**LL.B.(HONS) SEMESTER - III**

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT**

**I. General Principles of Contract**

1. Nature of contract

2. Definition, Essentials for valid Contract

3. Agreement

a. Definition of agreement

b. Definition of Offer, Essentials, kinds and lapse of offer

c. Definition of Acceptance, Essentials of a valid acceptance, Revocation of acceptance.

d. Standard Forms of Contracts.

4. Consideration :

Definition, Essentials of Consideration. Kinds of Consideration, Agreements without Consideration, Exceptions to the rule, Privity of Contract, Indian and English Concept of Privity.

5. Capacity:

 Agreements with Minor, Unsound mind persons and Persons Disqualified by law.

6. Free Consent:

Voidable contracts: Coercion, undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud and Mistake

7. Legality of Object:

Effect of Illegal Agreements, Various Illegal Agreements and Agreements opposing public policy.

8. Void Agreements:

 Effect of void agreements, various void agreements

9. Contingent Contracts

10. Discharge of Contracts:

a. Discharge by performance: reciprocal promises and its performance, Joint promises, nature and liability of Joint promises,

b. Discharge by Impossibility: Kinds of Impossibility, Doctrine of frustration, Position in India and Exceptions to Doctrine of Frustration.

c. Discharge by Agreement: Novation and Remission of performance. Discharge by Breach: Kinds of breach and effect of breach of contract.

11. Remedies for Breach of Contract:

a. Kinds of Remedies

b. Damages: Remoteness of Damages, Measure of damages kinds of damages, Quantum Meruit.

12. Quasi Contracts:

 Basis for quasi-contractual relations. Kinds of quasi contracts’

**II. Government Contracts :**

Essentials of Government Contracts. Contractual Liability of Government. Application of principles of quasi contracts in Government Contracts.

**III. Specific Relief Act :**

Definitions, Recovering Possession of Property, Specific performance of contracts Rectification of instruments, Rescission of Contracts, cancellation of Instruments, Declaratory Decrees. Injunction Kinds of Injunctions.

**IV. Multinational Agreements**

 **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. Mulla : Indian Contract Act

2. Desai : Indian Contract Act

3. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract (1972)

4. Ponnusawmy : Cases and materials on Contract

5. Anson : English Law of Contract

6. R.K.Bangia : Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act

7. Jam M.P. : Indian Constitutional Law

8. Shukla V.N. : The Constitution of India

**LL.B.(HONS) SEMESTER - III**

**ECONOMICS - I**

**1. Economics as a Science and its Relevance to Law:**

a. Definitions: Smith’s, Robbins’ and Marshall’s.

b. Economics as a Social Science’ and its relationship with other Sciences - History, Geography, Political Science. Sociology, Psychology, Statistics, Mathematics etc.

c. Interdisciplinary approach

d. Economic Laws and their Limitations. Civil Laws and Moral Laws.

e. A few Economic Laws - Law of Demand, Law of Supply, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, LAW of Diminishing Marginal RETURNS.

f. Relevance of Economics to Law.

g. Laws are not enacted in a vacuum but against the Stage OF ECONOMIC Development, Social Justice, Poverty, Child labour etc which are factors that influence Laws

h. Relevance of Law to Economics.

**2. ECONOMICS AS BASIS OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE:**

a. The general economic situation and welfare.

b. Economic Priorities and Welfare.

c. Production, Consumption and welfare.

d. The emergence of the Welfare State, its functions, welfare objectives in India.

e. Welfare considerations in Production. National Income composition, Rationing, Public Expenditure, social security, Market, Socialism and pricing.

f. Components of economic welfare -Factors affecting welfare.

**3. FREE ENTERPRISE, PLANNED ECONOMICS AND MIXED ECONOMICS:**

a. Economic Systems: Definitions: Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy etc.

b. Why study Economic Systems.

c. Functions of Economic Systems.

d. Features, Strengths and weaknesses of different Systems.

e. The rationale behind Mixed Economic System for India.

**4. CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES AND PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION:**

a. What is a monopoly and why it has to be prevented.

b. Why competition is better.

c. Causes of concentration of Economic Power.

d. Measures taken to curb concentration of Economic Power in India.

e. Anti-poverty programs.

