

II Semester

PAPER 2.1.

ENGLISH FOR LAW

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36 This paper shall consist of following two parts ;

(a) Written paper — 70 marks

(b) Internal examination — 30 marks (15+10+5) Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment:10 marks Presentation: 05 marks The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For passing, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e. 25 marks out of 70 and 11 marks out of 30 marks.

(1) The question paper shall be divided into two (02) Parts viz. Part – A and Part – B.

(2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE: The course aims at enhancing verbal and non-verbal skills of law students with focus on Reading skills. The exposure to close reading of different genres included in the textbook would enable them to hone their empathetic skills and study skills and writing skills.

UNIT – I Concern logical fallacies; Comprehension of Legal Texts; Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting); Precise-writing, summarizing and briefing; Brief-writing and drafting of reports; Essay writing on topics of legal interests; Varieties of sentence structures and verb pattern; Translation (from English to Hindi and from Hindi to English)

UNIT – II Composition Skills: Report Writing; Précis Writing; Notices of General Nature; Essay Writing on recent Socio Legal Topic(s);

UNIT – III Understanding the Law: Defining Law; Meaning of Act, Bill, Custom, Laws, Morality, Ordinance, Precedent, Rule, Statute; Nature of Law; Classification of Laws- Municipal Law and International Law, Public and Private Laws, Civil and Criminal laws; Interpreting Law and Role of Language in Interpretation (Use of definitions, meanings of words, literal meaning and contextual meaning).

UNIT – IV Meaning of Legal Terms : FIR, Plaintiff, Written Statement, Plaintiff, Defendant, Appeal, Tribunal, Divorce, Legitimate, Illegitimate, Adoption, Maintenance, Alimony, Valid, Void, Litigation, Monogamy, Bigamy, Polygamy, Crime, Agreement, Contract, Fraud, Minor, Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Libel, Slander, Defamation, Homicide, Genocide, Suicide, Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Constitution, Negligence, Nuisance, Precedent, Prospective, Mortgage, Retrospective, Summons, Ultra-Vires, Will, Warrant, Public, Private

UNIT – V M.C. Chagla: Roses in December Legal Eagles: The Story of the Top Seven Indian Lawyers by Indu Bhan

PRESCRIBED LIST OF LEGAL TERMS:

Abet Abate Abstain Accomplice Act of God Actionable Accuse Adjournment Adjudication Admission Affidavit Amendment Appeal Acquittal Articles Assent Attested Attornment Averment Bail Bailment Blockade Bona fide By-laws Charge Chattels Citation Clause Coercion Code

Cognizable Confession Compromise Consent Conspiracy Contempt Contingent Contraband Conviction Convention Corporate Custody Damages Decree Defamation Defense Deposit Detention Discretion Distress Earnest Money Enact Enforceable Equality Escheat Estoppel Eviction Executive Ex-parte Finding

Floating charge Franchise Fraud Frustration Good Faith Guardian Habeas Corpus Hearsay Homicide Inheritance Illegal Indemnity Inheritance In limine Insanity Institute Insurance Intestate Issue Judicial Jurisdiction Justice Judgment Justiciable Legislation Legitimacy Liable Liberty License Lieu

Liquidation Maintenance Malafide Malfeasance Minor Misfeasance Mortgage Murder Negligence Negotiable Instruments Neutrality Non-feasance Notification Novation Nuisance Oath Obscene Offender Order Ordinance Overrule Partition Perjury Petition Plaintiff Pledge Preamble Pre-emption Prescription

Presumption Privilege Privity Process Promissory Note Proof Proposal Prosecution Procedural Proviso Ratify Receiver Redemption Reference Regulation Remand Remedy Repeal Res Judicata Respondent Restitution Rule Ruling Schedule Section Settlement Sovereignty Stamp Duty Status quo Statute Succession Summons Surety Tenant Testator Testatrix Title Tort Trade Mark Treason Treaty Trespass Trial Tribunal

Trust Ultra vires Undue influence Usage Verdict Vested Violate Vis-major Void Voidable Waiver Warrant Warranty Will Writ

PRESCRIBED LIST OF LATIN MAXIMS:

