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**B.A.LL.B.**

**FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED COURSE**

**(SEMESTER SCHEME)**



**SYLLABUS AND COURSE COMPONENT**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

**SESSION 2024 – 25**

# **COURSE CREDIT**

## **B.A.LL.B. FIRST SEMESTER**

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>PAPER No.</b>	<b>PAPER NAME</b>	<b>NO. OF CREDITS</b>		
			<b>LECTURES</b>	<b>TUTORIAL</b>	<b>CREDFITs</b>
1.	1.1	English-I	3	1	4
2.	1.2	Political Science-I	3	1	4
3.	1.3	Sociology-I	3	1	4
4.	1.4	Law of Torts, Consumer Protection & Motor Vehicle Act	3	1	4
5.	1.5	Law of Contract-I	3	1	4
<b>TOTAL=</b>			15	5	20

**TOTAL CONTACT HOURS PER WEEK = 15 + 5 = 20**

**TOTAL COURSE CREDIT = 20**

## **Examination Scheme-**

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-70 marks Internal Assessment-30 marks

Out of 30 marks

- (a) Project-15 (10 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

The project should be in the form of moot court exercise/ drafting/ client counselling/ mediation competition/ research paper

- (b) Mid Term Examination-15 marks (covering 50% syllabus)

Paper pattern(Mid Term Examination) will be as per following scheme-

- (a) Section A -students are supposed to answer three (3) Short question out of four (4). Each carry equal marks 3 (Three)
- (b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2). It will be of 6 (six) marks

### **Mid-term examination shall be conducted by the College.**

- End Semester Question paper pattern shall be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

- (a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.  
Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.
- (b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 12.5 marks.  
Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

## **ENGLISH- I**

### **(Paper No. 1.1)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

English is a language that has gained immense importance today in National, International and Global contexts. It is a language that has an important role in social, academic, business and professional spheres. As the language of technology in the modern world, English is of great value in accessing scientific knowledge, digital resources. As a window on the advancing pace of information and research in all domains and subjects, proficiency in English language skills is a demand by academia and industry in National and Global contexts. Integrating and strengthening the communication skills for interactive and professional uses, become imperative at the foundational level for Law students.

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. To develop proficiency in language skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing) relevant to specific contexts and audiences.
2. To acquire the linguistic competence required for different professions.
3. To develop intellectual and personal abilities of students.
4. To instil awareness about cultural, political and social issues.

5. To develop sensitivity and appreciation of finer aspects of language and literature.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Express and demonstrate their command of spoken, reading and written skills, appropriate to the subject, occasion, context and audience.
2. Develop their ability as critical readers and capable writers.
3. Develop vocabulary and inter-linguistic capability through reading comprehension tasks and translation practice.
4. Read literary texts within their historical and cultural contexts, developing a critical understanding of social issues.

### **UNIT - I FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR**

- 1.1 Sentence structure and types Simple, Compound and Complex sentences, Clauses -
- 1.2 Tenses, Types of Tenses and its usages; Verb, Verb forms, Subject-Verb agreement;
- 1.3 Sentence correction, Multiple Meaning, Conditional Sentences and their usages,
- 1.4 Article, Determiners, Preposition, Conjunction; Voice Active & Passive Voice, Narration- Direct & Indirect Speech; Phrasal Verbs.

### **UNIT - II READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY ENHANCEMENT**

2.1 Reading comprehension based on:

- A. Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare (Act IV. (1));
- B. Roses in December by M. C. Chagla (Chapters-1-4);

2.2 Synonyms and Antonyms, Homonyms,

2.3 Idioms and Phrases

2.4 Para jumbles and Sentence Rearrangement; Cloze Test,

### **UNIT - III TRANSLATION**

3.1 Translation of Sentences from Hindi to English

3.2 Translation of Sentences from English to Hindi

3.3 Translation of an unseen paragraph from Hindi to English

3.4 Translation of an unseen paragraph from English to Hindi

### **UNIT - IV WRITTEN COMMUNICATION**

4.1 Writing Applications for Jobs

4.2 Letter writing - Types of letters: Business letters,

4.3 Paragraph writing

4.4 Memo writing, Writing Notices

### **PRESCRIBED TEXTS:**

- *Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare [Act IV. (1)];
- *Roses in December* by M. C. Chagla (Chapters-1-4);

### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- i. Bhatnagar, R.P. and R. Bhargava, Law and language, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- ii. Cambridge Idioms Dictionary. Singapore: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- iii. Collins Cobuild Students Grammar, General Book Depot - New Delhi, 2012.
- iv. Cutts Martin, The Plain English Guide. Oxford University Press, 1995.
- V. Donald. Sydney G. and Pauline E Kneale. Study Skills for Language Students. New York: OUP, 2001.
- vi. Eastwood John, Oxford Practice Grammar Oxford Uni. Publication 2000.
- vii. Gibbons John, (ed.) Language and Law, London, Routledge, 2014.
- viii. Green, David. Contemporary English Grammar Structures and Composition.. Chennai: Macmillan, 1999.
- ix. Gopala Swamy Ramesh, The Ace of Soft Skills: Attitude, Communication and Etiquette For Success, (Pearson, 2013).
- X. R. C. Sharma and K. Monan, Business Correspondence and Report Writing, (Tata Mcgraw Hill, 2011).

## **Political Science - I**

### **(Paper No. 1.2)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Political Science is scientific study of politics. Political Science is a study of state, sovereignty, how they relate to each other. It's social science that examines political ideas, institutions process and behaviour. Political Science also analyses political thought and laws.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE:**

1. To establish a relationship between Political Science and Law and in the process bring out the significance of Political Science in strengthening the understanding of Law.
2. To facilitate conceptual clarity and theoretical understanding of key themes which are central to the subject of Law.
3. To familiarize with Political Science as an academic discipline.
4. to impart knowledge about political ideologies (which will play a vital role in moulding the thought process of law students and which will have its effect while dealing with the practical aspect of Law).

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

1. Understanding the general principles of political science.
2. Understanding the state sovereignty, social contract.
3. Recognize various types and forms of Government.

4. Learn the basic principles of election, political parties and pressure groups.

#### **UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

- 1.1 Introduction to the study of Political Science – Definitions, significance nature and Scope.
- 1.2 Ancient view of Politics.
- 1.3 Traditional and Contemporary perspective.
- 1.4 Inter – disciplinary approach: Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences.
- 1.5 Behaviouralism and Post – Behaviouralism.

#### **UNIT – II CONCEPT OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY**

- 2.1 State – Meaning , Characteristics and Elements.
- 2.2 Nature of State – Organic and idealistic Theories.
- 2.3 Sphere of State Activity – Laissez Faire and Welfare Theories.
- 2.4 Social Contract Theory – Hobbes , Locke and Rousseau.
- 2.5 Sovereignty – Definition , Meaning and Nature. Internal and External sovereignty . Monistic and Pluralistic Theories. John Austin’s Theory of Sovereignty.

#### **UNIT – III CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS**

- 3.1 Constitution and Constitutionalism.
- 3.2 Organs of Government and their functions ( with special reference to recent trends ).
- 3.3 Theory of Separation of Powers.
- 3.4 Forms of Government – Unitary and Federal , Parliamentary and Presidential. Democracy and Dictatorship.
- 3.5 Concepts – Liberty, Equality, Power, Authority, Law, Justice, Rights and Duties.

#### **UNIT – IV ELECTION PROCESS AND POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM**

- 4.1 Election process – Understanding basic concepts. (Electorate – constituency, Universal Adult Franchise.)
- 4.2 Election Commission of India.
- 4.3 Political parties – Meaning, Nature, structure, functions of Political Parties.
- 4.4 Types of Political Party System - Single, bi-party, Multi Party System. Pressure Groups – Meaning, Significance and Functions.
- 4.5 Type of Political Parties in India – National, State and Regional parties. Representation and its type.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- 1) S. W. Garner , Political Science and Government

- 2) Barker , Ernest , Principles of Social and Political Theory , Oxford University Press , 1978.
- 3) Bhargava , Rajeev and Ashok Acharya : Political Theory : An Introduction ( New Delhi , Pearson Education , 2008 )
- 4) Hobbes , Thomas , Leviathan ( England , Oxford University Press , edition 2008 )
- 5) Johari , J.C. Principles of Modern Political Science ( New Delhi , Sterling Publisher, 2005)
- 6) Hoffman John and Paul Graham, Introduction to Political Theory (London, Routledge, 2015).
- 7) Ashirvatham : Political Theory ( Hindi and English Editions )
- 8) Mac Iver : The Modern State
- 9) Pennock and Smith : Political Science – An Introduction
- 10) Roy , Das Gupta & Ray : Principles of Political Science
- 11) Dr. Rajni Khandelwal: Principles of Political Science (2024) Bharat Law Publication

## **Sociology- I**

### **(Paper No. 1.3)**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Sociology is the scientific study of human society that focuses on social behaviour, social relationship and social interaction. It is the study of social life, social change and the social causes and consequences of human behaviour. The subject matter of sociology is diverse, ranging from crime to religion from family to state.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:**

1. To provide students with a brief overview of Sociology as a Social science.
2. To familiarize the students with the basic elements of sociology as an academic discipline.
3. To apprise students with the relationship of Sociology and Law. It is important to understand that there is an inherent complementarity between Law and Society; the one shapes the other.
4. To enable the students to visualize social relationships, institutions and social change.
5. Critically evaluate explanations of human behaviour and social phenomena.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

1. Articulate a sociological perspective.
2. Understand the social world and exhibit the relationship between Sociology and Law.
3. Provide law students with insights into how laws intersect with society.
4. Critical understanding of the social context and dynamics that shape the law.

