bargaining	
<b>CLPP 4111</b>	Seminar on Infrastructure Law		<b>CLPP 4127</b>	Seminar on Victim Compensation	
<b>CLPP 4112</b>	Seminar on Law and Governance		<b>CLPP 4128</b>	Seminar on Labour Reforms	
<b>CLPP 4113</b>	Seminar on National and International Perspectives of Law on Minorities		<b>CLPP 4129</b>	Seminar on Industrial Injury	
<b>CLPP 4114</b>	Seminar on Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>
<b>SEMESTER IX</b>			<b>SEMESTER X</b>		
<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>CLCC 5001</b>	Competition Law	<b>3</b>	<b>CLCC 5003</b>	Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relation	<b>4</b>



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLCL 5001 / CLLB 5001</b>	Forensic Science and the Law ( <b>Hons 6</b> ) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws for Labour Regulation ( <b>Hons 6</b> ) (Labour Law Specialization)	<b>3</b>	<b>CLCC 5004</b>	Arbitration and Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism	<b>3</b>
<b>CLCL 5002 / CLLB 5002</b>	Cyber Crimes ( <b>Hons 7</b> ) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws of Industrial Dispute Resolution I ( <b>Hons 7</b> ) (Labour Law Specialization)	<b>3</b>	<b>CLPP 5106</b>	Internship	<b>4</b>
<b>CLCL 5003 / CLLB 5003</b>	Penology and Victimology ( <b>Hons 8</b> ) (Criminal Law Specialization) / Laws of Industrial Dispute Resolution II ( <b>Hons 8</b> ) (Labour Law Specialization)	<b>3</b>	<b>Clinical 10</b>	<b>Program Elective-4 (Any one) Seminar IV (Hons 10)</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>CLCC 5002</b>	Banking and Negotiable Instruments Law	<b>4</b>	<b>CLPP 5107</b>	Seminar on Sentencing Guidelines ( <b>Hons 10</b> )	
<b>CLPP 5101</b>	Dissertation II	<b>6</b>	<b>CLPP 5108</b>	Seminar on International and Regional Labour and Human Rights Law ( <b>Hons 10</b> )	
<b>Clinical 9</b>	<b>Program Elective-3 (Any one) Seminar III (Hons 9)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>CLPP 5109</b>	Seminar on Social Security Laws ( <b>Hons 10</b> )	
<b>CLPP 5102</b>	Seminar on International Labour Laws ( <b>Hons 9</b> )		<b>CLPP 5110</b>	Seminar on Prison Administration ( <b>Hons 10</b> )	
<b>CLPP 5103</b>	Seminar on Trade Union and Workers' Welfare ( <b>Hons 9</b> )		<b>CLPP 5111</b>	Seminar on Women and Criminal Law ( <b>Hons 10</b> )	
<b>CLPP 5104</b>	Seminar on Offences against Child and Juvenile Offence ( <b>Hons 9</b> )				
<b>CLPP 5105</b>	Seminar on Probation and Parole ( <b>Hons 9</b> )				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>Total Credit BA, LL.B.(Hons.) Crimlnal/Labour Law</b>		<b>241</b>			



# SEMESTER I

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

CLNL 1011	General English I	L	T	P	C
Version 1.0		2	0	0	2
Pre-requisites/Exposure	12 <sup>th</sup> level English				
Co-requisites	--				

### Course Objectives

1. To provide an overview of the basics of Effective Communication
2. To put in use the basic mechanics of Grammar
3. To underline the nuances of legal communication
4. To impart the correct practices of legal report writing

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

CO1 get a comprehensive understanding about the whole gamut of Effective Communication

CO2 produce grammatically correct sentences and generate innovate mind maps for developing effective paragraphs

CO3 gain a basic understanding of legal parlance

CO4 develop comprehensive legal reporting techniques

### Course Description

Effective communication is an integral part of life. It is a process of exchanging ideas, messages, information etc. through verbal or nonverbal communication. This course focuses on written, oral, verbal and nonverbal attributes of communication. Besides polishing these communicative skills, students are also taught to a variety of writing skills such as Paragraph writing, Precise writing, Petition writing and Opinion writing. Further, this course also provides the students a window into what is Mooting and the best practices of mooting. The course also consists the basics of Report writing skills, which will help the students to create comprehensive reports in an effective and engaging manner. Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in peer learning through various group tasks throughout the course.

**Course Content**

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**General English-I**

**1. Unit-I- Effective Communication 4 Sessions**

- 1.1. Communication
- Origin and Meaning of Communication
  - Goals of Communication
  - Directions of Communication
  - Barriers to Communication
  - Grapevine

**2. Unit-II- Grammar Plus/ Writing Skills 6 Sessions**

- 2.1. Grammar Plus:
- Tenses
  - Passive Voice
  - Conditionals
- 2.2. Empower your writing skills:
- Mind Mapping
  - Paragraph Writing
  - Precise Writing
  - Petition Writing
  - Opinion Writing

**3. Unit-III- Legal Communication- 7 Sessions**

- 3.1. Legal Axioms
- 3.2. Mooting
- 3.3. Legal Counselling and Interviewing
- 3.4. Interpretation and Analysis of Writings by Renowned Jurists (Cases, Petitions and Judgements)

**4. Unit-IV- Legal Report Writing – 7 Sessions**

- 4.1. Legal Report Writing
- Introduction

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

- Essentials of an Ideal Report
- Types of Reports
- Format & Structure (**Summer Internship Report**)
- A Short Report Writing & Presentation

### Recommended Reading

1. Chaturvedi, P.D. & Chaturvedi, Mukesh. Business Communication. (2006) New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2. Leech, Geoffrey & Svartvik, Jan. A Communicative Grammar of English. Delhi. Pearson Education. 2004
3. O'Connor, J.D. (1980) Better English Pronunciation. Cambridge University Press.
4. Murphy, Raymond. Intermediate English Grammar: Reference & Practice For South Asian Students. (2ed.). New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
5. Mason, J.A.. English Practice. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
6. Thomson, A.J. & A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Lesikar, Raymond V & Flatley Marie E. (2005) Basic Business Communication Skills for Empowering The Internet Generation. (10th ed.) New Delhi: Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Ltd..
8. Murphy, A. Herta; Hildebrandt, W. Herbert; Thomas, P. Jane. (2008) Effective Business Communication (7th, ed.). New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw – Hill Publishing Company Ltd..
9. Mc Carthy, Michael & O'Dell, Felicity. (2005). English Collocations in Use. Cambridge University Press.
10. Gandhi, B.M. Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
11. Singh, J.S.. Legal Language, Writing and General English. Allahabad: Law Agency.
12. <http://communicationnation.blogspot.com/2005/12/seven-cs-of-communication-design.html>
13. Business Correspondence & Report writing - R.C Sharma and Krishna Mohan.

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination Examination Scheme:**

Components	Internal Assessment	Mid term Exam	End Term Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between COs and POs		
	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
CO1	Students will be able to get a comprehensive understanding about the whole gamut of Effective Communication	2,3,6,7,8,9
CO2	Students will be able to use the right tense at the right time Students will be able to identify when to use active or passive forms besides grasping various forms of passive structures Students will be able to explain the subtle differences between the conditional sentences and generate meaningful sentences on their own Students will be able to generate mind maps for various writing processes- developing effective paragraphs-summarizing a given text- will be able to gain hands-on exposure on different forms of writing	2,3,6,7,8,9
CO3	Students will be able to gain a basic understanding of legal parlance	2,3,6,7,8,9
CO4	Students will be able to develop comprehensive reporting techniques with respect to legal domain	2,3,6,7,8,9

		Students will have strong conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.	Students will be able to integrate efficiently the functional knowledge of	Students will effectively apply their learnings to evaluate legal	Students will demonstrate logical ability to analyse problems critically	Students will possess procedural and practical knowledge, and will use	Students will demonstrate desirable qualities to facilitate sustainable	Students will develop sensitivity towards ethical, moral and social	Students will exhibit commitment, leadership, networking and	Students will exhibit lifelong learning skills essential to excel in legal world.
Course	Course Title	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9

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Code										
CLNL 1011	General English I		1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

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**CLNL 1002**

**DIGITAL DEVICE AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

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**2 0 0**



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLNL1003</b>	<b>Political science –I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>Social science/ 12<sup>th</sup> Political Science</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>Political theory</b>				

### Course Objectives

1. Political science helps in analysing historical perspective of development of law, political factors influencing policies culminating into law and intricate relationship between law and social problems.
2. To understand law and public policy in these areas, it is important to know how these institutions work.
3. The course also aims at producing custodians of justice with social sensitivity, integrity and values.
4. It helps in correlating political concepts with jurisprudential or legal theory.
5. The course will focus on the origin and development of major political and legal terms and provide conceptual clarity.

### Course Outcomes

**C1003.1** Understand the roots and development political theory

**C1003.2** Gain a clarity on relation between political and legal concepts.

**C1003.3** Analyse assumptions concerning political systems, state activity, sovereignty, morality, justice, freedom of man, liberty etc.

**C1003.4** Discuss the ideas of rights and duties in the context of relation with the issues that are vital concern today.

**C1003.5** Give critical analyses of major political and jurisprudential ideas

### Catalog Description

The subject political science being closely related to our day to day life, there is numerous ways one can get it more interesting. The daily social life of an individual can be easily correlated with many of the syllabi topics, then the subject can be better understood in a participatory classroom exercises. The comparative method laid down in the course plan can benefit the students to analyze the working of Indian government with their foreign counterparts. The students should have wide

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general reading and newspaper updates. Further, the advance reading of lesson topics will serve a better background for the class room discussion. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc. The following methods can be suitably adopted to accomplish the said task. The tools to be used are Lectures, Examples/ Illustration, Presentation, Parliamentary debate, Group Discussion, Book Reviews, Discussions on current topics( News Papers, Journals and Magazines reading), Snap test and quiz, Case Study.

### **Course Content**

#### **Unit I: 10 lecture hours**

##### **Introduction to Political Science**

- A. Origin and evolution of the concept Politics, difference between Politics and Political Science.
- B. Definitions of Political Science
- C. Nature, scope and relevance of the subject – Political Theory and Real World
- D. Different approaches to understand Political Science – Traditional and Modern
- E. Relation of Political Science with allied disciplines: special reference to Jurisprudence.

#### **Unit II: 10 lecture hours**

##### **The State**

- A. Evolution of modern state system and definitions: State and Society through ages
- B. Main elements of state
- C. Theories of origin of state
- D. Individualistic and Socialist approach on state action
- E. Distinction between state and nation, state and society

#### **Unit III: 8 lecture hours**

##### **Sovereignty**

- A. Meaning, Characteristics and kinds of sovereignty
- B. Sovereignty and State – national and international sovereignty

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- C. Austin's theory of Sovereignty
- D. Pluralist understanding of sovereignty,-Changing dimensions of sovereignty in a new world order.
- E. Power, Authority and legitimacy in relation with sovereignty

**Unit IV: 10 lecture hours**

### **Citizenship, Rights and Duties**

- A. Meaning, nature and scope of citizenship
- B. Methods of acquiring and losing citizenship
- C. Rights and duties of citizens and classification of rights
- D. Theories of rights
- E. The concept welfare state and global citizenship

**Unit V: 10 lecture hours**

### **Liberty, Equality and Justice**

- A. Liberty: Philosophical foundations- Idealism and Individualism
- B. Theories and dimensions of equality – Socialism and Sarvodaya
- C. Justice - Different connotations and implications, development of theories on Justice - Plato, Rawls and Amrtya Sen
- D. Political obligation - Meaning, nature and scope of Political Obligation – theories associated with Political Obligation

### **Text Books**

1. Amal Ray & Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions,The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
2. A.Appadurai, The Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
3. O. P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan, New Delhi, 2009.
4. A.C. Kapoor, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Co., New Del.hi, 2008.

### **Reference Books**

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

1. Andrew Heywood, Politics, Palgrave Foundation, New York, 2005.
2. F. Thakurdas, Essays on Political Theory, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1982.
3. G. Catlin, A Study of the Principles of Politics, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1930.
4. H. J. Laski, A Grammar of Politics, London, Allen and Unwin, 1948.
5. J.C. Johari, Principle of Modern Political Science, Sterling, Delhi, 2009
6. Margaret Walters, Feminism: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford, 2008
7. O.P. Guba, An Introduction to Political Theory
8. Political Theory And Thought, Mayur Paperback, Delhi, 2008
9. R. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1963.
10. Rajeev bhargava & Ashok Acharaya, Political theory: An Introduction, Pearson Longman, Delhi, 2008.
11. S. P. Varma, Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.
12. Sir E. Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1976.
13. S. Ramaswamy, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination:

Components	Quiz/Cla ss Test/ Snap Test	Assignme nt/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendan ce	Tota l 100 Mar ks
Weightag e (%)	20% weighta ge	20% weightage	20% weighta ge	20% weighta ge	20% weightag e	
	Test I -		Report /			

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	10 Test II- 10		Viva /PPT			
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### Energy Laws.

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PSO	PSO	PSO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
<b>C1003.1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C1003.2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C1003.3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1003.4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1003.5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Criminal Laws.

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PSO	PSO	PSO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
<b>C1003.1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C1003.2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C1003.</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

3										
C1003. 4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C1003. 5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

### Labor Laws

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
C1003. 1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
C1003. 2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
C1003. 3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C1003. 4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C1003. 5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

### Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:

**Course: CLNL1003- Political Science-I**

**Programme: B.A LL.B. (Hons.) energy/criminal/labor laws**

**Semester: I**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Instructions:**

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 02 mark); any **Four Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 05

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks), **Section D** as mentioned.

### SECTION A (Answer all questions)

1	Who held the view that the "State comes into existence for the sake of life and it continues for the sake of good life"?	[02 ]	C10 03. 3
2	Conception of negative liberty emphasizes on:	[02 ]	C10 03. 3
3	Who said, "History without political science has no fruit: Political science without history has not root"?	[02 ]	C10 03. 1
4	The idea of sovereignty of general will is propagated by _____	[02 ]	C10 03. 1
5	Right to Form Association is a— (A) Civil Right (B) Legal Right (C) Political Right (D) Natural Right	[02 ]	C10 03. 3

### SECTION B (Write short notes on any 04 questions )

6	Reflect the contributions of Austin theory of sovereignty.	[05 ]	C10 03. 1
7	Discuss the sovereign status in the social contract theory of Hobbs, Locke and Rouessue?	[05 ]	C10 03. 3
8	Elucidate the Greek state contribution to the modern state.	[05 ]	C10 03. 3
9	How the inter-disciplinary approach is the element of modern political science.	[05 ]	C10 03. 1

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

1 0 .	Discuss Individualism and Idealism in concern to liberty.	[05 ]	C10 03. 1
<b>SECTION C (Attempt any 02 questions)</b>			
1 1	Explain the important conceptions on liberty, distinguish positive & negative liberty. Discuss the relation between liberty and equality. Can you conceptualize the model of a society where these two principles would converge?	[10 ]	C10 03. 3
1 2	A sovereign state is a state with borders where people live, and where a government makes laws and talks to other sovereign states. Explain its absoluteness, indivisibility, replaceable trait. Discuss.	[10 ]	C10 03. 5
1 3	'Political science has been studied from different standpoints', grounded on this statement, discuss the traditional and modern approaches to understand and explain the political issues.	[10 ]	C10 03. 3
<b>SECTION D</b>			
1 4	The traditional approaches to Political Science was widely prevalent till the outbreak of the Second World War. These approaches were mainly related to the traditional view of politics which emphasized the study of the state and government. Therefore, traditional approaches are primarily concerned with the study of the organization and activities of the state and principles and the ideas which underlie political organizations and activities. These approaches were normative and idealistic. The political thinkers advocating these approaches, therefore, raised questions like 'what should be an ideal state?' According to them the study of Political Science should be confined to the formal structures of the government, laws, rules and regulations. Thus, the advocates of the traditional approaches emphasize various norms - what 'ought to be' or 'should be' rather than 'what is'.  Critically analyze of the above paragraph	[15 ]	C10 03. 2
1 5 .	Philosophical Approach: This approach is regarded as the oldest approach to the study of Political Science. The emergence of this approach can be traced back to the times of the Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle. Leo Strauss was one of the main advocates of the philosophical approach. He believes that "the philosophy is the quest for wisdom and political philosophy is the attempt truly to know about the nature of political things and the right or good political order." This approach firmly believes that the values cannot be separated from the study of politics. Therefore, its main concern is to judge what is good or bad in any political society. It is mainly an ethical and normative study of politics and,	[15 ]	C10 03. 1



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

	<p>thus, idealistic. It deals with the problems of the nature and functions of the state, citizenship, rights and duties etc. The advocates of this approach firmly believe that political philosophy is closely linked with the political ideologies. Therefore, they are of the opinion that a political scientist must have the knowledge of good life and good society. Political philosophy helps in setting up of a good political order.</p> <p>How it is different from Institutional perspective.</p>		
1 6 .	<p>An important consideration of Behaviouralism has been the study of political behavior, as an area of study within Political Science. Its focus is on the individual as voter, leader, revolutionary, party member, etc., and the influences of the of the group or the political system on the individual's political behavior.</p> <p>In respect to above paragraph examine the approach and relevance in todays context.</p>	[20 ]	C10 03. 1, C10 03. 3

**CLNL 1004**

**HISTORY I**

**L T P  
4 0 0**

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBL 101</b>	<b>Law of Contract I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		4	0	0	4
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	General understanding of Law, Legal aptitude and reasoning				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	Specific Relief Act				

### Course Objectives:

1. To acquaint students with the evolution of Law of Contract as well as study the jurisprudence and theories of contract in order to understand the various approaches to the word 'contract'.
2. To familiarize the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of the general principles of the Law of Contract.
3. To comparatively analyse the Indian Law of Contract with the English Law in order to identify the point of similarity as well as the divergence between the two jurisdictions.
4. To enable students aware of the various aspects of the contracts including the rights and liabilities of contractual parties, keeping the approach both and critical in nature.
5. To enable the students to apply the principles of contract in modern day commerce and be able to analyze a contract agreement when they go for internships, etc

### Course Outcomes:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- CO1 Trace the evolution of the law of contract as well as to study the jurisprudence and theories of contract in order to understand the various approaches to the word 'contract'.
- CO2 Familiarize with the conceptual and operational parameters of the General Principles of Law of Contract.
- CO3 Comparatively analyze the Indian Law of Contract and the English Law in order to identify the point of similarity as well as the divergence between the two jurisdictions.
- CO4 Become aware of the multilateral aspects of Contracts determining the rights and liabilities of contractual parties, keeping the approach both theoretical and critical in nature.
- CO5 Understand the application of principles of contract in modern day commerce and be able to analyze a contract agreement when they go for internships, etc.
- CO6 Have the knowledge and modus operandi (method of operating) useful for the Indian law practitioners since a number of students may join practice.

CO7 Acquire the skills to provide remedies given under law in case of breach of Contract.

### **Catalog Description**

Law of Contract I deal with the general principles of the Law of Contract. Contract Law is primarily concerned with supporting institutions of exchange, which is an enormous part of our life carried on the basis of that are in some sense termed as agreement. Contract law has many purposes but the central one is to support and control the millions of agreements that collectively make up the market economy, and hence operates in the context of dispute resolution mechanism. Besides it empowers the parties to make agreements that the law will enforce. It also enables parties to the contract to make exchanges that might otherwise carry too great risk whether of disruption by some contingencies or default by the other party. Accordingly, contract law in this respect is the most important which creates smooth functioning of business transaction by creating certainty, predictability, and enforceability. In this background, for teaching the subject, Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Specific Relief Act 1963 will be studied exhaustively along with English Contract Law.

Lecture, reflection, discussion and presentation method would be used focusing on two types of materials, i.e. bare acts and case-laws. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and will be encouraged to give oral presentations. Continuous assessment would also be done aiming on clear understating of the legal provisions and their application through case-laws. This subject is an integral part of the Program i.e. B.B.A. LL.B. (Corporate Law), as it acquaints the students with Contract law in India, while appraising them with fundamental principles of contract law in India vis-a vis English law. Especially for the students aiming at corporate sector, the knowledge of this law becomes inevitable.

### **Course Content**

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**Unit I: 5 lecture hours**

- Introduction to the Law of Contract
- Development of Law of Contract in Changing Society
- Contract: Meaning & nature
- Agreements: Meaning and types of agreements

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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- Classification of Contracts

### **Unit II: 10 lecture hours**

- Intention to create legal relationship
- Limitations: Limitation on Freedom Of Contract
- Offer acceptance and revocation
- Offer: Kinds of offer: cross offer, specific and general offer, standing and continuing offer, express and implied offer.
- Offer and invitation to offer
- Acceptance:
- Communication: Communication of offer and acceptance
- Modes of Communication; Communication when complete
- Lapse of offer
- Revocation of acceptance

### **Unit III: 3 lecture hours**

- Consideration: Meaning and need of consideration
- Privity of Contract and Estoppel
- Exception to consideration

### **Unit IV: 3 lecture hours**

- Capacity to Contract: Legal Disability to enter into Contract
- Minors: Nature and effects of agreement,
- Doctrine of restitution,
- Compensation by minor
- Persons of Unsound mind; Lunatics
- Nature and Effects of an Agreement with a Person under Legal Disability

### **Unit V: 6 lecture hours**

- Enforcement of Contract
- Free Consent
  - Coercion
  - Undue Influence
  - Fraud
  - Misrepresentation
  - Mistake

### **Unit VI: 4 lecture hours**

- Limitation
- Agreements and unlawful consideration in part and objects

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- Agreements without Consideration
- Agreement in Restraint of Marriage
- Agreement in Restraint of Trade
- Agreement in Restraint of Legal Proceedings
- Wagering agreement: Its exception, gambling, market game rule.
- Illegal Agreements

**Unit VII: 8 lecture hours**

- Discharge of contract and the Doctrine of Novation
- Discharge by performance
- Contingent: Contracts: Definition
- Enforcement on event happening – on an Event not happening
- When contingent contracts are void – impossible contingency
- Discharge by Operation of Law: Specific performance
- Equitable remedy through Injunction- temporary and permanent
- Specific performance of contract -Contract that can be specifically enforced
- Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered
- Rules of performance
- Supervening and Subsequent impossibility
- Doctrine of frustration
- Discharge by Agreement-

**Unit VIII: 5 lecture hours**

- Breach of contract and remedies: meaning,
- Kinds of breach - Actual and anticipatory breach, constructive breach,
- Law of limitation and breach,
- Consequences of breach of contract
- Remedies: sections 73, 74, 75, damages;
- Measure of damages,
- Remoteness of damages, duty to mitigate damage
- Special power of Indian judiciary to award fair and just damages and not liquidated,
- Penalty and Un-Liquidated Damages

**Unit IX: 4 lecture hours**

- Quasi Contracts:
- Meaning & nature,
- Theory of Unjust Enrichment-
- Formation of electronic contracts
- Recognition and validity of electronic contracts- legislative landscape.
- Government Contracting:
- Formation and Constitutional provision vis-a-vis government contracts (U/A-299 of Constitution of Indian
- Specific Relief Act: Introduction: Recovery of immovable property

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Text Books

- Anson, Law of Contract, 28th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Chesire , Fifoot & Furnston's Law of Contract, 15th Ed. , Oxford University Press, 2007
- Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Acts, 13th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2006.
- Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, , 11th Ed., Eastern, Lucknow, 2013

### REFERENCE MATERIAL

- Poole, Jill, Textbook on contract law, 1st Indian edition, Oxford University Press, 2002
- Stone, Richard, The modern law of contract, 6th Ed. Cavendish publishing, 2005
- Markanda, P.C., The law of contract, 1st Ed., Wadhwa & company, 2006
- Singh, R.K., Law relating to Electronic Contracts, Lexis Nexis, 2014
- Bhat, Sairam, Law of Business Contracts in India, Saga Publications, 2009

### ARTICLES

- Cohen, Morris R., The Basis of Contract, Harvard Law Review, Vol. 46, No. 4 (Feb., 1933), pp. 553-592
- Fuller, Lon L., Consideration and Form, Columbia Law Review , Vol. 41, No. 5 (May, 1941), pp. 799-824
- Scott, Kenneth E., The Evolving Roles of Contract Law: Comment, Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics (JITE) / Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft, Vol. 152, No. 1, The New Institutional Economics Transformations in the Institutional Structure of Production (March 1996), pp. 55-58.
- Kronman, Anthony T., Mistake, Disclosure, Information, and the Law of Contracts, The Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1978), pp. 1-34.
- Gardner, George K., An Inquiry into the Principles of the Law of Contracts, Harvard Law Review, Vol. 46, No. 1 (Nov., 1932), pp. 1-43.
- Friedmann, W., Changing Functions of Contract in the Common Law, The University of Toronto Law Journal, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1951), pp. 15-41.