1. A mensa et thoro (from table and bed)
2. Ab initio (from the beginning)
3. Actio personalis moritur cum persona (Personal right of action dies with the person)
4. Actus curiae neminem gravabit (an act of the Court shall prejudice no one)
5. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea (the act itself does not constitute guilt unless done with a guilty intent)
6. Actus reus (wrongful act)
7. Ad interim (in the meantime)
8. Ad liteam (for the suit)
9. Ad valorem (according to the value)
10. Adjournment sine die (adjournment without a day for a further meeting or hearing)
11. Alibi (plea of being elsewhere)
12. Allegans Contraria Non Est Audiendus (One making contradictory statements is not to be heard)
13. Amicus curiae (friend of the Court)
14. Animus (intention)
15. Audi alteram partem (hear the other side)
16. Bonus judex secundum aequum et bonum judicat et aequitatem stricto juri praefert (A good judge decides according to justice and right and prefers equity to strict law.)
17. Caveat emptor (buyer beware)
18. Consensus ad idem (agreement by the persons upon the same thing in the same sense)
19. Corpus delicti (Body of the crime)
20. Corpus juris civilis (Body of civil law)
21. Dammum sine injuria (damage without injury)
22. De facto (in fact)
23. De jure (in law)
24. Decree nisi (a decree which takes effect after a specified period)
25. Delegates non potest delegare (a delegated power cannot be further delegated)
26. Deminimis non curat lex (the law does not account of the trifles)
27. Denatio martis cause (gift by a person on the death-bed)
28. Doli incapax (incapable in malice)
29. Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat (The burden of proof is on the one who declares, not on one who denies)
30. Ejusdem generis (of the same category)
31. Eminent domain (the supreme rights)
32. Ex officio (from the office)
33. Ex specialis derogat legi generali- (Specific law takes away from the general law)
34. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio (No action arises on an immoral contract.)

35. Ex parte (not in the presence of the opposite party) 36. Ex post facto (by subsequent act) 37. Factum valet (the fact which cannot be altered) 38. Fait accompli (an accomplished fact)

39. Fortior est custodia legis quam hominis (The custody of the law is stronger than that of man) 40. Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant (Fraud and justice never dwell together.) 41. Ignorantia legis neminem excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse) 42. In pari materia (in an analogous case, cause or position) 43. Injuria sine damno (injury without damage) 44. Interest re publicate ut sit finis litium (it in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of law suit) 45. Interpretare et concordare leges legibus est optimus interpretandi modus (To interpret and harmonize laws is the best method of interpretation.) 46. Intra vires (within the powers) 47. Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa - A judge cannot be witness in his own cause. 48. Jus tertii (the right of a third party) 49. Justitia nemini neganda est (Justice is to be denied to no one) 50. Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum (The law would rather tolerate a private injury than a public evil.) 51. Lis pendens (pending suit) 52. Mens rea (guilty mind) 53. Mesne profits (the profits received by a person on wrongful possession) 54. Mors dicitur ultimum supplicium (Death is called the extreme penalty.) 55. Nemo dat quod non habet (no man can transfer better title than he himself has) 56. Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa (no man can be twice vexed for the same cause) 57. Nemo judex in causa sua (no one shall be a judge in his own case) 58. Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto - No one is punished for the crime of another. 59. Obiter dicta (an opinion of law not necessary to the decision) 60. Onus probandi (the burden of proof) 61. Pacta sunt servanda (pacts must be respected) 62. Pendent elite (during litigation) 63. Per capita (counting heads) 64. Per incuriam (though inadvertence or carelessness) 65. Post mortem - After death 66. Prima facie - On the face of it 67. Pro bono publico (for the public good) 68. Pro rata - In proportion.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Garner, Bryan A. ed. Black's Law Dictionary, 10th Edition
- ii. Gibbons John, (ed.) Language and Law, Longman, 1996 London.
- iii. Law Commission of India. Non-feasibility of Introduction of Hindi as Compulsory Language in the Supreme Court of India. Report No 216, December 2008.
- iv. Leech, Geoffrey. Semantics- The Study of Meaning. Great Britain: Penguin Books, 1981.
- v. Legal Eagles: The Story of the Top Seven Indian Lawyers, Indu Bhan, Random House Publishers India Private Limited, 2015.
- vi. M.C. Chagla: Roses in December
- vii. Madabhushi Sridhar, Legal Language, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
- viii. Melinkoff, David, The Language of Law, Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1963.
- ix. Mohan, Krishna and Meenakshi Raman. Advanced Communicative English. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 2010.
- x. Narayanswami, V. R. Strengthen Your Writing. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 2000.

