

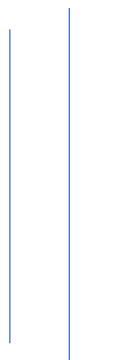
PURBANCHAL UNIVERSITY



BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

(B.A. LL. B)

1st AND 2nd SEMESTER



PURBANCHAL UNIVERSITY
Gothgaun, Morang

2083 (2026)



PREFACE

It gives me and the members of the Subject Committee and me immense pleasure to present the newly developed semester-based curriculum for the **Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (B.A. LL. B.)**. The curriculum has been developed through a collaborative and rigorous process involving the Subject Committee comprising the following members:

1. Prof. Dr. Geeta Pathak Sangroula
2. Prof. Dr. Bal Bahadur Mukhia
3. Prof. Dr. Gyanendra Poudel
4. Prof. Dr. Kumar Innam
5. Prof. Dr. Nirsihima Khatri
6. Sen. Adv. Chudamani Acharya
7. Dr. Medani Prasad Sedai
8. Adv. Badri Prasad Sharma
9. Er. Bimal Pokharel
10. Adv. Deepak Kumar Khatiwada
11. Nawaraj Pandey
12. Adv. Bikash Thapa
13. Dr. Subhash Acharya
14. Adv. Prabin Subedi
15. Dr. Gajendra Aryal
16. Adv. Anita Jadhari

This curriculum for the semester system marks an important step towards strengthening and modernising legal education. The B.A. LL.B. is a five-year integrated programme comprising ten semesters. It seeks to establish a meaningful connection between legal theory, professional practice, research, and social engineering. The curriculum has been designed to reflect contemporary developments in legal education, art and social sciences and humanities, as well as the changing needs of the law and justice sector. It has also been developed in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Nepal Bar Council.

A key feature of this semester-based curriculum is the integration of practical legal education from the early stages of the programme. Clinical legal education has been introduced from the first year to help students connect legal concepts with practical situations and gradually develop professional competencies. Academic writing and legal research have also been incorporated from the foundation to strengthen critical thinking, independent inquiry, legal analysis, and scholarly communication.

The primary objective is to provide a contemporary, comprehensive, and academically rigorous curriculum that responds to the evolving needs of legal education and the justice sector. It aims not only to provide sound legal knowledge but also to develop analytical



ability, professional competence, ethical conducts, research skills, and a commitment to justice, human rights, and the rule of law.

The development of this curriculum has been a collective academic endeavour. The Subject Committee sincerely appreciates the experts, peer reviewers, academicians, legal practitioners, and other contributors for their valuable observations, constructive suggestions, and dedicated efforts.

I, together with the members of the Subject Committee, express special gratitude to Prof. Dr. Yubaraj Sangroula, former Attorney General of Nepal, and Prof. Pawan K. Ojha, Coordinator of the Legal Education High-Level Study Committee of the Nepal Bar Council, for their valuable guidance and contributions. Their participation in the residential curriculum committee meeting held at the International Research Centre and Outreach Campus, *Namobuddha*, Kavre, Kathmandu School of Law, from 14–16 Shrawan 2083, greatly enriched the deliberations. We also acknowledge the valuable support and presence of Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Sujan Babu Marahatta, Dean Prof. Ram Prasad Dhakal, and Registrar Prof. Dr. Ramesh Babu Kafle and entire team of the University.

I extend my sincere appreciation to everyone who contributed directly or indirectly to this important academic venture. I, gratefully acknowledge the continued support and assistance of Prof. Dr. Geeta Pathak Sangroula and Associate Professor Mr. Sudeep Gautam throughout the curriculum development process.

Finally, we hope that this curriculum will strengthen legal education in Nepal and help produce competent, ethical, research-oriented, and socially responsible legal professionals committed to justice, human rights, and the rule of law.

Dr. Rudra Prasad Sharma
Chairperson, Subject Committee B.A. LL. B
Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law



1. Title of Course:

The official title of the program is Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (hereinafter referred as B.A. LL.B.)

2. Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the B.A. LL.B. semester programme is to produce competent, ethical, and socially responsible legal professionals equipped with sound legal knowledge, practical skills, analytical abilities, and a commitment to social justice and the rule of law.

2.1. Course Objective:

- To produce law graduates with sound knowledge and practical skills in various fields of law and justice, enabling them to pursue further education with ethical and independent professional practice.
- To prepare competent and socially responsible lawyers capable of meeting the present and emerging needs of the legal, justice, and broader social sectors of Nepal.
- To foster legal scholars and researchers who can critically examine and modernise the Nepali legal system while promoting context-sensitive and decolonial perspectives.

3. Course Duration:

The course duration is five years, which is divided into ten semesters with the following schemes:

5. Course Scheme:

B. A. LL. B. Course Cycle

No.	SEMESTER	Credit Hour
	FIRST	
1	History of Nepal	3
2	Sociology	3
3	Political Theories	3
4	Economics	3
5	General Principles of Law	3
6	Legal Nepali -I (Optional: English for foreign students)	3



7	Academic Writing and Research (Preparation for clinical works)	3
	Total	21
	SECOND	
1	Sociology of Law	3
2	Political Thoughts	3
3	Legal Nepali - II (optional: English for foreign students)	3
4	Legal English – I	3
5	General Concepts of Law	3
6	Theory of Logic	3
7	Clinical Legal Education- I: Visits / interactions with the nearest / own Judicial, Quasi-judicial and Legislative bodies and Report writing	3
	Total	21
	THIRD	
1	Legal English – II	3
2	Procedural Law I	3
3	Criminal Law - I	3
4	Civil Law – I (Family and Property)	3
5	International Relation and Diplomacy	3
6	Entrepreneurship and Business Law	3
7	Law of Interpretation	3
	Total	21
	FOURTH	
1	Criminal Law - II	3
2	Procedural Law - II	3
3	Civil Law – II (Land and Aggrarian)	3
4	Nepalese and Other Major Legal Systems (Civil / Common / Hindu / Islamic / Chinese law)	3
5	Law of Evidence - I	3

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6	Contract Law – I	3
7	Clinical Legal Education -II: Drafting of basic legal documents (contracts, civil documents and conveyancing papers)	3
	Total	21
	FIFTH	
1	Contract Law – II	3
2	Constitutional Law – I	3
3	International Human Rights – Norms and Mechanisms -II	3
4	Environmental Law	3
5	Public International Law – I	3
6	International Humanitarian Law	3
7	Company Law	3
	Total	21
	SIXTH	
1	Constitutional Law - II	3
2	Corporate Law and Management	3
3	Public International Law – II	3
4	Evidence Law – II	
5	Private International Law	3
6	Legislative Principles and Law-Making Process	3
7	Clinical Legal Education – III: Moot Court - Civil (<i>Misil Preparation and advocacy</i>)	3
	SEVENTH	
1	Advance Jurisprudence	3
2	Banking Law	3
3	Administrative Law	3
4	International Organizations	3
5	Intellectual Property Law	3
6	Legal Research	3



7	Elective - I Group:				3
	<u>Constitutional Law :</u> Schedules of Power sharing in the constitution	<u>Business and International Trade Law:</u> Investment Law and Commercial Arbitration	<u>Criminal Law:</u> Criminology, Penology and Victimology	<u>Energy and Infrastructure Law:</u> Energy and Telecommunication	
	Total				21
	EIGHTH				
1	International Trade Law				3
2	Critical and Emerging Issues of Human Rights				3
3	Technology Law (Cyber, Data Privacy, E-commerce, AI)				3
4	Insurance Law				3
5	Consumer Protection, Healthcare and Tort Law				3
6	Clinical Legal Education – IV: Moot Court - Criminal (<i>Misil Preparation and advocacy</i>)				3
7	Elective – II Group				3
	<u>Constitutional Law:</u> Writ Petition- Concept and drafting	<u>Business and International Trade Law:</u> Law of Corporate and Project Finance	<u>Criminal Law:</u> Forensic Jurisprudence and Medical Law	<u>Energy and Infrastructure Law:</u> Law of Construction	
	Total				21
	NINTH				
1	Legal Philosophy				3
2	Labor Law				3
3	Election Law				3



4	Internship or Applied Research Writing				3
5	Dissertation I (identification of research problem and proposal writing and research designing)				3
6	Elective – III				3
	<u>Constitutional Law:</u> Gender Equality, disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)	<u>Business and International Trade Law:</u> Advance International Trade Law	<u>Criminal Law:</u> Fiscal Crime	<u>Energy and Infrastructure Law:</u> Water, Forest & Conservation Law	
	Total				21
	TENTH				
1	Law of Public Procurement				3
2	Sports, Recreation and Tourism Law				3
3	Professional Ethics and Lawyering				3
4	Dissertation (finalisation)				3
5	Clinical Legal Education – V: Writ Preparation and Bar Council Course				3
6	Elective – IV				3
	<u>Constitutional Law:</u> Good Governance	<u>Business and International Trade Law:</u> Taxation Law	<u>Criminal Law:</u> Organized Crime	<u>Energy and Infrastructure Law:</u> Hydropower Law	
	Total				21
	Grand Total				204

Grand Total: 204 credits across ten semesters.

- Total Credits 204 (Each subject carries 3 credit):
- The nature of the subjects is listed in the following categories:

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A. Arts and Social Science

Subject	Semester
History of Nepal	First
Sociology	First
Political Theories	First
Political Thoughts	Second
Economics	First
Academic Writings	First
Theory of Logic	Second
International Relation and Diplomacy	Third
International Organizations	Seventh
International Human Rights Norms and Mechanisms	Fifth
Critical and Emerging Issues of Human Rights	Eighth

B. Law with Humanities, Management, Science, Arts and Literatures

Subject	Semester
Sociology of Law (3 Cr)	Second
Legal Nepal-1 and II (6 Cr)	First and second
Legal English-I and II (6 Cr)	Second and third
Corporate Law and Management (3 cr)	Sixth
Legal Research	Seventh
Technology Law (3 cr.)	Eighth
Consumer Protection, Health Care and Tort (3 cr.)	Eighth
Sports, Recreation and Tourism (3 cr.)	Tenth
Professional Ethics and Lawyering (3 cr.)	Tenth

C. Law

Subject	Semester
General Principles of Law (3 Cr)	First
General Concepts of Law (3 Cr)	Second
Procedural Law-1 and II (6 Cr)	Third and fourth
Criminal Law 1 and II (6 Cr)	Third and fourth
Civil Law-1 (Family and Property) Civil Law II: Land and Agrarian Law (6 cr)	Third and forth
Entrepreneurship and Business Law (3 cr)	Third
Law of Interpretation (3 Cr)	Third
Nepalese and Major Legal Systems (3 Cr)	Fourth
Law of Evidence 1 and II (6 Cr)	Fifth and sixth
Contract Law 1 and II (6 Cr)	Fourth and fifth
Constitutional Law 1 and II (6 Cr)	Fifth and sixth

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Subject	Semester
Environment Law	Sixth
Public International Law 1 and II (6 Cr)	Fifth and sixth
International Humanitarian Law (3 cr)	Fifth
Company Law (3 Cr)	Fifth
Private International Law (3 Cr)	Sixth
Legislative Principles and Law Making Process (3 Cr)	Sixth
Advance Jurisprudence (3 cr.)	Seventh
Banking Law (3 cr.)	Seventh
Intellectual Property Law (3 cr.)	Seventh
International Trade Law (3 cr.)	Eighth
Insurance Law (3 cr.)	Eighth
Legal Philosophy (3 cr.)	Ninth
Labour Law (3 cr.)	Ninth
Election Law (3 cr.)	Ninth
Law of Public Procurement (3 cr.)	Tenth
Elective Groups: (9 credits in each group) 1. Constitutional Law 2. Business Law 3. Criminal Law 4. Energy and Infrastructure	Ninth and Tenth

D. Practical (Law and Non-law)

Subject	Semester
Academic Writing and Research (3 cr.)	First
Clinical Legal Education:	
CLE I: Visits and Interaction (3 cr.)	Second
CLE II: Basic Legal Documents Drafting (3 cr.)	Fourth
CLE III: Moot Court (Civil cases) (3 cr.)	Sixth
CLE IV: Moot Court (Criminal case) (3 cr.)	Eighth
CLE V: Writ and Bar Council Course (3 cr.)	Tenth
Internship or Applied Research Writing (3 cr.)	Ninth
Dissertation -I (proposal writing -3, Dissertation-II (Finalization-3 cr.)	Ninth and tenth

Note:

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- The same subject has been listed under more than one category to indicate a balance between law and other disciplines and demarcate theory and practical.
- Term paper/report writing and presentation of each subject will add value of practical. For example, subjects like *Professional Ethics and Lawyering* carries both theory and practical.

7. Evaluation Criteria:

7.1. Theory -60%

7.2. Practical-40

(Clinical Legal Education and Other practical courses shall be evaluated by the external examiner nominated by the University as per the University Guidelines)

8. Grading System:

The grades (marks) awarded to student in a course is based on his/her consolidated performance in internal and final examinations. The letter grade in any particular subject is an indication of a student's relative performance in that course. The pattern of grading will be as per the rule of Purbanchal University.

Letter of grading system of Purbanchal University:

Equivalent Marks %	Letter Grades	Grade Value	Remarks
90 and Above	A+	4.00	
80 and Below 90	A	3.75	
70 and Below 80	B+	3.50	
60 and Below 70	B	3.00	
50 and Below 60	C	2.50	
40 and Below 50	D	1.75	
Below 40	F	0.00	Fail
Not Qualified (NQ) / Absent	I	-	Incomplete

9. Dismissal from the Program: As per rule of the University

8. Degree:

The degree of B.A.LL.B course of the University shall be conferred to the candidates who have pursued the prescribed course of study for not less than five academic years and have passed examinations, practical, including completion of dissertation as prescribed.



