



SCHOOL OF LAW
NAAC Criteria 1.1.2
Program Structure 2015-16

S.No	2014-19						S.No	2015-20					
	Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C		Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
SEMESTER I													
1	BAL111	History- I	3	1	0	4	1	BAL111	History- I	3	1	0	4
2	BAL112	Political Science -I	3	1	0	4	2	BAL112	Political Science -I	3	1	0	4
3	BAL133	English for Lawyers- I	3	0	0	3	3	BAL133	English for Lawyers- I	3	0	0	3
4	BAL183	English Practical/Lab	0	0	2	1	4	BAL183	English Practical/Lab	0	0	2	1
5	BAL115	Legal Methods	4	1	0	5	5	BAL115	Legal Methods	4	1	0	5
6	BAL116	Law of Contract – I (General Principles)	4	1	0	5	6	BAL116	Law of Contract – I (General Principles)	4	1	0	5
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						22	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						22
SEMESTER II													
1	BAL 211	History- II	3	1	0	4	1	BAL 211	History- II	3	1	0	4
2	BAL 212	Political Science -II	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 212	Political Science -II	3	1	0	4
3	BAL 233	English for Lawyers– II	3	0	0	3	3	BAL 233	English for Lawyers– II	3	0	0	3
4	BAL 283	English Practical/Lab	0	0	2	1	4	BAL 283	English Practical/Lab	0	0	2	1
5	BAL 214	Moot Court Training	0	0	2	2	5	BAL 214	Moot Court Training	0	0	2	2



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6	BAL 215	Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, 1986; Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	4	1	0	5	6	BAL 215	Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, 1986; Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	4	1	0	5		
7	BAL 216	Law of Contract – II	4	1	0	5	7	BAL 216	Law of Contract – II	4	1	0	5		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							2	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							2
							6								6

SEMESTER III

1	BAL 311	Economics I	3	1	0	4	1	BAL 311	Economics I	3	1	0	4		
2	BAL 312	Political Science III	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 312	Political Science III	3	1	0	4		
3	BAL 313	French – I	2	0	0	2	3	BAL 313	French – I	2	0	0	2		
4	BAL 314	Family Law – I	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 314	Family Law – I	3	1	0	4		
5	BAL 315	Constitutional Law – I	4	1	0	5	5	BAL 315	Constitutional Law – I	4	1	0	5		
6	BAL 316	Law of Crimes – I (IPC) (General Principles)	4	1	0	5	6	BAL 316	Law of Crimes – I (IPC) (General Principles)	4	1	0	5		
7	BAL 317	Internship (Four weeks) (Lower Court)	0	0	2	2	7	BAL 317	Internship (Four weeks) (Lower Court)	0	0	2	2		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							2	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							2
							6								6

SEMESTER IV

1	BAL 411	Economics II	3	1	0	4	1	BAL 411	Economics II	3	1	0	4
2	BAL 412	Political Science IV	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 412	Political Science IV	3	1	0	4
3	BAL 413	French-II	2	0	0	2	3	BAL 413	French-II	2	0	0	2



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4	BAL 414	Family Law – II	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 414	Family Law – II	3	1	0	4		
5	BAL 415	Constitutional Law – II	4	1	0	5	5	BAL 415	Constitutional Law – II	4	1	0	5		
6	BAL 416	Law of Crimes – II (IPC) (Specific offences)	4	1	0	5	6	BAL 416	Law of Crimes – II (IPC) (Specific offences)	4	1	0	5		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							26	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							26

SEMESTER V

1	BAL 511	Criminal Procedure Code	4	1	0	5	1	BAL 511	Criminal Procedure Code	4	1	0	5		
2	BAL 512	Jurisprudence	4	1	0	5	2	BAL 512	Jurisprudence	4	1	0	5		
3	BAL 513	Corporate Law-I	3	1	0	4	3	BAL 513	Corporate Law-I	3	1	0	4		
4	BAL 514	Law of Evidence	4	1	0	5	4	BAL 514	Law of Evidence	4	1	0	5		
5	BAL 515	Administrative Law	3	1	0	4	5	BAL 515	Administrative Law	3	1	0	4		
6	BAL 516	Legal Writing	2	0	0	2	6	BAL 516	Legal Writing	2	0	0	2		
7	BAL 517	Internship 4 weeks-High Court	0	0	2	2	7	BAL 517	Internship 4 weeks-High Court	0	0	2	2		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							27	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							27

SEMESTER VI

1	BAL 611	Environmental law	3	1	0	4	1	BAL 611	Environmental law	3	1	0	4		
2	BAL 612	Interpretation of Statutes	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 612	Interpretation of Statutes	3	1	0	4		
3	BAL 613	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	4	1	0	5	3	BAL 613	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	4	1	0	5		
4	BAL 614	Property Law	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 614	Property Law	3	1	0	4		
5	BAL 615	Intellectual property law	3	1	0	4	5	BAL 615	Intellectual property law	3	1	0	4		
6	BAL 616	Corporate Law II	3	1	0	4	6	BAL 616	Corporate Law II	3	1	0	4		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							27	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							27

SEMESTER VII

1	BAL 711	Labour & Industrial Law	4	1	0	5	1	BAL 711	Labour & Industrial Law	4	1	0	5
2	BAL 712	Taxation Law I	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 712	Taxation Law I	3	1	0	4
3	BAL 713	Arbitration, Conciliation & Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course I)	2	1	2	5	3	BAL 713	Arbitration, Conciliation & Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course I)	2	1	2	5



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4	BAL 714	Public International Law	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 714	Public International Law	3	1	0	4		
5	BAL 715	Investment & Security Law	3	1	0	4	5	BAL 715	Investment & Security Law	3	1	0	4		
Honors / Major Specialization Courses							Honors / Major Specialization Courses								
7	BAL716	Honours Course I	2	1	0	3	7	BAL716	Honours Course I	2	1	0	3		
8	BAL717	Honours Course II	2	1	0	3	8	BAL717	Honours Course II	2	1	0	3		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							3	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							3
							0								0
Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)								Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)							
Group - I								Group - I							
	BAL716C O	Media Law	2	1	0	3		BAL716C O	Media Law	2	1	0	3		
	BAL717C O	Election Law	2	1	0	3		BAL717C O	Election Law	2	1	0	3		
Group - II								Group - II							
	BAL716CP	Corporate Governance	2	1	0	3		BAL716CP	Corporate Governance	2	1	0	3		
	BAL717CP	Law on Infrastructure Development	2	1	0	3		BAL717CP	Law on Infrastructure Development	2	1	0	3		
Group - III								Group - III							
	BAL716C R	Criminology	2	1	0	3		BAL716C R	Criminology	2	1	0	3		
	BAL717C R	ICT Law	2	1	0	3		BAL717C R	ICT Law	2	1	0	3		
Group - IV								Group - IV							
	BAL716IP	Copyright Law in Film Industry	2	1	0	3		BAL716IP	Copyright Law in Film Industry	2	1	0	3		
	BAL717IP	Law of Trademark & passing off	2	1	0	3		BAL717IP	Law of Trademark & passing off	2	1	0	3		

SEMESTER VIII

1	BAL 811	Banking & Insurance Law	4	1	0	5	1	BAL 811	Banking & Insurance Law	4	1	0	5
2	BAL 812	Private International	3	1	0	4	2	BAL 812	Private International	3	1	0	4



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Law							Law						
3	BAL 813	Competition Law	3	1	0	4	3	BAL 813	Competition Law	3	1	0	4
4	BAL 814	Taxation Law II	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 814	Taxation Law II	3	1	0	4
5	BAL 815	Human Rights & International Humanitarian Law	4	1	0	5	5	BAL 815	Human Rights & International Humanitarian Law	4	1	0	5
Honors / Major Specialization Courses							Honors / Major Specialization Courses						
7	BAL 816	Honours Course III	2	1	0	3	7	BAL 816	Honours Course III	2	1	0	3
8	BAL 817	Honours Course IV	2	1	0	3	8	BAL 817	Honours Course IV	2	1	0	3
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						30	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						30
Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)							Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)						
Group - I							Group - I						
1	BAL816C O	Law & Education	2	1	0	3	1	BAL816C O	Law & Education	2	1	0	3
2	BAL817C O	Immigration Law	2	1	0	3	2	BAL817C O	Immigration Law	2	1	0	3
Group - II							Group - II						
1	BAL816CP	Law on Corporate Finance	2	1	0	3	1	BAL816CP	Law on Corporate Finance	2	1	0	3
2	BAL817CP	Law of Merger & Acquisition	2	1	0	3	2	BAL817CP	Law of Merger & Acquisition	2	1	0	3
Group - III							Group - III						
1	BAL816C R	Penology	2	1	0	3	1	BAL816C R	Penology	2	1	0	3
2	BAL817C R	Administration of Criminal Justice - I	2	1	0	3	2	BAL817C R	Administration of Criminal Justice - I	2	1	0	3
Group - IV							Group - IV						
1	BAL816IP	Patent Right, Creation & Registration	2	1	0	3	1	BAL816IP	Patent Right, Creation & Registration	2	1	0	3



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2	BAL817IP	Patent Drafting and Specification writing	2	1	0	3	2	BAL817IP	Patent Drafting and Specification writing	2	1	0	3
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SEMESTER IX

1	BAL 911	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance(Clinical Course II)	2	1	2	5	1	BAL 911	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance(Clinical Course II)	2	1	2	5		
2	BAL 912	Professional Training I	0	1	3	4	2	BAL 912	Professional Training I	0	1	3	4		
3	BAL 913	Litigation Advocacy, Professional Ethics & Bench Bar Relations (Clinical Course III)	2	1	2	5	3	BAL 913	Litigation Advocacy, Professional Ethics & Bench Bar Relations (Clinical Course III)	2	1	2	5		
4	BAL 921	Placement Internship	0	0	2	2	4	BAL 921	Placement Internship	0	0	2	2		
5		Elective paper 1	3	1	0	4	5		Elective paper 1	3	1	0	4		
6		Elective paper 2	3	1	0	4	6		Elective paper 2	3	1	0	4		
Honors / Major Specialization Courses							Honors / Major Specialization Courses								
9		Honours Course V	2	1	0	3	9		Honours Course V	2	1	0	3		
10		Honours Course VI	2	1	0	3	10		Honours Course VI	2	1	0	3		
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							30	TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							30
ELECTIVE COURSES(Any Two)							ELECTIVE COURSES(Any Two)								
4	BAL 914	Telecommunication law	3	1	0	4	4	BAL 914	Telecommunication law	3	1	0	4		
5	BAL 915	Energy Law	3	1	0	4	5	BAL 915	Energy Law	3	1	0	4		
6	BAL 916	Natural Resources Management Law	3	1	0	4	6	BAL 916	Natural Resources Management Law	3	1	0	4		
7	BAL 917	Law on Disaster Management	3	1	0	4	7	BAL 917	Law on Disaster Management	3	1	0	4		
8	BAL 918	Water Law	3	1	0	4	8	BAL 918	Water Law	3	1	0	4		
Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)							Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)								
Group - I							Group - I								
1	BAL919C O	Law of Writs	2	1	0	3	1	BAL919C O	Law of Writs	2	1	0	3		



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2	BAL920C O	Right to Information Law	2	1	0	3	2	BAL920C O	Right to Information Law	2	1	0	3
Group - II						Group - II							
1	BAL919CP	Law of Bankruptcy & Insolvency	2	1	0	3	1	BAL919CP	Law of Bankruptcy & Insolvency	2	1	0	3
2	BAL920CP	Financial Market Regulation	2	1	0	3	2	BAL920CP	Financial Market Regulation	2	1	0	3
Group - III						Group - III							
1	BAL919C R	Forensic Science & Law Interface	2	1	0	3	1	BAL919C R	Forensic Science & Law Interface	2	1	0	3
2	BAL920C R	Administration of Criminal Justice II	2	1	0	3	2	BAL920C R	Administration of Criminal Justice II	2	1	0	3
Group - IV						Group - IV							
1	BAL919IP	Biodiversity Protection	2	1	0	3	1	BAL919IP	Biodiversity Protection	2	1	0	3
2	BAL920IP	IPR in Pharma Industry	2	1	0	3	2	BAL920IP	IPR in Pharma Industry	2	1	0	3

SEMESTER X

1	BAL X11	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services(Clinical Course IV)	0	0	4	4	1	BAL X11	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services(Clinical Course IV)	0	0	4	4
2	BAL X12	Law, Science & Technology	3	1	0	4	2	BAL X12	Law, Science & Technology	3	1	0	4
3	BAL X13	Professional Training II	0	1	3	4	3	BAL X13	Professional Training II	0	1	3	4
4		Elective paper 1	3	1	0	4	4		Elective paper 1	3	1	0	4
5		Elective paper 2	3	1	0	4	5		Elective paper 2	3	1	0	4
Honors / Major Specialization Courses							Honors / Major Specialization Courses						



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9		Honours Course V	2	1	0	3	9		Honours Course V	2	1	0	3
10		Honours Course VI	2	1	0	3	10		Honours Course VI	2	1	0	3
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS							TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						
ELECTIVE COURSES(Any Two)							ELECTIVE COURSES(Any Two)						
	BAL X14	Air & Space Law	3	1	0	4		BAL X14	Air & Space Law	3	1	0	4
	BAL X15	Maritime Law	3	1	0	4		BAL X15	Maritime Law	3	1	0	4
	BAL X16	Cyber Law	3	1	0	4		BAL X16	Cyber Law	3	1	0	4
	BAL X17	Sports Law	3	1	0	4		BAL X17	Sports Law	3	1	0	4
	BAL X18	Health Law	3	1	0	4		BAL X18	Health Law	3	1	0	4
Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)							Honors / Major Specialization Courses (Any one Group)						
Group - I							Group - I						
1	BAL919C O	Comparative Constitution BALB5029	2	1	0	3	1	BAL919C O	Comparative Constitution BALB5029	2	1	0	3
2	BAL920C O	Judicial Process BALB5033	2	1	0	3	2	BAL920C O	Judicial Process BALB5033	2	1	0	3
Group - II							Group - II						
	BAL919CP	International Trade Law	2	1	0	3		BAL919CP	International Trade Law	2	1	0	3
	BAL920CP	International Taxation	2	1	0	3		BAL920CP	International Taxation	2	1	0	3
Group - III							Group - III						
	BAL919C R	Comparative Criminal Procedure	2	1	0	3		BAL919C R	Comparative Criminal Procedure	2	1	0	3
	BAL920C R	International Criminal Law	2	1	0	3		BAL920C R	International Criminal Law	2	1	0	3
Group - IV							Group - IV						
	BAL919IP	International Intellectual Property Law	2	1	0	3		BAL919IP	International Intellectual Property Law	2	1	0	3



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BAL920IP	Law of Trade Secret & Technology Transfer	2	1	0	3	BAL920IP	Law of Trade Secret & Technology Transfer	2	1	0	3
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BAL111	HISTORY-I	L	T	P	C
Version1.0	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

The main objectives of the Course are to:

1. To understand the concept of history and its role in the shaping of state machinery, social institutions, and the culture of the country.
2. To know the policies of state and administration during ancient, medieval and modern India.
3. To assess the impact of historical facts on current legal establishment and Governance.
4. To identify the reasons of national movement and social reforms in India.
5. To understand the factors responsible for democratic growth in India.

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will

1. Understand the concept of History and methodology thereto.
2. Have the knowledge of every facet of historical facts which led to present shape of India.
3. Understand the role of social reformers and Indian National Congress in freedom movement.
4. Appreciate the importance of social reforms in evolution of laws.
5. Develop capacity to understand how movement and social reforms can change governance and culture of the country.

Catalog Description

History, though as a discipline is a very recent phenomenon, as an essential facet of human experience, has gained a status of prominence among the different branches of intellectual activity. History is one of the forms of disciplined research by means of which human mind satisfies its inquisitiveness and orientates itself in the world. History is a fascinating subject because of the role it plays as a meeting ground of different disciplines. History can be written from a variety of viewpoints and the interpretations can be as varied as the authors choose to have it, there have been a lot of differences and great deal of



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disenchantment in the study of legal history. Legal history felt necessary to carefully develop a syllabus keeping the interests of the law student in focus and to assemble materials relevant to modern legal inquiry.

Text Books

1. H. V. Sreenivasa Murthy, "History of India (Part-I)", Reprint, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2011

Reference Books

1. E. H. Carr, "What is History", Reprinted, Pelican Books, Harmondsworth, 1990
2. Romila Thapar, "Early India", Penguin Book, New Delhi, 2002
3. Romila Thapar, "Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas", 2nd Edition, OUP, New Delhi, 1997
4. R. S. Sharma, "Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India", Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 1996
5. D. N. Jha, "Ancient India in Historical Outline", 4th Edition, Manohar Publication, New Delhi, 2001
6. A. L. Basham, "Wonder That Was India", Vol. I, Rupa Publication, Reprinted, New Delhi, 1998
7. Irfan Habib, "The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707", 2nd Revised Edition, OUP, New Delhi, 1999
8. Sumit Sarkar, "Modern India (1885-1947)", MacMillan, New Delhi, 2001
9. Irfan Habib, "Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization", National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2004

Course Content

Module I: Introduction of History

- History, its Meaning, Nature and Scope
- Historical Methodology
- Historiography of Greek's and Roman's

9 Lectures



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- Church's and Arab's Historiography

Module II: Development of Legal History in Ancient India 11 Lectures

- Nature of State and Administrative Apparatus of Vedic period
- Nature of State and Administrative Apparatus of Mauryan period
- Nature of State and Administrative Apparatus of Gupta period
- Nature of Society and Economy in the Ancient India
- The concept of Justice and Judicial systems in Ancient India (Types of Courts, Procedures)

Module III: Development of Legal History in Ancient India 10 Lectures

- Nature of State and Administrative apparatus in Medieval India
- Judicial Organization: King, Chief Qazi, Judicial officers and punishments
- Salient features of Islamic Criminal Law
- Administration of Justice under Mughal period
- Religious Movements: *Bhakti* and *Sufi* Movement

Module IV: Development of Legal system in British India 9 Lectures

- Establishment of British rule in India
- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Social Reform Movement (Raja Ram Mohan Rai and Iswar Chandra Vidhyasagar)
- Revolt of 1857 its causes and effect

Module V: Indian National Movement 9 Lectures

- Partition of Bengal (1905)
- *Swadeshi* Movement (1905)
- Factors behind the rise of Indian Nationalism
- Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Freedom Struggle Movement

Mode of Evaluation: The Theory and Project performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)



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Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1.	Understand the concept of History and methodology thereto.	1, 2, 5
2.	Have the knowledge of every facet of historical facts which led to present shape of India.	1, 2
3.	Understand the role of social reformers and Indian National Congress in freedom movement.	1,3,
4.	Appreciate the importance of social reforms in evolution of laws.	2,3, 4
5.	Develop capacity to understand how movement and social reforms can change governance and culture of the country.	2, 3, 4



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		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 111	HISTORY-I	2	3	2	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 111	HISTORY-I	2	3	2	2	1

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course



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Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of Law
End Term Examination, 2015
BALLB (Hons.)-I

Course Name: History-I

Course Code: BAL 111

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

- 1 (a) What do you understand by Historiography?
(b) What was the medium of exchange during Vedic period?
(c) Who was the author of 'City of God'?
(d) In which year 'Widow Remarriage Act' passed by British parliament?
(e) Saint Kabir and Guru Nanak belongs to Sagun Bkakti. (True /False)
2. (a) What do you understand by *Sabha* and *Samiti* during Vedic period?
(b) Explain about the 'Widow Remarriage Act' passed by British parliament.

(20 Marks)

Section B

3. Critically discuss about the Ancient (Greek's and Roman's) and Medieval (Church's and Arab's) Historiography.

Section C (Any Four Questions)

(40 Marks)

4. Briefly discuss about the Nature and Administration of Vedic period.
5. Explain in detail about the different Historical Methodological adopted for history writing.
6. Briefly described about the Nature of State and Administration under Mughal Period.
7. Explain about the Salient features of Islamic Criminal law.
8. Briefly discuss the causes behind the formation of Indian National Congress.

Section D

(30 Marks)

9. Discuss about the judicial system during Medieval (Sultanate and Mughal) period.
10. Critically examine about the Social Reform Movement under Raja Ram Mohan Rai and Iswar Chandra Vidhyasagar.



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BAL 112	POLITICAL SCIENCE - I	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. To understand the concept of political science and its relationship with other branches of social science.
2. To understand the premises of evolution of political theories, state and government.
3. To analyze Constitutional design and institutional framework of government by placing them within historically emergent political processes.
4. To develop ability to comprehend contemporary politics as a relationship between institutional structures and historically constituted political processes.
5. To analyze the Theories of Distributive Justice

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Appreciate the need and relevance of political science in present society
2. Understand the importance of inter-disciplinary studies.
3. Understand the schools and their ideologies in political science.
4. Analyze the evolution, concept and function of State and Institutional framework of Government

Catalog Description

Political Science has a very close links with legal studies because legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly from the political superstructure. As for example, a democratic system of law making and implementation is quite different from a expression of law and justice. History of Political Thought has a direct bearing with the process of Constitutionalism and development of Constitutional system in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. A strong grounding of knowledge in Political Science certainly helps better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.

Text Books

1. O. P Gauba, "An Introduction to Political Theory", MacMillan, New Delhi, 2009.
2. A. C. Kapoor, "Principles of Political Science", S. Chand & Co, New Delhi, 2008.

Reference Books

- 1 Sabine George, "History of Political Theory", Oxford IBH Publishers, New Delhi, 1973



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Module V: Development and Changing Forms of Government.

(10 lecture hours)

- Unitary & Federal.
- Parliamentary & Presidential
- Totalitarianism and Democracy.
- The Development Discourse: Theories.
- Liberalism, Socialism (Evolutionary & Marxian), Fascism.

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To understand meaning, nature & scope of Political Science And relationship with other subjects To understand Political Science, its need and relevance in present society and also analyzing some basic concept	1



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2	To understand Traditional approach Modern approach -Post-modern approach Approaches are relevance in modern times	2
3	To understand the various forms of government for example Parliamentary & Presidential ,Unitary & Federal	3

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 112	POLITICAL SCIENCE-I	2	3	3	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of

End Term Examination

Programme 2015/[Trimester]/[Academic Year]

Course Name: Political Science-I

Course Code: BAL 112

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.
- 2.

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

Section A

(10

Marks)

It contains Two Compulsory Questions covering the entire syllabus. First question contains five subparts of 01 mark each (Some subparts may contain 2 questions of 0.5 marks each) based on basic concepts. This may consist of combination of Objective/Fill-in-the blank/Reasoning/True or False/One word/Justification/Multiple Choice type of questions. Second question shall contain two or more subparts of short answer type.

- Q 1
- (a) Describe meaning and scope of Political Science
 - (b) Describe the essential elements of state
 - (c) Define the term sovereignty
 - (d) Define the term monarchy
 - (e) Explain welfare state

- Q 2
- (a) What is federal government
 - (b) Discuss the merits of direct election system
 - (c) Define the term Political Obligation

Section B

(20 Marks)

It contains Compulsory Question based on Course Outcomes (COs) and may have sub-parts.



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- Q 3 Define liberalism and critically discuss its negative and positive forms.
Q 4 Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of parliamentary and presidential form of government

Section C

(40 Marks)

It contains Five Questions of 10 marks each, out of which Four questions are to be answered. These questions may have sub-parts. These Questions should be based on Conceptual understanding/Analytical/Long descriptive type and should cover entire syllabus.

- Q 5 Critically examine the contribution of the behaviourists and the post-behaviourists to the subject of political science.
Q 6 What is the meaning and scope of political science? Also discuss its significance.
Q 7 Discuss the relationship of political science with history, economics, psychology and sociology.
Q 8 Write short notes on merits and demerits of unitary form of government.
Q 9 Write a critical and detailed note on Rousseau's theory of general will.
Q 10 Describe the essential elements of the state. Can a society exist without a state.

Section D

(30

Marks)

It contains Two or Three Compulsory Questions of 15 or 10 marks each respectively, which should be of Numerical/Analytical/Synthesis/Design based or Long descriptive type.

- Q 11 Critically discuss Austin's theory of sovereignty.
Q 12 Democracy is a form of government in which the ruling power is largely vested not in any particular class or classes but in members of the community as a whole." Also discuss its merits and demerits.



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BAL/BBL 133	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS	L	T	P	C
Version: 2	Date of Approval:	2	0	0	2
Pre-requisites	Basic understanding of English language/ Diagnostic Test				
Co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To help the students understand and communicate in English as used in day to day activities.
2. To help the students increase their competence in the English language.
3. To help the understand the language used in legal domain.

Course Outcomes

The students will get the required training in LSRW through the prescribed texts and would be:

1. Able to write simple and meaningful sentences with proper punctuation.
2. Able to understand words, in isolation and in context
3. Able to understand instructions, requests and class lectures.
4. Able to pronounce words correctly in everyday use

Catalog Description

Though, we take students of undergraduate courses to be proficient in English language, we have been proved wrong time and again. The course presented here, is a skill based programme, where we would try to improve all the four skills of the students i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing). The quest is to improve their understanding and expression so that they are able to do much better in their studies and life as a resultant.

Text Books

1. English Vocabulary in Use. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell ISBN: 9780521684569
2. Garner Bryan, A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage, New York: OUP, 1987.
3. Eastwood John, Oxford Practice Grammar Oxford Uni. Publication.
4. Legal Language and Legal Writing – P.K. Mishra

Reference Books

1. Cochrane, Michael. Legal English, Paris Cujas, 1979.
2. Prasad Anirudh Outlines of Legal Language in India, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
3. Essential English Grammar. Raymond Murphy ISBN: 9788175960299
4. Legal Language, Writing and General English – J.S. Singh

Course Content

UNIT I

Lectures: 11

Speaking Level - I

(Definition and Functions of Communication, Types of Communication:

Interpersonal (Dyadic), Group Communication, Mass Communication

Maxims of Good Conversation

Characteristics of Competent Speaker

Styles of Speaking



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Speaking with Confidence: Speech Anxiety, Ways to Overcome Speech Anxiety, Building Credibility as a Speaker: Competence, character, Charisma
Situational Conversations
Presentation Strategies

UNIT II Lectures: 13

Writing Level II

Style of Legal Writing

Legal Letter Writing

Legal drafting and editing

e-mail

Report Writing

Résumé/ CV

UNIT III Lectures: 11

1. *A plea for severest penalty* - M.K.Gandhi
2. *Panch Permishwar- Munshi Premchan*
3. *God Sees the Truth, But Waits-* Leo Tolstoy

Reading Text:

1. *A plea for severest penalty* - M.K.Gandhi
2. *Panch Permishwar- Munshi Premchan*
3. *God Sees the Truth, But Waits-* Leo Tolstoy

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	



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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Appreciate the importance of communication in today's world and its role in progress at personal level.	1
2	Understand the application of theories of communication in real life situations.	1, 3, 4, 5
3	Understand the legal language.	1, 2, 4, 5

		Development of taste and refinement	Developing effective writing skills	Exposing to a set of critical thinking strategies	Give student stools for critical thinking	Developing reading skills	Communication refinement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
BAL/BBL 233	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS-II	3	1	3	2	1	2

- 1=addressed to small extent
- 2= addressed significantly
- 3=major part of course

1.0 Detailed Outlines of the Course



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Model Question Paper

School of Law
End Term Examination
BA-LLB and BBA- LLB

Course Name: English for Lawyers II
Course Code: BAL/ BBL133
Instruction:

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hrs

Attempt all the sections.

School of Law
End Term Examination
BA-LLB and BBA- LLB -

Course Name: English for Lawyers I
100
Course Code: BAL BBL 133
hrs
Instruction:

Max Marks:
Time: 03.00

Attempt all the sections.

Section A (10
Marks)

Attempt both the questions.

1. Correct the following sentences

- A. I will finish this project in an year.
- B. He is in the campus.
- C. The businessman and politician are here.
- D. He is one of the best actor.
- E. Why you are not studying?

2. Comment on time, tense and aspect.

Section B (20 Marks)

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3. A. Attempt a précis of the following:

The criminal law is not founded in a principle of vengeance. It does not punish that it may inflict suffering. The humanity of the law feels and regrets every pain that it causes, every hour of restraint it imposes, and more deeply still, every life it forfeits. But it uses evil, as the means of preventing greater evil. It seeks to deter from crime, by the example of punishment. This is true, and only true main object. It restrains the liberty of the few offenders that the many who do not offend, may enjoy their own liberty. It forfeits the life of the murderer, that other murders may not be committed.

B. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

It is breakfast time. You have been looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for the delicious piece of fruit on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies!

Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, what might start out as a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly.

Although there is a chance fruit flies can carry germs on to your food, this is not very likely. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some people use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house.

The first step is for you to remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator or in sealed containers. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food that might be on the floor. Take out the trash and empty the recycling bin. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink. Doing all of these things will stop new fruit flies from finding food or places to lay their eggs.

Next, make a trap to catch all of the remaining fruit flies in your house. First, fill a small bowl with a few tablespoons of vinegar. Then, put a piece of very ripe or rotting fruit into the vinegar. Cover the bowl very tightly with a sheet of plastic wrap and poke a few very small holes in the wrap with a fork. If all goes according to plan, the flies will enter the trap through the holes but will be unable to fly back out. This trap will catch all of the remaining fruit flies. You can either kill these flies or release them outdoors.



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Fruit flies can be a pest, but they do not have to make you crazy. With a little effort, you can get existing flies out of your house and prevent new ones from taking over your kitchen.

