

VEER MADHO SINGH BHANDARI UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun Established by Uttarakhand State Govt. wide Act no. 415 of 2005)
Suddhowala, PO-Chandanwadi, Premnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (Website- www.uktech.ac.in)



SYLLABUS

For

LAW Programmes

(BA. LLB)

(For admission in 2022-23 and onwards)



BALLB- MODEL CURICULLEM STRUCTURE

First Semester

Paper Code	SUBJECTS	Credit	L:T:P
ILA 101	Legal Method & Legal Research	4	04:01:00
ILA 102	General English and Legal Language-I including Communication Skills	4	04:01:00
Note-	Students have to opt for three subjects out of the following seven subjects Provided that next three semesters have to opt same subjects compulsorily.		
ILA 103	Sociology-I: General Sociology	4	04:01:00
ILA 104	Political Science-I: Principles of Political Science	4	04:01:00
ILA 105	History-I: Indian History (Ancient & Medieval) up to 18 th Century	4	04:01:00
ILA 106	Economics-I:Micro-Economics	4	04:01:00
ILA 107	Psychology-I: Basics of Psychology	4	04:01:00
ILA 108	Philosophy-I: Indian Philosophy	4	04:01:00
ILA 109	Journalism and Mass Communication-I: Introduction to Mass Communication	4	04:01:00

Second Semester

Paper Code	SUBJECTS	Credits	L:T:P
ILA 201	Law of Contract including Specific Relief & Sale of Goods Act	4	04:01:00
ILA 202	English and Legal Language-II	4	04:01:00
Note	Students have to opt for three same subjects as those opted in the first semester.		
ILA 203	Sociology-II: Prominent Thinkers & Theoretical Perspectives	4	04:01:00
ILA 204	Political Science-II: State and contemporary Political Concepts	4	04:01:00
ILA 205	History-II: Modern India and India's struggle for independence	4	04:01:00
ILA 206	Economics-II: Macro- Economics	4	04:01:00
ILA 207	Psychology-II: Social Psychology and Organizational Behavior	4	04:01:00
ILA 208	Philosophy-II: History of Western Philosophy	4	04:01:00
ILA 209	Journalism and Mass Communication-II: Principles of Mass Communication	4	04:01:00



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

LEGAL METHOD AND LEGAL RESEARCH (ILA-101)

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: This course on Legal methods focuses on the orientation of students to legal studies from the viewpoint of basic concepts of law and the legal system.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of law.
2. Development of learner's skill to write research articles and understand the research techniques
3. Learners will be able to understand the basic requirements of research.
4. Learners will be able to understand the concept of Moot Court.

Unit-I: Meaning, Classification and Sources of Law of Law

12 Hours

- a) Meaning, nature and functions of Law.
- b) Law and morality- why know law, law and regularity, social order and law.
- c) Classification of Law
 - i. Public and Private Law.
 - ii. Substantive and Procedural Law.
 - iii. Municipal and International Law.
 - iv. Family/personal law
- d). Customs: meaning, nature and essentials of customs
- e). Precedent: meaning, kinds and importance, Stare decisis, Ratio-dividend, Obiter dicta.
- f). Legislation: meaning and kinds
- g). Justice, Equity and good conscience

Unit-II: Basic Concepts of Indian Legal System

12 Hours

- 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 the Indian Legal System.

Unit-III: Legal Research

8 Hours

- a) Statutes, Reports, Journals, Manuals, Digests etc.
- b) Meaning, nature and Importance of legal research.
- c) Techniques/Methods of legal research:
- d) Legal writings and use of citations.
- e). Research Methodology

Unit-IV: Research Paper Writing

8 Hours

- a) Selection of title
- b) Abstract writing
- c) Introduction
- d) Problem
- e) Objectives of Research
- f) Hypothesis
- g) Literature review,
- h) Results,
- i) Conclusion and suggestions
- j) Bibliography

Unit –IV: Concept of the Moot Court and Mooting

8 Hours

- a) Meaning of Moot Court
- b) Significations of Mooting
- c) Meaning of Mooter and skills of a good Mooter
- d) Meaning of Researcher and Researcher test
- e) Jurisdiction of the Court
- f) Moot Problem
- g) Memorial- Meaning, Contents, Argument in advance, fact in issue, pray
- h) Making presentations and learning presentation Skills
- i) Moot court's code of conduct

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) SCC623
9. Shikhar Chand Falodiav.S.K. Sanganeria, AIR 2004 Gau. 19.
10. Gramophone 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
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.



