

**NAME OF SUBJECT: LEGAL METHOD AND LEGAL RESEARCH**

**PAPER CODE: BAL 105**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30+70=100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS.**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 30 MARKS**

**TERM-END EXAMINATION: 70 MARKS**

**OBJECTIVE:** This course on Legal Method focuses on orientation of students to legal studies from the view point of basic concepts of law and legal system.

**MODULE-I: Meaning and Classification of Law**

- a) **Meaning, nature and functions of Law.**
- b) **People's conception of Law- why know law, law and regularity, law and morals, law and value-judgement, social order and law.**
- c) **Classification of Law**
  - i. **Public and Private Law.**
  - ii. **Substantive and Procedural Law.**
  - iii. **Municipal and International Law.**

**MODULE-II: Sources of Law**

- a) **Customs.**
- b) **Precedent.**
- c) **Legislation.**
- d) **Stare decisis.**
- e) **Ratio-decidenti.**
- f) **Obiter dicta.**
- g) **Judges and discretion.**
- h) **Nature of Legal Sources:**
  - i. **Comparative legal cultures.**
  - ii. **Common law.**
  - iii. **Civilian law.**
  - iv. **Socialist law.**
  - v. **Institution of adjudication.**
  - vi. **Fact finding- Dispute resolution: adversarial method and inquisitional method. Justifiability.**

**MODULE-III: Basic Concepts of Indian Legal System**

- a) **Structure of Indian Legal System.**

- b) **Common Law.**
- c) **Constitution as the Basic Law.**
- d) **Rule of Law.**
- e) **Separation of Powers.**
- f) **Legal Remedies.**
- g) **Crisis of Indian Legal System.**

#### **MODULE-IV: Legal Writing and Legal Research**

- a) **Legal materials- Case law.**
- b) **Statutes, Reports, Journals, Manuals, Digests etc.**
- c) **Importance of legal research.**
- d) **Techniques of legal research: application of social science methods in law, where to find law, data analysis and interpretation.**
- e) **Legal writings and citations.**

#### **MODULE-V: Methods of Law**

- a) **Statute: Enactment of Law, Legislative drafting, Rule making, aids for interpretation of statutes.**
- b) **Cases: How to read a case, Precedent, Ratio and Obiter, Judicial Law making.**
- c) **Methods in study of law: Case method, Dialogue or Socratic method and Clinical method.**

#### **MODULE-VI: Legal Reasoning**

- a) **Legal Reasoning: Definition, Components of Legal Reasoning, Deductive and Inductive reasoning, Levi's and Bodenheimer's Model of Legal Reasoning.**
- b) **Law and Logic: Aristotelian Logic and Syllogism.**
- c) **Significance of Mooting for Law students.**

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. **Learning the Law--- Glanville Willains.**
2. **Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)--- Nomita Aggarwal.**
3. **An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory--- B.N.M. Tripathi.**
4. **The Nature of Judicial Process--- Benzamin N. Cardozo.**
5. **Indian Legal System--- ILI Publication.**
6. **Legal Research and Methodology--- ILI Publication.**
7. **Client Interviewing and Counselling--- Jenny Chapman.**
8. **Organizational Behaviour--- Stephen P. Robbins.**
9. **Introduction to Psychology--- Morgan.**

### ESSENTIAL CASE 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. **Dwrka Prasad Aggarwal v. B.D. Aggarwal, AIR 2003 S.C. 2686**
8. **Commissioner of Wealth Tax, Meerut v. Sharvan Kumar Swarup & Sons, 1994 (6) SCC 623**
9. **Shikhar Chand Falodia v.S.K. Sanganeria, AIR 2004 Gau. 19.**
10. **Granmophone 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 Kar2003 CR.L. J. 1003 Kar H.C.**
20. **Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 S.C. 549, 556.**

**NAME OF SUBJECT: GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE-I INCLUDING COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**PAPER CODE: BAL 101**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30+70=100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS.**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 30 MARKS**

**TERM-END EXAMINATION: 70 MARKS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Human beings transmit their expressions through language. Choice of right words at right time is the art of perfect communication. Command over language is an essential quality of lawyers. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skills to a large extent. Lawyers are expected to be conversant with legal terminologies. Hence this course on legal language aims at equipping students with legal and linguistic skill for effective advocacy.