- 1) As used in paragraph 3, a nuisance is something that
A. bothers you B. can be dangerous C. grows fast D. is very small
- 2) According to the passage, why should you not use pesticide spray to kill fruit flies?
A. most sprays do not actually kill all of the fruit flies B. buying sprays can get expensive if you need to use a lot of them C. the sprays take too much time to work D. it can be dangerous to use them in your kitchen
- 3) Based on the information in the penultimate (next-to-last) paragraph, we can understand that the author thinks that
A. some people do not mind having fruit flies in their house B. some people do not like killing insects C. fruit flies do not like vinegar D. making a fruit fly trap can be difficult
- 4) Imagine you had a fruit fly outbreak in your kitchen. What would you do to handle the situation? Would you take the advice offered in the passage? Why or why not?

Section C

(40 Marks)

Attempt *any four* questions:

4. **Change the following sentences into passive voice:**
 - A. Come here.
 - B. Why have not completed your project?
 - C. Somebody has sent me this gift.
 - D. He gave you a book yesterday.
 - E. It is time to do this work.
5. **Convert the following sentences into indirect speech:**
 - A. Raj said to Mahesh, "Happy Holi!"
 - B. The teacher said, "submit the project tomorrow."
 - C. They say, "Two and two make four."
 - D. I said to Priya, "Where are you going?"
 - E. Rakesh said to Reena, "Do not eat junk food."
6. **Comment on the following:**
 - Clipping
 - Acronym




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Abbreviation
Compounding

7. What is the difference between inductive and deductive methods of paragraph writing? Exemplify.
8. Write down any five pairs of homophones and use them in your own sentences.

Section D
Marks)

(30

Attempt both the questions.

9. What are the different formats of a report? List out the elements of a long report.
10. You are worried about the increasing rate of crime in your locality. Write a letter to the concerned authority suggesting some corrective measures.



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BAL /BBL 114	Critical Thinking and Argumentative Skills	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	2	0	0	2
Pre-requisites//Exposure	None				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

The course is designed to achieve Following Objectives:

- To underscore the realization and importance of Critical thinking in academics;
- To conduct various Practical exercises to inculcate skills and faculties so that they think logically and analytically.
- To develop the Skills in students so that they can examine research and analyze evidence in order to organize, deliver and critique effective arguments and rebuttals.

Course Outcomes

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

- Identify the differences between fact and opinion.
- Identify, compose and refute propositions of fact, value and policy.
- To understand the methods of analyzing evidences in order to organize, deliver and critique effective arguments and rebuttals.
- Analyze and utilize formal and informal logic to construct arguments which advocate or defend position(s).
- Utilize ethical communication when developing arguments while simultaneously taking into consideration diverse audiences.
- Design and present impromptu, extemporaneous and prepared arguments.

Catalog Description

The purpose of this course is to develop thinking skills. We live in a society that mass-produces information. Not all of it is true or well grounded in fact. The key challenge in an information age is to know how to judge the quality of the information, opinions, and arguments that we are exposed to on a daily basis. This includes the ideas, arguments and assertions that we see, hear or read in the news, in coursework, on the job and in all human relations. Critical thinking is a fundamental leadership competency. Leaders are often presented with information from a variety of sources and about areas where they have no expertise. They must know how to make good judgments about people, information, and arguments. Leaders also have to know how to present persuasive arguments. Some people become leaders because of their personality, desire, or "people skills." Others become leaders because of their ideas and ability to create a vision, plan for the future, and anticipate and solve problems. Critical thinking is the foundational skill for of the Jepson School curriculum. It is not an end in itself, but a first step towards creative thinking



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and problem solving. The ability to think critically and solve problems is not only important for leadership, but for a life-long learning.

Text Books

1. Alec Fisher, "Critical Thinking – An Introduction", Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Madhucchanda Sen, "An Introduction to Critical Thinking", Pearson India, 2010.
3. Gregory Bassham, "Critical Thinking – A Student's Introduction", Mc Graw Hill, 2010.
4. Howard Kahane & Nancy Cavender, "Logic and Contemporary Rhetoric", 10th edition, (Wadsworth Publishing, 2006).

Reference Books

1. John Stuart Mill, "A system of logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive", University of Toronto Press, 1853. Available at: http://oll.libertyfund.org/?option=com_staticxt&staticfile=show.php%3Ftitle=246
2. Nick Morgan, "Give Your Speech, Change the World: How to Move Your Audience to Action", Harvard Business School Press, 2003.
3. Andrea Gardner, "Change your words, change your world", Hay House Publishers, 2012.
4. Karyn C. Rybacki & Donald J. Rybacki, "Advocacy and Opposition: An Introduction to Argumentation", Pearson, 2012.

Course Content

Module 1:- Introduction

4 Lecture hours

- What is Critical Thinking?
- Intellectual Standards to Critical thinking.
- Benefits of Critical thinking.
- Barrier to Critical thinking.
- Characteristic of Critical thinkers.

Module 2:- Evaluating Arguments

3 Lecture hours

- Argument and Non-arguments
- Refuting Arguments
- Premises and Conclusions.

Module 3:- Basic Logical Concepts

2 Lecture hours



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- Inductive and Deductive Arguments
- Legal Reasoning – Inductive and Deductive.

Module 4:- Logical Fallacies

3 Lecture hours

- Fallacious Arguments.
- Fallacies of Relevance.
- Fallacies of Insufficient evidence.

Module 5:- Inductive Reasoning

2 Lecture hours

- Inductive Generalizations.
- Induction and Analogy.
- Induction and Causal Arguments.

Module 6:- Evaluating Inferences

2 lecture hours

- Deductive validity.
- Assumptions and other relevant arguments.

Module 7:- Information and its Evaluation

5 lecture hours

- Judging the credibility of source.
- Sources of Information.
- Testimony as a source of Information.

Module 8:- Decision Making

3 lecture hours

- Common flaws in our thinking about decisions.
- A model for good decision making.
- Decision procedures and making the right decisions.

Module 9:- Critical Thinking, Law and Logic

3 lecture hours

- Western and Indian traditions of epistemology.
- The Indian System of Nyaya.



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Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Identify the differences between fact and opinion.	1,2,3
2	Identify, compose and refute propositions of fact, value and policy.	1,3
3	To understand the methods of analyzing evidences in order to organize, deliver and critique effective arguments and rebuttals.	1,5
4	Analyze and utilize formal and informal logic to construct arguments which advocate or defend position(s).	3,5
5	Utilize ethical communication when developing arguments while simultaneously taking into consideration diverse audiences.	3
6	Design and present impromptu, extemporaneous and prepared arguments.	5



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BAL 114/BBL 114	Critical Thinking and Argumentative Skills	Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Quest for Research and Inquiry				
		2	1	3	1	3
		Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding				
		Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform				
		Ensure Professional Preparation				



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School of Law

End Term Examination

BBALLL/BALLB (Hons.)/ Ist Semester/ 2015

Course Name: Administrative Law

Max Marks: 100

Course Code: BBL/BAL 114

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

- 1 a) What do you understand by deductive reasoning?
b) Discuss the Fallacies of Relevance in Critical thinking?
c) Discuss the relevance of critical thinking in the profession?
d) How logical arguments aids in the critical thinking?
e) What do you understand by decision-Making?
2. (a) Common flaws in decision making.
(b) Argue that a Minor's agreement should not be treated as void, rather voidable.

Section B

(20 Marks)

3. What is an Argument? Discuss the tests to differentiate between premise and conclusion.

Section C

(40 Marks)

4. You have been elected as a member of the Lok Sabha and your party has fielded you as a lead speaker on the issue of women reservation. Argue in favor of the debate.
5. What is logical fallacy? Discuss the distinct types of logical fallacies. Give examples in support of your answer
6. Define Critical Thinking and Discuss the Intellectual standards to Critical thinking.
7. Critically analyze the consequence of reservations in educational institutions.
- 8 Discuss the sources from where you can locate legal literature. What are the tests to evaluate sources?

Section D

(30 Marks)

9. Nyaya is an NGO working in the field of crime prevention and rehabilitation of victims of crime. The NGO is concerned with the recent spurt in heinous crimes being committed by




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Juveniles and therefore challenges the Constitutional validity of the **Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Act, 2000**, as being arbitrary and ambiguous. The crux of the matter is the interpretation of the word juvenile. The NGO pleads that children committing heinous crimes cannot be treated as juvenile and if this is allowed then it will defeat the very purpose of the Act. The matter is listed before a Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court and the NGO has appointed you to plead in the matter. What arguments would you advance before the Constitutional bench?

10. Differentiate between Inductive and Deductive reasoning. Which pattern of reasoning we must apply while making an argument. Give illustrations in support of your answer.




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GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY
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SYLLABUS

Course Title: Legal Methods
Programme: B.A./B.B.A.LL.B. (H)

Semester: I
Course Code: BAL/BBL 115

1.0 Course Description

This course seeks to enable first year students to understand the nature and sources of law and to distinguish between major kinds of law. It will provide in-depth knowledge to the students about the Indian legal system and the functioning and hierarchy of courts. This course will give an overview of the law-making roles of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government; an introduction to case law, including judicial reasoning and the doctrine of precedent; an introduction to statute law, including the legislative process and techniques of statutory interpretation and application; the interaction between case law and legislation. This course will give a basic awareness to the students about legal language, research methodology and legal writing.

2.0 Objectives of the Course

The objective of the course is to provide an elementary understanding of the concepts of nature of law and to distinguish between the major kinds of law, legal systems and institutions; to know the structure of the legal institutions and the hierarchy of courts in India; to acquire the ability to identify legal issues and principles underlying in any given factual situation, and to undertake and present research on such issues; to know the various sources of law and be able to synthesise such sources and use them to formulate arguments in their research; be familiar with legal research sources and tools and basic techniques of legal and logical reasoning.

3.0 Course Outcome

After the completion of the course the student will understand about:-

- The concept, sources and the functions of law
- The basic concept of Indian legal system
- The judicial reasoning and the doctrine of precedent
- The statute law and statutory interpretation
- Basic understanding of legal research methodology and legal writing



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4.0 Evaluation Scheme

(A) Continuous Evaluation:

(i) Projects
(5 marks for projects submission +5 marks for presentation) 10

(ii) Writing Essays on legal issues 5

(iii) Writing case comments 5

(B) Centralized Evaluation

(i) CAT I (Continuous Assessment Test) 10

(ii) CAT II (Continuous Assessment Test) 10

(ii) End- Semester Examination 60

Total 100

5.0 Pedagogy

Initial learning begins with basic understanding of the concepts through lecture classes followed by exercise in case law discussions, and finally to go for exercise in legal writing.

6.0 Syllabus

Module 1: Law- Meaning, Nature and Functions

a. Concept of law and legal system

b. Functions of law

c. Classification of laws:

i. Civil Law System, Common Law System

ii. Public and Private Law

ii. Substantive and Procedural Law

iii. Municipal and International Law

Text Books:

1. Glanville Willains – Learning the law

2. Nomita Aggarwal – Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)

3. B.N.M. Tripathi – An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal theory

Readings:-

1. H.L.A. Hart, *The Concept of Law*, Chapters VI & IX (1961)

2. Lon. L. Fuller, *Anatomy of Law*, Part Two (1976)

3. R.W.M. Dias, *Jurisprudence* (5th ed. 1994)



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4. Joseph Minattur, *Indian Legal System*, vii - xiv (2nd ed., 2006) ("Introduction" in Joseph Minattur)
5. V.S. Deshpande, "Nature of the Indian Legal System" in Joseph Minattur, *op cit.* 1-21
6. N.R.M. Menon, "Our Legal System", *Legal Aid Newsletter*, November 1982. 17
7. R. David & J.E.C Brierley, *Major Legal Systems of the World Today* 17-31, 484-515 (3rd ed. 1985), 24
8. Why Know Law, M.D.A. Freeman (ed.) (2001) Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet and Maxwell, London, pp. 46-51
9. Introduction in Peter L. Strauss, *Legal Methods: Understanding and using cases and Statutes* (2nd Ed.), Thomson Reuters, pp. 1-41
10. "Methods of Social Control through law," in John H. Farrar and Anthony M. Dugdale (1990) *Introduction to Legal Method*, Sweet and Maxwell, pp. 13-31
11. "The Nature and Functions of Law," in John H. Farrar and Anthony M. Dugdale (1990) *Introduction to Legal Method*, Sweet and Maxwell, pp. 3-12
12. "Classifications of Law" in John H. Farrar and Anthony M. Dugdale (1990) *Introduction to Legal Method*, Sweet and Maxwell, pp. 32-48

Module 2: Sources of Law

- a. Custom
- b. Precedent
- c. Legislation

Readings:

1. Dias, *op cit.*
2. M.P Jain., "Custom as a Source of Law in India", *Jaipur Law Journal* 96 (1963)
3. I. C. Saxena, "The Doctrine of Precedent in India", *Jaipur Law Journal* 188 (1963)
4. Rupert Cross and J.W. Harris, *Precedent in English Law* (4th ed., 1991)
5. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law* 67-96 (11th ed., 2003)
6. G.W. Paton and David P. Derham, *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*, Chapter VI (4th ed., 2004)
7. A. Lakshminath, *Judicial Process : Precedent in Indian Law* (3rd ed., 2009)

Module 3 : Basic Concepts of Indian Legal System

- a. Common Law
- b. Constitution as the Basic Law
- c. Rule of Law



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- d. Separation of Powers
e. Judicial system in India

Readings:

1. W. Friedman, *op. cit.*, pp. 500-512 61
2. J. S. Verma, "50 years of Freedom under Rule of Law : Indian Experience", 4-7 *Law and Justice* 83 (2000) 70
3. Upendra Baxi, "The Rule of Law in India", 4 *International Journal of Human Rights* 6-25 (2007) [available at www.surjournal.org]
4. M.N. Venkatachaliah, "Rule of Law : Contemporary Challenges", 45 *Indian Journal of Public Administration* 321 (1999) 77
5. H.M. Seervai, "Rule of Law" in *The Position of the Indian Judiciary under the Constitution of India* 83-96 (1970) 86
6. P.J.Fitzgerald (ed.) (2007) *Salmond on Jurisprudence*, Universal Law publishing Co., Delhi
7. Upendra Baxi (1982) *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
8. V.S.Deshpande, "Nature of the Indian Legal System," in Joseph Minattur (ed.) *Indian Legal System*

Module 4 – Methods in study of law and Legal Reasoning

- 4.1 Basic Concepts in Logic and Legal Reasoning: Propositions, Arguments, Explanations
- 4.2 Case method, Socratic and Clinical method
- 4.3 Deductive and Inductive method

Readings:

1. Benjamin N. Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process*
2. ILI Publication – *Indian Legal System*
3. LI Publication in *Legal Research and Methodology*

Module 5: Legal Writing and Research

- 5.1 Importance of legal research
- 5.2 Primary sources and secondary sources
- 5.3 Basic Legal Research
- 5.4 Techniques of Legal Research



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5.5 Legal writings and citations

5.6 Plagiarism

Readings:

1. C.R. Kothari- Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques (second revised edition)
2. Dr. T.Padma- Legal Research Methodology
3. Legal Research and Writing Method- Anwarul Yaqin
4. ILI Publication in Legal Research and Methodology
5. J.Williams, *A Statement on Plagiarism: What It is and How to Recognize and Avoid It*. <http://wso.williams.edu/~athoms/WW/3--Plagiarism Handout. pdf>

7. Cases Law

1. Raj Kishore Jha v. State of Bihar, AIR 2003 S.C. 4664
2. Commissioner of Income Tax, Hyderabad v. P.J. Chemicals, 1994 Suppl. (3) S.C.C. 535
3. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1981 SC 1829
4. Geeta Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India, AIR 1999 S.C. 1149
5. Neera Mathur v. L.I.C. 1992 (1) S.C.C. 286
6. D.K. Basu v. State of W.B., 1997 (1) SCC 417
7. Dwarka Prasad Aggarwal v. B.D. Aggarwal, AIR 2003 S.C. 2686
8. Commissioner of Wealth Tax v. Sharvan Kumar Swarup & Sons, 1994 (6) SCC 623
9. Shikhar Chand Falodia v. S.K. Sanganeria, AIR 2004 Gau. 19.
10. Grandphone Company v. B.B. Pandey, AIR 1984 S.C. 667
11. Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India 1997 (1) S.C.C. 301
12. Lachman v. Nand Lal, AIR 1914 Oudh. 123
13. R.K. Tangkhul v. R. Simirei, AIR 1961 Manipur 1
14. Balusami v. Balkrishna, AIR 1957 Mad. 97
15. Tekaha A.O. v. Sakumeeran A.O. AIR 2004 S.C. 3674
16. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs West Bengal v. Corporation of Calcutta AIR 1967 S.C. 997
17. Nath Bros. Exim. International Ltd. v. Best Roadways Ltd. 2000 (4) S.C.C. 553
18. State of Bihar v. Sonawati AIR 1961 S.C. 221, 231
19. Samta Vedike v. State of Kar 2003 C.R.L. J. 1003 Kar H.C.



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20. Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 S.C. 549, 556

8. E-Journals

- (i) Manupatra
- (ii) Lexus Nexus

9.0 Faculty Contact Hours: 2 pm to 4 pm



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SYLLABUS

Course Title: Law of Contract -I
Programme: B.A./B.B.A.LL.B. (H)

Semester: I
Course Code: BAL/BBL 116

1. Course Description:

Law of contract is one of the 'foundation courses' in the scheme of professional legal education. American lawyers call this course as 'the bread and butter courses' so as to understand the legal system in the context of social development. The law of contract touches equally upon the lives of ordinary persons and activities of small and big business. This branch of law deals with law relating to promises, their performance and enforceability. Both common law principles and legislative intervention in contracts will be considered in detail.

2. Course Objectives:

In this course we will examine the Indian law of contract, its theoretical doctrines and practical applications, drawing, where relevant, on materials from other jurisdictions. Attention will be paid to formation of contractual relations, the requirements for enforceability of contracts, the rights of third parties, terms and interpretation of contracts, performance and breach of contracts, vitiating factors and remedies. The module examines the law of contract in its social, moral and commercial setting. The course shall have the following objectives:

- The main objective of the course is to make the students understand the general principles of law of contract as spelt out in sections 1-75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. In addition to contractual remedies, this course covers the specific remedies available under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.
- To develop analytical skills and logical thinking
- To interpret and analyse the cases within the legal framework available.

3. Course Outcome

The students on completing the course shall develop a conceptual understanding of the basics of law of contract. After acquiring a clear knowledge of various kinds and nature of contract, they shall be able to interpret and analyse a legal problem using the rules of Law of Contract. They shall also learn the remedies available in cases of breach of contract. They shall also be introduced to e-contracts, which are frequently used in our



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Module: 6. Majority and Minority; Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement of Companies 6 lecture hours

- Shareholders' Democracy
- Majority Powers and Minority Rights,
- Power of Majority:- Rule in *Foss v. Harbottle*,
- Its Exceptions.
- Prevention of oppression and mismanagement
 - Meaning of oppression.
 - Prevention of mismanagement
- Administrative Remedies
 - Removal of managerial personnel,
 - Appointment of Government directors,
 - Powers of Company Law Board/Tribunal,
 - Powers of Central Government to prevent oppression or mismanagement.

Case Laws:

- *Foss v. Harbottle* 67E.R.189
- *MacDougall v. Gardiner*, (1875)1Ch.D.12(C.A.)
- *Stein v Blake* (1998) 1 BCLC 573
- *Bhagwati Developers (P) Ltd v Peerless General Finance Investment Co Ltd* (2013) 5 SCC 455
- *Umesh Kumar Bareja v IL & FS Transportation Network*, (2014) 182 Comp Cas 309 (Del)

Module: 7. Amalgamation & Reconstruction of Companies

4 lecture hours

- Reconstruction and Amalgamation- Meaning and test
- Compromise and Arrangement.
- Merger and Demerger,
- Takeover

Case Laws:

- *Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd, Re*, (2011)163 Comp Cas 119 (Del)
- *Aimco Pesticides Ltd, Re*, (2001) 103 Comp Cas 463 (Bom)
- *KTM Jewellery Ltd, Re*, (2011) 163 Comp Cas 457
- *Jaypee Cement Ltd, Re*, (2004) 122 Comp Cas 854



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- *SBI v Engg Mazdoor Sangh*, (2002) 109 Comp Cas 8 (Guj)
- *Model Financial Corporation Ltd v AP Mahesh Coop Urban Bank Ltd*, (2013) 176 Comp Cas 264

Module: 8. Winding Up of Companies

6 lecture hours

- Types of Winding up
- Grounds for winding up
- Procedure of winding up
- Appointment of Liquidators
 - Powers of Courts,
- Winding up of Unregistered Companies

Case Laws:

- *Hindustan Lever Employees' Union v. Hindustan Lever Limited and Others* 1995 (83) CC 30
- *Hilder v. Dexter*, 1902 AC 474
- *Needle Industries (India) Ltd. v. Needle Industries Newey (India) Holding Ltd.*, (1981) 3 SCC 333
- *Fertiliser Corporation Kamgar Union (Regd.), Sindri v. Union of India*, (1981) 2 SCR 52, (AIR 1981 SC 344)
- *Re Khandelwal Udyog Ltd.* (1977)47 CompCas503
- *Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd. v. A.E.Naik* (1967)37 Compeas 656
- *Mafatlal Industries Limited, In Re*1995 (84) CC 230.
- *Miheer H. Mafatlal v. Mafatlal Industries Ltd*(AIR 1997 SC 506)
- *Electron Industries Ltd v Soham Polymers (P) Ltd.* (2005)13 SCC 86
- *Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd v Apollo Trade Ltd.* (2006) 133 Comp Cas 877 (Bom)

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes



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1	Understand about company law and various other provisions thereby.	3
2	The students shall become aware of the rights and responsibilities of the companies and compliances and penalties provided under the Companies Act.	3,4,5
3	The knowledge of the new Companies Act, 2013 shall enable students to understand the changes made under the new law with reference to the old Companies Act, 1956	1,2

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice				
		Quest for Research and Inquiry				
		Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding				
		Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform				
		Ensure Professional Preparation				
		1	2	3	4	5
LLB 312	Company Law	2	1	3	2	3

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School of Law
End Term Examination
BALLB/BBALLB VI Semester [2015-16]

Course Name: Company Law
Course Code: BAL/BBL 604
Instructions:

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hr

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A (10 Marks)

- 1) a. Define Company Law Tribunal? [1]
- b. Distinguish between Private Company and One person company. [1]
- c. Explain the term Bonus shares. [1]
- d. What is Shelf prospectus? [1]
- e. What do you mean by issue of shares at premium? [1]
- 2) a. State the differences between Shares and Debentures? [2.5]
- b. What are the main contents of Memorandum of association? [2.5]

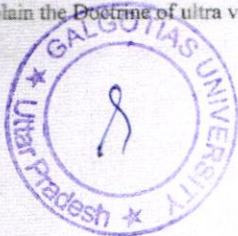
Section B (20 Marks)

- 3) Explain the circumstances under which the court can lift the corporate veil of the company?

Section C (40 Marks)

Answer any four.

- 4) The directors of a company pass a resolution at a Board Meeting, resolving to make a call on the shareholders? However the amount of call money and due date of payment were left in the resolution? Later these blanks were filled in by the secretary? Will such a call be valid? And Why? [10]
- 5) State the different kinds of meeting a company can hold and the legal formalities for organising the same? [10]
- 6) Explain and distinguish Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Doctrine of Indoor Management? [10]
- 7) Explain the Doctrine of ultra vires, along with exceptions, if any? [10]



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8) What do you mean by Annual General Meeting? What consequences will follow if company fails to hold this meeting this time? [10]

Section D

(30 Marks)

9) Discuss the majority rule in Company Law? What are the exceptions to this rule? [15]

10) What do you mean by winding up? What are the grounds of compulsory winding up? [15]



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BAL/BBL 183	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS-I(P)	L	T	P	C
Version2.	Date of Approval:	0	0	2	1
Pre-requisites	Basic understanding of English language/ Diagnostic Test				
Co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To help the students understand and communicate in English as used in day to day activities.
2. To help the students enhance their competence in the English language.

Course Outcomes

The students will get the required training in LSRW through the prescribed texts and would be:

1. Able to write simple and meaningful sentences with proper punctuation.
2. Able to understand words, in isolation and in context
3. Able to understand instructions, requests and class lectures.
4. Able to pronounce words correctly in everyday use

Catalog Description

Though, we take students of undergraduate courses to be proficient in English language, we have been proved wrong time and again. The course presented here, is a skill based programme, where we would try to improve all the four skills of the students i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing). The quest is to improve their understanding and expression so that they are able to do much better in their studies and life as a resultant.

Text Books

1. Cambridge Grammar for IELTS with answers. ISBN NO 9780521706117
2. Byne, "Teaching Writing Skills", Longman, London 1989.
3. Cross, Ian et al., "Skills for lawyers", Jordan Publishing Company., Bristol, 1997.
4. Jones Daniel, "English Pronouncing Dictionary".

Reference Books

1. Michael J. Wallace, "Study Skills in English", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1980.
2. Ashok R. Kelkar, "Communication and Style in Legal Language", Indian Bar Review Vol. 10 (3): 1993.
3. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell, "English Vocabulary in Use" ISBN: 9780521684569

Course Content

UNIT I

Basics of Pronunciation: Organs of Speech, Articulation System, Three Term Label, Consonant Sounds, Vowel Sounds.



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UNIT II

Introduction (Self and Lab Partners); Do's and Don'ts of GD; Extempore; Presentation Techniques.

UNIT III

Book Review

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	100	100
Total	200	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Appreciate the importance of communication in today's world and its role in progress at personal level.	1
2	Understand the application of theories of communication in real life situations.	1, 3, 4, 5
3	Learn the various ways and modes of communication.	1, 2, 4, 5



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		Development of taste and refinement	Developing effective writing skills	strategies	Give student stools for critical thinking	Developing reading skills	Communication refinement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
BAL/BBL 103	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS- I	3	1	3	2	1	2

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course



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LLL101	Universal Human Values and Ethics	L	T	P	C
Version 1.0	Date of Approval:	2	1	0	3
Pre-requisites//Exposure	None				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. To understand the need, basic guidelines, content and process of value education.
2. To understand the meaning of happiness and prosperity for a human being.
3. Understanding value education of the state, social institutions, people and the culture inherently makes one understand as to how to critically appreciate a fact situation.
4. Thus a lawyer is required to understand the Universal Human Values & Ethics of family establishment, social institutions and thus evaluate the legal and judicial structure and process.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Understand the significance of value inputs in a classroom and start applying them in their life and profession.
2. Distinguish between values and skills, happiness and accumulation of physical facilities, the Self and the Body, Intention and Competence of an individual, etc.
3. Understand the value of harmonious relationship based on trust and respect in their life and profession.
4. Understand the role of a human being in ensuring harmony in society and nature. Distinguish between ethical and unethical practices, and start working out the strategy to actualize a harmonious environment wherever they work.

Catalog Description

Studying Universal Human Values & Ethics through various angles and giving new dimension to interpreting with applying the understanding of harmony in their profession and lead an ethical life. As such, lectures of human values enable a person to appreciate various angles of harmony and build up perspectives.

Text Books

1. R. R. Gaur, R. Sangal, G. P. Bagaria, "A Foundation Course in Human Values and Professional Ethics", Reprint, Excel Books, New Delhi, 2013



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Reference Books

1. Ivan Illich, "Energy & Equity", Trinity Press, Worcester, and Harper Collins, USA, 1974
2. E. F. Schumacher, "Small is Beautiful: A Study of Economics as if People Mattered", Blond & Briggs, Britain, 1973
3. Susan George, "How the Other Half Dies", Reprinted, Penguin Press, London, 1991
4. Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers, William W. Behrens III, "Limits to Growth", Club of Rome's Report, Universe Books, 1972
5. A. Nagraj, "Jeevan Vidya Ek Parichay", Divya Path Sansthan, Amarkantak, 1998
6. P. L. Dhar and R. R. Gaur, "Science and Humanism", Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, 1990
7. A. N. Tripathy, "Human Values", New Age International Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2003
8. Subhas Palekar, "How to practice Natural Farming", Pracheen (Vaidik) Krishi Tantra Shodh, Amravati, 2000
9. E. G. Seebauer and Robert L. Berry, "Fundamentals of Ethics for Scientists & Engineers", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000
10. B. P. Banerjee, "Foundations of Ethics and Management", Excel Books, New Delhi, 2005
11. B. L. Bajpai, "Indian Ethos and Modern Management", Reprinted, New Royal Book Co., Lucknow, 2008.

Course Content

Module I: Course Introduction - Need, Basic Guidelines, Content and Process for Value Education 6 Lectures

- Understanding the need, basic guidelines, content and process for Value Education



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- Self Exploration-what is it? Its content and process; 'Natural Acceptance' and Experiential Validation- as the mechanism for self exploration
- Continuous Happiness and Prosperity- A look at basic Human Aspirations, Right understanding, Relationship and Physical Facilities- the basic requirements for fulfillment of aspirations of every human being with their correct priority
- Understanding Happiness and Prosperity correctly- A critical appraisal of the current scenario, Method to fulfill the above human aspirations: understanding and living in harmony at various levels

Module II: Understanding Harmony in the Human Being - Harmony in Myself 8 Lectures

- Understanding human being as a co-existence of the sentient 'I' and the material 'Body'
- Understanding the needs of Self ('I') and 'Body' - Sukh and Suvidha
- Understanding the Body as an instrument of 'I' (I being the doer, seer and enjoyer)
- Understanding the characteristics and activities of 'I' and harmony in 'I'
- Understanding the harmony of I with the Body: Sanyam and Swasthya; correct appraisal of Physical needs, meaning of Prosperity in detail
- Programs to ensure Sanyam and Swasthya

Module III: Understanding Harmony in the Family and Society- Harmony in Human-Human Relationship 8 Lectures

- Understanding harmony in the Family- the basic unit of human interaction
- Understanding values in human-human relationship; meaning of *Nyaya* and program for its fulfillment to ensure *Ubhay-tripti*; Trust (*Vishwas*) and Respect (*Samman*) as the foundational values of relationship Understanding the meaning of *Vishwas*



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- Difference between intention and competence Understanding the meaning of *Samman*, Difference between respect and differentiation; the other salient values in relationship
- Understanding the harmony in the society (society being an extension of family): *Samadhan, Samridhi, Abhay, Sah-astitva* as comprehensive Human Goals Visualizing a universal harmonious order in society- Undivided Society (*Akhand Samaj*)
- Universal Order (*SarvabhaumVyawastha*)- from family to world family!

