Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022

Course:BA-LS-IProgram:Logic & Legal ReasoningCourse Code:CLCC1009

Semester: I Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

	SECTION A (50x2M-10Mowled)		
S. No.	(5Qx2M=10Marks)		
5 . N 0.		Marks	CO
	Attempt all questions.		
Q1	Define the term 'law'.	2	CO1
Q2	Short note on difference between religion and morality.	2	CO1
Q3	What is legal research?	2	CO2
Q4	Difference between civil and criminal law.	2	CO3
Q5	Difference between of Substantive and procedural law.	2	CO2
	SECTION B		
	(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)		
	Attempt all questions.		
Q6	Elaborate precedent as a source of law.	5	C04
Q7	What is the difference between Doctrinal and Empirical Research?	5	CO3
Q8	Write a brief note on Austin's concept of law.	5	CO3
Q9	Discuss the Doctrinal research method.	5	CO4
	SECTION-C		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		1
	Attempt all questions.		
Q10	To understand the relationship between Law and Morality, it is first necessary to understand what the terms Law and Morality mean. Law is not something that can be read and taken literally. Analyze the concept of law and its relation with ethics and morality.	10	CO3
Q11	Discuss the various methods for conducting the empirical research.	10	CO4

	SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)				
	Attempt all questions.				
Q12	The Indian Constitution is unique in its contents and spirit. Although borrowed from almost every constitution of the world, the Indian Constitution has several salient features that distinguish it from the constitutions of other countries." Critically analyse the above statement and throw some light on different features of the Indian Constitution.	25	CO4		
Q13	Keeton's classification of the sources of law has emerged as a critique of Salmond's classification. He defines the term as those materials from which law is eventually fashioned through judicial activity. He classified the sources of law into- binding sources and persuasive sources. Binding sources are those which have to be necessarily followed by the courts. Legislations, judicial precedents and customs are examples of such source. Persuasive sources are those which come into play when there is absence of any binding source on any particular subject. Foreign precedents, professional opinions and principles of morality or equity are examples of persuasive sources of law." In the light of the above explain different sources of law.	25	CO5		