**5. BANKING AND FISCAL POLICY:**

a. Central and Commercial banking - Functions

b. The role of Banking in India

c. Monetary and Fiscal Policies

d. Principles of Banking

e. The rural Money Markets - problems and solutions

**6. RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND FISCAL RESOURCES -TAXATION:**

a. State resources

b. Domestic and Foreign resources

c. Fiscal and non-fiscal resources -borrowing, internal and external debt, the debt trap.

d. Deficit financing

**7. TAXATION:**

a. Rationale behind taxation

b. Reasons for the rise of Public Expenditure

c. Taxes. Fees and Fines

d. Direct and Indirect Taxes

e. Proportional, regressive and progressive taxes

f. Tax evasion, tax AVOIDANCE AND tax compliance

g. Effects of taxation on production and distribution.

h. Prices inclusive OF TAXES AND EXCLUDING subsidies.

i. Canons of Taxation and Expenditure

**8. THE ROLE OF CREDIT AND BANKING SYSTEM:**

a. Meaning of credit -its place in a modern society

b. Multiple Credit Creation

c. Limitation of the powers of Banks to create credit

d. Central Bank and credit control

e. Rural Credit and rural money markets

f. Short term and long term credit, agricultural credit and industrial credit

g. Qualitative and Quantitative methods of credit control -Bank rate, open market operations and moral suasion

**9. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

a. The IMF AND Special Drawing Rights

b. IBDR (INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development) - World Bank

c. Their objectives, role and critical evaluation

**10. TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:**

a. Labour intensive vs. capital intensive technology

b. Indigenous and imported technology

c. Transfer of technology -problems and issues.

d. Impact of technology on employment, quality of goods, standards of living, competition etc.

e. Dual Technology for India

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Stonier & Haque The Essentials of Economics. (london: Iongman).

2. Ruddar Datt and Sundaram Indian Economy, Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 1982.

3. N. Agrawala Indian Economics, New Delhi, Vikas, 1979.

4. Paul Samuelson Economics - An Introductory Analysis

5. Fredrthue Lewis Theory of Economic Growth (Unwin University Books)

6. V. Y. Gupta Working of Stock Exchanges in India, Delhi (Thomson Press, 1972)

7. S. Ghatak Rural Money Markets in India, Delhi (Macmillan 1976)

8. H. Rao & P; C. Joshi Reflections of Economic Development and Social Change Essays in honor of V. K. R. V. Rao (Allied, 1979)

9. P. K. Chaudhari The Indian Economy: Poverty and Development (Vikas, 1978)

10. C. T. Kurien Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation (Allied 1976)

11. M. Dipton Why Poor People Stay Poor Urban Bias in World Development (Heritage Publishers, New Delhi 1980)

12. Myrdal, Gunnar The Challenge of World Poverty (Penguin, 1971)

13. Laxmi Narain Principles and Practice of Public Enterprise Management (S. Chand)

14. Muhbub Ul Haq The Poverty: Certain Choices for the Third World Oxford, 1976)

15. H. W. Singer and J. S. Ansari Rich and Poor Countries (Allen and Unwin, Third (Edn.) 82.

16. L. N. Rangarajan Commodity Conflict: The Political Economy of International Commodity Negotiations (Croom, Helm Ltd., 1978)

17. Gauri Shankar Taming the Giants: (Multinational Corporations in India) Sterling, 1980.

18. I. Livingstone Economic Policy for Development (Penguin 1971)

19. P. C. Joshi Land Reforms in India (Allied, 1976)

**LL.B.(HONS) SEMESTER - III**

**COMPUTER APPLICATIONS - I**

**1. Introduction to Computers**

a. Using the Personal Computer

b. Getting to know the different parts of a computer

c. Start and Shut down a PC

**2. DOS**

a. Using the various DOS commands

**3. Windows**

a. Familiarity with WINDOWS operating system

b. Using a mouse

c. Using utilities like paint, calculator

d. Ability to manage records

e. Customizing user interface

f. Files and folders

g. Using Help

**4. M. S. Word**

a. Create simple documents using Word

b. Opening files and saving text

c. Using different fonts

d. Word Art - special fonts

e. Inserting Graphics and Pictures

f. Spell check and grammar check

g. Using header and footer

h. Print preview and printing features

i. Creating Tables

**5. MS Excel**

a. Creating a spreadsheet

b. Entering data

c. Editing

d. Saving and printing

e. Some formulae

f. Drawing graphs

g. Sharing spreadsheet

h. Using charts

i. Everyday use functions e.g. Sum, Average, Count Max, Min.

**6. MS Power point**

a. Creating a presentation

b. Using different view for presentation

c. Entering and editing text

d. Using Clip Art

**7. Internet**

a. What is Internet

b. How to access Internet

c. Browsing the Internet

d. Web Mail

e. Web Chat

f. Using various Search Engines

g. Creating Home Page

h. What is E-Commerce

8. E mail

1. Sending and receiving e-mail

**LL.B.(HONS) SEMESTER - III**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE – III**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

 **Part I**

1. The world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties and transnational non official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations.

1. Components of national power; population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on national power; international morality, public opinion, international law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons.

1. Major sources of conflict: East and West, North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, populations migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism.

1. Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: alliances and balance of power approach : collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse to international organization, arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach the specialized agencies, the case for and against world government.

 **Part II**

1. Inter governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization.

1. The annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decisions during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat.

1. The special features of the I.L.O. and international financial institutions.

1. The United Nations and its principal organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, specialized agencies and international non governmental organizations.