Module IV: Understanding Harmony in the Nature and Existence - Whole existence as Co-existence 7 Lectures

- Understanding the harmony in the Nature
- Interconnectedness and mutual fulfillment among the four orders of nature- recyclability and self-regulation in nature
- Understanding Existence as Co-existence (*Sah-astitva*) of mutually interacting units in all-pervasive space Holistic perception of harmony at all levels of existence

Module V: Implications of the above Holistic Understanding of Harmony on Professional Ethics 9 Lectures

- Natural acceptance of human values
- Definitiveness of Ethical Human Conduct
- Basis for Humanistic Education, Humanistic Constitution and Humanistic Universal Order
- Competence in Professional Ethics: (a) Ability to utilize the professional competence for augmenting universal human order and (b) Ability to identify the scope and characteristics of people-friendly and eco-friendly production systems, technologies and management models



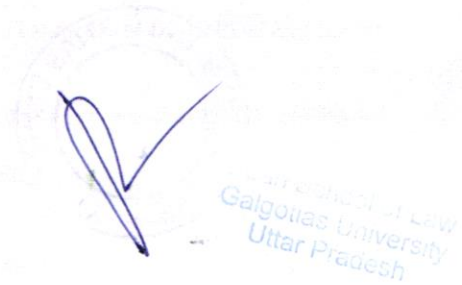
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Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	50	50
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Understand the significance of Human values and professions.	1
2	Understand the value of harmonious relationship based on trust and respect in Human life and profession.	2,3
3	Understand the role of a human being in ensuring harmony in society and nature.	4,5



		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
LLL 101	Universal Human Value & Ethics	2	3	3	2	1

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course



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Model Question Paper (Make in new format)

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of Law

End Term Examination, 2015

BA/ BBA/ LLB (Hons.)-I Semester

Course Name: Universal Human Values and Ethics

Max

Marks: 100

Course Code: LLL 101

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

1. Mark as True or False:

- i. Values cannot be universal.
- ii. The needs of the Body are continuous.
- iii. To make every family wealthy is one of the comprehensive human goals.
- iv. Nature has self-regulation.
- v. There is natural acceptance for competition in the youth today.

2. a) Briefly explain the process of Self-exploration with the help of a diagram.

(b) Define Utility Value and Artistic Value?

Section B

(20 Marks)

3. (a) Mention any four unethical practices in the engineering profession today among youth. How does the right understanding help to sort them out?

(b) Bhutan has implemented 'Gross National Happiness (GNH)' as its index of development. Explore and suggest any five criteria for evaluation of the GNH of any Nation based on the inputs given in the course.

Section C (Answer Any Four Questions)

(40 Marks)

4. Precisely explain the meaning of Ethical Human Conduct.
5. Explain the innateness, activities and inheritance of the four orders in nature.
6. List and define the nine values in human-human relationship.



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7. Explain the term 'Holistic Technology'. Name any four holistic technologies that are worthy of deployment in a metro city.

8. Describe the comprehensive human goal in a harmonious society. How are they related to the five dimensions of a society?

Section D

(30 Marks)

9. Explain the co-existence of Self and Body. How does this help you decide the career in your life? Explain.

10. Describe the mutual fulfillment among the four orders in nature. How does this understanding help you decide your food?



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BAL211	HISTORY-II	L	T	P	C
Version1.0	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

The main objectives of the Course are to:

1. To assess the role of history in shaping of legal Institution in India.
2. To identify the factors responsible for entry of imperialism in India.
3. To identify the courts structure in British India and to analyse their working during British governance in India.
4. To find out the factors responsible for codification of law and to assess the role of law commission in legal development.

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will

1. Have the knowledge of why East India Company succeeded in India.
2. Understand the role of British Governance in evolution of court structure in India.
3. Understand how the hierarchy of courts has evolved in India.
4. Appreciate the role of Law Commission of India in Codification of Law.

Catalog Description

History, though as a discipline is a very recent phenomenon, as an essential facet of human experience, has gained a status of prominence among the different branches of intellectual activity. History is one of the forms of disciplined research by means of which human mind satisfies its inquisitiveness and orientates itself in the world. History is a fascinating subject because of the role it plays as a meeting ground of different disciplines. History can be written from a variety of viewpoints and the interpretations can be as varied as the authors choose to have it, there have been a lot of differences and great deal of disenchantment in the study of legal history. Legal history felt necessary to carefully develop a syllabus keeping the interests of the law student in focus and to assemble materials relevant to modern legal inquiry.



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Text Books

1. J. K. Mittal, "Indian Legal History", Reprinted, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2011

Reference Books

1. V. K. Kulshrestha, "Indian Legal and Constitutional History", 10th Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013
2. M. P. Jain, "Outlines of Legal History", 4th Edition, Tripathi, Bombay, 1981
3. W. Dodewell, "The Cambridge History of India", Vol.-V, S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1990
4. Vincent Smith, "The Oxford History of British India", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999
5. Sekhar Bandyopadhyaya, "From Plassey to Partition: A history of Modern India", Orient Longman Ltd., Hyderabad, 2004.
6. B. M. Chandra, "India's Struggle for Independence", Reprinted, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2003
7. Sumit Sarkar, "Modern India (1885-1947)", Reprinted, McMillan, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Abdul Hamid, "Chronicle of British Indian Legal History", RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, 1991

Course Content

Module I: Introduction

5 Lectures

- Necessity of East India Company
- Shifting of East India Company from Trading body to a Territorial Power
- The subsequent Charters

Module II: Early Developments (1600- 1836)

7 Lectures

- Settlements: Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta
- Courts: Mayor's Court of 1726
- Warren Hastings: Judicial Plans of 1772 and 1774
- Lord Cornwallis: Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790 and 1793



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Module III: Adalat System

6 Lectures

- Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns at Madras (1639 to 1726)
- Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns at Bombay (1668 to 1726)
- Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns at Calcutta (1690 to 1726)

Module IV: The Regulating Act 1773 and Land Mark Cases

9 Lectures

- Regulating Act 1773, Its Merits and Demerits
- Supreme Court at Calcutta
- Issue of Raja Nand Kumar Trial (1775)
- The Patna Case (1777-79)
- The *Cossijurah* Case (1779-80)
- Act of Settlement 1781 and its defects

Module V: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions

8 Lectures

- Development of Personal Laws (Hindu and Muslim)
- Codification of Laws
- Charter of 1833 and First Law Commission
- Charter of 1853 and Second Law Commission
- Establishment of High Courts by High Court Act of 1861
- Privy Council and Federal Court

Module VI: Reforms and policies under Company's rule in India

7 Lectures

- Reforms under Lord Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis
- Lord Wellesley and the policy of Subsidiary Alliance
- Lord Dalhousie and the policy of Doctrine of Lapse
- Reforms under Lord Ripon and Lord Curzon

Module VII: Legal Profession and Education

6 Lectures

- Law Reporting: Theory of Precedents
- Features of Law reporting from 1773 to 1950
- Legal Education: History and Basic Aims of Legal Education



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Mode of Evaluation: The Theory and Project performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term - Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1.	Have the knowledge of why East India Company succeeded in India.	1,2,3,5
2.	Understand the role of British Governance in evolution of court structure in India.	1, 2, 3
3.	Understand how the hierarchy of courts has evolved in India.	1,2,4,5
4.	Appreciate the role of Law Commission of India in Codification of Law.	1, 4



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		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 211	HISTORY-II	3	3	1	1	2

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of Law
End Term Examination, 2015
BALLB (Hons.)-II

Course Name: History-II

Course Code: BAL 211

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

- 1 (a) Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?
(b) In which year Raja Nand Kumar trial was executed by Supreme Court?
(c) Nadera Begum associated with which case in Indian Legal History?
(d) Who was Kashi Nath?
(e) Which Act also known as Amendment Act of 1781?
2. (a) How and when Mayor's Court established in British India? Explain
(b) What do you understand by 'Cornwallis Code'? Explain

Section B

(20 Marks)

3. Critically examined about the Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns.

Section C

(40 Marks)

4. Briefly discuss the demerits of the Regulating Act of 1773. How the Supreme Court at Calcutta come into existence.
5. Briefly discuss about the Patna Case (1777-79).
6. Briefly discuss about the main objective of Amendment Act 1781.
7. What were the main features of the Charter Act of 1853? Also explain about the Second Law Commission.
8. Explain about the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Section D

(30 Marks)

9. Discuss about the development of Personal Laws (Hindus and Muslims).
10. Critically discuss about the issue of Raja Nand Kumar Trial (1775).



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BAL 212	POLITICAL SCIENCE-II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. The course will seek to comprehend the broad intellectual traditions
2. To analyse the Western political philosophy that has decisively shaped the contours of political philosophy as we understand it today.
3. To understand few representative thinkers chronologically in the history of ideas and aim to evaluate their philosophy with reference to the contexts in which these grew.
4. To understand the interpretation of these thinkers will involve striking a balance between the text and the context, and relate to the core ideas of each.

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the Western political philosophy
2. Understand the Origin of Modern Political Thought
3. Understand the Dialectic Tradition
4. Understand and analyze the Enlightenment Movement

Catalog Description

Political Science has a very close links with legal studies because legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly from the political superstructure. As for example, a democratic system of law making and implementation is quite different from an expression of law and justice. History of Political Thought has a direct bearing with the process of Constitutionalism and development of Constitutional system in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century. A strong grounding of knowledge in Political Science certainly helps better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.



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Text Books

1. E. Barker, "The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle", New York, Dover Publications, 1959.
2. H. Butterfield H, "The Statecraft of Machiavelli", New York, Colier, 1962

Reference Books

1. C.B. Canvan, " The Political Reason of Edmund Burke, Dumham", NC, Duke University Press, 1960.
2. A. Cobban , "Rousseau and the Modern State", London, Unwin University Books, 1964
3. M. Cowling, "Mill and Liberalism", Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1963.
4. M. Curtis, "The Great Political Theories", 2 Volumes, New Delhi, Avon, 1961.
5. P. Doyle, "A History of Political Thought", London, Jonathan Cape, 1933.
6. Kloski George, "Plato's Political Theory", New York, Mitheull, 1986.
7. H.J Laski, "Political Thought from Locke to Bentham", Oxford University Press, 1920.
8. C.B Macpherson, "The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke", Oxford, Clarendon. Press, 1973.
9. C.B Sabine, "A History of Political Theory", New York, Harper, 1948.

Course Content

Module I: Origin of Western Political Thought.

10 lecture hours

- Greek Political Legacy: Pythagoras. Socrates
- Nature & Content: Political Institutions. Procedures,
- Idealism & Realism.
- Plato.
- Aristotle.

Module II: Origin of Modern Political Thought

9 lecture hour

- Nicollo Machiavelli.
- Thomas Hobbes.
- John Locke
- Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Module III: Enlightenment Movement.

10 lecture hours



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- Immanuel Kant.
- Jeremy Bentham.
- John Stuart Mill
- Edmund Burke.

Module IV : Dialectic Tradition.

6 lecture hours

- Greek Legacy.
- Aristotle's Contribution.
- G.W.F. Hegel
- K. Marx

Module V: Post Marxist Tradition.

10 lecture hours

- Vladimir. I. Lenin.
- Antonio Gramsci.
- Mao Tse Tung.

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos



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Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To understand Western political philosophy	1
2	To understand Origin of Modern Political Thought	2
3	To Understand and analyze the Enlightenment Movement	3

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 212	POLITICAL SCIENCE-II	2	3	3	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of
End Term Examination
Programme 2015/[Trimester]/[Academic Year]

Course Name: Political Science-II
100

Max Marks:

Course Code: BAL 212

Time: 03.00

hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.
- 2.

Section A
(Marks)

(10

It contains **Two Compulsory Questions** covering the entire syllabus. **First question** contains **five subparts of 01 mark each** (Some subparts may contain 2 questions of 0.5 marks each) based on basic concepts. This may consist of combination of Objective/Fill-in-the blank/Reasoning/True or False/One word/Justification/Multiple Choice type of questions. **Second question** shall contain **two or more subparts** of short answer type.

- Q 1 (a) When did Glorious Revolution happened?
(b) Meaning of Political Obligation
(c) Briefly explain Divine Theory
(d) Who has written Lectures on the principles of Political Obligation?



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(e) What is idealistic theory

- Q 2 (a) Write a short note on consent theory
(b) Define the term citizenship
(c) Meaning of sarvodaya

Section B

(20 Marks)

It contains **Compulsory Question based on Course Outcomes (COs)** and may have sub-parts.

- Q 3 Critically describe the theories of political obligation
Q 4 Discuss the Philosophical foundations of Political Obligation.

Section C

(40 Marks)

It contains **Five Questions of 10 marks each**, out of which **Four questions are to be answered**. These questions may have sub-parts. These Questions should be based on Conceptual understanding/Analytical/Long descriptive type and should cover entire syllabus.

- Q 5 Discuss about the theory of T.H Green on Political Obligation
Q 6 Briefly discuss about the relationship between legal and Political obligation.
Q 7 Briefly explain about the political obligation and family.
Q 8 Write a critical and detailed note on Rousseau's theory of General will
Q 9 Discuss about the Utilitarian theory
Q 10 Define the term revolution. Also enumerate its salient features and implications

Section D

(30

Marks)

It contains **Two or Three Compulsory Questions of 15 or 10 marks each respectively**, which should be of Numerical/Analytical/Synthesis/Design based or Long descriptive type.

- Q 11 Discuss about the relationship between political obligation and social contract (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau)
Q 12 'Will, not force, is the basis of the state'. In the light of this statement, discuss the themes of political obligation and revolution.



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BAL/BBL 233	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS-II	L	T	P	C
Version2.	Date of Approval:	2	0	0	2
Pre-requisites	Basic understanding of English language/ Diagnostic Test				
Co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To help the students understand and communicate in English as used in day to day activities.
2. To help the students increase their competence in the English language.
3. To help the understand the language used in legal domain.

Course Outcomes

The students will get the required training in LSRW through the prescribed texts and would be:

1. Able to write simple and meaningful sentences with proper punctuation.
2. Able to understand words, in isolation and in context
3. Able to understand instructions, requests and class lectures.
4. Able to pronounce words correctly in everyday use

Catalog Description

Though, we take students of undergraduate courses to be proficient in English language, we have been proved wrong time and again. The course presented here, is a skill based programme, where we would try to improve all the four skills of the students i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing). The quest is to improve their understanding and expression so that they are able to do much better in their studies and life as a resultant.

Text Books

1. English Vocabulary in Use. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell ISBN: 9780521684569
2. Garner Bryan, A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage, New York: OUP, 1987.
3. Eastwood John, Oxford Practice Grammar Oxford Uni. Publication.
4. Legal Language and Legal Writing – P.K. Mishra

Reference Books

1. Cochrane, Michael. Legal English, Paris Cujas, 1979.
2. Prasad Anirudh Outlines of Legal Language in India, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
3. Essential English Grammar. Raymond Murphy ISBN: 9788175960299
4. Legal Language, Writing and General English – J.S. Singh

Course Content

UNIT I

Lectures: 11

Speaking Level - II

Importance of Spoken English: Indian and Global Context; Native and Non-Native Accents of English and Issue of Intelligibility
Aspects of English Pronunciation: Individual sounds: Vowels and Consonants

Reading Dictionary



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Features of Connected Speech

Fluency in Spoken English: Rate of Speaking, Volume of Voice, Pitch, Articulation, Clarity of Expression, Lack of Hesitation, Confidence

Presentation Strategies with special attention on Power point presentation

UNIT II Lectures: 13

Writing Level II

Style of Legal Writing

Legal Letter Writing

Legal drafting and editing

e-mail

Report Writing

Résumé/ CV

UNIT III Lectures: 11

Reading Text:

1. Act-IV, Scene I, *Merchant of Venice: A court of justice.*- William Shakespeare
2. *Off Studies*- Francis Bacon

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		Mapped Programme Outcomes
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	



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1	Appreciate the importance of communication in today's world and its role in progress at personal level.	1
2	Understand the application of theories of communication in real life situations.	1, 3, 4, 5
3	Understand the legal language.	1, 2, 4, 5

		Development of taste and refinement	Developing effective writing skills	Exposing to a set of critical thinking strategies	Give student stools for critical thinking	Developing reading skills	Communication refinement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
BAL/BBL 233	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS-II	3	1	3	2	1	2

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course

1.0 Detailed Outlines of the Course

SESSION WISE INSTRUCTION PLAN

Course Name			L	T	P	C
			3	0	0	3
Session No	Module	Topics	Core Reading		Additional Reference	



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I	<p>Speaking Level - II</p> <p>Importance of Spoken English: Indian and Global Context; Native and Non-Native Accents of English and Issue of Intelligibility</p> <p>Aspects of English Pronunciation: Individual sounds: Vowels and Consonants</p> <p>Reading Dictionary</p> <p>Features of Connected Speech</p> <p>Fluency in Spoken English: Rate of Speaking, Volume of Voice, Pitch, Articulation, Clarity of Expression, Lack of Hesitation, Confidence</p> <p>Presentation Strategies with special attention on Power point presentation</p>		
II	<p>Writing Level II</p> <p>Style of Legal Writing</p> <p>Legal Letter Writing</p> <p>Legal drafting and editing</p> <p>e-mail</p> <p>Report Writing</p> <p>Résumé/ CV</p>		
III	<p>Reading Text:</p> <p>3. Act-IV, Scene I, <i>Merchant of Venice: A court of justice.</i>- William Shakespeare</p> <p>4. <i>Off Studies</i>- Francis Bacon</p>		

Model Question Paper



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School of Law
End Term Examination
BA-LLB and BBA- LLB

Course Name: English for Lawyers II

Course Code: BAL/ BBLA33

Instruction:

Attempt all the sections.

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hrs

School of Law
End Term Examination
BA-LLB and BBA- LLB

Course Name: English for Lawyers II
100

Course Code: BAL BBL233

hrs

Instruction:

Attempt all the sections.

Max Marks:

Time: 03.00

Section A
(10 Marks)

Attempt both the questions.

1. State true or false:

- A. Premchand's Panch Parmeshwar does not raise the voice against exploitation of underdogs.
- B. We do not get feedback in intrapersonal communication.
- C. Minutes of meeting refer to the time spent in discussing the issues.
- D. Chronemics refer to time management.
- E. British Parliament finally ended the use of Latin and French in legal proceedings in 1731.

2. How can effective managers make use of grapevine?

Section B

(20 Marks)

Attempt both the questions.

- 3. "Lawyers talk in a language that may seem gobbledygook to everyone else." Discuss.
- 4. Write a note on the history of legal language.



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Section C

(40 Marks)

Attempt *any four* questions:

5. Correct the following sentences:

- i. This is one of best books.
- ii. I went to Lucknow an year before.
- iii. Jane is going to U.K. this summer.
- iv. The Microsoft will introduce several new products around the Christmas.
- v. He is best player in the team.
- vi. Sachin is the eldest player in the team.
- vii. We should not make noise.
- viii. The iron is useful metal.
- ix. He is a M.A.
- x. The both sisters are in ninth class.

6. Attempt a précis of the following:

While the Sears Tower is arguably the greatest achievement in skyscraper engineering so far, it's unlikely that architects and engineers have abandoned the quest for the world's tallest building. The question is: Just how high can a building go? Structural engineer William LeMessurier has designed a skyscraper nearly one-half mile high, twice as tall as the Sears Tower. And architect Robert Sobel claims that existing technology could produce a 500-story building.

7. What do you mean by interpersonal barriers? How can one overcome these barriers?
8. "The voice of jury is the voice of God". Discuss the statement with reference to Panch Parmeshwar.
9. Write down any **ten** legal terms (French or Latin) with their meaning and use them in your own sentences.

Section D
Marks)

(30

Attempt both the questions.

10. Discuss the process of communication in detail.
11. Prepare your resume for the post of legal associate.



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BAL/BBL 283	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS-II (P)	L	T	P	C
Version2.	Date of Approval:	0	0	2	1
Pre-requisites	Basic understanding of English language/ Diagnostic Test				
Co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To help the students understand and communicate in English as used in day to day activities.
2. To help the students enhance their competence in the English language.

Course Outcomes

The students will get the required training in LSRW through the prescribed texts and would be:

1. Able to write simple and meaningful sentences with proper punctuation.
2. Able to understand words, in isolation and in context
3. Able to understand instructions, requests and class lectures.
4. Able to pronounce words correctly in everyday use

Catalog Description

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Text Books

1. Cambridge Grammar for IELTS with answers. ISBN NO 9780521706117
2. Byne, "Teaching Writing Skills", Longman, London 1989.
3. Ian Cross, et al. "Skills for lawyers", Jordan Publishing Company, Bristol, 1997.
4. Jones Daniel, "English Pronouncing Dictionary".

Reference Books

1. Michael J Wallace, "Study Skills in English", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1980.
2. Ashok R. Kelkar, "Communication and Style in Legal Language", Indian Bar Review Vol. 10 (3): 1993.
3. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell, "English Vocabulary in Use". ISBN: 9780521684569

Course Content

UNIT I

Basics of Pronunciation: Phonemes, Allophones, Syllables, Stress, Accent, Intonation' Phonetic Transcription



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UNIT II

Group Discussion; Debate; Role Play; Live Presentations play

UNIT III

Movie review

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory		Term
	Internal	End Examination (ETE)	
Marks	100	100	
Total	200		

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Appreciate the importance of communication in today's world and its role in progress at personal level.	1
2	Understand the application of theories of communication in real life situations.	1, 3, 4, 5
3	Learn the various ways and modes of communication.	1, 2, 4, 5



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		Development of taste and refinement	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Developing effective writing skills strategies	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Give student stools for critical thinking	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Developing reading skills	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Communication refinement	1	2	3	4	5	6
BAL/BBL 133	ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS- II		3	1	3	2	1	2

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course



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BAL/BBL 214	MOOT COURT TRAINING	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1		0	0	2	2
Pre-requisites//Exposure					
co-requisites	Legal Terms				

Course Objectives

This course relates to litigation advocacy and as such this shall be simulation course that shall have two parts. First part shall focus on preparation for trial and trial strategies. It shall also disseminate techniques of examination-in-chief cross examination and re-examination of witnesses, argumentation in courts, bail application, injunction application, etc. The second part shall focus on writing briefs in civil suits and criminal cases, appellate briefs in civil and criminal cases, and writ matters, memorial writings and arguing before the appropriate forums. The students shall be given a case to argue, that shall help to articulate their argumentative zeal as well as capacity. It also provides a unique bonding experience for you and your team and gives you a mini-support system during law school.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Identify the legal issues arising from a hypothetical set of facts
2. Research the law relevant to these legal issues;
3. Formulate legal argument based on this research;
4. Apply the law accurately and persuasively;
5. Distinguish any case law which runs contrary to the argument being made;
6. Present this argument articulately and clearly in an oral format;
7. Advocate an interpretation of the law which is favourable to a particular side of the argument;
8. Respond to questioning by judges based on the student's presentation observing the etiquette of the courtroom

Catalog Description

A moot court usually involves drafting briefs (or memorials) and participating in oral argument. Moot court is focused solely on the application of the law to a common set of evidentiary assumptions to which the competitors must be introduced. The case and sides are selected beforehand, and students are given a set amount of time to prepare for the eventual trial. Moot court members research their respective sides, write appellate briefs, and present



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oral arguments in front of the judges. Judges are free to ask questions at any time during the presentation, and students must respond accordingly.

Text Books

1. Prof Nomita Aggarwal & Mukesh Anand, "Beginners Path To Moot Court" 2nd Edition. (Reprint) Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2009.
2. Dr. Kailash Rai, "Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings" 5th Edition, Central Law Publications, 2012

Reference Books

1. O.P. Tewari, " Moot Court Pre Trial Preparations & Viva Voce." 1st Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2003
2. Abhinandan Malik, " Moot Courts and Mooting", 1st Edition, Eastern Book Company, 2015.
3. Mittal J.K., "Practical Training", Allahabad Law Agency, 2008
4. Williams Glanville, "Learning the Law" 15th Edition, Sweet & Maxwell Publisher.

Course Content

MODULE I. Scope And Importance

(07 Lectures)

- Meaning of Moot Court
- Difference between Moot Court & Court
- Significance & Importance of Moot Court
- Hierarchy of Courts

MODULE II. Research

(06 Lectures)

- Library research
- How to research for cases
- How to research different journals and publications.
- Online research

MODULE III. Mode Of Citations

(07 Lectures)

- The Blue Book Citations
- How to read case laws.

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MODULE IV. Memorial

(04 Lectures)

- How to approach a problem.
- Identifying the issues using different resource authorities to substantiate the arguments framed for both sides.
- How to quote cases and other authorities in the memorial.
- Bibliography.

MODULE V. Qualities of Good Mooter

(05 Lectures)

- Language
- Court manners
- Appearance & Presentation Emphasis on the law.

Mode of Evaluation:

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	60	40
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Identify the legal issues arising from a hypothetical set of facts	1,2,5
2	Research the law relevant to these legal issues	1,2,5
3	Formulate legal argument based on this research	1,3,5
4	Apply the law accurately and persuasively	1,3,5
5	Distinguish any case law which runs contrary to the argument being made	1,2,3,5
6	Present this argument articulately and clearly in an oral	1,3,4,5



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BAL/BBL 215	Law Of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, 1986 & Motor Vehicle Act, 1988	L	T	P	C
Version 1.2					
Pre-requisites//Exposure co-requisites		4	1	0	5

Course Objectives

1. To equip students with knowledge of legal rights, duties and liabilities mentioned under Law of Torts with the help of leading cases
2. To make the students understand the consumer rights, remedies and the function of consumer forums under Consumer Protection Act
3. To present a comprehensive introduction to No Fault liability under uncodified and codified law and also Insurance policy under The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Understand the concept of torts, its essentials and kinds with defences.
2. Differentiate between the tortious liability, criminal liability and contractual liability.
3. Safeguard the rights and interest of consumers which they can enforce under the provisions of The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
4. Understand the justice dispensation system under The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
5. Learn the basic forms of no fault liabilities and insurance policies which will enable students to help an aggrieved get the appropriate remedy provided under the existing laws.

Catalog Description

The 'Law of Torts' owes its origin to the Common Law of England. It is well developed in the UK, USA and other common law countries. In India major part of Law of Torts is uncodified, unlike other branches of law eg: Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Indian Penal Code, 1860. A tort can take place either by commission of an act or by omission of an act.

Torts are civil wrongs recognized by law as grounds for a lawsuit. These wrongs result in an injury or harm constituting the basis for a claim by the injured party. The primary aim of law



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of torts is to provide relief for the damages incurred and prevent others from committing the same harms. The injured person may sue for an injunction to prevent the continuation of the tortious conduct or for monetary damages. Among the types of damages the injured party may recover are: loss of earnings capacity, pain and suffering, and reasonable medical expenses. They include both present and future expected losses.

In the modern era, the law of torts has added significance with this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection as well as ensured relief to the people affected under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Text Books

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, "The Law of Torts", 26th Edition. Lexis Nexis, 2013
2. B. M. Gandhi, "Law of Tort (with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection)", 4th edition, Eastern Book Company, 2011

Reference Books

1. Prof. K. Madhusudhana Rao, "Cases and Materials on the Consumer Protection Act, 1986", 1st Edition, Asia Law House, 2015.
2. P.K. Majumdar, "The Law of Consumer Protection in India", 6th Edition, Orient Publishing Co. Delhi. Reprint 2013.
3. Dr. Avtar Singh & Dr. Harpreet Kaur, "Introduction to the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection", 3rd edition, Lexis Nexis, 2013
4. Dr. J.N.Barowalia, with a Foreword by Justice Ashok Bhan, "Commentary on the Consumer Protection Act", 5th Edition, Universal Law Publishing, Reprint 2014,
5. S.K Kapoor, "Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act, 1986", 9th Edition, Central Law Agency, 2013.
6. P.S.A.Pillai, "Law of Tort with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection", 9th Edition, Eastern Book Company, 2009 (Reprinted 2014).
7. M.N.Shukla, "The Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act & Compensation Under Motor Vehicle Act", 20th Edition, Central Law Agency, Reprint 2014



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Course Content

Module I:- Definition and Nature of the Law of Tort (07 Lectures)

- Definition, Nature and Development of Torts, "Law of Torts" or "Law of Torts."
- General Condition of Tortious Liability
 - *Ubi jus Ibi remedium,*
 - *Injuria Sine Damnum*
 - *Damnum Sine Injuria.*
- Distinction between Torts and Crime, Torts and Contract, Torts and Quasi Contract.

Case Laws:

- *Suba Singh V. Davinder Kaur* AIR 2011 SC 3163
- *S.D.O. Grid Corpn. Of Orissa Ltd. V. Timudu Oram,* AIR 2005 SC 3971
- *Saheli v. Commissioner of Police, Delhi* AIR 1990 SC 513
- *Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu & Kashmir* AIR 1986 SC 494
- *Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar,* AIR 1983 SC 1086
- *Usha Ben v. Bhagya Laxmi Chitra Mandir,* AIR 1978 Guj.
- *Mayor of Broadford Corporation v. Pickles* (1895) AC 587
- *Ashby v. White* (1703)2 LR 938
- *Gloucester Grammer School case* (1410) V.B. Hill 11 HEN

Module II: - Liability for the Wrong Committed by Other Person (07 Lectures)

- Vicarious Liability
 - Principle and Agent
 - Partners of a firm
 - Master and Servants,
 - State's Liability: Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity in reference to the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, Federal Tortss Claims Act 1946 and Article 300 of the Indian Constitution.
- Joint Torts Feasors, joint and several liabilities in payment of damages.



