



**KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE BENGALURU
(A Constituent college of KLE Technological University)**

SYLLABUS: 5-YEAR BA LLB

2021

SEMESTER – I
LANGUAGE - I:
General English (21LALH101)

Course Objectives:

Globalization has expanded the horizons of the legal profession, and success in the legal profession *inter-alia* lies in the proficiency to communicate effectively with his clients, judicial officers and the society. Thus, a lawyer needs to be well versed with English both in speech and on paper. The objective of the syllabus is to make the students have a strong foundation of grammar and to converse fluently in day-to-day life and in their profession. Students must develop the skills of reading, writing, listening, speaking, presenting, interacting and comprehending. The prose text introduces the lives of eminent personalities who contributed to the nation. The reading of the excerpts from their autobiographies imbibes cultural, ethical and patriotic values besides developing reading fluency and vocabulary.

The overall objective is to facilitate revision and reinforcement of the structure already learnt, to re-emphasize the usage of English language as a foundation for all other learning.

Unit – I:

- Grammar: Parts of Speech, articles
- Types of sentences and sentence structure, subject verb concord, direct indirect speech, active passive voice, tenses, question tags,
- Usage of Homonyms and Homophones, Punctuations, Figures of Speech, Phrases, Idioms

Unit – II:

- Oral: Reading Passages, Presentation Skills, Interview Skills, Debate, Group Discussion, Panel Discussion

Unit – III:

- Writing: Precis writing, letter writing, cv writing, comprehension passages, paragraph writing, book review

Unit – IV:

- M K Gandhi – The Law and the Lawyers

Unit – V:

- My Search for Truth by Dr. S Radhakrishnan

List of Phrases:

Act on, Break down, Break in, Break up, Bring up, Call back, Call off, Came across, Carry on, Carry out, Come apart, Come down, Count on, Cut back on, Do away with, Drop in, Drop out, End up, Fill in, Fill up, Get rid of, Get along/ on with, Give in, Give up, Hand in, Hand out, Hand over, Hang on, Hang out, Hang up, Keep up, Live with, Look into, Looking forward to, Look up, Make away with, Opt for, Opt out, Pass away, Pass by, Pass out, Pick up, Put down, Put off, Put up with, Run out of, Turn on, Turn up, Turn down, Write back

List of Idioms:

A blessing in disguise, A piece of cake, A storm in the teacup, A tough cookie, All and sundry, Alpha and Omega, Apple of discord, Apple of one's eye, At one's fingertips, At the eleventh hour, Bell the cat, Beat around the bush, Bite off more than you can chew, Bolt from the blue, Break a leg, Burn the midnight oil, Call it a day, Caught red-handed, Crying over spilt milk, Cutting corners, Draw the line, Face the music, Fish out of water, Get off scott-free, Got the extra mile, Have butterflies in your stomach, Hit the sack, In black and white, Judge a book by its cover, Kick the bucket, Leave no stone unturned, Let the cat out of the bag, Look before you leap, Make hay while the sun shines, Nook and corner, Null and void, On cloud nine, Once in a blue moon, Penny wise pound foolish, Play devils' advocate, Pull someone's leg, Raining cats and dogs, Read between the lines, Saving for a rainy day, Snowball effect, Spill the beans, Straight from the horse's mouth, Turn a deaf ear, Under the weather, Yeoman's service

Prescribed Books:

1. The Law and The Lawyers – Major Gen (Prof) Nilendra Kumar, Neha Chaturvedi or S.B. Kher.
2. My Search for Truth – Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

References:

1. English Grammar and Composition – Wren and Martin.
2. Oxford Modern English Grammar.
3. Contemporary English Grammar – David Green.
4. Write Rite Right –A Compendium of Homonyms, Homophones & Frequently Misapplied Words - Bill Moore.
5. Write Right! – A Desktop Digest of Punctuation, Grammar, and Style – Jan Venolia.
6. Animal Farm – A Fairy Story by George Orwell.
7. George Orwell 1984.
8. Precis Writing – R Dhillon.
9. Precis Writing: An Approach to Basic Composition – Ann Rayne.
10. www.mkgandhi.org
11. <https://www.englishgrammar.org/>

POLITICAL SCIENCE- I:
Basic Concepts of Political Science (21LALH102)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to develop a sound understanding of Political Science with the different meanings of politics and how is it interpreted differently by people holding different ideological positions. The state occupies a central position in the discourses on politics, the understanding of different theories on the state will allow the students to understand the role of the state in the society and how it governs and regulate the power structure. State and civil society are the drivers of politics as they perform a communication role, important for information and ideology transmission.

