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**Syllabus For**  
(Five Years Law Degree Course)  
To be Implemented from the  
Academic Year 2012-13  
(i.e. June- 2012)

## **SECOND YEAR OF FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE: SEMESTER – III**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Subject (Semester-III)</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	
8.	I	Political Science – IV (Political Theory & Political Organisation)	80 + 20	100
9.	II	Sociology – II	80 + 20	100
10.	III	Economics – II	80 + 20	100
11.	IV	History – II (History of course, legislation & legal profession)	80 + 20	100

### **PAPER – I POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (SEMESTER – III)** (Political Theory and Political Organization)

**The Object of Study:-** The study of the subject- Political Science by the students of law is a base for their legal education. It is necessary to study the origin of the state along with different theories and Philosophy. The study of the organization of the government in different Political systems and administration is essential to the students for knowing the entire structure of the Government.

**Teaching Learning Method:-** Lectures, including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive – sessions, tutorials, project and research paper presentation-theses are the good forms of teaching and learning

#### **Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination- 80 Marks
- b) Internal Assessment – 20 Marks
- c) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

#### **Syllabus:**

##### **1. Conception of state and Government:**

- 1.1 Definition of State
- 1.2 Nature of State
- 1.3 Elements of State
- 1.4 State and society, State-association, State-government.
- 1.5 Theories of State

##### **2. State and Sovereignty:**

- 2.1 Sovereignty, Meaning, Aspects, Attributes, Kinds.
- 2.2 Conceptions of Political and Legal Sovereignty.
- 2.3 Parliamentary Sovereignty.

##### **3. Main Currents of Western Political Thoughts:**

- 3.1 Ancient and Medieval Political Thought  
Aristotle, Roman Legal System Natural Law and Natural Rights Machiavalli, Theories of State.
- 3.2 Modern Western Political Thought,  
Liberalism-Liberal Thinkers, Herbert Spencer

Bentham & J S Mill Neo-liberalism,  
Socialism & Marxism & Communisms.

**4. Main Currents of India Political Thoughts:**

- 4.1 Ancient Political Thought, Hindu Concept of State, Seven Elements of State, Government & Administration, Justice & Law  
Function & duties of Ruler (Vedic, Classic, Kautilyan)
- 4.2 Medieval Political thought, Islamic Thought & Concept of State, The Shariat as the Basis of Law, Administration, Finance, Welfare, Crime, Punishment & Justice.
- 4.3 Modern Political Thought, Gandhism, Sarvodaya, Marxist thoughts in India. Democracy, Meaning, Essentials, Merits & Demerits.

**5. The totalitarian state:**

- 5.1 Fascism
- 5.2 Nazism
- 5.3 Military rule and one party Democracy.

**6. Organisation of Government:**

- 6.1 Unitary Governments, Features, Merits & Demerits.
- 6.2 Federal Governments, Features, Merits & Demerits.
- 6.3 India Federalism, Quasifederalism
- 6.4 Presidential and Cabinet forms.

**7. Organs of Government:**

- 7.1 Legislature, Meaning, Functions, Role of Unicameralism, Bicameralism.
- 7.2 Executive, Meaning, Kinds, Functions, Parliamentary vs. Non-parliamentary executive.
- 7.3 Judiciary- Organisation, Powers & Functions, Independent of the Judiciary.
- 7.4 The Doctrines of Separation of Power.

**8. Conceptions of Representation:**

- 8.1 Representation – Electorate, Constituencies, Single Member Vs. Multimember  
Universal Adult Franchise, Right to Vote, Minority  
Representation.
- 8.2 Public Opinion- and Public Participation.
- 8.3 Public Relations.

**Prescribed Books:**

- 1. George H. Sabine - A History of Political Theory.
- 2. Roy and Bhattacharya - Political Theory.
- 3. Asirvathan Eddy - Political Theory.

**Reference Books:**

- 1. Appadorai - Substance of Politics.
- 2. Prof. Garner - Political Science and Government.
- 3. K. C. Wheare - Federal Government.

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## **PAPER – II: SOCIOLOGY – II (SEMESTER – III)**

**Specific Objectives:** Sociology is an academic and applied discipline that studies society and human social interaction. As a discipline sociology incorporates a cluster of sub-disciplines that examine different dimensions of society. It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it. However, this familiarity is likely to be superficial, selective and rather fragmentary. The course is aimed at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian society. It is hoped that the sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various social and legal dimensions.