**Modes of Evaluation: Class Test/ Case-Law Presentation/ Project/ Viva-Voce/Attendance/  
Written Examination**

**Examination Scheme:**

Components	MSE	Class Test/ Case-Law Presentation/ Project/ Viva-Voce/ Attendance	ESE
Weightage (%)	20	30	50

**Internal Examination:**

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks

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Weightage (%)	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	
	Test I -10 Test II-10		Report / Viva /PPT			

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2
C101.1	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3
C101.2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2
C101.3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
C101.4	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3
C101.5	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	2

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper



Name:

Enrolment No:

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Course: LLBL101: Law of Contract I

Programme: B..A. LL.B. Corporate Law, Semester I

Semester: I

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

## Instructions:

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 02 marks); all questions from **Section B** (each carrying 05 marks), All Questions from **Section C** (20 marks), **Section D is mandatory** (50 marks).

## Section A

(Attempt all questions)

Total 10 marks = 02\*05

1.	Define Consideration	[2]	C101.1
2.	Define Voidable Contracts	[2]	C101.1
3.	Define Fraud	[2]	C101.1
4.	Who is competent to enter into a contract?	[2]	C101.1
5.	'Knowledge of the terms of the offer is essential for acceptance' was decided in which landmark judgment?	[2]	C101.1

## SECTION B

(Attempt all questions)

Total 20 marks = 05\*04

Write short notes on the following:

6.	Explain the Doctrine of restitution.	[5]	C101.1, C101.2
7.	How does revocation of a proposal take place under Section 6, Indian Contract Act, 1872?	[5]	C101.1, C101.2
8.	Explain the concept of 'intention to create a legal relationship' in case of family matters.	[5]	C101.1, C101.2
9.	What converts an agreement into a contract under Section 10?	[5]	C101.1, C101.2



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

<b>SECTION C</b> <b>(Attempt all questions)</b>		<b>Total 20 marks</b>	
10.	<p>1. 18<sup>th</sup> July: Ram posts offer letter to Mohan.            20<sup>th</sup> July: Mohan receives offer at noon.            21<sup>st</sup> July, Morning: Mohan posts letter of acceptance.            21<sup>st</sup> July, Evening: Mohan changes his mind and calls Ram on the telephone rejects the offer, telling him that he is no more interested.            24<sup>th</sup> July: Ram receives letter of acceptance.</p> <p>a) Who is the promisor and promise in the following contract?            b) When is the communication of offer complete? Discuss with relevant case law.            c) When is the communication of acceptance complete                1. As against the offeror                2. As against himself            d) What is the consequence of the communication made by the Mohan?</p>	[10]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5
11.	A offered to purchase a house owned by B for Rs. 60,000. He wrote to B asking whether his offer of Rs. 60,000 was accepted and further saying that he was prepared to pay a higher price if found reasonable replied: : “Won’t accept anything below Rs. 80,000”. A accepted this and brought a suit for performance of the contract. B raised the defence that there was no concluded contract. Decide.	[10]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5,
<b>SECTION D</b> <b>(Attempt all questions)</b>		<b>Total 50 marks</b>	
12.	Rita invited Mohan to a dinner at her house on Sunday. Mohan hires taxi and reaches Rita’s house at appointed time, but Rita failed to perform her promise. Mohan felt insulted and filed suit for recovery of the amount Rs 500 which he spend on hiring taxi. Decide.	[10]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5,
13.	Mrs A wants to construct an animal shelter in her locality. She purchases a piece of land for this purpose. Mrs. A, thereafter, approaches the public to make donations for this noble cause. Sixty persons agreed to donate Rs 5,000 each. Later on, however, when construction of building started few refused to make payments as promised by them. Can Mrs. A enforce this payment through court of law. What would be your answer if 30 people made payments yet on construction started and A sue the remaining 30 for non – payment.	[10]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5,

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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14.	Raju, a boy of 15 years of age in order to buy a second hand motor bike from a mechanic misrepresents himself as a major and later on refuses to pay the cost of the same saying that the contract is void him being a minor. the mechanic approaches the court for relief. Decide the present case keeping in mind the landmark decisions of the Lahore High Court and Allahabad High court and the current position.	[15]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5,
15.	A landlord executed a gift of certain lands in favor of his son B, with a direction that he should pay to his uncle C annuity of Rs. 8,000 for a period of three years. On the same day B also executed a separate undertaking in favour of C agreeing to pay annuity. B subsequently refused to keep the promise. C sued B to recover the amount due under the agreement. Explain the concept of Privity of contract and Privity of consideration and decide the abovementioned matter with reasons	[15]	C101.2 C101.4, C101.5,

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

LLBG 241	Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act	L	T	P	C
Version 1.0		48	0	0	4
Pre-requisites/Exposure					
Co-requisites					

### Course Objectives

1. To elucidate and familiarize the students with the nature and extent of liability of the private enterprises, multinationals and the government authorities for the civil wrongs committed against the individual and identify the remedies available.
2. To develop sound knowledge, skills and disposition on some of the contemporary issues of Specific Torts, Cyber Tort, Family Tort, and Economic Tort, Product Liability, Motor Vehicles Act, Consumer Protection Act etc.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

C241.1 The students will have strong and clear conceptual knowledge of Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.

C241.2 The students will be able to explain the fundamentals and elements of Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.

C241.3 The students will be able to explain the operation and application of Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act with contemporary scenario.

C241.4 The students will be able to research and analyze issues related to Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.

C241.5 The students will be able to demonstrate effective verbal and written skills in the construction of legal arguments.

### Catalog Description

The law of Torts concerns the principles governing redress of injuries resulting from intentional and unintentional wrongs against persons or their property. There is no comprehensive or

exhaustive definition of 'torts'. Any definition that attempts to cover everything that amounts to a tort is likely to also cover things not usually treated as torts at all. Commentators, teachers and judges in this area nonetheless provide good working definitions of 'torts'. At its broadest, a tort is described as a "wrong" committed by one person (the 'defendant') against another person ('the plaintiff'). In essence the law of torts provides that the plaintiff who suffers injury or loss because of that wrong is entitled to a remedy from the defendant. The remedy is usually in the form of monetary compensation (damages) designed to put the plaintiff in the position they would have been in if the defendant had not committed the wrong. The proper role and place of the law of torts and its relationship with other areas of the law such as crime and contract is conceptually both difficult and controversial. Interactive approach during the study. Students are supposed to come prepared for the topics for discussion in the class/ case studies/ Presentations/ Viva-voce, randomly any student can be called on the board to solve the problems. Work in small groups for Group Projects and personalized teaching. Student counseling, mentoring and individual/group projects/ assignments, exercises using Solver and excel etc.

### **Course Content**

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**Unit I: 20 lecture hours**

#### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

#### **MODULE 1: DEFINITION, ORIGIN, NATURE, CHARACTERISTICS, ESSENTIALS, AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LAW OF TORT –**

- a. Definition, nature and evolution of the law of torts.
- b. Difference- "Law of Tort" or "Law of Torts." Tort & Crime, Tort & Contract
- c. Basis of the tortious liability; Basic legal maxims for Determination of liability; viz Ubi jus Ibi remedium, Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria

#### **MODULE 2: REMEDIES IN TORT**

- a. Remedies – extra judicial remedies, judicial remedies- damages, injunction , restitution, writs



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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**Unit III:** 2 lecture hours

Consumer protection and emerging torts

### Text Books

1. Pillai P.S.A., Law of Tort, 9<sup>th</sup> ed., EBC, 2008

### Reference Books

1. Wienfield And Jolowicz, Torts, 18<sup>th</sup> South Asian Edition, Sweet & Maxwell 2010
2. Iyer, Ramaswamy;  
The Law Of Torts; 10<sup>th</sup> Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2007
3. Gupta, Apar, Commentary on Information Technology Act, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Lexis Nexis, 2011
4. Tabrez Ahmad "Cyber Law, E-Commerce & M-Commerce". APH Pub. Corp. New Delhi 2003.
5. Taxmann's, Consumer Protection Law Manual With Practical Manual, 2008 Taxmann Publication.

### WEB SOURCES

[www.ssrn.com](http://www.ssrn.com)

[www.jstor.com](http://www.jstor.com)

[www.manupatra.com](http://www.manupatra.com)

[www.scconline.com](http://www.scconline.com)

### Database:

AIR Databases (Supreme Court/High Court/Criminal law Journal) (1950 to 2012).

LexisNexis India Online Services

West Law India.

Taxman Database.

SCC Online

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination**

**Examination Scheme:**

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BA LL.B. (HONS.) WITH EMPHASIS ON LABOUR/CRIMINAL LAW VERSION 2.0 (210517) Page 36 of 166

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## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>Components</b>	<b>MSE</b>	<b>Internal</b>	<b>ESE</b>
<b>Weightage (%)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

**Internal Assessment: 100 Marks** (shall be done based on the following five components):

<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage</b>
--------------------	------------------

1. Continuous Assessment	30%
--------------------------	-----

Continuous Assessment: (Marks 100) shall be done based on the following five components:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a. Two class tests             | 20 Marks   |
| b. Assignment / Reaction Paper | 20 Marks   |
| c. Project work                | 20 Marks (Abstract, Synopsis, final Draft, Presentation) |
| d. Subject grand viva          | 20 Marks   |
| e. Attendance                  | 20 Marks   |

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C241.1	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C241.2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	-
C241.3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-
C241.4	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C241.5	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	2	-
C241	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-

1=weakly mapped  
 2= moderately mapped  
 3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

Roll No: -----



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

**Program: BALLB (Hons) Criminal and Labour Law.**

**Semester – I**

**Subject (Course): Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Course Code :LLBG241**

**Duration : 3 Hrs**

**No. of page/s: 4**

**Instructions:**

All Questions are Compulsory.

**Section A**

1.	a. Delhi Judicial Service Association Vs State of Gujarat, (1991) 4 SCC 406, is case related to .....	[10*1= 10]	C241. , C241.
	b. Causing death by negligence is an offence under Sec..... Indian Penal Code, 1860.		
	c. Who is consumer under consumer protection Act?		
	d. What things a plaintiff should prove in case of malicious prosecution?		
	e. Sec 146 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 deals with .....		
	f. 'Close connection test' is related with .....		



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

<p>g. The battery must always be the direct result of the defendant’s intentional act. (true/false)</p> <p>h. Any commission established under consumer protection Act shall not admit a complaint unless it is filed within two year from the date of .....</p> <p>i. Winfield has defined negligence as .....</p> <p>j. ‘Permanent disablement’ as defined under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 includes .....</p>			
<b>SECTION B</b>			
<p>2. The plaintiff, who was in advanced state of pregnancy, was standing behind her husband’s public bar. The defendant’s servant negligently drove a horse van into the bar, in result of which she got a severe shock and delivered child who became dull headed. She sued master and servant for the tort of negligence. Decide</p>		[4]	C241.
<p>3. A sold a stolen car to B. B wanted to sue A for defect in the title of the car. Here B cannot sue A under the Consumer Protection Act as the defect in title of goods. Will he succeed? Decide. (4 marks)</p>		[4]	C241.
<p>4. Differentiate between unfair trade practice and restrictive trade practice.</p>		[4]	C241.
<p>5. Write a short note on following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. contributory negligence</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Write a short note on ‘environmental tort’</p>		[2*4=8 ]	C241.
<b>SECTION C</b>			
<p>6. What do you understand by malicious prosecution? What is required to be proved by the</p>		[10]	C241.

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	plaintiff in an action for malicious prosecution? (10 marks)		, C241.
7.	Write an analysis of the judgement given by Supreme Court in Dr. Kunal Shah Vs AMRI Hospital and others.	[10]	C241.
	<b>SECTION D</b>		
8.	Camilla is a specialist surgeon employed by a public hospital ('the Hospital'). She examined one of the Hospital's patients, Rubin, and recommended a diagnostic operation to ascertain whether Rubin had a malignant growth affecting his prostate gland. Camilla did not inform Rubin before the operation that there was a small statistical possibility (about 5 per cent) that the operation, although skilfully performed, would cause permanent sterility. The diagnostic operation was performed skillfully by Camilla at the Hospital, after Rubin had given his consent, and it was ascertained that Rubin did not have a malignant growth. However, as a result of the operation Rubin became permanently sterile. Advise Rubin of the principles of tort law relevant to any claim he may wish to bring against the Hospital.	[15]	C241.
0	“Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do”.  With help of above given statement, define the duty of care of doctor towards its patients.	[20]	C241. , C241.
1	You buy a television from M/s C & P Co. in December 2014. Within a warranty period of 1 year your television stops functioning. M/s C & P Co Fails to rectify the defect. The manufacturer M/s K Ltd. was also unable to rectify the defect in the television. Frustrated, you finally approach the District Forum.  Draft a consumer complaint.	[15]	C241.

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBG 102</b>	<b>Legal Method &amp; Legal Reasoning</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		3	0	0	3
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Basic knowledge of sources of law and use of modern computer systems and Internet				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	comparisons of main legal theories and different computer software for systematization of current legislation and legal research				

### Course Objectives

1. To understand the meaning of Law generally (in the context of its diverse origins and conceptualizations) as well as within the context of a Legal System
2. To understand the meaning of Legal System and learn about the various types of Legal Systems
3. To learn the basics of the Indian Legal System
4. To orient towards the study of various courses of Law to follow in due course of the Law Program

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- C102.1. Understanding the meaning and fundamentals of Law in light of different Schools of thoughts.
- C102.2. Understanding the characteristics peculiarities and functioning of the Indian Legal Systems and other prominent legal systems.
- C102.3. Understanding the different sources of law and its importance in present legal system.
- C102.4. To comprehend and apply different types and methodologies of research in law and interdisciplinary sciences with application of citation

### Catalog Description

This course seeks to enable first year students to identify, analyse and research issues in any area of law. It teaches the students to engage with legal texts, to think critically about the law, and most importantly, to think, analyze and reason like a lawyer. The course will familiarize students with theoretical debates on the nature of law and will acquaint them with their real world consequences. It will equip students to gain a basic understanding of the legal system, the institutions, the nature of legal rules, the technique of legal and logical reasoning and analysis. The course focuses on orientation of students to legal studies from the point of view of basic concepts of law and legal systems.

This subject is being taught in B.A.LL.B. (Hons) Criminal Law and Labor law. Legal Method and Legal Reasoning determines the theoretical basis of law. It helps to determine the diverse origins and to understand the many inter and cross linkages law with several disciplines . Moreover, it also deals with the techniques and ideas of legal research which also includes the use and importance of citations, etc.

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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Legal research would, in a similar vein, involve the collection of legal materials for the purpose of discovering new facts that would contribute to the body of knowledge in a legal field or subject.

The subject provides a basic understanding of Research and Research Methodology Lecture / Presentation on various topics would be made using PPTs, multi-media and interactive modes wherever suitable. Students are expected to come prepared for the topics for discussion in the class/ case studies/ Presentations/ Viva-voce in order to make the sessions more meaningful. Students are also expected to ask questions, engage in discussion and answer questions based on readings and prior classroom discussions; PPT; Multimedia ;Lecture; Case Studies ;Chalk and talk; Random Questioning; Reflections

### **Course Content**

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#### **Unit I: 15 lecture hours**

##### **INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND LEGAL SYSTEM**

- Meaning and definition of law
- Law and its relation with ethics, religion and morality
- Categorization of law: Substantive & Procedural laws, Civil law & Criminal law
- Schools of law- Positivist -Austin, Kelsen ,Natural- Hart; Historical-Savigny, Sociological-Roscoe Pound
- Legal systems- Common, Civil , Adversarial, Inquisitorial
- Indian Legal System- Salient Features of Constitution, Hierarchy of courts, Specialized legal bodies and regulatory bodies

#### **Unit II: 06 lecture hours**

##### **SOURCES OF LAW**

- Sources of Law- Custom ,Legislation ,Precedent

#### **Unit III: 11 lecture hours**

##### **LEGAL REASONING & LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

- Meaning of Legal Research & Methods
- Inductive Methods: General to Particular
- Deductive Methods: Particular to General
- Types of Legal Research: Doctrinal Research & Empirical Research
- Steps involved in doing Legal Research
- Doctrinal Research Methods: legal and non-legal materials, primary and secondary sources
- Tools to find legal materials: Law Library & Online Data Base
- Case comment
- Case analysis
- Citation –ILI, OSCOLA, Blue Book

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**Unit IV: 03 lecture hours**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN LEGAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: NON-DOCTRINAL OR EMPIRICAL APPROACH –**

- Empirical Research Methods: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, survey, Case Study
- Design of samples & Types of sampling

**Text Books**

- Williams, Glanville, Learning the Law – 11th ed. – New Delhi Universal Law 2007

**Reference Books**

- Bodenheimer, Edgar, Jurisprudence, The Philosophy and Method of the Law – Revised ed. – New Delhi Universal Law 2006
- Fitzgerald, P.J., Salmond on Jurisprudence – 12th ed. – New Delhi Universal Law 2008
- Tripathi, GP, Legal Method – 1<sup>st</sup> ed. – Central Law Publications 2014
- Minattur, Joseph, Indian Legal System – 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. – New Delhi ILI Publications 2006
- Derrett, J.D.M., An Introduction to Legal Systems -
- Cardozo, Benjamin, Judicial Process – New Delhi Universal Law 2012
- Sarathi, V.P., Legal Fictions – 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. – Lucknow Eastern Books Co. 2012
- Verma, S.K. and Wani, M. A., Legal Research and Methodology – New Delhi ILI Publications 2006
- Ahuja, Ram, Research Methods – 1<sup>st</sup> ed. – Rawat Publications 2001

**JOURNALS AND ARTICLES (Will be uploaded on LMS)**

- The Judge and the King – A Story
- David, Rene & Brierley, John E.C., Major Legal Systems in the World Today
- Menon, N.R. Madhav, Settlement In The Open
- Q. De Funiak, William, Origin And Nature Of Equity
- Vibhute, Khushal and Ayanalem, Filipos, Legal Research Methods
- Hunter, Judy, The Importance of Citation
- Chynoweth, Paul, Legal research in the built environment: a methodological framework

**WEB SOURCES**

[www.ssrn.com](http://www.ssrn.com)

[www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)

**Database:**

AIR Databases (Supreme Court/High Court/Criminal law Journal) (1950 to 2012).

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LexisNexis India Online Services

West Law India.

Taxman Database.

SCC Online

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination  
Examination Scheme:**

Components	MSE	Internal	ESE
Weightage (%)	20	30	50

**Internal Assessment: 100 Marks** (shall be done based on the following five components):

Description	Weightage
9. Continuous Assessment	30%

Continuous Assessment: (Marks 100) shall be done based on the following five components:

- Two class tests 20 Marks
- Assignment / Reaction Paper 20 Marks
- Project work 20 Marks (Abstract, Synopsis, final Draft, Presentation)
- Subject grand viva 20 Marks
- Attendance 20 Marks

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C102.1	2	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	3	3
C102.2	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	3
C102.3	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	3
C102.4	2	3	3	2	3	-	3	-	3	3

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: B.A.LL.B. (Hons) Criminal Law/Labor Law  
Subject (Course): Legal Method & Legal Reasoning  
Course Code :LLBG 102  
No. of page/s: 4

Semester – I  
Max. Marks : 100  
Duration : 3 Hrs

### Instructions:

All question are Compulsory.

### Section A

1.	Define judgment per incurium.	[2]	C102.1
2.	Why Council of States is also known as permanent house of parliament?	[2]	C102.2
3.	Define Exploratory Research.	[2]	C102.4
4.	The Principles of Morals and Legislation is written by .....	[2]	C102.3
5.	Supreme legislation means .....	[2]	C102.3

### SECTION B

6.	Analyze the Judicial System of Modern India. Describe the Sentencing Power of different Trial Courts.	[10]	C102.2
7.	a. How H. L. A. Hart has classified social rules? b. Whether the constitution of India is 'Grundnorm'?	[5+5 =10]	C102.1

### SECTION C

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7.	<p>Every year in Solapur (a region in Maharashtra, India) parents get together to throw their babies off the top of a 50 foot tower. The babies are caught in a sheet held by other villagers on the ground. The parents believe that the practice will give their children long and healthy lives. This is practiced mostly by Muslims but some Hindu families also engage in it. Parents who take part in this ritual are usually those who have become pregnant after praying at the Shrine of Baba Umer Dargah. Mr. Aadarsh has filled one petition to illegalize this custom in HC of Maharashtra. Answer the following:</p> <p>a. Discuss the kinds and importance of customs.</p> <p>b. Can this custom be enforced in a court? Justify your answer.</p>	[5+5 =10]	C102.3
8.	<p>‘Savigny’s reaction was reaction of fact against the fiction’. Elaborate the savigny’s definition of law with reference to the above mentioned statement and differentiate between the approaches adopted by Historical and analytical school thinkers while defining the law.</p>	[10]	C102.1
SECTION D			
9	<p>The ability to conduct legal research is essential for lawyers, regardless of area or type of practice. Write a detailed note on the process of legal research with emphasis on different techniques of legal research.</p>	[20]	C102.4
10	<p>Write the citations for below given details in ILI as well as in blue book style.</p> <p>a. Web Document: <i>Agricultural revolution</i>, Written by: Mr. M. Overton, Year: 2002. Place: BBC, London Link: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/industrialisation/agricultural_revolution_01.shtml">http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/industrialisation/agricultural_revolution_01.shtml</a> Accessed on: 25th August 2005</p> <p>b. Name of Author: Mr. Charles A. Reich Title of Article: The New Property</p>	[6*5=3 0]	C102.4



Journal volume no. 32

Name of Journal: England Law Report

Page no. 733, Page Cited: 737-38

Year: 1964

c. Name of the writer: Robert I. Freidman

Title of the write-up: "India's Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe"

Name of the newspaper: The Nation's NEWS

Page: editorial

Date: 8 April 1996.

d. Name of the authors: Mr. Chatrapati Singh, Mr. P.K. Coudhary & Mr. Raman Mittal

Title of the book: Towards Energy Conservation Law

p.no.: 78

Publisher: Indian Law Institute

Place of publication: Delhi

Edition: 4<sup>th</sup>. Year: 1989

e. Name of the authors: Shabistan Aquil,,

Title of the Chapter : Classification of Human Rights,

Name of editor: S.K. Verma, Shabistan Aquill

Name of book: Human Rights: Cases and Material

Publication: Law press

Year: 2017

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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<b>LLBG 104</b>	<b>Fundamentals of Moot Court</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		1	0	0	1
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Higher Secondary				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### Course Objectives

1. Using a mock case as a context, allow students to develop patterns of thought and hands-on ability in researching and arguing.
2. Allow students to learn drafting of memorial pertinent to Moot Court Problems.
3. Allow students to learn the basics of court mannerisms.
4. Allow students to learn the professional role of the lawyer.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- C104.1 Participate in Moot Court Competitions following the relevant rules.
- C104.2 Practice the dos and don'ts of argumentation.
- C104.3 Learn to identify legal issues and address them.
- C104.4 Behave and act professionally in a court room setting.