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9. Political Thoughts	64
10. कानुनी नेपाली (Legal Nepali)- II.....	69
11. Legal English - I.....	76
12. General Concept of Law	81
13. Theory of Logic	87
14. Clinical Legal Education.....	93

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First Semester

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

History of Nepal

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B. (Semester System)	Year / Semester	First / First
Subject	History of Nepal	Course Code	
Credit/Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Course Description:

History of Nepal is an account of its civilization, political, social, legal and economic condition and the enactment of laws from ancient times to modern period. This course entails the periodic events having much importance in Nepali history which are to be informed to the young generation. This course will be served as the basic tool in Nepalese history in present and future aspect of Nepal. This will inspire students to face and cope with the challenge of present world.

Course objectives:

- To familiarise students with major events on political, social, legal, economic and reforms made by rulers of that time.
- To familiarise students in general with the main events which has shaped the history of Nepal.
- To familiarise the students in modern history of Nepal during the unification upto now.
- To familiarize the students about the legal and constitutional development in historical turning points from modern to recent times.

Methodology of Teaching

- Lectures for foundation understanding of various facts and issues.
- Visits of relevant sites and interactions with historians
- Students shall prepare comprehensive research papers with history of other legal systems
- Seminars with lawyers and historians

Unit I : Early Settlement and Foundation of Nepalese History 10

- 1.1. 'Origin' and the antiquity of the name 'Nepal'
- 1.2. Early Dynasties: the Gopal : Historical Background and contribution,
- 1.3. Kirat: Origin and Establishment
- 1.4. Administration of justice and Ordeal System



- 1.5. The Lichchavi: Origin and Foundation
- 1.6. Social, Economic, and Political System
- 1.7. The Legal and the Judicial Administration
- 1.8. Lichchavi period as the **Golden Age** of Nepal

Unit II: Contribution of Mallas and Shahs on the Legal System of Nepal. 8

- 2.1. Code of the Jayasthiti Malla (Manav Nyaya Shastra)
- 2.2. Ram Shah's Reforms with Special Reference to Legal and Judicial System in Nepal.
- 2.3. Prithivi Narayan Shah's Legal and Judicial System according to
- 2.4. *Divya Upadesh*

Unit III: Modern Nepalese History 8

- 3.1. The Emergence of the Kingdom of Gorkha: Dravya Shah
- 3.2. Foundation of Kingdom of Nepal (1768-1814 A.D.); Political and
- 3.3. Social Status
- 3.4. Bahadur Shah with Special reference to Nepal Tibet war, 1788 AD, Nepal Tibet and China War, 1791 A.D. and the Treaty of Betravati- 1792 A.D.
- 3.5. Causes of Anglo-Nepal War, 1814-1816A.D. and the Treaty of Sugauli

Unit IV: Rana Regime and aftermath -11

- 4.1. Kot Massacre and the Rise of Jung Bahadur Rana
- 4.2. The Civil Code (Muluki Ain 1854 A.D.) (Introduction, Importance, and features).
- 4.3. Treaty of Friendship-1923 A.D., and Indo- Nepalese Treaty of 1950 A.D.
- 4.4. The Democratic Friendship, 1923 Movement of 1950 -51A.D., (Causes and
- 4.5. Importance)
- 4.6. Pradhan Nyayalaya Ain 2008 B.S.
- 4.7. Muluki Ain 1963 A.D. (2020B.S.)

Unit V: Constitutional Development in Nepal (1948A.D.-1959A.D.) - 4

- 5.1. Constitution of Nepal, its significance and Importance, 1948, 1951, 1959 A.D.
- 5.2. People's Movement of 1990 AD. and Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990



VI. Constitutional Transformation in Contemporary Nepal- 7

- 6.1. Arms Conflict in Nepal
- 6.2. The Royal Massacre 2001 A.D, (2058 B.S.)
- 6.3. Historic Declaration of the House of the Representatives
- 6.4. Comprehensive Peace Accord 2006 A.D. (2063 B.S.)
- 6.5. Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 A.D. (2063 B.S.)
- 6.6. Formation of the First Constitution Assembly
- 6.7. Declaration of Nepal as a Republic
- 6.8. Election of the Second Constitution Assembly
- 6.9. The Promulgation of Constitution of Nepal (2015 A.D)

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI
Marks	15+6	6	15+6	15	6+6	15+6

2. University Exam Evaluation – 60 %

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

3. Internal Evaluation – 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.1 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10

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	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam (60 marks) to be converted into 15.

References:

Recommended Books

1. Government of Nepal, Ministry of Law, **Law Book Management Committee**. (n.d.). *All constitutions published by the Government of Nepal*.
2. Manandhar, T. R. (1983). *Some aspects of Rana rule in Nepal*.
3. Regmi, D. R. (1975). *Modern Nepal* (2nd ed.).
4. Shah, R. (1996). *Modern Nepal: A political history, 1769–1955* (Vols. 1–2).
5. Lidwig F. & Stiller, L. F. (1973). *The rise of the house of Gorkhas: A study of the unification of Nepal, 1768–1816*. Manjusri Publishing House.
6. Upreti, P. R. (n.d.). *Nepal-Tibet relations, 1850–1930*.
7. Vaidya, T. R. (2020). *Advanced history of Nepal* (Rev. ed.).
8. आचार्य, बाबुराम. (२०२४). नेपालको संक्षिप्त वृत्तान्त। श्री ५ महाराजाधिराजको संवाद सचिवालय।
9. खनाल, रेवतीरमण. (२०५९). नेपालको कानूनी इतिहासको रूपरेखा १. दोस्रो संस्करण। पैरवी प्रकाशन।
10. खनाल, विशाल. (२०८२). नेपालको कानूनी प्रणाली।
11. रेग्मी, जगदीशचन्द्र. (१९८९). नेपालको वैधानिक परम्परा। तन्देरी प्रकाशन।
12. सेढाई, मेदनीप्रसाद. (२०८१). नेपालको कानूनी इतिहास। पैरवी बुक हाउस प्रा. लि., काठमाडौं।
13. सेढाई, मेदनीप्रसाद. (२०८३). नेपालको इतिहास (२०४६–२०६१)। लेक्स जुरीस्ट पब्लिकेशन, काठमाडौं।

Other Sources

14. Articles published in Nepalese newspapers on the Royal Massacre (2001).

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

Sociology

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B	Year / Semester	First / First
Subject	Sociology	Course Code	
Credit Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course provides an advanced understanding of sociology with a particular emphasis on the interaction between society, law, governance, and social transformation in Nepal and beyond. Students will critically examine classical and contemporary sociological theories, social institutions, inequality, social change, legal systems, human rights, and emerging social issues. The course is designed to equip future legal professionals with the sociological perspectives necessary to understand law as a social institution and to analyze contemporary legal and policy challenges through empirical and theoretical lenses.

Objectives and Key Learning:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain major sociological concepts, theories, and research approaches.
2. Analyze the relationship between law, society, and social institutions.
3. Critically evaluate issues of inequality, power, justice, and social change.
4. Examine Nepalese society from historical, political, economic, and cultural perspectives.
5. Apply sociological theories to legal and policy issues.

Contents



Unit I: Foundations of Sociology

(12 Hours)

1.1 Introduction to sociology

- i Meaning, nature, and scope of sociology,
- ii emergence and development of sociology in Nepal and World context

1.2 Sociology and other Social Sciences: relation with

- i Anthropology
- ii Psychology
- iii Economics
- iv Political science
- v Law

1.3 Major Sociological Perspectives

- i Functionalism - Emile Durkheim
- ii Talcott Parsons
- iii Conflict Theory - Karl Marx
- iv Ralf Dahrendorf
- v Symbolic interactionism- George Herbert Mead
- vi Herbert Blumer
- vii Feminist perspectives
- viii Post modernisms
- ix Social labeling theory

Unit 2: Society, Social Organization, and Social Institutions

(8 Hours)

2.1 Society

- a. Definitions
- b. Concept and characteristics
- c. Types of society

2.2 Social Structure

- a. Status and role
- b. Social norms



- c. Social values
- d. Social control
- e. Social conformity
- f. Deviance

2.3 Social Institutions

- a. Family
- b. Marriage
- c. Religion education
- d. Economy
- e. Politics
- f. Law as a social institution

2.4 Social Organizations

- a. Bureaucracy
- b. Civil societies and non-governmental organizations

Unit III: Culture, Identity, and Socialization

(8 Hours)

3.1 Culture

- a. Meaning and characteristics
- b. Types of culture
- c. Contemporary cultural issues like digital culture

3.2 Identity

- a. Personal identity
- b. Social identity
- c. National identity
- d. Citizenship
- e. Global identity

3.3 Socialization

- a. Meaning and definition
- b. Agents of socialization,
- c. Life-course socialization

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3.4 Enculturation, acculturation and assimilation, concept of *salad bowl* and *melting pot* theory

Unit IV: Social Stratification and Social Justice

(6 Hours)

4.1 Social stratification

- a. Meaning and concepts of stratification
- b. Perspective on stratification
- c. Functional and conflict perspectives

4.2 Dimensions of Stratification in Nepalese Society

- a. Class, caste and gender
- b. Ethnicity
- c. Disability

4.3 Social Justice

- a. Social inclusion and affirmative action

Unit V: Social Change, Development, and Globalization

(8 Hours)

5.1 Social change

- a. Meaning and characteristics
- b. Factors influencing social change
- c. Social movements

5.2 Development

- a. Meaning and definition
- b. Dimensions of development
- c. Concept and theories of modernization and post modernization
- d. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

5.3 Modernizations, Post modernization and Globalization

- a. Concept and characteristics dimensions
- b. Nepalese context.

Unit VI: Nepalese Society, Contemporary Social Issues (6 Hours)



6.1. Debate on federalism and state restructuring in Nepal

- a. Inclusion and reservation
- b. Brief highlights on contemporary social Issues (Youth unemployment and migration, aging population, mental health, gender-based violence, digital inequality and lack of awareness.)

Practical and Field Work

1. Field Work: Community Observation and Field Study (Minimum 3-5 Days)

Students shall conduct a field study in a rural or urban community to observe social structure, culture, institutions, social problems, and the relationship between law and society.

2. Assessment:

- a. Field observation and participation
- b. Field report writing and submission
- c. Viva: field report defense

3. Research Presentation and Pannel Discussion

The whole class shall organize one theme-based program on a contemporary social and legal issue. The program must include:

- a. Research presentation
- b. Panel discussion
- c. Advocacy charts/exhibition
- d. Documentary or short video presentation
- e. Interactive session (Q&A/debate/role play)

Assessment

- a. Research presentation
- b. Panel discussion & advocacy



- c. Documentary/ interactive session
- d. Participation and reflection report.

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1) Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI
Marks	15+6	6+6	6+6	15	15	6

2) University Exam Evaluation – 60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

3) INTERNAL EVALUATION = 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.2 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Field Visit Report - Writing	10
	2.2. Field Visit Report - Presentation	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

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- **Tischler, H. L.** (2011a). Collective behaviour and social change; globalization and social change. In *Introduction to sociology* (10th ed., pp. 267–289). Wadsworth Publishing.
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Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law - B.A. LL. B. (First Semester)
Political Theories

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B. (Semester System)	Year / Semester	First / First
Subject	Political Theories	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 /48	Full Marks	100
Nature	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course introduces students with the core concepts, structures, and dynamic processes of political science by exploring the theoretical foundations of states, nations, and governance models. Students will critically evaluate the structural differences between federal, unitary, parliamentary, and presidential systems while analyzing contemporary challenges to global democracy. Ultimately, the curriculum grounds these theories by examining the mechanics of electoral systems, the principles of good governance, and the vital roles that civil society and political parties play in sustaining democratic integrity.

Objectives and Key Learnings:

1. To enable the learners to deepen knowledge and understanding of the foundational discourses of politics and can contextualize home-grown developments
2. To assist the student conduct critical observation enabling them to make creative inputs and analytical assessments of the ongoing politics.

Contents



Unit I: Foundations of Politics

(10 Hours)

- 1.1. Concept of politics and importance
- 1.2. Nature and scopes
- 1.3. Relation with other social sciences
- 1.4. Different approaches in studying politics
- 1.5. Political culture & political socialization

Unit II: Nation and State

(8 Hours)

- 2.1. Definition and elements of nation and state
- 2.2. Historical development of states
- 2.3. Theories regarding origin of states
- 2.4. Nationalism, nation-building, ethnicity & multiculturalism
- 2.5. Welfare state: idea, development and features

Unit III: Governments and Definitions, Concepts

(16 Hours)

- 3.1. Government: definitions, concepts
- 3.2. Types
 - 3.2.1. Unitary and federal forms of governments
 - 3.2.2. Presidential and parliamentary forms of governments
 - 3.2.3. Federal governments: typology and challenges
- 3.3. Democracy
 - 3.3.1. Idea and characteristics
 - 3.3.2. Types of democracy
 - 3.3.3. Emerging dimensions: democratic recess on authoritarian revivals
 - 3.3.4. Evaluating the success and failures of democracy

Unit IV: Sovereignty and Good Governance

(6 Hours)



- 4.1. Sovereignty: concept and definitions
- 4.2. Characteristics of sovereignty
- 4.3. Nature of sovereignty
- 4.4. Classifications of sovereignty
- 4.5. Law as the expression of general will
- 4.6. Good governance: concept, evolutions and features

Unit V: Election and Electoral Process

(8 Hours)

- 5.1. Relationship between democracy and elections
- 5.2. Types of electoral systems
 - 5.2.1. First – Past- the - Post (FPTP)
 - 5.2.2. Proportional (PR)
 - 5.2.3. Mixed
- 5.4. Role of civil society in ensuring the free, fair and credible elections
- 5.5. Political parties: concept, functions and types

University Exam Questions Grid

	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V
Question Marks	15+6	6+6	15+6+6	6	15

1) UNIVERSITY EXAM EVALUATION – 60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

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* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

2) INTERNAL EVALUATION - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.3 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:

- **Agrawal, R. C.** (2022). *Political theory*. S. Chand.
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Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)
Economics

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First / First
Subject	Economics	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

The course provides a comprehensive introduction to economic principles and their critical intersections with law, public finance, and contemporary global issues. Students will analyze market structures, and national income accounting while exploring the evolution of economic thought and the dynamics of market failure. The curriculum also tries to bridge between theory and practice by examining how economic development, property, contract, and tort laws interact, incorporating the limits of human rationality and cognitive biases in legal decision-making.

