

## B.A.LL.B Ist Sem. (New) 2016-17

## Paper-1 English-I

<p><b>I. Grammar and Usage</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correct Use of Article</li> <li>2. Prepositions (simple)</li> <li>3. Tense and Concord</li> <li>4. Transformation of Sentences :             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Active – Passive Vice Versa</li> <li>(b) Direct – Indirect , Vice Versa</li> <li>(c) Negative – Affirmative</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Questions tags and short responses</li> <li>6. Simple , Compound and Complex Sentences</li> <li>7. Conditionals Sentences</li> </ol>	<p><b>II. Vocabulary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal Terms             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ab initio</li> <li>(b) ad valorem</li> <li>(c) casus belli</li> <li>(d) de facto</li> <li>(e) de jure</li> </ol> </li> <li>(a) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea</li> <li>(b) Bona fides non patitur ut bis idem exigatur</li> <li>(c) Caveat emptor qui ignorare non debuit quod jus ahenum emit</li> <li>(d) Damnum sine injuria esse potest</li> <li>(e) Extra territorium jus dicenti impune non paretur</li> </ol>
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## Paper-2- History-I

## I. Ancient India

1. Introduction
2. Importance and Scope of the Subject
3. **Society:**
  - (a) Varna- Ashrama – Dharma
  - (b) Caste System – Evolution of classes and castes
4. **Sanskaras :**
  - (a) Meaning and Importance
  - (b) Different Sanskaras
5. **Institutions:**
  - (a) **Marriage:** Type of Marriage – Divorce – Widowhood – Prostitution.
  - (b) **Position of the women in Ancient India** – Education – Marriage – Divorce – Widowhood, Nigoga System , Anuloma and Pratiloma Marriage – Women in Public life –Women and proprietary rights.
6. **Political Conditions Historical evolution of the State** – Origin of kingship – Coronation Ceremony – Functions of the King – Development of the Kingship ion Ancient India.
7. **Monarchy:** Growth of Monarchy with special reference to Mauryas and Guptas – Mauryan Administration – Certralization – Guptas Administration – Decentrization.
8. **Rebulics:** Meaning – Names of Republican State in Ancient India – The Republic of Lichchavis – constitutional experiments or organization and functions of the Republics.
9. **Village Administration:** With special reference to Cholas.
10. **Judiciary in Ancient India:** Organization and functions of king's Court – Pridvivaka – Territorial or Mudrika Court – Popular Courts – or Deals, Punishments.
11. Famous Law Givers of Ancient India: Manu, Yaznavalkya, Kautilya, Skra, Kamandaka and Narada.

## II. Medieval Period:

1. Rise of Islam: Main feature of Islam – Influence of Islam on Ancient Indian Culture – evolution of Synthetic culture.
2. Bhakti Movement: Origin, Upanishads, Bhagvadhita, Alvars and Nayanars – Manifestation during Medieval period – Shankara – Ramananda – Kabir – Meerabai – Nanak.
3. Position of Women in Medieval Period.

**Paper – 3 -Sociology-I**

1. **Introduction to Sociology** – Definition and Scope, Relation of Sociology with history, Law and criminology.
2. **Primary Concepts** – Sociology, Community, Groups, Institutions and Associations, Social Processes- Association & Disassociative Processes, Socialization – Meaning and Theory Social Control – Meaning, definition and types, Law as an agency of Social control, Status and Role, Social Stratification – Meaning, types and theories.
3. **Study of Indian Society** – Unity & Diversity in Indian Society India as a Plural Society, Family – Joint and Nuclear, Kinship. The changing Pattern, Cast – Origin, Structure and change Schedule and Backward castes.

**Paper-4 Political Science-I**

1. **Political Science:** Meaning, Definition, Scope, Importance and its Nature- Is it really a science.
2. **Relation with other Subjects:** Relation with Law, Ethics, Religion, Economics and Sociology.
3. **State:** Meaning, Definition of the State and Nation and distinction between State and Nation. State and Association and State and Society.
4. **Elements of State:** Population, Territory, Government and population and International Recognition.
5. **Theories of the Origin of State :**
  - A. Theory of the Divine Origin of State;
  - B. Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory;
  - C. Force Theory
  - D. Contract Theory of the Origin of State; Ideas of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau on the nature of Man ; State of nature ; Contract and Sovereignty;
  - E. Theory of Evolution as the Origin of State.
6. **Sovereignty ;** Meaning, Characteristics, Kinds; Austin's theory of Sovereignty and its criticism of Jurists, Pluralists and internationalists. Distinction between Sovereignty and power, power and Authority, Authority and Legitimacy, Bases of Coercive power of State.
7. **Law:** Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Sources and Law and Morality.
8. **Liberty:** Meaning, Types and safeguards of liberty.
9. **Equality:** Meaning, Contents, Liberty and Equality.
10. **Rights:** Meaning, Kinds and various theories of Rights.
11. **Political Obligation:** Meaning and grounds of Political Obligations, Can law be resisted?

**Paper 5- Contract-1**

- 1- Agreement and contract- definition, element and different kinds.
- 2- Proposal and acceptance- various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitation for proposal-tenders.
- 3- Capacity to contract
- 4- Consideration
- 5- Free consent Need and Definition- factors vitiating free consent. (Coercion, Undue influence, Misrepresentation Fraud, Mistake,)
- 6- Legality of objects/void agreement unlawful consideration and objects.
- 7- Discharge of contract-various modes-time essence of contract-Doctrine of frustration: ground and effects.
- 8- Quasi contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contracts.
- 9- Remedies in contractual relations- Damages.

**Part- B**

- 10- Recovering possession of property
- 11- Specific performance of contracts
- 12- Declaratory decree
- 13- Preventive relief-Injunction
- 14- Ratification, Rescission, concession of instruments.