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Case Laws:

- *Cox -v- Ministry of Justice* [2014] EWCA Civ 132
- *Mohamud v WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC* [2014] EWCA Civ 116 *Various Claimants v Catholic Child Welfare Society and Ors* [2013] 2 AC 1.
- *Weddall v Barehester Healthcare Ltd* [2012] EWCA Civ 25
- *Catholic Child Welfare Society v Various Claimants and Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools* [2012] UKSC 56 *Lynch v. Binnacle Ltd. t/a Cavan Co-op Mart*, [2011] IESC 8
- *Lucknow Development Authority v M.K. Gupta* AIR 1994 1 SC 243
- *State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati Devi* AIR 1962 SC 933
- *Donoghue v. Stevenson*, 1932, AC 562
- *Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.* AIR 1965 SC 1039
- *Nicholes v. Marshland* (1876)2 Ex.D. 1
- *Smith v. London and South Western Railway Co.* (1870) LR 6
- *Peninsular and Steam Navigation Co. Secretary of State for India* (1861) 5 Bom. H.C.R. App. 2
- *Loyd v. Grame Smith & Co.* (1912) AC 716

Module III:- Negligence, Contributory Negligence and Nuisance (07 Lectures)

- **Negligence**
 - Negligence as a tort and its various dimensions in the present world viz.
 - Professional Negligence,
 - Foresight of harm as test of the existence of negligence,
 - Proximate Cause and Intervening cause,
 - Contributory Negligence,
 - Last Opportunity Rule,
 - Res Ipsa Loquitur
- **Nuisance**
 - History of Nuisance,
 - Nuisance and interference with real rights,
 - Remedy for Nuisance,
 - Public & Private Nuisance.



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Case Laws:

- *V. Krishan Rao Vs Nikhil Super Speciality Hospital* 2010 (5) SCR 1
- *Jay Laxmi Salt Works (P) Ltd. V. State of Gujarat* 1994(4) SCC 1
- *Dr. Laxman V. Dr. Trimbak* AIR 1969 SC 128
- *Davis v. Redcliffe*, (1990)2 AER 536
- *F V. Birkshire Health Authority* (1989) 2 All ER 545 (HL)
- *Maynard V. Midlands Health Authority* (1985) 1 All ER 635 (HL)
- *Achut Rao Haribhau Khodwa V. State of Maharashtra* AIR 1996 SC 2377
- *M.P. State Road Transport Corp. v. Basanti bai* (1971) MPLJ 706 (DB)
- *Indian Air Lines v. Madhuri Chaudhri* AIR 1964 Cal. 252
- *Glasgow Corporation v. Muir* (1943) AC 448
- *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwati* AIR 1966 SC 1750
- *Ratlam Municipality v. Vardhichand* (1980) 4 SCC 162

Module IV: - General Defenses for the Tortious Liability

(03 Lectures)

- *Volenti non fit injuria*
- *Vis Major (Act of God)*
- Inevitable Accident
- Necessity
- Statutory Authority, Judicial and Quasi Judicial, Parental and Quasi- Parental Authorities.
- Act of Third Parties
- Plaintiff's Default
- Mistake

Case Laws:

- *Miller v Miller* (2011) 275 ALR 611
- *Assam State Coop. Federation Ltd. V. Smt. Anubha Sinha*, AIR 2001 Guwahati 18
- *Padmavati v. Dugganaika*, (1975) 1 Kam LJ 93
- *Ramalinga Nadar V. Narayan Reddiar*, AIR 1971 Kerala 197
- *Haynes V, Harwood*, (1959) 1 WLR 966
- *Dann V, Hamilton* (1939) 1 KB 509



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- *Hall v. Brookland Auto Racing Club* 1932 (1) KB 205
- *Smith v. Baker* (1981) AC 325
- *Stanley v. Powell* (1891)11 Q.B. 86
- *Heynes v. Harwood* (1935) 1 KB 146

Module V:- Torts Against Human Being and Property (10 Lectures)

- Defamation
- Trespass to Person – Assault, Battery, Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment
- Trespass to Property- Goods, Conversion, Land, Trespass *ab inito*

Case Laws:

- *Tata Sons Ltd. v. Greenpeace International & Anr.*, I.A., MANU/DE/0220/2011
- *V. Krishan Rao Vs Nikhil Super Speciality Hospital* 2010 (5) SCR 1
- *Noor Mohd. v. Mohd Jiauddin* AIR 1992 MP 244
- *Leta Fay Ford V. Revlon, Inc. Supreme Court of Arizona* (153 Ariz. 38, 734 P.2d 580) 1987
- *Hayward v. Thompson* (1981)3All E R 450
- *T.S. Bhatt v. A. K. Bhatt* AIR 1978 Ker 111
- *Girija Prasad Sharma v. Uma Shankar Pathak* AIR 1973 MP 79
- *M.C. Verhese v. T.J. Poonam*, AIR 1970 SC1876
- *State v. Gangadhar* AIR 1967 Raj 199
- *Rajalingam v. Lingaiah* (1964) 1ALT 391
- *Municipal Board of Kanauj v. Mohanlal* AIR 1951 All 867
- *Sobha Ram v. Tika Ram*(1936) ILR 58 All 903
- *Quinn v. Leatham*,(1901)AC 495

Module VI: - Liabilities based on fault & Remedies: (09 Lectures)

- Strict Liability, Absolute Liability, The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- Remoteness of Damage
- Personal Capacity
- Who can not sued Who can not be sued
- General Remedies in Tort Damages



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Case Laws:

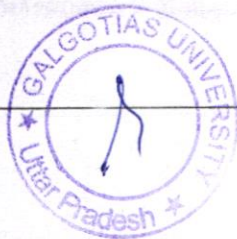
- *Shaikh Gafoor V. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 2008 (NOC) 1637 (Bom)
- *S.K. Shangrung Lamkang V. State of Manipur*, AIR 2008 SC 46
- *Reyland v. Fletcher* (1868) L.R. 3 H.L. 30
- *M.C. Mehta v Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 1086 @Olium Gas Leak Case/ Bhopal Gas Leak Case
- *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 965@ Shri ram Food Fertilizer Case
- *Glasgow Corporation v. Muir* (1943) AC 448
- *In Re Polemise Case* (1921)3 KB 560 CA
- *Wagaon Mound Case* (1961)AC 388
- *Leisbosch Dredger v. Edison*, (1933) AC 449
- *HL.Dilaware Ltd. V. Westminster City Council*, (2001) 4 All ER 737 (HL)

MODULE-VII: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (07 Lectures)

- Definitions of Consumer, Goods, Services and Deficiency
- Rights and Duties of Consumer
- Liabilities with special reference to Medical Negligence & Real Estate issues
- Grievances under Consumer Protection Act- Appointment, Qualification, Disqualification, Jurisdiction, Powers And Function.
- Remedies

Case Laws:

- *O. K. Gaur S/O Late B. R. Gaur Vs Choithram Hospital And Research Centre, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission*, 09 Mar 2012
- *Haabia Advertising (India) Private Limited Vs United India Insurance Company Limited And Anr, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission*, 09 Mar 2012
- *State Bank Of Hyderabad Vs Nirmaia and Anr, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission*, 29 Feb 2012
- *National Insurance Company Limited Vs Ashok Kumar Gupta, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission*, 28 Feb 2012



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- *Lord Shiva Co-Operative Group Housing Society Vs Vishnu' Bhagwan Sharma, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, 28 Feb 2012*
- *National Insurance Company Limited Vs Mohd. Ishaq And Ors, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, 28 Feb 2012*
- *Life Insurance Corporation Of India Vs Sudesh, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, 27 Feb 2012*
- *Marghesh K. Parikh v. Dr. Mayur H. Mehta, AIR 2011 SC 249*
- *Dr. V.N. Shrikhande v. Mrs. Anita Sena Fernandes AIR 2011 SC 212*
- *State of Kerala v. K. Raghu Verma, AIR 2010 Ker.28*
- *United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Kiran Combers and Spinners 2007 AIR 393 SC*
- *Sovintong (India) Ltd. v. State Bank of India, New Delhi, AIR 1999 SC 2963*
- *IMA V VP Santha & others, AIR 1996*
- *Vasantha P Nair v Smt VP Nair (1991) CPJ 685.*

MODULE-VIII- Motor Vehicle Act, 1988: (04 Lectures)

- Licensing of Drivers, Conductors and Registration of Motor Vehicle (Chapter II, III & IV)
- Liability without fault in certain cases (Chapter X)
- Insurance of Motor Vehicles- First Party and Third Party Insurance

Case Laws-

- *Sanjay Kumar v. Ashok Kumar and Another, 2014 (1) SCALE 584*
- *Mayaben Ramanlal Jaiswal v. Rajubhai Chimanlal Jaiswal, 2013 JX (Guj) 183*
- *Subulaxmi v. M. D., Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation, (2012) 10 SCC 177*
- *K. Suresh v. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. and Another, 2012 (3) GLH 632*
- *Siyabai v. Chander Sharma AIR 2011(NOC) 5 (M.P.)*
- *National Insurance Company Ltd. v. Smt. Bimla Dey, AIR 2011 (NOC) 2 (Gujarat)*
- *Heeralal Giri v. Ramratan AIR 2011 Chhatisgarh,22*
- *Ravi v. Badrinarayan AIR 2011 SC 1226*
- *United India Insurance Co. Ltd. V. Om Prakash, AIR 2010 (NOC) 563 (A.P.)*



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Mode of Evaluation:

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Understand the concept of torts, its essentials and kinds with defences.	1
2	Differentiate between the law of torts with law of crime and law of contract.	2
3	Safeguards the rights and interest of consumers which they can enforce them under the provisions of The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	1,2
4	Understand the appointment, qualification and disqualification, jurisdiction and powers of president and members of consumer forum under The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	1,4
5	Learn the basic forms of no fault liabilities and insurance policies which will enable students to help an aggrieved get the appropriate remedy provided under the law.	1,2



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Model Question Paper:

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of
End Term Examination
BBALLB/BALLB

Course Name: LAW OF TORTS

Max Marks: 100

Course Code: BBL/BAL 215

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

Ques 1 State the meaning of :

- a. *Res Ipsa loquitur*
- b. *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
- c. *Ex turpi causa non oritur action*
- d. *Novus actus interveniens*
- e. *Detinue*

QUES 2 Write the short notes on the following:

- a. *Innuendo* under Law of Tort
- b. "Consumer" under Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Section B

(20 Marks)

QUES 3: "*Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law : this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.*" Winfield. Elaborate the statement by discussing the main essentials of tort under law of tort. Also explain any 4 general defenses available to a defendant in an action for tort.

Section C

(40 Marks)

QUES 4: Arun Geetesh is a stock market analyst. He wrote in his column in 'money' stating that brokerex, a brokerage firm, is not the kind of place where retail investors should go as their practices are not favorable to such customers and that they are more appropriate for bigger financial institutions. As a result Brokerex lost almost all its retail customers.



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They sued Arun for defamation. Arun pleaded that he has made a fair comment and it has expression of an opinion not fact. Can he sustain this defense? Suggest with the relevant cases.

Ques 5: Some military employees to the government found firewood lying by the side of the river. They took it and used it for the camp fire and fuel, under the impression that it belongs to the government. The plaintiff the real owner of the wood brought an action against the government. Will he succeed? Decide with the relevant case laws under law of tort.

Ques 6: X, a manufacturer of ginger-beer, had sold to a retailer a sealed and opaque bottle of ginger-beer. The retailer sold it to A who had given it to his friend Miss D. She consumed the contents of the ginger-beer. The contents contained a decomposed remains of a snail which were not and could be not, detected until the greater part of the contents of the bottle had been consumed. As a result she became seriously ill. She sues the manufacturer. Explain the liability under Law of Tort with relevant case laws.

Ques 7: Explain the meaning and essentials of Third Party Insurance under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 with the help of decided cases.

Ques 8: Discuss the principle of remoteness of damage with special reference to the case of *Re Polemis and Wagon Mound*.

Section D

(30 Marks)

Ques 9: Discuss the Composition, Powers and appointment of the State Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Ques 10: "It is obvious that the expression 'non-natural use' cannot have the same significance at all ages and in all countries. The march of time and inevitable progress of society have an important bearing on the question whether particular use of land is natural or not". Explain this statement with reference to decided cases. How have judges made the distinction between 'natural' and 'non-natural' use of land?



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BBL/ BAL 216	Law of Contract II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1		4	1	0	5
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Basics of Contract Laws, Indian Contract Act, 1872				
co-requisites	Consumer Protection Laws				

Course Objectives

1. To initiate the students to understand the different kinds of contracts which emphasis on the intricacies therein.
2. This course would provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.
3. This course would definitely help the students to understand the nature of jurisprudence involved in each case, the technique of interpreting such law etc.
4. To provide them with a practical approach

Course Outcomes

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

1. To develop a clear understanding of the law related to special contracts.
2. To make the students aware of the rights, duties, remedies of the various parties in such contract which shall ultimately help them in advising their clients.
3. To develop analytical skill.

Catalogue Description

The course on specific contracts is closely related to the basic course on the law of contracts, which has been taught during the first semester. It would provide students understanding about the basic principles of contract law as well as give them a practical and wider approach towards the course. Obviously, a course on special contracts should initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts. This course which covers Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment and Pledge, Agency, Partnership and Sale of Goods Act is surely not a exhaustive course covering all the forms and issues related to special contracts but would definitely help the students to understand the nature of jurisprudence involved in such cases, the technique of interpreting such law etc.



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Text Books

1. Avtar Singh, "Law of Contract", 11th Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013

Reference Books

1. Anson "Law of Contract" 28th edition, Oxford, 2002.
2. Cheshire, "Law of Contract" 15th edition Oxford, 2007.
3. Chitty "Contracts", 29th edition Volume I&II, Sweet & Maxwell, 2004.
4. G.H.L. Ericman; "Law of Agency", 5th edition, 2004
5. Dutt & H. K. Saharay, "Dutt on Contract-The Indian Contract Act 1872, 13th Edition, Universal, 2013
6. Treitel, "The Law of Contract," 12th Edition, Sweet & Maxwell, 2007.
7. F.M.B. Raynolds & B.J. Dave Port; "Bowstead on Agency", 4th edition, 2007
8. R. K. Bangia, "Indian Contract Act", 14th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2014

Bare Acts to be referred

1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Course Content

Module I:

(12 lectures)

Contract of Indemnity & Guarantee

- Nature and definition;
- Rights of indemnity holder;
- Commencement of liability;
- Contract of Guarantee – Nature and definition;
- Essential features of guarantee;
- Extent of surety's liability, discharge of surety;
- Rights of the surety

Suggested Case Readings:

National Provincial bank of England v. Brackenbury, (1906) 22 TLR 797



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2. *Yarlagadda Bapanna v. Devata China Yerkayya* AIR 1966 AP 151
3. *Hindustan Steelworks Corpn Ltd v. Tarapore & Co* (1996) 5SCC 34
4. *Bonar v. Macdonald* (1850) 3 HLC 226
5. *Chunibhai Patel v Nath Bhai* AIR 1944 Pat 1.
6. *Coutts & Co v Brown Lecky* 1946 2 All ER 207.
7. *Industrial Finance Corporation of India v PVK Papers Ltd*, AIR 1992 All 239.
8. *State Bank of India V Indexport Regisered* (1992) 3 scc 159.
9. *Centax (India) Ltd v Vinmar Impex Inc* (1986) 4 SCC 136.
10. *Gajanan Moreshwar v. Moreshwar Madan*, AIR 1942 Bom 302
11. *New India Assurance Co. Ltd. v. State Trading Corporation of India*, AIR 2007 NOC 517
(Guj)
12. *Subhash v. National Insurance Co*, (2010) 4 Mah LJ 582
13. *Raigad Concrete Industries v. ICICI Bank Ltd*, (2009) 4 Mah LJ 923
14. *Madan Lal Sobe v. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corpn. Ltd.*
(2006) 135 DLT 554
15. *Ujjal Transport Agency v. Coal India Ltd*. AIR 2011 JHA 34

(10 Lectures)

Module II:

Bailment & Pledge

- Nature and definition;
- Essential features;
- Rights and duties of bailor and bailee;
- Pledge – Nature and definition;
- Rights of pawnor and pawnee.

Suggested Case Readings

1. *Union of India v Sugauli Sugar Works* (1976) 3 SCC 32.
2. *Bank of chittor v Narsimbulu* AIR 1966 Ap 163.
3. *Kalia Perumal Pillai v Visalakshmi* AIR 1938 Mad 32.
4. *N.R. Srinivas Iyer v New India Insurance Co Ltd* (1983) 3 SCC 458.



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5. *RamGulam v Govt of UP* AIR 1950 All 206.
6. *Secy of State v. Sheo Singh Rai*, (1880) 2All 206
7. *Lasalgaon Merchants Cooperative Bank Ltd v Prabhudas Hathibhai* AIR 1966 Bom 134.
8. *R.S. Deboo v. M.V. Hindlekar* AIR 1995 Bom 68
9. *State of Gujrat v Memon Mohd* AIR 1967 SC 1885.
10. *Gurbax Rai v Punjab National Bank* (1994) 3SCC 96.
11. *Moorvi mercantile Bank Ltd. v. Union of India* 1965.
12. *BSES Ltd. v. Fenner India Ltd.* (2006) 2 SCC 728
13. *National Highway Authority of India v. Jivanlal Joitram Patel*, AIR 2010 NOC 402 (Guj.)
14. *Himadri Chemicals Industries Ltd. v. Coal Tar Refining Co.* (2007) 8SCC 110
15. *State Bank of Mysore v. Machado Computer Services*, (2009) 5 Mah LJ 349
16. *R. K. Diwan v. State of U.P.*, 2005 All. LJ 2067

Module III:

(12 lectures)

Agency

- Definition and kinds of agency;
- Essentials of agency;
- Modes of creation of agency;
- Duties and rights of agents;
- Authority of agent – express, implied, and ostensible authority,
- Liabilities- liability of principal & agent;
- Termination of agency.

Suggested Case Readings

1. *Great Northern Railway v. Swafied*, 1874 LR Ex. 132
2. *Bolton Partners v. Lambert* (1889) 41 Ch D 295
3. *Shephard v Cartwright*, [1953] Ch 728.
4. *Beaven v Webb*, [1901] 2 Ch 59.
5. *Laxmi Narain Ram Gopal & Sons v Hyderabad Government*, AIR 1954, SC 364.



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6. *United Commercial Bank V Hem Chandra Sarkar*, AIR 1990 SC 1329.
7. *Debenham v Mellon* 1880 AC 24.
8. *Sims & Co v Midland Rly Co.*, [1913] 1 KB 103.
9. *Jayabharati Corp v SUPNSNR Nadar*, AIR 1992 SC 596.
10. *Attwood v Munnings* [1827] 7 B & C 278.
11. *Reid v Rigby* [1894] 2 QB 40.
12. *Jacob v Morris* [1902] 1 Ch 816.
13. *R.L. Pinto v. F.F. Menzes* AIR 2001 Kant 141
14. *Amina Begum v. Mohd. Ramzan*, AIR 2005 Raj. 41
15. *J. Ramaraj v. Illiyaz Khan* AIR 2007 NOC 2031 (Kant.)
16. *Satnam Channan v. Darshan Singh* AIR 2007 DOC 216 (P & H)

(10 lectures)

Module IV:

Partnership

- Nature and definition;
- Types of Partners
- Test of partnership, registration of partnership;
- Minor as a partner;
- Dissolution of partnership

Suggested Case Readings

1. *Rasik Lal & Co v CIT*, AIR 1998 SC 401.
2. *Abdul v Century Wood Industries*, AIR 1954 Mys 33.
3. *K.D.Kamath v. Commissioner of Income Tax* (1971)2SCC873
4. *Smith v Anderson* [1880] 15 Ch D247.
5. *R. R Sarna v Reuben* AIR 1946 Oudh 68.
6. *Cox v Hickman* [1860] 8 HLC 268.
7. *Badley v Consolidated Bank*, [1888] 38 Ch D 238.
8. *Rawlison v Clarke* [1846] 153 ER 860.
9. *Man v D Arcy* [1968] 2 All ER 172.
10. *Helmore v Smith* [1886] 35 Ch D 436.



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11. *Prativa Rani v Suraj Kumar* AIR 1985 SC 628.
12. *Ram Priya Saran v. Ghan Sham Das* AIR 1981 All 184

Module V:

(10 lectures)

The Sale of Goods Act 1930

- Purpose of the Act;
- Sale, Agreement to sell;
- Difference between sale and agreement to sell;
- Caveat Emptor, Caveat Venditor, Nemo dat quod non habet;
- Condition and warranties;
- Passing of property, rules relating to passing off property;
- Rights of the unpaid seller

Suggested Case Readings

1. *Graff v Evans* [1882] 8 QBD 373.
2. *Alridge v Johnson* [1857] 26 LJ QB 296.
3. *Helby v Mathews* [1893] AC 417.
4. *State of Gujarat v. Ramanlal S. & Company*, AIR, 1965 Guj. 60
5. *Rowland v. Duvall* [(1923) 2 K.B.]
6. *Goddard v. Hobbs* [(1878) 4 App. Cas. 13]
7. *Bharneha v. Wadilal* [28 Bom. L.R. 777 PC]
8. *Lee v Butler* [1893] 2 QB 318.
9. *Raj Steel v State of A.P.*, AIR 1989 SC 1696.
10. *Barrow Lane & Ballard v Phillips* [1929] 1 KB 574.
11. *Harrison v Knowles & Foster* [1917] 2 KB 606: All ER Rep 306.
12. *Baldry v Marshall* [1925] 1 KB 206.
13. *Niblett v confectioners' Materials Co.* [1912] 3 KB 387: All ER Rep 459 CA.
14. *Re Andrew Yule & Co.*, AIR 1932 Cal 879.
15. *Gardener v Gray*, [1850] 4 Camp 144: 171 ER 46.
16. *Sacks v Tilley* [1915] 32 TLR 148.
17. *Knights v. Wiffen* [(1870) L.R. 5 Q.B. 600]



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18. *Kailash Sharma vs. The Patna Municipal Corporation and Ors.* CWJC No. 9730,
2006

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	50	50
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To develop a clear understanding of the law related to special contracts.	1, 2, 3
2	To make the students aware of the rights, duties, remedies of the various parties in such contract which shall ultimately help them in advising their clients.	1, 4, 5
3	To develop analytical skill.	3, 5



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Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of Law

End Term Examination

BA LL.B./ BBA LL.B(Hons.) II Semester [2014-15]

Course Name: Law of Contract II
100

Max Marks:

Course Code: BAL/ BBL216

Time: 03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

- 1) a. Specific goods are those which are _____ [1]
b. *Nemo dat quod non habet* means [1]
c. The legal maxim '*Caveat Venditor*' connotes [1]
d. The relationship of Husband and wife is a relationship of _____ [1]
e. Constructive delivery means _____ delivery of goods [1]
2) a. What are the ways to deliver the possession of goods under contract of bailment? Explain with example 2.5
b. Define partnership by holding out with the help of illustration. 2.5

Section B

(20

Marks)

- 3) What is contract of indemnity? Can insurance contracts be regarded as contract of indemnity? [10]
4) What do you understand by unpaid seller? Discuss various rights of an unpaid seller? [10]

Section C

(40 Marks)

- 7) Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety as per section 137 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. But surety is discharged by release or discharge of principal debtor as per section 134 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Are these provisions of the Act contradictory? Answer with suitable illustrations and leading cases.



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out the divergence of opinion between English Courts and Indian Courts.

- 8) Mr. Elvyn Salt is the owner of certain hotel in which his wife works as a HR Person. [10]
They usually stay at their hotel as they don't have another place to accommodate. Once Mrs. Elvyn Salt went out with one of their client to a famous restaurant for dinner and conveyed the waiter that the bills shall be on her husband. But Mr. Salt did not agree to pay when asked. The owner of the restaurant filed a suit against Mr. Salt for the payment of bills. Can they do so? Answer with example.
- 9) Mrs. Sain entrusted her valuable gold ornaments with Pk Jeweller & Sons, to be [10]
polished and the latter promising to return them within reasonable time. But the Pk Jeweller & Sons failed to deliver them on time. Due to accidental fire on the Store the gold ornaments got destroyed and Mrs. Sain filed a suit for compensation. Pk Jeweller & Sons is of opinion that they would not be held liable as it is an act of God and they have taken reasonable care. What is your opinion? Illustrate with suitable case laws.
- 10) What do you understand by contract of agency? Explain different kinds of agent. [10]
- 11) If a partner gets retired from partnership, it is stated that the partnership business also gets [10]
dissolved. Do you agree with this statement? Is there any other way to dissolve the partnership? Discuss with illustration.

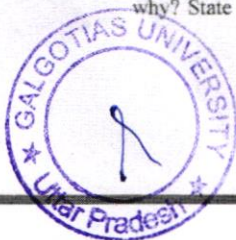
Section D
Marks)

(30

- 12) On 31st October, 2014, Mr. A purchased a Swift Dzire diesel vehicle from Mr. B, the [15]
manufacturer of the vehicle. Mr. A paid a sum of Rs.7, 69,187/- towards the Ex-showroom price of the vehicle, together with a sum of Rs.56, 537/- towards lifetime road tax and Rs.28, 964/- as insurance. The vehicle was duly registered in the name of Mr. A on 25th November, 2014, when the vehicle was delivered. According to Mr. A immediately after registration of the vehicle, it was taken out for a drive when certain defects, particularly in the engine, began to manifest themselves. The same day, Mr. A left the vehicle with Mr. B for removing the defects. On the very same day, Mr. B, wrote back to Mr. A stating that the vehicle was in good condition and the noise was on account of the operational characteristics of the engine.

Thereafter, on several occasions, Mr. A left the vehicle with his agent and various parts, including the engine itself, were completely replaced. Mr. A, however, was not satisfied with the performance of the vehicle and came to the conclusion that the vehicle had inherent defects and could not be repaired. He, accordingly, insisted that the vehicle be replaced with a new vehicle or the amount paid by him as sale price be refunded, together with expenses incurred in trying to rectify the defects in the vehicle.

Mr. A approaches to you for legal advice. Whether Mr. A is entitled to replace that vehicle and why? State the legal provision regarding above mentioned problem with the help of relevant



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case laws.

13)

Mr. X has been practicing as an advocate mostly in the courts at Lucknow, after enrolling himself as a legal practitioner with the State Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh. He was appointed as legal advisor to the U.P. State Co-operative Bank in 2009 and the Bank continued to retain him in that capacity during the succeeding years. He was also engaged by the said Bank to conduct cases in which the Bank was a party. However, the said retainership did not last long. On 17th July, 2012, the Bank terminated the retainership of Mr. X and requested him to return all the case files relating to the Bank. Instead of returning the files Mr. X forwarded a consolidated bill to the Bank showing an amount of Rs.1 Lac as the balance payable by the Bank towards the legal remuneration to which he is entitled. He informed the Bank that the files would be returned only after setting his dues. [15]

What provisions will be applicable in the aforementioned problem? Whether the files containing copies of records entrusted to an Advocate would be considered as goods? Why is Mr. X entitled to retain them? State your answer with the help of legal provisions. Also cite relevant case laws.

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BAL 311	Economics I	L	T	P	C
Version1	Date of Approval:	4	0	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	None				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. To acquire the knowledge of terms, facts, concepts, trends, principles, assumptions, etc. in micro economics.
2. To develop familiarity with the basic terminology and elementary ideas of micro economics.
3. To know different horizons of Economics which would investigate issues both at the micro level.
4. To provide basic understanding of micro economic theories and behavior of economic agents viz. consumer and producer, different market structures, factor pricing etc

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course:

1. Student would be acquainted with fundamentals of micro economics.
2. Student would recognize the significance of studying the subject and would cherish the omnipresence of the discipline in day to day life as an economic agent.
3. Students would have knowledge about key terminology, fundamental notions and postulates in micro economics.
4. Students would have conceptual understanding of trends and principles in micro economics.
5. Students would have enlarged familiarity and awareness about micro economics environment.
6. Students would understand different prospects in economics and would be able to explore the subject matter at micro level.
7. Student would be able to inculcate vital discernment ability by understanding the how different economic agents like consumer and producer behave under different market structures and factors of production are priced.

Catalog Description

Archeological and written records of human existence suggest that obtaining the material means to satisfy wants has been a perpetual problem. Food and shelter are requirements of human life. Other goods satisfy a range of human desires and give pleasure or utility to individuals. The study of ways that humans deal with these problems of provisioning is called "economics." Economics is a social science that examines how people choose among the alternatives available to them. It is social because it involves people and their behavior. It is a science because it uses, as much as possible, a scientific approach in its investigation of choices. Economics is the study of the allocation of scarce resources to meet unlimited human wants. Microeconomics - is concerned with decision-making by individual economic agents such as firms and consumers. How do individuals make choices: Would you like better grades? More time to relax? More time watching movies? Getting better grades probably requires more time studying, and perhaps less relaxation and entertainment. Do we want a cleaner environment? Faster economic growth? Both may be desirable, but efforts to clean up the environment may conflict with faster economic growth. Society must make choices. Economics is defined less by the subjects economists investigate than by the way in which economists investigate





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them. Economists have a way of looking at the world that differs from the way scholars in other disciplines look at the world.