Course Content:**Unit - I: Political Science: An Introduction**

- Political Science: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
- Relationship with other Social Sciences
- Ethics and Jurisprudence
- Approaches to the study of Political Science: Historical and Normative
- Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism.

Unit - II: State and its Elements

- State: Meaning, definitions and importance
- Elements and Theories of State: Historical, Divine Right, Social Contract Theories
- State and Nation: Arguments and correlation
- State and Civil Society: Contemporary debate.

Unit - III: Sovereignty and its Dimensions

- Sovereignty: Meaning, Importance
- Aspects and Characteristics of Sovereignty
- Theories of Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic
- Changing Dimensions of Sovereignty in the Age of Globalisation.

Unit - IV: Law, Rights and Duties

- Law: Meaning, Nature and Importance
- Rights and Duties: Meaning, importance and Kinds of Rights
- Rights and Duties
- Theories of Rights: Natural, Legal, Historical and Social Welfare, Idealist and Marxian theories of rights
- Human Rights: Evolution and their generations.

Unit - V: Power Authority and Legitimacy

- Power: Meaning, Definitions, Kinds, Sources and Importance
- Authority: Meaning, Definitions and Kinds
- Max-Weber forms, Legitimacy: Nature, Kinds and Importance
- Contemporary debate: Authority and Legitimacy.

Prescribed Books:

1. Gokhale B.K., Political Science, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai, 2018.
2. J C Johari., Principles of Modern Political Science, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2012.
3. Satyabrata Chakraborty., Political Sociology, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2007.
4. Sushila Ramaswamy., Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2012.
5. Will Kymlicka., Contemporary Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, 2004.
6. Vinod M.J and Meena Deshpande., Contemporary Political Theory, PHI Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016.

References:

1. Appadorai, The substance of politics, 1968.
2. Fukuyama, Francis, Social Capital and Civil Society, Institute of Public Policy, Mason University, 1999.
3. Ghai K.K., Political Sociology, Kalyani publishers, New Delhi, 2015.
4. Glaser, D., 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan,1995.
5. Michael J. Sandel, Democracy's Discontent: America in Search of a Public Philosophy, Cambridge: Harvard University Press,1996.
6. Srinivasan, J., 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, 2008.

HISTORY - I:
Indian History (21LALH103)

Course Objectives:

The course provides a detailed outline of Indian legal history of both Hindu and Muslim legal thought in the subcontinent from the Vedic period to the present. The course helps the students to understand administration of justice delivery in ancient and medieval India. Further, legal philosophy of various Hindu and Islamic thoughts is discussed.

Course Content:**Unit - I: History and Law**

- Relevance of History to Law: Interdisciplinary Approach
- Rethinking History and Historian's Craft
- Indian Historiography: Orientalist, Utilitarian, Nationalist, Marxist, Religious Nationalist, Subaltern and Regional Histories

Unit - II: Ancient India

- The Vedic Age: Literature, Society, Economy, Religion
- Status of Women, Nature of State
- Notions of kingship (early Vedic and later Vedic periods)
- The Mauryas: Foundation, Chandragupta Maurya, Kautilya (Arthashastra), Ashoka, Polity and administration under the Mauryas
- The Guptas: Foundation, Samudragupta: The 'Golden Age' debate, Polity and administration under the Guptas
- Ancient South India: Sangam Age, Contributions of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
- Polity as mentioned in Sangam literature, Chola local self-government.

Unit - III: Medieval India

- Kings and their Courts: The Vijayanagara Empire, The four dynasties, Krishnadevaraya, Contributions of Vijayanagara Empire, Society, Economy and Polity
- Delhi Sultanate: Foundation, Balban's Theory of Kingship
- Reforms of Alauddin Khilji, Administrative Apparatus (Ulemas and nobility),
- The Mughals: Foundation, Akbar
- Theory of Sovereignty, Reforms and Rajput Policy, Society, Economy and Administrative Structure
- Bhakti and Sufi Tradition in relation with the State and Reconfiguration of Identity.