### **Methods of teaching learning:**

Lecture and case study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Special lectures by eminent teachers and group dissections are good process of teaching learning.

### **Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory examination of 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment of 20 Marks
- c) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

### **Syllabus:**

#### **1. Indian Society Composition:**

- 1.1 Indian Society
  - Characteristics of Indian Society
  - Geographical Diversity
- 1.2 Major Institutions of Indian Society
  - Rural Life
  - Joint Family
  - Caste System
- 1.3 Composition of Indian Society
  - Racial Composition
  - Linguistic Composition
  - Cultural Composition
  - Religious Composition

#### **2. Social Stratification - Rural Society:**

- 2.1 Concepts, Agrarian social structure
- 2.2 Peasant movements
- 2.3 Dalit movements
- 2.4 Student movements
- 2.5 Women movements
- 2.6 Environmental movements

### **3. Dimension and Trends of change in Indian Society:**

- 3.1 Human Ecology, Rural Communities, Urban & Tribal communities.
- 3.2 Urbanization as Process of Social Change
- 3.3 Impact of Urbanization on Indian Society.
- 3.4 Impact of Westernization on Indian Society.
- 3.5 Impact of Sankratization on Indian Society.

### **4. Indian Social Problems:**

- 4.1 Concept of Social Problems.
- 4.2 Causes of Social Problems.
- 4.3 Types of Social Problems

### **5. Gender Based Problems:**

- 5.1 Problems of Dowry.
- 5.2 Atrocities against women.
  - Criminal Violence
  - Domestic Violence
  - Social Violence
- 5.3 Measures to control violence against women.

### **6. Indian Cultural Values and Development:**

- 6.1 Meaning of the values, value systems and social.
- 6.2 Impact of Muslim and British Culture.
- 6.3 Values for a Non-Violent Society.
- 6.3 Values in Family: - Parents point of view
  - Growing children point of view
  - Society point of view.
- 6.4 Values in Education, Values through education.
  - Legal Values, Social Values, Moral Values.

### **7. Sociology of Law in India:**

- 7.1 Law and Disadvantaged Groups.
- 7.2 Law and Social Change
- 7.3 Social Perceptions of Law in the Globalized Era.
- 7.4 Social Role of Judiciary.
- 7.5 Public Interest Litigation.

### **8. New Millennium Problems:**

- 8.1 Communication Media Crimes.
- 8.2 Cyber Crimes.

### **Reference Books:-**

- Navendu K. Thakur – An Introduction to sociology Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

- Dr. L. M. Singhvi (General Editor) Law and poverty cases and materials.
- N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Mumbai.
- Aron.Raaymond.19567(1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thought (2 volumes).Harmondworth. Middlesex:Penguin Books.
- Barnes,H.E.1959. Introduction to the history of sociology, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Coser, Lewis A 1979. Masters of sociological thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Cotterell.Roger,1992. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. The making of sociology ( 2 volumes) Jaipur: Rawat
- Freeman, Michael 2006. Law and Sociology. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Lucy Mair, 1997 An Introduction to social anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi (chapter 1 & 2).
- Marrison, Ken 1995. Marx Durkheim. Weber: Formation fo modern social though. London: Sage.
- Ritzer. George 1996. Sociological theory, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Singh, Yogendra.
- 1986. Indian sociology; conditioning and emerging trends, New Delhi: vistaar.
- Zeitlin, Irving 1998(Indian edition); Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory Jaipur: Rawat

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## **PAPER – III: ECONOMICS – II (SEMESTER – III)**

**Specific Objectives:** - The knowledge of Indian Economy is now important for everybody in the Legal Profession. The Syllabus is prescribed to acquaint the students with emerging issues in the economy at the National & International Level.

**Teaching Learning Methods:** Lecture method and group discussion methods:

**Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination – 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment – 20 Marks
- C) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

**Syllabus:**

**Unit 1: Introduction:**

- 1.1 Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy.
- 1.2 Factors of Economic Development.
- 1.3 National Income in India: Trends and Limitations of national Income Estimation.
- 1.4 Human Development in India: Concept, measurement and progress of Human Development in India.