**MODULE-I: Communication**

- a) **Meaning, types and directions to Communication.**
- b) **Communication Process**
- c) **Purpose of Communication.**
- d) **Channels of Communication.**
- e) **Dimensions of Communication.**
- f) **Barriers of Communication.**

**MODULE-II: Effective Conversation & Presentation Skills**

- a) **Correct Pronunciation.**
- b) **Fluency.**
- c) **Clear Expression.**
- d) **Extempore.**

**Presentation Skills**

- a) **Speeches.**
- b) **How to prepare a presentation.**
- c) **Planning the Talk.**
- d) **Preparing Visual Aids.**
- e) **Delivering Presentation.**
- f) **Managing the Audience.**
- g) **Questions and Answers.**
- h) **Body Language.**

### **MODULE-III: Grammar and Usages**

- a) **Parts of Speech.**
- b) **Article- Definite and Indefinite.**
- c) **Voice.**
- d) **Time and Tense.**
- e) **Question Tag.**
- f) **Use of Punctuation Marks.**
- g) **Enhancing Vocabulary- Antonyms, Synonyms, Homonyms, One word substitutions, Prefixes and Suffixes.**

### **MODULE-IV: Comprehension and Composition**

- a) **Reading Comprehension.**
- b) **Paragraph and Precis writing.**
- c) **Figures of Speech.**
- d) **Idioms and Idiomatic expressions.**
- e) **Formal Correspondence.**
- f) **Essay Writing.**

### **MODULE-V: Translation**

- a) **Translation from Hindi to English and vice versa.**
- b) **Common Hindi and Urdu words used in courts.**

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. **Legal Language and Legal Writing---** P.K. Mishra.
2. **Legal Language---** S.C. Tripathi.
3. **Outlines of Legal Language in India---** Anirudha Prasad.
4. **Legal Language, Writing and General English---** J.S. Singh.
5. **Law and Language---** R.P. Bhatnagar and R. Bhargava. New Delhi, Macmillan.
6. **Grammar-Wren and Martin.**
7. **Grammar-Nesfield.**

**NAME OF SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY-I: GENERAL SOCIOLOGY**

**PAPER CODE: BAL 102**  
**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30+70=100**  
**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS.**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 30 MARKS**  
**TERM-END EXAMINATION: 70 MARKS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid-nineteenth century European Society. Its development over a century and a half since then has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic-political conditions where it has been taught and practiced. Sociology is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systematized. Nevertheless, some of its original concerns have persisted and some of its classical theoretical and methodological landmarks are relevant even today. This paper intends to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. Students are expected to gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance in its contemporary concerns.

**MODULE-I: Emergence of Sociology**

- a) **Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology- the intellectual context.**
- b) **Enlightenment- the social, economic and political forces.**
- c) **The French and Industrial Revolution.**
- d) **Institutionalization**

**MODULE-II: Nature and Scope of Sociology**

- a) **Sociology: Definition, Aims and Scope.**
  - i. **Formalistic school.**
  - ii. **Synthetic school.**
- b) **Sociology and other social sciences especially Law.**
- c) **Practical significance of Sociology.**

**MODULE-III: Social Anthropology**

- a) **What is social anthropology?**
- b) **How does it develop, social differentiations and differences between societies.**
- c) **Nature and scope.**

#### **MODULE-IV: Fundamental Concepts in Sociology.**

- a) **The Study of Human Society.**
- b) **Community.**
- c) **Association.**
- d) **Institution.**
- e) **Social Groups.**
- f) **Culture & Culture Change.**
- g) **Status and Role.**
- h) **Social Action.**
- i) **Social System.**
- j) **Norms and Value.**
- k) **Conformity and Deviance.**
- l) **Law and Customs.**

#### **MODULE-V: Socialization and Social Control**

- a) **Concept of Socialization.**
- b) **Agency and Theories of Socialization.**
- c) **Concept of Social Control.**
- d) **Types of Social Control and Social Control as a means of**

#### **MODULE-VI: Social Stratification**

- a) **The concept- meaning and nature.**
- b) **Theories and types of stratification.**
- c) **Functions and dysfunctions of stratification.**

#### **MODULE-VII: Culture and Religion.**

- a) **The concept of culture- difference between culture and civilization.**
- b) **Social Processes- Associative and Dissociative.**
- c) **Order, conflict and contradiction.**
- d) **The concept of religion- belief and rituals.**
- e) **Origins and forms of religion.**
- f) **Social role of religion.**

#### **SUGGESGED READINGS**

1. **Sociology: Themes and Perspectives---** Michael Haralambos.
2. **Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature---** T.B. Botomore.
3. **An Introduction to Sociology (For Pre-Law)---** N.K. Thakur. Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