Unit - IV: Law and Justice in Ancient

- Sources of Law in Ancient India: Concept and Sources of Dharma, Veda, Dharmasutra, Dharma Shastra, Tradition and Custom
- Types of Courts and Procedures.

Unit - V: The Legal Thinkers in Ancient and Medieval India

- Legal Thinkers of Ancient India: Manu and Yajnavalkya
- Legal Traditions in Medieval India: Sources of Islamic Law (Quran, Hadis, Ijma, Qiyas) Salient Features of Islamic Criminal Law, Hanafi School of Thought.

Prescribed Books:

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy – History of India, Eastern Book Company, 2011.
2. Romila Thapar, Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, University of California Press, 2004.
3. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya (ed.), Approaches to History: Essays in Indian Historiography, Primus Books, 2013.
4. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Part-I, Rupa & Co., 1993.
5. S.A.A. Rizvi, The Wonder that was India, Part –II.

References:

1. Romila Thapar, Time as a Metaphor of History, OUP, 1996.
2. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. I, Har-Anand, 2000, (2nd Edn).
3. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. II, Har-Anand, 2004, (3rd Edn).
4. Satish Chandra, History of Medieval India, Orient Blackswan, 2009.
5. Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947, Penguin, 1989.
6. N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence the Legal Theory, 2013.
7. T. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2004 (Reprint).
8. J. Duncan M. Derett, Religion, Law and State in India, Oxford, 1999.
9. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India, California, 1973, Reprint Oxford, 1998.
10. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India, Oxford University Press, 1989.

Legal Methods (21LALC101)

Course Objectives:

Law is an autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, law is related to other processes in society, mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law and to make the students appreciate law in the context of other social processes. The course will lay groundwork for a student to think and act like a lawyer.

Course Content:

Unit - I: The Discipline of Law

- What is Law?, Meaning and Definition, Is Law necessary?
- Purpose and Functions of Law
- Law and Society, Connection of Law with Other Disciplines
- Sources of Law: Statutes, Precedents, Customs, Values

Unit - II: Legal Systems

- Classification of Laws/Legal Systems: Public and private, procedure and substantive, municipal and international, civil and criminal
- Kinds of Wrongs
- Legal Systems - Common Law System, Legal System in England and India, Civil Law System
- Systems of Dispute Resolution: Adversarial and Inquisitorial
- Brief Overview of Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems.

Unit - III: Academic Research

- Research: Meaning and significance of research
- Conducting Research: Steps, developing a topic
- Locating and collecting information: Primary and secondary sources
- Evaluating and analysing information and sources
- Using, organising and communicating information
- Complying with legal, ethical and moral standards

Unit - IV: Legal Materials

- Legal materials, statutes: Kinds, parts of statute, judgments, law reports, reports of law commissions, constituent assembly debates

Unit - V: Case Law Techniques

- Precedents: Factors affecting value of precedent

- Doctrine of *Stare Decisis*
- *Ratio Decidendi, Obiter Dicta*
- Rules of interpretation of statutes
- Question of law and question of fact
- Application of law to facts

Books Prescribed:

1. Lloyd Dennis, *Idea of Law*, London; Penguin Books.
2. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, London, Stevens & Sons 1982.

References:

1. Murray, Rowena. "How to Write a Thesis." (2017)
2. <https://researchguides.ben.edu/>
3. <https://researchguides.ben.edu/research-basics>

Law of Torts (21LALC102)

Course Objectives:

Law of torts originated primarily to compensate the harmed by requiring the wrongdoer to pay for the harm caused. The goal of tort law is to compensate people who have been injured as a result of the actions of others.

This course is designed to introduce students to the principles of tortious liability, the defenses available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connected therewith. Further, this course is designed to study specific torts against the individual and property.