### Catalog Description

Court Room skills are fundamental to students of the legal profession. It is one thing to understand law and quite another to practice it. Therefore, this course provides the students with the practical learnings of courtroom argumentation. Right from deliberating on a hypothetical factual problem, to framing issues, drafting memorials and arguing in front of a judge. Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc.

### Course Content

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#### **Unit I: 2 lecture hours**

What is Moot Court?, Meaning of Court, Meaning of Appellate Court - Law, Ethics and Skills

#### **Unit II: 2 lecture hours**

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Relevant Law and rules, Rules in Competitions

### Unit III: 2 lecture hours

Demonstration of activity by senior students, Discussion on queries based on demonstration

### Unit IV: 6 lecture hours

Circulation of problem, Discussion on queries based on problem, Exercise

### Text Books

1. "Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations & Participation in Trial Proceedings" by Sirohi, J P S., Allahabad Law Agency, 2010

### Reference Books

1. Mootology and Mooting Skills, edited by Martin Kopa And Tereza Skarkova, published by Faculty of Law, Palacky University in Olomouc, Czech Republic
2. "Advocate - His mind and art" by Aiyar, P Ramanatha; Aiyer, N S Ranganatha., LexisNexis, 2009

### Modes of Evaluation: Memorial Submission/Oral Argumentation

#### Examination Scheme:

Components	Memorial Submission	Oral Argument
Weightage (%)	50	50

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C104.1	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	-	2	1
C104.2	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	-	2	1
C104.3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	1
C104.4	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
C104	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	-	2	1

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

**Course: LLBG 104 – Fundamentals of Moot Court**

**Programme: BALLB (Hons.) Cri/Lab, B.Tech., LL.B. (Hons.) IPR**

**Semester: ODD-2017-18**

**Time: NA**

**Max. Marks:100**

1.	<p>Prepare a Memorial and Argue on the following problem from the assigned side:</p> <p>Chemco Ltd is a chemical manufacturing company which manufactures chemicals for commercial use. The chemicals are dangerous and are accordingly stored underground. However, due to a crack in the container tanks, (which can, in no way be attributed to fault on the part of Chemco Ltd) chemicals escape into the mains water supply of a neighbouring house owned by Mr. Davies. Chemco Ltd is fully aware of the inherent dangers of grave physical injury being caused by direct human contact with the chemicals.</p> <p>Mrs Smith lives with her daughter, Mrs Davies, in Rose Cottage, which is adjacent to the chemical plant. Whilst sitting in the garden one summer's afternoon, Mrs Smith poured her daughter a glass of iced water. Shortly after drinking the water, Mrs Davies started to suffer serious convulsions and collapsed. On seeing her daughter collapse, suspecting the worst, Mrs Smith panicked.</p> <p>Mrs Davies was rushed to hospital where she was treated for serious internal injuries caused by drinking contaminated water. Since the incident, Mrs Smith has been unable to sleep due to recurring nightmares. She has been diagnosed as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.</p> <p>Mrs Davies and Mrs Smith file a legal suit against Chemco Ltd in respect of the following two grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In relation to Mrs Davies, can there be a claim for personal injury</li><li>2. In relation to Mrs Smith, can there be a claim for psychiatric injury</li></ol> <p>The suit was allowed with respect to the first claim, but denied with respect to the second claim. The matter is not in appeal to the High Court.</p> <p>Please draft your arguments and argue in the High Court.</p>	<b>[50+50]</b>	<b>CO1</b>
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# SEMESTER II

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLNL1012</b>	<b>Political science –II</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>Introduction to Political Science</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>Comparative Government and Politics Perspective</b>				

### Course Objectives

5. The legal system essentially deals with state, government, political systems, distribution and control of state power in political societies thus, the concern of Political Science is not very different either, because legal instruments are formulated as a system of expression directly emanating from the political superstructure.
6. The objective of this part of course is to create an extensive discussion on the relation between state and government, political factors influencing policies culminating into law and intricate relationship between law and social problems.
7. The students not only get the in-depth knowledge of governmental functions but also it provides a comparative perception with different political systems around the world.
8. It covers the relation between state and government, different organs of government, their inter relationship and issues related to administration and justice.
9. The course will focus on the origin, nature and development of major governmental organs and their functions. It will survey important topics like the democracy, role of political parties, federalism, separation of powers, judicial activism, public administration, rule of law etc.

### Course Outcomes

**C1012.1** To understand thoroughly the nature and functions of governmental organs, and explore different political systems around the world, to make a comparative analyses.

**C1012.2** Traits like Political Participation, Political Socialization will be induced in the students for a better political vigilance in them for our nation politics.

**C1012.3** A better policy making attribute and amending strategy will be incorporated in students, if they look forward to become good administrators.

**C1012.4** Wide view of operation or area to research.

**C1012.5** Ability to critically analyze major political and jurisprudential ideas at national and international level.

### Catalog Description

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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The subject political science being closely related to our day to day life, there is numerous ways one can get it more interesting. The daily social life of an individual can be easily correlated with many of the syllabi topics, then the subject can be better understood in a participatory classroom exercises. The comparative method laid down in the course plan can benefit the students to analyze the working of Indian government with their foreign counterparts. The students should have wide general reading and newspaper updates. Further, the advance reading of lesson topics will serve a better background for the class room discussion. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc. The following methods can be suitably adopted to accomplish the said task. The tools to be used are Lectures, Examples/ Illustration, Presentation, Parliamentary debate, Group Discussion, Book Reviews, Discussions on current topics( News Papers, Journals and Magazines reading), Snap test and quiz, Case Study.

### **Course Content**

#### **Unit I: 8 lecture hours**

##### **State and Government**

- A. Relation between State and Government: Functions of Government
- B. Classification of Governments – Traditional and Modern classification
- C. Democracy, Monarchy and Dictatorship – characteristics, merits and demerits
- D. Unitary and Federal form of Governments – UK & USA
- E. Parliamentary and Presidential form of Governments – India, UK, France and USA

#### **Unit II: 6 lecture hours**

##### **Constitution/ Constitutionalism**

- A. The evolution of constitutionalism and its importance
- B. The contents and essentials of constitution
- C. Types of constitution – Rigid and Flexible- USA & UK
- D. Codified or un codified constitutions– India & UK
- E. Brief and Detailed Constitutions – USA, India and Switzerland

#### **Unit III: 8 lecture hours**



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### **Important Organs of Government**

- A. Legislature – characteristics, functions (law making process) and types of legislature
- B. Bicameral and unicameral legislatures- merits and demerits- India and China
- C. Executive- meaning, characteristics and functions
- D. Different types of executive – USA, India, UK, France & Switzerland
- E. The relation between

### **Unit IV: 6 lecture hours**

#### **Judiciary**

- A. Judiciary - nature, structure and functions
- B. Judiciary its relation with other organs of government
- C. Independence of Judiciary
- D. Rule of Law
- E. Judicial Review and Judicial Activism

### **Unit V: 9 lecture hours**

#### **Representation and Role of Civil Society**

- A. Representation, popular sovereignty and democratic process – USA, India and Switzerland
- B. Role of Political Parties. Types of party systems – India, China, USA
- C. Pressure groups and its functions
- D. Public Opinion - role of Media in modern democracy
- E. Concept Civil Society.

### **Unit VI: 5 lecture hours**

#### **Federalism and Centre –State Relationship**

- A. Centre-State Relations and federal character of India
- B. Idea of decentralization – Panchayat Raj System in India
- C. Linguistic and geographical aspects of Centre-State relations
- D. Economic and Political issues
- E. Commissions on Centre-State Relations i) Sarkaria Commission and Recommendations  
ii) Commission on Centre-State Relations Report March 2010

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**Unit VI:**

**6 lecture hours**

### **Public Administration**

- A. Introduction to Public Administration
- B. Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration in a State - Public & Private administration
- C. Role of Civil Service in India
- D. Meaning, nature and scope of public policy - Public policies and its constitutional basis.

### **Text Books**

- 1. Amal Ray & Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
- 2. A. Appadurai, The Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
- 3. O. P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan, New Delhi, 2009.
- 4. A. C. Kapoor, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 2008.
- 5. Ernest Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Surjit Publications, New Delhi,
- 6. K.R Bombwall, Major Contemporary Constitutional Systems, Modern Publications,

### **Reference Books**

- 1. Amal Ray & Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
- 2. A. Appadurai, The Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 3. O. P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan, New Delhi, 2009.
- 4. A. C. Kapoor, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 2008.
- 5. Ernest Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Surjit Publications, New Delhi,
- 6. K.R Bombwall, Major Contemporary Constitutional Systems, Modern Publications,
- 7. S.C. Johari, Major Governments in Europe, Sterling Publications, New Delhi
- 8. A.C. Kapur, Select Constituions, S. Chand, New Delhi
- 9. Robert L Maddex, Constitutions of the World
- 10. Walter Fairleigh, Modern Constitutions, , Dodd Kessinger Publications
- 11. Dr. Gokulesh Sharma, Select World Constitutions, Deep Deep Publications, Delhi

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12. Rajni Goyal, Major Constitutions, Galgotia, New Delhi
13. Shriram Maheshwar, Administrative Thinkers, Macmillan, Delhi
14. K.R. Bombwal, Comparative Constitutions
15. M.V. Pylee, Select World Constitutions,
16. Avasthi & Maheswari, Public Administration, Lakshmi Narain, Agra
17. Chaturvedi (Edited), Comparative Public Administration, I.I.P.A. New Delhi
18. Leonard D.White, Public Administration, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi
19. Vishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan, World Constitutions, Sterling, New Delhi
20. Kriesberg, Martin (ed), Comparative Administrative Theory, Washington
21. Shriram Maheshwari, Administrative Theory, Macmillan, Delhi
22. Vishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan, Public Administration, S. Chand, New Delhi
23. Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, PHI, New Delhi
24. Harold J Laski, A Grammar of Politics, Anamika Pub.

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination:

Components	Quiz/Cla ss Test/ Snap Test	Assignme nt/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendan ce	Tota l 100 Mar ks
Weightag e (%)	20% weighta ge	20% weightage	20% weighta ge	20% weighta ge	20% weightag e	
	Test I - 10 Test II- 10		Report / Viva /PPT			

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Energy Laws.

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PSO	PSO	PSO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
<b>C1012. 1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C1012. 3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Criminal Laws.

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PSO	PSO	PSO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
<b>C1012. 1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C1012. 3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>C1012. 5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
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### Labor Laws

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
<b>C1012. 1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C1012. 3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C1012. 5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

### Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:

**Course: CLNL1012- Political Science-II**

**Programme: B.A LL.B. (Hons.) energy/criminal/labor laws**

**Semester: I**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Instructions:**

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 02 mark); any **Four Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 05 marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks), **Section D as mentioned.**

**SECTION A (Answer all questions)**

1	In the parlance of parliament and state legislatures, what is special majority ?	[02	C10
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1	<p>a) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and this number must also constitute the majority of the total capacity of membership of that House</p> <p>b) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes</p> <p>c) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and there should also be two-thirds majority of the total capacity of membership of that House</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	]	12. 3
2	<p>Concurrent powers are constitutional powers that are:</p> <p>a) Shared by the executive and legislative branches.</p> <p>b) Given exclusively to the national government.</p> <p>c) Given exclusively to the state government.</p> <p>d) Shared by state and national governments.</p>	[02 ]	C10 12. 3
3	<p>In a unitary system:</p> <p>a) No government has sovereign authority.</p> <p>b) Sovereign authority rests with the national government.</p> <p>c) Sovereign authority is shared between national and local governments.</p> <p>d) Sovereign authority rests with local governments.</p> <p>e) Sovereign authority rests with a foreign government.</p>	[02 ]	C10 12. 1
4	<p>Who propounded Rule of Law ?</p> <p>a) Thomas Paine      b) A V Dicey      c) George Washington      d) Plato</p>	[02 ]	C10 12. 1
5	<p>What does the term 'judicial review' mean?</p> <p>a) A review of the judicial structure of the system</p> <p>b) it is the authority vested in the hands of Supreme Court to examine whether some legislative enactments or executive orders of both Central and State governments is following the Constitution of India or not</p> <p>c) Judicial review means the power vested in High Courts to challenge Supreme Court of India</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	[02 ]	C10 12. 3
<b>SECTION B (Write short notes)</b>			
6	Briefly mention the Constitutional Amendment Process in India.	[05 ]	C10 12. 1

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7	Explain Judicial activism.	[05 ]	C10 12. 3
8	Elucidate Presidential executive with example.	[05 ]	C10 12. 3
9	What do understand by pressure group. Explain with example.	[05 ]	C10 12. 1
<b>SECTION C (Attempt any 02 questions)</b>			
1 1	Indian federation is said to be Centre dominant. Explain in respect to center-state relation.	[10 ]	C10 12. 3
1 2	Explain Constitutional amendment process in Switzerland and USA, and state the difference.	[10 ]	C10 12. 5
1 3	Discuss Theory of separation of power. Briefly explain the applicability of theory in India or USA.	[10 ]	C10 12. 3
<b>SECTION D</b>			
1 4	Forty state constitutions specify that government be divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. California illustrates this approach; "The powers of state government are legislative, executive, and judicial. Persons charged with the exercise of one power may not exercise either of the others except as permitted by this Constitution." Explain the approach.	[15 ]	C10 12. 2
1 5	Governmental powers and responsibilities intentionally overlap; they are too complex and interrelated to be neatly compartmentalized. As a result, there is an inherent measure of competition and conflict among the branches of government. Throughout American history, there also has been an ebb and flow of preeminence among the governmental branches. Analyse the check and balance in Indian perspective.	[20 ]	C10 12. 1
1 6	The veto process is very formal and time sensitive, and how time is counted is extremely important. Legislatures often face specified times within which measures must be delivered to their governors. Once a bill is delivered to the governor, the number of days	[15 ]	C10 12. 1,

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for gubernatorial action on a measure also is limited. If the governor vetoes a bill (or portion thereof), it must be returned to the house of origin for reconsideration. To become law, each chamber must repass the bill (or portion thereof), usually by a supermajority vote.

How Veto functions in India, Can anyone over-ride it. Briefly explain the law making process.

**C10**  
**12.**  
**3**



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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CLNL 1014	<b>Business Economics-I</b>	L	T	P	C
<b>Version 1.0</b>		3			3
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Basic Algebra (10 <sup>th</sup> Standard)				
<b>Co-requisites</b>					

### Course Objectives

1. To familiarize the students with the basic concept of microeconomics.
2. To apply demand and supply analysis in business applications
3. To analyse the production and cost structure under different stages of production.
4. To understand the pricing and output decisions under various market structure.
5. To apply various decision tools to understand the market structure.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- CO1. To understand and apply supply and demand analysis to relevant economic issues.
- CO2. To apply marginal analysis to the “firm” under different market conditions.
- CO3. Students will learn the concepts of cost, nature of production and its relationship to Business operations.
- CO4. To understand the causes and consequences of different market conditions.
- CO5. To analyse the price and output decisions of firms under various market structure.

### Catalog Description

The objective of this course is to impart the knowledge of economics as a subject and its importance while business. The business decisions are made scientifically on the basis of all available information. So understanding and interpreting basic economic concepts/variables for e.g. demand and supply functions, forecasting demand, productions, costs will make them aware of various operations carried in business.

After imparting knowledge of these concepts they would be better equipped to understand various market structures, understanding of different pricing techniques that will be introduced in the class. These concepts will help them to understand day to day business decisions being taking by different firms (in different industries) in lieu of consumer behaviour in economic, social and to an extent in ethical manner.

### Course Content

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#### Unit I: Introduction to Economics & Business Economics 4 lecture hours

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

Introduction to Economics, Definition of Economics , Branches of Economics , Meaning of Business Economics, Nature, Scope & Objective of Business Economics

### **Unit II: Theory of Demand & Supply 4 lecture hours**

Meaning of Demand & Supply, The demand & Supply Schedule, Demand Function & Supply function, Law of Demand & Supply Individual and Market Demand & Supply Determinants of Demand & Supply, Demand & Supply Curve, Equilibrium with supply & Demand Curve, Demand & Supply Shifts

Effects of a shift in Supply or Demand, Interpreting Changes in Price & Quantity, Types of Elasticity of Demand & Supply, Calculating Elasticity, Measurement of Elasticity, Degree of Elasticity, Consumer Equilibrium – Utility Analysis, Consumer Equilibrium – Indifference Curve Analysis,

### **Unit III: Theory of production and cost 4 lecture hours.**

Basic Concept of production, The Production function, Factors of Production, Total Average & Marginal product, Short & Long Run Production Function, Law of Variable proportion, Law of Return to Scale, Law of diminishing Marginal product, Expansion path, Concept of cost and Total, Marginal & Average Cost, Short Run & Long Run Cost, Relation Ship Between Marginal & Average cost

### **Unit IV: Market structure. 4 lecture hours.**

Market Structure: Meaning & Characteristics of Perfect Competition, Price & output Determination under perfect Competitive Market, Short Run & Long Run Equilibrium, monopoly Definition of Imperfect Competition Basic Concept of Monopoly, Features of Monopoly Equilibrium under Monopoly Short & Long run, Concept of Monopolistic Competition Features of Monopolistic Competition

### **Text Books**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Publisher</b>
a)	Principles of Microeconomics	Gregory Mankiw	Cengage Learning Publications.
b)	Economics	Samuelson and Nordhaus	TMH Publishers Ltd., New Delhi

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### Reference Books

S.No	Title	Author	Publisher
a)	Modern Microeconomics	Koutsoyannis	Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi
b)	Managerial Economics	Atmanand	Excel Books, New Delhi
c)	Macroeconomics	R.Glenn Hubbard Anthony Patrick O'Brien	Pearson Education

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination**  
**Examination Scheme:**

Components	Class Test	Assignment	Presentation	Mid-Term Exam	ESE
Weightage (%)	10	10	10	20	50

### Program Outcome / Course Outcome mapping

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C1014.1	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C1014.2	3			3	3		3	2	2	1
C1014.3	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C1014.4	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C1014.5	3			3	3		3	2	2	1
C1014	3			3	3		3	3	3	1

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLCC1004</b>		<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>4</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Law of Contracts II				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	–				

### Course Objectives

1. To enable students in understanding the core areas of Contract law including the concept of virtual concept.
2. To enable students in developing analytical skill with respect to the special contracts and learn the applicability of contract principles to e-commerce model.
3. To develop ethical and moral understanding associated with the special contracts, in their career.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**C1004.1:** Students will have strong conceptual knowledge in core areas of Contract law including the concept of virtual concept.

**C1004.2:** The students will be able to explain the fundamentals and the essential elements specific kind of Contracts

**C1004.3:** Students will be able to integrate functional knowledge with specialized capabilities to implement comprehensive solutions to Contractual legal problems.

**C1004.4:** Students will effectively apply their learnings to evaluate legal developments and evolve alternative solutions to real world legal issues in the field of commercial law.

**C1004.5:** Students will demonstrate an ability to research and analyse problems critically using an in depth understanding of socio-economic and techno-legal dynamics in contract law.

### Catalog Description

In a society wherein all major ventures are based upon contractual relationship, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with the general principles of Contract Law.

Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Interactive approach is to be followed during the course of learning

### Course Content

It has 5 modules which are as follows:

#### **MODULE I: Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee: Indian Contract Act, 1872**

- 1.1. Definition of Indemnity
- 1.2. Rights of Indemnity holder and liability of the Indemnifier
- 1.3. Definition of Guarantee
- 1.4. Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee
- 1.5. Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee

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- 1.6.Kinds of guarantee
- 1.7.Rights and liabilities of surety
- 1.8.Discharge of surety

### **MODULE II: Contract of Bailment and Pledge: Indian Contract Act, 1872**

- 2.1 Bailment –Definition
- 2.2 Essential requisites of Bailment
- 2.3 Kinds of Bailment
- 2.4 Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee
- 2.5 Termination of Bailment
- 2.6 Pledge- Definition
- 2.7 Rights and duties of Pawn or and Pawnee
- 2.8 Pledge by Non Owners.

### **MODULE III: Contract of Agency: Indian Contract Act, 1872**

- 3.1 Definition of Agent
- 3.2 Creation of Agency
- 3.3 Rights and duties of Agent
- 3.4 Delegation of authority
- 3.5 Personal liability of Agent
- 3.6 Relationship of Principal with Third parties
- 3.7 Termination of Agency.

### **MODULE IV: Contract of Partnership: (The Indian Partnership Act, 1932)**

- 4.1 Definition and nature of Partnership
- 4.2 Formation of Partnership
- 4.3 Test of Partnership
- 4.4 Partnership and other associations
- 4.5 Registration of Firm
- 4.6 Effect of non registration
- 4.7 Relation of Partners
- 4.8 Rights and duties of Partners
- 4.9 Properties of the Firm
- 4.10 Relation of Partners to third parties
- 4.11 Implied authority of a partner
- 4.12 Kinds of partners
- 4.13 Minor as partner
- 4.14 Reconstitution of a firm
- 4.15 Dissolution of firm.

### **Module V: Sale of Goods Act, 1930**

- 5.1 Formation of Contract
- 5.2 Contract of Sale
- 5.3 Conditions and Warranties
- 5.4 Caveat Emptor
- 5.5 Passing of Property
- 5.6 Sale of Specific Goods and Unascertained Goods
- 5.7 Sale on Approval
- 5.8 Transfer of Title
- 5.9 Performance of Contract
- 5.10 Stoppage in Transit

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- 5.11 Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale  
 5.12 Rights of unpaid seller.

### TEXTBOOKS:

- P C Markanda, THE LAW OF CONTRACT, Vol. II, 1st ed. (Nagpur: Wadhwa and Company, 2006).
- Anirudh Wadhwa (Ed.), MULLA THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT BY SIR DINSHAH FARDUNJI MULLA, 13th ed. (Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2011).
- Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern, Lucknow, Eighth Edition.
  
- REFERENCE BOOKS
- R G Padia (Ed.), POLLOCK AND MULLA INDIAN CONTRACT AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACTS, Vol II, 13th ed. (NewDelhi: LexisNexis Buterworths, 2006).
- J Beatson (Ed.), ANSON'S LAW OF CONTRACT, 28th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001).
- K Sukumaran (Ed.), POLLOCK AND MULLA THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 6th ed. (New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2002).
- Avtar Singh, INTRODUCTION TO PARTNERSIP, 10th ed. (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2011).
- Avtar Singh, LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, 3rd ed. (Lucknow, Eastern Book Company, 2001).
- G C Bharuka (Ed.), POLLOCK AND MULLA THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 7th ed. (New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2007).
- Avtar Singh, PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF SALE OF GOODS AND HIRE PURCHASE, 6th ed. (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2005)
- Paul Dobson, SALE OF GOODS AND CONSUMER CREDIT, 5th ed. (Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1996)

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
Weightage (%)	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	
	Test I -10 Test II-10		Report / Viva /PPT			

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS01	PS02	PS03
C1004.1	3	3	2	-	3	-	-	3	2	2
C1004.2	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	3	2	-
C1004.3	3	2	1	3	2	-	-	3	2	3
C1004.4	3	3	2	3	3	-	-	3	2	2

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<b>C1004.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C1004</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

1=weakly mapped  
 2= moderately mapped  
 3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper

Name:  
 Enrolment No:

**Course: Contracts Law II**

**Programme: BBA-LLB-Sz-CL**  
**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Semester: II**  
**Max. Marks:100**

**Instructions:**

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 2 marks); **Section B** (each carrying 5 marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks). **Section D is mandatory.**

**Section A**

Write short notes on all four :

- (1) Pledge by non-owners
- (2) Transfer by sample
- (3) Implied authority of a partner
- (4) Partnership and Joint Hindu Family
- (5) Hire purchase agreement

2x5

**C1004.  
1**

**SECTION B**

**Q.1** Examine the scope of a surety's right of subrogation under ss. 140 and 141, ICA?

[5]

**C1004.  
2**

**Q. 2** Conceptually analyze what amounts to the 'property' of a firm, including the ways in which such property is said to be acquired.