#### **UNIT- I INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

1.1 Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology, it's emergence and relationship with other social sciences.

1.2 Community, Association and Institutions, Society, Social groups, Status and Role, Norms, Values.

1.3 Social Culture, Socialization.

1.4 Social Processes (integrative and disintegrative).

1.5 Crime and Deviance, Delinquency, Punishment.

#### **UNIT-II SOCIAL THOUGHT**

2.1 Auguste Comte: Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences.

2.2 Sociological Thought on Law: Emile Durkheim; Social Facts, Division of labour.

2.3 Karl Marx: Class Conflict, Law as part of Super Structure.

2.4 Differentiation, Inequality, Social Stratification-Concepts, Theories and Types (Davis and Moore, Marx and Weber).

2.5 Law and Max Weber: Verstehen, Social Action and its Types, Bureaucracy.

#### **UNIT-III SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

3.1 Social Control: Definition, Formal and Informal agencies.

3.2 Social Problems: Communalism, Terrorism, Drug Abuse, Corruption, Cyber-crime.

3.3 Concepts of Social Inclusion and Exclusion, Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes; Atrocities against Dalits, Violence against Women.

3.4 Social Challenges faced by Women, Children and Aged.

3.5 Social Change: Definition and Types (evolution, progress, revolution, transformation, modernization, globalization), Changing Patterns in Marriage, Family and Kinship.

#### **UNIT-IV LAW AND SOCIETY**

4.1 Society and Ethics

4.2 Role of Legislation

4.3 Role of Civil Society and Social Activism

4.4 Law as an Instrument of Social Change

4.5 Sociology of Legal Profession

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

i. Ahuja, Ram: Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993

ii. Baxi, Upendra: Towards the Sociology of Law, Satwahan Publications, New Delhi, 1986

iii. Vidya Bhushan and Sachdeva D.R.: An Introduction to Sociology, Kitab Mahal, Allahbad, 1999

iv. Manoria C.B: Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal, Allahbad

v. Giddens, Anthony: Sociology. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers. 2001



- vi. Inkeles, Alex : What is Sociology?: Prentice- Hall of India. ?. New Delhi,1987
- vii. Maclver R.M. and Page C.H.: Society: An Introductory Analysis, New York, Rinehart, 1937
- viii. Morrison, Ken: Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Formation of Modern Social Thought.2006
- x. Rawat, H.K.: Sociology : Basic Concepts, Rawat Publications, Jaipur 2007.
- xi.Shankar Rao,C.N.:Social Problems in India, S.Chand

## **Law of Torts, Consumer Protection & Motor Vehicle Act.**

### **(Paper No.1.4)**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Law of Torts is primarily concerned with the redressal of wrongful civil actions by awarding compensation for personal injury, injury to reputation, psychological damage, economic loss or incursions on private property as a result of accidents, disease or intentional acts. With rapid industrialization, law of tort has taken a dynamic shape and came to be used as an effective remedy against manufacturers and industrial units for their activities injurious to human beings. Product liability is now assuming a new dimension in developed economics. Hence, the basic purpose for introducing this law to the students is to make them understand the constituents of tort and its general principles.

This syllabus provides a foundation in tort law and explores specialized statutes like the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act. By studying these laws, students will understand the legal mechanisms available for addressing civil wrongs, traffic-related incidents, and consumer grievances.

#### **COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

- 1.To explore the nature, scope, and function of tort law within the broader context of the legal system.
- 2.To develop students' ability to analyze and apply legal principles to factual scenarios, understanding how tort law operates in practice.
- 3.To encourage critical thinking regarding the justifications for imposing liability and the impact of tort law on society.
4. To familiarize students with the fundamental principles of tort law, including negligence, strict liability, absolute liability and so on.
- 5.To study specific torts, such as assault, battery, false imprisonment, defamation, nuisance, and trespass, and understand the conditions under which liability arises.
6. To educate students on the general and specific defenses available in tort cases, such as consent, necessity, self-defense, and contributory negligence and
7. To examine how these defenses affect the outcome of tort claims and their significance in determining liability.

