FACULTY OF LAW
SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY
RAJKOT

(Accredited Grade “A”)
By NACC

B.A. LL.B. (5 YEARS INTEGRATED)
SYLLABUS (CBCS)
Proposed – 2019

Saurashtra University
University Campus, Rajkot – 360 005
Gujarat, India
(Established under the Gujarat Act, No. 39 of 1965)

Website: www.saurashtrauniversity.edu
Faculty of Law

Ordinances and Regulations for the Degree of

B.A. LL. B. (INTEGRATED)

(Based on the Standards and Rules of the Bar Council of India and CBCS)

“Integrated Degree course in law” means double degree course comprising the bachelor degree in any branch of knowledge prosecuted simultaneously with the Degree course in law in such an integrated manner as may be designed by the University concerned for a continuous period of not less than five years.

Explanation 1: Double degree integrated course such as BA. LL.B. can be completed within (3+3 -1) i.e. 5 years. But if one intends to do B.Tech. LL.B. it can be done in (4+3-1) i.e. 6 years

Explanation 2: Suppose in a University one can have a two years’ graduation in any social science leading to BA degree, in that case also the composite double degree integrated course leading to B.A. LL.B. would be of five years duration because double degree integrated course cannot be of less than five years’ duration.

O.Inte.Law:-1

A Candidate who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course (‘+2’) or equivalent (such as 11+1, ‘A’ level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education to obtain the integrated degree in law with a degree in any other subject as the first
degree from the University whose such a degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment. Minimum 45% of the total marks in case of General Category and 40% of marks in case of SC/ST applicants. The maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor of Law degree program, is limited to Twenty years in case of general category of applicants and to Twenty two years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities.

O.Inte.Law:-2

LLB. Integrated Degree program is of Five academic years’ duration, consisting of ten Semesters, which will be required to complete within 8 academic years from his/her date of first admission in the Semester First.

O.Inte.Law:-3

LLB. five year (ten semesters) Integrated Degree program is a regular & fulltime program and therefore admitted candidate can not join any other regular course of study, which runs at least five hours a day continuously with an additional half an hour recess every day and running not less than thirty hours of working schedule per week.

O.Inte.Law:-4

Medium of instruction & Examination shall be English, Hindi or Gujarati as the case may be which will not be changed during the entire Degree program.

Provided the medium of instruction and examination is other than English the candidate will have to keep a term & appear in the examination of English compulsory paper as provided in B.C.I. Rules.

O.Inte.Law:-5

Admission granted by the affiliated college/institution to any student shall be provisional till the enrolment/registration/enlistment is made by the University and in case the admission is granted on the bases of provisional eligibility certificate, the conditions and instruction given by the University
should be complied within the time limit fixed by the University or latest by the beginning of next semester otherwise term kept by the such a student will be cancelled and no fees on any account will be refunded.

**O.Inte.Law:-6**

Candidate admitted to the LL.B. five year Integrated Degree program shall observe the attendance rules as they are laid down by the B.C.I. which is 70% of attendance in the classes held in each of the course as per BCI rules 2008.

**O.Inte.Law:-7**

No candidate shall be admitted to the First Semester of B.A.LL.B. examination unless he has passed H.S.C. or (10+2) or more than (10+2) its equivalent exam conducted by GSEB or any other Government recognized and authorized examining body thereto in any stream as a regular student with adequate percentage of marks or last higher examination specified under the Rule of the Bar Council of India.

**O.Inte.Law:-8**

Every affiliated College or Institution shall have to take appropriate measure against Ragging & Gender problems in the college/institution. The word college/institution includes College building, Sports complex, Hostels and such other components which are within the purview of the College.

In case of occurrence of any such incident the violator shall be dealt with very seriously and appropriate stringent action be taken by the Principal of the College observing principle of natural justice. The head of college may appoint a Committee to inquire in to the matter which will also observe the principle of natural justice. The Committee will submit its report to the Head of College who may take further necessary action in the matter.

**O.Inte.Law:-9**

All admitting authority (Including the College/University Department/ P. G. Centre/Institute or centralized admission committee etc.) will have to strictly observe the provisions of reservation policy of the Govt./U.G.C./rehabilitation council of India etc. Before admission process is undertaken, the authority will
ascertain quota and number of seats available for reserved class candidates will be allotted to the eligible candidates. The data based information should also be provided to the University only after conclusion of the entire process of admission.