[5]

**C1004.  
3**

**Q. 3** 'A' contracts with B for a fixed price to construct a house for B within a stipulated time. B would supply the necessary material to be used in the construction. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B does not supply the material as per the agreement. Is C discharged from his liability?

[5]

**C1004.  
5**



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<p><b>Q4.</b> A hire a carriage of B and agrees to pay Rs.500 as hire charges. The carriage is unsafe, though B is unaware of it. A is injured and claims compensation for injuries suffered by him. B refuses to pay. Discuss the liability of B</p>	[5]	<b>C1004. 2</b>
<b>SECTION C</b>		
<p><b>Q. 1</b> Why does sec. 30, Sale of Goods Act, provide an exception to the nemo dat quod non habet rule? Should it be read to be applicable to any person who continues to remain in possession of goods (in whatever capacity) or should possession for the purposes of this section be interpreted narrowly?</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 3</b>
<p><b>Q2.</b> What amounts to “variance” in the terms of a contract, so as to discharge a surety in a contract of guarantee (s. 133, ICA)? Examine situations where variance does and does not lead to discharge, and analyse whether a consistent standard may be deduced for the same.</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 3</b>
<b>SECTION D</b>		
<p><b>Q1.</b> A, B and C are partners in a partnership business. ‘C’ retires without giving a public notice. ‘D’ an old customer deals with firm without notice of change. ‘D’ wants to hold ‘C’ also liable. Decide.</p>		<b>C1004. 4</b>
<p><b>Q2.</b> ‘A’ stands surety for ‘B’ for any amount which ‘C’ may lend to B from time to time during the next three months subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000. One month later A revokes the guarantee, when C had lent to B Rs.5,000. Referring to the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 decide whether ‘A’ is discharged from all the liabilities to ‘C’ for any subsequent loan. What would be your answer in case ‘B’ makes a default in paying back to ‘C’ the money already borrowed i.e. Rs.5,000?</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 4</b>
<p><b>Q3.</b> Sunil delivered his car to Mahesh for repairs. Mahesh completed the work, but did not return the car to Sunil within reasonable time, though Sunil repeatedly reminded Mahesh for the return of car. In the meantime a big fire occurred in the neighborhood and the car was destroyed. Decide whether Mahesh can be held liable under the provisions of the Indian Contract Act. 1872</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 4</b>
<p><b>Q4.</b> Rupinder has just developed a new medical product that can cure baldness and wishes to set up a business venture. Rupinder’s mother wants to invest £30,000 into the business, but does not want to be involved in the management of the business nor its day to day operations. In addition, Max and Damien, Rupinder’s friends from college, are keen to invest £5,000 each in the new business. However, in the current economic climate they are concerned about limiting their liability in the event of the business’s failure. Advise Max, Damien and Rupinder’s mother with regard to their rights to participate in the management of the partnership, their potential liability for the debts and obligations of the partnership, and any options they might have to exit the partnership structure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1.</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 4</b>
<p><b>Q5.</b> Mr. Ahuja of Delhi engaged Mr. Singh as his agent to buy a house in West Extension area. Mr. Singh bought a house for Rs.20 lakhs in the name of a nominee and then purchased it himself for Rs.24 lakhs. He then sold the same house to Mr. Ahuja for Rs.26 lakhs. Mr. Ahuja later comes to know the mischief of Mr. Singh and tries to recover the excess amount paid to</p>	[10]	<b>C1004. 4</b>

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Mr. Singh. Is he entitled to recover any amount from Mr. Singh? If so, how much? Explain.

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<b>CLCC 1005</b>	<b>Legal Language and Legal Writing</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> level English and primary research skills				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### Course Objectives

10. To help the students to develop the ability to understand and draft the basic legal documents.
11. To enable students to communicate legal terms with clarity and precision at workplace.
12. To enable students acquire structure and written expression required for their profession.
13. To prepare good lawyers with broad professional vision as a wise counsellor, good advocacy skills, exceptional legal drafting skills
14. To enable the students understand important legal maxims and fundamental legal concepts around their application

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CO6. Understand the spoken legal expression with proper pronunciation
- CO7. Understand and draft the basic legal documents
- CO8. Read the text, comprehend and make use of legal vocabulary while conversing.
- CO9. Write effectively and with clarity.
- CO10. Understand important legal maxims and fundamental legal concepts around their application

### Catalog Description

One aspect of globalization has been the internationalization of law, so today's lawyers increasingly need to be international lawyers. Law plays an important role in the global legal environment. The familiarity with English legal writing and analysis skills that you will gain through this course will provide you with a solid background for working with clients, co-counsel, opposing counsel and judges.

This subject is one of the most important subjects in law as it makes the student to learn about the command of the language and it being essential quality for presentation of not only pleading but also arguments before a court of law. This subject has so much of practicalities and just reading book will not help. It therefore becomes necessary that the students should be given the knowledge of the subject through lecture method and other methods with illustration for better understanding and group discussion so that the student may also inculcate the analytical approach of understanding the subject matter and can practically apply in life.

We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc.

**Course Content**

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**Unit I: 5 lecture hours**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION** - Modes and Modules of Legal Communication, Meaning of Language and Evolution of language, Importance of language, Relation of Language with law, Meaning of Legal Language, Importance of legal language, Scope of Legal Language, Problems of legal language, Language and the Constitution of India, Harvard Series of Lectures

**Unit II: 10 lecture hours**

**LEGAL LANGUAGES & LEGAL VOCABULARY** - Legal English Words and Legal Phrases; Law Latin and Legal Phrases; Proverbs and their use in Legal Language.

**Unit III: 17 lecture hours**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL MAXIMS** – leading maxims related to Constitution, Torts, contract, property, IPC, etc.

**Unit IV: 2 lecture hours**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL Drafting** - Precise, Concise (art of Precise), essay

**Unit V: 2 lecture hours**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE: PREPOSITIONS AND COMPREHENSION**- Use of Preposition for effective Legal Writing , Passages & Paragraphs from leading cases.

**Text Books**

1. Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English, S.C. Tripathi Central Law Publications
2. Outlines of Legal Language in India Anirudh Prasad Central Law Publication
3. Legal Language and Legal Writing K.L.Bhatia Universal Law Publishers
4. Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English B.M. Gandhi Eastern Book Company
5. Learning the Law Glanville Williams Universal Law Publishers.
6. Introduction to Law Atul Setelwad Butterworths
7. The Concept of Law HLA Hart Oxford University Press
8. Indian Legal System Joseph Minattur Indian Law Institute
9. Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning Julius Stone Universal Law Publishing Co.

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### Reference Books

1. Plain English for Lawyers, Richard C. Wydick, Universal Law Publishers.
2. Legal Writing in Plain English, Bryan A. Garner.
3. Plain Language for Lawyers: Michale M. Aspray, Universal Law Publishers.
4. Law as Culture, (2009), Kathy Laster, Universal Law Publishers.
5. Law and Social Norms, Eric A. Posne, Universal Law Publishers.
6. Precedent in English Law, Cross and Harris, Oxford publication.
7. Legal Maxims, Herbert Broom, Universal Law Publishers.
8. Legal Language, Peter M. Tiersma.
9. Oxford Law Dictionary.
10. Wharton's Law Dictionary.
11. Black's Law Dictionary.

### Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination Examination Scheme:

Components	MSE	Internal	ESE
<b>Weightage (%)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

**Internal Assessment: 100 Marks** (shall be done based on the following five components):

Description	Weightage
10. Continuous Assessment	30%

Continuous Assessment: (Marks 100) shall be done based on the following five components:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a. Two class tests             | 20 Marks   |
| b. Assignment / Reaction Paper | 20 Marks   |
| c. Project work                | 20 Marks (Abstract, Synopsis, final Draft, Presentation) |
| d. Subject grand viva          | 20 Marks   |
| e. Attendance                  | 20 Marks   |

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C1005.1	2	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	3	3
C1005.2	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	3
C1005.3	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	3
C1005.4	2	3	3	2	3	-	3	-	3	3
C1005.5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

1=weakly mapped  
2= moderately mapped  
3=strongly mapped

## Model Question Paper

Roll No: -----

### UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Criminal/labour Laws

Subject (Course): Legal Language and Legal Writing

Course Code :CLCC1005

No. of page/s: 4

Semester – II

Max. Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hrs

#### Instructions:

Attempt any three questions from **Section A** (each carrying 6 marks); any **Two Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 10 marks). **Section C** is Compulsory (carrying 16 marks).

#### Section A ( attempt any two)

Section A ( attempt any two)			
1.	Q.1 Give the meaning of the following words and make sentences using the words:		
	Abeyance	[2]	C1005.3
2.	Alienate	[2]	C1005.3
3.	In limine	[2]	C1005.3
4.	Quid credit foro	[2]	C1005.3
5.	Lex loci contractus	[2]	C1005.3

**SECTION B**

6. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

Sometime in 1981, the State of Maharashtra and Bombay Municipal Corporation took a decision that all pavement dwellers and the slum or busti dwellers in the city of Bombay will be evicted forcibly and deported to their respective places of origin or removed to places outside the city of Bombay. Pursuant to that decision, the pavement dwellings of some of the petitioners were in fact demolished by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Some of the petitioners challenged the aforesaid decision of the respondents in the High Court. The petitioners conceded before the High Court that they could not claim any fundamental right to put up huts on pavements or public roads, and also gave an undertaking to vacate the huts on or before October, 15, 1981. On such undertaking being given, the respondents agreed that the huts will not be demolished until October 15, 1981 and the writ petition was disposed of accordingly. In another petition filed under Article 32, the petitioners challenged the decision of the respondents to demolish the pavement dwellings and the slum hutments on the grounds:

(i) that evicting a pavement dweller from his habitat amounts to depriving him of his right to livelihood, which is comprehended in the right guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution that no person shall be deprived of his life except according to procedure established by law,

(ii) that the impugned action of the State Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation is violative of the provisions contained in Article 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution,

(iii) that the procedure prescribed by Section 314 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 for the removal of encroachments from pavements is arbitrary and unreasonable since, not only does it not provide for the giving of a notice before the removal of an encroachment but, expressly enables that the Municipal Commissioner may cause the encroachments to be removed without notice ,

(iv) that it is constitutionally impermissible to characterize the pavement dwellers as 'trespassers', because their occupation of pavements arises from economic compulsions; and

[20]

**C1005.1  
C1005.3**

(v) that the Court must determine the content of the 'right to life', the function of property in a welfare state, the dimension and true meaning of the constitutional mandate that property must subserve common good, the sweep of the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India which is guaranteed by Article 19(1) and the right to carry on any occupation, trade or business which is guaranteed by Article 19(1)(g), the competing claims of pavement dwellers on the one hand and of the pedestrians on the other and, the larger question of ensuring equality before the law.

So far as concerned is the agreement that the pavement dwellers had made to vacate the pavements, the Court held that there can be no estoppel against the Constitution. The Constitution is not only the paramount law of the land but, it is the source and sustenance of all laws. Its provisions are conceived in public interest and are intended to serve a public purpose. The doctrine of estoppel is based on the principle that consistency in word and action and it imparts certainty and honesty to human affairs. If a person makes representation to another, on the faith of which the latter acts to its prejudice, the former cannot resile from the representation made by him. He must make it good. This principle can have no application to representations made regarding the assertion or enforcement of fundamental rights.

Fundamental rights are undoubtedly conferred by the Constitution upon individuals which have to be asserted and enforced by them, if those rights are violated. But, the high purpose which the Constitution seeks to achieve by conferment of fundamental rights is not only to benefit individuals but to secure the larger interests of the community. The Preamble of the Constitution says that India is a democratic Republic. It is in order to fulfil the promise of the Preamble that fundamental rights are conferred by the Constitution, some on citizens like those guaranteed by Articles 15, 16, 19, 21 and 29 and, some on citizens and non-citizens alike, like those guaranteed by Articles 14, 21, 22 and 25 of the Constitution. No individual can barter away the freedoms conferred upon him by the Constitution. A concession made by him in a proceedings, whether under a mistake of law or otherwise, that he does not possess or will not enforce any particular fundamental right, cannot create an estoppel against him in that or any subsequent proceedings. Such a concession, if enforced, would defeat the purpose of the Constitution.

The plea of estoppel is closely connected with the plea of waiver, the object of both being to ensure bona fides in day-to day transactions. In the instant case, notwithstanding the fact that the petitioners had conceded in the Bombay High Court



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that they have no fundamental right to construct hutments on pavements and that they will not object to their demolition after October 15, 1981, they are entitled to assert that any such action on the part of public authorities will be in violation of their fundamental rights.

(i) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage and justify the title. [2 Marks]

(ii) Write the précis of above paragraph in your own words as plainly as possible. [6 Marks]

(iii) Explain the following terms according to their meaning and context: [12 Marks]

- (ii) respondents
- (iii) evicting
- (iv) constitutionally impermissible
- (v) plea of waiver
- (vi) mistake of law
- (vii) democratic Republic
- (viii) Preamble of the Constitution
- (ix) impugned action
- (x) estoppel
- (xi) writ petition
- (xii) notice
- (xiii) prejudice

**SECTION C is Compulsory**

7. Draft a Mortgage deed with imaginary facts and names of the parties to give it a complete shape.

OR

Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 500 words:

[15]

**C1005.2**  
**C1005.3**  
**C1005.4**

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	1.) Electoral Reforms 2.) Rights of Consumers		
8.	Give full form of following abbreviations:  1. ICADR 2. CAT 3. QBD 4. LRHL 5. SCWR	[5]	C1005.5
	SECTION D		
9	Explain the following Legal Maxims with the help of legal provisions, case laws and examples:  <i>in jure non remota causa sed proxima spectator</i>	[10]	C1005.5
10	<i>Generalia specialibus non derogant</i>	[10]	C1005.5
11	<i>ignorantia facit excusat ignorantia juris non excusat</i>	[10]	C1005.5
12	Draft a Complaint & Written Statement in an accounting suit; using imaginary names and figures to give it a complete shape.	[20]	C1005.5



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBG 132</b>	<b>Sociology</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		4	0	0	4
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> level English				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### Course Objectives

15. To understand the basic concepts of Sociology.
16. To understand the interface between law and Sociology.
17. To discuss law as dynamic, flexible and integral component of social organization.
18. To help in understanding various major contemporary issues and topics within the framework of sociology of law, and the current theoretical and cultural debates that inform them.
19. To understand the range of sociological theories and concepts that have been applied to the study of law and legal institutions.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- C132.1 Understand key sociological concepts, theories and approaches and their connection to various social and legal issues. Communicate with proper pronunciation.
- C132.2 Apply sociological concepts to further their understanding of various socio-legal issues like crime and criminal, addiction and substance abuse, juvenile justice, social disorganisation etc.
- C132.3 Assess the impact of social organisation on legal institutions by comparing different societies and their laws.
- C132.4 Analyse the sociological implications of various legislations and use it further their understanding of law.
- C132.5 Examine and generate possible solutions for various socio-legal issues.

### Catalog Description

This course focuses on the scientific study of human society, culture, and social interactions. In this course students will learn how to understand and apply basic sociological theory to various legal issues of the day. They will also learn to view society and law objectively to better understand the interplay among individuals, groups, and societies. Topics include nature and scope of sociology and its relation with other social sciences, basic social concepts, social change, social institutions, deviance and its relation to law. Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group projects dealing with various socio legal issues and active participation in research through a compulsory research

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paper to be written by every student which with familiarize them with research methods. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation.

### Course Content

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**Unit I:** **7 lecture hours**  
NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY:  
Relevance of Sociology for the Study of Law  
Distinction between Sociology and other Social Sciences: Political Science, History, Economics, Ethics.

**Unit II:** **10 lecture hours**  
BASIC CONCEPT IN SOCIOLOGY  
Norms and Values  
Status and Role  
Institution: Structure and Function.

**Unit III:** **17 lecture hours**  
SOCIAL DEVIANCE  
Factors Facilitating Deviation  
Cause of Crime  
Juvenile Delinquency  
White Collar Crime  
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction  
Dowry Penology.

**Unit IV:** **6 lecture hours**  
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW, LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

**Unit V:** **8 lecture hours**  
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DISORGANIZATION  
Concept of Social Organization.  
Concept of Social Disorganization.

### Text Books

2. Mishra. B, Sharma. S (2011) Communication Skills for Engineers and Scientists. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. ISBN: 8120337190.
3. Chaturvedi P. D, Chaturvedi M. (2011) Business Communication: Concepts, Cases and Applications. Pearson Education India. ISBN: 8131718727.
4. Greenbaum. Sidney. College Grammar of English. Longman Publishers. ISBN: 9780582285972.

### Reference Books

1. Ahuja, R. (1992). *Social problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

2. Ahuja, R. (2000). *Criminology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. MacIver, R. M., & Page, C. H. (1961). *Society: An introductory analysis*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
4. Rao, C. N. Shankar (2008). *Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thoughts*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company.
5. Bartol, A. M., & Bartol, C. R. (2014). *Criminal behavior: A psychological approach*. Boston: Pearson.
6. Galanter, M., Kleber, H. D., & Brady, K. (Eds.). (2014). *The American Psychiatric Publishing textbook of substance abuse treatment*. American Psychiatric Pub.
7. McMichael, P. (2011). *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective: A Global Perspective*. Sage Publications.
8. Petrosino, A., Turpin-Petrosino, C., Hollis-Peel, M. E., & Lavenberg, J. G. (2013). 'Scared Straight' and other juvenile awareness programs for preventing juvenile delinquency. *The Cochrane Library*.
9. Posner, E. A. (2009). *Law and social norms*. Harvard university press.
10. Rowland Atkinson. (2014). *Shades of deviance : a primer on crime, deviance and social harm*. Abingdon, Oxon ; New York :Routledge,
11. Srinivas, M. N. (1995). *Social change in modern India*. Orient Blackswan.
12. Thompson, W. E., & Bynum, J. E. (2016). *Juvenile delinquency: A sociological approach*. Rowman & Littlefield.
13. West, R., & Brown, J. (2013). *Theory of addiction*. John Wiley & Sons.

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/group presentation/Research Paper/ Written Examination**

**Examination Scheme:**

Components	MSE I	Presentation/Research Paper/ Test/Viva etc	ESE
Weightage (%)	20	30	50

**Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)**

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C132.1	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C132.2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	-
C132.3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-
C132.4	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C132.5	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	-

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

## Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:



Course: LLBG 132 – Sociology

Programme: B.A. LLB Energy Laws/ Criminal/Labor Laws

Semester: EVEN-2018-19

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

### Instructions:

Attempt any FOUR questions in Section A. All the other sections are compulsory.

### Section A ( attempt any four)

1.	Nature of Sociology	[2.5]	C132.1
2.	Processes through which social change is introduced.	[2.5]	C132.1
3.	Reason of difference in social capital between males and females.	[2.5]	C132.2
4.	Mediation	[2.5]	C132.1
5.	Hierarchy of Values	[2.5]	C132.1

### SECTION B is Compulsory

6.	What are the basic characteristics of a social institution?	[10]	C132.1
7.	Discuss the causes of Social Disorganisation.	[10]	C132.1

### SECTION C is Compulsory

8.	Discuss Jellineck's Model for an Alcoholic.	[10]	C132.2
9.	Discuss the various causes of crime. Analyse how deviation is important in the society.	[10]	C132.2

### SECTION D is Compulsory

10.	Analyze the causes of Substance Abuse using any three theories of deviance. Highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each. Discuss how these conclusions can be used offer remedial programs and legislations.	[15]	C132.2 & C132.5
11.	Without Values, Norms have no ground to stand on. Discuss this statement, highlighting the relationship between them and how different legal systems are influenced by cultural values of a society.	[15]	C132.3
12.	White Collar Crime remains to be satisfactorily defined. Discuss the implications of this statement on legislation for such crimes. Also critically analyze any 5 ways to	[10]	C132.4

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	conceptualize the concept.		
13.	Substantiate Law's claim to authority in the society.	[10]	C132.4



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLPP 1102</b>	<b>Language Lab</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> level English</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>--</b>				

### Course Objectives

1. To provide an overview of the principles of Listening & Speaking skills
2. To define and underline the nuances and intricacies of Listening & Speaking
3. To acquire the ability to comprehend the native speakers' accent
4. To apply & put in use the best practices of effective Listening & Speaking skills

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CO1. Apply the principles of effective listening & speaking skills in their everyday lives
- CO2. Execute and practice the effective techniques of listening & speaking with brevity and clarity
- CO3. Articulate their opinions/ideas adequately and comfortably
- CO4. Demonstrate their enhanced receptive and productive skills in listening and speaking

### Catalog Description

This course underlines the importance receptive (Listening) and productive (speaking) skills and provides ample guidance and hands-on practice on the two demanding language/life skills. Furthermore, the lead-in activities for each session make the learning process stimulating and engaging. The students are also required to shoot and submit a video 'Walk the talk', a group activity enabling them to showcase their conversational skills acquired during the course.

#### SALIENT features

- Warmers
- Student centered learning
- Less teacher talk time & More student talk time
- Conducive learning environment
- Hands on experience on all the four language skills

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc.

### Course Content

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#### **Unit I: 3 lecture hours**

Introduction to Language Lab Sessions, CE's & Machine Interface, What is listening?  
Active & Passive Listening, Practice on Listening Skills, What is accent?  
Nuances of different accents

#### **Unit II: 3 lecture hours**

Listening Practice, Listening Skills : Mock Test, Listening Assessment

#### **Unit III: 3 lecture hours**

Speaking Skills: an overview, Phonetics & IPA symbols, How to get the best out of an advanced learner's dictionary, Practice Sessions (Task Based Activities).

#### **Unit III: 3 lecture hours**

Practice Sessions (Task Based Activities), Walk the talk, Speaking Assessment.

### Reference Books

1. The Five minute activities by Penny Ur & Andrew Wright, OUP
2. The Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary, Cambridge University Press
3. The Pronunciation of English by Jones D, Cambridge University Press
4. www.ted.com

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination**

**Examination Scheme:**

Components	CEI	CE II	Presentation/Assignment/ etc	CEIII
Weightage (%)	30	30	20	20

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between COs and POs		
	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
<b>C01</b>	Apply the principles of effective listening & speaking skills in their everyday lives	<b>2,3,6,7,8,9</b>
<b>C02</b>	Execute and practice the effective techniques of listening & speaking with brevity and clarity	<b>2,3,6,7,8,9</b>
<b>C03</b>	Articulate their opinions/ideas adequately and comfortably.	<b>2,3,6,7,8,9</b>
<b>C04</b>	Demonstrate their enhanced receptive and productive skills in listening and speaking	<b>2,3,6,7,8,9</b>

		Students will have strong conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.	Students will be able to integrate efficiently the functional knowledge of	Students will effectively apply their learnings to evaluate legal	Students will demonstrate logical ability to analyse problems critically	Students will possess procedural and practical knowledge, and will use	Students will demonstrate desirable qualities to facilitate sustainable	Students will develop sensitivity towards ethical, moral and social	Students will exhibit commitment, leadership, networking and	Students will exhibit lifelong learning skills essential to excel in legal world.
Course Code	Course Title	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
COMM 113	Language Lab		2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLNL 1018</b>	<b>Principles and Practice of Management</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> level with basic understanding of General Management</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>-</b>				

### Course Objectives

1. To Understand a Business Organization.
2. To understand, appraise and interpret the business environment
3. To know and use various tools/techniques of management in an organization.
4. To develop Analytical & Decision making skills
5. To understand and implement the principles and practices of management in the business organization.

### Course Outcomes

**CO1:** Describe the major theories, concepts, and research findings in the field Principles and Practice of Management.

**CO2:** Demonstrate effective application of PPM knowledge to diagnose and solve organizational problems and develop optimal managerial decisions.