8. To provide students with an understanding of the various remedies available in tort law, including compensatory damages, punitive damages, and injunctions.

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the general principles of the law of torts.
2. Demonstrate substantive knowledge of tort law, Draft legal memoranda and apply legal rules to varied factual situations.
3. Recognize various forms of legal authority, read and analyse legal cases accurately and efficiently.
4. Learn the basic principles of consumer rights as well as the Motor Vehicle norms.

### **UNIT – I Introduction, Definition, Nature and Scope**

- 1.1. Meaning, Evolution and Development of Law of Torts;
- 1.2. Constituents of tort - wrongful act, legal damage and remedy - *injuria sine damno* and *damnum sine injuria*; *ubi jus ibi remedium*;
- 1.3. Tort vis-a-vis other wrongs e.g. crime, breach of contract;
- 1.4. Mental Elements in Law of Torts;
- 1.5. Defences against Tortious Liability; Consent - *Volenti non fit injuria*, Act of God, Statutory Authority

### **UNIT – II Specific Torts**

- 2.1. Negligence: Meaning, Definition and Essentials; Contributory Negligence;
- 2.2. Remoteness of Damages;
- 2.3. Nuisance: Kinds of Nuisance;
- 2.4. Defamation: Libel and Slander, Essentials of Defamation;
- 2.5. Nervous Shock.

### **UNIT – III Liability**

- 3.1. Rule of Strict Liability- Rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher*- origin, scope and exceptions;
- 3.2. Rule of Absolute Liability in *M. C. Mehta v Union of India*;
- 3.3. Vicarious Liability;
- 3.4. State liability- Position in England and India; Government Liability in Torts - (1) Constitutional Provisions; (2) Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Violation of Fundamental Rights and sovereign immunity. Concept of Constitutional Torts;
- 3.5. Liability for animals -The *Scienter* rule

### **UNIT – IV Consumer Protection Act, 2019 & Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**

Consumer Protection Act, 2019:

- 4.1. Definitions; Consumer Protection Councils;
- 4.2. Central Consumer Protection Authority and Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission;
- 4.3. Product Liability; Mediation; Product Liability; Offences and Penalties;

**Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:** including the Amendment Act, 2019 and the amendments of The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023:

- 4.4. Definitions; Key Features of the Amendments; Fault and No-Fault Liability of Driver and Owner in hit and run cases; Concepts regarding Third Party; Driving Licenses; National and State Register of Driving Licenses;
- 4.5. National Transportation Policy; Offences and Penalties, Powers and Jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal

**LEADING CASES:**

1. Donogue v. Stevenson (1932) AC 562
2. Indian Medical Association v. V. P. Shantha, AIR (1996) SC 558.
3. Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Smt. Subhagwati, AIR (1966) SC 17.
4. N. Nagendra Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR (1994) SC 2663.
5. Rylands v. Fletcher, (1868) LP. 3 HL 330.

**PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS:**

1. The Constitution of India, 1950.
2. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
3. The Law Reform Contributory Act, 1945 (England).
4. The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019.

**PRESCRIBED BOOKS:**

- i. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, 2013, LexisNexis.
- ii. Bangia, R.K.: Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2015.
- iii. Basu, D.D.: The Law of Torts, Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2008.
- iv. Clerk and Lindsell: Torts, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 2008.
- v. Gandhi, B.M.: Law of Torts, Lucknow. Eastern Book Company, 2019.
- vi. Howarth, D. R., Hepple Howarth, and Mathews. Tort: Cases & Materials. London: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- vii. Iyer, Ramaswamy: Law of Torts, New Delhi. Lexis Nexis Butterworth, 2007.
- viii. Kapoor, S.K.: Law of Torts, Allahabad. Central Law Agency, 2018.
- ix. Pandey, J.N. & Pandey, Vijay K.: Law of Torts, Allahabad. Central Law Publications, 2019.
- x. Salmond on the Law of Torts, Sir John William Salmond, R. F. V. Heuston, Sweet & Maxwell, 1977.

- xi. Sir Percy Henry Winfield, Tom Ellis Lewis; Winfield on Tort: A Textbook of the Law of Tort, Sweet & Maxwell, 1954.

## **LAW OF CONTRACT- I**

### **(Paper No.1.5)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The law of contract is a fundamental area of law that deals with the creation and enforcement of agreements between parties. It is essential for the functioning of any society as it underpins commerce, trade, and a wide range of personal and professional relationships. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, is the primary legislation governing contracts in India, providing a legal framework for the formation, performance, and enforceability of contracts.