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

**GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE-I INCLUDING COMMUNICATION SKILLS
(ILA-102)**

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: Human beings transmit their expressions through language. The choice of the right words at right time is the art of perfect communication. Command over language is an essential quality of lawyers. The 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 a legal and linguistic skill for effective advocacy.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of English Grammar.
2. Development of learner's Presentations skills
3. Learners will be able to translate English to Hindi and Hindi to English.
4. Learners will be able to make ppt.

Unit-I: Communication

12 Hours

- 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.

Unit-II: Effective Conversation & Presentation Skills

12 Hours

- 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.

Unit-III: Grammar and Usages

8 Hours

- 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.

Unit-IV: Comprehension and Composition

8 Hours

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

Unit-V: Translation

8 Hours

- 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, Macmiillan.
6. Grammar-Wren and Martin.
7. Grammar-Nesfield.



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

SOCIOLOGY-I: GENERAL SOCIOLOGY (ILA-103)

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

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-politico 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.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of Sociology.
2. Development of learner's skill to investigate social evil and eradicate it through legislation.
3. Learners will be able to understand the Scope of sociology, especially in the field of law.
4. Learners will be able to understand the role of Religion and Culture in legislation.

Unit-I: Emergence of Sociology

8 Hours

- 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

Unit-II: Nature and Scope of Sociology

8 Hours

- 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.

Unit-III: Social Anthropology and Social Stratification

8 Hours

- a) What is social anthropology?
- b) How does it develop, social differentiations and differences between societies
- c) Nature and scope.
- d) The concept- meaning and nature of Social Stratification
- e) Theories and types of stratification.
- f) Functions and dysfunctions of stratification.

Unit-IV: Fundamental Concepts in Sociology.**12 Hours**

- 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.

Unit-V: Socialization, Social Control, Culture and Religion.**12 Hours**

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

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives--- Michael Haralambos.
2. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature--- T.B. Bottomore.
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.



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I: POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

(ILA-104)

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

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. The history of Political Thought has a direct bearing on the process of Constitutionalism and the development of the Constitution system in the 19th and 20th centuries. A strong grounding in the knowledge of Political Science helps in a better appreciation of jurisprudential development in any legal system.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES: After studying the course, the learner would-

- Understand the different principles and approaches of politics and will promote how they are reflected in the organizing of social and business life.
- Understand many frames by which the idea of a political community is debated.
- Understand the importance of theorizing and will apply these principles into practice.

UNIT-I:DEFINITION AND APPROACHES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE **12 Hours**

- a. Definition of Political Science, Nature and scope of Political Science
- b. Relation of Political Science with law, Economics, Sociology
- c. Methods and Approaches: Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism: Characteristic Features
- d. System Approach, Structural Functional Approach

UNIT-II:THE STATE **12 Hours**

- a. Meaning of the State Definition of State and Nation Distinction between State and Nation
- b. Elements of State
- c. Theories of origin of State: Theory of the Divine Origin Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory Force Theory Historical Development of State and Evolutionary Theory Social contract theory
- d. Theories of State Action: Individualist, Socialist and Concept of Welfare State

UNIT-III: SOVEREIGNTY **8 Hours**

- a. Meaning, characteristics and kinds
- b. Austin's theory of Sovereignty and its criticism
- c. Pluralists and Internationalists
- d. Distinction between Sovereignty and Power; Power and Authority; and Authority and Legitimacy
- e. Bases of the coercive power of State

UNIT-IV: POLITICAL VALUES AND IDEAS

8 Hours

- a. Justice- Meaning and Dimensions: Procedural and Substantive
- b. Law-Meaning, nature, sources ;and law and morality
- c. Liberty-Meaning, types and safe guards of liberty
- d. Equality-Meaning, contents, liberty and equality
- e. Rights and duties:meaning,KindsandTheoriesofRights;RelationshipbetweenrightsandDuties
- f.