**Unit 2: Problems of Indian Economy:**

- 2.1 Poverty in India: Concept, nature causes and measures to reduce poverty.
- 2.2 Unemployment in India: concept, nature, causes and measures.
- 2.3 Population in India: Characteristics of population, causes of rapid growth of population, policy measures to control population growth.
- 2.4 Inequality in income distribution: Extent of Inequalities causes and measures.

**Unit 3: Industrial Development:**

- 3.1 Large Scale Industries: Progress and problems of Iron and Steel Industry, Cotton and Textile Industry, Sugar Industry.
- 3.2 Small scale Industries in India: Role of Small Scale Industries, problems and remedies.
- 3.3 Industrial Policy (1991).
- 3.4 Role of Public and Private Sector in Economic Development.
- 3.5 Concept of SEZ.

**Unit 4: Agricultural Development:**

- 4.1 Role of agriculture in Indian Economy.
- 4.2 Land reforms in India.
- 4.3 Green revolution in India and its impact on agriculture.
- 4.4 Agriculture labour – problems and suggestions.

### **Unit 5: Economic Planning:**

- 5.1 Objectives of Economic Planning.
- 5.2 Tenth and Eleventh Five year plans – objectives, strategy and evaluation.
- 5.3 Mixed economy and economic planning.

### **Unit 6: Indian Public Finance:**

- 6.1 Financial relations under the Constitution.
- 6.2 Centre State Conflict on Finances.
- 6.3 Finance Commission.
- 6.4 Revenue and expenditure of Central and State Governments.

### **Unit 7: Indian Financial System:**

- 7.1 Financial markets: Money and Capital Markets in India.
- 7.2 Monetary Policy of RBI.

### **Unit 8: International Economic Environment:**

- 8.1 Foreign capital – Meaning, Need and Policy of Govt. of India.
- 8.2 Privatization, Liberalization and Globalization: concepts, implementation and its impact on Indian Economy.
- 8.3 Multi National Corporations (MNCs) – Definition, merits and demerits.

### **Recommended Reading:-**

- i) R. Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram, “Indian Economy”, S. Chand & Company Ltd. Delhi.
- ii) S.K. Mishra & V. K. Puri, “Indian Economy”, Himalaya Publishing, Mumbai
- iii) H. L. Bhatia, “Public Finance”, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
- iv) Suraj B. Gupta, Monetary Economics, S. Chand and Comp. Ltd. Delhi
- v) Bhole L. M., Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi
- vi) Salvatore Dominick, International Economics, John Wiley and Sons, New Delhi
- vii) Debraj Ray, Development Economics, Oxford Uni. Press, New Delhi
- viii) Mahajan V. S., Economic Development of India, Deep and Deep Publication, Delhi
- ix) Agrawal A. N. Indian Economics, Vikas Publication, Delhi
- x) Desai and Bhalerao, Economics Planning and Policy, Himalay Publications, Mumbai

### **Periodical:**

- i) Economic and Political Weekly, Sameeksha Trust, Hitkari House, S. B. Road, Mumabi.

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**PAPER – IV: HISTORY – II (SEMESTER – III)  
(HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN  
INDIA)**

**Specific Objectives:** The Legal System has been developed passing through different stages and, therefore, for the proper understanding of the legal system of the country, it is necessary to study the students of law. The study of History courts, legislature and legal system, thus, is not only theoretical importance, but also of practical value. The British period starts with the arrival of Britishers in India in 1601 and ends on the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1945. By reading this paper the student will come to know The East India Company, Administration of Justice, and Establishments of various courts different regulating acts and judicial reforms of Britishers.

**Teaching and learning:** Generally the lecture method and project method shall be the main method of learning. By showing various Lower Courts, High courts and Supreme Court through excursion is another method of learning is added advantage.

**Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination – 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment – 20 Marks
- C) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

**Syllabus:**

**Unit - 1. History of Courts and Legislature (1600-1772):**

- 1.1 Administration of justice in the presidency Towns- and Development of courts and Judicial Institution under East India Company.
- 1.2 Mayor's Courts, The Charter of 1726 & 1753.
- 1.3 Judicial Reforms of Warren Hastings Judicial Plan of 1772, 1774, 1780, 1781.

