

**NAAC Criteria 1.1 Curriculum Design and Development
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Program**

Vision of University

To be known globally for value-based education, research, creativity and innovation

Vision of School

Achieve the pinnacle of perfection in legal education, research and innovation to develop world-class legal professionals and just society.

Mission of University

M1: Establish state-of-the-art facilities for world class education and research.

M2: Collaborate with industry and society to align the curriculum,

M3: Involve in societal outreach programs to identify concerns and provide sustainable ethical solutions.

M4: Encourage life-long learning and team-based problem solving through an enabling environment.

Mission of School

M1: Establish State-of-the-art facilities and collaborations for world-class, justice education and interdisciplinary legal research.

M2: Built an ecosystem that promotes developing faculty of global standing who will exhibit desirable scholarship of teaching, application, discovery and legal excellence.

M3: Ultra modern, industry linked curriculum to produce market ready lawyers grounded with relevant, specialized legal knowledge and equipped with global professional competency

M4: Graduates will be enriched with comprehensive theoretical and practical knowledge in indigenous as well as foreign legal traditions, lawyering skills, and research to meet the contemporary challenges.

Program Outcomes (POs)

PO1: Students will possess the knowledge and understanding of legal theory, Substantive and Procedural laws.

PO2: Students will demonstrate proficiency in critical analysis and legal reasoning.

PO3: Students will develop proficiency in legal research.



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PO4: Students will demonstrate proficiency in written and oral communication.

PO5: Students will develop skills to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.

PO6: Students will gain familiarity with the rules of professional ethics towards clients.

PO7: Students will develop the professional skills of counseling and negotiation needed.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1: Graduates will develop a sense of responsibility to serve the society through their professional skills in advocacy, judicial and other legal services.


PEO2: Graduates will be prepared as lawyers of tomorrow for handling legal issues that are not only restricted to the national boundaries, but also cutting across complex cross-border transactions, by developing legal skills in core areas, such as Civil Laws, Criminal Laws, Corporate Laws and IPR

PEO3: Graduates will be able to develop a base of legal excellence with international and indigenous understanding.

Program Specific Objectives (PSOs)

PSO1: Graduates will be prepared to contribute effectively in the fields of constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, labor law, environmental law and Cyber law besides humanities.

PSO2: Graduates will be able to critically analyze all the existing laws and apply the acquired skills to excel in their respective professions.


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Name of The Course	Legal Methods			
Course Code	BALB1005			
Prerequisite				
Co-requisite	Constitution of India, Legal Research Methodology			
Anti-requisite				
	L	T	P	C
	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives

1. To provide an understanding of the meaning, importance and role of law in society.
2. To provide the understanding of nature & development of law and legal systems.
3. To know the structure of the legal institutions and the hierarchy of courts in India.
4. To know the various sources of law and be able to synthesize such sources and use them to formulate arguments in their research; be familiar with legal research sources and tools and basic techniques of legal and logical reasoning.

Course Outcomes

CO1	Understand the concept of Law and its correlation with the concept of Justice, and the various functions of law and various legal system.
CO2	Enable the students to distinguish between various sources of laws so to identify and apply the basis of the varied law subjects.
CO3	To know the structure of the Indian legal institutions and hierarchy of courts in India, which will lead to familiarity with the rules of Professional ethics.
CO4	Apply and analyze the judicial reasoning in day today situations, cases and Acquire the ability to identify and analyze the legal issues and principles underlying in any given factual situation and to undertake and present research on such issues.
CO5	Develop the basic awareness about legal language, research methodology and legal writing including research design; research ethics; use and interpretation of data, statistics and other evidences; and inculcate effective writing and researching skills.
CO6	Determine and analyze the comparative and doctrinal or non-doctrinal historical legal methods critical to legal research.

Continuous Assessment Pattern

Internal Assessment	Mid Term Exam (MTE)	End Term Exam	Total Marks
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(IA)		(ETE)	
30	20	50	100

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction 10 Hours

Concept and Definition of Law and Legal system
 Concept of Law in relation to Justice
 Functions of Law
 Classification of Laws:
 i. Civil and Common Legal system
 ii. Public and Private Law
 iii. Substantive and Procedural Law
 iv. Municipal and International Law

Unit II: 10 Hours

Primary and Secondary Sources of Law (as a theoretical discussion)
 Customary
 Legislation
 Judiciary/ Precedent
 Commentaries, Digests, Articles, Text books etc

Unit III: 15 Hours

Meaning and objectives of Legal Research
 Kinds of Legal Research:
 i. Doctrinal or Traditional Research v. Non-Doctrinal or Empirical Research
 ii. Descriptive v. Analytical Research
 iii. Applied v. Fundamental Research
 iv. Quantitative v. Qualitative Research
 v. Conceptual v. Empirical
 Difference between Research Methods and Research Methodology

Legal Materials:

Primary, Secondary and Law Library Research and Collection of Data
 Reading of Case Laws, Case Analysis and preparation of briefs through Illustrations

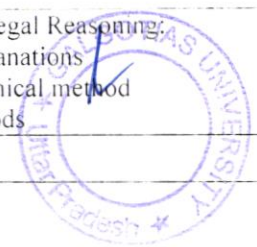
Techniques of Legal Research:

i. Sampling Design Technique
 ii. Measurement and Scaling Technique
 iii. Observation Method
 iv. Interview Method
 Report Writing, Formulation of Problems
 Format of Citation and Bibliography as per Bluebook Standards
 Plagiarism

Unit IV: 15 Hours

Basic Concepts in Logic and Legal Reasoning:
 Propositions, Arguments, Explanations
 Case Method, Socratic and Clinical method
 Deductive and Inductive methods

Unit V: 6 Hours



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Common Law
 Indian Constitution:
 Salient Features
 Rule of Law
 Separation of Powers
 Judicial System in India:
 i. Hierarchy of Courts
 ii. Jurisdiction of the Courts

Suggested Reading

1. B.N.M. Tripathi, "An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory", 19th Edition, 2014
2. C.K. Takwani, "Administrative Law", Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008
3. H.K. Mukherjee, "A handbook of Legal Language, legal writing", Law Point, 2011
4. C.R. Kothari, "Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques", 2nd Revised Edition, New Age International Publications, 2004
5. V.D. Mahajan, "Jurisprudence & Legal Theory", 5th Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008
6. K.L. Bhatia "Legal Language and Legal Writing" Universal Law Publication, 2010

Name of The Course	Law of Contracts I			
Course Code	BALB1006			
Prerequisite	Contract Act, 1872 & Specific Relief Act, 1963			
Co-requisite				
Anti-requisite				
	L	T	P	C
	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives

1. To provide the conceptual understanding of the basic principles of Law of Contract
2. To develop analytical skills with respect to various issues related to law of Contract
3. To understand the judicial interpretation of the statute as the case analysis method of teaching will be mostly adopted.

Course Outcomes

CO1	Develop a conceptual understanding of the basics of law of contract.
CO2	Understand the legal aspects of a valid contract and consideration in detail.
CO3	Understand what free consent it, how it can be breached at the same time judge a void and voidable contract.

CO4	Analyse and Illustrate the circumstances and consequences of Discharge of Contract and various remedies available when a contract is breached.
CO5	Understanding and analysing the concept of Specific Relief and related regulations.
CO6	Analysing and reconstructing the understanding of case law development to find out what are the needs of market.

Continuous Assessment Pattern

Internal Assessment (IA)	Mid Term Exam (MTE)	End Term Exam (ETE)	Total Marks
30	20	50	100

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction & Elements of contracts 8 Hours
The historical development of contract law: English origin (debt, detinue, account, covenant, action on case, assumpsit, indebitus assumpsit) Indian origin, Purpose of Agreement and Contract Essentials of a Valid Contract Types of Contract Offer, Types of Offer, Communication and Termination, Distinction between offer and invitation to treat Acceptance, Communication and Termination Standard Form of Contract Electronic Contract
Unit II: Consideration & Capacity to Contract 10 Hours
Doctrine of consideration, Essential of valid Consideration, The rule 'no consideration no contract'- its exception', inadequacy of consideration, nudumpactum, Privity of contract and of consideration Natural Person-Agreements by minor, Unsoundness of mind Legal Person-Company, State, Government Contract Formation and Constitutional Provision (Article 299 of Constitution of India) Govt. power to contract, Procedural requirement, Kinds of Govt. Contracts Settlement of disputes and remedies. Disqualification under Law
Unit III: Free Consent, Void Agreement (Void-ab-initio) & Contingent Contract 10 Hours

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Free consent- Its need and definition-
Factors vitiating free consent: Coercion, Undue Influence,
Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake, etc.
Void Agreement (Void-ab-initio) Section 26-30, Contingent
Contract

Unit IV: Discharge of a Contract and its various modes,
Remedies & Quasi Contract

6 Hours

Discharge of Contract-By performance, Impossibility of
performance, By agreement, By Breach
Remedies generally, Damages; types of Damages, measure
of damages, remoteness of damages Sections 73- 75
Meaning & nature, Theory of Unjust Enrichment, Quasi
Contract

Discharge of Contract-By performance, Impossibility of
performance, By agreement, By Breach.

Unit V: Specific Relief Act, 1963

6 Hours

Specific performance of contract, Contract that can be
specifically enforced, Persons against whom specific
enforcement can be ordered

Rescission - Cancellation of Instruments, Injunction
(Temporary, Perpetual, Prohibition, Mandatory)
Declaratory orders, Rectification of Contract

Suggested Reading

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act, 13th Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009
2. Avatar Singh, "Law of Contract and Specific Relief", Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, Lucknow, 2011

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