 **SEMESTER – IV**

**LL.B. (HONS) SEMESTER IV**

**History – II**

1. **The advent of Islam:**

a. Interaction between ancient Indian cultural heritage and Islamic culture and emergence of synthetic Indian culture.

b. Innovation by rulers of medieval period in the area of revenue administration, District administration, Court system.

1. **Indian contact with the European:**

a. Impact of European culture on Indian history and Indian National Movement. impact of European liberal thought on the Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development in India up to 1947.

b. Study of social reform movements in modern India and its impact on legal culture.

1. **Economic history of India during the British period.**

**RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS**

1. A.R. Desai : Social background of Indian nationalism, Popular

 Prakashan, Bombay (1948)

2. R.C Majumdar : History of the freedom movement in India,

 Calcutta Mukhopadhyaya.

3. V.P. Meneon : The transfer of Power in India Bombay,Orient

 longman (1972)

4. B. Shiva Rao : India`s Freedom Movements, New Delhi, Orient

 Longman, (1972)

5. Pattabhi Sitaramayya : History of the Indian national Congress ,Bombay

 Padma Publications.

6. Tara Chand : History of Freedom movement in the Indian

 states

7. V.P. Menon : The Story of Integration of Indian Sates, Calcutta

 Orient Longman.

**LL.B. (HONS) : SEMESTER IV**

**LAW OF TORTS**

**Law of Torts**

1. **Law of Torts**

**1. Nature and Definition of Tort**

 various definitions of tort, nature of tort, essentials of tort, mental elements

in tortious liability.

**2. General Defences**

**3. Capacity**

 Minor, Corporation, Convict, Husband and Wife, Sovereigns, Joint tort

feasors and independent tort feasors.

**4. Vicarious Liability**

 Master-Servant; Principal -Agent; Vicarious Liability of the State-position in

India

**5. Remoteness of Damage**

 test of directness, test of reasonable foresight

**6. Trespass to the person**

 Assault, Battery and False imprisonment and Remedies

**7. Trespass to Land**

 meaning, trespass ab initio and remedies

**8. Trespass to goods**

 meaning, conversion of goods-meaning, kinds of conversion; detinue

**9. Negligence**

 Essentials of negligence; Contributory Negligence

**10. Nervous Shock**

**11. Rule of Strict Liability**

 rule and exceptions; The Rule of absolute liability

**12. Liability for dangerous animals**

 Scienter rule, cattle trespass and ordinary liability

**13. Liability for dangerous chattels**

 liability towards immediate transferee, towards ultimate transferee.

**14. Liability for dangerous premises**

 obligation towards lawful visitors, trespassers and children

**15. Nuisance**

 Kinds of nuisance, Essentials, Defences

**16. Defamation**

 Kinds, essentials, defences

**17. Abuse of legal procedure**

**18. Interference with contract, business -inducing breach of contract, Intimidation, conspiracy, malicious falsehood, passing off**

**19. Deceit**

**20. Discharge of tortious liability**

**21. Death in relation to tort**

effect of death on a subsisting cause of action, causing of death as being actionable as a tort.

**22. Remedies**

 damages, injunctions, specific restitution; extra judicial remedies.

**II. Consumer Protection Act 1986**

 1. Consumer Movements : Historical Perspective

 2. Consumer: the concept

 3. Consumer of goods and services; service, commercial service and

 consumer safety; unfair trade practices;

 4. Enforcement of consumer rights.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal : Law of Torts

2. Salmond Law of torts : Law of Torts

3. Winfieid : Law of Torts (1972)

4. Bangia R.K : Law of Torts Movements, New Delhi, Orient

 Longman, (1972)

5. Agarwal. V.K. : Consumer Protection

**LL.B. (HONS) : SEMESTER IV**

**Economics - II**

**1. Introduction to Indian Economy**

a. Trends in population growth

b. Estimates of national income in India

c. Post independence economic policies in India

**2. Poverty and Income Distribution**

a. Trends and inter regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty

b. Unemployment trends and employment generation schemes

c. Labour, productivity and wages

**3. The Logic of India's development strategy**

a. Planning process

b. Priorities between agriculture and industry

c. Choice of technology

d. The role of public, private and joint sectors.

e. Large, medium and small industries.

**4. Problem of controlling economic concentration**

a. Regulation of the private corporate sector ( controls, licences and

quotas)

b. Anti monopolies and restrictive practices, regulations

c. Deficit financing

d. Pricing

e. Labour relations

**5. Foreign Investments**

a. International investment

b. International aid

c. International corporations

d. Trends in new economic order

**6. Export and Import Policies: Import substitution and export promotion**

**7. Agricultural Economics**

a. Basic characteristics of the economy and its transformation since independence

b. Evolution of agrarian relations, integrated rural development

c. Commercialization of agriculture

d. Economics of farm management

e. Agricultural credit

**8. Role of capital formation, credit and banking system**

**LL.B. (HONS) : SEMESTER IV**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**