**Unit – 2. History of Courts and Legislature – Supreme Court of Calcutta (1773 - 1832):**

- 2.1 Regulating Act 1773.
- 2.2 Charter of 1774.
- 2.3 Pitts India Act 1784.
- 2.4 Supreme Court at Bombay and Madras 1823.

**Unit – 3. Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Hastings (1774-1832):**

- 3.1 Judicial Plan of 1787.
- 3.2 Judicial Plan of 1790.
- 3.3 Judicial Plan of 1793.

**Unit – 4. History of Courts and Legislature Legal & Constitutional Changes (1833-56):**

- 4.1 The Charter Act of 1833.
- 4.2 Establishment Legislature of an All India Charter in 1834.
- 4.3 Establishment of Law Commissions & Law Reforms.

**Unit – 5. History of Courts and Legislature (1857-1918):**

- 5.1 The First War of Indian Independence 1857.
- 5.2 Establishment & Development of Indian High-Courts.
- 5.3 Minto-Morley Reforms 1909.
- 5.4 High Courts under Government of India Act – 1915.

## **Unit – 6. History of Courts and Legislature (1919-1947):**

- 6.1 The Government of India Act – 1919.
- 6.2 The Government of India Act – 1935.
- 6.3 Cripps Mission – 1942.
- 6.4 The Wavell Plan – 1945.
- 6.5 Cabinet Mission – 1946.
- 6.6 Mount Batten Plan – 1947.
- 6.7 Indian Independence Act – 1947.

## **Unit – 7. Development of Law, Order & Powers.**

- 7.1 Rule of Law.
- 7.2 Separation of Powers.
- 7.3 Independence of Judiciary.

## **Unit – 8. Legal Profession in India:**

- 8.1 Legal profession in Pre-British India Rule Trainings functions.
- 8.2 Law Practitioners in Mayor's Courts established under charter 1726.
- 8.3 Organsiation of legal profession under the charter of 1774.
- 8.4 Legal profession in company's courts.
- 8.5 Provisions for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under Legal Practitioners Act 1853.
- 8.6 High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provisions for the enrolment of Advocates under letter Patent issued.
- 8.7 Legal Practitioners Act 1879 – Report of Indian Bar Committee 1923.
- 8.8 Development of Legal Education.
- 8.9 History of Law Reporting in India.

### **Recommended Source of Material:**

1. Herbert Cowell. The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India – 6<sup>th</sup> Ed, Rev. S. C. Bagchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936.
2. Sir, Coutenay Ilbert, the Government of India, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. London OUP 1907.
3. M. D. Indian Legal History, Dhanwantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi.
4. A. B. Keith – A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed Allahabad, Central Book Depot. 1961.
5. G. and Appadorai – Speeches and Ecuments on the Indian Constitution. 1945-1947 (2 Vols) London OUP 1957.
6. M. V. Pylee. Constitutional History of India (1600-1950) Bombay Asia 1967.

### **Prescribed:**

1. Causes Indian Legal History – by M. P. Jain
2. Constitutional History of India by – M. V. Pylee (1600-1950), Bombay Asia 1967)
3. The Advocates Act. 1961.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History by Kurukshetra.
2. India Constitution by Durgadas Basu (Chapters relating to Background only)

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## Second Year of Five Year Law Course: Semester – IV

Sr. No.	Paper No.	Subject (Semester-IV)	Total Marks	
12.	I	Political Science – V (Foundations of Political Obligations)	80 + 20	100
13.	II	Political Science – VI (International Relations)	80 + 20	100
14.	III	English – II	80 + 20	100
		Environmental Studies	100 (Grade)	

### **PAPER – I. POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (SEMESTER – IV) (FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION)**

#### **Objectives of Study:**

Political obligation is distinctly a problem in modern democratic theory. Individual consent has taken central stage in providing legitimacy to the political authority of the sovereign modern democratic theory is therefore related to understanding of individual liberty, equality and the capacity to give informed consent to the political process.