**O.Inte.Law:-10**

To successfully complete a course, candidate will be required to obtain minimum 12 out of 30 mark in CCA (internal) examination as well as 28 out of 70 marks in each paper /Subject Semester End Examination (SEE), i.e. external and should have also obtained 50% of marks in aggregate in each of the semester/course and necessary credits as prescribed in the syllabus.

**O.Inte.Law:-11**

No student shall be allowed to attend the College without wearing the dress code i.e. White Shirt and Black Trouser for boys and for girls as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

**O.Inte.Law:-12**

“Integrated Degree course in law” means double degree course comprising the bachelor degree in any branch of knowledge prosecuted simultaneously with the Degree course in law in such an integrated manner as may be designed by the University concerned for a continuous period of not less than five years.

(xiv) “Lateral Entry” is an admission given to graduate applicants at the beginning of third year in an integrated Five Year Course.

(xv) “Lateral Exit” means opting out at the end of three year after successfully completing the courses up to the third year, from an Integrated Five year course on being awarded a Bachelor degree.

**O.Inte.Law:-13**

**Minimum Period of Internship :**

(a) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for Three Year Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and
Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

(b) Each student shall keep internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II.

**O.Inte.Law:-14**

**Amendments in Rules in B.C.I.**

Every amendment in rules made by BCI from time to time shall apply mutatis mutandis.

..................
**R.Inte.Law:-1**

No candidate shall be admitted to the First Semester of LL.B. examination unless he has passed qualifying Board/University examination of this or any other recognized Board/University with adequate percentage of marks or last higher examination specified under the Rule of the Bar Council of India.

**R.Inte.Law:-2**

If candidate, at a University Semester End Examination, fails to obtain minimum marks for passing in particular courses/subjects he/she will be required to reappear in that courses/subjects without keeping term for that semester. The candidate will have to reappear in the Semester End Examination by paying fresh examination fee along with the application form. Such candidate, when he/she obtains minimum or more than minimum marks for passing in the subjects/courses, his/her marks of reappearance will be carried forward for determining his/her class.

**R.Inte.Law:-3**

Candidate shall be required to pass Semester-I to X LL. B. examination within the period of eight academic years to be counted from the date of candidate’s admission in the First Semester in the program. On expiry of above specified period term kept by the student will automatically be treated as lapsed and such a candidate will be required to keep all the terms again at an affiliated Law college.

**R.Inte.Law:-4**

No candidate shall be entitled to appear in the X Semester End Examination, unless the candidate has successfully completed Moot Courts Exercise, Case Law Studies as per the provision contained the Bar Council of India rules of 2008.

**R.Inte.Law:-5**

To successfully complete a course, candidate will be required to obtain minimum 33 marks in each subject of SEE (Semester End Examination) and
should have also obtained 50% of marks in aggregate in each of the semester and necessary credits as prescribed in the syllabus.

**R.Inte.Law:-6**

Candidates must forward their applications for admission to University examination to the Registrar on or before the prescribed date with a certificate of attendance duly signed by the principal along with the examination fees fixed by the University.

**R.Inte.Law:-7**

**Admission to higher Semester:**

A candidate duly admitted in semester-I shall be eligible for admission up to semester VI, provided he/she gradually appears external (SEE) components of the examination of Semester II, III, IV and V. In case of admission to Semester VII, the candidate should have cleared all the courses of at least five Semesters out of six semester referred above. A candidate shall be eligible for admission to semester VI without any backlog of semester I to IV.

The result of semester VI will be declared only when he/she have cleared all the courses of semester I to V and obtained minimum credits and percentage of marks in each of the course as prescribed in the syllabus.

**R.Inte.Law:-8**

**Lateral entry:**

A candidate after graduation in B.A. with Economics / Sociology / Political Science / Philosophy may join B.A., LL.B. (Five Year Integrated) programme from 5th semester provided:

1) He / She fulfils admission criteria as mentioned in O.Int. 2;
2) CLE provides facilities for teaching the papers / subjects remained unattended of previous I to IV semesters and issues certificates accordingly and University is conducting examination of those papers and declares results thereo
**Explanation:** Passing standard shall be the same as in other papers / subjects.

**R.Inte.Law:-9**

An affiliated Law college may assess the component of 30% internal evaluation i.e. CCA on the bases of assignments and viva-voce examination etc. to be held by the CLE after 5th, 10th and 15th week of the concerned Semester. The student shall have to obtain at least 12 marks out of 30 maximum marks for passing in this component. The principal shall communicate the same to the University along with the application form for admission in Semester End Examination to be conducted by the University.

**R.Inte.Law:-10**

Thirty percent internal evaluation i.e. CCA shall be within the exclusive purview of the concerned affiliated College which requires purity, transparency & accuracy in the evaluation & assessment of students. Benefits of Re-assessment scheme will not be made available to the students in this regards.