UNIT-V: POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

8 Hours

- a. Public Opinion: Meaning and Agencies
- b. Communalism: historical causes, recent trends, and remedies
- c. Regionalism: Causes, trends & remedies
- d. Fascism

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. An Introduction to Political Theory, O.P. Gauba,
2. Political Theory, Rajeev Bhargava & A. Acharya,
3. Principles of Modern Political Science,J.C. Johari,
4. Political Theory, Vidya Dhar Mahajan
5. Political Theory: An Introduction, Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya
6. Principles of Political Science:F.W.Garner
7. Principles of Political Science:A.C.Kapoor
8. Political Science for Law Students: Myneni
9. Rajniti Vigyan Ke Siddhant (InHindi)-R.C.Aggarwal



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

HISTORY-I: INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL) UPTO 1800 (ILA-105)

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: Remedies of contemporary problems of humanity lie hidden in History. Past knowledge of state, social institutions, culture and people helps to critically analyze a fact situation more so for legal practitioners to evaluate the legal and judicial structure and process

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of History
2. Development of learner's skill to investigate social evil and eradicate it through legislation.
3. Learners will be able to trace the History of the judicial system in the Ancient Period and it will help to develop a better judicial system in India.
4. Learners will be able to study administrative system in ancient period

Unit-I: Introduction

8 Hours

- a) History- Meaning, purpose and Methodology.
- b) Historiography.
- c) Re-writing of History- the controversy.
- d) Relationship between Law and History

Unit-II: Polity, State and Administration

8 Hours

- i. Ancient India i. Vedic Polity. ii. Mauryan State. iii. Gupta Polity.
- ii. Medieval India
- iii. Chola Village Administration.
- iv. Delhi Sultanate.
- v. Mughal State (Mansabdari System and Administrative Apparatus)
- vi. Administration under Sher Shah Suri

Unit-III: Society and Economy

12 Hours

- a). Social Institutions in Ancient India
 - i. Varna.
 - ii. Jati.
 - iii. Gotra.
 - iv. Pravara.
 - v. Position of Women.
 - vi Feudalism.
 - vii. Post- Mauryan Economy.
 - viii Gupta Economy.

ix. Iqtadari System.

x. Agrarian Reforms of AllaudinKhalji and Mohammed-bi-Tughaq.

xi. Market Reforms of AllaudinKhalji.

Unit-IV: Legal Systems and Institutions in Ancient and Medieval India

8 Hours

a)Sources: Vedic Texts, Brahmanas, Sutras (Kalpa and Dharma), Dharma Shastras, Artashat and Customs.

b)Thinkers: Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya, Narada and Katyayna.

Unit -V Judicial System

12 Hours

i. Types of Court: Pratishita, Apratishita, Mudrita, Guilds, Panchayats, Kantakasodhana, Dharmasthiya.

ii. Procedures: Appointment of Judges, Trial, Witness, Pleaders, Secret agents, Punishment, Role of Judges and Investigation. - Changes introduced by Akbar.



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

ECONOMICS-I: MICROECONOMICS (ILA-106)

L:T:P::4:1:0

Credits-4

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

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES: After studying the course, the learner would-

- Understand the different principles and approaches of Economics and will promote how they are reflected in the organizing of social and business life.
- Learner will be able to understand the relationship between Economics and Law
- Develop the skills to make people economically strong through legislation.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Economics.

12 Hours

- 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.

