

**CHANAKYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY,  
CURRICULUM B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)  
FIRST SEMESTER**

**1.1 Legal Methods, Research Methodology, English language and Communication Skills**

**4 Credits**

**1.1 Legal Methods:** This introductory course aims to familiarize beginners with the methods and materials of law and with the role of law in contemporary society. The course prepares students to think like lawyers. It explores the relevance of the role of law in the contemporary society and allows for juxtaposition of the legal process with the social, economic and political processes in society. The several perspectives from which question of law can be approached are demonstrated by an introduction to the various schools of jurisprudence. Law as an independent discipline has its own materials and methods. Though related to and reflective of social processes, its development is unique in several respects. The character and content of legal knowledge are explained to the student in a systematic fashion. Familiarity with the sources of law and with legal materials and competence to find the law by the use of the law library are major concerns of this course. The ability to appreciate law as a process in the context of other processes in society (political, economic, cultural, social) is one of the goals of this course.

**1.1 Research Methodology:** The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and responds to law studies accordingly. The course also introduces legal research methodology which includes the art of footnoting etc.

**1.1 English language and Communication Skills:** English will be taught as a compulsory (Non Credit) course as per the requirements of the Bar Council of India. Our colonial past has been held responsible for alienating common people from the justice delivery system. The language and rhetoric of legal discourse continues to tantalize both the legal expert and the layperson. The course addresses the nature and scope of English as the medium of legal discourse in India. Students are also initiated into self-training methods for improving communication skills in English, particularly for legal transactions.

**1.2 Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws:**

**3 Credits**

The law of civil liability has been traditionally understood as the law of wrongs against individuals or their property, the remedy for which is damages. In the past, except for

some exceptions, the bulk of litigation has been for the redressal of wrongs suffered by individuals at the hands of each other. However, with rapid industrialization, advances in science and technology, globalization and the absence of social security/insurance, tort litigation has assumed greater significance for the redressal of wrongs committed by private enterprises, multinational corporations, manufactures and government monopolies. This course examines the Law of Torts in all its complexity. It familiarises students with the current legal position, explaining in the process dominant intellectual ideas and approaches to the Law of Torts over the years.

### **1.3 Sociology-I:**

**3 Credits**

The course offers an interdisciplinary introduction to Sociology. Taking off from a common-sense understanding, the course encapsulates a brief history of the discipline, and its relevance to the study of Indian society, focusing specifically on the interface between Sociology and Law. Students are introduced to critical texts on caste, tribe, race, religion and gender, across cultures and foregrounding the socio political and historical contexts within which stratification systems have evolved. This enables the students to understand and problematise the social underpinnings of statutes. The broad aim of the course is to introduce students to Sociology as one of the major academic disciplines within the social sciences. This is done by focusing on the key issues of contemporary society and by analyzing a range of explanations provided by sociologists. By the end of this course, through guidance provided in lectures, video presentations, handouts, comments on the essays and papers, and reading a wide range of articles and books, the students should be familiar with essential principles of sociological approaches, concepts, theories and research methods used in sociological enquiry and will be able to relate these to empirical evidence including statistical data.

### **1.4 History I:**

**3 Credits**

Legal principles and legal institutions develop in a particular socio-economic context in history. Thus, in this course, the students are introduced to the study of history and its methodology, followed by the socio-economic history of India from the Vedic period of the end of the reign of the Mughals as the background for understanding the concept of justice, the legal systems and judicial administration in India prior to British rule. History, as understood conventionally, is not merely a chronological account of political events

nor a study of great men'. History presents the progress of humankind through ages. The course includes a discussion of different processes which the world went through from pre-history to the present. In the evolution of historical processes, socio-economic and cultural factors play a dominant role. A study of these factors, along with administrative apparatuses and laws that conditioned and guided human societies, becomes crucial. The linkages between various facets of society and legal systems and institutions are crucial to the study. Through a critical understanding of cultural heritage, the relevance of present day democratic structures and their function is explored.

### **1.5 Political Science I:**

**3 Credits**

State, sovereignty, law and liberty, political obligation, equality, constitution, the executive, the legislature, the judiciary and theory of separation of powers, are concepts that are germane to the study of law. This course introduces these basic concepts for students. Political obligation is distinctly a problem in modern democratic theory. In the post-enlightenment period individual consent took the central stage in providing legitimacy to the political authority of the sovereign. Thus the growth of modern democratic theory is related to refinement in the understanding of individual autonomy (liberty), equality and the capacity to give informed consent (will) to the political process. In other words, the legitimate moral basis of "enforcement of law" must move away from coercion to "conscience" of the individual. Political obligation is thus concerned about the process of democratic decision making through substantive participation of the "situated actors" thereby creating a binding moral basis for self-regulation. This course attempts to provide the students critical inputs into these aspects of democratic theory.