**CO3:** Analyze the application of various management practices and principles of business organizations

### Catalog Description

Principles and Practice of Management is one of the essential subject, which give students the basic idea of Business and Management. Students from 12<sup>th</sup> Std. of any discipline are expected with basic conceptual, managerial skills, reasoned thinking and decisive skills. Further, students have to actively involve themselves in class presentations, case studies, other assignments, reading management

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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journals, solving quizzes and needless to mention classroom participation over and above all these will add value to their overall evaluation.

### **Course Content**

The syllabus of Business Organization is divided into parts because it is an interphase of both the Business Organization and management. The two parts are as follows:

#### **PART – I**

##### **BUSINESS ORGANIZATION**

(It is divided into 5 units consisting of 9 hours for 9 days)

#### **PART – II**

##### **MANAGEMENT**

(It is divided into 21 units' consisting of 27 hours for 27 days)

##### ➤ **INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT**

**Business Organization:** Introduction to Forms of business organizations. **(9 Hours)**

**Management:** Concept, Management: Art and Science, Management as a Profession, Management Vv. Administration, Management process, Managerial roles & skills, Levels of management, Ethical and best practices in management. **(5 Hours)**

**Evolution of Management:** Taylor and Scientific Management, Fayol's Administrative Management, Bureaucracy, Hawthorne Experiments and Human Relations, Social System Approach, Decision Theory Approach. **(4 Hours)**

##### ➤ **Planning**

Nature, Objectives, Types and Levels, Process of Planning, Planning Premises and Forecasting, MBO, Decision Making. **( 4 Hours)**

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➤ **Organizing**

Concept, Forms of Organizational Structure, Combining Jobs: Departmentalization, Span of Control, Delegation of Authority, Authority & Responsibility. ( 4 Hours)

➤ **Staffing**

Concept; Overview of - Manpower Planning, Job Design, Recruitment & Selection, Training & Development, Performance Appraisal. ( 3 Hours)

➤ **Directing:** Concept, Direction and Supervision. ( 3 Hour)

➤ **Controlling:** Concept, Types of Control, Controlling Techniques. ( 4 Hours)

**Text Book**

**“Principles and Practice of Management” by LM Prasad, Sultan Chand & sons**

**Reference Books**

1. Organization & Management by Gupta CB, Sultan Chand & Sons
2. Organization & Management by Agarwal RD, McGraw-Hill
3. Management: Tasks, Responsibilities and Practices by Peter F. Drucker, Elsevier Butterworth-heinemann
4. General and Industrial Management by Henri Fayol, Pitman & sons
5. The Philosophy of Management by Oliver H.Sheldon, Pitman Publishing Corporation
6. Organizational Behaviour by Stephen P. Robbins, PHI
7. Company Law by Singh Avtar, Eastern Book Company
8. Industrial & Business Management by Martand T Telsang, S Chand & Company
9. Legal Aspects of Business by R.S.Pillai & Bagavathi, S Chand & Company

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**Modes of Evaluation: Assignment/ project/ Written Examination/Class Participation/Viva Voce**

**Examination Scheme:**

Components	MSE I	MSE II	Project/Assignment/ etc	ESE
Weightage (%)	10	10	20	60

CO 1	C02	C03
Discussion	Discussion	Discussion
Assignment	Assignment	Assignment
Presentation	Presentation	Presentation
Quiz	Quiz	Quiz



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### Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between COs and POs		
	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
<b>CO1</b>	Describe the major theories, concepts, and research findings in the field Principles and Practice of Management	<b>PO 02</b>
<b>CO2</b>	Demonstrate effective application of PPM knowledge to diagnose and solve organizational problems and develop optimal managerial decisions	<b>PO 03</b>
<b>CO3</b>	Analyze the application of various management practices and principles of business organizations	<b>PO 5 &amp;8</b>

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped


3=strongly mapped

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Course Code	Course Title	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	P08
CLNL1018	Principles and Practice of Management	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
		Knowledge of concepts of law with comparative understanding of legal systems	Interdisciplinary knowledge of law and related fields/domains	Application of law to problem situations employing logical, analytical and decision making skills	Effective law professional skills pertinent to law such as oral and written communication, legal research, rationalization, critical-thinking, planning and organizing	Specialist law professional having insight of practices, issues and challenges	Ethical, moral and social responsibility	Influencing skills such as commitment, leadership, team building and networking	Life-long Learning skills

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## Model Question Paper

<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<b>Course: CLNL 1018 – Principles and Practice of Management</b>			
<b>Programme: BA LL.B CLL</b>		<b>Semester: Even -2017-19</b>	
<b>Time: 03 hrs.</b>		<b>Max. Marks:100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b>			
<b>Section A (30 marks) and section C (40 marks) are compulsory. Attempt any three questions from Section B (30 marks each carrying 10 marks)</b>			
<b>Section A ( 5 marks each)</b>			
1.	“Dependency is the key to Power.” Do you agree?	[6]	C01
2.	“Selection is positive and Recruitment is negative” Do you agree?	[6]	C01
3.	What do you know about planning? Briefly signify its importance in Business.	[6]	C01
4.	Briefly explain the interplay and connectivity of various functions of management to business.	[6]	C01
5.	Distinguish between Coordination and cooperation.	[6]	C01
<b>SECTION B (Attempt any Three Questions)</b>			
6.	What is Control? How the control function can be utilized to improve the efficiency of organizations?	[10]	C03
7.	What is Organizational Structure? Explain the significance of line and staff	[10]	C03

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	organizational structure in organizations.		
8.	“The talent of leadership is inborn quality and it cannot be acquired or nurtured” Comment.	[10]	C03
9.	Conduct SWOT analysis to any Industry of your choice.	[10]	C03
10.	What do you know about roles and skills of a manager? In your opinion, which role and skill is most critical to perform by a manager?	[10]	C03
<b>SECTION – C 40 Marks</b>			
	Amnesty International (AI) refers to itself as “a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights.” Its primary mission is to take action that prevents and ends mental and physical abuses of people around the world. Since its inception in 1961, the organization has been putting pressure on Governments and other institutions to stop human rights abuses. In just 2004 alone, for example, AI has had a hand in ceasing hundreds of unlawful killings and acts of torture, and releasing from prison hundreds more holding unpopular political ideas. It brings pressure to bear on offending political regimes by writing letter, lobbying governmental organizations, and participating in events organized by such international organizations as the United Nations. Because most of AI’s support comes from donations, it relies on a network of volunteers to keep it going – some 8,000 people in 100 nations (ranging from doctors and lawyers to everyday labourers).	[40]	C01 C02 C03

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Keeping the legions of volunteers working hard is one of the major challenges AI faces. In the UK office of AI, located in London, where there are 100 paid staff members, Veronique Du Pont coordinates the work of 70 volunteers. Their commitment to the cause of human rights is a big motivator, she explains, but the work they do is less than glamorous. Working in the mailroom, updating the computer database, filing, and writing routine correspondence seems a far cry from getting a political dissident out of Colombia prison.

To keep the volunteers feeling the importance of the mundane work they do, Du Pont goes out of her way to point out how event this is by holding regular meetings for volunteers and having them attend the various workshops the office puts on. As Veronique points out, "Although volunteers are motivated by their involvement in the work, when they're doing quite mundane tasks, they need to feel integrated in Amnesty's projects. That means keeping volunteers informed and updated, and giving them access to information. Without a mutual respect between team members (voluntaries or not) we wouldn't have happy volunteers."

If you talk to any of AI's London volunteers, it's clear that Du Pont's approach is working. Says Jamal, one of the volunteers. "I get a lot of satisfaction out of volunteering here. There are various events that help us to feel part of the organization." Among these, he cites opportunity to attend various lectures about human rights and the work of the organization, as well as field trip to AI's international headquarters.

### Questions:

3\*10 = 30 Marks

1. What specific things does AI do to motivate employees?
2. What special challenges do you believe are associated with motivating volunteers as opposed to paid employees?

Assume that the company in which you work, how could you put into practice the various tactics used by AI?















# SEMESTER III

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>Course Code:</b> BBCE 112	<b>Business Economics II</b>	L	T	P	C
<b>Version 1.0</b>		3	0	0	3
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	12 th Standard Economics				
<b>Co-requisites</b>					

### Course Objectives

6. To understand the functioning of economy at the macro level.
7. To Understand how the economy is regulated through monetary and fiscal policies.
8. To study the important indicators of the economy and their significance.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1.conceptually explain and analyze the macroeconomic concepts .**

**CO2. analyze and apply the circular flow of income and expenditure.**

**CO3. Analyze, apply and integrate the income determination through classical and Keynesian economics.**

**CO4. Analyze , apply and integrate the role fiscal and monetary policies in regulating economy..**

**Catalog Description:** Macroeconomics is a basic subject of Economics. It is required to understand the major economic phenomena at the national and international levels. It would cover the concepts like measuring the economic performance of the economy, determinants of economic performance, fiscal policy , monetary policy, trade policy, etc.

### Course Content

**Module 1: Introduction to Macroeconomics -4 Lecture hours**

**Module 2: Measuring National Income and Output- 4 lecture hours**

**Module 3: Consumption and Investment- 5 lecture hours**

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Module 4: Unemployment and Inflation. -5 lecture hours

Module 5: International Trade, Comparative Advantage and Protectionism.- 5 lecture hours

Module 6: The Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates. -4 lecture hours

Module 7: Globalization. Long-Run and Short-Run Concerns: Economic Growth, Productivity-4lecture hours

Module 8: Evolution, Functions and Role of WTO- 5lecture hours

### Text Books

1. David Colander, Macroeconomics, ISBN -13:9789352605514, McGraw-Hill Education, 2017
2. Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, 11th edition, 2010. 2. N.
3. Gregory Mankiw. Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, 7th edition, 2010.
4. Olivier Blanchard, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, Inc., 5th edition, 2009.
5. Richard T. Froyen, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education Asia, 2nd edition, 2005.
6. Andrew B. Abel and Ben S. Bernanke, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, Inc., 7th edition, 2011.
7. Errol D'Souza, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, 2009.

Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld and Marc Melitz, International Economics, Pearson Education Asia, 9th edition, 2012

### Reference Books

1. Getting India Back on Track by Bibek Debroy

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination Examination Scheme:**

Components	MSE	IA	ESE
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## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>Weightage (%)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case Presentation (30 Marks)</li> <li>• Online Assignments (40 Marks)</li> <li>• Quiz (30 Marks)</li> </ul>	

### Program Outcome / Course Outcome mapping

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C112.1	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C112.2	3			3	3		3	2	2	1
C112.3	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C112.4	3			3	3		3	3	3	1
C112.5	3			3	3		3	2	2	1
C112	3			3	3		3	3	3	1

PO1=3, PO4=3, PO5=3, PO7=3, PO8=2

- 1 – Weakly mapped
- 2 – Moderately mapped
- 3 – Strongly mapped

**Model Question Paper**

Name:

Enrolment No:



**University of Petroleum & Energy Studies**

**School of Law**

Kandoli Campus, Dehradun

**Model Question paper**

**Programme Name: BA, LLB( Hon.) Criminal and Labor Law  
Semester III**

**Subject : Business Economics II  
100**

**M.Marks:**

**Subject code: BBCE 112**

**Duration: 3 Hrs**

**Instructions :**

- a) There are three sections. All sections are Compulsory.
- b) Use hypothetical examples and graphs wherever necessary.

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Section A ( attempt all)

1.	GNP deflator	[8]	CO1
2.	Producer Price Index	[8]	CO1
3.	National Income at Factor Cost	[8]	CO1
4.	Disposable income	[8]	CO1
5.	Transfer Payments	[8]	CO2, CO1

### SECTION B (Attempt any Two Questions)

1.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Year 2015</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Year 2016</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Year 2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>50 Bananas@ Rs. 1</td> <td>60 Bananas@Rs.1.25</td> <td>65 Bananas@Rs.1.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75 Oranges@Rs.0.5</td> <td>70 Oranges@Rs.0.75</td> <td>80 Oranges@Rs.0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125kg Wheat@ Rs. 5</td> <td>130Kg wheat@ Rs. 6</td> <td>130Kg wheat@ Rs. 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150 kg Rice@ Rs. 7</td> <td>155kg Rice@Rs.7.5</td> <td>160kg Rice@ Rs. 8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Calculate the Real GDP for years 2016 and 2017 by taking year 2015 as base year. Also calculate the Real GDP growth rates .</p>	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	50 Bananas@ Rs. 1	60 Bananas@Rs.1.25	65 Bananas@Rs.1.50	75 Oranges@Rs.0.5	70 Oranges@Rs.0.75	80 Oranges@Rs.0.8	125kg Wheat@ Rs. 5	130Kg wheat@ Rs. 6	130Kg wheat@ Rs. 7	150 kg Rice@ Rs. 7	155kg Rice@Rs.7.5	160kg Rice@ Rs. 8	[10]	CO1,C O2
Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017																
50 Bananas@ Rs. 1	60 Bananas@Rs.1.25	65 Bananas@Rs.1.50																
75 Oranges@Rs.0.5	70 Oranges@Rs.0.75	80 Oranges@Rs.0.8																
125kg Wheat@ Rs. 5	130Kg wheat@ Rs. 6	130Kg wheat@ Rs. 7																
150 kg Rice@ Rs. 7	155kg Rice@Rs.7.5	160kg Rice@ Rs. 8																
2.	Injections and leakages are used to regulate the economy. What kind of injections would you uses in a situation when the economy is in recession? Critically explain with the help of circular flow of income and expenditure graph.	[10]	CO1,C O2, CO3, CO4															
3.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of fixed and flexible exchange rate regimes. Critically discuss.	[10]	CO1,C O2, CO3, CO4															



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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**SECTION C is Compulsory**

1	What is the difference between portfolio investment and Foreign Direct Investment ? If you are a manager of an Indian MNC wishing to invest in any one of the countries of European continent, which macroeconomic factors would you study before finalizing the location for such investment? Critically analyze.	[30]	CO1, CO2,C O3, CO4

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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<b>LLBG113</b>	<b>Political science –III</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>Political theory &amp; Comparative government</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>World Politics &amp; International Relations</b>				

### Course Objectives

1. This course introduces students to key ideas and debates in the field of international relations.
2. Students will be familiarized with levels-of-analysis and several leading International Relation issues and theories.
3. Along with examining the traditional realms i.e. political and military relations among states, the syllabi will also focus on international political economy and the issues associated with global welfare.
4. The key objective of this course is to build analytic and critical thinking skills towards international developments. Once the students are familiarized with the key concepts of International Relations, they might be well conversant to understand and analyses the international public and private law, international economy and human rights.

### Course Outcomes

**C113.1**To Understand the main International theories, and the values implicit in each of these different ways of looking at the world, thus giving them the tools necessary to understand the day-to-day events.

**C113.2** Foundation to understand and critically evaluate current international events and processes. In particular it will focus on specific human securities issues that are at the center of political debates around the globe.

**C113.3** Able to demonstrate the understanding of multiple perspectives, and gain the capacity to apply ideas to lived contexts and after completion this course

**C113.4** Make them aware of the intimate linkages between what are usually thought of as separate: "domestic" and "international" politics;

**C113.5** Creates the foundation for International Public Law, International Economic Law and Human Rights.

### **Catalog Description**

The subject political science being closely related to our day to day life, there is numerous ways one can get it more interesting. The daily social life of an individual can be easily correlated with many of the syllabi topics, then the subject can be better understood in a participatory classroom exercises. The comparative method laid down in the course plan can benefit the students to analyze the working of Indian government with their foreign counterparts. The students should have wide general reading and newspaper updates. Further, the advance reading of lesson topics will serve a better background for the class room discussion. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, and newspapers etc. The following methods can be suitably adopted to accomplish the said task. The tools to be used are Lectures, Examples/ Illustration, Presentation, Parliamentary debate, Group Discussion, Book Reviews, Discussions on current topics( News Papers, Journals and Magazines reading), Snap test and quiz, Case Study.

### **Course Content**

**Unit I:**

**4 lecture hours**

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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### **Introduction to International Relation:**

Evolution of State as an important player in International Relations.

Relation among states - ancient, medieval and modern periods.

Relationship between International Relations and Political Science

### **Unit II:**

**5 lecture hours**

### **Important Theories of International Relation:**

Idealism/Liberalism, Realist theory , Marxian theory

Neo-realist and neo-liberalist theories

Alternative approaches to theories of International Relations.

### **Unit III:**

**3 lecture hours**

### **The Concept of Political Power and International Relations:**

Importance and relevance of political power of the state

The concept of National Power its elements, limitations and struggle for political power

Consolidation of political power, war as a method of wielding power (military, economic and cultural)

Imperialism and Neo-Imperialism.

### **Unit IV:**

**5 lecture hours**

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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### **Balance of Power and Collective Security:**

The meaning, conceptions and patterns of Balance of Power

Methods and relevance of Balance of Power

Ideological differences - Balance of Power Balance of Power and International Law

Bipolar World and Cold War, End of Cold War and Uni-polarism

The emergence of New World Order.

**Unit V:**

**3 lecture hours**

### **Wars in International Relations and International Organizations**

The relation between warfare and international relations

Alliances & Counter alliances, Treaties, changing character of War – Conventions and the development of International Law through international relations

League of Nations and United Nations - Regional arrangements - Non-aligned

movement(NAM)SARRC- EU - BRICS

**Unit VI:**

**3 lecture hours**

### **Diplomacy:**

Definition, evolution and functions of diplomacy - types of diplomacy and future of diplomacy – Diplomacy and changing politics - U.N's role in international peace & security - The concept of neutrality and its legal status in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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**Unit VII:**

**4 lecture hours**

**Globalization and International Relations:**

Definition and evolution - Theories of Globalization (Realists, Liberalists, Marxist and Constructivist),  
Role of Science and Development in International Relations and their impact on Globalization.

**Unit VIII:**

**10 lecture hours**

**Contemporary Issues in International Relations:**

Characteristics of new world order – the role of Non-State actors - Terrorism - Environmental issues -  
Nuclear proliferation - Global trade and finance - Poverty and development.

**Unit IX:**

**4 lecture hours**

**Human Security and Human rights:**

International Humanitarian regime and laws – Human Right Council and global peace keeping  
mechanism

**Unit X:**

**7 lecture hours**

**International Economic Cooperation:**

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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Politics of International economic relations - The New International Economic order –Bretton Wood Institutions -The role of IMF, WTO and World Bank – the economic globalization and liberalization – Contemporary issues in the global political economy.

### **Text Books**

1. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power & Peace, Kalyani Publishers (Indian Reprint), ND 1997 - Available
2. Norman D. Palmer & Howard C. Perkins, International Relations, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 2007 - Available
3. John Baylis, Steve Smit & Patricia Owens, The Globalization of World Politics, OUP, London, 4th ed. 2008. - Available
4. Charls W. Kagley JR & Eugene R. Wittkopt, World Politics: Trend & Transformation, 4th ed. St. Martins Press, N.Y. 1993. – E Book

### **Reference Books**

1. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power & Peace, Kalyani Publishers (Indian Reprint), ND 1997 - Available
2. Norman D. Palmer & Howard C. Perkins, International Relations, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 2007 - Available
3. John Baylis, Steve Smit & Patricia Owens, The Globalization of World Politics, OUP, London, 4th ed. 2008. - Available
4. Charls W. Kagley JR & Eugene R. Wittkopt, World Politics: Trend & Transformation, 4th ed. St. Martins Press, N.Y. 1993. – E Book

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

5. S.H. Hoffman, Essays in Theory and Politics of International Relations, West-View Press Boulder Colorado, 1989. - Available
6. K. Halliday Rethinking International Relations Macmillan, Basing's lake, 1994. - Available
7. D Held et al., Global Transformation – Politics, Economics and Culture, Stanford University Press, California, 1999. – E- Book
8. M.S. Rajan, Non-Alignment and the Non-Alignment Movement in the Present– World Order, Konark, Delhi, 1994.
9. J. Frankel, International Politics : Conflicted Harmony, Penguin, London, 1969.
10. Inis L. Claude Jr., The Development of International Organizations in the Nineteenth Century in Swords into Plowshares, 1971

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination:

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
Weightage (%)	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	Test I -10		Report /			
	Test II-10		Viva /PPT			

### Energy Laws.

CO	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	PS01	PS02	PS03
<b>C113.1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
<b>C113.2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
<b>C113.3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C113.4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
<b>C113.5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Criminal Laws.

CO	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	PS01	PS02	PS03
<b>C113.1</b>	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

<b>C113.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Labor Laws**

<b>CO</b>	<b>P01</b>	<b>P02</b>	<b>P03</b>	<b>P04</b>	<b>P05</b>	<b>P06</b>	<b>P07</b>	<b>PS01</b>	<b>PS02</b>	<b>PS03</b>
<b>C113.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C113.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Model Question Paper**

Name:

Enrolment No:

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Course: LLBG113- Political Science-III

Programme: B.A LL.B. (Hons.) energy/criminal/labor laws

Semester: I

Time: 03 hrs.

Max.

Marks:100

## Instructions:

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 02 mark); any **Four Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 05 marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks), **Section D** as mentioned.

### SECTION A (Answer all questions)

1.	Treaty on treaties can be denoted to:  (a) UN Charter 1945  (b) Vienna convention on Law of Treaties  (c) Geneva Convention 1949  (d) Rio Protocol	[02]	C113.4
2.	1. The 'unipolar moment' or New World Order (NOW) emerged.....	[02]	C113.3
3.	The multilateral bank established by BRICS countries are known as;	[02]	C113.1
4.	Imperialism and hegemony associated with the _____behaviour of state.	[02]	C113.1
5.	Central feature of Immanuel Wallenstein's work is:  (a) world system  (b) nation  (c) regional systems  (d) underdevelopment	[02]	C113.2

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>SECTION B (Short answer type)</b>			
6.	Note on Bretton Wood Institutions	[05]	C113.1
7.	How European Union is different from associations like SAARC, BRICS?	[05]	C113.1
8.	Give the basic difference between Balance of Power and collective Security.	[05]	C113.3
9.	The effect of technology on globalization	[05]	C113.1
<b>SECTION C (Attempt any 02 questions)</b>			
11	What were the main implications for world order after the end of the Cold War?	[10]	C113.3
12	During the 1970s and 1980s, the establishment of a new international economic order allowed all the peoples of the world to make use of their wealth and natural resources. Justify the statement.	[10]	C113.5
13	Examine Realistic approach in international politics.	[10]	C113.3
<b>SECTION D</b>			
14	<p>The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was created and founded during the collapse of the colonial system and the independence struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War. During the early days of the Movement, its actions were a key factor in the decolonization process, which led later to the attainment of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and to the founding of tens of new sovereign States. Throughout its history, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played a fundamental role in the preservation of world peace and security.</p> <p>In 1960, in the light of the results achieved in Bandung, the creation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was given a decisive boost during the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly, during which 17 new African and Asian countries were admitted. A key role was played in this process by the then Heads of State and Government Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, who later became the founding fathers of the movement and its emblematic leaders. During its nearly 50 years of existence, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has gathered a growing number of States</p>	[15]	C113.2

and liberation movements which, in spite of their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural diversity, have accepted its founding principles and primary objectives and shown their readiness to realize them. Historically, the non-aligned countries have shown their ability to overcome their differences and found a common ground for action that leads to mutual cooperation and the upholding of their shared values.

The movement has succeeded to create a strong front on the International level, representing countries of the third world in the International organizations on top of which the United Nations.

Current Challenges facing the NAM include the necessity of protecting the principles of International law, eliminating weapons of mass destruction , combating terrorism, defending human rights, working toward making the United Nations more effective in meeting the needs of all its member states in order to preserve International Peace , Security and Stability, as well as realizing justice in the international economic system.

To encourage States to conclude agreements freely arrived at, among the States of the regions concerned, to establish new Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in regions where these do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD.1) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission, including the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. The establishment of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a positive step and important measure towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

On the other hand, the long-standing goals of the Movement remain to be realized. Peace, development, economic cooperation and the democratization of international relations, to mention just a few, are old goals of the non-aligned countries. In conclusion, The Non-Aligned Movement, faced with the goals yet to be reached and the many new challenges that are arising, is called upon to maintain a prominent and leading role in the current International relations in defense of the interests and priorities of its member states and for achievement of peace and security for mankind.

