

37. LEGAL STUDIES

(Code No. 074)

Rationale

The Latin maxim *ignorantia juris neminem excusat*, in plain, which reads as ‘ignorance of law is not an excuse’. This is one of the age old principles followed under the Roman Law and even in our own Common Law. If every person of discretion is to know what law is, an effort to teach law outside the remit of a professional law school may have significant social benefits.

Law is a subject which has been traditionally taught in Universities for almost eight centuries. Learning law outside the settings of a professional law school has a number of perceived benefits. Some familiarity with law enhances one’s understanding of public affairs and an awareness of one’s entitlements and duties as a citizen. It may also be helpful in eliminating some of the mistaken notions about law and some of the inveterate prejudices about law, lawyers and the legal system as such. Another advantage is that an understanding of law can undoubtedly encourage talented students to pursue a career in law - an objective which is laudable in its own right.

The pitfalls of learning law outside the settings of a professional school are rooted in two key assumptions: (1) law is too vast and complicated to be taught in a non-professional setting; (2) the lack of professional trainers and experienced teachers could lead to incorrect appreciation and understanding of law. If an understanding of law is mis-formed or ill-formed as some academicians think, it may require greater efforts to unlearn whatever was learnt earlier. Both these criticisms have attracted detailed scrutiny, but at least a few countries have introduced law at the High School level.

The experience of countries that have introduced law has been by and large optimistic. The Central Board of Secondary Education is introducing Legal Studies at the Class XI level. The proposal is to introduce one module in Class XI and a second module in Class XII.

Objectives

- To provide a background of the evolution of the Indian legal system in a short and concise form.
- To focus on the applicability of *justice, equity and good conscience* and more importantly the development of Common Law system in India.
- To provide exposure on various systems of law such as Common Law, Civil Law, Hindu Law, Islamic Law etc.
- To develop an understanding of the essential features of the Indian Constitution, including the role and importance of Fundamental Rights, Separation of Powers, Structure and operation of Courts, concept of precedent in judicial functioning, the process of legislation, basic principles of statutory interpretation, etc
- To deal with principles of practical utility such as the concept of Rule of Law, principles of justice, differences between criminal and civil cases, the concept of crime and the fundamental theories of punishment, rights available to the accused at various stages of the criminal investigative process, or the key components of Human Rights, etc.
- To understand the fundamental concept and subject matter of property, contract and tort.
- To understand the rudimentary aspects of contract law such as formation of contract, terms and conditions, discharge, etc.
- To enables students to form an understanding of rights and duties and various categories of liability principles which form the bedrock for an understanding of Law.

Class XII (2017-18)

One Paper

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks :100

S.No.	Contents	Periods	Marks
1	Judiciary	35	15
2	Topics in Law	35	15
3	Arbitration, Tribunal Adjudication and Alternate Dispute Resolution	35	15
4	Human Rights in India	35	15
5	Legal Profession in India	35	15
6	Legal Services	35	15
7	International Context	10	10
Total		220	100

Course Contents:

1. Judiciary Constitution, Roles and Impartiality Structure, Hierarchy of Courts, and Legal Offices in India Appointments, Trainings, Retirement and Removal of Judges Judicial Review	35 Periods
2. Topics in Law Property Contracts Torts Crimes Administrative Law	35 Periods
3. Arbitration, Tribunal Adjudication and Alternate Dispute Resolution Adversarial and Inquisitorial System Arbitration Administrative Tribunals Ombudsman Mediation and Conciliation Lok Adalats Lokpal and Lokayukt	35 Periods
4. Human Rights in India Human Rights Laws - Constitution, Statutes Complaint Mechanisms and Human Rights Commissions	35 Periods
5. Legal Profession in India History of Legal profession in India	35 Periods

Role and types of functions of judges and lawyers Barristers, Solicitors and Advocates Changes Affected by Indian Advocates Act, 1961	
6. Legal Services Legal Services Boards Funding	35 Periods
7. International Context Introduction to International Law Sources of International Law International Institutions International Human Rights	10 Periods

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

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Class-XII (2017-18)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

S. No.	Typology of Questions	Very Short Answer (1 Mark)	Very Short Answer (2 Marks)	Short Answer (4 Marks)	Long Answer-I based on passages and Pictures (5 marks)	Long Answer-II (6 Marks)	Marks	% Weigh-tage
1	Remembering- (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; identify, define, or recite, information)	-	1	2	-	2	22	22%
2	Understanding- (Comprehension - to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)	2	-	2	1	1	21	21%
3	Application (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	4	2	-	1	2	25	25%
4	High Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information, Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources) includes Map interpretation	1	2	1	1	1	20	20%
5	Evaluation- (Appraise, judge, and/ or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)	1	1	1	1	-	12	12%
	Total	1x8=8	6x2=12	6x4=24	4x5=20	6x6=36	100	100%