**Moot Court** : Participation in Moot Courts is compulsory.

### **PLACEMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **Internships:**

The objectives of the University are motivated by the goal of producing socially responsible lawyers. Social responsibility cannot be taught, it has to be learned. The University devises programmes that will bridge the gap between classroom and social reality. The Placement Programme of the University is one such effort.

Students of the B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Course are placed with non-governmental organization, national and international institutions and organizations, lawyers, law firms, the Attorney General

of India, New Delhi, Chairman, Bar Council of India, New Delhi, UN Organizations in New Delhi and Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The placement is arranged by the University by liaising with these organizations and finding out the requirements of the organizations, the expectations from the students and the extent to which these expectations could be fulfilled. Before placements students are given orientation towards the set up and activities of the organizations. The students are required to prepare a diary of the work undertaken during the placement and appear for viva-voce on re-opening of the University. The diary and the viva-voce are assessed towards the Clinic Course in the final year.

**Placement programmes**

1 <sup>st</sup> year:	Library
2 <sup>nd</sup> year:	NGO/Trial Courts
3 <sup>rd</sup> year:	Trial Court/High Court
4 <sup>th</sup> year:	High Court/Supreme Court/Corporate offices
5 <sup>th</sup> year:	Supreme Court/Law firms.

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2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER

**2.01 Law of Contracts-I:(General principles of contract and Specific Relief): Credits-4**

Sanctity of contracts forms the foundation of legal order. Principles governing the formation, performance and termination of contracts, including breach of contract, damages, frustration of contracts and quasi contracts form the thrust of this course. This course acquaints students with General Principles of contract, particularly the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles of contractual relations. It introduces students to the context in which these principles developed and their judicial interpretation and informs them of the use of the law in ensuring a just order of contractual relations. English common law principles of contracts also will be discussed at appropriate places. Freedom of contract in the context of the new types of standard form and government contracts receives attention in this course. Principles governing the adhesion contracts and proper law of contract in the context of conflict of laws will be emphasized. Contractual remedies including statutory remedies as envisaged in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 will be taught with reference to their evolution in English Common Law.

**2.02 SOCIOLOGY-II:**

**Credits-3**

The object of this course is to provide a different kind of learning about law and legal institutions through Sociology. The sociological understanding would discuss law as dynamic, flexible and integral component of social organization. The course provides students with a sound knowledge and understanding of the range of sociological theories and concepts that have been applied to the study of law and legal institutions. The course explores the theoretical and philosophical foundations of the sociology of law and legal sociology, and will involve a detailed treatment of case law over the past century and a half, analyzing linkages between legal discourse and social praxis, thus historicizing the development of law and the engagement of sociology with law. This course also enables the students to critically appreciate some of the major contemporary issues and topics within the framework of sociology of law, and the current theoretical and cultural debates that inform them.

## **2.03 ENGLISH-II :**

**Credits-3**

This course will analyse the relationship between 'law' and 'literature' and aims at developing the literary sensibility of the learners. The course will consist of two modules:

### Module - I: Law and Literature

This module is divided into the following categories:

1. Law and Literature - In this section the meaning or notion embodied by the two terms will be examined and questions like what is 'literary' and why should literature be studied will be discussed. Discussions will focus on critical tools which have become a part of literature as well as law.
2. Culture and Law - Cultural constructions and representations deeply influence law. The class will read literature as a cultural instrument related to power and in this context we will focus on marginalized and unheard voices as well.

### Module - II: Laws around literature

In this module the debates around the various laws related to literature and other cultural products will be examined. The debates will centre around issues of copyright and censorship. While the Kaavya Vishwanathan episode and cartoons developed by WIPO will be used to initiate discussions on plagiarism, certain judgements will be used to discuss the latter.

Texts to be used in the class-

1. Shakespeare - Merchant of Venice (Act IV, Sc. I)
2. Extracts from Charles Dicken's "Pickwick Papers"
3. Pieces from "A Subaltern Studies Reader (1986 - 1995), Ranjit Guha OUP
  - The Colonial Prison - Power, Knowledge and Penology in 19<sup>th</sup> Century India - David Arnold.
  - Chandra's Death - - Ranjit Guha
4. Pieces from 'Law and Language' by R. P. Bhatnagar
  - In the Court - Anton Chekov
  - Cross - Examination of Piggot before the Parnell Commission - Sir Charles Russel.

5. The Judgements to be used in the classes on censorship

- (1985) 4 SCC 289
- Samaresh Bose and Another.....Appellant  
Versus  
Amal Mitra and Another.....Respondents
- (1969)2 SCC 687  
Shri Chandrakand Kalyandas Kakodkar.....Appellant  
Versus  
The State of Maharashtra and others.....Respondents

**2.04 HISTORY-II:**

**Credits-3**

**Objectives:** To give an understanding of modern India in the perspective of developments within and outside the country.