- xi. P. Ramanatha Aiyer's Law Lexicon. LexisNexis, 2012.
- xii. Riley, Alison, English for Law, London: Macmillan, 1991.
- xiii. Wallace, Michael J: Study Skills in English, Cambridge University Press.

PAPER 2.2.

POLITICAL THEORIES

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36 This paper shall consist of following two parts ;

- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
- (b) Internal examination — 30marks (15+10+5) Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment:10 marks Presentation: 05 marks The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For passing, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e. 25 marks out of 70 and 11 marks out of 30 marks. (1) The question paper shall be divided into two (02) Parts viz. Part – A and Part – B. (2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE: 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. The subject will facilitate conceptual clarity and also will provide a theoretical understanding of key themes which are central to the subject of Law. In addition to this, Political Science as an academic discipline will familiarise with 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.

UNIT - I Meaning and definition of Political Theory; Significance of Political Theory; Impact of Political Theory on Society and Law; Approaches to the study of Political Theory: Traditional Approaches – Philosophical- Historical- Legal- Institutional, Contemporary Approaches – Positivism, Constructive and Communitarian Political Ideology; Major Ideologies; Liberalism, Marxism, Idealism, Socialism, Nationalism, Internationalism, Fascism

UNIT - II Ancient Indian Political Thought: Manu: Manu Smriti; State: Origin, Organs, Functions, King: Character, Powers; Law and Justice Kautilya; Arthashastra: Law and justice, Danda, Foreign Policy.

UNIT - III Greek Political Thought: Plato; Theory of Justice; Ideal State: Aristotle; Theory of State, Classification of Government; Roman Political Thought: Features; Cicero.

UNIT - IV Medieval Political Thought: St. Thomas Augustine: State and Church; St. Thomas Aquinas: Law; Modern Political Thought: Machiavelli; Human Nature, King, Law; J.S. Mill: Liberty, Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class Struggle, State.

UNIT - V Modern Indian Political Thought: Features. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Truth, Non-Violence, Satyagraha, Philosophical Anarchism; Trusteeship; Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democracy, Socialism, Tilak: Swaraj Veer Sarvarkar— Political Ideas, J.P. Narayan: Sarvodaya Total Revolution.

- SUGGESTED READINGS:**
- i. Arneil, Barbara, Politics and Feminism, Oxford, Blackwell, 1999.
 - ii. De Crespigny, Anthony, et.al. (Eds.) Contemporary Political Theory, London, Nelson, 1970.
 - iii. Dodson, Andrew, Green Political Thought, London, Routledge, 2000, Reprint.
 - iv. Dunn, John, The History of Political Theory and Other Essays, Cambridge University Press, 1996.
 - v. Jain, P.V. Political Science I (Political Theory), Allahabad: Central Law Publication, 2016.
 - vi. Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharaya, Political theory : An Introduction, Pearson Longman, Delhi, 2008.
 - vii. V.D. Mahajan, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company, 2000
 - viii. A. Appodurai Political Thought of India, 400 BC 1980 ix. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, AITBS Publishers x. W.T. Jons, Masters of Political Thoughts, Oxford University Press

PAPER 2.3.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36 This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
- (b) Internal examination — 30marks (15+10+5) Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment:10 marks Presentation: 05 marks The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For passing, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e. 25 marks out of 70 and 11 marks out of 30 marks. (1) The question paper shall be divided into two (02) Parts viz. Part – A and Part – B. (2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE: The course is aimed at introducing the students with the basic concepts and approaches used for explaining and understanding family, Marriage, Culture and Religion. The course also aims at introducing students about the process of socialization and the importance of Social Interaction. Students will also be acquainted to specific Contemporary Social problems in the Indian context. To make the students understand, analyse and evaluate the processes and importance of social interaction and socialisation in day to day life; understand and analyse social institutions like family, religion, marriage in the context of changes in these institutions; identify social problems and offer analysis on the core reasons the issue has developed and to identify how social problems and processes interact.