UNIT-II: Demand and Supply

12 Hours

- a) Theories of demand
 - i. Demand function.
 - ii. Law of demand.
 - iii. Derivation of market demand curve.

- b) Concept of Utility and utility theory
 - i. Utility approach.
 - ii. Indifference curve approach.
- c) Law of Supply and supply function.
- d) Price determination and Shift of demand and supply.
- e) Elasticity of demand and supply; consumer surplus.
- f) Applications of demand and supply
 - i. Tax floor and ceilings.
 - ii. Applications of indifference curves- tax, labour and work.

UNIT-III: Production analysis, Costs and Market structures.

8 Hours

- 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.

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

8 Hours

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

UNIT-V: Wealth and Welfare

8 Hours

- 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, 2ndedn.
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.



I SEMESTER

Syllabus

LAW OF CONTRACT INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT & SALE OF GOODS ACT (ILA-201)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: Man enters into a variety of contracts from dawn to dusk and this activity increases with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. Modern living would be impossible if the law does not recognize this contract-making power of man. Roscoe Pound made his famous observation-“Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of Promises”. The conferment and protection by law of this contract make the power of man to regulate and define their relations in the best possible manner. However, the contours of contractual relations in pre- and post-independence eras cannot necessarily be the same. In any society, contractual relations are governed by certain basic and general principles which are standardized in the form of the Indian Contract Act,1872.

OUTCOMES:

5. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of the Law of Contract.
6. Development of learners’ skills to draft valid Contracts for their clients.
7. Learners will be able to understand the basic concepts of the Sale of Goods.
8. Learners will be able to find that what contracts can be specifically enforced by law.

Unit-I:Formation of Contract(SECS:2-22)

12 Hours

- a) Meaning and Nature of Contract
- b) Offer/Proposal
 - i. Definition.
 - ii. Communication.
 - iii. Revocation.
 - iv. General/Specific offer.
 - v. Invitation to treat.
- c) Acceptance
 - i. Definition.
 - ii. Communication.
 - iii. Revocation.
 - iv. Tenders/Auctions.
- d) Consideration
 - i. Definition.
 - ii. Essentials.
 - iii. Privity of Contract.
- e) Capacity to enter in to a contract
 - i. Minor’s position in Mercantile Law.
 - ii. Nature/effect of minor’s agreements.

Unit-II: Validity, Discharge and Performance of Contract **12 Hours**

- a) Free consent.
- b) Coercion, undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, and Mistake.
- c) Unlawful consideration and object.
- d) Effect of void, voidable, valid, illegal, unlawful and uncertain agreements contract.
- e) Discharge of Contracts.
- f) Performance.
- g) Time and Place of Performance.
- h) Impossibility of Performance and Frustration.
- i) Breach-Anticipatory & Present.

Unit-III: Legality of Objects (SECS:23-30,56.) **8 Hours**

- a) Contingent Contract (SEC-31-36).
- b) Quasi-Contracts (SECS:68-72,168&169).

Unit-IV: Specific Relief Act, 1963 **8 Hours**

- a) Recovering possession of property (Section 5 to 8)
- b) Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced (Section 10 to 14 A)
- c) Injunctions (Section 36 to 42)
- d) Judicial Mandate-redressal forum, remedies.

Unit-V: Sales of Goods Act **8 Hours**

- i. Sale and Agreement to sell
- ii. Conditions and Warranties
- iii. Caveat Emptor
- iv. Suits for Breach of the Contract

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Law of Contract---Avtar Singh.
2. Law of Contract and Specific Relief---Mulla.
3. Principles of Mercantile Law---R.K.Bangia.
4. Law of Contract and Specific Relief---R.K. Bangia.
5. Law of Contract---Anson.
6. Contracts---Tata Mc Grow Hill.
7. Akil Ahmed---Equity, Trust and Specific Relief.
8. Law of Contracts and Partnerships and Sale of Goods Act---T.R. Desai.
9. Law of Contract---Treitel.
10. Law of Contract---Cheshire, Fifoot and Firmstone.