Explain the Role of NAM in New International Economic order.

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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15.	Importance of Role of neutral organization in case of bipolarity.	[15]	C113.1
16.	Relation between diplomacy and NAM and regional cooperation.	[20]	C113.3

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBL221</b>		<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		4			4
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Basics & Fundamentals about Constitution				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### Course Objectives

1. To enable students in understanding the constitutional governance of the country.
2. To enable students in exploring the importance of the fundamental rights in real time in the administration of justice and governance of the country.
3. To compare the constitutional governance of the country in comparison with other common law countries.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO221.1:** Understand and appreciate the salient features of the Indian Constitution and fundamental concepts of Constitutional Law.

**CO221.2:** Critically assess the role and importance of fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the governance of the country.

**CO221.3:** Critically analyze different forms of the fundamental rights in comparison with other similar legal systems of the world.

**CO221.4:** Put in practice the acquired knowledge into their research on contemporary Constitutional Law issues.

### Catalog Description

Constitutional Law is the branch of law, which touches each and every individual of the society. It governs an integral part of the life of the individual. The fundamentals of Constitutional Law i.e. basic understanding of the Constitutional Law are: concept of the citizenship, formation of the states, basic understanding of the constitutional principles, and working of the fundamental rights and its relationship with directive principles of state policies.

Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course.

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Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Interactive approach is to be followed during the course of learning

### Course Content

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#### MODULE 1:

##### ➤ INTRODUCTION (4 Lectures)

- Meaning and concept of Constitution, Constitutional Law, Constitutional Governance, Constitutionalism, Preamble-Democratic State, Republic, Socialist State, Welfare State, Secular State, Responsible Government, Federalism.
- Rule of Law- Droit Administratif in France, Separation of Power- India Vs USA
- Constitution of India –Salient Features, Is the Constitution of India Federal or Unitary?
- Salient features of American Constitution, British Parliament, Dominion Executive and Parliament (Canada), Federation of Australia.

#### MODULE 2:

##### ➤ UNION OF INDIA, ITS TERRITORY & CITIZENSHIP (4 Lectures)

- Territory of India, Admission or establishment of New States, Cession of Territory to Foreign Country
- Citizenship – Constitutional Provision, Citizenship of Corporations. The Citizenship Act, 1955, Status of migrants from Pakistan, PIO, Overseas Citizen of India and Dual Citizenship, concept of citizenship in other countries.

#### MODULE 3:

##### ➤ FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (5 Lectures)

- Fundamental Rights - Origin & Development, Fundamental Rights & Human Rights, Fundamental Rights in India.
- State – Concept of State, its elements, origin, Theories of state, Definition under Article 12, Judicial Pronouncements on ‘Local Authorities’ and ‘Other Authorities’, Judiciary- A state?
- Laws Inconsistent with Fundamental Rights, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Waiver, Judicial Review, Role of Judiciary and Doctrine of State Action.



**MODULE 4: (5 Lectures)**

➤ **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES and Fundamental Duties**

- Directive Principles - Directions for Social Change
- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - inter-relationship
- Constitutional amendments - to strengthen Directive Principles.
- Uniform Civil Code
- Fundamental Duties: Role and Importance

**MODULE 5: (5 Lectures)**

➤ **RIGHT TO EQUALITY**

- Equality before the Law and Equal Protection of Laws, Doctrine of Classification & New Doctrine of Equality, Equality and Constitutionality of Statutes, Legitimate Expectations.
- Justice to Weaker Section of the Society & Gender Justice
- Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment & Reservation
- Constitutional validity of 93rd Constitutional Amendment, 2005
- Abolition of Untouchability & Titles

**MODULE 6: (8 Lectures)**

➤ **RIGHT TO FREEDOMS**

- Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of the Press, Advertisement, Right to Information and its Importance, Reasonable Restrictions.
- Freedom to Carryout Trade & Commerce, Trading in Liquor, Betting and Gambling, Right of Street Hawkers - Extent and Scope and Restrictions.
- Freedom to Assemble, Freedom to Form Association, Freedom of Movement & Right to Property.

**MODULE 7: (7 Lectures)**

➤ **RIGHT TO LIFE & PERSONAL LIBERTY**

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- Protection against Ex-post facto Law, Double jeopardy, Self-Incrimination
- Right to life and personal liberty, Due Process of Law and Procedure Established by Law
- Inter-relationship between Article 14, 19 & 21- Mutually exclusive or inclusive, Expansive interpretation of Article 21 - Prisoners & Detunes Rights, Right to privacy, Right to Health and Medical aid, Right to livelihood, Environmental Rights, Right of unborn child, Right to die.
- Right to Education
- Protection against arrest and detention
- Right against Exploitation – Prevention of traffic in Human Being, Beggar, Forced and Child Labour

### MODULE 8: (5 Lectures)

#### ➤ FREEDOM OF RELIGION & MINORITY RIGHTS

- Religion – Concept and Meaning, Religion and Secularism, Constitutional Provisions and Conflict
- Constitutional Safeguards to Minorities and their Right to Establish Educational Institutions

### MODULE 9: (5 Lectures)

#### ➤ RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- Relationship of Article 32 & 226.
- Writs, Public Interest Litigation & Locus Standi
- Emergency and Fundamental Rights

### TEXTBOOKS:

1. V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
2. Constitutional Law of India; by M.P. Jain, Wadhwa Publications

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
2. DurgaBasu, Comparative Constitutional Law, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2014
3. Constitutional Law of India; by H.M. Seervai, Universal Publishers, 2008
4. Introduction to the -Constitution of India; by Durga das Basu, Lexis Nexis, 22<sup>nd</sup>Edn, 2014
5. World Constitutions, A Comparative Study by VishnooBhagwan and VidyaBhushan, 9<sup>th</sup>Edn, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 2010

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

6. An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution, 10<sup>th</sup>Edn, A.V. Dicey, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2008
7. Writs and Other Constitutional Remedies; by Asim Pandey, Lexis Nexis, 2009
8. Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of Indian Experience; by G. Austin, Oxford Univ Press, 2012
9. DD Basu's, Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2008
10. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, 7<sup>th</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2014
11. Commentary on Constitution of India, by Arvind Datar, Lexis Nexis, 2010
12. Constitution and Administrative Law; by Barmitt and Hilaii, London Taylor and Francis, 2011
13. Constitutional Law and History of Government of India, Universal Publishers, 2008
14. The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation; by G. Austin, Oxford Univ Press, 2008
15. Introduction to the Constitution of India; By D.D. Basu, Lexis Nexis, 2009
16. Making of India's Constitution; by H.R. Khanna A.L.D. Eastern Books, 2005
17. Preamble: The Spirit and Backbone of the Constitution of India; by R.C. Lahoti, EBC, 2004
18. Select Constitutions of the World; by M.V. Pylee, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn, 2007
19. Indian Legal and Constitutional History, by Paranjape, CLA, 2011
20. Constitutional Law of India; by J.N. Pandey, ALA, 2008
21. Constitutional Law; by Mamta Rao. EBC, 2013

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
Weightage	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

(%)	weightage	weightage	weightage	weightage	weightage	
	Test I -10		Report / Viva /PPT			
	Test II-10					

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C221.1	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C221.2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	-
C221.3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-
C221.4	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C221	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:

Programme:

Time: 03 hrs.

**Course: Constitutional Law I**

**Semester:**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Instructions:**

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 2.5 marks); any **Two Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 10 marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks). **Section D is mandatory.**

#### Section A

Write short notes on all four :

**Q. 1** What do you mean by writ of *mandamus*?

2.5x4

CO1

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

<p><b>Q. 2</b> Explain the doctrine of eclipse?  <b>Q. 3</b> Define Secularism.  <b>Q. 4</b> Whether preamble is part of the Indian Constitution or Not?</p>		
<b>SECTION B (Attempt any 2 questions )</b>		
<p><b>Q. 5</b> What do you mean by Double Jeopardy? Which is relevant article of Indian Constitution about Double Jeopardy? Provide the examples.</p>	[10]	CO2
<p><b>Q. 6</b> Explain the concept of minorities under the Article 30 of Constitution of India? What is the extent of rights of minorities to administer their educational institutions?</p>	[10]	CO2
<p><b>Q. 7.</b> Write a note on <i>Locus Standi</i> rule. What was the approach of Supreme Court regarding <i>Locus Standi</i>, Explain with the help of leading cases.</p>	[10]	CO2
<b>SECTION C (Attempt any 2 questions</b>		
<p><b>Q. 8</b> “It is said that the due process clause of American Legal System entered through back door in Indian Legal System through the judicial creativity”.—  In the light of above statement examine, how due process clause rejected in interpretation of Article 21 in A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (AIR 1951 SC 27) and was adopted later by Apex Court in Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (AIR 1978 SC 597)?</p>	[10]	CO3
<p><b>Q. 9</b> “Article 14 of Indian Constitution permits ‘reasonable classification’ and prohibits ‘class legislation’”.—  In the light of above statement, how ‘reasonable classification’ is permitted and ‘class legislation’ is prohibited under Article 14 of Indian Constitution?</p>	[10]	CO3
<p><b>Q. 10</b> Do the press enjoy freedom of speech and expression under the Constitution of India as a citizen? By a government’s notification, the newspaper undertakings were restrained from publishing more than 15 pages and containing more than 20 % space for advertisements. Is the law valid under Article 19 (1) (a) read with 19(2)? Explain with the help of proper reasoning, legal provisions and case laws?</p>	[10]	CO3
<b>SECTION D</b>		

**Q. 11 Solve the questions given below based on the following facts and problem:**

**CO4**

India i.e. Bharat which is Union of the States is having the diverse culture and different sects, communities and religions. Indian Territory and people have long history of the diverse culture and based on the same background Indian Constitution has also recognized the unity, integrity and common brotherhood including the secular structure of the governance.

Before independence of the country India and Indian people have seen the working of the British Empire of U.K. and their British rule. Freedom fighters had tried to release the Indian Territory from the clutches of the British Empire. In the struggle of the freedom, many freedom fighters had given up their lives for the nation. In this background on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 India became independent from the British Empire. Constituent Assembly of the Indian formulated the Constitution to regulate governance and development of the country post-independence period.

After seven decades of the independence of the country, still it is being realized and recognized time to time even by the Apex Court of the country that constitutional goals have not yet been fully realized and fulfilled by the successive governments. Still poverty, illiteracy, unemployment is rampant in most of the part of the country.

Recently in the country it is also observed that many sections and sects of the states are demanding the reservations in government employment and educations Institutions. The issue of the Patidar community, Jatt community etc has also come in the lime light and in media. Their demands regarding inadequate representation in the government jobs and educational institutions and social backwardness emphasize upon the reservation.

In the State of Tamil Nadu recently the issue of Jallikattu (bull fighting) festival where state of Tamilnadu brought the law prohibiting the Jallikattu practice had come before the Supreme Court challenging State action violating the freedom of religion.

For making the corruption free India and establishing the transparent economy based on white money present Government has enacted Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016. With this enactment the personal information and data repository will be with the State Authority. In different sections and NGOs has challenged this Aadhar card linkage with

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

the bank account, SIM Cards and other services on the ground of violation of the privacy rights. Many organizations has challenged that personal information demand from the government is violation of the basic fundamental right of right to life and personal liberty without due process established by law.

The Law of the Land i.e. Indian Constitution has recognized the secularism and freedom of religion for professing, practicing and propagating the religion. Freedom of religion is also subject to public order, morality, health and Part III of Indian Constitution. Many practices which are not the essential or integral part of the religions can be regulated by the State. Recently in Shayara Bano case Supreme Court has stated that triple talaq, oral divorce practice in Muslims is constitutionally not valid. In further judgment of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India Supreme Court of India has also emphatically stated that freedom of religion can be regulated based on the provisions stated in the Part III of Indian Constitution.

Parliament of the country recognized through its Constitutional Amendment Act right to education of the children of the age from six to fourteen years. Constitution also stated provision of right to education is mandatory duty of the state but still reality in the many of the parts of the country reflect that this constitutional goal of right to education has not become real reality. Still in many parts of the country including major States and their governmental education institutions' situation is more dilapidated. Schools are not having proper infrastructure, drinking water facility and good qualified teachers.

**In view of the above facts and background, solve the following questions:**

**Q. 11 (a)** Whether right to education is fundamental right of the citizens of the country? Where right to education is guaranteed in Indian Constitution?

[10]

CO4

**Q. 11 (b)** What is constitutionally permitted for the reservation in governmental employment and in educational institutions? What is procedure and requirement as per constitution for any community to get reservation in public employment?

[10]

CO4

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<b>Q 11 (c)</b> Whether the religious customary practices like jallikattu practice is covered under the freedom of religion guaranteed in Indian Constitution? Discuss based on the suitable cases and provisions of Indian Constitution?	[10]	CO4
<b>Q. 11 (d)</b> Whether biometric information and personal data collection through Aadhar card come within the purview of right to privacy? Can citizens deny linking Aadhar Card with their bank account, SIM cards and other services? Whether right to privacy recognized by the Supreme Court under Article 21 is absolute right without any limitation?	[10]	CO4
<b>Q. 11 (e)</b> What is the justification of Supreme Court of India declaring the triple talaq i.e. oral divorce practice against the dignity and equality rights of the women guaranteed in the part III of the Indian Constitution?	[10]	CO4



**CLCC 2002**

**LAW OF CRIMES I : INDIAN PENAL CODE**

**L T P  
4 0 0**

**CLCC 2003**

**LAW OF CRIMES II : CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I**

**L T P  
3 0 0**

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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<b>LLBP 204</b>	<b>Client Councillng</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	--				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### CLINICAL 3

#### Course Objectives

- 1. Understand the practical aspect of legal studies or the concept of 'clinical legal education**
- 2. Understand and apply the information and pertinent data more efficiently and to increase client satisfaction.**
- 3. Understand the practical configurations of law.**
- 4. Understand the practical aspects and counsel clients and serve their interests beyond the confines of his technical expertise-to integrate legal considerations with the business, personal, political, and other non-legal aspects**

#### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1: Conceptually understand, appreciate, develop the goals, objectives, purpose and practical aspect of legal studies or the concept of 'clinical legal education'.**

**CO2: Critically analyze and apply the information and pertinent data more efficiently so as to increase client satisfaction.**

**CO3: Identify, explain, distinguish the diverse origins and various conceptualizations of law and develop a keen sense of objectivity while dealing with various laws and indulge in oral as well as written assignments in order to understand the intricacies of client counseling, the students will practice by identifying client needs, analyzing problems, developing legal strategies, and communicating advice which would help in sharpening their interpersonal skills and make them efficient to advise the people who seek assistance in knowing the legal implications of their actions.**

**CO4: Put in practice the acquired knowledge, procedural and practical aspects while counselling the clients and serve their interests beyond the confines of his technical expertise-to integrate legal considerations with the business, personal, political, and other non-legal aspects**

### **Catalog Description**

**One of the primary functions of a lawyer is counseling the client. Legal profession like medical profession is a “helping profession.” Traditionally legal counseling was viewed as the lawyer advising the client regarding the client’s legal problem. In counseling usually the lawyer exercises a great deal of control over the outcome of counseling. In this whole exercise, the client becomes a passive spectator if not a mute spectator. This often results in the lawyer taking decisions on behalf of the client. This in fact had become an acceptable professional practice. The students will be able to put in practice and exhibit effective corporate lawyering skills, employing legal research, analysis, rationalisation and critical-thinking ability. An effort will be made to combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, . Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation.**

**Course Content**

**COURSE OUTLINE**

**It has 6 modules which are as follows:**

**Module 1: Clinical legal education**

- **Concept of clinical legal education**
- **Need for clinical legal education**
- **Clinical methods**

**Module 2: Client Counseling**

- **Client counseling: Need**
- **Role of an attorney as an interviewer.**
- **Interview and client counseling.**

**Module 3: Introduction to the legal set up.**

- **Building attorney- client relationship**
- **Legal ethical consideration**
- **Client centered approach**
- **Collaborative decision making approach**
- **Understanding the psychology of the client.**
- **Involvement of External factors.**

**Module 4: Class room activity**

- **Chronological overview.**

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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- **Dos and Don'ts in a client interview.**
- **How to make a client counseling effective.**
- **Role play in real client problem situation.**

### **READINGS**

#### **TEXTBOOKS:**

- **Clinical Legal Education, N.R. Madhava Menon**
- **Grossman, George S., Clinical Legal Education: History And  
Diagnosis,**
- **Journal of Legal Education , Vol. 26, No. 2 (1974), pp. 162-  
193**
- **Miller, Charles H., Clinical Training Of Law Students, Journal  
of Legal Education , Vol. 2, No. 3 (Spring, 1950), pp. 298-309**
- **Marvin J. Anderson and Guy O. Kornblum, Clinical Legal  
Education: A Growing Reform, American Bar Association Journal , Vol. 57, No. 6 (JUNE 1971),  
pp. 591-593**

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

##### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- **Clinical Legal Education, N.R. Madhava Menon**

#### **Modes of Evaluation:**

<b>Client counseling exercise</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>

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Extraction of facts by the Counsellor  20%	Understanding of the laws  20%	Providing remedy to the clients  20%	Handling of the clients  20%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication skills</li> <li>• Interrogation skills</li> <li>• Listening skill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggestiveness</li> <li>• Articulation</li> <li>• Meaningfulness</li> <li>• Persuasiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patience</li> <li>• Empathy</li> <li>• Confidence</li> </ul>	

### Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between COs and POs		
	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
CO1	Conceptually understand, appreciate, develop the goals, objectives, purpose and practical aspect of legal studies or the concept of 'clinical legal education'	PO1
CO2	Critically analyze and apply the information and pertinent data more efficiently and to increase client satisfaction.	PO2,PO5,PO6
CO3	Identify, explain, distinguish the diverse origins and various conceptualizations of law and develop a keen sense of objectivity while dealing with various laws and indulge in oral	PO1,PO6,PO9

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	as well as written assignments in order to understand the intricacies of client counseling, the students will practice by identifying client needs, analyzing problems, developing legal strategies, and communicating advice which would help in sharpening their interpersonal skills and make them efficient to advise the people who seek assistance in knowing the legal implications of their actions.	
CO4	Put in practice the acquired knowledge, procedural and practical aspects and counsel clients and serve their interests beyond the confines of his technical expertise-to integrate legal considerations with the business, personal, political, and other non-legal aspects	P04,P08

	Students will demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.
	Students will effectively apply their learnings to practical legal issues.
	Students will be able to exhibit effective law professional skills, employing oral and written communication, legal research, analysis, rationalisation and critical thinking.
	Students will demonstrate ability to evolve alternative solutions from dynamic socio-economic and techno-legal perspectives.
	Students will demonstrate desirable qualities to be employable in the relevant market.
	Students will show sensitivity towards ethical, moral and social issues arising in their professional career.
	Students will exhibit commitment, teambuilding, networking, leadership and lifelong learning skills to excel in legal world.

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Course Code	Course Title	P01,	P01,P02	P03,P05	P02,P03, P04,P05	P05	P07	P08
LLBP 204	Client Counseling	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

**1=weakly mapped**

**2= moderately mapped**

**3=strongly mapped**

### Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:



# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Course: Client Counselling

Programme: LLBP 204

Semester: III

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

## Section A

- Understanding of the law
- Knowledge of laws

C01

## SECTION B

- Handling of the clients
- Patience
- Mannerism
- Confidence

C02

## SECTION C

- Communication skills
- Interrogation skills
- Listening skill

C02

## SECTION D

- Providing remedy to the clients
- Suggestiveness
- Articulation
- Meaningfulness
- Persuasiveness

C04



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>CLPP 2102</b>	<b>Advance Skillset Development</b>	L	T	P	C
<b>Version 1.0</b>		3	0	0	3
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Elementary Level English Proficiency				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	Basic proficiency in General English II				

### Course Objectives

1. To assist students to develop clarity about their own selves through introspection.
2. To generate awareness in the undergraduate students regarding the current industrial trends on knowledge, skill and attitude desired from the fresh pass outs.
3. To develop students' knowledge of communication skills in the structure, elucidation, and delivery of message in diverse cultural and global communities.
4. To promote theoretical understanding and professional/personal practice of effective and ethical human communication between and within a broad range of contexts and communities.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**C2102.1** Identify their existing skills & techniques to market themselves in the desired professional way.

**C2102.2** Define professional behavior and suggest standards for appearance, actions & attitude in a business environment.

**C2102.3** Implement problem-solving approach effectively and utilize the acquired techniques in their day-to-day life & business environment.

**C2102.4** To create and utilize strategic management thus enabling them to make important decisions of business.

**C2102.5** Make student aware about the current industry trends.

### Catalog Description

Advance Skill Set Development is a subject designed to bring out the inner strengths of future lawyers and Entrepreneurs while assisting them in the process of self-discovery and skill enhancement. Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course. Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Students will be expected to interact with media resources, such as, web sites, videos, DVDs, etc.

### Course Content

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### Unit-I

Introductory Session – Sketch Yourself (Video Recorded), Impromptu Speech- Extempore, Thought flow Construction Exercise (Negative Proverbs),

### Unit-II

Picture Perception- Written Assessment, The Diction Game- Taboo, Simulation Game- Situational Role play in workplace situations,

### Unit-III

Arguments per Minute, Non-Verbal Communication- Kinesics- Chronemics, Proxemics. Presentations Skills

Company Presentations

### Reference Books

- [\*Zero To One\*](#) by Peter Thiel & Blake Masters
- Leaders eat last by Simon Sinek
- The Innovators :- how a group of Hackers, Geniuses, & Geek Created the Digital Revolution
- How to speak money by John Lanchester

### Modes of Evaluation: Assignment/ Presentation/Debate

#### Examination Scheme:

Components	Project/Presentation/Assignment/ etc	MSE	ESE
Weightage (%)	20	30	50

### Program Outcome / Course Outcome Mapping

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
C2102.1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
C2102.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
C2102.3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
C2102.4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
C2102.5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

1=weakly mapped

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

### PROGRAM ELECTIVE 1 (ANY TWO) 3 CREDIT

CLNL 2003	PHILOSOPHY	L T P 3 0 0
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**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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**CLNL 2004**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**L T P**  
**3 0 0**

**CLNL 2005**

**WORLD HISTORY**

**L T P**  
**3 0 0**



# SEMESTER IV

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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**CLCC 2004**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**L T P  
4 0 0**



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBL 222</b>	<b>Constitutional Law II</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		4			4
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	A prior understanding of the basics of Constitutional law-				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	--				

### Course Objectives

1. To enable students in understanding the constitutional governance of the country and working of the constitutional bodies.
2. To enable students in exploring the importance of the working of the constitutional institutions and their interface with each other.
3. To compare the constitutional governance and constitutional functionaries of the country in comparison with other common law countries.

### Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO222.1:** The students will be able to understand and appreciate the salient features of the Indian Constitution and fundamental concepts of Constitutional Law.

**CO222.2:** The students will be able to critically assess the role and importance of constitutional bodies, functionaries and institutions.

**CO222.3:** The students will be able to critically analyze working of the Judiciary, Executive and Legislative bodies, their working and comparison with other similar legal systems of the world.

**CO222.4:** The students will be able to put in practice the acquired knowledge into their research on contemporary Constitutional Law issues.

### Catalog Description

Constitutional Law II is the branch of law, which touches each and every individual of the society. It governs an integral part of the life of the individual. The fundamentals of Constitutional Law i.e. basic understanding of the Constitutional Law are: concept of federalism, parliamentary form of government; constitution, powers functions of the judiciary, legislative and executive bodies; fiscal federalism; local self-governance etc. Besides the working of the different wings of the governments and their comparison with other common law countries are the paramount content matter of the Constitutional Law II.