Course Content:

Unit – I:

- Evolution of law of torts: Writ of forms, writ of trespass
- *ubi jus ibi remedium*
- Meaning and Definition- Nature and scope of law of torts, law of tort and law of torts
- Torts distinguished from contract and crime
- Mental elements: Intention, motive, malice in law and in fact

Unit – II:

- Capacity to sue and be sued
- General defenses
- Remoteness of damage

Unit – III:

- Nuisance
- Negligence: Doctrine of Foreseeability
- Mental shock
- Contributory Negligence, Composite Negligence
- Strict and absolute liability

Unit – IV:

- Torts against person: Assault, battery, mayhem, false imprisonment
- Defamation: Libel and Slander, Defenses
- Abuse of legal process: Malicious civil action and malicious prosecution
- Torts against property: Trespass to goods, trespass to land, safety of premises
- Liability for chattels and liability for animals

Unit – V:

- Intimidation and conspiracy

- Tort of misrepresentation
- Joint tortfeasors, several tortfeasors, composite tortfeasors
- Vicarious Liability: Principles of vicarious liability, recent developments in sexual offences
- Judicial and extra judicial remedies

Prescribed Books:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, 26th Edition, (New Delhi: LexisNexis, 2013).
2. P.S. Achuthen Pillai, Law of Tort (Eastern Book Company, 2011).
3. Glanville Williams and B.A. Hepple: Foundations of the law of Torts (London Butterworth 1976).

References:

1. Rogers, W.V.H, Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort, 15th Edition, (London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1999).
2. Heuston R.F.V. and R. A. Buckley, Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts, 26th Edition, (U.K: Sweet and Maxwell Ltd,1996).
3. Howarth, David and Janet O' Sullivan, Hepple, Howarth and Matthew's Tort: Cases and Materials, 5th Edition, (New Delhi: LexisNexis, 2000).
4. Baxi Upendra and Danda Amita, Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The Bhopal Case.
5. Tony Weir, A Casebook on Tort, 4th Edition (1974 London Sweet & Maxwell).
6. Kirsty Horsey and Erika Rackley, Case Book on Tort Law, 16th Edition (2021 Oxford University).
7. Martin Matthews, Jonathan Morgan, Colm O'Conneide, Tort Cases and Materials 6th Edition (2008, Oxford University Press).

SEMESTER – II
LANGUAGE - II:
Law and Literature (21LBLH104)

The significance of the course is to imbibe ethical, moral, philosophical and national values, fosters creativity and to help in honing skills of critical thinking and reasoning ability in Law students

Course Objectives:

The course seeks to integrate both law and literature through reading of literature in law and law in literature. A literary bent helps lawyers to articulate better and judges to assimilate better. Law itself regulates certain fundamental aspects of literature. Literature is bound to have an element of drama and thus interconnection with the law is obvious as the domain of law and literature is the same that is society. Thus, the objective of introducing literature in law is to examine law from a humanistic perspective and to sensitize the students about the social issues through fiction, non-fiction and reading literature that gives exposure to the social evils which the law continuously seeks to address. The prose also introduces the nuances of the legal profession and the responsibilities of a lawyer as a social engineer.

Unit - 1:

- Failure is Impossible- Susan B. Anthony
- Swaraj is my Birth right- Lokmanya Tilak
- Plato's Apology
- Separate but Equal- Oliver Brown
- Abraham Lincoln 's letter to his son's teacher

Unit – II:

- 1984 - George Orwell
- The Merchant of Venice – Play by William Shakespeare

Unit – III:

- Excerpts from the autobiography of M C Chagla - Roses in December
- Excerpts from the autobiography 'Before Memory Fades'- Fali Sam Nariman
- Excerpts from Mahabharata: *Yakshaprashna. (Dharma baka Upakhyana)*
- Courtroom Genius- Nani Palkhivala

Unit – IV:

- The Language of the Law – Urban A Lavery
- The Five Functions of the Lawyer – Arthur T Vanderbilt
- On the Entirely Reasonable Murder of a Police Constable - George Bernard Shaw
- The Law is a Jealous Mistress - A Popular Fallacy/ Joseph W. Planck
- A Jury of Her Peers (Short story by Susan Glaspell)

Unit – V:

- Court (Legal Drama film)
- Nuremberg (Mini Series)
- 12 Angry Men (1957 film)
- The King of Torts
- Inherit the Wind

Prescribed Books:

1. R. P. Bhatnagar- Law and Language, Trinity Press Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. The Merchant of Venice - Bloom's Modern Critical Interpretation, Blooms Literary Criticism, 2010.
3. 1984-George Orwell, Fingerprint Publishing, 2019.
4. Richard Posner- Law and Literature, Harvard University Press, 1998.