To assess the impact of East India Company's rule on the social, economic, constitutional and judicial systems in India.

To develop a clear comprehension of Nationalism and its impact on world affairs in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

To study the social reform movements with special emphasis on caste and women and their impact on legal system.

To trace the genesis and growth of nationalism in India and to understand the various political trends and their influences-such as communalism, socialism, revolutionary terrorism, trade union and peasant struggles.

To trace the changes in judicial system in British India and to make a comparative study with earlier periods.

1. India in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century-political, social and economic aspects---
2. Industrial revolution, French revolution, American revolution-new ideas and political systems generated by these movements.
3. East India Company-expansion and consolidation.
4. Judicial system under East India Company.

5. Constitutional changes 1773 to 1853-Warren Hastings- impact on legal system.
6. Economic impact of British Rule.
7. Peasant and tribal uprisings in India in mid-nineteenth century.
8. Introduction of western education and social reform movements.
9. History of codification.
10. Law Commissions and their Reports.
11. Indian National movement.
12. Constitutional developments 1858-1935.
13. Judicial system in modern India- a review.
14. The theory and practice of secularism in India

## **2.05 POLITICAL SCIENCE-II:**

**Credits-3**

The organization and functions of modern State, the ambit of citizenship, India and its relations with USA, China, Russia, European Union and India's neighbouring States, the theory of balance of power, diplomacy and International organizations viz. UNO and other specialized Agencies.

The organization and functions of State in India and the ambit of Citizenship would be examined in the context of contemporary issues like secularism, dalit politics, gender discrimination, ethnic conflict, terrorism, regionalism and coalitional politics. Discussions will focus on law and politics, legal and political institutions and the development of law through political process in contemporary context. India and its International relations particularly with USA, Russia, China and neighbouring countries will be discussed in the light of globalisation and unipolar politics and regionalisation. This discussion would also emphasise on the role and functions of the UNO in globalised context.

### **WINTER PLACEMENTS**

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#### Placement programmes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year: Library -- 3 weeks & NGO's 3 Weeks  
2<sup>nd</sup> year: NGO's 3 Weeks & Trial Courts 3 Weeks  
3<sup>rd</sup> year: Trial Court- 3 weeks & High Court- three weeks  
4<sup>th</sup> year: High Court -- Supreme Court-- Corporate offices - 2 Weeks Each  
5<sup>th</sup> year: Supreme Court -- Law firms - 3 Weeks each

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3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER**

**3.1 Law of Contracts-II: -**

**3 Credits**

The course will introduce the specific ways in which the law relating to contracts has evolved and the forms that it has taken. Contracts law has assumed special forms in the course of its evolution to suit changes in society. Some of these special contracts such as Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Agency, Partnership, Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase and Product Liability etc. will receive detailed examination in the course.

**3.2 Criminal Law-I (IPC etc.):-**

**4 Credits**

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the basic principles of Criminal Law. Crime is a phenomenon studied by several disciplines from several perspectives and methodologies. The lawyer must have an acquaintance with such knowledge in order to make criminal justice serve the goals of social defence. The theories of crime causation and of punishment is another segment of the course. Finally, prison system, correctional administration and sentencing process are studied in the light of relevant provisions of the statute. Some special topics like Victimology, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and drug trafficking are also subjects of study. Subsequently, a study of the basic concepts of Criminal Law is undertaken, followed by a study of specific offences under the Indian Penal Code. With theories of criminalisation and punishment as backdrop this course examines the definitions, general defences and selected offences in the Indian Penal Code. Sexual offences, domestic violence, the myths surrounding rape and victim blaming are specially focused upon. The course with an interdisciplinary approach examines the role of criminal law in social defence, human development and protection of human rights.

Statutory offences covered by the special statutes on subject of corruption, organized crime, essential commodities etc. will form a special segment.

**3.3 Economics-I: -**

**3 Credits**

This is an introductory course in Economics covering elements of Micro Economics – product and factor markets, market structures and monetary and fiscal policy. Each of these areas is covered by introducing the students to theory, contextualising the

emergence of the theory and highlighting its relevance in globalizing world, with special emphasis on India. Students also analyse the efficacy of the theory in framing economic policy and related legislation. This course deals with basic principles of microeconomic theory and elementary theories of macroeconomics, public finance and international trade. The course aims to make the student aware of the approaches of mainstream economics and aids understanding of theoretical and empirical aspects of the economy. Such an understanding is required to appreciate the manifold dimensions of liberalized economic policies in a globalising India.

