

#### SCHOOL OF LAW

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

### 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.

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PO3: Students will develop proficiency in legal research.

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 acquire an integrated understanding of law, financial, business, and other managerial ecosystems.

**PEO2:** Graduates will be equipped with vast domain knowledge of the contemporary areas of managerial relevance and provide them with an opportunity to focus on strategies to manage business, with a strong emphasis on entrepreneurship, the impact of technology on commerce, managing the emerging markets and other global issues.

**PEO3:** Graduates will be offered several value-added courses and skills for managing business in a fast evolving global environment.

**PEO4:** Graduates will be able to analyze and understand changes in regard to rule of law, economic reforms, Cyber law, human rights, women's rights, rights of children, elderly, sick and disadvantaged segments of the population.

**PEO5:** Graduates will be equipped to apply critical and contextual approaches across a wide variety of subject matter.

# Program Specific Objectives (PSOs)

**PSO1:** graduates will develop broader thinking, expertise and a foundation for professional practice.

**PSO2:** graduates will be equipped with the intellectual skills, including Communication Skills, Environment & Disaster Management, Computer Lab, Innovation and Inventions in Laws and creative thinking.

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Name of The Course	Legal Methods				
Course Code	BBLB100	)5			
Prerequisite					
Co-requisite	Constitution of India, Legal Research Methodology				
Anti-requisite					
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## **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.

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**

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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
14 15	the varied law subjects.
CO3	To know the structure of the Indian legal institutions
The same of the sa	and hierarchy of courts in India, which will lead to
	familiarity with the rules of Professional ethics.
04	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
BUT SERVED	doctrinal or non-doctrinal historical legal methods
	critical to legal research.

# Continuous Assessment Pattern

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Internal Assessment (IA)	Mid Term Exam (MTE)	End Term Exam (ETE)	Total Marks
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

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	ocratic and Clinical ductive methods		
Unit V:	6 Hours		
Common Law		2	
Indian Constitut	ion:		
Salient Features			
Rule of Law			
Separation of Po	wers		
Judicial System	in India:		
i. Hierarchy of C			
ii. Jurisdiction o	f the Courts		

CO3	Understand what free consent it, how it can be breached at the same time judge a void and
	voidable contract.
	Analyse and Illustrate the circumstances and
CO4	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 lawdevelopment to find out what are the needs of market.

Suggested Reading

 B.N.M. Tripathi, "An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory", 19th Edition, 2014

C.K. Takwani, "Administrative Law", Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008

H.K. Mukherjee, "A handbook of Legal Language, legal writing", Law Point, 2011

 C.R. Kothari, "Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques", 2nd Revised Edition, New Age International Publications, 2004

 V.D. Mahajan, "Jurisprudence & Legal Theory", 5th Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008

 K.L. Bhatia "Legal Language and Legal Writing" Universal Law Publication, 2010

Name of The	Law of Contracts I				
Course					
Course Code	BBLB1006				
Prerequisite	Contract Act, 1872 & Specific Relief Act, 1963				
Co-requisite					
Anti-requisite					
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J		3	1	0	4

# **Course Objectives**

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

## Course Outcomes

	Develop a conceptual understanding of the basics of law of contract.
CO2	Understand the legal aspects of a valid contract and consideration in detail.

Continuous Assessment Pattern

Internal Assessment (IA)	Mid Term Exam (MTE)	End ferm 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

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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

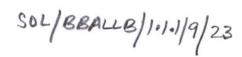
Natural Person-Agreements by minor, Unsoundness of mind

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





Settlement of disputes and remedies, Disqualification under Law

Unit III: Free Consent, Void Agreement (Void-ab-initio) & Contingent Contract

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

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 f 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

Recession - 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

Avatar Singh, "Law of Contract and Specific Relief", Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, Lucknow, 2011



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