References:

1. Merchant of Venice www.shakespeare-online.com.
2. Marginalized voices in 'The Merchant of Venice' - Susan Oldrieve.
3. Literature and the Law – Thomas Morawetz.
4. Richard H. Weisberg - Literature's twenty year crossing into the domain of law.
5. Law and Literature – Richard Posner.
6. Richard H. Weisberg - Literature's twenty year crossing into the domain of law.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – II:
Political Theory and Thought (21LALH105)

Course Objectives:

This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts. To help them to understand and make distinction among Political Theory, Political Philosophy and Political Science and help them to understand the importance of these in the national and global contexts. The Syllabus is designed to understand Political Philosophy, traditions that evolved in Europe from Ancient to the beginning of modern era. To examine the contributions of the Greek, Medieval and early Modern thinker's Philosophical thought. To analyse the theory of ancient, medieval and modern political thought of India. Also aims to enlighten about the political ideologies like liberty democracy, justice etc.

Course Content:**Unit - I: Theory and Thought**

- Political Theory: Meaning, definitions, nature and importance
- Political Thought: Evolution, growth, nature and importance
- Political Philosophy: Meaning and Nature and Scope
- Political Theory v Political Thought
- Decline of Political Theory

Unit - II: Western Political Thought

- Plato: Virtue of knowledge, justice, education, classification of society
- Aristotle: Citizenship, distributive justice, classification of Constitution
- Machiavelli- Church vs State controversy
- Political realism
- Roman legal system

Unit - III: Indian Political Thought

- Salient Features of ancient indian political thought
- Manu- Ideas on State, Government and foreign policy
- Kautilya- Statecraft and saptanga theory and foreign policy
- Mahatma Gandhi – Political philosophy, non-violent State
- Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- Ideas on State and democracy

Unit - IV: Major Political Theories

- Liberalism: Meaning, features, merits and demerits
- Socialism: Meaning, features, kinds merits and demerits

- Marxism: Meaning, evolution, features, merits and demerits
- Secularism: Meaning, arguments, Indian Secularism

Unit - V: Major Political Ideologies

- Democracy: Meaning, kinds, merits and demerits, elite and pluralist theory of democracy
- Liberty: Meaning, nature and kinds- negative and positive liberty (Isaiah Berlin)
- Equality: Meaning, kinds and importance, relationship between liberty and equality
- Justice: Meaning, kinds, theories of justice (John Rawls and Thomas Pogge)

Prescribed Books:

1. Chakravarty Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought, Sage Texts, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Collin, Farrelly, Contemporary Political Theory, Sage Reader, London, 2004.
3. Johari J C., Contemporary Political Theory, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., 1999.
4. M.J. Vinod , Meena Deshpande., Contemporary Political Theory, PHI Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2016.
5. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy., A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, PHI Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2004.

References:

1. Butler, Christopher., Postmodernism, Oxford, 2002.
2. Calhoun (Ed): Social Theory and Politics of Identity, New York: Blackwell, 1994.
3. David Dockery S. The Challenge of Postmodernism, A Bridgepoint Book, 1995.
4. David Held (Ed), Political Theory Today, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1991.
5. Fukuyama, Francis., Social Capital and Civil Society, Institute of Public Policy, Mason University, 1999.
6. Michael J. Sandel (1996), Democracy's Discontent: America in Search of a Public Philosophy. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
7. Noel Sullivan., Political Theory in Transition, London, Routledge, 2000.
8. Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

HISTORY - II:
History of Courts and Legal Profession in India (21LALH106)

Course Objectives:

It is pertinent for a law student to understand the history and development of courts and legal system. The present paper deals with the process of establishing legal system in Ancient and Medieval period. The study consists of chronological development and growth of legal system in India. The study enumerates the social reforms in India and supporting legal system and reforms to bring the social change.

Course Objectives

The course is designed with the following objectives-

- To familiarise students with the significant development and process of establishing the legal system in the ancient and mediaeval period.
- To explain the chronological development and growth of the legal system in India from the ancient period.
- To make students explore the evolution and developments in law-making and the structure of the Judiciary and working of the Supreme Court, High Court and subordinate courts during the modern period.
- To explain social reforms in India and supports the legal system and reforms to bring social change.
- To enable the students to develop historically sensitive ways of thinking with due regard to law and legal system.