**Teaching & Learning Methods:** Lecture method and group discussion methods-

#### **Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination – 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment – 20 Marks
- C) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

#### **Syllabus:**

##### **Unit 1: Introduction to Political obligation:**

- 1.1- Meaning, nature
- 1.2- Scope of Political obligation
- 1.3- Evolution of Political obligation

##### **Unit 2: Conceptions of power, authority and legislation:**

- 2.1- The contemporary crisis of legislation
- 2.2- Power vs. Authority

##### **Unit 3: Legitimacy of power:**

- 3.1- The Classical theory (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau)
- 3.2- Modern approaches to the nation of Political obligation (Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim)
- 3.3- Theories of Political Legitimacy

##### **Unit 4: Utilitarianism as an approval to Political Obligation:**

- 4.1- Utilitarianism - Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill

4.2- Idealism- its Philosophy, Merits & Limitations.

**Unit 5: The Problem of Civil Disobedience and Political obligation:**

5.1- With reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought, Thoreau & Martin Luther King (in brief)

**Unit 6: The Problem of obedience to unjust laws:**

6.1- Opinions of different political thinkers, ancient, medieval and modern  
6.2- Methods of disobedience

**Unit 7: Foundations of Promissory and contractual liability:**

7.1- Promises- essential of promises, characteristics  
7.2- Contracts – nature and types

**Unit 8: Contemporary crisis of legitimating:**

**Books Prescribed**

1. Rajni Kathari – Democratic Policy and Social Change in India, crisis & opportunities.
2. J. C. Johari – Contemporary Political Theory
3. Karl Loewenstein – Political Power & the Government Process
4. Flatman - Political Obligation
5. Luser Burton- Liberty, Justice & morals

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**PAPER – II: POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (SEMESTER – IV)  
(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANISATION)**

**Syllabus:**

**Object of Study** – The study of the subject Political Science by the students of law is a base for their legal education. It is necessary to study the relations between the independent and sovereign states of the world and also the Political attitude of them. The study of ‘International organization (UNO) is also important. It is trying to maintain international peace and security of the world of today.

**Teaching Learning Method:** - Lectures, including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive sessions, tutorials, project and Research Paper Presentation – Theses are the good forms of teaching and learning.

**Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination – 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment – 20 Marks
- c) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

**Syllabus:**

**1. The World Community:**

- 1.1 Meaning and Scope.
- 1.2 Possibilities of World Community.
- 1.3 Obstacles of World Community.

**2. Components of National Power:**

- 2.1 Tangible Components - Geography, Population, Natural Resources Technology and Military Force.
- 2.2 Intangible Components – Ideology, Leadership, National Character and National Morale.

**3. Limitations of National Power:**

- 3.1 International Law.
- 3.2 International Morality.
- 3.3 World Public Opinion.

**4. War:**

- 4.1 Meaning & Causes of War.
- 4.2 Consequences of war.
- 4.3 Achievements of War.
- 4.4 Major Sources of war.

**5. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes:**

- 5.1 Balance of Power & Collective Security.
- 5.2 Disarmament & Diplomacy.

- 5.3 Pacific Settlement of Disputes.
- 5.4 Peaceful and Forceful Settlement of Disputes.

## **6. United Nations its Agencies:**

- 6.1 Organs of United Nations- Its Powers & Functions.
- 6.2 The Specialized Agencies of United Nations (UNESCO, ILO, WHO, FAO, IMF, IBRD AND UNICEF).

## **7. Regional Organizations:**

- 7.1 Meaning and importance of Regional Organization.
- 7.2 Regional Arrangements (NATO, WARSAW, SEATO, SAARC)
- 7.3 Regional Arrangements & UN Charter.
- 7.4 Dangers of Regional Arrangements.

## **8. World Government:**

- 8.1 Cases for World Government.
- 8.2 Cases against World Government.

## **Prescribed Books:**

- 1. Palmer and Perkins: International Relations
- 2. Hans J. Morgenthau: Politics among Nations

## **Reference:**

- 1. Dr. Shrivastava: International Relations.
- 2. J. S. R. Bilgramy: International Organization.

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## **PAPER – III: ENGLISH – II (SEMESTER IV)**

**Objectives of the Study:** The proficiency in English is essential for the Law Graduates to understand and argue the cases in the courts. After studying this paper the student will come to know the vocabulary, comprehensive skill, composition skills, reading & writing skills.

**Teaching Learning Method:** - The effective method of teaching learning and developing language is to read more English Literature. The literature related to legal matters is essential to learn. Lecture series, listen, speak, handwriting methods of teaching shall be adopted apart from group discussions.