Classroom activities will be designed to encourage students to play an active role in the construction of their own knowledge and in the design of their own learning strategies. We will combine traditional lectures with other active teaching methodologies, such as group discussions, cooperative group solving problems, analysis of video scenes and debates. Class participation is a fundamental aspect of this course.

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

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Students will be encouraged to actively take part in all group activities and to give an oral group presentation. Interactive approach is to be followed during the course of learning

### Course Content

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SESSIONS	MODULES
01-02 [02hrs]	MODULE I INTRODUCTION
03-10 [08hrs]	MODULE II THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATURE
(11-23) (13hrs)	MODULE III THE JUDICIARY, THE LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONARIES AND BODIES
(24-44) (21hrs)	MODULE IV ANTI- FEDERAL FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION
(45-48) [04hrs]	RESERVED DAYS FOR SNAP TESTS/VIVA

### TEXTBOOKS:

3. V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
4. Constitutional Law of India; by M.P. Jain, Wadhwa Publications

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

22. V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
23. DurgaBasu, Comparative Constitutional Law, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2014
24. Constitutional Law of India; by H.M. Seervai, Universal Publishers, 2008
25. Introduction to the -Constitution of India; by Durga das Basu, Lexis Nexis, 22<sup>nd</sup>Edn, 2014
26. World Constitutions, A Comparative Study by VishnooBhagwan and VidyaBhushan, 9<sup>th</sup>Edn, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 2010
27. An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution, 10<sup>th</sup>Edn, A.V. Dicey, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2008
28. Writs and Other Constitutional Remedies; by AsimPandey, Lexis Nexis, 2009

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

29. Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of Indian Experience; by G. Austin, Oxford Univ Press, 2012
30. DD Basu's, Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2008
31. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, 7<sup>th</sup>Edn, Lexis Nexis, 2014
32. Commentary on Constitution of India, by ArvindDatar, Lexis Nexis, 2010
33. Constitution and Administrative Law; by Barmitt and Hilaii, London Taylor and Francis, 2011
34. Constitutional Law and History of Government of India, Universal Publishers, 2008
35. The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation; by G. Austin, Oxford Univ Press, 2008
36. Introduction to the Constitution of India; By D.D. Basu, Lexis Nexis, 2009
37. Making of India' Constitution; by H.R. KhannaAlld. Eastern Books, 2005
38. Preamble: The Spirit and Backbone of the Constitution of India; by R.C. Lahoti, EBC, 2004
39. Select Constitutions of the World; by M.V.Pylee, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn, 2007
40. Indian Legal and Constitutional History, by Paranjape, CLA, 2011
41. Constitutional Law of India; by J.N. Pandey, ALA, 2008
42. Constitutional Law; by Mamta Rao. EBC, 2013

### Modes of Evaluation:

Components	Internal Examination	Mid-term written Examination	End term written Exam
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%

### Internal Examination

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
Weightage	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	

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(%)	weightage	weightage	weightage	weightage	weightage	
	Test I -10		Report / Viva /PPT			
	Test II-10					

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C222.1	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C222.2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	-
C222.3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-
C222.4	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
C222	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

## Model Question Paper

Name:

Enrolment No:

Course: Constitutional Law I

Semester:

Programme:

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

### Instructions:

Attempt all questions from **Section A** (each carrying 2.5 marks); any **Two Questions** from **Section B** (each carrying 10 marks), any **Two Questions** from **Section C** (each carrying 10 marks). **Section D is mandatory.**

### Section A

Write short notes on all four :

**Q. 1** What do you mean by writ of *mandamus*?

**Q. 2** Explain the doctrine of eclipse?

**Q. 3** Define Secularism.

**Q. 4** Whether preamble is part of the Indian Constitution or Not?

2.5x4

CO1

### SECTION B (Attempt any 2 questions )

**Q. 5** Write a note on Unitary and Federal Form of Government.

[10]

CO2

**Q. 6** Differentiate between Money Bill and Ordinary Bill.

[10]

CO2

**Q. 7.** Discuss in detail the extent of the executive power of center and state with suitable examples.

[10]

CO2

### SECTION C (Attempt any 2 questions

**Q. 8** “It is said that the due process clause of American Legal System entered through back door in Indian Legal System through the judicial creativity”.—

[10]

CO3

In the light of above statement examine, how due process clause rejected in interpretation of Article 21 in A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (AIR 1951 SC 27) and was adopted later by Apex Court in Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (AIR 1978 SC 597)?

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<b>Q. 9</b> “Article 14 of Indian Constitution permits ‘reasonable classification’ and prohibits ‘class legislation’.—  In the light of above statement, how ‘reasonable classification’ is permitted and ‘class legislation’ is prohibited under Article 14 of Indian Constitution?	[10]	CO3	
<b>Q. 10</b> Do the press enjoy freedom of speech and expression under the Constitution of India as a citizen? By a government’s notification, the newspaper undertakings were restrained from publishing more than 15 pages and containing more than 20 % space for advertisements. Is the law valid under Article 19 (1) (a) read with 19(2)? Explain with the help of proper reasoning, legal provisions and case laws?	[10]	CO3	
<b>SECTION D</b>			
<b>Q. 11 Solve the questions given below based on the following facts and problem:</b>  India i.e. Bharat which is Union of the States is having the diverse culture and different sects, communities and religions. Indian Territory and people have long history of the diverse culture and based on the same background Indian Constitution has also recognized the unity, integrity and common brotherhood including the secular structure of the governance.  Before independence of the country India and Indian people have seen the working of the British Empire of U.K. and their British rule. Freedom fighters had tried to release the Indian Territory from the clutches of the British Empire. In the struggle of the freedom, many freedom fighters had given up their lives for the nation. In this background on 15 <sup>th</sup> August, 1947 India became independent from the British Empire. Constituent Assembly of the Indian formulated the Constitution to regulate governance and development of the country post-independence period.  After seven decades of the independence of the country, still it is being realized and recognized time to time even by the Apex Court of the country that constitutional goals have not yet been fully realized and fulfilled by the successive governments. Still poverty, illiteracy, unemployment is rampant in most of the part of the country.  Recently in the country it is also observed that many sections and sects of the states are demanding the reservations in government		CO4	

employment and educational Institutions. The issue of the Patidar community, Jatt community etc has also come in the lime light and in media. Their demands regarding inadequate representation in the government jobs and educational institutions and social backwardness emphasize upon the reservation.

In the State of Tamil Nadu recently the issue of Jallikattu (bull fighting) festival where state of Tamilnadu brought the law prohibiting the Jallikattu practice had come before the Supreme Court challenging State action violating the freedom of religion.

For making the corruption free India and establishing the transparent economy based on white money present Government has enacted Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016. With this enactment the personal information and data repository will be with the State Authority. In different sections and NGOs has challenged this Aadhar card linkage with the bank account, SIM Cards and other services on the ground of violation of the privacy rights. Many organizations has challenged that personal information demand from the government is violation of the basic fundamental right of right to life and personal liberty without due process established by law.

The Law of the Land i.e. Indian Constitution has recognized the secularism and freedom of religion for professing, practicing and propagating the religion. Freedom of religion is also subject to public order, morality, health and Part III of Indian Constitution. Many practices which are not the essential or integral part of the religions can be regulated by the State. Recently in Shayara Bano case Supreme Court has stated that triple talaq, oral divorce practice in Muslims is constitutionally not valid. In further judgment of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India Supreme Court of India has also emphatically stated that freedom of religion can be regulated based on the provisions stated in the Part III of Indian Constitution.

Parliament of the country recognized through its Constitutional Amendment Act right to education of the children of the age from six to fourteen years. Constitution also stated provision of right to education is mandatory duty of the state but still reality in the many of the parts of the country reflect that this constitutional goal of right to education has not become real reality. Still in many parts of the country including major

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States and their governmental education institutions' situation is more dilapidated. Schools are not having proper infrastructure, drinking water facility and good qualified teachers.		
<p><b>In view of the above facts and background, solve the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>Q. 11 (a)</b> Whether right to education is fundamental right of the citizens of the country? Where right to education is guaranteed in Indian Constitution?</p>	[10]	CO4
<p><b>Q. 11 (b)</b> What is constitutionally permitted for the reservation in governmental employment and in educational institutions? What is procedure and requirement as per constitution for any community to get reservation in public employment?</p>	[10]	CO4
<p><b>Q 11 (c)</b> Whether the religious customary practices like jallikattu practice is covered under the freedom of religion guaranteed in Indian Constitution? Discuss based on the suitable cases and provisions of Indian Constitution?</p>	[10]	CO4
<p><b>Q. 11 (d)</b> Whether biometric information and personal data collection through Aadhar card come within the purview of right to privacy? Can citizens deny linking Aadhar Card with their bank account, SIM cards and other services? Whether right to privacy recognized by the Supreme Court under Article 21 is absolute right without any limitation?</p>	[10]	CO4
<p><b>Q. 11 (e)</b> What is the justification of Supreme Court of India declaring the triple talaq i.e. oral divorce practice against the dignity and equality rights of the women guaranteed in the part III of the Indian Constitution?</p>	[10]	CO4



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<b>LLBL 511</b>	<b>Interpretation of Statutes</b>	L	T	P	C
<b>Version 1.0</b>		4	0	0	4
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	Law / Basic Understanding of legal concepts				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	Understanding the basic concepts of statutes and precedents				

### **A. Course Objectives:**

**To make the students understand:**

- The significance of statutory interpretation
- The general principles and rules of interpretation of statutes.
- The judicial developments in the field of interpretation of statutes.

### **B. Course's Intended Student Learning Outcomes:**

**After the completion of this course, the students will be able to:**

**CO1.** Understand and elucidate the principles of statutory interpretation.

**CO2.** Compare and apply the theoretical concepts underlying and impacting on approaches to statutory interpretation.

**CO3.** Develop a professional approach towards dealing with the questions of law.

**CO4.** Evaluate the facts and decisions of the cases in the light of changing judicial attitude.

### **Catalog Description**

Interpretation of statutes is a subject which deals with the interface between the positivists and the realists. Interactive approach will be undertaken during the study. (Students are supposed to come prepared for the topics for discussion in the class/ case studies/ Presentations/ Viva-voce). Students are expected to imbibe reflective thinking and actively participate in classroom discourses.

The concerned faculty will engage the classroom sessions with the aid of the following modes:

1. PPT
2. Chalk and talk
3. Presentations
4. Case Study
5. Random Questioning
6. Reflections
7. Case Analysis

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## Course Content

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### Unit 1:

**The Significance of statutory Interpretation.....1 Hour**

- A. The Anomaly of Legal Language

### Unit II:

**Introduction to the Basic principles.....4 Hours**

- A. Understanding of Construction and Interpretation
- B. Cardinal rules of construction
- C. Legislative Intent
- D. Limitations of the Court ( only to interpret and not to legislate)

### Unit III:

**Rule of Interpretation/Construction.....7 Hours**

- A. Literal Rule
- B. Golden Rule
- C. Beneficent Construction Rule
- D. Mischief Rule
- E. Purposive Construction
- F. Harmonious Construction

### Unit IV:

**Aids to Interpretation and Use of Maxims.....3 Hours**

- A. Internal or Intrinsic Aid
- B. External or Extrinsic Aid

### Unit V:

**Use of maxims in the interpretation.....5 Hours**

- A. A verbis Legis Non Est Recendum
- B. Absoluta Sententia Expositore Nen Indiget
- C. Noscitur I Sociis
- D. Ejusdem Generis
- E. Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat
- F. Expressio Unious Est Exclusio Alterius
- G. Generalia Specilibus Non Derogant

### Unit VI:

**Interpretation of Constitution.....5 Hours**

- A. Principle of Plenary Powers
- B. Doctrine of Implied powers

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- C. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
- D. Doctrine of pith and substance
- E. Doctrine of colorable legislation
- F. Fundamental Rights

### Unit VII:

#### Interpretation of Specific statutes.....4 Hours

- A. Fiscal statute/Taxing statutes
- B. Penal statutes
- C. Social welfare/ beneficial statutes
- D. Subordinate legislations

### Unit VIII:

#### Operation of statutes.....3 Hours

- A. Commencement and retrospective operation
- B. Expiry and repeal of statute;
- C. Extent of value of repealed statute in the interpretation

### Unit IX:

#### Interpretation of International Treaties.....6 Hours

- A. Interpretation of Treaties (General)
- B. Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties (Article 31 to 36)
- C. Jus Cogens
- D. Pacta Sunt Servanda
- E. Ratification, Reservation and Accession of treaties
- F. Treaties Interpretation and the Constitution of India
- G. Interpretation of treaties by Supreme Court of India

### Unit X:

#### Tools and Legislative Guidance for Interpretation.....6 Hours

- A. General Clauses Act, 1897
- B. Cases for Deliberations

### Text Books:

- A. Bindra, N.S. and Rao, C.K., 1970. *The Interpretation of Statutes... Revised by C. Kameswara Rao*. Law Book Company.
- B. Singh, G.P., 1983. *Principles of Statutory Interpretation*. Bharat Law House.
- C. Sarathi, V.P., 1975. *The interpretation of statutes*. Eastern Book Co..
- D. **Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur**, Introduction to the **Interpretation of statutes**, (Nagpur: Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2009)

### Reference Books:

- A. Bennion, F.A.R., Goodall, K. and Morris, G., 2008. *Bennion on Statutory Interpretation: A Code*. Butterworths.
- B. Bennion, F.A.R., 2001. *Understanding Common Law Legislation: Drafting and Interpretation*. OUP Oxford.
- C. Eskridge, W.N., 1994. *Dynamic statutory interpretation*. Harvard University Press.
- D. Denning, A.T.D.B., 1979. *The discipline of law*. Butterworth-Heinemann.
- E. Jemielniak, J. and Miklaszewicz, P. eds., 2010. *Interpretation of law in the global world: from particularism to a universal approach*. Springer.
- F. Maxwell, P.B., 1896. *On the Interpretation of Statutes*. Sweet & Maxwell.
- G. Wagner, A., Werner, W. and Cao, D., 2007. *Interpretation, Law and the Construction of Meaning*. Springer.

### **Research Articles:**

- 1. An evaluation of the rules of statutory interpretation; by Quintin Johnstone, Yale Law School LSR, 1954(1)
- 2. Statutory Interpretation: General Principles and Recent Trends; by Yule Kim; CRS Reports, Congressional Research Service. 2008(Aug.)
- 3. Interpretation of Statutes; by C.A. Rajkumar S. Adukia; [www.caa.in](http://www.caa.in)
- 4. Restatement of Statutory Interpretation; by Gary o'Connor; Restatement (1) 2003; <http://www.statconblog.blogspot.com>.
- 5. Federal Rules of Statutory Interpretation; by Nicholas Quinn Rosenzanz; Harvard Law Review, Vol. no 115, no 8, 2002
- 6. Three Strategies of Interpretation; by Adrian Vermeule; The Law School University of Chicago, working paper series; October, 2004
- 7. Law Versus Ideology: The Supreme Court and the use of Legislative History; by David S. Law & David Zaring; William and Marry Law Review, vol 51, no 5, 2010
- 8. The Subjects of the Constitution; by Nicholas Quinn Rosenzanz; Stanford Law Review, vol 62, issue 5, p 1209
- 9. Statutory Interpretation, Comparative Law and Economic Theory: Discovering the Grund of Income Taxation; by William B. Barker; San Diego Law Review, volume 40 no 3, 2003
- 10. The Divergence of Constitutional and Statutory Interpretation; by Kevin M. Stack; 75 colo Law Review, (I) 2004
- 11. "Is that English you are speaking?" Some arguments for the primacy of intent in interpretation; by Lary A. Alexander & Saikrishna B. Prakash; Public Law and Legal Theory Research Paper Series, No. 58, Fall 2003
- 12. A Critical Guide to Marbury V. Madison; by William Van Alstyne; Duke Law Journal, (1) 1969

13. When General and Specific Statutes Conflict; by Steve R. Johnson; 57 State Tax Notes 113 (2010)
14. Legislation as communication? Legal Communication and the study of linguistic interpretation; by Mark Greenberg; available at [www.ssrn.com](http://www.ssrn.com)
15. The Language of Statutes: Laws and their Interpretation; by Lawrence M. Solan; University of Chicago Press (I) 2010
16. You can look it up: the Use of Dictionaries in Interpreting Statutes; by Kurt X. Metzmeir; Louisville Bar Briefs, University of Louisville Legal Studies Research Paper Series (25) 2008
17. The Role of Comparative law in Statutory and Constitutional Interpretation; by James C. Dammann; St. Thomas Law Review vol. 14, 2002
18. Legal Positivism, anti-realism & the Interpretation of Statutes; by Torban Spaak; Uppsala Philosophical Studies, (51) 2003
19. Structural Conflicts in the interpretation of Customary International Law; by Juliang G. Ku; Santa Clara Law Review, vol 45 (102) 2005
20. The Berne Convention as Canon of Construction: Moral Rights after DASTAR; by Graeme W. Austin; Annual Survey of American Law, vol 3 issue 1, (2013)
21. Dynamic Statutory Interpretation; by William N. Eskeridge Jr.; Faculty Scholarship Series, Yale Law School (1987)
22. Anthony D'Amato, "Can Legislatures Constrain Judicial Interpretation of Statutes? ", Virginia Law Review , Vol. 75, No. 3 (Apr., 1989), pp. 561-603
23. Construction of a Statute Adopted from Another Jurisdiction, Harvard Law Review , Vol. 43, No. 4 (Feb., 1930), pp. 623-628
24. Interpretation of Statutes. Legislative Powers, Harvard Law Review , Vol. 10, No. 2 (May 25, 1896), pp. 124-125
25. Frederick J. de Sloovere, "Extrinsic Aids in the Interpretation of Statutes", University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register , Vol. 88, No. 5 (Mar., 1940), pp. 527-555
26. Nicholas S. Zeppos, "Legislative History and the Interpretation of Statutes: Toward a Fact-Finding Model of Statutory Interpretation" , Virginia Law Review , Vol. 76, No. 7 (Oct., 1990), pp. 1295-1374
27. Frederick J. de Sloovere, "The Functions of Judge and Jury in the Interpretation of Statutes", Harvard Law Review , Vol. 46, No. 7 (May, 1933), pp. 1086-1110
28. Horst Klaus Lücke, "Review: Statutory Interpretation: New Comparative Dimensions" , The International and Comparative Law Quarterly , Vol. 54, No. 4 (Oct., 2005), pp. 1023-1032
29. pp. 1023-1032

**Modes of Evaluation:**

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### Written Examination/Quiz/Presentation/ Assignment

#### Examination Scheme:

<u>Components</u>	Continuous Assessment	Mid term Exam	End term Exam
<u>Weightage (%)</u>	30	20	50

#### Internal Examination:

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
<u>Weightage (%)</u>	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	
	Test I -10 Test II-10		Report / Viva /PPT			

#### Energy Laws.

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C422.1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
C422.2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
C422.3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C422.4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C422.5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

#### Criminal Laws.

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C422.1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
C422.2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
C422.3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2


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C422.4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C422.5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

### Labor Laws

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
C422.1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
C422.2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
C422.3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C422.4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
C422.5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

### **Model Question Paper**

<b>Name:</b>  <b>Enrolment No:</b>	
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<b>Course: LLBL 511 – Interpretation of Statutes</b> <b>Programme: B.A.LLB (Energy Laws)</b> <b>(2017-18)</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b>	<b>Semester: EVEN</b>  <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>
<b>Instructions:</b> (Attempt all sections. Each question is compulsory)	

Section A (10 marks) - General Question- subject matter (Each question carries equal marks i.e. 2 X 5= 10 marks)		Max. Marks	Course Outcomes
1.	Differentiate between Mandatory and Directory Provisions	[2]	CO1
2.	What is the difference between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion	[2]	CO1
3.	What is a non-obstante clause?	[2]	CO1

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4.	What is role of proviso clause in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
5.	What is role of legislative history in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
<b>Section B (20 marks) - Conceptual Question (Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
5.	Discuss the difference between 'ejusdem generis' and 'noscitur-a-soscis'. Elucidate with examples.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
6.	What is 'pari-materia'? Discuss its role and importance in interpretation. Justify your answer with appropriate examples.	[10]	CO1, CO2 CO4
<b>Section C (20 marks) - Analytical question (Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
7.	Explain the 'doctrine of colourable legislation' with suitable examples and case laws.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
8.	Discuss the application of mischief rule in India. Justify your answer with relevant case laws and appropriate logic.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
<b>Section D (50 marks) – Application based questions (Attempt all questions. 12.5 X 4=50 marks)</b>			
9.	In a Leading Case, The Defence Regulations of 1939 prescribed a maximum fine of 100 dollars for certain currency offences. The defendant committed such an offence while the 1939 Regulations were in force. Subsequently, in 1940, the Regulations were amended to provide a maximum fine of three times the amount involved in the currency offence. The question was whether the defendant was liable to a maximum fine of 100 dollars or to the much larger sum involved on the basis of the 1940 amended regulations. The Divisional Court held that the defendant was liable to the maximum prescribed by the 1940 amendment. The court was conscious that it was dealing with retrospective legislation. All three members of the court, however, held that the language of the regulation was clear. Imagine you are the appellate Authority	[12.5]	CO3, CO4




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	and the case has come up for appeal. Write a judgment citing reasons for your verdict.		
10.	<p>A law was made prohibiting slaughter of cows. This law was in news and in political discussions and finally it was challenged in the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. The petitioner contended that this law violates the fundamental right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion as provided by Article 25 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>The state, on being called upon to defend the law, contended that it's a law made in furtherance of the Directive contained under Article 48 of the Constitution. Therefore it cannot be held unconstitutional.</p> <p>Interpret the two provisions and give your opinion justified by logic and supported by judicial pronouncements.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
11.	<p>One person borrowed some money from Dehradun Bank. He defaulted in repayments and was served notices for ensuring payments which he never did. The bank initiated proceedings for recovery and the court asked him to show cause why he should not be committed to prison; and finally, by the orders of the court, warrant for his civil arrest was issued under section 51 and order 21 rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>He filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging his arrest as being violative of his civil and political rights; specifically the right under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The bank pleaded that the said Covenant is an international commitment and has not been specifically adopted by the Indian parliament. The bank also contended that the said International law cannot be enforced as being contrary to the express provisions of Indian law.</p> <p>Interpret the relevant laws and decide the case supported by logic and decided cases.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
13.	<p>One person went to a doctor. He was not benefited by the treatment. He went to a very famous doctor who owned a nursing home also. The doctor admitted the patient to the hospital, immediately after examination; and declared an emergent need of surgical intervention. After surgery, the patient felt relief but the next day he felt severe pain in the abdomen. He had to be taken to a higher medical center where he had to be operated again. It was found that the earlier surgeon had left a scissor in the patient's abdomen. Looking it as an apparent case of medical negligence, the patient filed a case under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The doctor defended by claiming that the medical service and negligence is not covered under section 2(o) of the Consumer</p>	[12.5]	CO3 CO4

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<p>protection act. Section 2(o), Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>"service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provision of facilities in connection with banking, financing insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, board or lodging or both, housing construction, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract of personal service;</i></p> <p>Decide the case and justify your answer by relevant pronouncements.</p>		

### Model Question Paper

<p><b>Name:</b></p> <p><b>Enrolment No:</b></p>	
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<p><b>Course: LLBL 511 – Interpretation of Statutes</b></p> <p><b>Programme: B.A.LLB (Corporate Laws)</b></p> <p><b>(2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>Time: 03 hrs.</b></p>	<p><b>Semester: EVEN</b></p> <p><b>Max. Marks: 100</b></p>
<p><b>Instructions:</b> (Attempt all sections. Each question is compulsory)</p>	

Section A (10 marks) - General Question- subject matter (Each question carries equal marks i.e. 2 X 5= 10 marks)		Max. Marks	Course Outcomes
1.	Differentiate between Mandatory and Directory Provisions	[2]	CO1
2.	What is the difference between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion	[2]	CO1
3.	What is a non-obstante clause?	[2]	CO1