Objectives:

1. Introduce the foundational economic concepts, public finance, development issues, and how economics connects with law.
2. Explore the economic thoughts and the dynamics of in economic development not limited to economic growth.
3. Highlight modern economic challenges facing both Nepal and the global economy.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, the students will learn the followings:

1. Identify how market structures, national income accounting, and market failures operate within public finance and global environments.



2. Assess how economic development principles directly interact with property, contract, and tort laws.
3. Analyses and apply the concepts of human rationality and cognitive biases to practical legal decision-making scenarios, focusing economic principles and issues.

Contents

Unit I: Introduction to Economics

(12 Hours)

1.1. Meaning, Nature and Scope

- 1.1.1. Meaning, scope and importance of Economics
- 1.1.2. Nature of economics

1.2. Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

- 1.2.1. Concept of microeconomics and macroeconomics
- 1.2.2. Interdependence between microeconomics and macroeconomics

1.3. Development of Macroeconomic Thought

- 1.3.1. Classical and Keynesian economics

1.4. Meaning of Market and its Features

- 1.4.1. Perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly market

1.5 National Income

- 1.5.1. Concepts of national income and its various components
- 1.5.2. Concept of informal and underground economy

1.6. Economic Systems: Capitalist Economy, Socialist Economy, and Mixed Economy

Unit II: Economic Development and Planning

(6 Hours)

2.1. Distinction between economic development and growth

- 2.1.1. Concepts and meaning
- 2.1.2. Distinction between economic growth and economic development



2.2. Economic Planning

- 2.2.1. Concept and importance of economic planning
- 2.2.2. A general survey on current periodic plan of Nepal

2.3. Poverty and Development Challenges

- 2.3.1. Concept of poverty
- 2.3.2. Causes and consequences of poverty

2.4. Market Failure and Government Intervention

- 2.4.1. Meaning and causes of market failure
- 2.4.2. Role of government

Unit III: Economics and Law

(13 Hours)

3.1. Economic Factors that Influencing Law

- 3.1.1. Economic development, social justice, poverty, labor and employment, income distribution

3.2. Laws Protecting Economic Interest of the People

- 3.2.1. Right to property in constitution
- 3.2.2. Right against appropriation of individual property by state land acquisition law in force
- 3.2.3. Right to employment with basic minimum salary labour law in force
- 3.2.4. Right to social security – pension, provident fund, cooperatives, insurance law in force

3.3. Nepali Economics

- 3.3.1. Overview of Nepali economy
- 3.3.2. Structure and features of the Nepali economy
- 3.3.3. Briefly highlights on current status and possibilities of Nepali economy- water resource, minerals resources, human resources, forest resources and agriculture

Unit IV: Macro Economics and Public Finance

(11 Hours)



4.1. Public Expenditure

- 4.1.1. Meaning and importance
- 4.1.2. Principles of public expenditure

4.2. Tax Revenue

- 4.2.1. Taxation: meaning and objectives of taxation, Principles of Taxation (equity, efficiency, certainty, convenience), direct and indirect taxes.
- 4.2.2. Taxation in Nepal: Constitutional framework and three tier tax division
- 4.2.3. Major direct tax in Nepal: income tax (employment, business, investment, windfall gains)
- 4.2.4. Major indirect tax in Nepal: VAT, exercise duty, custom duty
- 4.2.5. Return filing period: TDS (Tax deducted at source), financial statement return filing, VAT, Exercise duty, Fine & Penalty and Misc.
- 4.2.6. Effects of Taxation: Economic Effects, social Effects, Distributional Effects

4.3 Macroeconomic Policies

- 4.3.1. Fiscal Policy: Meaning, Objectives and Instruments
- 4.3.2. Monetary Policy: Meaning, Objectives and Instruments

4.4. Government Budgeting and Federal Finance

- 4.4.1. Components of Government budget, fiscal deficit
- 4.4.2. Concept of fiscal Federalism, revenue sharing and fiscal transfer

Unit V: Contemporary Economic Issues

(6 Hours)

5.1 Economic Welfare, Inequality and Human Development Indicators

- 5.1.1. Basic concept of welfare economics
- 5.1.2. Economic inequality
- 5.1.3. Human development indicators

5.2 Briefly Highlights on Global Economy

- 5.2.1. Concept of global economy
- 5.2.2. Globalization: concept and advantage and disadvantage



5.2.3. Regional integration: concept and role

5.2.4. Foreign direct investment: concept and FDI in Nepal

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V
Marks	15+6	6	15+6+6	15+6	6

2. University Exam Evaluation – 60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

3. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.4 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board questions module shall be similar to University Board Exam (60 marks), to be converted into 15.



References:

- Ahuja, H. L. (2022). *Principles of Economics* (22nd ed.). S. Chand Publishing.
- Cooter, R. D., & Ulen, T. (2012). *Law and Economics* (6th ed.). Addison-Wesley.
- Froyen, R. T. (2012). *Macroeconomics: Theories and policies* (10th ed.). Pearson.
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- Nepal Rastra Bank. (2026). *Current macroeconomic and Financial Situation of Nepal and relevant publications (FY 2025/26)*.
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Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law - B.A. LL. B. (First Semester)
General Principles of Law

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First / First
Subject	General Principles of Law	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Jurisprudence (Law)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

The General Principle of Law will introduce students to some basic principles of law and justice, providing a solid foundation for the study of jurisprudence in following years. It will undertake the nature, sources, and classifications of law, the relationship between law and society, and the role of law in promoting justice, the rule of law, good governance, and social change with added emphasis. This course will explore fundamentals of the major schools of Eurocentric Jurisprudence, including Natural Law, Positivist, Historical, Sociological, Realist, and Economic perspectives. This course will also undertake to contextualize Jurisprudence from Eastern perspectives, using major theories and principles. Students are also introduced to the general principles of taxation law, comparative legal traditions, legal developments, including constitutionalism, judicial reform, human rights, digital technology, and environmental protection. The course prepares students with the analytical skills necessary to understand and evaluate legal issues from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

Objectives:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, nature, characteristics, functions and purpose of law in society and distinguish law from morality, customs, religion and other social norms.
2. Explain the principal schools of jurisprudence applying theories and principles of Asian traditions, such as Vedic, Buddhist, Chinese, Japanese and Islamic traditions.



3. Develop a foundational understanding of jurisprudence of legal concepts, classifications and sources of law necessary for advanced legal studies in following years.
4. Appreciate the role of law in promoting justice, rule of law, social order, equality, good governance and social transformation, looking from the perspectives of legal authority, legality and social legitimacy.
5. Analyze legal issues from different jurisprudential perspectives with particular reference to Nepal.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Define and explain the concept, nature, characteristics and functions of law.
2. Draw a distinction between law and morality, ethics, religion and customs.
3. Classify different branches of law and explain their significance.
4. Explain the sources of law and their operation within the legal system.
5. Compare major schools of jurisprudence and critically evaluate their contributions with contextual post-colonial era developments.
6. Analyse the relationship between law and society using different jurisprudential perspectives comparatively.
7. Explain the evolution of law-making in Nepal and its contemporary legislative process.

Content

Unit I: Introduction (14 Hours)

1.1 Meaning and nature of law

- 1.1.1. Meaning of law in Vedic, Buddhist, Chinese, Japanese and Islamic traditions.
- 1.1.2. Generic nature of law.
- 1.1.3. Purposes and functions of law in society
- 1.1.4. Etymological and functional definition of law in Western and Eastern societies.

1.2 Law and other social norms

- 1.2.1. Relationship between legal rule, non-legal rule and morality
- 1.2.2. Dharma in Eastern Society and religion in Western society as source of legitimacy?



- 1.2.3. Interface and distinction of law and customs

1.3 Classification of law

- 1.3.1. Law applicable to Public and Private Individuals
- 1.3.2. Civil (Dewani) and Criminal (Fauzadari) laws
- 1.3.3. Substantive and procedural law
- 1.3.4. National and international law
- 1.3.5. Law and equity

Unit II: Sources of Law (8 Hours)

2.1 Custom

- 2.1.1. Etymological and functional meaning and definition of custom
- 2.1.2. Essential constituents of a valid custom
- 2.1.3. Classification of valid customs
- 2.1.4. Recognition of customary law

2.2 Judicial Precedent

- 2.2.1. Meaning and doctrine of precedent
- 2.2.2. Limitations of precedent

2.3 Legislation

- 2.3.1. Meaning and types of legislation
- 2.3.2. Legislative process in Nepal
- 2.3.3. Delegated legislation
- 2.3.4. Importance of legislation in modern legal systems

2.4 Other Sources of Law

- 2.4.1. Constitution as the supreme law
- 2.4.2. International treaties and standards
- 2.4.3. Juristic writings (legal scholarship)

Unit III: Law, Society and Development (8 Hours)

3.1 Functions of Law



- 3.1.1. Instrument of social control and protection of individual freedom
- 3.1.2. Instrument for administration of justice
- 3.1.3. Protection against arbitrariness of state
- 3.1.4. Means of peace, security and social order
- 3.1.5. Facilitation and promotion of economic and social development
- 3.1.6. Instrument of social engineering for social change
- 3.1.7. Contemporary challenges

Unit IV: Schools of Jurisprudence (14 Hours)

4.1 Natural School of Law

4.1.1 Classical theories:

- i. *Dharmasastra*
- ii. *Arthasastra*
- iii. Law as moral reality (*Sacca and Dhamma*) –Buddhism
- iv. Legalism
- v. Pre-medieval natural law theory

4.1.2. Modern Theories

4.2 Analytical (Positivist) School

- 4.2.1. John Austin
- 4.2.2. H. L.A. Hart
- 4.2.3. Hans Kelsen

4.3 Historical School

- 4.3.1. Friedrich Carl von Savigny
- 4.3.2. Henry Maine

4.4 Sociological School

- 4.4.1. Ihering and Erlich (Protection of Social Interest against Private Interest)
- 4.4.2. Roscoe Pound (balance of interest)
- 4.4.3. C. Leon Dugit (social solidarity)

4.5 Realist School



- 4.5.1. American realism
- 4.5.2. Scandinavian realism
- 4.5.3. Buddhist Realism (Dharma as Natural Law)

4.6 Economic Analysis of Law

- 4.6.1. Basic concepts
- 4.6.2. Contemporary relevance
- 4.6.3. Core legal principles of governance

Unit V: Comparative Study (4 Hours)

5.1. Western and Eastern Theories of Positive Laws

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V
Marks	15+6	15+6	6+6	15+6	6

2. University Exam Evaluation

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

[Handwritten signatures and marks]



4. Internal Evaluation = 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.5 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

Cases:

- *Biplav Hamal, Proprietor of Om Shree Dakshinakali Crusher Industry v. Government of Nepal, Council of Ministers, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, and Others*, Decision No. 10228.
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- *Hom Nath Neupane, Chief Executive Officer of Nebico Pvt. Ltd. v. Pashupati Biscuit Industries Pvt. Ltd.*, Decision No. 10216.
- *Meera Dhungana and Others v. Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and Others*, Writ No. 01-063-00001 of 2063 B.S. (2006 A.D.).
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- Tamanaha, B. Z., & Lehmann, J. S. (2017). *Sociological Jurisprudence: Past and Present*. Oxford University Press.
- Tripathi, B. N. M. (2019). *An introduction to Jurisprudence*. Central Law Publications.



Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

कानुनी नेपाली (Legal Nepali) - I

विश्वविद्यालय	पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय	सङ्काय	कानून
शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम	बी.ए.एलएल.बी.	वर्ष/सत्र	पहिलो / पहिलो
विषय	कानुनी नेपाली	विषय सङ्केत	
पाठ्य भार/घण्टा	३/४८	पूर्णाङ्क	१००
		उत्तीर्णाङ्क	५०

पाठ्यक्रमको परिचय :

प्रस्तुत पाठ्यक्रम कानून अध्ययन गर्ने विद्यार्थीहरूका निम्ति भाषा तथा व्याकरणका आधारभूत ज्ञान प्रदान गराउने हेतुले निर्माण गरिएको छ। यसमार्फत विद्यार्थीहरूलाई भाषाको सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञान तथा नेपाली व्याकरणका मूलभूत मान्यताहरूका साथै कानुनी महङ्गवका बोध तथा अभिव्यक्तिहरूको अध्ययन र विश्लेषण गर्न सक्नेलागतका क्षमताको विकास गराई दक्ष जनशक्तिको निर्माण गर्ने मूल लक्ष्य राखिएको छ।

पाठ्यक्रमका उद्देश्यहरू :

यस पाठ्यक्रमको अध्ययनपश्चात् विद्यार्थीहरू निम्न कुराहरूमा सक्षम हुने छन् :

- भाषा, भाषिक भेदहरू र नेपाली भाषा तथा यसका प्रयोजनपरक भेदहरूबारे जानकारी प्रस्तुत गर्न,
- नेपाली व्याकरणका मूलभूत मान्यताहरूका आधारमा कानुनी शब्द तथा वाक्यसम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल गर्न,
- कानुनी लेखनहरूमा सही र शुद्ध वर्णविन्यास कायम गर्न,
- कानुनी अभिव्यक्तिका शैली, रचनाशिल्प र बोध तथा अभिव्यक्तिको ज्ञान हासिल गर्न।

खण्ड क : भाषा र प्रयोजनपरक तथा कानुनी भाषासम्बन्धी अध्ययन

एकाइ १ : भाषा परिचय, प्रयोजनपरक भाषा र कानुनी नेपाली
पाठघण्टा : १४)

१.१ भाषाको परिचय

- भाषाको परिचय, परिभाषा र विशेषताहरू
- भाषाका सम्बन्धमा पूर्वीय तथा पाश्चात्य विद्वान्का मतहरू
- साङ्केतिक भाषाको सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय



१.२ नेपाली भाषा

- (क) नेपाली भाषाको उत्पत्तिसन्दर्भ
- (ख) नेपाली भाषाको विकास शृङ्खला
- (ग) नेपाली भाषाको वर्तमान स्थिति

१.३ भाषा परिवार र भाषिक भेदहरू

- (क) नेपालमा बोलिने भाषाहरूका परिवार र त्यसअन्तर्गतका भाषाहरूको सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय
- (ख) भाषाका भेदहरू : क्षेत्रीय भाषिका, लेख्य र कथ्य भाषा, भाषाको सामाजिक भेद

१.४ प्रयोजनपरक भाषिक सिद्धान्त

- (क) कानुनी भाषाविज्ञ रुद्र खरेल र बृहत्तर समाजको मान्यता
- (ख) भाषिक अध्येता जोसुवा ए. फिसम्यानको अवधारणा
- (ग) भाषाशास्त्री ह्यालिडेको क्षेत्र (फिल्ड) सम्बन्धी मान्यता
- (घ) नेपाली भाषाका प्रयोजनपरक भेदहरू

१.५ कानुनी भाषाको परिचय

- (क) कानुनी नेपाली र अन्य प्रयोजनपरक भेदहरूका भिन्नताका आधारहरू
- (ग) सन्दर्भपरक अर्थको सिद्धान्त र अनेकार्थी कानुनी शब्दमा सन्दर्भार्थको पहिचान

खण्ड ख : कानुनी भाषिक अध्ययनका निम्ति आवश्यक नेपाली व्याकरणका मूलभूत पक्षहरू

एकाइ २ : अक्षर तथा शब्दसम्बन्धी अध्ययन पाठघण्टा : ६)

२.१ अक्षर परिचय : कानुनी नेपाली शब्दका अक्षरसंरचना र अक्षरसङ्ख्याको निर्धारण

२.२ कानुनी शब्दभण्डारको अध्ययन :

- (क) स्रोतका आधारमा कानुनी शब्दहरूको वर्गीकरण
- (ख) रचनाप्रक्रियाका आधारमा कानुनी शब्दहरूको अध्ययन
- (ग) कार्यका आधारमा कानुनी शब्दहरूको वर्गीकरण

२.३ शब्दरूपायन परिचय र कानुनी शब्दहरूको रूपायन

एकाइ ३ : वाक्य तथा पदसङ्गतिसम्बन्धी अध्ययन पाठघण्टा : ८)



३.१ वाक्यतद्भवपरक रचनाको परिचय र कानुनी वाक्यरचनाका विभिन्न आधारहरू

३.२ कानुनी वाक्यको संरचना र भावको अध्ययन

(क) संरचनाका आधारमा कानुनी वाक्यका प्रकारहरू

(ख) भावका आधारमा कानुनी वाक्यका प्रकारहरू

३.३ कानुनी वाक्यको संश्लेषण र विश्लेषण

(क) वाक्यसंश्लेषण तथा वाक्यविश्लेषणका परिचय र पद्धतिहरू

(ख) कानुनी वाक्यसंश्लेषण अभ्यास

(ख) कानुनी वाक्यविश्लेषण अभ्यास

३.४ कानुनी वाक्यमा पदसङ्गति

एकाइ ४ : कानुनी भाषामा वर्णविन्यास, भाषिक चिह्न र वाच्यप्रयोग

(

पाठघण्टा : ६)

४.१ कानुनी भाषाको वर्णविन्याससँग सम्बन्धित निम्न पक्षहरूको ज्ञान :

(क) कानुनी भाषामा वर्णविन्यासको आवश्यकता र महत्त्व

(ख) कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको वर्णविन्यास परम्परा र वर्तमान मान्यता

(ग) नेपाली वर्णविन्यास नियम र उदाहरण

४.२ कानुनी भाषामा लेख्यचिह्न प्रयोगको नियम

(क) लेख्यचिह्नको परिचय र प्रकार

(ख) कानुनी लेखनमा लेख्यचिह्नको प्रयोग अभ्यास

४.३ वाच्यका प्रकार र कानुनी भाषामा वाच्यप्रयोग

खण्ड ग : कानुनी भाषाको शैली, रचनाशिल्प र बोध तथा अभिव्यक्ति

एकाइ ५ : कानुनी भाषामा रचनाशिल्पसम्बन्धी अध्ययन

(

पाठघण्टा : ८)

५.१ भाषिक अभिव्यक्तिका प्रमुख शैलीहरू

५.२ कानुनी अनुच्छेदको रचनाशील र लेखनअभ्यास

५.३ टिप्पणीलेखनको ज्ञान र अभ्यास

५.४ प्रतिवेदन लेखन :

(क) सामान्य प्रतिवेदन र कानुनी प्रतिवेदनको पहिचान



(ख) प्रतिवेदनलेखन अभ्यास

एकाइ ६ : बोध तथा अभिव्यक्ति

(पाठघण्टा : ६)

६.१ कानुनी अभिव्यक्तिको स्वतन्त्र रूपमा व्याख्या गर्ने अभ्यास

६.२ कानुनी अनुच्छेदमा बुँदाटिपोट र सङ्क्षेपीकरणको अभ्यास

६.३ कानुनी अनुच्छेदको पठनबोध र अभिव्यक्ति अभ्यास

विश्वविद्यालय प्रश्न अङ्क भार - ६० प्रतिशत

एकाइ	एकाइ १	एकाइ २	एकाइ ३	एकाइ ४	एकाइ ५	एकाइ ६
प्रश्न अङ्क भार	जुद्ध	ट	जुद्ध	टट	जुद्ध	टट

विश्वविद्यालय परिक्षा - ६०

समूह	सोधिने प्रश्नहरू	समाधान (उत्तरलेखन) गर्नुपर्ने प्रश्नहरू	प्रत्येक प्रश्नका अङ्कभार	कुल पूर्णाङ्क
लामो प्रश्नहरू (प्रश्न नं. १ अनिवार्य)	घ	द	जुद्ध	घण
छोटो प्रश्नहरू	ट	छ	ट	घण

३ अनिवार्य प्रश्न गहनरमामिला अध्ययनरनुच्छेदमा आधारित हुनु पर्नेछ ।

आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कन: - ४० प्रतिशत

क्र.स.	विवरण	अङ्कभार
१	सैद्धान्तिक	पूर्णाङ्क २०
	१.१. वस्तुगत	५
	१.२. विश्वविद्यालय परिक्षा पूर्व लिइने परिक्षा (विषयगत)	१५
२	व्यवहारिक	पूर्णाङ्क १५
	१.२. टर्म पेपर लेखन	१०
	१.२. टर्म पेपर प्रस्तुति	५
३	हाजिरी तथा सहभागिता	५

पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा पाठ्यसामग्री

- रुद्र खरेल, विशेष नेपाली, (२०५५) काठमाडौं : पैरवी प्रकाशन, पाँचौं संस्करण,
- गोविन्द घिमिरे, (२०६७) प्रयोजनपरक नेपाली, ललितपुर : साभा प्रकाशन, ।
- बालकृष्ण पोखरेल, (२०५५) राष्ट्रभाषा, ललितपुर : साभा प्रकाशन ।
- रामचन्द्र फुयाल, (२०७०) नेपाली वर्णविन्यास परम्परा र कानुनी भाषाको स्वरूप, सर्वोच्च अदालत बुलेटिन, वैशाख-२ ।
- वासुदेव त्रिपाठी र बल्लभमणि दाहाल (विशेष सम्पादक), (२०७५) नेपाली बृहत् शब्दकोश, नेपाल प्रज्ञा-प्रतिष्ठान, दशौं संस्करण, (द्रष्टव्य : वर्णविन्यासको अध्ययन प्रयोजनमा मानक आधारका लागि मात्र) ।

सन्दर्भपुस्तक तथा सन्दर्भ अध्ययन सामग्री

(Handwritten signatures and marks)



- टोपबहादुर सिंह (सम्पादक), (२०५४) कानूनी शब्दकोष, रत्नपुस्तक भण्डार, ।
- शंकरकुमार श्रेष्ठ, (२०६१) कानूनी नेपाली शब्दकोश, पैरवी प्रकाशन, २०६१ ।
- जीवेन्द्रदेव गिरी, (२०६९) भाषा र नेपाली भाषा, पाठ्य सामग्री पसल (काठमाडौं) ।
- देवीप्रसाद गौतम र प्रेमप्रसाद चौलागाईं, (२०६७) भाषाविज्ञान, पाठ्य सामग्री पसल (काठमाडौं) ।
- प्रकाश वस्ती (सम्पादक), (२०७९) कानूनी नेपाली भाषा र साहित्य, पैरवी प्रकाशन ।
- गोविन्दराज भट्टराई र खगेन्द्रप्रसाद लुइटेल, (२०६१) डा. बल्लभमणि दाहालका भाषिक चिन्तन, रत्न पुस्तक भण्डार ।
- युवराज संग्रौला, (२०६२) नेपालमा कानूनी शिक्षाको गुणस्तर, कानून, ५१, असार ।
- रवीन्द्र भट्टराई, (२०८२) हाम्रो कानूनी भाषा, भक्तपुर : लेक्स एन्ड जुरिस पब्लिकेशन ।
- रामचन्द्र फुयाल, (२०७४) 'कानूनी वाक्यसंरचना र अभिव्यक्तिका समस्याहरू', कानून अन्वेषिका, वर्ष १, अङ्क २, काठमाडौं स्कूल अफ ल ।
- रामचन्द्र फुयाल, (२०७१) 'कानूनी नेपाली भाषा र वर्णविन्यास', न्यायदूत, असोज-मङ्सिर अङ्क, नेपाल बार एसोसिएसन ।
- हर्षनाथ भट्टराई (सम्पादक), (२०५५) संक्षिप्त नेपाली राष्ट्रिय शब्दकोश, नेसनल रिसर्च एसोसियेट्स ।
- कृष्णहरि बराल र नेत्र एटम, (२०६०) अनिवार्य नेपाली व्याकरण, अभिव्यक्ति र अभ्यास, काठमाडौं : विद्यार्थी पुस्तक भण्डार ।



Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL. B. (First Semester)

Academic Writing and Research

University	Paranuchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First /First
Subject	Academic Writing and Research	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature	Social Science (Practical)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course considers how students observe activities outside the classroom and how the observation of the student transforms into thought process and then into a critical thinking. As the students start thinking critically how to document their thought process and critical thinking into a piece of paper. There may be several ways of putting the observation, thought process and critical thinking into paper. Therefore, this course begins by distinguishing academic writing from other forms of writings. However, the way or methods of transforming the critical thinking into piece of paper demands some systematic style of documentation, rules of citation, and further a methodology.

This course is not about research methodology as such. However, it provides some knowledge and skills how to do research. This course is more about enabling the students to document their own thought process while they are exposed to real market challenges under other courses like clinical works and others. In this course, the students are introduced to various styles of documentation and rules of citation. However, students are not supposed to get mastery over them. They will have some sense how to use at least one rule of citation and an appropriate style of documentation.

Objectives and Key Learning:



By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Identify issues arising from real market/social challenges in a specific situation what they deal with.
2. Systematically proceed the identified issues into a thought process and critical thinking.
3. Knowledge about styles of documentation to put the thought process into writing.
4. structure a sustained academic argument, from thesis through evidence to conclusion
5. apply at least one citation rules consistently and ethically.
6. Skill to develop documentation into an academic writing.
7. Knowledge about research and writing tools, including technology or AI-assisted tools

Contents

Unit I: Academic Writing (6 Hours)

- 1.1. Several kinds of writings including academic and non-academic writings
Developing a critical and analytical thought- How to convert observation into Thought through Academic Writing.
- 1.2. How observation transforms into thought process and then into critical thinking
- 1.3. How to Convert Critical Thinking into Documentation and Academic Writing.
- 1.4. What is Academic Writing: meaning, purpose, and key features.
- 1.5. How Academic Writing differs from other forms of writing (creative, journalistic, and personal writing).
- 1.6. How Academic Writing helps in identifying real-world and problems around us, and in addressing problem identification.



1.7. Content Structure including Purpose, Topic, Sentences and Paragraphing, Conclusion.

1.8. Framing a Research Question; Building a Research Plan

Unit II: Style of Documentation and Rules of Citation (12 Hours)

2.1. Plagiarism and Academic Honesty

2.2. Styles of documentation and Rules of Citation

a) Bluebook Rule of Citation

b) Australian Guide to Legal Citation

c) The Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA) (<https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/oscola>)

2.3. Standard Rules of Citation under OSCOLA

a) Legislation

b) Cases

c) International Cases and Legislation

d) Books

e) Journal Articles

2.4. In-text Citation Styles

2.4.1 Basic Introduction to In-text Citation style

a. APA (American Psychological Association) Style

b. Chicago Manual of Style

2.5. Documentation and management

2.5.1. Font and font size (e.g., Times New Roman, 12pt for body text)

2.5.2. Line spacing (1.5)

2.5.3. Margins (specific measurements, e.g., 1 inch on all sides)

Handwritten signatures and marks at the bottom of the page, including 'Brid', 'Raj', and 'Arora'.