Course Content:**Unit – I: Ancient and Medieval Courts**

- Courts in Ancient and Medieval India: Mauryan, Gupta age, Sultans and Mughal's courts
- Courts in British period: Charters of East India Company 1600 and 1661, administration of justice in the presidency towns (1600-1773) and the development of courts, mayor's court of 1726
- Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 -Regulating Act of 1773
- The Adalat System of Courts Reforms made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organization of the Plan 1780
- Conflict: Raja Nand Kumar, Kamaluddin, Patna Case and Cossijurah
- Lord William Bentick's judicial reforms

Unit – II: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions

- Debate on the introduction of English law in India- the Whigs, development of personal law and criminal laws

- Development of Civil law in Presidency towns Mufassil: Special emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience
- Codification of Laws: Charter of 1833
- Federal Court
- Law reform & Law Commission, I, II & III
- Law Commission Report
- Lex loci Report

Unit – III: Constitutional Developments and the framing of Indian Constitution

- The Indian Councils Act and the High Court's Act 1861
- The Government of India Act of 1909, 1919 and 1935
- Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions
- Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions
- Accession of princely states and re-organization of the states

Unit – IV: Socio- Religious Reform Movements and Law Reforms

- Changing notions of Justice and Gender from ancient to modern times
- Socio religious reform movements- Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Ramakrishna, Mission Aligarh Movement, Depressed Class Movement
- Emancipation of women Act 1833, Abolition of Sati Act 1828, Abolition of Slavery, Caste Disability Removal Act 1850, Female Infanticide Act 1870
- Labour Welfare: Factory Acts in British Rule

Unit – V: Legal Profession

- Legal Profession: Organization of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774
- Legal Profession in Company Courts Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under the Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853
- High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the advocates under the Letters patent issued Legal practitioners Act, 1879
- Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 1923, The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, The All India Bar Committee, 1951
- History of Law Reporting in India

Prescribed Books:

1. M. P. Jain: Outline of India Legal History, Dhanwantri Mechanical Law Book House, Delhi.
2. A. B. Keith: A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935, 2nd Ed., Allahabad, Central Book Depot. 1961.

3. H V Sreenivasamurthy, History for Law Students, Vol. II

References:

1. Herbert Cowell: The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authority in India, 6th Ed., Rev. S.C. Bagchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936.
2. Sir Courtenay Illbert: The Government of India, 2nd Ed., London, Oxford University Press, 1907.
3. Gwyer and Appadorai : Speeches and documents on the Indian Constitution, 1945-1947 (2.Vols.) London, Oxford University Press, 1957.
4. M. V. Pylee : Constitutional History of India, (1600-1950), Bombay, Asia, 1967.
5. Kailash Rai: History of Courts, Legislature & Legal Profession in India.
6. S.R Myneni. History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India 2016.
7. Nilakshi Jatar and Laxmi Paranjpe, Legal History: Evolution of Indian Legal System. Eastern Book Company, 2012.
8. Sumeet Malik, Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History. Eastern Book Company, 2017.

ECONOMICS - I:
Fundamentals of Economics (21LALH107)

The course is designed to help students in understanding the fundamental concepts of Economics. Students will be familiar with the knowledge and application of economics for the formulation of policies and planning. The course provides a linkage between economics and law.

Students will apply the basic theories of economics in understanding the consumer behaviour. It will identify the consumer behaviour and consumption process influenced by determinants of demand. Student will be able to relate the operating mechanism of production function and analyse the market structure. Students will be familiar with the functioning of monetary system of a country and its role in effective functioning of an economic system.

Course Content:

Unit – I: Introduction to Economics

- Definition of Economics
- Nature and scope of economics
- Methodology of Economics Microeconomics and Macroeconomics
- Fundamental Economic problems and Economic Laws
- Economic systems: Capitalist economy, socialist economics system and mixed economic System
- Inter-relation between economics and law, approach of law and economics in social-welfare

Unit – II: Consumer Behaviour

- Utility and Law of diminishing marginal utility and Equi-marginal utility
- Demand and Law of Demand, Elasticity of demand
- Indifference curve analysis-properties and consumer's Equilibrium
- Consumer's surplus
- Revealed Preference theory

Unit – III: Production and Distribution

- Supply and Law of Supply
- Cost-short run and long run cost curves, revenue in economics
- Production function, Law of variable proportions and Law of returns to scale
- Markets: Perfect competition- Features, Price and output determination

- Monopoly- Features, Price and output determination, price discrimination
- Monopolistic competition- Features and price output determination
- Oligopolistic market- Features, price leadership, kinked demand
- Pricing in practice: Product life cycle, skimming price, and penetration price and administration price

Unit – IV: National Income

- Circular flow of Money: Two sector, three sector and four sector model
- National Income meaning and definitions
- Concepts of National Income
- Methods for estimation of National Income and difficulties in its estimation

Unit – V: Money, Banking and Financial Institutions

- Money: evolution of money, Types of money and functions of money
- Value of money-Inflation and deflation
- Supply of Money: Four measures of money supply, determinants of money supply and High-powered money
- Commercial Banks: Functions, credit creation of commercial banks
- Central Bank: Functions, credit control measures
- Role and Functions of Non-Banking Financial Institutions.