ESSENTIAL CASE LAWS

1. Balfour v. Balfour
2. Simpkins v. Pays
3. Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
4. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Boots Cash Chemists Ltd.,
5. Harvey v. Facey
6. Lalman v. Gauri Dutt
7. Houa v. Fire Insurance Co., v. Grant



II SEMESTER

Syllabus

ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE-II (ILA-202)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: Human beings transmit their expressions through language. The choice of the right words at right time is the art of perfect communication. Command over language is an essential quality of lawyers. The 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 skills for effective advocacy.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the importance of Legal Language in legal practice.
2. Development of learner's skill to write Complaint and written statements using legal language.
3. Learners will be able to find the importance and role of Latin and legal Maxims in the legal profession.
4. Learners will be able to understand the concept of legal counseling.
5. Learners will be able to draft Minutes of Meetings, Abstract etc

Unit-I: Legal Language-I

12 Hours

- a) Introduction to Legal Language.
- b) Characteristics of Legal Language.
- c) History of Legal Language and Legal Language in India.
- d) English as a medium of Legal Language in India.

Unit-II: Legal Language-II

12 Hours

- a) Legal Maxims.
- b) Foreign and Legal Words, their meaning and usages.
- c) Drafting of Moot Memorials.

Unit-III: Legal Counseling

8 Hours

- a) Definition and its differentiation from general counseling.
- b) Different types of counseling.
- c) Approaches to Counseling.
- d) Training Skills- Simulated exercises.

Unit-IV: Grammar and Usages and Translation

8 Hours

- a) Direct and Indirect Speech.
- b) Transformation of different types of sentences.
- c) Sentences- Simple, Compound and Complex.
- d) Translation from Hindi to English and vice versa.
- e) Common Hindi and Urdu words used in courts.

Unit-V: Comprehension and Composition

8 Hours

- a) Reading Comprehension of Legal Texts.
- b) Note Taking.
- c) Drafting of Minutes.
- d) Drafting of Reports and Projects.
- e) Drafting of Abstracts.

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.
8. Client Interviewing and Counselling--- Jenny Chapman.
9. Organizational Behaviour--- Stephen P. Robbins.
10. Introduction to Psychology--- Morgan.



II SEMESTER

Syllabus

SOCIOLOGY-II: PROMINENT THINKERS & THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES (ILA-203)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: This paper aims at familiarizing the students with the contributions of the founding fathers of sociology in terms of theoretical perspectives and methodologies used by them in understanding social phenomena in response to social and cultural upheavals in Europe after the dark age, especially after the scientific revolution.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the Sociological philosophy of different thinkers.
2. Learners will be able to find the stages of law as per different thinkers.
3. Learners will be able to understand the different theories of Evaluation of Society.
4. Learners will be able to understand the different stages of development of the state.

Unit-I: Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer

12 Hour

- a) Biographical sketch and main works of Comte
- b) Comtepositivism.
- c) Law of Three Stages.
- d) Impact of Science on society and classification of sciences.
- e) Biographical sketch and main works of Herbert Spencer
- f) Herbert Spencer's Theory of Evolution.
- g) Social Darwinism.
- h) Classification of Society- Military and Industrial Society.

Unit-II: Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx

12 Hours

- a) Biographical sketch and main works of Durkheim and Marx
- b) Theory of Social Facts.
- c) Theory of Division of Labor and types of social solidarity.
- d) Theory of Suicide and its typology.
- e) Elementary Forms of Religious Life.
- f) Historical Materialism.
- a) Theory of Social Change.
- b) Concept of Classless society.
- c) Crude Communism.

Unit-III: Max Weber**8 Hours**

- a) Biographical sketch and main works.
- b) Theory of Ideal Types
- c) Sociology of Religion- “The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism”.
- d) Theory of Bureaucracy.
- e) Types of Social Action and Authority.

