

Five Years Law Program

University of Delhi

Syllabus- Semester-III

Course: Essentials of Economics

Unit I Fundamentals of Microeconomics (20 hours)

Basic Principles of Economics, Scarcity, Choices & Alternatives, The Market System and The Circular Flow, Demand, Supply and Market Equilibrium, Elasticity of Demand & Supply, Markets & Welfare- Imperfections in The Labor Market, Theories of Production & Cost, Fundamentals of Various Market Structures- Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly, Strategic Behaviour, Patents and the Production of Ideas, Property Rights and Distribution, Imperfections in The Labor Market.

Unit II Fundamentals of Macroeconomics (15 hours)

Macroeconomics and the Economic Perspective, Measuring Output, Economic Growth and Unemployment, The Cost of Living and Inflation, Aggregate Demand & Supply, Fiscal Policy, Deficits, and Debt, Money, Banking & Monetary Policy,

Unit III Fundamentals of International Trade and Policy (7 hours)

Comparative Advantage & Specialization, Determination of Exchange rate, Government & Trade, Multilateral Trade Agreements and Free-Trade Zones

Unit IV Environmental Economics (3 hours)

Negative Externalities and Oversupply, The Tragedy of the Commons, Policy Responses to Problems in the Environment, The Coase Theorem & Property Rights Responses, Global Warming, Environmental and Economic Trade-Offs.

Reference:

Stiglitz, J. E., & Walsh, C. E. *Economics*. WW Norton & Company, Inc. 2006, 4th edition.

Mankiw, N. G. *Essentials of economics*. Cengage Learning, 2024 10th edition.

Brue, McConnell, and Flynn *Essentials of Economics*, **McGraw**-Hill Education; 2022, 5th edition

Semester-III

Course Title- Psychological Perspective of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

Course objectives: This course aims to draw on research and concepts from social, criminal and forensic psychology to build an understanding of how these concepts interact with legal theory, as well as with procedures and practices within the legal system. This course aims to help the students develop critical thinking and analytical skills relating to legal systems from a psychological lens and seeks to foster skills such as increased sensitivity, integrity and adaptability.

- **Unit 1: Introduction to Criminal Psychology-** Nature and Scope, Biological, Psychological and Social Theories, Eye witness and witness protection, Role of media in criminal investigation, Offender typologies and crime investigation.
- **Unit 2: Nature Scope and Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Justice Court-** Introduction to Forensic Psychology, Ethical Issues, Role and functions of forensic psychologist, psychological assessment and investigative techniques in court trials, victimology and victimhood.
- **Unit 3: Criminal Psychology from an Indian Perspective-** Overview of criminal psychology in India, Applicability of key psychological theories applied to criminal cases, psychological profiling of criminals- fingerprinting, voice samples, DNA testing and case studies of Indian criminal cases.
- **Unit 4: Changing Perspectives of Psychosocial Determinants and their Applications -** In the field of Juvenile Delinquency, correctional psychology, divorce and child custody, the notion of self-identity and cybercrime, terrorism and ideological funding

Suggested Readings

Ainsworth, P. B. (2000). *Psychology and Crime: Myths and Reality*. Harlow, Essex: Longman.

Bartol, C. R. & Bartol, A. M. (2008). *Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Research and Application*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Canter, D. (2017). *Criminal Psychology*. New York: Routledge.

Carson, D. and Bull, R. (2003). *Handbook of Psychology in Legal Contexts*, 2nd ed. Chichester: Wiley.

Israel, M., & Hay, I. (2006). *Research Ethics for Social Scientists*. SAGE Publications.

Kaur, R. (2014). *Forensic Psychology: The Indian Scenario*. Deep and Deep Publications

Kumar, N. (2015). *Criminal psychology* (1st ed.). LexisNexis

Maguire, M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (2017). *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. Oxford University Press.

Miller, L. (2017). Psychological theories of criminal behaviour. *Handbook of Behavioral Criminology*, 43-62.

Psychology and Law: A Critical Introduction Kapardis, Andreas Cambridge University Press
2014 978- 1107650848

Veeraraghavan, Vimala (2009). *Handbook of Forensic Psychology*, Select Scientific Publishers, New Delhi

Course Title: Philosophy -I

Course Description:

This course provides a comprehensive overview of fundamental philosophical concepts, theories, and ethical systems, with an emphasis on both Western and Indian philosophical traditions. Students will develop critical thinking and analytical skills through the study of metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and logic, with a particular focus on their applications in law and legal reasoning.

Learning outcomes: (ADD)

- Understand and articulate the definition, scope, and branches of philosophy.
- Analyze and compare Western and Indian philosophical traditions and their core principles.
- Develop critical thinking skills through the study of formal and informal logic.
- Apply ethical theories and logical reasoning to legal contexts and everyday situations.

Unit I: Fundamentals of Philosophy

1. Definition and Scope of Philosophy

- Overview of the nature and importance of philosophy in human life and its relevance to law. Definition and scope of philosophy

2. Core branches of philosophy:

- **Epistemology:** Theories of knowledge and justification.
- **Metaphysics:** Fundamental questions about reality and existence.
- **Ethics:** Moral principles and their application to human conduct.
- **Logic:** Principles of valid reasoning and argumentation.
- **Aesthetics:** The nature of beauty, art, and aesthetic experience

Unit II: Perspectives of Philosophy

1. Common Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

- Fundamental concepts and themes across various Indian philosophical traditions.

- Classification of Indian Philosophical Schools: Orthodox (Astika) and Heterodox (Nastika).

2. Difference between Indian Philosophy and Western Philosophy

- Comparative analysis of Indian 'Darshan' and Western philosophical traditions.

Unit III : Basic concept of Logic

1. Indian Theories of Logic:

- Definition of Buddhi (cognition), Anubhava, and its classification into Yathartha (true cognition) and Ayathartha (false cognition).
- Types of Debates: Vada (discussion), Jalpa (disputation), Vitanda (destructive debate).

2. Basic Concepts of Logic:

- **Sentence and Proposition:** Understanding statements and their truth values.
- **Arguments:** Differentiation between deductive and inductive arguments.
- **Truth and Validity:** Analyzing logical soundness.
- **Definition of a Term:** Existential and intentional meaning.
- **Uses of Language:** The three basic functions of language.
- **Kinds of Definition:** Various forms and purposes of definitions

Unit IV: Logical Fallacies: Reasoning in Practice

- 1. Agreement and Disagreement in Belief and Attitude**
 - Understanding how beliefs and attitudes influence reasoning and argumentation.
- 2. Rhetoric and Its Fallacies**
 - Persuasion through rhetoric and identifying fallacies involved in rhetorical arguments.
- 3. Values and Reasoning**
 - Value judgments and moral, legal, and aesthetic reasoning.
- 4. Informal Fallacies**
 - Fallacies of Relevance, Defective Induction, Presumption, and Ambiguity.

Readings:

Readings:

- I.M. Copi, Carl Cohen, and Kenneth McMahon, *Introduction to Logic (14th Edn.)*
- Brooke N. Moore et al., *Critical Thinking*
- Patrick J. Hurley, *A Concise Introduction to Logic (11th Edn.)*
- M. Hiriyanna, *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*
- C.D. Sharma, *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*
- D. M. Dutta & S.C. Chatterjee, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*
- "Philosophy: The Basics" by Nigel Warburton