### **Evaluation Methods:**

- a) Theory Examination – 80 Marks
- b) Internal assessment – 20 Marks
- C) Weightage of marks each unit 10 Marks

### **Syllabus:**

#### **Unit 1 – Vocabulary:**

- 1.1 Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes)
- 1.2 Certain Set of expression and phrases
- 1.3 One word substitution
- 1.4 Words of ten confused
- 1.5 Varieties of sentences, structure and verbs.

#### **Unit 2 - Comprehensive skills:**

Concern logical fallacies  
Comprehension of Legal texts  
Use of Cohesive devices (legal drafting) (case writing)

#### **Unit 3 – Composition Skill:**

- 3.1 Prea'se writing, summarizing and Briefing
- 3.2 Brief writing and drafting Reports

#### **Unit 4 – Essay writing on / topics of legal interests:**

- 4.1 Constitution – Justice, Fundamental Rights and duties.
- 4.2 Lok Nyayalaya and Nyaya Panchayat
- 4.3 Social Justice
- 4.4 Bar and Bench Relations
- 4.5 Capital Punishment
- 4.6 Rule of law and separation of powers, comment on judicial decisions.

#### **Unit 5 – Translation (From English to Regional Language and Regional Language to English)**

- 5.1 English to Regional Language.
- 5.2 Regional language to English

## Unit 6 – Speech Writing:

- 6.1 Reading allowed (knowledge of Proper pauses)
- 6.2 Key sounds their discrimination and account
- 6.3 Consulting a pronouncing dictionary
- 6.4 Rapid reading and debating exercise
- 6.5 Transcription

## Unit 7 - Law and language:

- 7.1 Law related literature.
- 7.2 Importance of legal language.

## Unit 8 – Legal Maxims & Legal Terms:

- 8.1 legal Maxims-**
- a) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
  - b) Actio personalis mortui cum persona.
  - c) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.
  - d) Ignorantia facit excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat.
  - e) Audi Alterem partem.
  - f) Falus in uno falsus in omnibus
  - g) Donatio mortis causa
  - h) Vigilantibus non Dormientibus, Jura Subvenient.
  - i) Nemo Dat quod non Habet.
  - i) Nemo Debct Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa.

- 8.2 Latin Phrases:** De facto, De jure, Ultra vires, Cypres, Abinitio, adinterim, amicus curiae, ex post facto, caveat emptor, Denova, Lex fori, Lex loci, Locus Standi, Mutatis Mutandis, Ratio decidendi, Perse, Null and void, Sine die Statusquo, Sine die, Pari passu, Quo warranto, certiorari, Non est factum.

## Books:

1. R. W. Zandvoort: A Handbook of English Grammar – The English Language Book Society & Longman Group Ltd.
2. C. A. Sheppard: Grammar and Composition – Orient Longman.
3. W.W.S. Bhaskar / N.S.Prabhu: English through Reading (Vol.-I) – The Macmillan Company of India Ltd.
4. Wren & Martin: English Grammar & Composition.
5. Ishitiaque Abidi: Law & Language.

## References Books:

1. A. J. Thomason & A. V. Martinet: A Practical English Grammar – Oxford University Press.
2. L. A. Hill & others: English Language Course for Colleges – Oxford Uni. Press.
3. R. A. Close: The New English Grammar – George Allen & Unwin.
4. Paul Minn: Block's Law Dictionary – West Pub. Co.
5. Alyer's Law Terms and Phrases – Law Book Co., Allhabad.
6. Bhaskaran & Horsourgh: Strengthen your English – Oxford Uni. Press, Delhi.
7. Madabhushi Sridhar: Legal Language, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.
8. Dr. Anirudh Prasad: Outlines of Legal Languages in India, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. – Central Law Pub., Allahabad.

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**Nature of Question Paper**  
**3 year Law Course III Semester and IVth Semester and 5 Year Law Course III Semester and IVth Semester**

<b>Question - 1</b>		<b>16 Marks</b>
<b>Question -2</b>		<b>16 Marks</b>
<b>Question -3</b>		<b>16 Marks</b>
<b>Question -4</b>		<b>16 Marks</b>
<b>Question - 5</b>	<b>Write short notes on any two 8 x 2 = 16</b>	<b>16 Marks</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>80 marks</b>