**R.Law:-11 : Marking Scheme**

Every paper shall carry 100 marks out of which 70 marks are for written examination, i.e. SEE and 30 marks for internal assessment, i.e. CCA. The criteria for internal assessment shall be as follows:

i) Viva- Voce .................................................. 10 Marks

ii) Home assignments ........................................ 10 Marks

iii) Presentation ................................................ 10 Marks

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**TOTAL MARKS (CCA) ...................................... 30 Marks**
R.Law:-12 : Paper Style

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Weightage (Marks)</th>
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<td>Essays Type Question</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Short Note / Essay</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Every paper shall be evaluated externally for 70 marks in addition to the continuous comprehensive assessment of 30 marks described in R. Law – 11.

R.Inte.Law:-13

Award of class:

Class shall be awarded on the basis of total marks obtained in the aggregate i.e. A successful candidate who obtains 66% or more of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to X taken together will be placed in the First Class.

A successful candidate who obtains less than 66% but not less than 50 % of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to X taken together will be placed in the Second class.

R.Inte.Law:-14

Course Structure :

The following are the subjects/papers for the study of Semester -I to X under the Five Years LL.B. Integrated Degree program.

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Semester – I

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TOTAL CREDITS 16

C = Credits
IM =Internal Marks
EM=External Marks
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Skill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

Subject : Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Principles of Economics-I (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050101

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Course Objective:

To know basic concepts of economics.
To give an outline of Economics Background.
To explain the scope and nature of economics.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introduction

1.1 Nature & Field/Scope of Economics.
1.2 Nature & Limitations of Economic laws.

Unit: 2 Definition of Economics

2.1 Various Definitions of Economics
2.2 Adam Smith, Marshall & Robinson
2.3 Evaluation of each Definitions

Unit: 3 Consumer's Behaviour (Cardinal Utility)


Unit: 4 Elasticity of Demand

4.1 Meaning, Definition of Elasticity of Demand
4.2 Types & Measurement of Price Elasticity of demand
4.3 Factors of elasticity of demand, income elasticity of demand & cross elasticity of demand.
Bibliography:

Ahuja H. L. Advance Economic Theory, S. Chand & Co. Delhi
Gauld J. P. & Edward P. L. - Micro Economics Theory
Karl E. Case and Ray C. Fail (2002), Principles of economics, 6th Editions
N. Gregory Mankin (2002), Principles of Economics, Thomson

..............
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Foundation Course in English –I (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050102

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Course Objectives:

To strengthen students knowledge of English grammar
To develop students English language competence through grammar
To help students learn correct language usage
To encourage students for creative writing
To impart formal training to the students for creative writing
To initiate the students in official and business correspondence

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Article

1.1 Definite article
1.2 Indefinite article

Unit: 2 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrase

2.1 Simple and Complex Prepositions
2.2 Prepositional Meanings

Unit: 3 Types of Sentences

3.1 Structure of Sentences
Unit: 4 Parts of Speech

4.1 Verb & Verbal Phrase Clauses
4.2 Adverb
4.3 Adjective & Adjective Phrase Clauses
4.4 Conjunctions

Unit: 5 Tenses and Concord

5.1 Tenses
5.2 Types of Concord
5.3 Concord relating to the relation of certain Nouns
5.4 Concord between subject and complement of sentence
5.5 Determiners

Unit: 6 Vocabulary

6.1 Synonyms
6.2 Antonyms
6.3 One word Substitution

Unit: 7 Letter Writing

7.1 Formal Letters
7.2 Informal Letters

Unit: 8 Short Composition

8.1 Paragraph Writing

Unit: 9 Reshaping the Story

Unit: 10 Degree of Comparison

Unit: 11 Resume / Application

Unit: 12 Comprehension
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Basic Psychological Process-I (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050103

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Course Objectives:

The Course will familiarize students with the basic psychological process and studies relating to the factors which influence them. It will also focus on some important application areas of Psychology. Learn to use Psychology and other information sources.