Unit-IV: Major Theoretical Perspectives**8 Hours**

- a) Structural-Functional Theory.
- b) Conflict Theory/ Marxism.
- c) Interactionism.
- d) Ethnomethodology.
- e) Post-modernism.

Unit-V: Convergence Thesis of Industrialization and Industrial Society**8 Hours**

- a) Industrial Society.
- b) “End of Ideology theory” to “Development theory”.
- c) Western model for rapid economic growth.
- d) Problem on convergence thesis.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Lewis A. Coser--- “Masters of Sociological Thought”.
2. Raymond Aron--- Main Currents in Sociological Thought.
3. Michael Haralambos--- Sociology- Themes and Perspectives.
4. T.B. Bottomore--- Sociology- A Guide to Problem and Literature.
5. Anthony Giddens--- Capitalism.
6. Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory--- Zetline, Irving, M.
7. Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth--- Timacheff, Nicholas S. and Theodorson, George A.
8. Modern Sociology: Introductory Readings--- Worsley Peter (ed.). Penguin Books.
9. Social Theory and Social Structure--- R.K. Merton. Amerind Publishing. ND.



II SEMESTER

Syllabus

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II: STATE AND CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL CONCEPTS (ILA-204)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of Political Science. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a Constitutional framework while engaging with various themes of contemporary politics.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES: After studying the course, the learner would:

- The understanding of the political system of India will increase and rationality will develop through the knowledge of various contemporary ideologies.
- The learner will have complete knowledge of the constitutional structure of India will
- The learner has a thorough knowledge of ideologies such as multiculturalism and feminism, which will enable them to rationally interpret the law.

UNIT-I: Forms of Government

12 Hours

- a. Aristotle's Classification & Modern Classification
- b. Democracy-Concept of Democracy, Condition for the successful working of democracy, democracy and dictatorship
- c. Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government
- d. Unitary and Federal form of Government and Swiss model

UNIT- II : Indian Executive and Legislature

12 Hours

- a. The President, The Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
- b. The Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
- c. The Parliament ,State Legislature: Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
- d. NITI Aayog

UNIT-III :Indian Judiciary

8 Hours

- a. Structure & Functions of Supreme Court and High Court
- b. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism
- c. Independence of Judiciary
- d. Judiciary-its relation with Legislature and Executive

UNIT-IV: Good Governance

8 Hours

- a. Good Governance- Definition
- b. Good governance- characteristics
- c. Major Initiatives for Good Governance in India- **E-Governance, Rule of Law, Decentralization, Make in India Initiative**
- d. Challenges to Good Governance

UNIT– V: Contemporary Issues

8 Hours

- a. Feminism
- b. Secularism
- c. Multiculturalism
- d. Globalization and its impact on Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions

Suggested Readings:

1. Political Science, N. D. Arora
2. Principles of Modern Political Science, J. C. Johari
3. Principles of Political Science A.C.Kapoor
4. Principles of Political Science R.C.Aggarwal
5. Principles of Political Science, F.W.Garner
6. Essayson Indian Federalism S.P.Aiyer &U.Mehta
7. Gender & Politics in India, Edited by NiveditaMenon
8. The Indian Constitution :Corner Stone of a Nation,G.Austin
9. Good Governance: Initiatives in India, EtakulaVayunandan& Dolly Methew
10. Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory, Bhikhu Parekh



II SEMESTER

Syllabus

HISTORY-II: MODERN INDIA AND INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE (ILA-205)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

OBJECTIVE: This paper continues the search of Indian History during modern times. This is a continuation of the History paper in the previous semester and aims at studying the development of India through time.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to trace the History from Mughal Rule to British Empire.
2. Development of learner's skill to investigate social evil and eradicate it through legislation.
3. Learners will be able to trace the History of the Judicial system in the Mughal Period and it will help to develop a better Judicial system in India.
4. Learners will be able to understand the socio reform and impact on society during freedom struggle era.

Unit-I: Decline of Mughal Rule and Rise of British Empire.