Text Books

1. D. N. Dwivedi, 'Microeconomics - Theory and Applications', Pearson Education India, 2nd Edition, 2012

Reference Books

1. N Gregory Mankiw, 'Principles of Economics', 4th Edition, Cengage Learning, 2011
2. Robert Pindyck, Daniel Rubinfeld, 'Microeconomics', 8th Edition, Pearson Education, 2012
3. Lipsey & Chrystal, 'Economics', 12th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2011
4. Samuelson & Nordhaus, 'Economics', 19th Edition, TATA McGraw-Hill, 2010

Course Content

Unit I: Introduction to Micro Economics

6 lecture hours

- Definitions: Wealth Definition, Welfare Definition, Scarcity Definition, Modern Definition
- Methodology: Inductive and Deductive; Positive Vs Normative Economics, Micro Vs Macro Economics;
- Forms of Economic Analysis - Micro vs. macro, Partial vs. General, Static vs. Dynamic;
- Basic Economic Problems: What to Produce? How to Produce? and For whom to produce;
- Production Possibility Curve, Opportunity Cost, Marginal Rate of Transformation, PPC and Change in Resources, PPC and Economic Growth; Why PPC slopes downwards?;
- Economic Systems: Market Economy, Command Economy and Mixed Economy;
- Relation between Economics and Law- Economic Offences and Economic Legislation Act

Unit II: Demand and Supply

16 lecture hours

- Theory of Demand- Demand Function, Individual Vs Market Demand, Law of Demand;
- Elasticity of Demand: Price Elasticity, Income Elasticity, Cross Elasticity; Measurement of Elasticity of Demand: Percentage Method, Point Elasticity and Total Outlay Method. Factors affecting Elasticity of Demand, Why Demand Curve slopes downwards?
- Theory of Supply- Supply Function, Individual Vs Market Supply, Law of Supply;
- Elasticity of Supply: Price Elasticity; Measurement of Elasticity of Supply, Market Equilibrium and Price Determination, Simultaneous change in Demand and Supply.
- Concept of Utility, Cardinal Vs Ordinal Utility; Total and Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Derivation of Demand Curve with Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility,
- Indifference Curve: Properties, Shape of IC, Indifference Map; Why IC slopes downwards?; Budget Line, Shifts in Budget line Consumers Equilibrium with Ordinal Utility
- Concept of Consumer Surplus and Producers Surplus, Applications of Demand and Supply - Tax Floor and Tax Ceilings; Applications of Indifference Curves: Subsidy, Work Vs Leisure

Unit III Production Analysis, costs, revenue and market structure

16 lecture hours

- Theory of Production- Factors of Production: Fixed Factor Vs Variable Factor, Production Function: Short Vs Long run, Law of Variable Proportion: Total Product, Average Product, Marginal Product; Law of Returns to Scale: Iso-quants, Iso-cost Lines, Producers Equilibrium



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- Short Run Costs: Fixed Cost and Variable Cost; Costs Concepts: Total Cost, Average Cost, Marginal Cost; Long Run Costs: LR-Total Costs, LT-Average Costs, LR-Marginal Costs;
- Revenue Concepts: Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue, Average Revenue
- Classification of Markets- Perfect Competition, Imperfect Competition (Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly) and Monopoly;
- Characteristics of Different market Structures: Perfect Competition, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly and Monopoly;
- Revenue and cost conditions under different Market Forms;
- Allocative Efficiency and Allocative Inefficiency, Selling Cost, Excess Capacity,
- Game Theory, Prisoner's dilemma, Collusive and Non Collusive Oligopoly, Cartels, Kinked demand Curve, Concept of Dumping- to be substantiated with the cases of International Courts of Justice, Competition law

Unit IV: Theory of determination of factor prices (Rent, Interest, Wages and Profit)

10 lecture hours

- Derived Demand, Joint Demand, Labour Supply - Backward bending Supply Curve,
- Wage Determination, Role of trade unions and collective bargaining in wage determination, Minimum Wage Legislation, Exploitation of labour, Marginal Productivity Theory, Modern Theory of Factor pricing,
- Quazi rent, Ricardian Theory of Rent/Ricardian Model of Rent, Modern Theory of rent, Economic Rent, Transfer Earnings,
- Theory of Interest - Classical Theory, Loanable Fund Theory, Keynesian Theory of Interest/Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest, Theories of profit - Economic profit, Risk Bearing
- Theory of Profit, Uncertainty Theory of Profit, Marginal Productivity Theory of Profit, Dynamic Theory of Profit, Monopoly Theory of Profit

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Examination (ETE) Term
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Student would be acquainted with fundamentals of micro economics.	1, 3, 4, 5
2	Student would recognize the significance of studying the subject and would cherish the omnipresence of the	1, 2, 3, 4, 5



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	discipline in day to day life as an economic agent.	
3	Students would have knowledge about key terminology, fundamental notions and postulates in Economics.	1, 3, 5
4	Students would have conceptual understanding of trends and principles in Economics.	1, 3, 4, 5
5	Students would have enlarged familiarity and awareness about micro economics environment.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Students would understand different prospects in economics and would be able to explore the subject matter at micro level.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
7	Student would be able to inculcate vital discernment ability by understanding the how different economic agents like consumer and producer behave under different market structures and factors of production are priced.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL-411	Economics I	3	1	3	2	3

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course

Model Question Paper

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 School of Humanities and Social Sciences



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EndTerm Examination
B.A. 2nd Year/Semester III/2014-15

Course Name: Economics I
Course Code: BAL-311

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hr

Section A
(Attempt all questions)

(2*5=10 Marks)

1. State true False
 - a. The law of variable proportion is the long run production function
 - b. Law of Demand does not hold under in case of Giffen goods.
 - c. Scarcity of resources is the major cause of existence of economic problems.
 - d. Production possibility curve is concave to the point of origin due to diminishing opportunity cost.
 - e. The cross elasticity of demand is positive in case of complementary goods.
2. Explain why it is reasonable to believe that the "law of diminishing returns" is true?

Section B

(2*10=20 Marks)

(Attempt all questions)

3. a. Under what conditions will the "general law of demand" not hold?
b. Use the income effect and the substitution effect to explain why the demand curve slopes downward and to the right. Use a graph to illustrate your explanation

Section C

(4*10=40 Marks)

(Attempt any four questions)

4. Define income elasticity of demand. Explain, using the formula for the income elasticity of demand, the different income elasticity of inferior goods, necessities, and luxuries.
5. a. Assume that money income of the consumer increases from \$18.00 to \$30.00 while prices of commodity x and y remain constant at $p_1 = \$6.00$ and $p_2 = \$2.00$. Show the effect of change in income on budget line.
b. What is the relationship between the Engel curve and the income effect?
6. Compare and contrast the features of monopolistic competition with perfect competition and monopoly.
7. Discuss the effects of government price controls on equilibrium price. What are its effects?
8. Discuss the approaches for measurement of utility. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility

Section D

(2*15=30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions)

9. Given the following data calculate total variable cost, average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost

Output	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Cost	98	120	136	145	164	195	252

10. Compare the shape of average revenue (AR) and marginal revenue (MR) curves under perfect and imperfect competition



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BAL 312	Political Science III	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies				
co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To understand students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power
2. To understand of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political science.
3. To understand the Problems of Illiteracy, Environmental Degradation
4. To understand the Judicial Review & Judicial Activism
5. To analyse and understand Structural Concerns and Social Movements

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Appreciate the understand political science, its need and relevance in present society
2. Understand Electoral System in India
3. Understand different parties of India
4. Understand the problem of Role of Caste, Religion, Language
5. Understand the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Catalog Description

Political Science has a very close links with legal studies because legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly from the political superstructure. As for example, a democratic system of law making and implementation is quite different from a expression of law and justice. History of Political Thought has a direct bearing with the process of Constitutionalism and development of Constitutional system in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. A strong grounding of knowledge in Political Science certainly helps better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.



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Text Books

- 1.. B.L Fadia, " Indian Government and Politics" , Sahitya Bhawan, 2013
2. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell, " Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach", Boston, Little Brown, 1966

Reference Books

1. R.H Chilcote, "Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered", Colorado, West view Press, 1994
2. Matt Cole, "Democracy in Britain", Edinburg University Press Limited, 2006
3. Robert Dahl, "Who Governs? Democracy and Power in an American City", London, Yale University Press, 1961
4. A.V Dicey, "An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution" , London, Macmillan, 1959
5. E.S .Griffith, "The American System of Government", London, Methuen and Company, 6th edition, 1983
6. Rod Hague and Harrop Martin, "Comparative Government and Politics", New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004
7. D.G. Hitcher and Carol Levine, "Comparative Government and Politics", London, Harper and Row, 1981
8. H.J Laski, "Parliamentary Government in England ", Allen , London, 1993
9. S.R. Maheshwari, "Comparative Government and Politics", Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra, 2004

Course Content

Module I: Introduction:

10 lecture hours

- Meaning, Nature & scope of Indian Politics
- Federalism and its Working
- Centre-State Relations
- Demand for State Autonomy,

Module II: Electoral System in India

9 lecture hours



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- Voting Behavior: Election Commission
- Electoral Process and Its Defects.
- Problem of Defection and Electoral Reforms.

Module III: Origin of State:

10 lecture hours

- Supreme Court: Judicial Review & Judicial Activism
- Party System in India: National Political Parties
- Regional Political Parties
- Major Interest and Pressure Groups..

Module IV : Factors in Indian Politics

6 lecture hours

- Role of Caste, Religion, Language
- Regionalism and Politics of Reservation.
- Problems of Illiteracy, Environmental Degradation
- Poverty Alleviation.
- Development Strategy, International Agencies
- Liberalisation.

Module V Structural Concerns and Social Movements

10 lecture hours

- Issues concerning organised and unorganised labour, struggles of women workers.
- Agrarian crisis and farmers suicide, policy of special economic zones (SEZ); right to work
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA); peasant and tribal responses



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- Environmental concerns and the rights of forest dwellers
- Terrorism, security concerns and human rights issues

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To understand administrative law, its need and relevance in present society To understand Meaning, Nature & scope of Indian Politics Federalism and its Working: Centre-State	1
2	To understand Party System in India: National Political Parties	2



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	Regional Political Parties ,Major Interest and Pressure Groups	
3	To understand the Factors in Indian Politics Role of Caste, Religion, Language Regionalism and Politics of Reservation	3

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 312	POLITICAL SCIENCE-III	2	3	3	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course

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School of Law
End Term Examination
Programme 2015/[Trimester]/[Academic Year]

Course Name: Political Science-III

Course Code: BAL 312

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.
- 2.

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

Section A
Marks)

(10

It contains **Two Compulsory Questions** covering the entire syllabus. **First question** contains five subparts of **01 mark each** (Some subparts may contain 2 questions of 0.5 marks each) based on basic concepts. This may consist of combination of Objective/Fill-in-the blank/Reasoning/True or False/One word/Justification/Multiple Choice type of questions. **Second question** shall contain **two or more subparts** of short answer type.

- Q 1
- (a) Define bi-party system
 - (b) Define secret ballot and constituency
 - (c) Define direct democracy
 - (d) What is meant by the term jurisdiction
 - (e) Define Casteism

- Q 2
- (a) Suggest measures to reduce unemployment in India
 - (b) What do you mean by Universal adult franchise, write any 2 arguments in its favour
 - (c) Write a short note on 'Centralized federation in India'

Section B

(20 Marks)

It contains **Compulsory Question** based on **Course Outcomes (COs)** and may have sub-parts.

- Q 3 Discuss about the role, power and election of the president in the USA?
- Q 4 Describe the party system in the United Kingdom

Section C

(40 Marks)



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It contains Five Questions of 10 marks each, out of which Four questions are to be answered. These questions may have sub-parts. These Questions should be based on Conceptual understanding/Analytical/Long descriptive type and should cover entire syllabus.

Q 5 What is the meaning and scope of political science?

Q 6 Describe party system in India

Q 7 Write a detailed note on Capitalist System.

Q 8 Explain election commission and electoral reforms in India.

Q 9 Critically discuss different methods of the study of political science?

Q 10 Analyze merits & demerits of federal system.

Section D

(30

Marks)

It contains Two or Three Compulsory Questions of 15 or 10 marks each respectively, which should be of Numerical/Analytical/Synthesis/Design based or Long descriptive type.

Q 11 Briefly discuss the emerging trends and challenges before Indian political system.

Q 12 Describe the British judicial system and rule of law.



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BAL/ BBL 314	FAMILY LAW I	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Basic understanding of Social structure and Jurisprudence.				
co-requisites	To know the relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code 1860 , Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and Civil Procedure Code .				

Course Objectives

1. To know the various concepts and basis of evolution of Family Law.
2. To analyze and examine the different codified as well as uncodified family laws operating in the Indian societal set up..
3. To examine Judicial trends and its impact.
4. To discuss the contemporary issues affecting Family Laws.
5. To understand justice dispensation in Family Law and to identify the constraints in the adoption of uniform civil code in India.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Have conceptual clarity about marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse and children's rights.
2. Understand the establishment, composition and powers of family Courts.
3. Understand and address the various issues and problems of adoption and maintenance.
4. Understand the provisions of guardianship and minority.
5. Have clarity about Muslim Laws covering both codified and uncodified part.

Catalog Description

India is a land of diversities with several religions. The oldest part of Indian legal system is the personal laws governing the Hindus and the Muslims. The Hindu personal law has undergone changes by a continuous process of codification. The Muslim personal law has been comparatively left untouched by legislations. The Indian legal system is basically a common law system. The Indian Parliament has enacted the following family laws which are applicable to the religious communities defined in the respective enactments themselves. The main marriage law legislation in India applicable to the majority population, constituted of Hindus, is known as The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which is an Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus. Likewise, in other personal law matters, Hindus are governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which is an Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage succession among Hindus. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 is an Act to amend and codify certain parts of the law relating to minority and guardianship among Hindus and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 is an Act to amend and codify the law relating to



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adoptions and maintenance among Hindus. It may be pertinent to point out that the Indian Succession Act, 1925, is an Act to consolidate the law applicable to intestate and testamentary succession in India unless parties opt out and choose to be governed by their respective codified law otherwise applicable to them. In respect of issues relating to guardianship, the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890 would apply to non-Hindus. Interestingly, Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, provides that 4 irrespective of religion, any person belonging to any religion can approach a Magistrate to request maintenance. . The Indian Parliament also enacted the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as an Act to provide a special form of marriage in certain cases, for the registration of such and certain other marriages and for divorcees under this Act. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 as amended in 1988, is an Act to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among the Parsis in India. The Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was enacted as an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization of the marriages of Christians in India and the Divorce Act, 1869 as amended in 2001, is an Act to amend the law relating to divorce and matrimonial causes relating to Christians in India. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 and The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Rules, 1986, apply to Muslims living in India. For enforcement and adjudication of all matrimonial and other related disputes of any person in any of the different religious or non-religious communities under the respective legislations mentioned above, the designated judicial forum or court where such petition is to be lodged is prescribed in the respective enactments themselves. Laws regarding property, Succession will be dealt under family law II subject in next session.

Text Books

1. Dr. Paras Diwan, "Modern Hindu Law", 22nd Edition reprint, Allahabad Law Agency, 2014
2. Dr.Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan, "Muslim Law in Modern India", 11TH Edition, 2014

Reference Books

1. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, "Principles of Mohammedan Law", 20th Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2013.
2. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, "Mulla Hindu Law", 21st Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
3. H.K.Saharay, "Family Law in India", 2011 Edition, Eastern Law House, 2012.
4. Sukhdev Singh, "Hindu Law of Marriage and Divorce", 2012 Edition, Universal Law Publication, 2012.
5. Kusum, "Cases and Materials on Family Law", 3rd Edition, Universal Law Publishers, 2012.
6. Dr.Tahir Mahmood and Dr.Saif Mahmood, "Introduction to Muslim Law", Universal Law Publishers, 2012.



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Course Content

Module 1: – Hindu Law of Marriage and Divorce


10 lecture hours

- Schools and Sources of Hindu Law
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Applicability of legislation
 - Persons to whom Hindu Law Applies
 - Persons to whom Hindu Law does not apply
 - Application of Law on Migration
- Concept and forms of marriage
- Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Nature of marriage under the Act
 - Changes made by Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Changes brought about by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976
 - Conditions for validity of Hindu Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Solemnisation of marriage
 - Registration of Marriage
- Nullity of Marriage
- Void and Voidable marriages

CASES

- *Sona Raksheel v. Vinod Kr. Nayak*, 2012 Chh.100
- *Prabhjot Singh v. Prabhjit Kaur*, AIR 2010 P & H 156
- *Jagannath Muduli v. Nirupam Behera*, AIR 2009 Ori.59
- *Seema v. Ashwani Kumar* (2006) 2 SCC 578 51
- *Dr. Surajmani Stella Kujur v. Durga Charan Hansdah*, AIR 2001 SC 938 1




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- *S. Nagalingam v. Sivagami* (2001) 7 SCC 487 4
- *Asha Qureshi v. Afaq Qureshi*, AIR 2002 MP 263 337
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*, AIR 2000 SC 1650 12

Module 2: Dissolution of Marriage

8 lecture hours

- Concept of Judicial Separation and Divorce
 - Grounds of Judicial Separation (Section 10)
 - Grounds of Divorce (Section 13 (1))
 - Recommendations of Seventy-first Report of Law Commission of India
 - Additional Grounds of divorce in favour of wife (Section 13 (2))
 - Distinction between Judicial Separation and Divorce
- Theories of Divorce

CASES:

- *Reema Bajaj v. Sachin Bajaj*, AIR 2012 Raj.8
- *V.D. Grahalakshmi v. T. Prashanth*, AIR 2012 Mad.34.
- *Mithilesh Srivastava v. Smt. Kiran Srivastava*, AIR 2012 Chh.21.
- *Rameshwar v. Neelam*, AIR 2012 Raj.90.
- *Flg. Officer Rajiv Gakhar v. Ms. Bhavana alias Sahar Wasif*, AIR 2011 SC 2077
- *N.G. Dastane v. S. Dastane*, AIR 1975 SC 1534 81

Module 3: Maintenance and Adoption

6 lecture hours

- Nature and Concept of Maintenance
- Right of Maintenance under various Legislations
 - The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Sections 24 and 25
 - The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, Section 18
 - The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Section 125
- Adoption



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- Requisites of a valid Adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Effect of adoption.
- *Doctrine of Factum Valet*

CASES:

- *Bhagabat Basudev v. Bije Paniora and others*, AIR 2012 Ori.NOC 43.
- *Atluri Brahmanandam v. Anne Sai Bapuji*, AIR 2011 SC 545.
- *Saroja v. Sanil Kumar and others*, AIR 2011 SC 642.
- *Mangala Bhivaji Lal v. Dhondiba Rambhau Aher*, AIR 2010, Bombay 122.
- *Thadisia Chinna Babu Rao v. Kum Thadisia Sarala*, AIR 2010 AP NOC 330
- *Brijendra v. State of M.P.*, AIR 2008 SC 1058 164
- *Padmja Sharma v. Ratan Lal Sharma*, AIR 2000 SC 1398 162

Module 4 : Minority and Guardianship

4 lecture hours

- The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
 - Applicability of the Act
 - Changes made by the Act
 - Powers of Natural guardian
 - Testamentary guardian and their Powers
 - *De facto* guardian

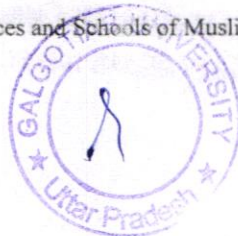
CASES

- *Amar Ahmad Khan v. Shamim Ahmad Khan*, AIR 2012 Jhar.39.
- *Gulam Husani Kutubuddin Maner v. Abdul Rashid Abdul Rajak Maner*, (2000)8 SCC 507.

Module 5: Muslim Law

13 lecture hours

- Sources and Schools of Muslim Law



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- Nikah
 - Nature of Muslim Marriage
 - Conditions for validity of Muslim Marriage
 - Kinds of marriage
- Muta Marriage – Meaning and Nature
- Dower (Mahr)
- Maintenance (Nafaqa)
 - Persons entitled to maintenance
 - Concept of Kharcha – i- pandan
- Divorce (Talaq)
 - Different modes of Talaq (Judicial and Extra- judicial)
 - The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (Section 2)
 - Grounds for decree for dissolution of marriage

CASES

- *Shahbano Bano v. Imran Khan*, AIR 2011 SC 305.
- *Shihabudheen v. Shybi and another*, AIR 2010 (NOC) 810 (Ker.).
- *Shahbana Bano v. Imran Khan* AIR 2010 SC 305
- *Mahmud Hanif Abdulla Kadar v. Mehrunnisha Hapumiya Shaikh and another*, AIR 2010 (NOC) 808 (Guj.).
- *Masroor Ahmed v. Delhi (NCT)* 2008 (103) DRJ 137 (Del.) 200
- *Daniel Latifi v. Union of India*, (2001) 7 SCC 740.
- *Shahnaz Bano v. Parvez Ahmad Khan*, AIR 2000 Pat.326.
- *Aziza Khan v. Dr. Amir Hussain* (2000) Cr.L.J.2582.
- *Noor Saba Khatoon v. Mohd. Quasim*, AIR 1997 SC 3280 249
- *Smt. Sarla Mudgal, President, Kalyani & ors. Vs Union of India* 1995 AIR 1531
- *Shah Bano Begum v. Mohammad Ahmed Khan*, AIR 1985 SC 945.



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Module 6: Emerging Trends in Family Law

4 lecture hours

- Family Courts- Establishment, Powers and functions
- Uniform Civil Code- Constitutional Mandate; Role of the State; Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.

CASES:

- *Sita Devi v. The State of Bihar & another*, (2012)
- *Agnes Alias Kunjumal v. Regeena Thomas*, (2010) Ker.
- *Sateppa Basappa v. Kumari Geetha*, (1998)

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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



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- 1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of

School of Law

Course Name: FAMILY LAW I

Programme: BBA/BA LLB(H) IIIrd Sem.

Semester End Exam 2015

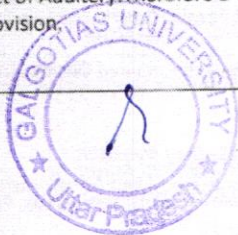
Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Section – A (5X1 = 5 Marks & 2X2.5=5 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions.

AQ 1.	'X' an unmarried female of 21 adopts a girl of 16 years. Whether adoption is valid or not ?	[1]
2.	Whether performance of 'Datta – Homam ' is essential or not ?	[1]
3.	What do you mean by 'mubarat'.	[1]
4.	Explain approved forms of marriages .	[1]
5.	Explain the meaning of 'Zihar'	[1]
BI 1.	Decide the Case - X a Hindu male, marries Y a Hindu female and discovers after marriage that Y gets recurrent attacks of 'epilepsy'. What matrimonial remedy , if any is open to X against Y in the court of law ?	2.5
2.	Decide the Case - A and B are Hindu husband and wife. During their happy married life A the husband commits a single act of Adultery. Therefore B wants to sue A for Divorce. Will she succeed ? Explain with legal provision.	2.5



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6.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section – B (20 Marks)</p> <p>Discuss the essentials of a valid adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 ? Whether the adoption valid or not :</p> <p>a) 'F' a Hindu female of 40 years adopts a girl child of 18 years. b) 'M' a Hindu male of 30 years adopts a boy of 14 years.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section -C (40 Marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer any <u>FOUR</u> Questions.</p>	
7.	Explain the provisions of maintenance provided under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973 ?	[10]
8.	Explain ' Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage ' ?	[10]
9.	What are the obstacles in the formulation of Uniform Civil Code ?	[10]
10.	Discuss the facts and issues decided in Smt. Sarla Mudgal, President, Kalyani & ors. Vs Union of India 1995 AIR 1531	[10]
11.	<p>Discuss the grounds of dissolution of Muslim marriage under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939 and Decide the Case :</p> <p>'M' a Muslim male marries 'B'. During the lifetime of 'B' and without giving her talaq A marries C. What legal remedies are available to B.</p>	[10]
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section -D (30 Marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.</p>	
12.	Describe briefly the powers, establishment and functions of Family Court.	[15]
13.	<p>What are the grounds of Judicial Separation under Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and Decide the following Case :</p> <p>Ashok and Nisha two Hindus got married at Mumbai. After marriage they stayed at Delhi. Nisha came back to Pune to her parents' house due to ill-treatment from Ashok. Nisha wished to file a petition for divorce. In which Court can she file it.</p>	[15]



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BAL/BBL 313	French I				
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	L	T	P	C
Pre-requisites/Exposure	None	2	0	0	2
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

The course aims at basic written and oral skills (comprehension and expression) in French which will enable the students to have higher education and job opportunities abroad.

Course Outcomes

The learners will get the required training in the above mentioned language skills and they will also have the additional advantage of communicating in French which is the second most commonly used language worldwide

Text Books

1. Le Nouveau Sans Frontières 1- méthode de français, Philippe Dominique, Jacky Girardet, Michèle Verdelhan, Michel Verdelhan

Reference Books

Alter Ego 1- méthode de français, Annie Berthet, Catherine Hugot, V. Kizirian, Béatrix Sampsonis, Monique Waendendries, Hachette

Campus 1; Jacky Girardet, Jacques Pecheur; CLE International

Course Content


MODULE 1

- Articles définis et indéfinis
- Genre et nombre des noms et des adjectifs
- Partitive articles
- Demonstrative Adjectives

Module 2

- Interrogation et négation
- Present Tense
- Faire Connaissance




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Module 3

- Describing a Person
- Dire l'heure
- Demander

Module 4

- Futur Proche
- Passé récent
- Adjectifs

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory		Term
	Internal	End Examination (ETE)	
Marks	40	60	
Total	100		

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1.	The learners will become conversant in French.	1,3,5
2.	.They will be able to understand and make simple sentences and queries in French.	3,5
3.	They will also develop reading and writing skills in French.	3,5



4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Logical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment to Community Engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
LLB 501/ BAL 704/BBL 704	Alternate Dispute Resolution System	2	1	3	2	3

- 1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course

Model Question Paper



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School of Law

End Term Examination

BA LLB BBA LLB/ Fourth Semester/ 2015

Course Name: French II

Course Code: BAL316/BBL316

Instructions: Attempt all sections.

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

1.	Choisissez le, la, l' ou les (Choose le, la, l' or les):	[1]
	A)...France	[1]
	B)...Architectes	[1]
	C)...Mer	[1]
	D)...Restaurarant	[1]
	E)...Enfants	[1]
2.	Complétez (Fill in the blanks):	[1]
	a) Tu....d'où? (venir)	[2]
	b) Vous....(aller) à la piscine ? Vous....(faire) de la natation ?	[2]
	c) J'....(aimer) la musique mais je....(détester) le genre hard rock.	[2]
	Section – B (20 Marks)	
	Compulsory Question	
3.	a) Présentez vous et votre ami(e). (Introduce yourself and your friend)	[10]
	b) Trouvez les questions pour les réponses suivantes (Find questions for the following answers):	[10]
	a) Elle s'appelle Tanya Kapoor.	
	b) C'est 14h.	
	c) Je suis étudiant.	
	d) Nous aimons faire du foot.	
	e) C'est un cadeau.	

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Section - C (4X10 = 40 Marks)		
Answer Any four questions		
4.	Écrivez les jours de la semaine. (Write the seven days of the week in French)	[10]
5.	Écrivez les mois de l'année. (Write the months of the year)	[10]
6.	Écrivez l'heure (Write time in French): a) 22h b) 18h c) 2h45 d) 5h30 e) 16h21	[10]
7.	Écrivez les chiffres de 80 à 100. (Write numbers in French from 80 to 100)	[10]
8.	Conjuguez les verbes suivants: (conjugate the following verbs): Aller, savoir, rentrer et lire	[10]
Section - D (2X15 = 30 Marks)		
9.	Faites la description de la personne (Describe the following person) : Nom : Julie Andrews Age : 67 ans Le sexe : Femme Ville : Vichy La profession : Actrice Les cheveux : brunette Le visage : rond La taille : petite et grosse Les qualités : intelligente, belle et gentille Les défauts : rude, sévère et avare	[15]
10.	Lisez le texte suivant et répondez aux questions : (Read the text and answer the questions)	[15]



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Cher Romain,

Comment ça va? Je vais bien. Je m'appelle Evelyn Sparks et je viens d'États-Unis. Je suis américaine mais depuis 3 ans j'habite au Japon. J'ai 25 ans. Je parle anglais, italien et espagnol. Je ne parle pas français. Le week-end je fais du vélo et je me promène au forêt. Je ne regarde pas les télé. Je fais de la natation et je sais danser. J'ai des amis. J'aime faire du foot mais je déteste le Cricket.

Bises,

Evelyn

- A) Evelyn a quel âge et elle habite où ?
- B) Evelyn fait quoi le weekend ?
- C) Evelyn parle combien de langues?
- D) Qu'est-ce qu'Evelyn aime faire ?
- E) Est-ce qu'Evelyn aime le Cricket ?



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BAL/ BBL 315	Constitutional Law-I	L	T	P	C
Version 1.2		4	1	0	5
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Basic understanding of Legal History				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the jurisprudential aspect of the rights guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution of India.
2. To study constitutional governance through a detailed analysis of rights, duties and directive principles of state policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
3. To analyze the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy as both are indispensable elements for good governance of country.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Understand the meaning nature and salient features of the Constitution of India.
2. Understand the jurisprudence of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed to the citizens of India
3. Learn the Fundamental rights and duties guaranteed by the constitution
4. Acquire a basic knowledge of the constitutional remedies in case of violation of fundamental Rights
5. Study the interrelationship between fundamental rights, fundamental duties and Directive principles of state policy and their role in achieving the constitutional goals
6. Analyze the case law critically in the context of the ideal of a welfare state

Catalog Description

India is a welfare state. The fact that the preamble of the Constitution itself envisages India to be a 'socialist' state bears enough evidence for this. While fundamental rights enumerated in Part III of the Indian Constitution are explicitly justiciable in the court of law, Part IV containing Directive Principles of State Policy are the guiding principles which form the basis of the governance of a nation. There is a delicate balance between these two aspects of our Constitution and has been interpreted variedly by the courts. This course is designed to necessitate a coherent and socially relevant understanding of their interrelationship through a comparative analysis of case law. The chapter of Fundamental duties under Part IV-A of the Indian constitution is also studied in this course to understand the role of these duties in upholding the constitutional values.