- 4. Sociology--- Horton, P.B & C.L. Hunt. McGraw- Hill Company, Singapore.**
- 5. Sociology--- Anthony Giddens. Polity Press.**
- 6. Society in India Vol. I & II. ... D.G. Mandelbaum. Popular.**
- 7. Hindu Social Organization--- P.N. Prabhu. Popular.**
- 8. Social Stratification--- Dipankar Gupta.**
- 9. Hand Book of Indian Sociology--- Veena Das (ed.).**
- 10. Human Society---K. Davis. Surjeet Publications, India, 2000.**
- 11. Society: An Introductory Analysis--- McIver and Page. McMillan India Ltd. New Delhi.**
- 12. What is Sociology?---Alex Inkeles.**
- 13. Sociology for Law Students--- T.K. Oommen and C.N. Venugopal. Eastern Book Company.**



**NAME OF SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE-I: POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**PAPER CODE: BAL 103**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30+70=100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS.**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 30 MARKS**

**TERM-END EXAMINATION: 70 MARKS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Political Science is closely linked with Law as legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly emanating from the political superstructure. For example, a democratic system of law making and implementation is quite different from a dictatorial process of expression of law and justice. History of Political Thought has a direct bearing with the process of Constitutionalism and development of Constitution system in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A strong grounding in the knowledge of Political Science helps in better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.

**MODULE-I: Introduction to Political Science**

- a) **Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science**
- b) **Politics and Methodology Changes**
- c) **Political Science and its Inter-disciplinary Relevance**
  - i. **Political Science and History.**
  - ii. **Political Science and Economics.**
  - iii. **Political Science and Sociology.**
  - iv. **Political Science and Geography.**
  - v. **Political Science and Anthropology.**
  - vi. **Political Science and Jurisprudence.**
  - vii. **Political Science and Ethics.**

**MODULE-II: Approaches to Political Analysis**

- a) **Traditional Approaches**
- b) **Modern Approaches**
- c) **Post-modern Approaches**
- d) **Behaviouralism.**
- e) **Systems Approach.**
- f) **Structural- Functional Approach**
- g) **Post-Behaviouralism.**
- h) **Marxist Approach**

### **MODULE-III: Origin of State**

- a) **Theories of Origin of State**
  - i. **Divine Right Theory**
  - ii. **Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory**
  - iii. **Social Contract Theory**
  - iv. **Evolutionary Theory**
- b) **Evolution of Modern State and the Post-modern State**

### **MODULE-IV: State and Sovereignty**

- a) **State , Nation and Nation State**
- b) **Elements of State**
- c) **Nationalism and Internationalism**
- d) **State and Sovereignty.**
- e) **Characteristics of Sovereignty.**
- f) **Classification of Sovereignty—Legal and Political.**
- g) **Austin’s Theory of Sovereignty and Pluralism**
- h) **Is Sovereignty a waning concept Post 21<sup>st</sup> Century?**
- i) **Sovereignty and Constitutional Law.**
- j) **Sovereignty in International Law.**

### **MODULE-V: Evolution of Government**

- a) **Classification of Government**
  - i. **Aristotle’s classification.**
  - ii. **Modern classification.**
  - iii. **Merits and Demerits of Democracy, Monarchy, Dictatorship.**
- b) **Evolution of doctrines of Socialism , Laissez-faire and Welfare governments**
- c) **Role of Law in Governance**
- d) **Globalism**

### **MODULE-VI : Forms of Government and Associated Concepts**

- a) **Parliamentary and Presidential.**
- b) **Unitary and Federal.**
- c) **SOP and Checks and balance.**
- d) **Unicameral and Bicameral legislatures.**
- e) **Cabinet form of government.**

- f) **Role of Political Parties.**
- g) **Public Opinion.**
- h) **Limits of governments.**
- i) **Revolution.**

**MODULE-VII: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Citizenship and Rights**

- a) **Citizenship—Evolution to Global Citizenship**
  - (i) **Methods of Acquiring and Losing Citizenship.**
  - (ii) **Rights and Duties of Citizenship**
- b) **Rights and Classification of Rights**
  - (i) **Theories of Rights**
  - (ii) **Human Rights**
  - (iii) **Rights and Duties of Citizens**

**MODULE-VI: Liberty, Equality and Justice**

- a) **Philosophical foundations**
- b) **Constitutional Protection and Limitations**
- c) **Marxist view on Freedom**
- d) **Liberalism-Idealism-Individualism-Facism-Imperialism-Marxism —  
Views on Freedom and Liberty**

**MODULE-VII: Classical Political Theory**

- a) **Political Theory of Classical Greece( Sophism , Plato and Aristotle)**
- b) **Republicanism (U.S.A.)—Evolution and Meaning**
- c) **Political Theory and Political Economy.**
- d) **Political Theory and Political Sociology**
- e) **Modernity and its Critics- Marxian Thought.**