- 2.5.4. Paragraph indentation (first-line indent)
 - 2.5.5. Text alignment (justified)
 - 2.5.6. Heading and sub-heading formatting (numbering style, bold/italics, hierarchy)
 - 2.5.7. Page numbering and header/footer conventions
 - 2.5.8. Footnote/ formatting (numbering, font size, placement)
 - 2.5.9. Block quotation formatting for quotes over a certain length
 - 2.5.10. Spacing before/after headings and between paragraphs
 - 2.5.11. Bibliography/reference list formatting (hanging indent, alphabetical order)
- 2.6. Citation rules for law and justice sectors in Nepal (CiRu-Nepal), National Judicial Academy (NJA), Nepal

Unit III: Construction of Legal Argument and Technology & AI-Assisted Research (8 Hours)

- 3.1. IRAC Rule
 - a) Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion
- 3.2. CREAC Rule
- 3.3. Comparison of IRAC and CREAC rules with other styles of legal arguments
- 3.4. Generative AI writing and, comparison with human-written texts, strengths and weaknesses, ethical guidelines.
- 3.5. Research using Legal Technology (Databases) and other databases like Westlaw, Lexis Nexis

Unit IV: Legal Memorandum and Writings (12 Hours)

- 4.1. Drafting of legal memo- writing,
- 4.2. Advisory opinion
- 4.3. Integration of Authority into Argument



4.4. Plain language writing and advisory opinion for non-lawyers

Unit V: Legal Research and Other Research (10 Hours)

- 5.1. Introduction of legal research
- 5.2. Legal research for academic writing
- 5.3. Rules of citation
- 5.4. Primary and secondary data and primary and secondary source of authority
- 5.5. Commentaries, law review articles, treaties/conventions, and comparative/foreign law
- 5.6. Statutory research using the Nepal Law Commission database and Bare Acts; reading a statute closely;
- 5.7. Researching Supreme Court decisions (*Nepal Kanoon Patrika*); identifying *ratio decidendi* vs. *obiter dicta* (Primary Source of Authority)
- 5.8. Types of Research
 - a) Social science research - qualitative and quantitative research, action research
 - b) Scientific research
 - c) Business research
 - d) Marketing research
 - e) Managerial research
 - f) Research process and planning
 - g) Research design
- 5.9. Ethics and research



ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V
Marks	6	15+6	6+6	15+6	15+6

2. University Exam Evaluation -60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

3. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.6 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam (60 marks) to be converted into 15.

References:

- Asprey, M. M. (2024). *Plain language for lawyers: A practical guide to clear communication* (5th ed.). Federation Press.
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- Bhattacharjee, A. (2019). *Social science research: Principles, methods, and practices* (Revised ed., S. Rowling, Ed.). University of Southern Queensland.
- Black, T. R. (2011). *Understanding social science research* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
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- Fajans, E., & Falk, M. R. (2017). *Scholarly writing for law students: Seminar papers, law review notes and law review competition papers* (5th ed.). West Academic Publishing.
- Guberman, R. (2014). *Point made: How to write like the nation's top advocates* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Hoffman, M., & Rumsey, M. (2012). *International and foreign legal research: A coursebook* (2nd ed.). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Messing, N. A. (2013). *The art of advocacy: Briefs, motions, and writing strategies of America's best lawyers*. Aspen Publishing.
- Savage, A., & Shafiei, M. (2012). *Effective academic writing: Introductory student book* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Sloan, A. E. (2023). *Researching the law: Finding what you need when you need it* (4th ed.). Aspen Publishing.
- Volokh, E. (2016). *Academic legal writing: Law review articles, student notes, seminar papers, and getting on law review* (5th ed.). Foundation Press.
- Wydick, R. C., & Sloan, A. E. (2024). *Plain English for lawyers* (7th ed.). Carolina Academic Press.

Relevant Website

- <https://www.legalbluebook.com>

A series of handwritten signatures in black ink, including names like 'Brid', 'Gregory', and 'Aaron', written in a cursive style.



- https://law.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/3181325/AGLC4-with-Bookmarks-1.pdf
- <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>
- <https://apastyle.apa.org>
- austlii.edu.au
- <https://www.worldlii.org>

Handwritten signatures and marks:
A series of handwritten signatures and marks, including "Bina", "Bina", "Bina", "Bina", "Bina", and "Bina".



Second Semester

Handwritten signatures and marks:
1. A signature that appears to be "Ankur B".
2. The word "Bind" with a checkmark.
3. A large, stylized "G" or "5".
4. A signature that appears to be "Rajendra".
5. A signature that appears to be "Gurpreet".
6. A signature that appears to be "Arora".



Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (Second Semester)
Sociology of Law

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First / Second
Subject	Sociology of Law	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

The sociology of law is a branch of sociology that studies the relationship between law and society. It examines how social norms, values, and institutions influence the creation and enforcement of laws, and how laws affect individuals, groups, and social change. It also recognizes that what is considered legal or illegal varies across different societies and cultures. This course examines the relationship between law and society. It explores how law shapes society and how social structures, institutions, and social change influence the development of law. It views law as a living instrument of social regulation rather than a system of abstract rules. The course places law within Nepal's social and legal context. It examines issues such as caste, gender, custom, and legal pluralism. Students will develop an understanding of law as a social institution that reflects and responds to the needs and values of society. The course also introduces major sociological theories and perspectives on law. It encourages students to analyze legal issues from a social science perspective. Through the study of contemporary legal and social problems, students will develop critical and analytical skills for understanding the role of judiciary in promoting social order, justice, and social change.

Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding of law as a product of social forces and social change.



2. To critically examine the interaction between formal law and customary/social norms in Nepal.
3. To build analytical skills for evaluating law's role in addressing inequality, gender, and social justice.
4. To connect theoretical concepts with contemporary Nepali case studies and legal developments.
5. To familiarise students with the perspective of sociological jurisprudence and its emphasis on law's social function.

Contents

Unit I: Introduction Sociology of Law

8 Hours

- 1.1. Definition and basic concept of Sociology of Law
- 1.2. Origin and Evolution of Sociology of Law
 - 1.2.1. Classical thinkers of Sociology of Law: Marx, Weber and Durkheim
- 1.3. Scope of Sociological Jurisprudence

Unit II: Social Studies and Sociology of Law

8 Hours

- 2.1. Importance of social scientific studies in sociology of law
- 2.2. Legal view point of social psychology
- 2.3. Sociological awareness to change stereotypes and mindsets

Unit III: Laws and Customary Practices

8 Hours

- 3.1. Historical evolution of Nepali law and constitutional development
- 3.2. Legal pluralism and customary practices in Nepali society
- 3.3. Constitutional protection of equality, ethnicity, religion, and language

Unit IV: Sociological Jurisprudence in Nepal

8 Hours

- 4.1 Race and caste discrimination
 - a. The case of *Mana Bahadur Bishwakarma* and aftermath
- 4.2 Gender equality
 - a. The case of Meera Dhungana (daughter's property right) and its impact



- b. Gender discrimination in employment-The case of *Reena Bajracharya v. RNAC*

4.3 Ethnicity and Linguistic Rights

- a. Judicial response in the case of *Laal Bahadur Thapa*

Unit V: Traditional Legal and Customary Practices.

8 Hours

5.1. Modification of cultural practices

- a. The case of *Kumari* (The case of *Pun Devi Maharjan*)

5.2. Social malpractices

- a. The case of *Chaupadi* (the case of *Dil Bahadur B.K.*)
- b. The case of Witchcraft (the case of *Reshma Thapa*)

5.3. Issues of incestuous marriage and judicial response (the case of *Tara Poudel*)

Unit VI: Problems of the Enforcement of Laws in Nepal

8 Hours

6.1. Gap between law and social reality

6.2. Problems of power relation: gender, class and caste

6.3. Defective value system

Prescribed Cases:

- 1) *Advocate Reshma Thapa v. HMG*, Decision No. 7498. NKP 2062 B.S.
- 2) *Dil Bahadur Bishwokarma v. Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers*, Decision No. 7531, NKP 2062 B.S.
- 3) *Mana Bahadur Bishwokarma v. HMG, Ministry of Law and Justice*, Decision No. 4770, NKP 2049 B.S.
- 4) *Meera Dhungana and Meera Parajuli v. HMG, Ministry of Law and Justice*, Decision No. 6013, NKP 2052 B.S.
- 5) *Pun Devi Maharjan v. Government of Nepal, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and Others*, Decision No. 7981, NKP 2065 B.S.
- 6) *Reena Bajracharya & Others v. HMG*, Decision No. 6898, NKP 2057 B.S.



- 7) *Tara Devi Poudel and others v. District Court, Syangja and Others*, Decision No. 8477, NKP 2067 B.S.

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI
Marks	15	6+6	6+6	15	15	6+6

1. University Exam Evaluation

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

2. Internal Evaluation = 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.7 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:



- Angell, R. C. (1933). The value of sociology to law, *Michigan Law Review*, 31(4), 512–526.
- Bhattacharjee, S.S. (2025). Contesting caste: Institutionalized oppression and circumventive legal resistance. *Law and Social Inquiry*, 50(1), 60–89.
- Cotterrell, R. (2013). *Law, culture and society: Legal ideas in the mirror of social theory*. Ashgate Publishing.
- Ehrlich, E. (1936). *Fundamental principles of the sociology of law* (W. L. Moll, Trans.). Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1913)
- Gould, J. B., & Barclay, S. (2012). Mind the gap: The place of gap studies in sociolegal scholarship. *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*, 8, 323–335.
- Griffiths, J. (2017). What is sociology of law? (On law, rules, social control and sociology). *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*, 49(2), 139–163.
- Haney, C. (1993). Psychology and legal change. *Law and Human Behavior*, 17, 371–398.
- Khatiwoda, R., Cubelić, S., & Michaels, A. (2021). *The Mulukī Ain of 1854: Nepal's first legal code*. Heidelberg University Publishing.
- Pound, R. (1907). The need of a sociological jurisprudence. *The Green Bag*, 19, 607–615.
- Pradhan, R. (2003). Legal pluralism, model of society and the politics of cultural difference in Nepal. In *Legal pluralism and unofficial law in social, economic and political development* (Vol. II). ICNEC.
- Pradhan, R. (2015). *The Ain of 1854 and after: Legal pluralism, models of society and ethnicity in Nepal*. Nepa School of Social Sciences and Humanities.
- Pradhan, R. (2019). Property rights, intersectionality and women empowerment in Nepal. *Journal of Rural Studies*.



- Pradhan, R. (2024). Legal pluralism, cultural contestation and gender (in)justice. *SMC Journal of Sociology*.
- Subedi, M. (2011). Caste system: Theories and practices in Nepal. *Himalayan Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, 4, 134–159.
- Subedi, M. (2016). Caste in South Asia: From ritual hierarchy to politics of difference. *Politeja*, 1 (40), 109–126.

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (Second Semester)

Political Thoughts

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First / Second
Subject	Political Thoughts	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course will be introductory to the foundational political thoughts and legal philosophies that shape global and local governance. This course aims to enable students critically analyze and contrast the ideas of prominent Eastern and Western thinkers, ranging from ancient statecraft to modern concepts of justice and democracy. Beside this, it will also provide a comprehensive understanding of regional politics, South Asian independence movements, and the functional dynamics of Nepal's federal republican model, including its separation of powers.

Objectives:

Given course is planned bearing in mind three key objectives as follows: -

- 1) Students will acquire a critical understanding and insights of philosophes of important political thinkers and key political ideologies.
- 2) To sensitize students to the contemporary themes, debates, trends, and challenges of political development in Nepal, South Asia and World.
- 3) Students will gain knowledge of the distribution of powers among the organs of the state, including their composition and functions.

Contents



Unit I: Eastern Thinkers

(8 Hours)

- 1.1 *Manu's Raj Dharma*
- 1.2 *Chanakya's Aarthasastra*: major state crafts in *Arthasastra*
- 1.3 Saptanga theory: meaning and concept
- 1.4 Buddha: concept of peace
- 1.5 Gandhi: non-violence
- 1.6 Amartya Sen: concept of justice
- 1.7 *Mao's Neo-democracy*
- 1.8 New concepts from: BP Koirala and Madan Bhandari

Unit II: Western Thinkers

(12 Hours)

- 2.1 Plato: ideal state
- 2.2 Aristotle: state, citizenship and classical typology
- 2.3 Machiavelli: statecrafts and power
- 2.4 Marx: exploitation and class struggle, basic foundations of Marxian political philosophies, crises of communism in present times
- 2.5 Contractualists: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
- 2.6 Jurgen Habermas: Public sphere
- 2.7 Antonio Gramsci: hegemony

Unit III: Political Upheavals in Nepal and Reflected Political Prospectives

(4 Hours)

- 3.1 Waves and reverses of democracy in Nepal
- 3.2 Major political parties of Nepal and ideologies
- 3.3 Major movements (2007 to Gen-Z Uprise) and fighters.

Unit IV: Colonialism and Independence in South Asia

(4 Hours)

- 4.1 Countries in South Asia, independence movement in those countries
- 4.2 Current political parties in South Asian nations and ideologies.



Unit V: Nepal's Federal Republic Model & Power Division

(12 Hours)

- 5.1 Power structure: federal, provincial and local level
- 5.2 Legislative body: formation and functions,
- 5.3 Executive: formation and functions,
- 5.4 Judiciary: formation and functions,
- 5.5 Importance of separation power, provision and practices of check and balance.