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Text Books

1. M.P. Jain, "Indian Constitutional Law", 6th Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur. 2012.
2. V.N. Shukla, "Constitution of India", 12th Edition, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow. 2013.

Reference Books

1. H.M. Seervai "Constitutional Law of India", 4th Edition, Universal Law Publication Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2013.
2. D. D. Basu, "Introduction to the Constitution of India", 21st Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur. 2012
3. P.M Bakshi, "Constitution of India", 12th Edition, Universal Law Publication Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2013
4. Mamta Rao, "Constitutional Law", 1st Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013

Course Content:

Module 1: – Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism:

8 Lecture Hours

- Concepts of Constitution,
- Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism,
- History of constitutional law –
- Forms and characters of various models of constitution – written and unwritten – secondary rules of governance vis-à-vis Constitution –vis-à-vis federal – rigid vis-à-vis flexible – Parliamentary vis-à-vis Presidential forms of governments-
- Formation of Constituent Assembly-
- Drafting of the Constitution of India and various interaction of forces-
- Adoption of the Constitution of India and promulgation – 1946 to 1950—
- Preamble of the constitution;
- Justifiability of fundamental rights –
- Doctrine of eclipse, severability, waiver.
- Distinction between pre-constitutional law and post-constitutional law



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Case Laws:

- *Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, AIR 1973 SC 1461
- *Excel Wear v. Union of India* AIR 1979 SC 25
- *Bhim Singhji v. Union of India*, AIR 1981 SC 234
- *State of Kerala v. N.M.Thomas* AIR 1976 SC 490
- *Waman Rao v. Union of India* AIR 1981 SC 271
- *Minerva Mills Ltd. V. Union of India* AIR 1980 SC 1789
- *Dharwad Employees v. State of Karnataka*, AIR 1990 SC 883
- *Aruna Roy v. Union of India*, (2002) 7 SCC 368
- *Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. v. Union of India & Ors.* (2011) 3 SCC404
- *Vijaysinh Chandhuba Jadeja v. State of Gujarat.* ((2011) 1 SCC 609)
- *Indra Das v. State of Assam*, (2011) 3 SCC 380

Module 2: Right to Equality (Article 14):

14 Lecture Hours

- Right to equality; including equality before law;
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth;
- Equality of opportunity in matters of employment;
- Abolition of untouchability; and
- Abolition of titles

Case Laws:

- *State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali* AIR 1951 SC 7
- *Meenakshi Mills v. Viswanath* AIR 1955 SC13
- *Shri Sita Ram Sugar CoLtd v. Union of India*, AIR 1990SC 1277
- *Naga People's Movements of Human Rights v. Union of India* AIR 1998 SC 43
- *BALCO Employees Union v. Union of India* AIR 2002 SC 350
- *John Vallamattom v. Union of India* AIR 2003 SC 2003
- *St Stephen's College v. University of Delhi* AIR 1992SC1630
- *Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India*, AIR 1986 SC 515]
- *Kuldeep Nayar v. Union of India*, (2006) 7 SCC 1
- *Ashoka Kumar Thakur v. Union of India*, (2008) 6 SCC 1
- *Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India*, (2012) 3 SCC 1



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Reservation (Article 15 & 16):

- General principle of reservation vis-à-vis affirmative action in US
- Pull and push process of reservation
- Reservation vis-à-vis principle of equality and state special responsibility create of substantial basis of negative application of principle of equality
- General principle of non-discrimination
- Special provision for women and children
- State special responsibility for advancement of socially and educationally backward commModuley or scheduled caste and scheduled tribes

Case Laws:

- *State of Uttar Pradesh v. Balaram*, AIR 1972 SC 1375
- *Ajay Kumar v. State of Bihar* (1994) 4SCC 401
- *State of Sikkim v. Surendra Prasad Sharma* AIR 1994 SC 2342
- *Mohan Bir Singh Chawla v. Punjab University* AIR 1997 SC 788
- *Prabhakar v. State of Andhra Pradesh* AIR 1986 SC 210
- *Shiv Charan v. State of Mysore* AIR 1965 SC 280
- *Balaji v. State of Mysore* AIR 1963 SC 649
- *Ashoka Kumar Thakur v. Union of India*, (2008) 6 SCC 1
- *Gulshan Prakash v. State of Haryana*, (2010) 1 SCC 477
- *Faculty Association of AIIMS vs. Union of India & Ors.* (2013) 11 SCC 246, 260, 261)

Module 3: Right to freedom (Arts. 19(1), 19 (2), 20(2), 20 (3), 21, 22)

8 Lecture Hours

- Right to freedom which includes speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation
- Restrictions on Freedom under Art. 19 such as security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality,
- Protection in respect to conviction in offences Right to life and liberty
- Right to education, and
- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Case Laws:

- *Communist Party of India (M) v. Bharat kumar* AIR 1998 SC 184
- *Sagir Ahmed v. State of Uttar Pradesh* AIR 1954 Sc 728
- *Ram Jaways v. State of Punjab* AIR 1955 SC 549
- *T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka* AIR 2003 SC 355
- *State of MP, v. Nand Lal* AIR 1987 SC 251
- *Express Newspapers v. Union of India* AIR 1986 SC 872



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- *Dinesh Trivedi v. Union of India* (1997) 4SCC 306
- *Khare v. State of Delhi* AIR 1950 SC 211
- *State of Maharashtra v. Rajendra J. Gandhi* AIR 1997 SC 3986
- *Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administration of Delhi* AIR 1981 SC 746
- *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 1086
- *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India* AIR 1984 SC 802
- *Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India* AIR 1996 SC 1446
- *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* AIR 1996 SC 2715
- *State of Punjab v. Mahinder Singh Chawla* AIR 1997 SC 1225]
- *State of Rajasthan v. Hat Singh* AIR 2003 SC 791
- *Mr. X v. Hospital Z* AIR 1999 SC 495
- *R.K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration* AIR 1962 SC 1821
- *Gopalan v. State of Madras*, AIR 1950SC 27
- *Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administration of Delhi* AIR 1981 SC 746
- *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 1086
- *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India* AIR 1984 SC 802
- *Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India* AIR 1996 SC 1446
- *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* AIR 1996 SC 2715
- *State of Punjab v. Mahinder Singh Chawla* AIR 1997 SC 1225
- *SEBI v. Ajay Agrawal*, AIR 2010 SC 3466
- *Ram Jethmalani v. Union of India*, (2011) 8 SCC 135
- *Ramlila Maidan Incident, Re* (2012) 5 SCC 1
- *Peoples union for civil liberties (PDS Matters) v. Union of India*, (2013) 2 SCC 688
- *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, (2015) 12 SCC 73

Module 4: Right against exploitation : ((Arts. 17, 23 and 24) 4 Lecture Hours

- Right against exploitation,
- prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings

Case Laws:

- *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India* AIR 1984 SC 802
- *Neeraja Choudhary v State of Madhya Pradesh* AIR 1984 SC 1099
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*, (2000) 6 SCC 224
- *Satya Ranjan Majhi v. State of Orissa*, (2003) 7 SCC 439, 440
- *Bal Patil v. Union of India*, AIR 2005 SC 3172



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Module 5: Right to Freedom of Religion: (Arts. 25(2) and 26)

6 Lecture Hours

- Right to freedom of religion, including freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion,
- Freedom to manage religious affairs,
- Freedom from certain taxes and
- Freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.

Case Laws:

- *Acharya Jagadiswarananda v. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta* AIR 1984 SC 51
- *Divyadarshan v. State of Andhra Pradesh* AIR 1970 SC 181
- *Dalbir v. State of Punjab* AIR 1962 SC 1106
- *Frank Antony Association v. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 311
- *Arya Samaj Education Trust v Director of Education* AIR 1976 Del 207
- *Bihar State Madrasa Board v. Madarsa Hanafia* AIR 1990 SC 695
- *St Stephen's College v. University of Delhi* AIR 1992 SC 1630
- *P. A Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra*, (2005) 6 SCC 537
- *Prafulla Goradia v. Union of India*, (2011) 2 SCC 568

Module 6: Cultural and Educational rights (Arts. 15(1) & 15 (4), 29(1), 29(2), 30)

4 Lecture Hours

- Right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Case Laws:

- *Jagdev Singh v Pratap Singh*, AIR 1965 SC 183
- *State of Bombay v Bombay Education Society* AIR 1954 SC 561
- *Ahmedabad St. Xaviers College v State of Gujarat* AIR 1974 SC 1389
- *In re the Kerala Education Bill* AIR 1958 SC 956
- *St. Stephens College* AIR 1992 SC 1630
- *TM Pai Foundation v Karnataka* (2002) 8 SCC 481
- *Usha Mehta v State of Maharashtra*, (2004) 6 SCC 264
- *Society for unaided private School of Rajasthan v. Union of India*, (2012) 6 SCC 1



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Module 7: Right to Constitutional remedies: (Arts. 32 and 226)

8 Lecture Hours

- Nature and need for distinctive constitutional remedies distinguished from legal remedies
- Types of remedies – habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari –
- Nature and procedure of these writs
- Right to move to the Supreme Court is a fundamental right in itself
- Basic features – laches or unreasonable delay in instituting writ petition
- Limits of writ jurisdiction
- Natural justice
- Public interest litigation.

Case Laws:

- *Haji Esmail v. Competent Officer*, AIR 1967 SC 1244
- *Ratlam Municipality v. Vardichan*, AIR 1980 SC 162
- *M.C.Mehta v. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 1086, and AIR 1999 SC 2583
- *FCI Workers v. Food Corporation of India* AIR 1990 SC 2178
- *Pramod v. Medical Council*, (1991) 2 SCC 179
- *Sube Singh V. State Of Haryana* 2006 SCC 178
- *M.C. Mehta V. Union Of India* AIR 2008 SC180
- *V. Ravi Chandran v. Union of India*, (2010) 1 SCC 174
- *Ram Jethmalani v. Union of India*, (2011) 8 SCC 1, 35.

Module 8: Directive Principles of state policy, Fundamental rights and Fundamental Duties:

10 Lecture Hours

- Non-binding character of the policies;
- Social and welfare perspectives;
- Positive aspects of DPSP – certain principles such as adequate livelihood, use of material resources to sub-serve the common good, economic system not to produce common detriment, equal pay for equal work, health and strength of workers not to be abused, opportunities to be given to children to develop, equal justice and free legal aid, -
- Cohesion of fundamental rights and directive principles; and
- Fundamental duties.

Case laws:

- *John Vallamattom V. Union Of India*, 2003 (6) SCC 611
- *Union Of India V. Naveen Jindal*, 2004 (2) SCC 510
- *State Of Karnataka V. Uma Devi*, AIR 2006 SC 1806
- *Intellectuals Forum V. State of A.P.* 2006(3) SCC 549



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Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Understand the meaning nature and salient features of the Constitution of India.	1
2	To Understand the jurisprudence of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed to the citizens of India	1,3
3	To Learn the Fundamental rights and duties guaranteed by the constitution	1,5
4	To Acquire a basic knowledge of the constitutional remedies in case of violation of fundamental rights;	1,4
5	To Study the interrelationship between fundamental rights, fundamental duties and Directive principles of state policy and their role in achieving the constitutional goals;	1,3
6	To Analyze the case law critically in the context of the ideal of a welfare state;	1,3,5



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BBL/BAL 314	Constitutional Law-I					
		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
		3	1	2	2	1

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course



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Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of
End Term Examination
BA / BALLB [2015] / [IV] / [2014-15]

Course Name: Constitutional Law-I
Course Code: BAL/BBL 315
Instructions: Attempt all sections.

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hr

Section A **(10 Marks)**

1. Q.1.(a) The words 'socialist, secular' and 'Moduley and integrity of the Nation' were added to our constitution by
- A.44th Amendment
 - B.38th Amendment
 - C.42th Amendment
 - D.50th Amendment
- (b) Right to Private Property was dropped from the list of Fundamental Rights by the
- A.42nd Amendment
 - B.44th Amendment
 - C.52nd Amendment
 - D.None of the above
- (c) Which of the following is not a salient feature of the constitution of India?
- (A) Lengthiest
 - (B) Fundamental Rights
 - (C) Fundamental Duties
 - (D) Dual Citizenship
- (d) Which of the following is not a "State" according to "definition of State" provided under Article 12 of Indian Constitution?
- (A) Parliament and Central Government
 - (B) State Legislature and State Government
 - (C) Other Authorities within the territory of India
 - (D) Supreme Court and High Court
- (e) What is the literal meaning of the word Eclipse under doctrine of Eclipse under Article 13?
- (f) What do you understand by the rigidity of the constitution?




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Section B

(20 Marks)

Answer All.

2. The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are sections of the Constitution of India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizens and both are equally important in the governance of the country. Comment.

Section C

(40 Marks)

Four questions are to be answered.

3. What is the significance of the Preamble to the constitution? Whether it can be amended. Discuss it with the help of case laws?
4. Whether freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of press? Discuss it with relevant case laws.
5. Whether Right to Education is fundamental right under Indian constitution? If yes, then what are the constitutional provisions in this respect?
6. "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once". Discuss it with relevant case laws?
7. "Freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion" is available to every person. Discuss it with the help of case laws?

Section D

(30 Marks)

8. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except the procedure established by law". Discuss it with relevant case laws.
9. "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". Comment



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BAL/BBL316	Law of Crimes I (General Principles of Criminal Law)	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	4	1	0	5
Pre-requisites/Exposure	Law of Torts				
co-requisites	Law of crimes-II, Criminology, Cr.PC & Evidence Law				

1. Course Objectives:

The course shall have the following objectives:

- To provide the conceptual understanding of the general principles of Law of Crime.
- To develop analytical thinking with respect to various elements of Criminal law.
- To understand the typology of criminal liability i.e. constructive criminal liability and group liability.
- To develop analytical understanding of general exceptions (defenses) of criminal law

2. Course Outcome

The students will understand after completing the course

- Shall develop a conceptual understanding of the basics principles of law of crime.
- Shall be able to understand different elements and stages of crime.
- Shall be able to analyze about criminal liability and inchoate crime.
- Shall also learn about the general defenses available to a criminal.

3. Catalog Description

Criminal law is distinctive for the uniquely serious potential consequences or sanctions for failure to abide by its rules. Law of crimes is the initial course in the legal concepts constituting basic criminal law. This course is an introduction to substantive Criminal law, encompassing nature and definition of Crime, constituents elements of Crime, theories of punishment, stages of Crime, culpability, defenses, parties to crime, conspiracy, attempts, sentencing, and other related concepts. The focus would remain on offences codified under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC). The course would lay down the theoretical foundation for understanding Criminal Law and liability. A thorough understanding of these concepts is necessary for developing clear conceptions of specific offences and criminal process. The extent of Criminal law would further continue as Law of Crimes-II in next Semester, with specific offences against human life, against property and against State.

4. Reading Material



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a. Text Books:

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Bare act)
2. K. D. Gaur, "A text Book on the Indian Penal Code", Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, 2011.
3. K.I. Vibhute (Rev.), "P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law", 12th edition, Lexis Nexis India, 2012

b. Reference Books

1. J. W. Cecil Turner, "KENNY on Outlines of Criminal Law", 19th Edn. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
2. K.N.C. Pillai & Shabistan Aquil (Rev.), "Essays on the Indian Penal Code", The Indian Law Institute, 2005.
3. K. D. Gaur, "Criminal Law Cases and Materials", LexisNexis Butterworths, India, 2008.
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, "Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code", Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011.
5. B. M. Gandhi, Indian Penal Code, 2nd edition, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow, 2008.
6. Wing-Cheong Chan, Barry Wright & Stanley Yeo, "Codification, Macaulay and the Indian Penal Code", 1st edition, Ashgate, UK, 2011.
7. V.B. Raju, "Commentary on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Vol. I & II)", 4th edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1982.

c. Websites:

1. <http://thelawdictionary.org>
2. <http://indiacode.nic.in/>
3. <http://www.prsindia.org/>
4. <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>
5. <http://judis.nic.in/>
6. <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>
7. <http://www.worldlii.org/>
8. <http://liiofindia.org/>

5. Syllabus

Module 1: Introduction: Nature and Definition of Crime

6 Lectures

- Crime: Nature and definition, Wrong, Offence and Crime: Similarities and differences
- Difference between Crime and other Wrongs
- State's power to determine acts or omissions as crime.
- Evolution of Criminal law- Wolfenden committee,
- History and Making of Indian Penal Code, 1860



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Module 2 Constituent Elements of Crime

8 Lectures

- Elements of Crime: Introduction, Kinds: Human Being, *Actus reus*, *Mens rea*, Injury.
- Mens Rea: Introduction, Mens rea under IPC (Reason to believe (S.26); voluntarily and intentionally (S.184-186); dishonestly and fraudulently (S.24- 25); Corruptly, Malignantly and Wantonly (S.196, 198, 200, 219 and 220); rashly and negligently (S.304 A), Exception of Mens Rea.
- Stages of Crime: Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Result: Difference between preparation and attempt
- Theory of Criminal Causation,
- General Explanation: (Section 6 to 52A)

Cases:

- *Om Prakash v. State of Uttaranchal* 2003 1 SCC 648
- *State of UP v. Arun K Gupta* 2003 2 SCC 202
- *Om Prakash v. State of Punjab* AIR 1961 SC 1782
- *Suleman Rehman Mulani v. State of Maharashtra* AIR 1968 Sc 829
- *Ambalal D Bhatt v. State of Gujarat* AIR 1972 SC 1150
- *Moti Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh* AIR 1964 SC 900
- *Rewaram v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (1978) CriLJ 858 (MP)
- *Joginder Singh v. State of Punjab* AIR 1979 SC 1876
- *Harjinder Singh v. Delhi Administration* AIR 1968 SC 867
- *State of Maharashtra v. MH George* AIR 1965 SC 722
- *Nathulal v. State of MP* AIR 1966 SC 43
- *Narayan Das v. State of Orissa* AIR 1952 Sc 149
- *State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini* AIR 1999 SC 264
- *State of MP v. Narayan Singh* 1989 3 SCC 596

Module 3 Incomplete offences (Inchoate Crimes)

7 Lectures

- Introduction
- Criminal Conspiracy.
- Abetment,
- Attempt

Cases:

- *R v. Taylor* 1959
- *R v. Linnaker* 1906 2 KB 99
- *Asgar Ali Pradhania v. Emperor* AIR 1933 Cal 893
- *Abhyananda Mishra v. State of Bihar* AIR 1961 SC 1698
- *Malkait Singh v. State of Punjab* AIR 1970 SC 713
- *State of Maharashtra v. Mohd Yakub* AIR 1980 SC 1111
- *R .v Shivpuri* 1987 AC 1 (HL)
- *R v. Collins* 1864 12 WLR 886
- *R v. Mac Pherson* 1857 1 D&B 197
- *R v. Brown* 1889 24 QBD 357



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- *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab* 1962 2 SCC 648
- *Topan Das v. State of Bombay* AIR 1956 SC 33
- *Bimbadhar Pradhan v. State of Orissa* AIR 1956 469
- *Noor Mohammad v. State of Maharashtra* 1970 (1) SCC 696
- *Ajay Aggarwal v. Union of India* 1993 SCC (Cri) 961
- *DPP v. Armstrong* (2000) Crim L R 379 (DC)
- *Yip Chiu-Cheung* (1995) 1 AC 111 (PC)

**Module 4 Constructive Criminal Liability
(Common Intention and Common Object)**

6 Lectures

- Common Intention: Introduction, Section 34-38
- Determination of liability of each individual in a group,
- Common Object :Section 149;
- Extent of liability: Abettor at the scene of offence Section 114; Dacoity Section 396 & 460

Cases:

- *Madan Singh v. State of Bihar* (2004) 4 SCC 622
- *R v. Cruse* 1838 C & P 541
- *Barendra Kumar Ghose v. King Emperor* AIR 1925 PC 1
- *Mahbub Shah v. Emperor* AIR 1945 PC 118
- *Nathu v. State* 1960 Cri L J 1329
- *Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab* AIR 1961 1787
- *Ram Nath v. State of MP* AIR 1953 SC 420
- *Rishi Deo Pandey v. State of UP* AIR 1955 SC 331
- *Ramayya Mani Pali v. State of Bombay* AIR 1955 SC 287
- *Shankar Lal Kachrabhai v. State of Gujarat* (1965) 1 SCR 285
- *Pandurang v. State of Hyderabad* (1955) 1 SCR 1083
- *Tukaram Ganpat Pandre v. State of Maharashtra* AIR 1974 SC 514
- *Chandra Bihari V Gautam v. State of Bihar* (2002) 9 SCC 208
- *Suresh v. State of UP* (2001) 3 SCC 67
- *Dhana v. State of MP* 1999 SCC (Cri.) 1192
- *Mehbub Samsuddin Malek v. State of Gujarat* 1996 SCC (Cri) 1353

Module 5 General Exceptions to Crime

12 Lectures

- General Exception under Chapter IV Indian Penal Code, 1860;
- Defence as to Mistake, Judicial acts
- Accident, Necessity,
- Age, Unsoundness of Mind, Intoxication,
- Consent, Triviality, Act done in Good Faith, Compulsion,
- Private Defence: Section 96 to 106
 - Private defence of Body
 - Private defence of Property

Cases:

- *Mahabir Choudhry v. State of Bihar* (1996) 5 SCC 107
- *James martin v. State of Kerala* (2004) 2 SCC 203
- *State of West Bengal v. Shew Mangal Singh* AIR 1981 SC 1917
- *R v. Tolson* 1889 23 QBD 168



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- *Charan Das v. State* 52 PLR 331
- *Chrang v. State* 1952 Cri L J 1212 (MP)
- *R v. Rose* 1884 15 Cox CC 540
- *State of Maharashtra v. MH George* AIR 1965 SC722
- *State of Orissa v. Ram Bahadur Thapa* AIR 1960 Ori. 161
- *R v. Daniel M'Naughten* (1843) 10 Cl. and F. 200 (TAC)
- *Durham v. United States US Court of Appeals*, DCC-45 ALR 2d 1430
- *Attorney General For the State of South Australia v. John Whelon Brown* 1960 AC 432, (1960)1 All ER 734
- *Queen Empress v. Kadar Nasyer Shah* 1896 ILR 23 Cal 604
- *Dayabhai Chhaganbhai Thakkar v. State of Gujarat* AIR 1964 SC1563
- *Ratanlal v. State of MP* AIR 1971 SC 778
- *State of MP v. Ahmed Ullah* AIR 1961 SC 998
- *Deo Narain v. State of UP* (1973) 1 SCC 34
- *Kishan v. State of MP* (1974) 3 SCC 623

Module 6 Punishment

4 Lectures

- Punishment: Introduction, Punishment under IPC
- Necessity and objectives of Punishment
- Types of punishment
- Theories of Punishment.
- Death punishment: Why or why not

6. Mode of Evaluation:

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

7. Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Shall develop a conceptual understanding of the basics principles of law of crime.	1,5
2	Shall be able to understand different elements and stages of crime.	2,3,5
3	Shall be able to analyze about criminal liability and inchoate crime.	3,4,5



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4	Shall also learn about the general defenses available to a criminal.	3,5
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		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
BAL/BBL 315	Law of Crimes-I	1	2	3	4	5
		3	1	2	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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8. Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of Law

Course Name: Law of Crimes-I

Max Marks: 100

Course Code: BAL/BBL 316

-Time:03.00 hr

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.

Section A

(10 Marks)

Q.1

I. Section 76 provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is or who by reason of

- (a) mistake of fact in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it
- (b) mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it
- (c) mistake of fact believes himself to be bound by morals to do it
- (d) all the above.

II. A person is stated to be partially in-capax under section 83, IPC if he is aged

- (a) above seven years and under twelve years
- (b) above seven years and under ten years
- (c) above seven years and under sixteen years
- (d) above seven years and under eighteen years.

III. The maxim 'de minimus non curat lex' means

- (a) law would not take action on small & trifling matter




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- (b) law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
- (c) law would not take action in serious matters
- (d) all the above.

IV. The right to private defence is based on the natural instinct of

- (a) self-preservation
- (b) self-respect
- (c) self-sufficiency
- (d) self-reliance.

V. Right to private defence under section 99

- (a) extends to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence
- (b) does not extend to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence
- (c) does not extend to causing the harm necessary for the purpose of defence
- (d) restricts the harm caused to be less than the one necessary for the purpose of defence.

Q. 2 a). Discuss the maxim of "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea"?

- b). "Every person shall be liable to punishment under Criminal code (IPC) and not otherwise for very act or omission to the provision thereof which he shall be guilty within India." Discuss and state the exceptions to the rule, if any?

Section B

(20 Marks)

Q.3 "based on the cardinal principle that it is the first duty of man to help him-self. It is the next based on the principle that the police of the state is not ubiquitous and a person may then strike out for himself or for another. But such a rule, if unqualified, might encourage vendetta which would lead to social disorder. It is therefore, lays down the limits within which the rule applies, and the conditions to which it is subject". Discuss the rule of self help as mentioned above with the specific limitations available under the criminal law of India?

Section C

(40 Marks)



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Q. 4. Two survivors of a ship wreck are holding on to the same wooden plank in order to stay afloat. Both try to push the other off the plank as the wooden plank can support only one person. The stronger one 'A', eventually succeeds in pushing away 'B' as a result of which 'B' drowns and dies. During trial for murder 'A' claims for defense of necessity under section 81 of IPC. Decide?

Q.5 At around 3 am in the night when the appellant and his wife Maya were in their bed-room and doors were bolted from inside Maya cried that she was being killed. The neighbors collected in front of the said room and called upon the accused to open the door. When the door was opened they found Maya dead with 54 knife injuries on her body. There was evidence to show that accused did not like his wife and, therefore, wanted his father-in-law to take her away. During trial for murder of his wife the accused (Mohan) set up a plea of insanity. Discuss and give your arguments about the present case of insanity?

Q.6 a) 'X' has a quarrel with his neighbor, he comes home, drinks heavily, takes out a knife and goes to his neighbor's house and stabs the neighbor twice in his abdomen. Discuss the liability of 'X'?

b) The marriage of appellant 'A' was called off on the ground of blood test conducted at the respondent's hospital in which 'A' was found to be HIV(+). Due to cancellation of marriage many people become aware of 'A's HIV (+) status. Discuss the principle of 'duty to care' as applicable in medical profession?

Q.7 'A' is a snake charmer and induce 'B' to allow himself to be bitten by a poisonous snake. 'B' consented for the same on the basis of inducement given by 'A' that he was capable of saving him from any harm, the snake bites 'B', and he died in consequence, discuss the liability of 'A', where 'B' already gave his consent?

Q.8 four security guards (A, B, C, D) of the PM were booked for the operation 'Blue star' and entered into a conspiracy to kill PM in order to avenge the same. As they were aware of her schedule, they manipulated their duties and in the morning of 31st October, 1984, D and B fired shots at her from their guns causing her death. Both the assassins were secured by the ITBP personnel, and taken to the guard room where they sustained gunshot injuries as a result of which D died and B suffered from Grievous hurt but recovered later on. Discuss the role and responsibility of A, B, C, D in the murder of the then PM of India?




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Section D

(30 Marks)

Q.9 "if a person personally commits a crime with his own hands, there will not be much difficulty in ascertaining his culpability. However, if he shares in the commission of a crime, it becomes comparatively difficult to find the extent of 'participation' or 'contribution' in the commission of the offence and his corresponding 'criminal liability'. Discuss the principle of joint liability provided under IPC? Differentiate between joint liability and constructive liability of criminal law?

Q.10 a) Raju a soldier working with Indian Navy was sent to South Africa for a peace keeping operation. There he commits a rape. Which country will have the jurisdiction to try him and why?

b) 'A' set fire to the single room hut in which the deceased was sleeping after locking the door of the room from outside and also prevented other peoples from going to the rescue of the helpless 'B' being burnt alive in the room. Discuss the 'mens rea' of 'A'

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BAL 411	Economics II	L	T	P	C
Version I	Date of Approval:	4	0	0	4
Pre-requisites//Exposure	None				
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. To acquire the knowledge of terms, facts, concepts, trends, principles, assumptions, etc. in macro economics.
2. To develop familiarity with the basic terminology and elementary ideas of macro economics.
3. To know different horizons of Economics which would investigate issues both at the macro level.
4. To provide basic understanding of macroeconomic theories and behavior of economy as a whole viz. consumption, production, investment saving and expenditure
5. To know the functioning of the financial institutions in India like central bank and commercial banks
6. To know the role of government as a regulator and monitor of macroeconomic environment.
7. To acquire knowledge of contemporary economic issues like inflation, unemployment, business cycles etc

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course:

1. Student would be acquainted with fundamentals of macro economics.
2. Student would recognize the significance of studying the subject and would cherish the omnipresence of the discipline in day to day life as an economic agent.
3. Students would have knowledge about key terminology, fundamental notions and postulates in macro economics.
4. Students would have conceptual understanding of trends and principles in macro economics.
5. Students would have enlarged familiarity and awareness about macro economics environment.
6. Students would understand different prospects in economics and would be able to explore the subject matter at macro level.
7. Student would be able to inculcate vital discernment ability by understanding the how different economic agents like consumer and producer behave under different economic conditions.
8. Student would have the understanding of the financial and banking structure in the economy and how they work in coordination in order to control the supply of money in the economy in order to control business cycles, and disequilibrium in the economy by influencing consumption, investment, saving etc.
9. Student would be able to understand the contrasting opinions on role of government as a regulator and monitor of macroeconomic environment by different schools in economics.

Catalog Description

Macroeconomics: the study of the major economic totals (aggregates). Issues involving the overall economic performance of the nation and answers questions like - do people find it easy or difficult



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to find jobs? - on average, are prices rising quickly, slowly, or not at all? - how much total income is the nation producing per year, and how rapidly is total income growing? - is the interest rate charged to borrow money high or low? rising or falling? - is the government spending more than it collects in tax revenue? - is the nation as a whole accumulating assets in other countries or is it becoming more indebted to them? - what level is the Australian dollar? will it rise or fall? Each of these seven questions involves a central macroeconomic concept. Basic task of short-term macroeconomics is answer the two more questions: 1. What causes output and employment to fluctuate? 2. How should monetary and fiscal policymakers respond to these fluctuations?