UNIT- I Introduction: Significance and Importance of Theory; Enlightenment - The social, economic and political forces; The French and Industrial Revolutions in the development of sociological thought; Indian Movements and their contribution for the development of sociology in India

UNIT-II Schools of Sociological Theory and Content of Theories–Basic Concepts: Significance of Theories and their relationship to Law; Schools of sociological theories - Functionalism, Conflict School, Social Action Perspective;

Social Stratification: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Stratification, Caste and Class; Religion, family and state.

UNIT-III Sociology of Law; Relationship between Law and Society; Significant Indian Sociological Thinkers: Andre Beteille: Religion and Secularism - Caste - Class - Links between Poverty and inequality - Role of Institutions; M.N. Srinivas - Caste and Caste Systems - Social Stratification; Gail Omvedt; anti-caste movements; environmental movements; farmer's and women's movements;

UNIT-IV Social Welfare: Meaning, Scope and evolution of social welfare; Social Legislation; Contemporary Social Problems: Child Abuse, Elderly abuse, Problems of Youth (drug addiction, unemployment, suicide), Disabled, Working women and Transgender

UNIT-V Social Dominance Theory: Psychology of Dominance- Circulation of Oppression- Oppression and co-operation; Theoretical and practical issues of Psychological Dominance in Indian Context Social Problems: Meaning, Causes and Solution; Theoretical Perspectives: Functionalist, Conflict, Symbolic Inter-actionism;

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Anna L., Guerrero. (2016) Social Problems: Community, Policy and Social Action, Sage Publications: London.
- ii. Applerouth, Scott & Edles Laura (2011). Sociological Theory in the Contemporary Era; Sage Publications.
- iii. Bellantine, Jeanne H., Roberts Keith A & Korgen Kathleen Odell . (2016) Our Social World, Introduction to Sociology, Sage Publications.
- iv. Bhat, Ishwara,P. (2009). law and Social Transformation, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- v. Encyclopedia of Social Problems, vol.1 and vol2. Sage Publications.
- vi. Kansal, Jairam (2004). Sociology of Social Change. Dominant Publishers and Distributors.
- vii. Krishna, Chakraborty (2002). Family in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- viii. LePoire A., Beth. (2006). Family Communication Nurturing and Control in a ChangingWorld, Sage Publications: London.
- ix. MacIver & Page (2005). Society: An Introductory Analysis, Rawat Publications: Jaipur
- x. Macmillian & Co. N.D. P.Gisbert. (2010). Fundamental of Sociology Orient Blackswan.

PAPER 2.4.

LAW OF TORTS - II

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36 This paper shall consist of following two parts:

(a) Written paper — 70 marks

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OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE: 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 general principles.

UNIT - I Trespass to Persons : Assault, Battery, Mayhem; Causing Emotional Distress; Malicious Prosecution and abuse of legal proceedings; False Imprisonment; Deceit and Conspiracy; Particular defences available in each of these types. Trespass to Property: Liability for Land and Structure including Occupier's Liability; Private Nuisance: Conversion; Trespass to land, Trespass to personal property, Detention and conversion, Passing off; Injury to trademark, patent and copyrights; Public and Private Nuisance; Particular defences available in each of these types.

UNIT - II Trespass to Reputation: Defamation : Libel and slander; Freedom of speech and expression; Defences to defamation; Invasion of privacy and defences.

UNIT - III Negligence and Miscellaneous: Duty to take care and its breach; Foreseeability, causation; Contributory negligence and other defences to negligence; Occupier's Liability; Res Ipsa Loquitur; Liability for Statements (Deceit); Malicious Prosecution and Civil Proceedings;

UNIT - IV Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Consumer Protection; Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept and Third Party Beneficiary; Consumer Protection Councils; Central Consumer Protection Authority; Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission; Mediation; Product Liability; Offences and Penalties;

UNIT - V Motor Vehicles Act 1988 and The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2019: Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Amendment, Fault and No-Fault Liability of Driver and Owner; Concepts regarding Third Party; Driving Licenses; National and State Register of Driving Licenses; National Transportation Policy; Offences and Penalties, Powers and Jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal and Judicial Responses.