**MODULE-VIII: Contemporary Political Thought**

- a) **Critical Theory**
- b) **Pragmatist Political Theory.**
- c) **Feminism and Canon of Political Thought.**
- d) **Pluralist Construct and Post-Modernism**
- e) **Regionalism and its Challenges.**
- f) **Contemporary Islamic Thought**

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

- 1) **Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions---** Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya. The World Press Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata
- 2) **The Substance of Politics---** A. Appadurai. OUP, New Delhi 2000.
- 3) **An Introduction to Political Theory---** O.P. Gauba. MacMillan, New Delhi, 2009.
- 4) **Principles of Political Science---**A.C. Kapoor. S. Chand and Co. New Delhi.2008.
- 5) **Principles of Social and Political Theory---** Ernest Barkar. Surjit Publications. New Delhi, 2005.
- 6) **History of Political Theory---** Sabine George. Oxford IBH Publishers, New Delhi, 1973.
- 7) **Political Theory and Organization---** S. Rathore and Haqqi. EBC Lucknow.2006.
- 8) **The Oxford Handbook of Political Thought---** R.E. Goodin. OUP. 2008.

**NAME OF SUBJECT: ECONOMICS-I: MICROECONOMICS**

**PAPER CODE: BAL 104**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30+70=100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS.**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 30 MARKS**

**TERM-END EXAMINATION: 70 MARKS**

**OBJECTIVE:** This course on Economics aims at providing broad based understanding of basic concepts of Economics and delineating relationship between Economics and Law.

**MODULE-I: Introduction to Economics.**

- a) **Definition, methodology and scope of Economics.**
- b) **Relevance of Economics to Law**
  - i. **Relationship between Economics and Law.**
  - ii. **Economic offences.**
  - iii. **Economic legislations.**
- c) **Forms of economic analysis**
  - i. **Micro vs Macro.**
  - ii. **Partial vs General.**
  - iii. **Static vs Dynamic.**
  - iv. **Positive vs Normative.**
  - v. **Short-run vs Long-run.**
- d) **Basic concepts and precepts**
  - i. **Economic problems.**
  - ii. **Economic rationality.**
  - iii. **Optimality.**
- e) **Economic Organization**
  - i. **Market.**
  - ii. **Command.**
  - iii. **Mixed- Economy.**

**MODULE-II: Demand and Supply**

- b) **Theories of demand**
  - i. **Demand function.**
  - ii. **Law of demand.**
  - iii. **Derivation of market demand curve.**
- c) **Concept of Utility and utility theory**
  - i. **Utility approach.**
  - ii. **Indifference curve approach.**
- d) **Law of Supply and supply function.**
- e) **Price determination and Shift of demand and supply.**

- f) Elasticity of demand and supply; consumer surplus.
- g) Applications of demand and supply
  - i. Tax floor and ceilings.
  - ii. Applications of indifference curves- tax, labour and work.

**MODULE-III: Production analysis, Costs and Market structures.**

- a) Concepts of Production
  - i. Production isoquants.
  - ii. Returns.
  - iii. Returns to factor.
  - iv. Returns to scale.
- b) Cost and revenue concepts.
- c) Classification of Markets
  - i. Pure and perfect competition.
  - ii. Monopolistic and imperfect competition.
  - iii. Monopoly.
  - iv. Duopoly and Oligopoly.
  - v. Cartels.
- d) Concept of Dumping to be substantiated with the cases of International Court of Justice.
  - i. Competition Law.
  - ii. State of Consumer protection.

**MODULE-IV: Theory of determination of Factor Prices, Rent, Interest, Wages and Profit**

- a) Labour supply and wage determination.
- b) Role of trade unions and collective bargaining in wage determination; minimum wage legislation.
- c) Exploitation of labour.
- d) The theory of rent, interest and profit.

**MODULE-V: Wealth and Welfare**

- a) Meaning of Welfare Economics
  - i. Social welfare and principle of justice.
  - ii. Social welfare function.
  - iii. Social choice and social welfare.
- b) New Welfare Economics
  - i. Concepts and features.
  - ii. Price regulation.
  - iii. Bail out of industries.
  - iv. Public Distribution System.
  - v. Administered and support price, MRP.

## **SUGGESTED READINGS**

- 1. Economics--- Samuelson.**
- 2. Introduction to Positive Economics--- Lipsey. ELBS.**
- 3. Micro-economic Theory--- Gould and Lazear.**
- 4. Bilas Microeconomic Theory---McGrow Hill Intedn, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.**
- 5. Modern Microeconomics--- A. Koutsoyinnis. Macmillan.**
- 6. Micro Economics: Theory and Application--- Dominick Salvatore.**
- 7. Principles of Economics--- M.L. Seth.**
- 8. Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis--- H.L. Ahuja.**