Unit VI: Major Schools and Isms

(8 Hours)

- 6.1 Capitalism,
- 6.2 Socialism & social democracy, welfare-state
- 6.2 Liberalism
- 6.4 Populism
- 6.5 Feminism
- 6.6 Environmentalism

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI
Marks	6+6	15+6	6	6	15+6	15

2. University Exam Evaluation – 60 %

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

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3. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.8 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:

- Agrawal, R. C. (2022). *Political theory*. S. Chand & Company.
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- Dahal, A. (2023). *Political theories and thoughts: A comprehensive analysis*. Lex & Juris Publication.
- Gauba, O. P. (2023). *An introduction to political theory* (8th ed.). Mayur Paperbacks.
- Hacker, A. (2006). *Political theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science* (Indian reprint ed.). Macmillan.
- Heywood, A. (2023). *Politics* (5th ed.). Bloomsbury Academic.
- Kapoor, A. C. (2022). *Principles of political science*. S. Chand & Company.
- Klosko, G. (Ed.). (2013). *The Oxford handbook of the history of political philosophy*. Oxford University Press.
- Maxey, C. C. (2007). *Political philosophies* (Indian reprint ed.). Macmillan.



- Sharma, R. (2017). *Federal dispute settlement mechanism in Nepal, India and USA*. Constitutional Center for Youth Development.
- Sibley, M. Q. (1981). *Political Ideas and Ideologies: A History of Political Thought*. Surjeet Publications.
- Sharma, S. (2013). *Prayogshala: Nepali sankramanma Dilli, Darbar ra Maobadi*, Fineprint Books.
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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

कानुनी नेपाली (Legal Nepali)- II

विश्वविद्यालय	पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय	सङ्काय	कानून
शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम	बी.ए.एलएल.बी.	वर्ष/सत्र	पहिलो / दोस्रो
विषय	कानुनी नेपाली	विषय सङ्केत	
पाठ्य भार (घण्टा)	३ (४८)	पूर्णाङ्क	१००
पाठ्य प्रकृति	भाषा	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	५०

पाठ्यक्रमको परिचय :

प्रस्तुत पाठ्यक्रम कानुनी भाषाको सैद्धान्तिक आधार, व्यावहारिक प्रयोग तथा अभिव्यक्ति विकासमा केन्द्रित रहेको छ । यसमार्फत विद्यार्थीहरूले कानुनी मस्यौदा लेखन र तिनको उचित व्याख्या-विश्लेषणका लागि आवश्यक भाषिक ज्ञान, सीप र दक्षताका साथै साहित्यको पठन-बोध र विश्लेषणको ज्ञान प्राप्त गर्ने छन् । न्यायिक तथा कानुनी क्षेत्रमा सक्षम जनशक्ति तयार गर्नु यस पाठ्यक्रमको मुख्य लक्ष्य रहेको छ ।

पाठ्यक्रमका उद्देश्यहरू

यस पाठ्यक्रमको अध्ययनपश्चात् विद्यार्थीहरू निम्न कुराहरूमा सक्षम हुने छन् :

१. भाषावैज्ञानिक मान्यताका आधारमा कानुनी भाषाबारे गहन जानकारी राख्न,
२. नेपालको कानून र त्यसमा प्रयुक्त भाषाको विकास शृङ्खलाबारे सूक्ष्म किसिमले बुझाउन,
३. कानुनी शब्दको अर्थबोध र प्रयोगका सम्बन्धमा सीपको विकास गर्न,
४. कानुनी क्षेत्रसम्बद्ध व्यावहारिक तथा अदालती लिखतको संरचनात्मक र प्रायोगिक ज्ञान राख्न र
५. पाठको पठन, बोध तथा विश्लेषण क्षमता विकास गर्न ।

एकाइ १ : कानुनी भाषाका प्रकृति, प्रकार र विशेषताहरू

(पाठघण्टा : ८)

१.१ कानुनी भाषाका प्रकृति र प्रकार्य

(क) भाषा र कानूनको सम्बन्ध

(ख) कानुनी भाषाको प्रकृति

(ग) कानुनी भाषाका प्रकार्यहरू

१.२ कानुनी भाषाका प्रमुख प्रकारहरू

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- (क) विधायिकी कानून (संविधान, ऐन, नियम, नियमावली तथा कानूनहरू) को भाषा
- (ख) करारीय कानुनी भाषा
- (ग) अदालती भाषा
- (घ) अन्य कानुनी लिखतहरूका भाषा

१.३ कानुनी भाषाका शब्दगत, वाक्यगत र अभिव्यक्ति पक्षको अध्ययन

- (क) कानुनी भाषाका शब्दगत विशेषताहरू
- (ख) कानुनी भाषाका वाक्यगत विशेषताहरू : संरचना तथा भाव दुवैका आधारमा
- (ग) कानुनी भाषाका अभिव्यक्तिगत विशेषता

एकाइ २ : नेपालको कानून विकास शृङ्खला र कानुनी भाषा

(

पाठघण्टा : ८)

२.१ कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको विकाससम्बन्धी अध्ययन

- (क) अभिलेखीकाल र कानुनी भाषा
- (ख) कानुनी नेपालीको विकासक्रमको उचित कालविभाजन

२.२ कानुनी महङ्गवका पुराना ग्रन्थ तथा ऐनहरूमा प्रयुक्त कानुनी भाषाको अध्ययन :

- (क) जयस्थिति मल्लको थितिवन्देज (मानव न्यायशास्त्र)
- (ख) राम शाहको थितिवन्देज
- (ग) दिव्योपदेश
- (ख) मुलुकी ऐन, १९१०
- (ग) मुलुकी ऐन, २०२०

२.३ हाल प्रचलित प्रमुख कानूनहरूमा प्रयुक्त कानुनी भाषा

- (क) संविधानको भाषा (नेपाल अधिराज्यको संविधान, २०४७ र नेपालको संविधान, २०७२),
- (ख) प्रमुख ऐनहरू (मुलुकी अपराध संहिता, २०७४ र मुलुकी देवानी (संहिता) ऐन, २०७४),
- (ग) निम्नलिखित (कालक्रमिक-प्रतिनिधित्वमूलक हुने गरी छानिएका) अदालती फैसलाहरू :
 - उजुरवाला- सिब प्रसाद जैसी वुटौल ठाना, विपक्ष- गंगा बहादुर गुरुं समेत, (अभिलेख दर्ता नं. २४५, संवत् २०१० को दे/फौ. पु./रीट नं.३३, मुद्दा : बं हानि माछा मारे),
 - हिरा पासी वि. श्री ५ को सरकार (निं.नं. ६१२, मुद्दा : डाँका),



- राधेश्याम अधिकारी वि. श्री ५ को सरकार मन्त्रीपरिषद् सचिवालय, सिंहदरबारसमेत (नि.नं. ४४३०, मुद्दा : नेपाल अधिराज्यको संविधान, २०४७ को धारा ८८(२) बमोजिम आदेश जारी गरी पाउँ),
- मातृका देवकोटा वि. नेपाल सरकार, प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय, सिंहदरबार काठमाडौंसमेत (नि.नं. ११४३३, मुद्दा : परमादेशसमेत) ।

२.३ वर्तमानको कानुनी भाषाका स्वरूप र चुनौतीहरू

२.४ कानुनी नेपाली भाषाको शुद्धप्रयोग र सरलीकरणका लागि भएका प्रयासहरू

एकाइ ३ : कानुनी शब्दावली र वाक्यको विशिष्ट प्रयोगको अध्ययन र व्यावहारिक अभ्यास (पाठघण्टा : ८)

३.१ शब्दको परिचय र कानुनी शब्दहरू

३.२ कानुनी शब्दको रचनाप्रक्रियाको अध्ययन

(ख) निम्नलिखित कानुनी पारिभाषिक शब्दहरूको निर्माणक्रिया, शब्दार्थ ज्ञान र प्रयोगको अभ्यास :

अकर्ण, अख्तियारनामा, अभियोगपत्र, अङ्गभङ्ग, अधिग्रहण, अधिकार, अधिकारपृच्छा, अधिकारक्षेत्र, अनुबन्ध, अध्यादेश, अपराध, अभियोजन, असुलउपर, अनुचित लाभ, अचल सम्पत्ति, अलिफार्से, आगे, आबर्जे, आशय करणी, इतलायनामा, इच्छापत्र, इवी, उपचार, उखडा, उत्प्रेषण, उल्टी फैसला, उजराती, एकाघर, एमिकस क्युरी, ऐन, अंश, अंशसर्वस्व, कसुर, कुटपिट, कर्तव्यज्यान, कर्तव्यवाला, कानून, करार, कैद, खण्डे फैसला, खानतलासी, खोटा टक, खर्क, गैरन्यायिक, गफलत, गैरकानुनी, घुसखोर, चस्मदिद गवाह, चोरी, चोके ब्याज, छोडपत्र, जग्गादपोट, जन्मकैद, जार, जिरह, जबर्जस्ती करणी, जालसाजी जायज, ठिनी, ढड्डा, तारेखपर्चा, थुनुवा, दहत्तर-बहत्तर, दृष्टिबन्धक, दुरुत्साहन, दरपिठ, न्यायाधीश, नजिर, नकबजनी, निषेधाज्ञा, नायब, प्रतिरक्षा, प्रतिउत्तरपत्र, पुनरावेदक, प्राकृतिक न्याय, परमादेश, प्राङ्गन्याय, पेसी, पेवा, फौजदारी, फिरादपत्र, फड्के, बेरित, बकपत्र, बालविज्याइँ, विगो, बन्दसवाल, बेगार, बालुबुर्ज, ब्रम्हनिषाफ, बक्सौनी, भवितव्य, मतियार, मिलापत्र, मुचुल्का, मिसिल, मुल्लवी, रहजनी, लालमोहर, बन्दीप्रत्यक्षीकरण, व्यक्ति, वारेस, विधिविज्ञान, विबन्धन, सनाखत, समाह्वान, सर्जमिन, साबिक, साधक, साधु, साविती, हकवाला, हदम्याद, हाजिरजमानी, हिरासत, हिनामिना, क्षतिपूर्ति, क्षेत्राधिकार ।

३.३ (क) टुक्काको परिचय र कानुनी टुक्काहरू

(ख) प्रचलित कानुनी टुक्काहरूको अर्थ र वाक्यप्रयोगको अभ्यास :

आकर्षित हुनु, आड खोल्नु, इन्साफ जाँच्नु, इमान धर्म सम्झनु, उपचार प्रदान गर्नु, उपर हुनु, अङ्ग पुग्नु, कारण खोल्नु, किनारा गर्नु, कैफियत गर्नु, कैफियत तलब गर्नु, खडा

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गर्नु, खत खाप्नु, खलल पार्नु, खोरिया फडानी, गवाही दिनु, घर खाप्नु, चलन चलाउनु, चित्तले देख्नु, जारी गर्नु, जाहेर गर्नु, जिरह गर्नु, जिकिर लिनु, ठट्टा मस्करी गर्नु, ठहर गर्नु, ततिम्बा गर्नु, न्यायका नौ सिङ हुनु, पेसीमा चढ्नु, पोल्नु, प्रकट गर्नु, प्रमाण लाग्नु, फुर्सद पाउनु, बन्द सवाल गर्नु, बात लाग्नु, बातिल गर्नु, बिगो भर्नु, मुकरर हुनु, मुख मिल्नु, मुख सावित हुनु, मुल्लवी जगाउनु, म्याद ठेक्नु, लगत कट्टा गर्नु, लगत कस्नु, शंकाको घेरामा राख्नु, शपथ खानु, सद्दे कित्ते छुट्याउनु, सुनी पाउनु, सुनुवाइ गर्नु, सोधपुछ गर्नु ।

एकाइ ४ : कानुनी लिखतहरूको संरचनागत ज्ञान र लेखन अभ्यास

(

पाठघण्टा : १०)

४.१ कानुनी लिखतको भाषा तथा संरचना पक्षको अध्ययन

- (क) कानुनी लिखतहरूका संरचना
- (ख) कानुनी लिखतहरूका आधारभूत तत्वहरू
- (ग) कानुनी लिखतमा शब्दप्रयोग शिल्प
- (घ) कानुनी लिखतको व्याकरण तथा वाक्यप्रयोग

४.२ निम्नलिखित केही व्यावहारिक कानुनी लिखतहरूका भाषिक तथा रचनाको ज्ञान

- (क) तमसुकहरू (कपाली तमसुक, दृष्टिवन्धक, भोगबन्धक)
- (ख) अंशबन्डा लिखत
- (ग) अंश छोडपत्र
- (घ) घरभाडाको लिखत
- (ङ) करारनामा
- (च) भरपाई आदि ।

४.३ निम्नलिखित केही अदालती लिखतहरूको भाषिक तथा संरचनात्मक ज्ञान

- (क) फिरादपत्र
- (ख) प्रतिउत्तरपत्र
- (ग) फैसला
- (घ) पुनरावेदन
- (ङ) जाहेरी दरखास्त
- (च) अभियोगपत्र
- (च) अधिकृत वारेसनामा आदि ।



एकाइ ५ : साहित्यिक भेदको आस्वादन

(पाठघण्टा : १४)

५.१ कविता

(क) सत्यसन्देश	-	लेखनाथ पौड्याल
(ख) यात्री	-	लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा
(ग) हामी	-	भूपी शेरचन

५.२ कथा

(क) परिवन्द	-	पुष्कर शमशेर
(ख) एक रात	-	विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला
(ग) देशभक्ति	-	युवराज संग्रौला

५.३ निबन्ध :

(क) शिक्षा	-	लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा
(ख) महापुरुषको सङ्गत	-	भैरव अर्याल
(ग) आषाढस्य प्रथम दिवसे	-	रुद्र खरेल

विश्वविद्यालय प्रश्न अङ्क भार: ६०

एकाइ	एकाइ १	एकाइ २	एकाइ ३	एकाइ ४	एकाइ ५
प्रश्न अङ्क भार	जुद्ध	टुट	जुद्ध	जुद्ध	टुट