This course covers Sections 1-75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which outline the general principles of contract law. These sections define what constitutes a contract, the elements necessary for its formation, and the rules governing the performance and breach of contracts. Additionally, the course explores standard form contracts and electronic contracts (e-contracts), which have become increasingly relevant in today's digital and fast-paced commercial environment.

#### **COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

To apply the basic principles in contractual relations, there need to be a clear understanding of the basic sources of law of contract. As the major source of contract law being the principles of English common law, we need to discuss the evolution of law of contract and the similarities and dissimilarities with the English law of contract. Hence, this course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations. Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the law of contract. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study. A practical overview of Specific Relief Act which gives a judicial remedy to enforce performance of contract is also included in the study.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

1. Understanding the common types of contracts, the situations in which the party who is not in a bargaining position is exploited and remedies for the same.
2. After the completion of this module students will be conversant with the principles underlying the grant of reliefs and the different remedies provided under the Act.
3. Develop the ability of analyzing the contract law in relation to contemporary developments at national and international level.

#### **UNIT – I Definition and Classification of Contracts**

- 1.1. Meaning elements and characteristics of Contract

- 1.2. Formation and Classification of Contract: Deeds and Simple Contracts, Bilateral and Unilateral Contracts, Express and Implied Contracts, Valid, Void, Voidable and Illegal Contracts, Executed and Executory Contract
- 1.3. Offer and Invitation to Offer, Communication of Offer and Revocation of Offer
- 1.4. Acceptance, Communication of Acceptance and Revocation of Acceptance
- 1.5. Standard form of Contract and [e-Contracts](#)

#### **UNIT - II Consideration**

- 2.1. Consideration: Meaning, Definition and Elements of Consideration; Significance and Adequacy of consideration; Privity to Contract; Kinds and Exceptions of Consideration.
- 2.2. Capacity to Contract: Minors, Lunatics, Idiots, Nature and Effects of an Agreement with a person under legal disability.
- 2.3. Free Consent: Factors vitiating free consent; Coercion; Undue Influence; Fraud; Misrepresentation; Mistake of Law and Fact.
- 2.4. Limitation on freedom of Contract: Unlawful Agreements, Public Policy, Agreements and Unlawful Consideration in Part and Objects.
- 2.5. Agreement without Consideration, Agreement in Restraint of Marriage, Agreement in Restraint of Trade, Agreement in Restrain of Legal Proceeding, Wagering Agreement

#### **UNIT – III Contingent Contract**

- 3.1. Contingent Contract: Performance of Contingent Contract, Conditional Contract, when enforcement depends upon happening or non-happening of an Event, Event linked with Human Conduct.
- 3.2. Performance of Contract: Parties to perform the contract, Joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises; Time, Place and Manner of Performance;
- 3.3. Discharge of a Contract: Discharge by Performance, Discharge by Agreement, doctrine of impossibility; Discharge by Operation of Law, Discharge by Breach and Novation.
- 3.4. Quasi Contracts: Obligations Resembling those Created by Contract, Concept and Classification.
- 3.5. Remedies for Breach of Contract: Damages, Remoteness of Damages, Mitigation of Damages, Penalty and Liquidated Damages

#### **UNIT – IV Specific Relief Act, 1963**

- 4.1. Meaning of Specific Relief, Specific Performance of Contracts,
- 4.2. Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced, against whom contracts may be specifically enforced,

- 4.3. Injunction and its kinds
- 4.4. Declaratory Suits
- 4.5. Rescission and Cancellation of Contract; Discretion of Court.

**LEADING CASES:**

1. Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1892) Civ. 1 QB 256
2. Bhagwandas v. Girdhari Lal & Co. AIR 1966 SC 543
3. Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of U.P. AIR 1979 SC 621
4. Mohori Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghose, (1903) 30 I.A. 114
5. Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. and Another AIR 1954 SC 310

**PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS:**

1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. The Specific Relief Act, 1963

**PRESCRIBED BOOKS:**

- i. Anson, Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, New York, 2016
- ii. Atiyah P.S.: An Introduction to the Law of Contract, Clarendon Law Series, OUP
- iii. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, 12th ed., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019 (Reprint)
- iv. Jill Poole, Textbook on Contract Law, Oxford University Press, New York, 14th ed. 2019
- v. Mulla, Indian Contract Act, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 15<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2015
- vi. Neil Andrews, Contract Law, Cambridge University Press, 2011
- vii. P.R. Desai: Principles of Law of Contract
- viii. Pollock & Mulla: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act
- ix. V.G. Ramchandra: The Law of Contract in India