Prescribed Books:

1. M.L Seth, Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher, 44th edition
2. M.L. Seth, Monetary Economics, Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher, 15th revised edition
3. M.L. Seth, Macro Economics, Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher

References:

1. H.L. Ahuja, Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis by Macro Economics, S Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007, 31st revised edition
2. M.C. Vaish, Macro-Economic Theory, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
3. Stonier and Hague A Textbook of Economic Theory
4. M.L. Jhingan, Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Limited, 7th Edition
5. D.N. Dwivedi, Macro-Economics, Tata Mc Graw Hill
6. H L Ahuja, Managerial Economics, S Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 8th revised edition,2008.

Contract Law – I (21LALC103)**Course Objectives:**

Contracts are at the basis of most transactions, especially transactions dealing with the property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (e-commerce), the general principles governing contracts remain the same. For this reason, it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in subsequent semesters. It is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations. Specific enforcement of contracts is an important aspect of the law of contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced, and the method of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

Unit – I:

- Formation of Contract
- Agreement and Contract
- Definitions, Classification
- Offer and Acceptance
- Unilateral, Standard Form Contracts
- Invitation to Offer
- Communication: Revocation
- Essential elements: Consideration: *Nudum Pactum*, Privity of Contract and of Consideration, Exceptions to privity of contract and consideration

Unit – II:

- Capacity to Contract: Minor's agreements and its effects
- Agreement of Persons of unsound mind and Persons disqualified by Law
- Consent: Free Consent, coercion, undue influence, misrepresentation, fraud, mistake, effects

Unit – III:

- Legality of Object
- Void Agreements: restraint of marriage, restraint of trade, restraint of legal proceedings, ambiguous and uncertain agreement, wager agreement
- Contingent Contracts
- Quasi Contracts
- E-contract: Contractual ability, electronic documents, digital signature

Unit – IV:

- Modes of discharge of Contracts: Time and place of performance, performance of reciprocal promises, appropriation of payments, discharge by agreement, operation of law, frustration, impossibility of performance
- Breach of contracts (anticipatory and actual)
- Remedies for Breach of Contracts
- Damages: Kinds of damages, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages, penalty and liquidated damages, quantum merit.

Unit – V:

- Equitable relief, The Specific Relief Act: Nature of Specific Relief
- Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property
- Specific performance when granted and not granted, who may obtain and against whom? discretionary remedy, power of Court to grant relief
- Rectification of instruments, cancellation, preventive relief, temporary injunctions, perpetual and mandatory injunctions

Prescribed Books:

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act, 14th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013).
2. Singh, Avtar, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, 11th Edition, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2013).

References:

1. G. C. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract, 10th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2010)
2. William Anson, Law of Contract, 29th Edition, (Oxford University Press, 2010)
3. Chitty on Contract, 33rd ed, Volume 1, 2 & 2nd Supplement, General Principles, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd, 30 Nov 2020.
4. Markanda, P. C. The Law of Contract. 2 vol; New Delhi: Wadhwa and Company, 2006.
5. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts. Hyderabad: Orient Longman Private Limited, 1998.
6. S. C. Mitra, Law of Contracts. 2 vol; 2nd ed. New Delhi: Orient Publishing Company, 2005.
7. Atiyah, P. S., and Stephen A. Smith. Atiyah's Introduction to the Law of Contract. 6th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.
8. G. C. V. Subba Rao, Law of Specific Relief. 6th ed. New Delhi: Orient Publishing Company, 2005.

9. T.S. Venkatesha Iyer: Law of Contract, revised by Dr. V.Krishnama Chary, S. Gogia & Co
10. R.K. Singh, Law relating to Electronic Contracts, Lexis Nexis,2014.