Text Books

1. D. N. Dwivedi, 'Macroeconomics - Theory and Policy', TATA McGraw Hill, 3rd Edition, 2011

Reference Books

1. N Gregory Mankiw, 'Principles of Economics', 4th Edition, Cengage Learning, 2011
2. R. Dornbusch, S. Fischer & R. Startz (2012), Macroeconomics, Tenth Edition, McGrawHill
3. Samuelson & Nordhaus, 'Economics', 19th Edition, TATA McGraw-Hill, 2010

Course Content

Unit I: Introduction to Macro Economics

2 lecture hours

- Origin of Macroeconomics
- Circular flow of income in two sector, three sector and four sector model;
- Macroeconomic Concepts: Stock & Flow, Equilibrium and Disequilibrium, Static, Dynamic and Comparative Static; Macroeconomics Vs Micro Economics; Partial and General Equilibrium Analysis

Unit II: National Income Accounting

7 lecture hours

- National Income Accounting concepts: Gross Vs Net, National Vs Domestic, Market Price Vs Factor Cost, Net factor income from Abroad, Nominal GDP, Real GDP, Domestic Territory, Normal Resident;
- National Income Aggregates: Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product, Net National Product, Private Income, Personal Income, Personal Disposable Income, National Disposable Income;
- Methods of Measurement of National Income: Product or Value Added method, Income Method, Expenditure Method

Unit III Money and Banking

9 lecture hours

- Definitions and Functions of Money; Quantity Theory of Money; Keynesian Theory of Demand for Money; Liquidity Trap,
- Functions of Commercial Bank; Credit Creation, Money Multiplier
- Functions of Central Bank.

Unit IV: Classical and Keynesian Macroeconomics

12 lecture hours

- Classical Theory of Output and Employment: Say's Law, The Classical Postulates, Determination of Output and Employment in Classical Model



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- Aggregate Demand, Consumption Function, Saving Function, Investment Multiplier, Multiplier and Paradox of Thrift; Determination of Income and Employment in Keynesian Model;
- Capital and Investment, Gross and Net Investment, Autonomous and Induced Investment

Unit V: Macroeconomics Issues and Macroeconomic Policies 10 lecture hours

- Concept of Inflationary Gap, Demand Pull and Cost Push Inflation, Stagflation,
- Kinds of Unemployment, Natural Rate of Unemployment, The Phillips Curve;
- Different Phases of Business Cycles, Types of Business Cycles,
- Policy Measures: Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy

Unit VI: Balance of Payment and Foreign exchange Market 8 lecture hours

- Meaning and Structure of Balance of Payment; Causes of disequilibrium in balance of payment
- Fixed Vs Floating exchange rate
- Determination of Exchange rate under fixed and flexible exchange rate
- Concepts: Depreciation, Appreciation, Devaluation, Revaluation,

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory		Term
	Internal	End Examination (ETE)	
Marks	40	60	
Total	100		

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Student would be acquainted with fundamentals of macro economics.	1, 3, 4, 5
2	Student would recognize the significance of studying the subject and would cherish the omnipresence of the discipline in day to day life as an economic agent.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
3	Students would have knowledge about key terminology, fundamental notions and postulates in macro economics.	1, 3, 5
4	Students would have conceptual understanding of trends and principles in macro economics.	1, 3, 4, 5
5	Students would have enlarged familiarity and awareness about macro economics environment.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Students would understand different prospects in	1, 2, 3, 4, 5



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	economics and would be able to explore the subject matter at macro level.	
7	Student would be able to inculcate vital discernment ability by understanding the how different economic agents like consumer and producer behave under different economic conditions.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
8	Student would have the understanding of the financial and banking structure in the economy and how they work in coordination in order to control the supply of money in the economy in order to control business cycles, and disequilibrium in the economy by influencing consumption, investment, saving etc.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
9	Student would be able to understand the contrasting opinions on role of government as a regulator and monitor of macroeconomic environment by different schools in economics.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL-411	Economics I	3	2	3	2	3

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course



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Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
End Term Examination
B.A. 2nd Year/Semester IV/2014-15

Course Name: Economics II
Course Code: BAL-411

Max Marks: 100
Time: 03.00 hr
(2*5=10 Marks)

Section A
(Attempt all questions)

1. State true False
 - a. Macroeconomics is that branch of economics, which analyses the market behaviour and decision-making process of the individual consumers and firms.
 - b. The most famous tenet of Say's law is 'supply creates its own demand.'
 - c. Real flows include the flows of money between the different sectors.
 - d. As investment is autonomous, aggregate demand function will depend mainly on the consumption function.
 - e. The action of the government relating to its expenditures, transfers and taxes is called the monetary policy.
2. What are the precautions that must be taken while calculating national income?

Section B
(Attempt all questions)

(2*10=20 Marks)

3. a. In an economy, the basic equations are as follows: the consumption function is $C = 120 + 0.80Y$ and investment is = 250.
 - i. Find the equilibrium level of income
 - ii. Find the equilibrium level of consumption
 - iii. Find the equilibrium level of saving
- b. Write a short note on
 - i. Liquidity Trap
 - ii. Demonstration Effect

Section C
(Attempt any four questions)

(4*10=40 Marks)

4. Discuss the three pillars of the classical theory.
5. Explain different phases of Business cycle.
6. Discuss the demand pull and cost push inflation.
7. 'Friedman has split up the measured income into two components, the permanent income and the transitory income. His main argument is that the permanent consumption depends on the permanent income.' Discuss
8. 'Money is what money does.' Explain



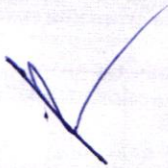
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Section D
(Attempt all questions)

(2*15=30 Marks)

9. 'The lending and the borrowing activities of the commercial banks lead to credit creation.'
Explain
10. Discuss the methods of calculation of national income.




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BAL 412	POLITICAL SCIENCE-IV				
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	L	T	P	C
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Social Studies	3	1	0	4
co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. This course introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations.
2. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century.
3. To understand meaning and Evolution of International Politics.
4. To understand Balance of Power , Collective Security and Arms Control
5. To analyse the Contemporary Challenges in World Politics

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Understand International Relations , its need and relevance in present society
2. Understand theoretical approaches for studying international relations
3. Understand major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century
4. To Understand and analyze the basic concepts of Foreign Policy and Relevance of non-alignment movement

Catalog Description

Political Science has a very close links with legal studies because legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly from the political superstructure. As for example, a democratic system of law making and implementation is quite different from a expression of law and justice. History of Political Thought has a direct bearing with the process of Constitutionalism and development of Constitutional system in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. A strong grounding of knowledge in Political Science certainly helps better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.



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Text Books

- 1 M. Nicholson, "Studying International Relations: International Relations: A Concise Introduction", New York, Palgrave, 2002
- 2 M. Nicholson, "Realism and Neorealism 34 International Relations: A Concise Introduction", New York: Palgrave, 2002

Reference Books

1. R.O. Keohane and Nye, "Trans governmental Relations and the International Organization" in Smith, M. and Little, R. (eds.) Perspectives on World Politics.,(1991)
2. J Galtung , World Systems "A Structural Theory of Imperialism" in Smith, M and Little, R. (eds.) ,1991
3. Ann Fiorinie, "The Corning Democracy: New Rules for Running a New World", Island Press, 2003.
4. Bruce Bueno De, "Mesquita Principles of International Politics: Peoples Power, Preferences and Perceptions" , Washington DC, CQ Press, 2005
5. J John Mearshiemer, "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", New York, W. W. Norton, 2001.
6. Kegley C.W. & E.R. Wittkopt , "World Politics: Trends and Transformation", St. Martin's Press, New York, 1995.
7. George Sorenson and Robert Jackson, "Introduction to International Relations" ,Oxford University Press, 1999.

Course Content

Module I: Overview

(10 lecture hours)

- Meaning and Evolution of International Politics.
- Nature and Scope of International Politics.
- Theories of International Politics-Realist, Idealist,
- Neo Realist,
- Constructivist



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Module II Concepts.

(9 lecture hours)

- Power- Meaning, Methods and Techniques.
- Ideology- Meaning, Dimensional and Changing Nature.
- National Interest- Meanings, Dimensions.

Module III: Structural Aspects.

(10 lecture hours)

- Balance of Power- Meaning: Methods and Technique.
- Collective Security -Meaning, Nature and Scope.
- Arms Control -Meaning, Nature and Provisions.

Module IV : Major Issues.

(6 lecture hours)

- Foreign Policy -Meaning, Determinants.
- Non-Alignment -Relevance/Irrelevance
- Diplomacy- Old, New, Meaning and Forms.

Module V : Contemporary Challenges.

(10 lecture hours)

- New World Order
- Globalization and WTO.
- International Terrorism



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Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To understand International Relations , its need and relevance in present society	1
2	To understand theoretical approaches for studying international relations	2
3	To understand major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century	3



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		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
BAL 412	POLITICAL SCIENCE-IV	2	3	3	2	1

1=addressed to small extent

2= addressed significantly

3=major part of course

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of
EndTerm Examination

Programme 2015/[Trimester]/[Academic Year]



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Course Name: Political Science -IV
100

Course Code: BAL 412

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.
- 2.

Max Marks:

Time:03.00 hr

Section A
(10 Marks)

It contains Two Compulsory Questions covering the entire syllabus. First question contains five subparts of 01 mark each (Some subparts may contain 2 questions of 0.5 marks each) based on basic concepts. This may consist of combination of Objective/Fill-in-the blank/Reasoning/True or False/One word/Justification/Multiple Choice type of questions. Second question shall contain two or more subparts of short answer type.

- Q 1 (a) What is meant by the term 'Axis power'?
- (b) Explain the term 'Fascism'. Where did it originate?
- (c) When did the first world war begin?
- (d) Name the two political part of Russia that represented the Industrial worker
- (e) What is SALT-II
- Q 2 (a) Why did the western power follow the policy of appeasement?
- (b) Briefly explain New International Economic Order
- (C) Explain Unipolar and bipolar

Section B

(20 Marks)

It contains Compulsory Question based on Course Outcomes (COs) and may have sub-parts.

- Q 3 What are approaches to the study of International politics? Discuss
- Q 4 What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organization.

Section C

(40 Marks)

It contains Five Questions of 10 marks each, out of which Four questions are to be answered. These questions may have sub-parts. These Questions should be based on Conceptual understanding/Analytical/Long descriptive type and should cover entire syllabus.

- Q 5 Discuss the differences between Realism and Neo-Realism in International Relations.
- Q 6 Describe the consequences of the victory of Fascism in Germany.
- Q 7 When did US become a World Super power? Explain
- Q 8 Discuss the major consequences of World War II



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Q 9 What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the U.S.S.R?

Q 10 What efforts have been made in the recent past to improve India's relationship with China & Pakistan.

Section D
(Marks)


(30

It contains Two or Three Compulsory Questions of 15 or 10 marks each respectively, which should be of Numerical/Analytical/Synthesis/Design based or Long descriptive type.

Q 11 Describe the social and economic conditions in Russia before the Revolution of 1917. How far was Czar Nicholas II personally responsible for bringing about the Revolution?

Q 12 NAM was considered a 'third option' by Third World countries. How did this option benefit their growth during the peak of the cold war?




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BAL/BBL 413	French II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	2	0	0	2
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Basic French				
co-requisites					

Course Objectives

The main objectives of the Course are to:

The course aims at advanced written and oral skills (comprehension and expression) in French which will enable the students to have higher education and job opportunities abroad.

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will get the required training in the above mentioned language skills and they will also have the additional advantage of communicating in French which is the second most commonly used language worldwide

Text Books

1. Le Nouveau Sans Frontières 1- méthode de français, Philippe Dominique, Jacky Girardet, Michèle Verdelhan, Michel Verdelhan

2. Alter Ego 1- méthode de français, Annie Berthet, Catherine Hugot, V. Kizirian, Béatrix Sampsonis, Monique Waendendries, Hachette

3. Campus 1; Jacky Girardet, Jacques Pecheur; CLE International

Course Content

MODULE I

- Passé composé
- L'imparfait
- How to narrate events of the past with the combination of the above mentioned tenses

Module 2

- Partitive articles
- Donner son avis
- Pronoms Compléments

Module 3

- Expliquer et justifier



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- Conjugaison de l'impératif
- Pronoms toniques

Module 4

- Passé composé et l'imparfait
- Évaluer et apprécier
- How to buy a train ticket
- Direct and indirect speech

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1.	Learners will be able to converse well in French	1,3,5
2.	They will be able to make complex sentences and understand them as well at the same time without any difficulty.	1,3,5
3.		
4.		
5.		



6.		
7		

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation
		1	2	3	4	5
LLB 501/ BAL 704/BBL 704	Alternate Dispute Resolution System	2	1	3	2	3

1=addressed to small extent
2= addressed significantly
3=major part of course

Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of Law

End Term Examination

BA LLB BBA LLB/ Fourth Semester/ 2015

Course Name: French II

Course Code: BAL/BBL413

Max Mark s: 100

Time: 03.00 hr

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Instructions: Attempt all sections.

1.	Choisissez ne...jamais, souvent, toujours ou d'habitude (Rephrase the sentences using the expression given in the bracket) a) Je déteste boire du thé. Je bois du thé. (ne jamais) b) Nous habitons dans la montagne. Nous prenons le bus. (toujours). c) Ils mangent au restaurant quand ils voyagent. (D'habitude) d) Vous allez à Chennai ? (souvent) e) Marianne et Danielle perdent l'espoir. (ne...jamais)	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
2.	Complétez (Fill in the blanks) : a) Vous.....pour combine de temps? (se reposer) b) Elles.....à 1h. (se coucher) c) Nous.....toujours. (se promener)	[1] [2] [2]
Section – B (20 Marks) Compulsory Question		
3.	a) Faites la description de la personne (Describe the following person) : Nom : Julie Andrews Age : 67 ans Le sexe : Femme Ville : Vichy La profession : Actrice Les cheveux : brunette Le visage : rond La taille : petite et grosse	[10]



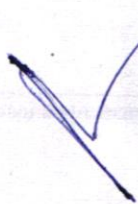
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<p>Les qualités : intelligente, belle et gentille</p> <p>Les défauts : rude, sévère et avare</p>	
<p>b) Mettez les phrases à l'imparfait (Conjugate the following verbs in l'imparfait) :</p> <p>Il y (avoir) 4 ans que je l'(aimer). Nous (rencontrer) souvent à l'université où Nous (faire) notre master. Il (être) étudiant en science environnementale et moi, j' (être) étudiante en français. Il (aller) au forêt pour travailler sur son mémoire. Je (rester) à l'université. Nous (s'amuser) beaucoup ensemble. Mes amies (dire) qu'il (sembler) très arrogant. Elles ne (être) pas d'accord. Mais je (savoir) qu'il m'(aimer) beaucoup. Il ne (savoir) comment le montrer).</p>	[10]
<p>Section – C (4X10 = 40 Marks)</p> <p>Answer Any four questions</p>	
<p>4. Traduisez le texte suivant en anglais (Translate the following text in English) :</p> <p>Mathilde est professeur en loi à l'université de Rouen. Elle est célibataire. Elle habite avec un chat qui s'appelle Capuccino. Le matin, elle se réveille à 6h. Elle finit de se laver par 7h. Elle prend son petit déjeuner a 7h30. Elle mange des fruits, du café noir et du pain. Elle part pour l'université à 8h. Elle va à l'université en vélo. Elle aime son vélo. Elle donne des cours tous les jours. Elle n'a pas beaucoup d'amis. Son meilleure amie s'appelle Céleste Dior. Céleste enseigne la psychologie à l'université. Le soir, Mathilde rentre chez elle à 19h. Elle cuisine le dîner. Le weekend, Mathilde va souvent à la campagne. Parfois elle va à Paris pour faire du shopping. Mathilde aime sa vie.</p>	[10]
<p>5. Traduisez les phrases suivantes en français (Translate the following sentences in French) :</p> <p>a) I often visit my grandparents.</p> <p>b) They did not meet the teacher.</p> <p>c) We must travel to Paris.</p> <p>d) Anita hates living in Delhi.</p> <p>e) I used to play football when I was 9 years old.</p>	[10]
<p>6. Mettez les phrases à l'impératif (Change the following sentences into impératif) :</p> <p>a) Prendre le déjeuner à l'heure. (Tu)</p> <p>b) Mettre les chaises au jardin. (Vous)</p> <p>c) Laver le sol de la classe. (Nous)</p> <p>d) Rentrer l'appartement à 22h. (Vous)</p> <p>e) Finir le devoir. (Nous)</p>	[10]



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7.	Conjoindre les phrases suivantes en utilisant « qui », « que » ou « où » : a) Ils aiment le théâtre. Le théâtre se trouve dans la banlieue. (qui) b) Je trouve le jardin très beau. Il y a beaucoup de pommes. (où) c) Mana a dit à Raman. Il est très gentil. (que) d) Le professeur est poli. Il enseigne le maths. (qui) e) Le patron sait. M. Lesange a pris des congés. (que)	[10]
8.	Conjuguiez les verbes suivants (Conjugate the following verbs) : Finir, perdre, se lever et vendre	[10]
Section – D (2X15 = 30 Marks)		
9.	Mettez le para suivant au passé composé(Conjugate the following paragraph in passé composé) : Ma mère(aimer) sa ville natale. Ses voisin(être) très polis. Il (exprimer) ses doutes à ma mère. Nous (rechercher) cet endroit depuis 5 ans. Notre ville(se trouver) au sud de la région. Elle(avoir) des très beaux paysages. Les gens qui(vouloir) visiter notre ville prendre le bus pour y aller. Les gens de la ville (cultiver) la terre et (faire) des petits commerces. Nous (protéger) la nature chez nous.	[15]
10.	Write an essay on one of the following topics : ma famille, ma ville ou mon université	[15]



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BAL/ BBL 414	FAMILY LAW II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	3	1	0	4
Pre-requisites/Exposure	Basic understanding of Social structure and Jurisprudence.				
co-requisites	To know the relevant provisions of Transfer of Property Act 1882, Civil Procedure Code, Indian Constitution and Islamic Law.				

Course Objectives

1. To understand the various concepts and institutions of Hindu Joint Family system.
2. To analyze the concept of succession and its forms i.e. Intestate and testamentary succession.
3. To examine the women's estate under different Religious system and statutory provisions.
4. To understand the concept of bequest under different religious system.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Shall understand the various concepts and institutions of Hindu joint family system.
2. Shall understand the law and procedures of succession with its different forms i.e. Intestate and testamentary succession.
3. Shall understand women's property rights under different Religious system and statutory provisions.
4. Shall understand the provisions with respect to bequest under different religious practices.

Catalog Description

This Course aims at providing adequate Sociological perspective so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. It strives to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities in the various family concepts. Another objective of the course is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code at least jurisprudentially at the academic study by identifying the core concepts in marriage laws of all communities to evolve a uniform civil code devoid of political nest. Succession is one every important way of transfer of property, of course after the life of the owner of the property. The study shall not only examine the law as it is and is interpreted by Courts in facts situation, it also shall aim at understanding the differences in the law of succession, both testamentary and intestate, amongst various religious groups.

Text Books

1. Dr. Paras Diwan, "Modern Hindu Law", 22nd Edition reprint, Allahabad Law Agency, 2014
2. Dr. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, "Family Law Lectures: Family Law II", 3rd Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2011.



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Reference Books

1. P.K.Das, Handbook on Hindu Succession : "Property Rights of Women and Daughter", 4th Edition, Universal Law Publisher, 2013.
2. Kusum, "Cases and Materials on Family Law", 3rd Edition, Universal Law Publishers, 2012.
3. Dr. Tahir Mahmood and Dr. Saif Mahmood, "Introduction to Muslim Law", Universal Law Publishers, 2012.
4. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, "Principles of Mohammedan Law", 20th Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2013.
5. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, "Mulla Hindu Law", 21st Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2013.

Course Content

Module 1: Joint Hindu Family: (8 Lectures)

- Institution of Joint Family and Joint Family Property and Business;
- Coparcenaries; Dyabhaga & Mitakshara Succession;
- Karta—power & function, Karta's right of alienation of property;
- Pious Obligation;
- Principle of Consanguinity and Primogeniture,
- Principle of Survivorship and Succession

CASES:

- *Pushpalatha N.V. v. V. Padma*, AIR 2010 Kar. 124
- *Gurnam Singh v. Pritam Singh & others*, AIR 2010, P & H, NOC 938
- *Bikkar Singh and others v. Jakur Singh*, AIR 2010 P&H (NOC) 768
- *Bhanwar Lal Puran Singh and others v. Bhagwan Singh & others*, AIR 2010 MP (NOC) 768.
- *Subodh Kumar and others v. Bhagwant Namdeo Rao Mohatre*, AIR 2007 SC 1324.

Module 2: Intestate Succession: (5 Lectures)

- General Principles of Succession under Hindu Law, Islamic Law,



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- Statutory conditions of disinheritance and disentitlement;
- Dwelling house;
- Partition.

CASES:

- *Satyendra Kumar v. Shakuntala Kumari Verma*, AIR 2012 Pat.45
- *Nand Kishore and others v. Smt. Rukmani Devi*, AIR 2012 NOC Raj.190
- *Gundari Koteswaramma v. Chaukiri Yaandl*, AIR 2012 SC 169
- *Smt. Maritangevva v. Smt. Anusuya*, AIR 2012 Ker.32.
- *Vaishali Satish Ganorkar v. Satish Keshorao Ganorkar*, AIR 2012 Bombay 101.
- *Jai Lakshmi Sharma v. Draupati Devi*, AIR 2010 Del 37.
- *Kenchegowda v. K.B. Krishnappa*, AIR 2009 NOC 277 Kar.
- *Devidas Udhaogaurkar and others v. Smt. Vithabai and others*, AIR 2008 Bombay 183

Module 3: Women's Property:

(5 Lectures)

- Stridhan – concepts and characteristics;
- Sources, principle of succession,
- Comparative analysis of right to property of women under different Religious and Statutory Law.

CASES:

- *Smt. Indra Kali v. Ravj Bhan*, AIR 2012 M.P., NOC 256
- *Ashok Laxman Kale v. Ujwala Ashok Kale*, AIR 2007 Bom.1093 (NOC)

Module 4: Testamentary Succession:

(9 Lectures)

- Power of testamentary succession under various religious and statutory Law under Hindu and Islamic,
- Abatement of legacy;
- Will and Administration of will – Probate, Codicil, attestation, alteration and revival of Will
- Kinds of Will, Execution of privileged and unprivileged Will,



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CASES:

- *Shehammal v. Hasan Khani Rawther*, AIR 2011 SC 3609.
- *Shahaji Kisan Asme v. Sitaram Kondi Asme*, AIR 2010 Bombay 24.

Module 5: Right of Pre-emption: (3 Lectures)

- Pre-emption, meaning, nature,
- Constitutionality, classification; who can claim the right,
- Formalities and legal effect;
- Legal devices of evading right of pre-emption; when is the right lost.

CASES:

- *Maheboobsab Buransab Maniyar v. Mohadinsab Maheboobsab Maniyar*, AIR 2013 Kar.29.
- *Matloob Devi v. Damodar Lal*, AIR 2001 SC 2611.
- *Razzaque Sajan Saheb Bagwan and others v. Ibrahim Hazi Mohd. Hussain* AIR 1999 SC 2043

Module 6: Gift under Islamic Law: (4 Lectures)

- Hiba – nature and characteristics,
- Types of Hiba,
- Conditional and Future Gift,
- Death-bed gift,
- Revocation of Hiba

CASES:

- *Fatma Bibi v. Abdul Rehman Abdul Karim*, AIR 2001 Guj.175
- *Gulam Husain Kutbuddin Manner v. Abdul Rashid Abdul Rajak Manner*, (2000)8 SCC 507
- *Bibi Rajjan Khatoon v. Sadrul Alam*, AIR 1996 Pat 156
- *Mahboob Sahab v. Syed Ismail*, AIR 1995 SC 1205

Module 7: Wakf: (5 Lectures)

- Meaning, character,
- Formalities for creation, Administration,
- Mutawali: Power of Mutawali; Muslim Religious Institutions and Offices

CASES:

- *Ali Mia and Umrunnessa Wakf Estate v. Abdus Salam Choudhary*, AIR 2013 Gau.65
- *Bashir Rizvi v. Chhattisgarh Wakf Board, Raipur*, AIR 2012 Chh.111
- *Thayyil Kunhi Mohammed Haji v. Darul Huda Islamic Academy LNIND* 2007 Ker.360.



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- *Chhedi Lal Misra v. Civil Judge*, (2007) 4 SCC 632
- *Mohd. Khasim v. Mohd. Dastagir*, (2006) 13 SCC 497

Module 8: Hindu Religious Endowment: (7 Lectures)

- Basic concept of endowment.
 - Kinds of endowment
 - Mode of creation of an endowment
 - Essentials of endowments
 - Math and Mahant
 - Position of Mahant
 - Extinction of the post of Mahant
- Traditional religious principles of creation, ,
- Administration and offices; Statutory methods of creation of Trust;
- Trustees: Powers and functions of the Trustees.
- Doctrine of Cy-press.

CASES:

- *S. Duthinam alias Kuppam Utha & others*, AIR 2007 S.C. 2134.
- *Kacha Kant Seva Samity v. Kacha Kant Devi*, AIR 2003 SCW 6152.

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Shall understand the various concepts and institutions of Hindu joint family system	1,2,3,5
2	Shall understand the law and procedures of succession with its different forms i.e. Intestate and testamentary succession.	1,2,3,4,5



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3	Shall understand women's property rights under different Religious system and statutory provisions.	1,2,3,5
4	Shall understand the provisions with respect to bequest under different religious practices.	1,2,5

		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform
					Ensure Professional Preparation
BAL/BBL314	Family Law II	1	2	3	4
		3	3	2	1
					5
					3

1=addressed to small extent
2= addressed significantly
3=major part of

8. Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida
School of Law

Course Name: Family Law-II
Course Code: BAL/BBL 414
Instructions:

Max Marks: 100
Time:03.00 hr



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1. Attempt all sections.

Section - A (5X1 = 5 Marks & 2X2.5=5 Marks)

(10 Marks)

A) Write a short note on the followings:-

- 1) Dwelling House
- 2) Testator
- 3) Privileged Will
- 4) Pre-emption
- 5) Essentials of Will

B)

- a) Define Dan (Gift)? Discuss the 'transfer of gift' given under The Transfer of Property Act, 1972?
- b) State the validity of gift given to unborn child under Hindu and Muslim law?

Section B

(20 Marks)

Q.6 Discuss the general provisions of Succession under Hindu Succession Act 1956 and Decide the Case :

Ramnath has two sons Molly and Harnam, Molly and Maya are married and have a son Sam, who is 21, and a daughter Shally, who is 16. Molly's brother Harnam and his wife Radha have a son Chandram, who is 23, and an adopted daughter named Sheela who is 18. Molly and Harnam also have a younger sister named Anita, who is 26. Molly and Maya have gotten divorced. Discuss the division of Ramnath's property within the coparcency?

Section -C (40 Marks)

Answer any FOUR Questions.

(40 Marks)

Q. 7. "A Hindu Joint family system is not a corporation and it has no legal entity distinct and separate from that of the members who constitute it". Analyse the Hindu joint family system with respect to its personality?

Q. 8. 'A', being the Karta of the family, resigns and appoint his Grandson 'B' with the consent of the whole family. After 6 months 'C' challenge the appointment and raise an argument that the younger member of the family has no authority to hold the post of Karta. Discuss the appointment of 'B' and also analyse the termination of Karta?

Q.9. 'A' has two sons, 'B' and 'C' and wife 'AW' and parents 'X' and 'Y'. 'B' has 'BS' and 'BD', as son and daughter and wife 'BW'. The other side 'C' has three sons, Ram, Shyam and Mohan, and a Wife 'CW'. 'B' dies before the division of property. 'BS' converts to Muslim Religion, 'BD' marries to 'Raman', and afterwards 'A's' wants to disqualify 'BS' and 'BD' from the property on the basis of conversion and marriage. Discuss the validity of disqualification of 'BD' and 'BS' from the property of 'A'?



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Q.10. Discuss the essential features of Math's as discussed by SubramaniaAyyer, J. in the case of Parthashatra v. Thiruvengada, ILR Mad 340.

Q.11. "A will is the legal declaration of the intention of a testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death". Compare the construction and revocation of Will under Hindu and Muslim Law?

Section - D

(15X2=30 Marks)

Q.12 "A person, so long as he is alive, is free to deal with his property in any manner he likes. By making a will, he is free to determine a scheme of distribution of his property after his death. If he dies without leaving a will than how can his property be divide." Provide the detailed analysis of Male succession given under Hindu succession Act, 1956?

Q. 13. a) Abu Hanifa defines Wakf as "the tying up of the substance of a property in the ownership of the wakf and the devotion of its usufruct, amounting to an *aryia*, or commodate loan, for some charitable purpose". Discuss the construction of Wakf Board of Muslims?

b) 'A' wants to appoint 'B' as a new Mutawali in the place of 'C'. Discuss the qualifications and requirement for the appointment of 'B' and provide the procedure for the removal of 'C' the existing Mutawali?



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'V' shape with a vertical line extending upwards from the center.