विश्वविद्यालय परिक्षा - ६० प्रतिशत

समूह	सोधने प्रश्नहरू	समाधान (उत्तरलेखन) गर्नुपर्ने प्रश्नहरू	प्रत्येक प्रश्नको अङ्कभार	कुल पूर्णाङ्क
लामो प्रश्नहरू (प्रश्न नं. १ अनिवार्य ^३)	घ	इ	जुद्ध	घण
छोटो प्रश्नहरू	ट	छ	ट	घण

३ अनिवार्य प्रश्न गहनराममिला अध्ययनरअनुच्छेदमा आधारित हुनु पर्नेछ ।

आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कन - ४० प्रतिशत

क्र.स.	विवरण	अङ्कभार
१	सैद्धान्तिक	पूर्णाङ्क २०
	१.१. वस्तुगत	५
	१.२. विश्वविद्यालय परिक्षा पूर्व लिइने परिक्षा (विषयगत)	१५
२	व्यवहारिक	पूर्णाङ्क १५
	१.२. टर्म पेपर लेखन	१०

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	१.२. टर्म पेपर प्रस्तुति	५
३	हाजिरी तथा सहभागिता	५

पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा अध्ययन सामग्रीहरू :

- रुद्र खरेल, विशेष नेपाली, (२०५५) पैरवी प्रकाशन, पाँचौँ संस्करण ।
- रुद्र खरेल, (२०६०) कानुनी नेपालीका अभिव्यक्तिगत तथा शैलीगत चिनारीहरू, कानून ४१, कार्तिक ।
- रुद्र खरेल, (२०५९) आषाढस्य प्रथम दिवसे, आषाढस्य प्रथम दिवसे, विवेक सिर्जनशील प्रकाशन ।
- गोविन्द घिमिरे, (२०६८) कानुनी नेपाली, साभा प्रकाशन ।
- लेखनाथ पौड्याल, (२०६३) सत्यसन्देश, लेखनाथका प्रमुख कविता (सम्पादन : वासुदेव त्रिपाठी), तेस्रो संस्करण, साभा प्रकाशन ।
- लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा, (२०५६) यात्री, लक्ष्मी कविता सङ्ग्रह, साभा प्रकाशन ।
- लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा, (२०५६) शिक्षा, लक्ष्मी निबन्ध सङ्ग्रह, साभा प्रकाशन ।
- पुष्कर शमशेर, (२०५०) परिबन्ध, पुष्कर शमशेरका कथाहरू, (सम्पादक दयाराम श्रेष्ठ), साभा प्रकाशन, द्वितीय संस्करण ।
- विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला, (२०३९) एक रात, श्वेत भैरवी, चेतना प्रकाशन ।
- भैरव अर्याल, (२०६७) महापुरुषको सङ्गत, जय भुँडी, रत्न पुस्तक भण्डार ।
- भूपी शेरचन, (२०५५) हामी, घुम्ने मेचमाथि अन्धो मान्छे, साभा प्रकाशन, दशौँ संस्करण ।
- बालकृष्ण पोखरेल, (२०५५) राष्ट्र भाषा, साभा प्रकाशन, दशौँ संस्करण ।
- युवराज संग्रौला, (२०८३) देशभक्ति, माकुराका वच्चाहरू, जनविचार पब्लिकेसन एन्ड रिसर्च सेन्टर, काठमाडौँ ।
- रामचन्द्र फुयाल, (२०७४) 'कानुनी वाक्यसंरचना र अभिव्यक्तिका समस्याहरू', कानून अन्वेषिका, वर्ष १, अङ्क २, काठमाडौँ स्कुल अफ ल ।
- भीष्मप्रसाद संग्रौला, (२०७५) 'भाषा र कानूनको सम्बन्ध', कानून अन्वेषिका, वर्ष २, अङ्क १, काठमाडौँ स्कुल अफ ल ।
- भीष्मप्रसाद संग्रौला र रामचन्द्र फुयाल, (२०८३) 'कानुनी भाषाको प्रकृति र विशेषताहरू', अन्वीक्षा, वर्ष २, अङ्क २, काठमाडौँ स्कुल अफ ल ।
- उजुरवाला- सिब प्रसाद जैसी वुटौल ठाना, विरुद्ध गंगा बहादुर गुरुं समेत, नेपाल कानून पत्रिका (पुरानो अङ्क), प्रधान न्यायालय, भाग-२, अङ्क २, साल २०१०, प्रकाशक सर्वोच्च अदालत ।
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- राधेश्याम अधिकारी वि. श्री ५ को सरकार मन्त्रीपरिषद् सचिवालय, सिंहदरबारसमेत (नि.नं. ४४३०, ने.का.प., भाग ३३, अङ्क १२, २०४८ ।

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- श्रेष्ठ, शं. कृ. (वि.सं. २०६१). कानुनी नेपाली शब्दकोश. पैरवी प्रकाशन।
- सिंह, टो. ब. (सम्पादक). (वि.सं. २०५४). कानूनी शब्दकोष. रत्नपुस्तक भण्डार।
- मुलुकी अपराध संहिता, २०७४, कानून किताब व्यवस्था समिति।
- मुलुकी फौजदारी कार्यविधि संहिता, २०७४, कानून किताब व्यवस्था समिति।
- फौजदारी कसुर (सजाय निर्धारण तथा कार्यान्वयन) ऐन, २०७४, कानून किताब व्यवस्था समिति।
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- मुलुकी देवानी कार्यविधि संहिता, २०७४; कानून किताब व्यवस्था समिति।



Purbanchal University
Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (Second Semester)
Legal English - I

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL.B	Year / Semester	First / Second
Subject	Legal English - I	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 /48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Literature	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course aims to develop students' proficiency in English pronunciation, usage and communication while introducing the distinctive features of Legal English. It familiarizes students with the language of law, principles of plain legal language, and develops their ability to comprehend and interpret a wide range of legal texts.

Objectives:

Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. Effectively use of English pronunciation, grammar and language varieties in legal communication.
2. Explain the nature, characteristics, functions and historical development of Legal English.
3. Apply the principles of plain legal language to promote clarity and precision in legal communication.
4. Read, comprehend and interpret a wide range of legal texts and respond appropriately to text-based questions.

Contents

Unit I: The Sound Systems of English

[8 Hours]



- 1.1 Speech Sounds
- 1.2 Phonetic transcription
- 1.3 Word stress
- 1.4 Sentence stress and rhythm
- 1.5 Intonation
- 1.6 Connected speech

Unit II: Varieties of English

[6 Hours]

- 2.1 Geographical or national varieties
 - a. British English and American English
- 2.2 Situational or Contextual Varieties
 - a. Spoken English and Written English
 - b. Formal English and Informal English
 - c. Familiar English and Polite English
 - d. Personal English and Impersonal English

Unit III: Grammar in Use

[6 Hours]

- 3.1 Nouns
- 3.2 Articles
- 3.3 Time, tense and aspect
- 3.4 Prepositions
- 3.5 Voice
- 3.6 Manner, means and instrument
- 3.7 Cause, reason and purpose
- 3.8 Condition and contrast

Unit IV: Grammar in Use

[8 Hours]

- 4.1 Statements, questions and responses
- 4.2 Denial and affirmation
- 4.3 Agreement and disagreement

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- 4.4 Fact, hypothesis and neutrality
- 4.5 Degrees of likelihood
- 4.6 Emotive emphasis
- 4.7 Volition
- 4.8 Substitution
- 4.9 Fronted topic and inversion
- 4.10 Cleft sentence

Unit V: Language of the Law

[8 Hours]

- 5.1 Relationship between Language and Law
- 5.3 Historical background of Legal English
- 5.4 Nature and characteristics of Legal English
- 5.4 Linguistic aspects of contemporary Legal English
- 5.5 Functions and types of Legal English

Unit VI: Simplified Legal Language

[6 Hours]

- 6.1 Criticism against Legal English
- 6.2 The plain English Movement
- 6.3 Requirements for Simplified Legal Language
- 6.4 Limitations on the reform

Unit VII: Decision Making and Reading Comprehension

[6 Hours]

- 7.1 Decision making – options, consequences and other relevant arguments
- 7.2 Reading varieties of legal texts and answering the text-based questions

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

1. University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI	Unit VI
Marks	15	6+6	6+6	15	15	6	6

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2. University Exam Evaluation – 60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

3. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.9 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:

- Adhikari, S. (2008). *Learner's Authentic English Grammar* (1st ed.). Utsav Books Prakashan.
- Adhikari, S., & Thapa, S. B. S. (2022). *Prayogatmak kanooni Nepali Angreji sabdakosh*.
- Asprey, M. M. (2011). *Plain Language for Lawyers* (4th ed.). Universal Law Publishing.
- Black's Law Dictionary* (12th ed.). (2024). Thomson Reuters.



- Carlo, G. S. di. (2015). *Diachronic and Synchronic Aspects of Legal English: Past, Present and Possible Future of Legal English*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Fisher, A. (2014). *Critical Thinking: An Introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
- Haigh, R. (2021). *Legal English* (5th ed.). Routledge.
- Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (2009). *A Communicative Grammar of English* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.
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- Thorn, S. (1997). *Mastering Advanced English Language*. Macmillan Press.

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL. B. (Second Semester)

General Concept of Law

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First/ Second
Subject	General Concept of Law	Course Code	
Credit Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Jurisprudence (Law)	Pass Marks	50

Description

This course provides a foundational introduction to jurisprudence to students by explaining and making understand legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, obligations, and justice, along with some essential theories of law and justice. It also provides meaning and basic interpretation of some terminologies of law and justice. At the end of the course, students will develop an understanding of the relationship between and functions of rights, duties, and justice within legal systems, thus building an integrated conceptual knowledge of jurisprudence as a foundation study of law and justice. This course will also provide an opportunity to understand the importance of substantive and procedural laws, with particular attention to the role of the Supreme Court of Nepal in promoting and upholding justice.

Objectives:

1. Introduce the basic concepts helping students to navigate the general and specific laws.
2. Understand the concept, nature, purpose, and functions of law from both Eastern and Western perspectives,
3. Explain the fundamental legal concepts such as rights, duties, personality, property, obligation, and justice, among others.



4. Develop familiarity with legal terminologies and important jurisprudential theories associated with legal concepts.
5. Analyze the relationship between rights, duties, obligations, and justice within legal systems.
6. Build a foundational conceptual understanding of substantive and procedural laws for thematic laws and jurisprudence in following semesters.
7. Contextualize the understanding of legal concepts in contemporary Nepal, reflecting on post-colonial era in Asia.

Contents

Unit I: Introduction: Familiarizing Key Terminologies (4 Hours)

- 1.1. Concept of authority, legality and legitimacy
- 1.2. Basic concept of rule of law

Unit II: Rights and Duties (12 Hours)

2.1. Meaning

- a. Rights and duties/responsibility
- b. Liberty
- c. Privilege
- d. Immunity
- e. Power- authority

2.2. Theories of Rights

- a. Will Theory
- b. Interest Theory
- c. Reconciliation Theory
- d. *Mimamsa* theory of *Kartabya-Adhikara samanjas*

2.3. Elements and Types of Rights:

- a. Fundamental and general rights



- b. Human rights and Constitutional rights
- c. Positive and negative rights
- d. Rights *in rem* and rights *in personam*

2.4. Types of Duties

- a. Fundamental duties
- b. Secondary duties
- c. Universal duties
- d. General and particular duties

Unit III: Meaning of Personality (6 Hours)

3.1. Legal Personality

3.2. Natural and Artificial Persons

3.3. Legal Personality of:

- a. Fetus
- b. Dead-body
- c. Animal
- d. Idol

Unit IV: Obligation (6 Hours)

- 4.1 Meaning of obligation
- 4.2 Types of obligations

Unit V: Basic concept and definition (8 Hours)

- 5.1 Property, *Aungsa* (partition of property), *Aputali* (Succession) and *Stridhan* (women property right).
- 5.2 Ownership and possession
- 5.3 Marriage and adoption
- 5.4 *Guthi* and Trust
- 5.5 Contract

Unit VI: Justice (8 Hours)



- 6.1. Meaning of justice
- 6.2. Principles of justice
- 6.3. Types of justice:
 - a. Distributive Justice
 - b. Retributive Justice
 - c. Restorative Justice
 - d. Social Justice
 - e. Basic introduction to the concept of Justice in Eastern Philosophy
 - i. *Rta* (ऋत) and *Anrta* (अनऋत)
 - ii. *Dharma* vs. *Adharma*
 - iii. Buddhist philosophies (*dhamma* and *samatha*);
 - iv. Chinese (Confucian ideal—*Wu Song*, no litigation, *Ren*—benevolence);
 - v. Japanese (*Wa*—Social Harmon and *Ninjo*—human feeling) philosophies;
 - vi. Islamic philosophy.

Unit VII: Eastern and Western Concept of Law (6 Hours)

- 7.1 Eastern concept of law in *Mundhum* and *Vedic philosophy*;
- 7.2 *Thim* and *Chok-Thim/Thim Hang* in *Kirat* legal system;
- 7.3 Western concept of law—
 - a) Hart's primary and secondary rule,
 - b) Bentham's utility and law,
 - c) Ihering's balance of interests.

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V	Unit VI	Unit VII
Marks	6	15+6	6	6	15	15	6+6



1. University Exam Evaluation - 60

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

2. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.10 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:

- Bhattarai, B. (2018). *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory* (in Nepali). Pairavi Prakashan.
- Bodenheimer, E. (1974). *Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of the Law*. Harvard University Press.
- Chanakya (Kautilya). (1992). *The Arthashastra* (R. Shamasastri, Trans.). Mysore Printing and Publishing House.
- Constitution of Nepal. (2015). Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
- Dias, R. W. M. (1985). *Jurisprudence* (5th ed.). Butterworths.