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

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, *Introduction to the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection*, 3rd ed, 2013, LexisNexis.
- ii. Howarth, D. R., Hepple Howarth, and Mathews. *Tort: Cases & Materials*. London: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- iii. *Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 And The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 Bare Acts*
- iv. Ramaswamy Iyers's *The Law of Torts*, Lakshminath ed, 10th ed, 2007, LexisNexis.
- v. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, *The Law of Torts*, Akshay Sapre ed., 27th ed., 2016, LexisNexis.
- vi. Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts, R F V Heuston and R A Buckley Ed., 21st ed., Sweet and Maxwell.
- vii. Salmond and Heuston: *Law of Torts*, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2004.
- viii. *The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 Bare Act*
- ix. Tony Weir, *An Introduction to Tort Law*, 2nd ed, 2006, Oxford University Press.
- x. Wienfield and Jolowicz on Tort, W V H Rogers ed., 18th ed., 2010, Sweet and Maxwell.

PAPER 2.5.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS [SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930, INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932, LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP ACT, 2008]

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts: (a) Written paper — 70 marks (b) Internal examination — 30 marks (15+10+5) Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment:10 marks Presentation: 05 marks

(1) The question paper shall be divided into two (02) Parts viz. Part – A and Part – B. (2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE: The essence of all commercial transactions is but regulated by the law of contract. The expansion of commercial activities at a global market environment makes the understanding of the law of contract even more critical. This course follows the pattern about the general principles that apply to all contracts. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship. The study of this course will enable a good understanding of the purposes with which each of these transactions is made, the features of each of these transactions, and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them.

UNIT - I Contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee: Meaning, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee and Kind of Guarantee; Rights of Indemnity Holder; Rights of the Surety, Extent of the Liability of the Surety; Discharge of liability of the Surety. Contracts of Bailment and Pledge: Meaning and Kinds of Contracts of Bailment – Bailment without Consideration; Rights and Duties of Bailee and Bailer; Termination of Contract of Bailment; Contract of PledgeMeaning and Definition, Pledge by Unauthorized Persons

UNIT - II Contract of Agency: Definition, Kinds and Modes of Creation of Agency; Relation between: i) The Principal and Agent ii) The Principal and Third Party, and iii) The Agent and the Third Party Determination of Agent's authority – i) By Act of Parties; and ii) By Operation of Law – Irrevocable Authority

UNIT - III Contract of Sale of Goods: Sale-Meaning, Definition and Distinguish between Agreement to Sell, Hire-Purchase Agreement; Goods-Existing, Future and Contingent; Conditions and Warranties; Passing of Property from Seller to Buyer; Sale by Unauthorized Person; Law relating to Performance of Sale; Rights of Unpaid Seller

UNIT - IV Contract of Partnership: Meaning, Definition, Creation and the Characteristics of Contract of Partnership; Kinds of Partner and Partnership; Distinction between: i) Co-ownership and Partnership ii) Joint Hindu Family Firm and Partnership; iii) Company and Partnership iv) Position of Minor; Relations inter-se of partners and relation of Partners with third parties; Registration of Partnership firm; Effect of Non - Registration of Partnership Firm; Dissolution of Firm

UNIT – V Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses

LEADING CASES: □ National Bank of India Ltd. v. Sohan Lal AIR 1965 SCR (3) 293 □ Amritlal Goverdhan Lallan v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1960 SC 1432 □ Patnaik & Co. v. State of Orissa AIR 1965 SC 1655 □ State of Gujarat v. Mamon Mohd. AIR 1967 SC 1885 □ Serious Fraud Investigation Office v. Rahul Modi, 2019 SC 423 □ Hindustan Construction Company Limited v. Union of India 2019 SC

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. A Ramaiya's Commentary on the Sale of Goods, K. Shanmukham and H.K. Saharay Ed., 5th ed, 2014, Universal Law Publishing.
- ii. Akhilesh Gupta, Law Relating to Special Contracts—Contracts of Bailment, Pledge
- iii. Akhileshwar Pathak, Law of Sale of Goods, 2013, Oxford University Press.
- iv. Avtar Singh, Principal of the Law of Sale of Goods (English and Hindi)

v. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Law of Partnership (including Limited Liability Partnership) 10th ed., 2011,
Eastern Book Company.

Subodh Law College