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

4.	What is role of proviso clause in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
5.	What is role of legislative history in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
<b>Section B (20 marks) - Conceptual Question</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
5.	Discuss the difference between 'ejusdem generis' and 'noscitur-a-soscis'. Elucidate with examples.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
6.	What is 'pari-materia'? Discuss its role and importance in interpretation. Justify your answer with appropriate examples.	[10]	CO1, CO2 CO4
<b>Section C (20 marks) - Analytical question</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
7.	Explain the 'doctrine of colourable legislation' with suitable examples and case laws.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
8.	Discuss the application of mischief rule in India. Justify your answer with relevant case laws and appropriate logic.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
<b>Section D (50 marks) – Application based questions</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. 12.5 X 4=50 marks)</b>			
9.	In a Leading Case, The Defence Regulations of 1939 prescribed a maximum fine of 100 dollars for certain currency offences. The defendant committed such an offence while the 1939 Regulations were in force. Subsequently, in 1940, the Regulations were amended to provide a maximum fine of three times the amount involved in the currency offence. The question was whether the defendant was liable to a maximum fine of 100 dollars or to the much larger sum involved on the basis of the 1940 amended regulations. The Divisional Court held that the defendant was liable to the maximum prescribed by the 1940 amendment. The court was conscious that it was dealing with retrospective legislation. All three members of the court, however, held that the language of the regulation was clear. Imagine you are the appellate Authority	[12.5]	CO3, CO4


## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	and the case has come up for appeal. Write a judgment citing reasons for your verdict.		
10.	<p>A law was made prohibiting slaughter of cows. This law was in news and in political discussions and finally it was challenged in the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. The petitioner contended that this law violates the fundamental right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion as provided by Article 25 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>The state, on being called upon to defend the law, contended that it's a law made in furtherance of the Directive contained under Article 48 of the Constitution. Therefore it cannot be held unconstitutional.</p> <p>Interpret the two provisions and give your opinion justified by logic and supported by judicial pronouncements.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
11.	<p>One person borrowed some money from Dehradun Bank. He defaulted in repayments and was served notices for ensuring payments which he never did. The bank initiated proceedings for recovery and the court asked him to show cause why he should not be committed to prison; and finally, by the orders of the court, warrant for his civil arrest was issued under section 51 and order 21 rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>He filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging his arrest as being violative of his civil and political rights; specifically the right under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The bank pleaded that the said Covenant is an international commitment and has not been specifically adopted by the Indian parliament. The bank also contended that the said International law cannot be enforced as being contrary to the express provisions of Indian law.</p> <p>Interpret the relevant laws and decide the case supported by logic and decided cases.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
13.	<p>One person went to a doctor. He was not benefited by the treatment. He went to a very famous doctor who owned a nursing home also. The doctor admitted the patient to the hospital, immediately after examination; and declared an emergent need of surgical intervention. After surgery, the patient felt relief but the next day he felt severe pain in the abdomen. He had to be taken to a higher medical center where he had to be operated again. It was found that the earlier surgeon had left a scissor in the patient's abdomen. Looking it as an apparent case of medical negligence, the patient filed a case under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The doctor defended by claiming that the medical service and negligence is not covered under section 2(o) of the Consumer</p>	[12.5]	CO3 CO4

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<p>protection act. Section 2(o), Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>"service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provision of facilities in connection with banking, financing insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, board or lodging or both, housing construction, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract of personal service;</i></p> <p>Decide the case and justify your answer by relevant pronouncements.</p>		

### Model Question Paper

<p><b>Name:</b></p> <p><b>Enrolment No:</b></p>	
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<p><b>Course: LLBL 511 – Interpretation of Statutes</b></p> <p><b>Programme: B.A.LLB (Criminal Laws)</b></p> <p><b>Time: 03 hrs.</b></p>	<p><b>Semester: EVEN</b></p> <p><b>Max. Marks: 100</b></p>
<p><b>Instructions:</b> (Attempt all sections. Each question is compulsory)</p>	

Section A (10 marks) - General Question- subject matter (Each question carries equal marks i.e. 2 X 5= 10 marks)		Max. Marks	Course Outcomes
1.	Differentiate between Mandatory and Directory Provisions	[2]	CO1
2.	What is the difference between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion	[2]	CO1
3.	What is a non-obstante clause?	[2]	CO1

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

4.	What is role of proviso clause in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
5.	What is role of legislative history in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
<b>Section B (20 marks) - Conceptual Question</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
5.	Discuss the difference between 'ejusdem generis' and 'noscitur-a-soscis'. Elucidate with examples.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
6.	What is 'pari-materia'? Discuss its role and importance in interpretation. Justify your answer with appropriate examples.	[10]	CO1, CO2 CO4
<b>Section C (20 marks) - Analytical question</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
7.	Explain the 'doctrine of colourable legislation' with suitable examples and case laws.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
8.	Discuss the application of mischief rule in India. Justify your answer with relevant case laws and appropriate logic.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
<b>Section D (50 marks) – Application based questions</b> <b>(Attempt all questions. 12.5 X 4=50 marks)</b>			
9.	In a Leading Case, The Defence Regulations of 1939 prescribed a maximum fine of 100 dollars for certain currency offences. The defendant committed such an offence while the 1939 Regulations were in force. Subsequently, in 1940, the Regulations were amended to provide a maximum fine of three times the amount involved in the currency offence. The question was whether the defendant was liable to a maximum fine of 100 dollars or to the much larger sum involved on the basis of the 1940 amended regulations. The Divisional Court held that the defendant was liable to the maximum prescribed by the 1940 amendment. The court was conscious that it was dealing with retrospective legislation. All three members of the court, however, held that the language of the regulation was clear. Imagine you are the appellate Authority	[12.5]	CO3, CO4


## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	and the case has come up for appeal. Write a judgment citing reasons for your verdict.		
10.	<p>A law was made prohibiting slaughter of cows. This law was in news and in political discussions and finally it was challenged in the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. The petitioner contended that this law violates the fundamental right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion as provided by Article 25 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>The state, on being called upon to defend the law, contended that it's a law made in furtherance of the Directive contained under Article 48 of the Constitution. Therefore it cannot be held unconstitutional.</p> <p>Interpret the two provisions and give your opinion justified by logic and supported by judicial pronouncements.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
11.	<p>One person borrowed some money from Dehradun Bank. He defaulted in repayments and was served notices for ensuring payments which he never did. The bank initiated proceedings for recovery and the court asked him to show cause why he should not be committed to prison; and finally, by the orders of the court, warrant for his civil arrest was issued under section 51 and order 21 rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>He filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging his arrest as being violative of his civil and political rights; specifically the right under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The bank pleaded that the said Covenant is an international commitment and has not been specifically adopted by the Indian parliament. The bank also contended that the said International law cannot be enforced as being contrary to the express provisions of Indian law.</p> <p>Interpret the relevant laws and decide the case supported by logic and decided cases.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
13.	<p>One person went to a doctor. He was not benefited by the treatment. He went to a very famous doctor who owned a nursing home also. The doctor admitted the patient to the hospital, immediately after examination; and declared an emergent need of surgical intervention. After surgery, the patient felt relief but the next day he felt severe pain in the abdomen. He had to be taken to a higher medical center where he had to be operated again. It was found that the earlier surgeon had left a scissor in the patient's abdomen. Looking it as an apparent case of medical negligence, the patient filed a case under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The doctor defended by claiming that the medical service and negligence is not covered under section 2(o) of the Consumer</p>	[12.5]	CO3 CO4

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<p>protection act. Section 2(o), Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>"service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provision of facilities in connection with banking, financing insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, board or lodging or both, housing construction, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract of personal service;</i></p> <p>Decide the case and justify your answer by relevant pronouncements.</p>		

### Model Question Paper

<p><b>Name:</b></p> <p><b>Enrolment No:</b></p>	
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<p><b>Course: LLBL 511 – Interpretation of statutes</b></p> <p><b>Programme: B.A.LLB (Labour Laws)</b></p> <p><b>(2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>Time: 03 hrs.</b></p>	<p><b>Semester: EVEN</b></p> <p><b>Max. Marks: 100</b></p>
<p><b>Instructions:</b> (Attempt all sections. Each question is compulsory)</p>	

Section A (10 marks) - General Question- subject matter (Each question carries equal marks i.e. 2 X 5= 10 marks)		Max. Marks	Course Outcomes
1.	Differentiate between Mandatory and Directory Provisions	[2]	CO1
2.	What is the difference between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion	[2]	CO1
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## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

4.	What is role of proviso clause in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
5.	What is role of legislative history in interpretation?	[2]	CO1
<b>Section B (20 marks) - Conceptual Question (Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
5.	Discuss the difference between 'ejusdem generis' and 'noscitur-a-soscis'. Elucidate with examples.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
6.	What is 'pari-materia'? Discuss its role and importance in interpretation. Justify your answer with appropriate examples.	[10]	CO1, CO2 CO4
<b>Section C (20 marks) - Analytical question (Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)</b>			
7.	Explain the 'doctrine of colourable legislation' with suitable examples and case laws.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
8.	Discuss the application of mischief rule in India. Justify your answer with relevant case laws and appropriate logic.	[10]	CO1 CO2 CO4
<b>Section D (50 marks) – Application based questions (Attempt all questions. 12.5 X 4=50 marks)</b>			
9.	In a Leading Case, The Defence Regulations of 1939 prescribed a maximum fine of 100 dollars for certain currency offences. The defendant committed such an offence while the 1939 Regulations were in force. Subsequently, in 1940, the Regulations were amended to provide a maximum fine of three times the amount involved in the currency offence. The question was whether the defendant was liable to a maximum fine of 100 dollars or to the much larger sum involved on the basis of the 1940 amended regulations. The Divisional Court held that the defendant was liable to the maximum prescribed by the 1940 amendment. The court was conscious that it was dealing with retrospective legislation. All three members of the court, however, held that the language of the regulation was clear. Imagine you are the appellate Authority	[12.5]	CO3, CO4

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	and the case has come up for appeal. Write a judgment citing reasons for your verdict.		
10.	<p>A law was made prohibiting slaughter of cows. This law was in news and in political discussions and finally it was challenged in the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. The petitioner contended that this law violates the fundamental right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion as provided by Article 25 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>The state, on being called upon to defend the law, contended that it's a law made in furtherance of the Directive contained under Article 48 of the Constitution. Therefore it cannot be held unconstitutional.</p> <p>Interpret the two provisions and give your opinion justified by logic and supported by judicial pronouncements.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
11.	<p>One person borrowed some money from Dehradun Bank. He defaulted in repayments and was served notices for ensuring payments which he never did. The bank initiated proceedings for recovery and the court asked him to show cause why he should not be committed to prison; and finally, by the orders of the court, warrant for his civil arrest was issued under section 51 and order 21 rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>He filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging his arrest as being violative of his civil and political rights; specifically the right under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The bank pleaded that the said Covenant is an international commitment and has not been specifically adopted by the Indian parliament. The bank also contended that the said International law cannot be enforced as being contrary to the express provisions of Indian law.</p> <p>Interpret the relevant laws and decide the case supported by logic and decided cases.</p>	[12.5]	CO3, CO4
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**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

	<p>protection act. Section 2(o), Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides: <i>"service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provision of facilities in connection with banking, financing insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, board or lodging or both, housing construction, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract of personal service;</i> Decide the case and justify you answer by relevant pronouncements.</p>		

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

<b>LLBL 211</b>	<b>B.A, LL.B (Hons.)-CLL IV Semester Jan-May 2018 Law of Crimes (4 Credits)</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Version 1.0</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pre-requisites/Exposure</b>	<b>General knowledge of Law</b>				
<b>Co-requisites</b>	<b>-</b>				

### **Course Objectives**

The primary objective of criminal law is to maintain law and order in the society and to protect the life and liberty of people. It is for this reason that people place their ultimate reliance on this branch of law for protection against all injuries that human conduct can inflict on individuals and institutions. Due to these reasons, the penal law cannot afford to be weak, ambiguous or ineffective nor can it be harsh and arbitrary in its nature. The application of criminal law has to be uniform regardless of any discrimination on grounds of class, caste, religion, sex or creed etc. of either the criminal or the victim. This subject is designed with the following intended out comes.

### **Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course,

1. Students will be able to conceptually explain the fundamentals of criminal law and various offences described in Indian Penal Code.
2. Students will be able to assess the role and importance of criminal liability in various classes of offences critically.
3. Students will be able to critically analyze the various offences of Indian Penal Code in comparison with other similar legal systems of the world.
4. The students will be able to put in practices the acquired knowledge into their research on contemporary criminal law issues.

### **Catalog Description**

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the basic principles of Criminal Law. Crime is a phenomenon studied by several disciplines from several perspectives and methodologies. The lawyer must have an acquaintance with such knowledge in order to make criminal justice serve the goals of social defense. The theories of crime causation and of punishment is another segment of the course. Subsequently, a study of the basic concepts of Criminal Law is undertaken, followed by a study of specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Having completed a course on criminology, basic principles of Criminal Law and offences under the Indian Penal Code, the emphasis now shifts to the Defences available to a person under the Indian Penal Code, a study of the offences involving Strict Liability and Conduct Liability.

### **Course Content**

This subject has been divided into six modules, which are as follows

Module I : **INTRODUCTION** (6 Lectures)

- E. Definition and meaning of Crime (Legal, Social, Economic, Political)

## **UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

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- F. Sources of Criminal Law
- G. Elements of Crime
- H. Stages of Crime (Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Result)
- I. Types of Punishment – Death, Social Relevance of Capital Punishment
- J. Important Terminology-Definition

### **Module II : CRIMINAL LIABILITY (6 Lectures)**

- K. General Principles of Criminal Liability, Mens rea and its importance
- L. Group Liability: Common Intention & Common Object
- M. Unlawful Assembly, Rioting and Affray
- N. Abetment
- O. Criminal Conspiracy, Seditious, Fabricating false evidence
- P. Public nuisance

### **Module III: GENERAL EXCEPTIONS (8 Lectures)**

- Q. Excusable or Justifiable acts,
- R. Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact
- S. Accident, Necessity
- T. Medical incapacity, Intoxication
- U. Private Defense – Justification, Kinds and Limits

### **Module IV: OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY (10 Lectures)**

- V. Causing death of human beings:
  - Culpable Homicide, Murder & their distinction
  - Rash & Negligent Act Causing Death
  - Dowry Death
- W. Hurt –Simple and Grievous hurt
- X. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
- Y. Kidnapping and Abduction

### **Module V: OFFENCES AGAINST AND RELATED TO WOMEN (8 Lectures)**

- Z. Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the modesty of women
- AA. Assault or Criminal Force with intent to outrage the modesty of women
  - Sexual harassment
  - Assault or criminal force with intent to disrobe
  - Voyeurism
  - Stalking
- BB. Causing miscarriage without women's consent,
- CC. Rape, Unnatural offences, Bigamy, Adultery
- DD. Cruelty by husband or his relatives

### **Module VI: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (8 Lectures)**

- EE. Theft, Extortion
- FF. Robbery and Dacoity
- GG. Criminal misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

HH. Cheating  
II. Forgery

### Text Books

S.No.	Title	Author	Publisher
1	<i>Indian Penal Code</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2016)	K.D. Gaur	Universal Law Publications
2	<i>The Indian Penal Code</i> , 33rd ed., 2013	Ratanlal & Dhirajlal,	LexisNexis
3	<b>Legal Language and Legal Writing</b>	K.L.Bhatia	LexisNexis
4	<b>Legal Language, Legal Writing &amp; General English</b>	B.M. Gandhi	Eastern Book Company
5	<b>Learning the Law</b>	Glanville Williams	Universal Law Publishers.
6	<b>Introduction to Law</b>	Atul Seetalwad	Butterworths
7	<i>Criminology and Penology</i> (12 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2006)	H Paranjape N.V.	CLP
8	<b>Indian Legal System</b>	Joseph Minattur	Indian Law Institute
9	<i>Indian Penal Code</i> (14 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2006)	Mishra S.N.	CLB

**Modes of Evaluation: Quiz/Assignment/ presentation/ extempore/ Written Examination**

### Examination Scheme:

Components	Internal Assessment	Mid Semester	End Term Examination	ESE
Weightage (%)	30%	20%	50%	100%

**Internal Assessment: Marks 30 (shall be done based on the following 5 components):**

### Internal Examination:

Components	Quiz/Class Test/ Snap Test	Assignment/ Case Comment	Project Work Court Room Exercise	Subject Grand Viva	Attendance	Total 100 Marks
Weightage (%)	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	20% weightage	

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

	Test I - 10 Test II- 10		Report / Viva /PPT			
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CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
<b>C422.1</b>	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
<b>C422.2</b>	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	-
<b>C422.3</b>	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-
<b>C422.4</b>	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	-
<b>C422.5</b>	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	2	-
<b>C422</b>	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-

**1=weakly mapped**  
**2= moderately mapped**  
**3=strongly mapped**

### Model Question Paper

Name:  
Enrolment No:



Course: B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) CLL LLBL 211

Law of Crimes

Programme: B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) CLL - IV Semester

Max. Marks:100

Instructions:

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

Attempt all questions from Section A (10 Marks); Section B (20 Marks). Section C is Compulsory (20 marks), Section D (50 Marks).

**Section A**  
**Memory Based Questions**  
**( 5\* 2= 10 Marks)**

1	Definition of <i>Mens rea</i>	[2]	CO 3
2	Definition of Crime	[2]	CO 1
3	Abetment	[2]	CO 2
4	Right to Private Defence	[2]	CO 4
5	Criminal breach of trust	[2]	CO 4

**SECTION B**  
**Descriptive Questions**  
**(2 question\*10 Marks -20 marks)**

6	Essentials of crime	[10]	CO 4
7	General defences	[10]	CO 5

**Section C**  
**Analytical questions**  
**(2 question \*10 Marks -20 marks)**

8	Medical and Legal Insanity	[10]	CO 4
9	Theft, robbery and Extortion	[10]	CO 4

**Section D**  
**All Questions are compulsory**  
**Application based questions/ Case study (2 questions \*25 marks-50 marks)**

10	Hypothetical Case Law	25	CO 3
11	Hypothetical Case Law	25	CO 3





➤ **DEFINITION AND RELEVANCY OF FACTS (SECTIONS 1-10)**

Evidence, Document, Proved, Disproved, not proved, Relevant Fact and Fact in issue, May Presume, Shall Presume and Conclusive Proof.

➤ **DEFINITION OF ADMISSION**

Who can make Admissions, Proof of Admissions, Against the Persons making them and Admissions in civil cases, (Sections 17-23, 31).

➤ **DEFINITION OF CONFESSION AND RELEVANCE OF CONFESSIONS (SECTIONS 24-30), AND DYING DECLARATION**

➤ **OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE (SECTIONS 61-73)**

Primary and Secondary Evidence, Proving and Genuineness of Documents.

➤ **PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE**

Burden of Proof (Secs. 101-114), Estoppels (Secs. 115), Competence of Witnesses (Secs. 118-120).

➤ **EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES (SECS. 135 - 166) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING**

Types of Examinations. Leading Question, Hostile Witness, Refreshing Memory, Questions which can be asked during Different Type of Examinations.

**CLINICAL 4**

**CLPP 2103**

**DRAFTING OF CRIMINAL INSTRUMENTS**

**L T P  
2 0 0**

- **Meaning, Substantive Aspects and Drafts**
- **Complaint under section 2(d)**
- **Application for Bail (Sec.436-437 of Cr PC)**
- **Anticipatory Bail under section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **Application under section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **F.I.R. under section 154 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **Appeal and Revision under section 371, 435 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **Petition under section 397/401 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **Petition under section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
- **Complaint under section 500 IPC**
- **Petition under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.**
- **Petition under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**
- **Complaint under section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 with notice**

**References**

1. KNC Pillai, Lectures on Criminal Procedure, 3rd Ed- 2004, Ashok Law House, Hyderabad.
2. Dr. Amit Sen, Legal Language, Legal Writing and Legal Drafting, 2nd Ed - 2006, Kamal Law House, Kolkata. [ Chapter's 23,26,28]
3. KS Gopalakrishnans Pleadings and Practice, ALT Publications, Hyderabad, 2004. [Part II]

**Statutes**

1. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
4. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
5. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

**CLINICAL 5**

**CLPP 2104**

**TRIAL ADVOCACY**

**L T P**  
**0 0 2**

➤ **INTRODUCTION TO TRIAL ADVOCACY**

Object Scope and Extent of Trial Advocacy, Kinds of Trial, Stages of Criminal Trial, Stages of Civil Trial

➤ **UNDERSTANDING AND SKILLS OF TRIAL ADVOCACY**

Examination in chief, Cross Examination, re-examination, Trial by Court of Session, Trial by a magistrate

➤ **COURT ROOM PRACTICE**

Clinical Trials

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

CLPP 2105

ADVANCE SKILLSET DEVELOPMENT PRO

L T P  
1 0 0

- SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER?
- WINNING PERSONALITY - MODUS OPERANDI.
- THE JUSTICE PROJECT. (CASE STUDY) + ASSESSMENT 1 - EVALUATION ON THE BASIS OF JUSTICE PROJECT.
- TIME MANAGEMENT - TIME ROBBERS (PRINCIPLE CULPRITS)
- PRO BONO PUBLICO (FIELD WORK)
- ASSESSMENT 2 - EVALUATION ON THE BASIS OF FIELD WORK DONE BY THE STUDENTS.
- PERSONALITY MIRRORING - PHYSICAL APPEARANCE/ VERBAL-NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION.
- EFFECTIVE POLICIES FOR SUCCESSFUL CLIENT COUNSELLING FOR EMERGING LAWYERS.
- ASSESSMENT 3 - EVALUATION ON THE BASIS OF MOCK CLIENT COUNSELLING.
- CORPORATE EXPECTATIONS.
- TUNING WITH OTHERS - TEAM BUILDING.
- THE VERDICT - EVALUATION/FEEDBACK

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### OPEN ELCTIVE 2 (ANY ONE) 2 CREDITS EACH

CLNL 2006

FRENCH

L T P  
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#### ➤ INTRODUCTIONS

Introduction to French Language, Alphabets, Certain Rules of pronunciation, Greetings and responses, Orthographics Signs, Farewells, Introducing one's name and others' names, Conjugations etre,avoir,faire,aller & s'appeler, French and its usage in Legal system

#### ➤ MEETING PEOPLE

Lesson 1: Rencontre, Numbers (1-50), Introductions : Amongst peers, younger to older, female to male, Addressing persons, Legal terminology and vocabulary

#### ➤ GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

Numbers (50-100), Days of the week, Names of months, Time, Colors, Indefinite and definite articles, Feminine and masculine, Conjugations, Negative sentence formation

#### ➤ USE OF LEGAL TERMS THROUGH SIMPLE SENTENCES:

Example: court, tribunal court, advocate, judge, crime etc.

#### **Textbooks:-**

1. G.Mauger,Cours de Langue et de Civilisation Francaises (supplied by the College)
2. Collins Easy Learning Dictionary (supplied by the College)

#### **Reference Books:-**

1. Alter Ego A1, Annie Berthet, etc, Hachette Publications
2. Dondo, Modern French Course, Mathurin Dondo, Oxford University Press
3. Le Nouveau SansFrontieres 1 Exercise Book, CLE Publications.

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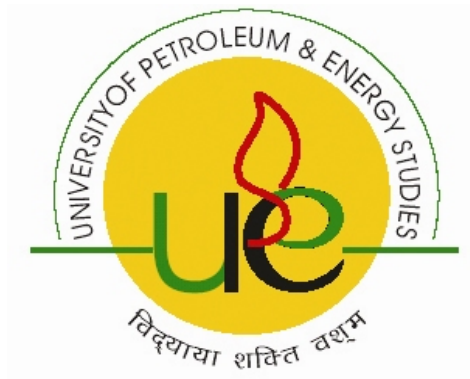
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# SEMESTER V