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- Freeman, M. D. A. (2014). *Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence* (9th ed.). Sweet & Maxwell.
- Hart, H. L. A. (1994). *The Concept of Law* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Khanal, K. (2019). *Jurisprudence and Legal Concepts* (in Nepali). Buddha Academic Publishers.
- *Muluki Civil Code Act, 2074*. (2017). Kanun Kitab Byabastha Samiti.
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- Raz, J. (1979). *The Authority of Law: Essays on Law and Morality*. Oxford University Press.
- Sangroula, Y. R. (2014). *Jurisprudence: The Philosophy of Law* (2nd ed.). The Loquitur Publishing Company.
- Sangroula, Y. R. (2023). *Decolonization of Jurisprudence*. Lex & Juris Publications.
- Supreme Court of Nepal. (No-date). *Selected Landmark Decisions on Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence*. Supreme Court of Nepal.

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

Theory of Logic

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year Semester	First/ Second
Subject	Theory of Logic	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 / 48	Full Marks	100
Nature of Course	Social Science (SS)	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course introduces students to the fundamental principles of logic, reasoning, and philosophy as they relate to legal studies. It examines the nature, methods, and applications of logic in legal analysis, argumentation, and decision-making, with emphasis on inductive, deductive, and abductive reasoning, syllogistic forms, and the identification of logical fallacies. The course also touches philosophical theories of perception and truth from both Western and Eastern traditions, including Nyaya philosophy, to develop a deeper understanding of knowledge and rational inquiry. Through the study of logical principles and their application to legal contexts, students will strengthen their critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and problem-solving skills, enabling them to construct sound legal arguments and critically evaluate evidence, knowledge claims, and scientific explanations.

Objectives:

This course is designed to:

1. Introduce students to the basic concepts and theories of logic and reasoning.
2. Enable students to apply logical methods in legal analysis and argumentation.
3. Develop students' critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate legal issues objectively and reach reasoned conclusions.
4. Familiarize students with the philosophical foundations of knowledge, perception, and truth.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:



1. Understand the basic principles of logic and legal reasoning.
2. Apply logical reasoning to analyse legal issues and arguments.
3. Identify common logical fallacies and evaluate arguments critically.
4. Use logical thinking and analytical skills in legal and everyday decision-making.

Methods of Instruction:

The course will be delivered through: - Lectures, Interactive discussions, Group work, Case studies, Problem-solving exercises, News and newspaper assessment, Short presentations.

The above methods encourage active participation, enhance analytical skills, and help students connect theoretical principles to legal practice.

Contents

Unit I: Introduction (6 Hours)

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of logic
 - 1.1.1 Meaning, definition, types and features of logic
 - 1.1.2 Argument, reason, logic and truth
- 1.2 Types of logic
- 1.3 Logic of legal science
- 1.4 Logic of legal reasoning

Unit II: Methods of logic (Nature and Scope) (6 Hours)

- 2.1 Inductive method of logic
- 2.2 Deductive method of logic
- 2.3 Abductive method of logic

Unit III: Understanding of Asian and Eurocentric Logical Structures(14 Hours)

- 3.1 Aristotelian syllogism
- 3.2 Stoic syllogism
- 3.3 Akshyapada Gotama's Nyaya philosophy (five premise syllogism—*pancha awayawa nyaya*)



- a. *Pratigya* (proposition claim): the initial statement or claim to be proven
- b. *Hetu* (Reason): the reason or cause given to support the proposition
- c. *Udhaharana* (Example): an illustrative example accompanied by universal rule (*Vyapti*)
- d. *Upanaya* (application): reasserting the presence of reason in a specific case
- e. *Nigamaa* (conclusion): The final conclusion

3.4 Acharya Diganaga's theory of exclusion/nominalism

3.5 Gongsun Long's - White horse dialogue

3.6 Zhuangzi's 'Happiness of Fish' dialogue.

Unit IV: Logical Fallacy (16 Hours)

4.1 Meaning of logical fallacy

4.2 Types of fallacies

4.2.1 Appeal to emotion

- a. Fear
- b. Pity
- c. Vanity

4.2.2 Appeal to authority

- a. Inappropriate authority
- b. Unidentified authority

4.2.3 Appeal to masses

4.2.4 False dilemma

4.2.5 Accident fallacy

4.2.6 Appeal to ignorance

4.2.7 Straw Man fallacy



- 4.2.8 Prejudicial language
- 4.2.9 Slippery slope fallacy
- 4.2.10 Ad Hominem fallacy
- 4.2.11 Hasty Generalization fallacy
- 4.2.12 False Analogy fallacy
- 4.2.13 Complex Question fallacy

4.3 Hetwavas Fallacy in the Nyaya Philosophy

Unit V: Perception

(6 Hours)

- 5.1 Meaning of perception and institution
- 5.2 Pratyakshya (Nyaya philosophy)
- 5.3 Common sense vs. science
- 5.4 Perception vs. truth

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

University Exam Questions Grid

Unit	Unit I	Unit II	Unit III	Unit IV	Unit V
Marks	6	6+6	15+6	15+15	6+6

1. University Exam Evaluation- 60%

Group	Questions to be asked	Questions to be solved	Marks for each Question	Total Marks
Long Questions (Question No.1 Compulsory*)	3	2	15	30
Short Questions	6	5	6	30
Full Marks				60
Pass Marks				30 (50%)

* Compulsory question shall be comprehensive (critical / problem solving/ passage)

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2. Internal Evaluation - 40 %

SN	Module of Exam	Marks
1	Theory	Total Marks = 20
	1.11 MCQ (Objective)	5 (0.5 x 10)
	1.2 Pre-board Examination (Subjective)#	15
2	Practical	Total Marks = 15
	2.1. Term Paper (Writing)	10
	2.2. Term Paper (Presentation)	5
3	Attendance and Participation	5

The pre-board question module shall be similar to University Board Exam 60 marks to be converted into 15.

References:

- Bhattarai, R. (2023). *Nyaya: Abadharana ek paripekshya aneka*. Pairabi Book House.
- Copi, I. M., & Cohen, C. (2005). *Introduction to logic* (9th ed.). Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Gamut, L. T. F. (1991). *Logic, language and meaning* (Vol. 1). University of Chicago Press.
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- Hurley, P. J. (2007). *Introduction to logic*. Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
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- Lepore, E., & Ludwig, K. (2005). *Donald Davidson: Meaning, truth, language, and reality*. Oxford University Press.
- Riccerdi, T., Jr., Shamsheer, P., Mainali, S. G., Sama, B., & Rai, S. (1988). Four Nepali short stories. *HIMALAYA, the Journal of the Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies*
- Sangroula, Y. (2020). *Theories of logic with emphasis on the oriental perspective*. Shahayatra Publication.



- Sangroula, Y. (2026). *Theories of logic*. Lex and Juris Publication.
- Satybaldieva, R. (2026). The problem of the relationship between intuition and logical reason in Western and Eastern philosophical systems. *Analele Universitatii din Craiova, Seria Filosofie*.

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Purbanchal University

Faculty of Law - B.A. LL.B. (First Semester)

Clinical Legal Education

Visits/interactions with nearest judicial, quasi-judicial, judicial committee and local government

University	Purbanchal University	Faculty	Law
Programme	B.A. LL. B.	Year / Semester	First/ Second
Subject	Clinical Legal Education	Course Code	
Credit / Hours	3 /48	Full Marks	100
Nature	Practical	Pass Marks	50

Description:

This course is designed to bridge legal theory and practice by exposing students to real-world legal and professional environments through structured experiential learning. It begins with classroom orientation and preparation, enabling students to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in courses such as Academic Writing and Research to legal observation, critical reflection, and research-oriented documentation. Students engage in guided observation of judicial, quasi-judicial, administrative, and local justice institutions through pre-visit briefings, field visits, and interactions with justice sector stakeholders. Throughout the course, emphasis is placed on professional ethics, procedural fairness, institutional roles, access to justice, and the comparative functioning of formal and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Following their field experiences, students participate in debriefing seminars, reflective discussions, and report-writing activities to critically analyze and communicate their observations. The course develops practical, analytical, research, and professional competencies while encouraging systematic documentation of field experiences and evidence-based evaluation of legal institutions. It also provides flexibility for colleges



and schools to organize context-specific clinical activities that address local needs and professional challenges, fostering innovation, collaboration, and healthy competition. Through these experiential learning activities, students contribute to social development and the creation of research-based knowledge with potential intellectual property value.

Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to:

1. Bridge legal theory and practice through structured experiential learning.
2. Develop practical skills of observation, critical analysis, and reflective documentation.
3. Enhance students' understanding of the roles, functions, and procedures of judicial, quasi-judicial, administrative, and local justice institutions.
4. Promote professional ethics, procedural fairness, and awareness of access to justice in legal practice.
5. Strengthen research, analytical, and communication skills through evidence-based reporting and reflection.
6. Encourage innovation, community engagement, and context-specific clinical legal activities.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Observe and critically analyze the functioning of courts, tribunals, administrative agencies, and local justice institutions.
2. Demonstrate professional conduct and ethical standards during field visits and institutional engagements.
3. Prepare systematic observation notes, reflective journals, and analytical reports based on field experiences.



4. Compare the procedures and effectiveness of formal judicial institutions with quasi-judicial and local dispute resolution mechanisms.
5. Communicate research findings effectively through written reports and oral presentations.
6. Evaluate institutional practices and identify procedural strengths, challenges, and opportunities for improving justice delivery through evidence-based analysis.

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Key Contents:

Unit	Title
I	Orientation, Methodology & Ethical Framework (6 Hours) (The clinical legal education course is designed to expose students to real-world legal and professional challenges through experiential learning. It develops their critical thinking, observation, and research skills by guiding them to analyze practical experiences and document their findings systematically. Through these activities, students enhance their professional competencies, contribute to social development, and support the creation of research-based knowledge.)
II	Observation & Engagement with Judicial Bodies (12 Hours)
III	Engagement with Quasi-Judicial or Administrative Bodies (12 Hours)
IV	Local Bodies (12 Hours)
V	Synthesis, Reporting & Assessment (6 Hours)

Contents

Unit I: Orientation, Methodology & Ethical Framework (6 Hours)

- 1.1. **Pre-visit briefing and legal framework:** overview of institutional jurisdictions (courts, administrative tribunals, and local judicial committees)
- 1.2. **Observational methodology:** designing observation checklists, taking field notes, and keeping reflective learning logs.



- 1.3. Ethics and conduct:** courtroom etiquette, rules of conduct in administrative/quasi-judicial proceedings, legislative gallery rules, and confidentiality.

Unit II: Observation & Engagement with Judicial Bodies (12 Hours)

- 2.1. Pre-visit briefing and preparation of check list:** Overview of institutional jurisdictions (courts or tribunal) (2 Hr.)
- 2.2. District or High or Special or Supreme Court observation (6 Hours):** Direct observation of civil or criminal proceedings (bail hearings, trial examinations, legal arguments). Focus on procedural compliance, evidence presentation, and bench-bar interactions.
- 2.3. Debriefing and case reflection seminars (4 Hours):** Interactive classroom discussion comparing observed court practices against statutory requirements and fair trial standards.

Unit III: Engagement with Quasi-Judicial or Administrative Bodies (12 Hours)

- 3.1. Pre-visit briefing and preparation of check list:** Overview of institutional jurisdictions (Quasi-judicial bodies and administrative agencies) (2 Hr.)
- 3.2. Quasi-judicial agencies visit (6 Hours):** observation of hearings at administrative tribunals, land revenue offices, labor tribunals, or anti-corruption commissions. Focus on administrative discretion, principles of natural justice, and summary trial procedures.

Unit IV: Local Bodies (12 Hr.)

- 4.1. Pre-visit briefing and preparation of check list:** Overview of institutional jurisdictions (local bodies) (2 Hr.)
- 4.2. Local Government and judicial committees (6 Hours):** Observation and interaction with local government bodies (e.g., Municipal judicial committees),



focusing on local dispute resolution, mediation, and community-level justice delivery.

4.3. Debriefing and comparative analysis (4 Hours): discussion analyzing procedural differences between formal courts and quasi-judicial/local bodies.

Unit V: Synthesis, Reporting and Assessment

(6 Hours)

5.1. Report compilation and presentation (4 Hours): student presentations evaluating institutional efficiency, procedural bottlenecks, and observed systemic issues.

5.2. Final reflection and evaluation (2 Hours): final review of reflective journals, peer discussion, and instructor's feedback.

Teaching Methodology

1. Orientation in the classroom.
2. Guidance and leadership of teacher for observation, visits and engagements with judicial committee of local government, institutions or professional skills activities.
3. Situation-briefing, in house exercises and observation as facilitated by teacher
4. Presentations/engagement by students on assigned activities

Evaluation Scheme:

University Evaluation – 60%

Evaluation by External Experts*	Marks
a) Reflection paper evaluation	30
b) Interview: based on the related laws and practices	30
Total	60

*** Experts shall be nominated by the University**

1. Internal Evaluation – 40%



Component	Internal
a) Evaluation of engagement with activities/ classroom presentation	10
b) Observation/thinking about the activities they engaged	10
c) Attendance	5
d) Evaluation of the report on assigned activities	15
Total	40

Note: The evaluation of the overall clinical activities shall be carried out according to the guideline developed by the University. Under the guideline, experts/individual assigned by the university shall monitor and/or supervise the clinical activities.

Required Readings:

- *Constitution of Nepal*: Part 11 (Judiciary), Part 17, Local Executive, Part 18 Local Legislative, Annexes 8 and 9
- *Local Government Operation Act, 2074*. (2017). Kanun Kitab Byabastha Samiti.
- *Judicial Administration Act* and other relevant statues.

References:

- Sharma, R. (2019). *Federal Dispute Settlement in Nepal, India and USA*. Constitutional Center for Youth Development.
- Materials developed or assigned by college for creative engagement of students.
- Materials related to introduction of nearest judicial, quasi judicial and administrative bodies.