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BAL/ BBL 415	Constitutional Law -II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.2		4	1	0	5
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Knowledge of Constitutional Law-I				
Co-requisites	None				

Course Objectives

1. To understand the organs of government and importance of these organs in the governance of the country;
2. To understand the inter relationship and check and balance mechanism among the organs of government;
3. To analyse the role of judiciary in the governance of the country in the light of judicial review power;
4. To evaluate the mechanism and Power of Legislature to amend the constitution in terms of Peoples' welfare and also the restrictions on amending power of Legislature.
5. To understand the circumstances and situations which aid in the conversion of parliamentary forms of government to the presidential form of government;

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course student will be able:

1. To understand the role of President as an executive Head of Union and various powers and functions; especially the power to grant pardon and power to issue Ordinance;
2. To understand the formation of Council of ministers and its responsibility in the governance of the Country;
3. To analyze the role of legislature and also the distribution of legislative powers between Union and State;
4. To understand the Nature and of Indian Judicial System with its distinctive feature. Power and functions of higher judiciary and role of Precedent in governance of country;
5. To understand the doctrine of pleasure and its relevance and restriction on doctrine of Pleasure.
6. To understand the Proclamation of Emergency, Kinds of Emergency, Grounds, Effect
7. To understand the basic structure theory as restriction on amending power of the parliament.



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Catalog Description

India i.e. Bharat is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950.

The Constitution of India is the cornerstone of a country's governance system. It stipulates where power lies within the state, what the institutions of government are, and how they are intended to operate. Good governance emerges from its structural provisions, such as separation of powers and statement of explicit rights that guard against authoritarian control. As the highest legal norm within the hierarchy of norms, the constitution also becomes a reference point for the legality of administrative and legislative actions. In sum, constitutional reform ultimately embodies governance reform. Therefore the Constitution is a document that contains the dos and don'ts of a country. It also stipulates the organs of the government and this leads to its importance in the governance of a country. Since most constitutions are people driven, it therefore gives the rights of its citizens amongst which is a component of democratically electing its leaders who function through the three arms of government as Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

Text Books

1. M.P. Jain, "Indian Constitutional Law", 6th Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur. 2012.
2. V.N. Shukla, "Constitution of India", 12th Edition, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow. 2013.

Reference Books

1. H.M. Seervai, "Constitutional Law of India", 4th Edition, Universal Law Publication Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2013
2. D. D. Basu, "Introduction to the Constitution of India", 21st Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur. 2012
3. P.M Bakshi, "Constitution of India" 12th Edition, Universal Law Publication Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2013
4. Mamta Rao, "Constitutional Law" 1st Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013



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Course Content

Module 1: Union Executive:

4 lecture hours

- Election Of President,
- Vice President,
- Term Of Office,
- Qualification And Eligibility,
- Power And Functions,
- Power To Grant Pardon,
- Ordinance -Making Power, Impeachment.

Case Laws:

- *Ram Jawaya v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1955 SC 549
- *Rao v. Indira* AIR 1971 SC 1002
- *Keher Singh v. Union of India* AIR 1989 SC 653
- *State of Punjab v. Joginder Singh* AIR 1990 SC 1396
- *Garg v Union of India* AIR 1981 SC 2138
- *T.Venkata Reddy v State of Andhra Pradesh* AIR 1985 SC 551
- *Union Of India V. Azadi Bachao Andolan*, 2004 (10) SCC 1
- *Epuru Sudhakar V. Govt. Of A.P.*, 2006 (8) SCC 161
- *State of U.P. V. Sanjay Kumar*, 2012 (8) SCC 567
- *Purno Agitok Sanagama V. Pranab Mukherjee*, 2013 (2) SCC 239

Module 2: Union Cabinet:

6 lecture hours

- 1.1 The Council of Ministers;
- 1.2 Functions of the Council of Ministers;
- 1.3 Collective responsibility;
- 1.4 Confidentiality of Cabinet Decisions / Art. 121;
- 1.5 Duties of PM;

Case Laws:

- *Samsher v. State of Punjab* AIR 1974 SC 2192
- *S.P.Gupta v. Union of India* AIR 1982 SC 149
- *K.M.Sharma v. Devi Lal* AIR 1990 SC 528
- *State of Karnataka v. Union of India* AIR 1978 SC 68
- *S.R. Chaudhary V. State of Punjab*, 2001 (7) SCC 126
- *B. R. Kapoor V. State of Tamil Nadu*, 2001 (7) SCC 231
- *State of Uttaranchal V. Balwant Singh Chaufal*, AIR 2010 SC 2550



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Module 3: The Parliament:

4 lecture hours

- Composition of the Parliament,
- Term of office of members,
- Qualification and disqualification of members,
- Privileges and Immunities of Parliament,
- Procedure on Ordinary Bill, Money Bill and Financial Bill of Union and State Legislature.

Case Laws:

- *Rao v Indira*, AIR 1971 SC 100
- *Indira v Rajnarayan* AIR 1975 SC 2299
- *Dilip v State of MP* AIR 1976 SC 133
- *Pashupati v Nem* AIR 1984 SC 399
- *Bhagwati v. Rajeev* AIR 1986 SC 1534
- *Union v. Gopal* AIR 1978 SC 69,
- *Kiran v Sanjiva*, AIR 1970 SC 1573
- *Jaya Bachan v. Union Of India*, 2006 (5) SCC 266
- *Raja Rampal V. Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha*, 2007 (3) SCC 184
- *Consumer Education and Research Society V. Union of India*, 2009 (9) SCC 648.

Module 4: Union Judiciary:

8 lecture hours

- Nature of Indian Judicial System with its distinctive feature
- Supreme Court of India,
- Supreme Court's various powers,
- Special Leave appeals,
- Independence of Judiciary,
- Judicial Appointment Commission (JAC).

Case Laws:

- *Pedda Narayana v UP* AIR 1975 SC 1252
- *S.P.Gupta v Union* AIR 1982 AIR SC 149
- *J.Ranga Swamy v AP* AIR 1990 SC 535
- *Rajan v State of Bihar* AIR 1991 SC 1377
- *Mahesh v State of Delhi* AIR 1991 SC 1108
- *Balakrishna v Matha* (1991)2 SCC 20
- *In Re Presidential Reference*, AIR 1999 SC 1
- *T. Sudhakar Prasad V. Govt. Of A.P.*, 2001 (1) SCC 516.
- *K. Manjushree V. State of A.P.*, AIR 2008 SC 1470
- *C. Elumalai V. AGL Irudayarag*, 2009 (4) SCC 213



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- C.B.I. V. Keshab Mahindra, AIR 2011 SC 2037

Module 5: State Executive:

6 lecture hours

- Governor of a state,
- Qualification of Governor
- Appointment of Governor
- Term of Governor
- Power and Functions of Governor
- Council of Ministers of Governor
- Power to grant pardon of Governor
- Power to Issue Ordinance of Governor

Case Laws:

- *State of Punjab v Joginder* AIR 1990 SC 1396
- *Bharat Coal v State of Bihar* (1990) 4 SCC 557
- *Pratap Singh Rane v Government of Goa* AIR 1999 Bom 53
- *Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v State of Punjab* (1955) 2 SCR 225
- *A Sanjeeva naidu v State of Madras* AIR 1979SC 1102
- *Satpal v State of Hariyana* AIR 2000 SC 1702
- *Hindustan Times V. State of U.P.*, AIR 2003 SC 250
- *Rajendra Singh V. Lt. Governor (NCT of Delhi)*, 2011 (10) SCC 1

Module 6: State Legislature:

6 lecture hours

- Constitution under Unicameral and Bicameral Legislative system,
- Qualification & disqualification of members,
- Power and function,
- Procedure on Ordinary Bill
- Special Procedure on Money Bill & Financial matters,

Case Laws:

- *State of Bihar v Kameswar Singh* AIR 1952 SC 252
- *Purushotham v State of Kerala*, AIR 1962 SC 694
- *Bharat Seva Asharam v State of Gujarat* AIR 1987 SC 494
- *S.R. Bommai v Union* AIR 1994 SC 1918
- *Election Commission v Subramaniam Swamy* AIR 1996 SC 810
- *Sushil Kumar v Rakesh Kumar* AIR 2004 SC 230

Module 7: High Courts & Subordinate Courts:

8 lecture hours



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- Judicial system in the States,
- Appointment and conditions of office,
- Various Powers of High Court
- Establishment of Common High Court,
- Transfer of a judge of High Court

Case Laws:

- *Kanu Sanyal v District Magistrate* AIR 1973 SC 2684
- *A.K.Roy v Union of India* AIR 1982 SC 710
- *S.P.Gupta v Union of India* AIR 1982 SC 149
- *Ashish Handa v Chief Justice, P & H High Court*, AIR 1996 SC 1308
- *Sodhi v Union of India* (1991) 2 SCC 382
- *K Asoka Reddy v Government of India* AIR 1994 SC 1207
- *Fertilizer Corporation v Union of India* AIR 1981 SC 344
- *Oriental Bank Of Commerce V. Synder Lal Jain*, 2008 (2) SCC 280
- *State Of Maharashtra V. Bhaurao Punjabrao Guwande*, 2008 (3) SCC 613
- *Mahesh Chand Gupta V. Union Of India*, 2009 (8) SCC 273
- *S.D.Joshi V. High Court Of Bombay*, 2011 (1) SCC 252

Module 8: Distribution of Powers Between Centre and States – 6 lecture hours

- Legislative Powers,
- Delegated legislation,
- Relevant Doctrines: Territorial nexus, Harmonious construction, Pith and substance, Repugnancy, Colorable Legislation.
- Doctrine of Pleasure.

Case Laws:

- *Governor General in Council v. Raleigh Investment Corporation Ltd.*, AIR 1944 FC 51
- *State of Bombay v. F.N.Balsara*, AIR 1951 SC 318
- *Harla v. State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1951 SC 467
- *State of Bihar v. Kameswar Singh*, AIR 1952 SC 252
- *Edward Mills Corporation Ltd.v. State of Ajmer*, AIR 1955 SC 25
- *K.T. Plantation (P) Ltd. State Of Karnataka*, 2011 (9) SCC 1
- *Krish Upaj Mandi Samiti V. Shiv Shakti Khan Sari Udyog*, 2011 (9) SCC 368
- *GVK Industries Ltd. v. ITO*, 2011 (4) SCC 36
- *Rajiv Sareen V. State of Uttarakhand*, AIR 2011 SC 3081.

Module 9: Emergency Provisions:

6 lecture hours



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- Proclamation of Emergency,
- Kinds of Emergency,
- Grounds of Emergency
- Effect of Emergency

Case Laws:

- *A.D.M Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla*, AIR 1976 SC 1207
- *State of Rajasthan v Union* AIR 1977 SC 1361
- *A.N.Ray v Union of India* AIR 1982 SC 710
- *S.R.Bomma V Union of India* AIR 1994 SC 1918
- *Rameshwar Prasad V. Union Of India*, AIR 2006 SC 980

Module 10: Amendment:

6 lecture hours

- Amendment of Constitution,
- Doctrine of basic Structure.

Case Laws:

- *Shankari Prasad v. Union of India* AIR 1951 SC 455
- *Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan* AIR 1965 SC 845
- *L.C. Golakhnath v. Stae of Punjab* AIR 1967 SC 1643
- *Keshavananda Bharati v State of Kerala*, AIR 1973 SC 1461
- *Indira Gandhi v Raj Narayan* AIR 1975 SC 2299
- *Bhim Singh v Union* AIR 1981 SC 234
- *Waman Rao v Union* AIR1981271
- *Sampath Kumar v Union* AIR 1987 SC 386
- *M. Nagraj V. Union Of India*, 2006 (8) SCC 212
- *Ashok Kumar V. Union of India*, 2008 (6) SCC 1.

Mode of Evaluation: The theory and lab performance of students are evaluated separately.

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination(ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

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

Mapping between Cos and Pos



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Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	To understand the role of President as an executive Head of Union and various powers and functions; especially the power to grant pardon and power to issue Ordinance;	1,3
2	To understand the formation of Council of ministers and its responsibility in the governance of the Country;	1,3
3	To analyze the role of legislature and also the distribution of legislative powers between Union and State;	1
4	To understand the Nature and of Indian Judicial System with its distinctive feature, Power and functions of higher judiciary and role of Precedent in governance of country;	1,5
5	To understand the doctrine of pleasure and its relevance and restriction on doctrine of Pleasure.	1,3
6	To understand the Proclamation of Emergency, Kinds of Emergency, Grounds, Effect	1,
7	To understand the basic structure theory as restriction on amending power of the parliament	1,



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BBL/BAL 415	Constitutional Law-II	Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice				
		Quest for Research and Inquiry				
		Understanding				
		reform				
		Ensure Professional Preparation				
		1	2	3	4	5
		3	1	2	2	1

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course

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 School of
 End Term Examination
 BA / BBALLB [2015] / [IV] / [2014-15]

Course Name: Constitutional Law-II
 Course Code: BAL/BBL 415
 Instructions: Attempt all sections.

Max Marks: 100
 Time: 03.00 hr

Section A (10 Marks)

1. In case President Rule in the state is not approved by the Parliament, 'For how many months the same promulgation shall last'.
 (A) Four Months



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- (B) Two Months
- (C) Three Months
- (D) Six Months

2. Which Constitutional Article lays down distribution of work through the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List between the Union and State —?

- (A) 246
- (B) 247
- (C) 248
- (D) 249

3. For an Election to Lok Sabha, each State shall be divided into—

- (A) Constituencies
- (B) Territorial Constituencies
- (C) Union Constituencies
- (D) State Constituencies

4. What is the period of Rajya Sabha—?

- (A) Four years
- (B) Six years
- (C) Five years
- (D) No period

5. Which Supreme Court Judgment pronounced that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged—?

- (A) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 1643
- (B) Kesavanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 1961
- (C) Indira Gandhi vs. Rajnarain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
- (D) None of the above

6. Write a short note on the following-

- (a) Writ of certiorari
- (b) Doctrine of Pith and Substance

(2.5*2=5marks)

Section B

(20 Marks)

Answer All.

7. Discuss the procedure through which a "Bill" is converted into the "Act" with respect to Ordinary and Money Bill? Whether president of India is bound to give assent in case of Money Bill produced before him?

8. Separation of power states that the three organs of the government i.e. Judiciary, Executive and Legislature, shall perform their functions in their respective limits mentioned under Indian Constitution, for good governance of the country and if this



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concept of separation of power is not strictly followed in India will hinder good Governance of the country. Comment.

Section C

(40 Marks)

Four questions are to be answered.

9. Under the Constitution, the power to make laws rests with the Parliament. However, in cases when Parliament is not in session, and 'immediate action' is needed, Executive has power to make laws. Whether law made by the executive has the force of law or it is mere Executive order? Comment with relevant case laws.
10. A worker of congress was convicted for murder of worker of Telgu Desham Party and sentence to death by the Court. He filed mercy petition and pardon was granted by the then Governor Mr. Shinde who was minister of power and Energy under Congress Government. This granting of Pardon was challenged on the ground of Political Reason. Decide the validity of challenge?
11. A law made by the state of U.P. on the subject mentioned in the concurrent list and parliament has also made law on the same subject which is inconsistent with the state law. Whether state made law can prevail over parliament made law? Decide.
12. Ram Kumar. An employee of the Central government was dismissed from service, as he was proved guilty of committing a criminal offence. He was not given any prior notice of the impending removal. Decide the validity of the dismissal.
13. "If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration". Whether Supreme Court of India is bound to give advice to president?

Section D
Marks)

(30

14. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 368. Discuss this statement briefly. Whether Parliament has unlimited Power to amend the constitution of India? Discuss it with the help of relevant case laws.



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15. The president of India has proclaimed National Emergency in anticipation of the war from Pakistan. Is it valid ground for proclamation of National Emergency? State also the procedure for proclamation of National Emergency and impact of it on the federalism and on the fundamental rights?

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BAL/BBL416	Law of Crimes –II	L	T	P	C
Version 1.1	Date of Approval:	4	1	0	5
Pre-requisites//Exposure	Law of Crimes I, Law of Torts				
co-requisites	Criminology, Cr. PC & Evidence Law				

1. Course Objectives:

The course shall have the following objectives:

- To provide the conceptual understanding of the specific principles of Criminal Law.
- To develop analytical understanding with respect to Offence affecting Human body such as offences against human life and Offences against women.
- To develop analytical thinking with respect to Offence affecting Property (Movable and Immovable).
- To develop analytical thinking with respect to Offence affecting peace and tranquility of State.

2. Course Outcome

The students on completing the course

- Shall develop a conceptual understanding of the specific principles of Criminal Law.
- Shall be able to understand different offences against Human Body such as Murder and Rape.
- Shall be able to understand different offences against Property such as theft, Extortion, robbery, dacoity etc.
- Shall develop an understanding of different offences against peace and tranquility of State.

3. Catalogue Description

Criminal law is distinctive for the uniquely serious potential consequences or sanctions for failure to abide by its rules. Law of crimes is the initial course in the legal concepts constituting basic criminal law. Criminal Law talks about the substantive rights and duties of a human being about his life, Limb and property. The law of crimes-I, discuss about the general principles of criminal law, however, the Law of Crimes-II discuss about the specific principles of criminal law like offence affecting human life, offence against women, offences against property and offences against peace and tranquility of State. This subject divide into two parts as Law of Crime-I and Law of Crimes-II, the law of crimes –I deal with general



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principles of criminal law. Law of Crimes-II covers specific offences like, the offences affecting human Life, offences affecting property and the offences affecting State. The subject of Criminal Law-II has been designed as to generate critical thinking among students about the stated objectives of criminal law and to enable them to scrutinize the recent developments and changes that have taken place in the field with the help of large number of case laws and legislative changes.

4. Reading Material

a. Text Books:

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Bare act)
2. K. D. Gaur, "A text Book on the Indian Penal Code", Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, 2011.
3. K.I. Vibhute (Rev.), "P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law", 12th edition, Lexis Nexis India, 2012

b. Reference Books

1. J. W. Cecil Turner, "KENNY on Outlines of Criminal Law", 19th Edn. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
2. K.N.C. Pillai & Shabistan Aquil (Rev.), "Essays on the Indian Penal Code", The Indian Law Institute, 2005.
3. K. D. Gaur, "Criminal Law Cases and Materials", LexisNexis Butterworths, India, 2008.
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, "Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code", Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011.
5. B. M. Gandhi, Indian Penal Code, 2nd edition, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow, 2008.
6. Wing-Cheong Chan, Barry Wright & Stanley Yeo, "Codification, Macaulay and the Indian Penal Code", 1st edition, Ashgate, UK, 2011.
7. V.B. Raju, "Commentary on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Vol. I & II)", 4th edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1982.

c. Websites:

1. <http://thelawdictionary.org>
2. <http://indiacode.nic.in/>
3. <http://www.prsindia.org/>
4. <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>
5. <http://judis.nic.in/>
6. <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>
7. <http://www.worldlii.org/>
8. <http://liicofindia.org/>

5. Course Content

Module 1: Offences affecting human body



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- General Introduction to specific offences
- Culpable Homicide and Murder
- Causation – Distinction between culpable homicide and Murder
- Attempt
 - to commit murder
 - to commit culpable homicide
 - Suicide and its Constitutionality: Attempt and abetment.
- Homicide by Rash or Negligent act not amounting to Culpable Homicide
- Unnatural offence
- Miscarriage and injuries to unborn children
- Hurt and Grievous Hurt, Acid attacks
- Kidnapping and Abduction
- Assault and Criminal force
- Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement

Case Law:-

1. *Palani Goundan v. Emperor*, 1919 ILR 547 (Mad) 1
2. *In re Thavamani*, AIR 1943 Mad 571 8
3. *Emperor v. Mushnooru Suryanarayana Murthy* (1912) 22 MLJR 333 (Mad.) 10
4. *Rawalpenta Venkalu v. State of Hyderabad*, AIR 1956 SC 171 22.
5. *Kapur Singh v. State of Pepsu*, AIR 1956 SC 654 26
6. *Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1958 SC 465 27
7. *State of Andhra Pradesh v. R. Purnayya*, AIR 1977 SC 45 32
8. *Dhupa Chamar v. State of Bihar* (2002) 6 SCC 506 42
9. *Prahlad Krishant Patil v. State of Maharashtra* (2006) 9 SCC 211 51
10. *Emperor v. Mt. Dhirajia*, AIR 1940 All. 486 53
11. *Gyarsibai v. The State*, AIR 1953 M.B. 61 58
12. *K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1962 SC 605 62
13. *Ghapoo Yadav v. State of M.P.*, (2003) 3 SCC 528 79
14. *Dhirajbhai Gorakhbhai Nayak v. State of Gujarat* (2003) 9 SCC 322 82
15. *Cherubin Gregory v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1964 SC 205 86
16. *S.N. Hussain v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, AIR 1972 SC 685 89
17. *Mohammed Aynuddin v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2000) 7 SCC 72 93
18. *Rambaran Mahion v. The State*, AIR 1958 Pat. 452 115
19. *E.K. Chandrasenan v. State of Kerala* (1995) 2 SCC 99 123
20. *S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras*, AIR 1965 SC 942 132
21. *Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat*, AIR 1973 SC 2313 137
22. *State of Haryana v. Raja Ram* (1973) 1 SCC 544 148
23. *Dr. Nikhil Dattar & Ors. v. Union of India*, (2008)110 BOM. L.R. 3293



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24. *Aruna Shanbag v. Union of India*, AIR2012SC1571

- Abortion Laws in India- Reflection of American Jurisprudence on The Indian Milieu of Liberalised Abortion Policies < <http://www.ukessays.com/dissertations/human-rights/abortion-laws.php>>

Legislation:

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

Module 2 : Offence against women (With 2013 amendment)

- Outraging the modesty of women, (354, 507),
- Obscene act and songs,
- Rape and attempt to Rape
- Dowry Death, Cruelty by husband or relatives
- Offences relating to marriage

Suggested readings

- An Open Letter to the Chief Justice of India (1979) 4 SCC (J) 17 160
- Justice Verma Committee Report-2013
- 42nd Report of the Law Commission of India
- 84th Report of the Law Commission of India
- 91st Report of the Law Commission of India
- 156th Report of the Law Commission of India
- 172nd Report of the Law Commission of India
- 202nd Report of the Law Commission of India
- 243rd Report of the Law Commission of India
- Flavia Agnes, "Law, Ideology and Female Sexuality-Gender Neutrality in Rape Law", Economic and Political Weekly 844, 2002

Legislation:

- The Protection of Children against Sexual offence Act, 2012
- Criminal Law (Amendment Act, 2013)

Case Law

1. *State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh* (1996) 2 SCC 384 165
2. *Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1979 SC 185 154
3. *Sakshi v. Union of India* (2004) 5 SCC 518 178
4. *Bhupinder Sharma v. State of Himachal Pradesh* (2003) 8 SCC 551 189
5. *Priya Patel v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2006) 6 SCC 263 193
6. *Bhupinder Singh v. UT of Chandigarh* (2008) 8 SCC 531 196



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7. *Shanti v. State of Haryana*, AIR 1991 SC 1226 95
8. *Satvir Singh v. State of Punjab* (2001) 8 SCC 633 99
9. *Ram Badan Sharma v. State of Bihar* (2006) 10 SCC 115 105
10. *Bodhisattwa Gautam vs Miss Subhra Chakraborty*, 1996 SCC (1) 490
12. *Rupan Deol Bajaj & Anr vs Kanwar Pal Singh Gill & Anr* 1995 SCC (6) 194
13. *The Chairman Railway Board and Others v Mrs Chandrima Das and Others* AIR 2000 SC 988.

Module 3: Offence against property

- Theft
- Extortion
- Robbery
- Dacoity

Case Law

1. *Pyare Lal Bhargava v. State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1963 SC 1094 200
2. *Jadumandan Singh v. Emperor*, AIR 1941 Pat. 129 203
3. *Sekar v. Arumugham* (2000) Cr.L.J. 1552 (Mad.) 205
4. *State of Karnataka v. Basavegowda* (1997) Cr.L.J. 4386 (Kant.) 208

Module 4: Other Offences against property

- Criminal Misappropriation of property
- Criminal Breach of Trust
- Cheating
- Receiving stolen property
- Mischief
- Criminal trespass

Case Law

1. *Jaikrishnadas Manohardas Desai v. State of Bombay*, AIR 1960 SC 889 213
2. *Mahadeo Prasad v. State of West Bengal*, AIR 1954 SC 724 218
3. *Akhil Kishore Ram v. Emperor*, AIR 1938 Pat. 185 221
4. *Shri Bhagwan S.S.V.V. Maharaj v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1999 SC 2332 225

Module 5: Other offences

- Offences against the State
- Giving or fabricating false Evidence
- Offences relating to documents
- Defamation



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Legislation:

Criminal Law (Amendment Act), 2005

Criminal Law (Amendment Act), 2013

Case Law

1. *Asok kumar Sarkar v. Radhakant Pandey*, AIR 1967 Cal 178
2. *Ram Jethmalani v. Director, CBI* 1987 Cr.L.J 570 (Del)
3. *S.Mohinder Singh Saluja v. Vansan Shoes Delhi*, (1987)1Crimes 57 (61) (Del)
4. *J.Jayalalitha v. Arcot N. Veeraswamy* 1997 Cr.L.J 4585 (Mad)
5. *Kedar Nath Singh v. State Of Bihar* AIR 1962 SC 955
6. *Keho Bam Hazarika v The Government Of Assam* 1951 CriLJ 68
7. *Manubhai Tribhovandas Patel And Ors. v.State Of Gujarat And Anr* 1972 Cri.L.J 388
8. *Uttamrao S/O Keshavrao Patwari v. State Of Maharashtra And Anr*, 1990 (1) BomCR 321
9. *State Of Madhya Pradesh v. Baleshwardayal And Ors.*1967 Cr.L.J 1110
10. *Bilal Ahmed Kaloo v. State of Andhrapradesh* AIR 1997SC 3483
11. *Babwant Singh v. State of Punjab* (995) 3 SCC 214
12. *Dr Vinayak Binayak Sen v. State of Chhattisgarh*, Criminal Appeal No 20 of 2011 & Criminal Appeal No54 of 2011

7. Mode of Evaluation:

Components	Theory	
	Internal	End Term Examination (ETE)
Marks	40	60
Total	100	

8. Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping between Cos and Pos		
Sl. No.	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Programme Outcomes
1	Shall develop a conceptual understanding of the specific principles of Criminal Law.	1,3,5
2	Shall be able to understand different offences against Human Body such as Murder and Rape.	4,5
3	Shall be able to understand different offences against Property such as theft, Extortion, robbery, dacoity etc.	2,4,5



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4	Shall develop an understanding of different offences against peace and tranquility of State.	1,3
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	Law of Crimes -II	1	2	3	4	5
		2	3	2	1	1
		Integrate Theory, Doctrine and Practice	Quest for Research and Inquiry	Develop Ethical, Social and Professional Understanding	Commitment for Scholarly engagement and societal reform	Ensure Professional Preparation

1=addressed to small extent
 2= addressed significantly
 3=major part of course

8. Model Question Paper

Galgotias University, Greater Noida

School of Law

End Term Examination

BALLB/BBALLB [2015]/[2014-2015]

Course Name: Law of Crimes II

Course Code: BAL/EBL 416

Instructions:

Max Marks: 100

Time: 03.00 hr



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1. Attempt all sections.
2. Answers to be brief and to the point.

Section A
(10 Marks)

1. (a) State the objective behind creating the offence of Sedition.
(b) Define Stalking.
(c) Is it necessary to invoke sec 34 IPC to sustain a charge of Dacoity. Why?
(d) Which committee was constituted after the barbaric Nirbhaya rape case? What was the Legislative outcome of the recommendation of that committee?
(e) What is the punishment for the offence of Theft?
2. (a) Distinguish Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.
(b) Argue the proposition that section 497 IPC does not offend either Article 14 or Article 15 of the Constitution.

Section B

(20 Marks)

3. "There is a thin line difference between the offences of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder because the difference is merely a question of degree of probability of death ensuing." In the light of the aforesaid distinguish between sec 299 and sec 300 IPC. Cite case laws in support of your answer.

Section C

(40 Marks)

Attempt any Four

4. (a) Discuss the Offences of Defamation and state its exceptions.
(b) Write a case comment on *K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1962 SC605.
5. (a) An essential ingredient to the offence of Criminal Breach of Trust is *entrustment with property or dominion over property*, while explaining the aforesaid essential ingredient differentiates between Criminal Breach of Trust and Dishonest Misappropriation of Property.
(b) (i) Distinguish Assault and Criminal force.
(ii) A is a warehouse keeper. Z, going on a journey, entrusts his rare furniture to A under contract that it shall be returned on payment of stipulated sum of money. A dishonestly sells the furniture. Decide the criminal liability of A.
6. (a) Discuss the essential ingredients of the offence of Theft. Cite relevant case laws in support of your answer.



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(b) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel against B, unless B gives Rs.10,000 to him. B gives the money to A. What offence has A committed. Discuss.

7. Define the offence of Rape and discuss how the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 has widened the definition of Rape and created new offences to curb crime against women.
8. (a) A,B,C,D and E conjointly committed robbery. After committing the robbery all the five accused starting running away on their horses. They were fleeing together. A, was moving slowly as compared to his associates as he was carrying the booty. X, a police officer chased the accused and he was about to nab A, when A took out his gun and shot dead X. Decide the Criminal Liability of the accused.

Section D
(30 Marks)

9. Critically analyze the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, *Suresh Kumar Koushal and another v. NAZ Foundation and others*, (2014) 1 SCC 1.
10. Sarla, aged 17 years and 11 months, is a student of Govt. Medical College and is pursuing MBBS course. She developed an intimate relationship with Sarfaraz, her classmate. Apprehending that her orthodox family would never permit her inter-religion marriage with Sarfaraz, Sarla telephoned Sarfaraz to discuss the matter. Sarfaraz told Sarla that the doors of his house are always open for her and his parents will treat her like their own daughter. That night, when her family members were asleep, Sarla went to Sarfaraz's house and spent the night there. On a complaint made by Sarla's parents an FIR was registered and Sarafarz was charged with the offence of Kidnapping Sarla from lawful guardianship. Decide.



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