12 Hours

- i. Later Mughals
- ii. Invasion of Nadir Shah
- iii. Third battle of Panipat
- iv. East India Company
- v. Battle of Plassey
- vi. Battle of Buxar

Unit-II: Social and Religious Reforms in 19th Century.12 Hours

- i. Brahmo Samaj and Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ii. PrarthanaSamaj
- iii. Arya Samaj
- iv. Deoband Movement
- v. Jyotiba Phule
- vi. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- vii. Ramkrishna Mission and Swami Vivekanand

Unit-III: Rise of Nationalism.

8 Hours

- i. Revolt of 1857
- ii. Revolts of native tribes like Santhals, Bheels, Mundas
- iii. Rise of militant nationalism
- iv. Formation of Indian National Congress
- v. Rise of revolutionaries

Unit-IV: Gandhian Era.

8 Hours

Gandhi early life, struggle, activities in South Africa, coming back to India and contribution in national movement

Unit-V: History of Independent India up to 2020.

8 Hours

Elections, ministries, early difficulties, planning commissions, Indo-China war, Indo-Pakistan war, economy, industries, agriculture, research and development becoming nuclear power ISRO, DRDO, judiciary, law commissions



II SEMESTER

Syllabus

ECONOMICS-II: MACROECONOMICS (ILA-206)

L:T:P:: 4:1:0

Credits-4

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

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES: After studying the course, the learner would-

- Understand the different principles and approaches of Economics and will promote how they are reflected in the organizing of social and business life.
- Learner will be able to understand the relationship between Economics and Law
- Develop the skills to make people economically strong through legislation.

Unit-I: Overview of Macro Economics.

12 Hour

- a) Interdependence of Micro and Macro Economics.
- b) Development of Macro Economics (Schools of Thought)
 - i. Classical.
 - ii. Keynesian.
 - iii. Post-Keynesian.
- c) Goals of Macro Economic policy.
- d) Basic concepts
 - i. Stocks and Flows.
 - ii. National Product and Domestic Product.
 - iii. Aggregate Consumption.
 - iv. Circular Flow of Income.
- e) Alternative measures of National Output; Real and Nominal GNP.
- f) CLASSICAL THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT
- g) SAY'S LAW OF MARKETS
- h) KEYNESIAN THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT
- i) The Principle of Effective Demand; Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply.
- j) Consumption Function, Saving Function, Concepts and types of MULTIPLIER
- k) Concept of Accelerator

Unit-II: Theory of Money and Banking

12 Hours

- b) Functions for money, Classification, Supply and Demand for money.
- c) Effects of money on output and prices.
- d) Inflation and deflation.

- e) Monetary policy.
- f) Money markets and Capital markets.
- g) Commercial Banking
 - i. Functions.
 - ii. Organization.
 - iii. Operations.
- h) Central Banking- functions and credit control.
- i) Non-Banking Financial Institutions- Meaning, Role and Distinction between Banks and NBFIs.

Unit-III: Principles of Public Finance

8 Hours

- a) Tax systems- Meaning and Classification.
- b) Public Finance vs. Private Finance.
- c) Fiscal Policy- Concept, Objectives and Instruments.
- d) Central Budget.
- e) Burden of Deficits and Debts.

Unit-IV: Poverty, Business Cycles and Unemployment.

8 Hours

- a) Concept, Causes and Policy measures of Poverty.
- b) Features of business cycles.
- c) Economic interpretations of unemployment.

Unit-V: Special Economic Zones- various consideration and issues.8 Hours

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Macroeconomics--- D.N. Dwivedi. Tata Mc Grow Hill 2005.
2. Macroeconomic Analysis--- E. Shapiro. Tata Mc Grow Hill 2003.
3. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance--- M.L. Seth.
4. Macroeconomic Theory--- M.L. Jhingan.
5. Public Finance--- H.L. Bhatia.
6. Modern Economic Theory--- K.K. Dewett.
7. Contemporary Issues in Development Economics---B.N. Ghosh (ed.). Routledge Publishers, New Delhi.