**3.4 Family Law-I:** -

**3 Credits**

This course involves a critical and comparative study of the different personal laws governing family relations such as marriage, separation (divorce), maintenance, guardianship, custody and adoption, etc. At Chanakya National Law University the attempt will be made towards evolving a Uniform Civil Code at least in the academic study by identifying the core concepts in marriage laws of all communities and relating them to find the jurisprudential principles. Special care will be taken in the course to look at the status of women and children in family relations law with a view to ensure greater protection of constitutional rights of these groups in family law administration. Laws relating to marriage, Divorce, Custody and Guardianship and Adoption are rooted in various religious laws that operate in Indian society today. This course offers students an opportunity to understand the historical, social and constitutional bases of these laws, their commonalities and differences through an interdisciplinary approach. The course also introduces students to new ways of looking at family law, bringing issues of social justice, particularly as they relate to practices of infanticide, dowry, sati, wife battering and other customary practices within the context of an understanding of family law.

**3.5 Property Law:** -

**3 Credits**

The concept of 'property' and the nature of property right are basic to the understanding of law relating to property. This course will study the concept in particular, its contemporary emphasis on 'user', the evolution of the right to transfer property and the limitations operating thereon as laid down in the Transfer of Property Act. Necessary references will be made to the English law as well as to the doctrines of equity which have been responsible for the crystallization of the basic principles of property law. The

general principles relating to transfer of property will be studied in the backdrop of the law of contract to which it owes considerable allegiance. The law of Trusts will also form a part of the course of study. The course also includes an exposure of the easementary rights appertaining to the property. The course includes the historical background of property law in the common law system. It expatiates upon the types of property, the basic property regimes and the justifications for them. Property regimes change through both involuntary and voluntary procedures. To that end a case based study of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Transfer of Property Act, the Easements Act and the Trusts Act shall be undertaken.

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4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER**

**4.1 Law of Evidence: -**

**3 Credits**

This course focuses upon the Law of Evidence as incorporated in the Evidence Act, 1872. This includes a study of the central conceptions in the evidence law, the relevancy of facts, admissions and confessions, dying declaration, expert testimony, oral and documentary evidence, examination and cross examination of witnesses, burden of proof, estoppel and etc. as well as the essence of the 'best evidence rule' are discussed with reference to the provisions of the Evidence Act and interpretations offered in decided cases.

**4.2 Family Law-II:-**

**3 Credits**

In the second paper the focus shifts from personal relations to property relations within the family. To that end laws relating to the Hindu undivided family, coparcenary and partition are examined. Also included within the course is a study of laws of succession, maintenance and matrimonial property. The legal incidence of joint family and the laws of succession (testamentary and intestate) according to the Personal Law of different communities is discussed in a perspective that promotes thinking on a Uniform Civil Code and equality among sexes in property relations within the family.

**4.3 Economics-II: -**

**3 Credits**

The focus of this course is Law and Economics and developmental economics. Recent developments in economic theory have led to applications of the economic approach to a wide range of human behaviour including economic justice and welfare economics. It introduces different perspectives of development different strategies and approaches to development like liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. The role of different institutions like the State, market, voluntary agencies and peoples organisations in handling issues like population increase, foreign debt and investment, land reforms, inflation, fiscal and monetary policy Union-State financial relations, role of finance commission and planning commission, WTO and its issues, economics of environment and sustainable development and labour economics. This course will examine the interface between law and economics in a global context with specific focus on India and the impact of law on economics and vice versa.

#### **4.4 Criminal Law-II The Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973: -**

**4 Credits**

This course on criminal procedure looks at the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in detail including latest amendments. Principles of fair trial and the emerging jurisprudence in Criminal Procedure is dealt with. The objects of the course include an understanding of the institutional procedures involved in the criminal process and an appraisal of their functioning in the present context in the country. The aim is to equip the students to effectively pursue a career in criminal litigation. In recognition of the impact of Criminal Procedure on human rights various law reform initiatives are specially focused upon.

#### **4.5 Labour Laws-I: -**

**3 Credits**

This course deals with the basic framework of industrial relations in the country. Trade Union Act, Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act are the major legislations studied in this regard. A dynamic approach of studying issues such as recognition of trade unions, collective bargaining, dispute settlement, regulation of job losses etc., is adopted keeping a variety of laws and policies bearing on the subject in focus. The changing nature of labour relations in a market friendly system and the role of the State in it are also discussed in a comparative perspective. In the wake of the modern welfare state, today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equivalent to the management. In this context, the study of labour law will focus on societal impulses and state reactions to complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between classes. The course will provide an insight into the mechanics of socio-legal control of labour relations. Students will be exposed to history, present norms, emerging areas and possible future techniques of industrial jurisprudence.

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