Course Contents:

Unit-1: Historical Introduction to Psychology

1.1 Introduction
1.2 Historical Development of Psychology
1.3 What is Psychology? New Definition, Nature, Scope
1.4 Goals and Utility of Psychology

Unit: 2 Method of Psychology

2.1 Observation Method
2.2 Experiment Method
2.3 Interview Method
2.4 Questionnaire Method

Unit: 3 Biological and Environmental Factor of Behaviour

3.1 Meaning and process of Heredity
3.2 Definition and Type of Environment
3.3 Heredity and Environment factors affect each other
Unit: 4 Attentions

4.1 Definition of Attention
4.2 Nature
4.3 Effecting Factors of Attention

Unit: 5 Perceptual Processes

5.1 meaning of Perception
5.2 Nature
5.3 Effecting Factors of Perception
5.4 Laws of Organization in Perception

Bibliography:

B. Kuppuswami – An Introduction to Psychology
General Psychology – Dvan Nostran Com. – J. P Filfourd
Elements – Rech Devid
Psychology – Norman L Munn
A Psychology Living – Sorenson & Molm
Basic Psychological Process-1, Dr. R. G. Parmar, Dr. C. B. Jadeja,
Dr. Jignesh Tapariya
Basic Psychological Process-1, Dr. J. A. Jarsaniya, Dr. Jayesh Bhalala,
Dr. R. K. Chocha

.............
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Political Science – I (Introduction to Political Science – I) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050103E

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Course Objectives:

This course intends to introduce the discipline of Political Science and to enable the students to gain insight into its nature and scope. The course seeks to develop an understanding of the basic features of the institution called 'State' which is the primary frame of reference for the discipline of Political Science. It also initiates the students into key political concepts and ideas relevant to citizenship and the working of the State.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Terminology, State: Meaning and Nature

1.1 Meaning and Scope of Political Science
1.2 Significance of the study of Political Science
1.3 Relationship of Political Science with Economics, History and Sociology
1.4 Meaning and Essential Elements of the State
1.5 Functions and Limits of the State
1.6 The State and its Relationship with Society, Government and Nation
Unit : 2 State : Origin and Development

2.1 The Force Theory
2.2 The Social Contract
2.3 The Evolutionary

Unit : 3 Sovereignty

3.1 Meaning, Types and main Characteristics of Sovereignty
3.2 Austin’s Theory of Sovereignty and the Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty
3.3 Sovereignty : In the Context of the changing Global Scenario

Unit : 4 Power and citizenship

4.1 Power and Authority
4.2 Legitimacy
4.3 Citizenship

Bibliography:

Sheth, Pravin. Aadhunik Rajyashastra : Paribhasha Ane Vishleshan (Gujarati) University Granth Nirman Board.
Pandya, Hasmukh. Aadhunik Rajya (Gujarati), Ahmadabad : University Granth Nirman Board.
Agrawal, R.C. Political Theory (English), New Delhi : S. Chand, 2004.
Kapur, A.C. Political Science (English), New Delhi : S. Chand, 2007.
Ramaswamy, S. Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (English).

.............
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050104

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Course objectives:

Writ repaid industrialization, tort action came to use against manufacturers and industrial unit for products injurious to human beings. Presently the emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful, but also to failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Product Liability is now assuming a new dimension in developed economics.

In modern era of consumer concern of goods and services, the law of torts has an added significant whit this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection. It operates in disputes relating to the quality of goods supplied and services rendered and into those areas relating to damage suffered by consumers. The law relating to consumer protection, lying scattered in myriad provisions of various legislation and judicial decisions in India, so connected with the human right for a healthy life and environment, has now a core subject to be taught as an indispensable part of a socially relevant curriculum. The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act relating to payment of compensation in case of hit and run accident and compulsory third party insurance are also included in this paper.
Course Contents:

Unit: 1 General Principle of Tort

1.1 Tort: Definition, Distinction from crime, Breach of Contract etc. Nature, Scope and object of Tort, who may due? who may not be sued?
1.2 Damnum sine Injuria Sine Demnumn.
1.3 Volenti not fit injuria, ubi jus ibi remedium
1.4 Vicarious Liability: Basis, scope, Justification, Different types.
1.5 Extinguishment of Liability in Tort
1.6 Justification in Tort, defences to the defendants

Unit: 2 Torts against person, property, Freedom & Reputation

2.1 Trespass to person: Assault, Battery, Mayhem, False Imprisonment.
2.2 Torts affecting Property (Movable & Immovable): Trespass, Trespass ab into
2.3 Torts related to Reputation (Defamation) & personal relations
2.4 Torts affecting person & property: Nuisance, Negligence, Fraud
2.5 Third party liability of owner under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Unit: 3 Principles of Liability in Torts and Legal Remedies

3.1 Principle of strict liability: Ryland V/s. Fletcher case with exceptions
3.2 Principle of Absolute Liability: Bhopal Gas Disaster case and Shree Ram Food case.
3.3 Remoteness of damage - foresee ability and directness Injunction Specific restitution of property.
3.4 Extra-legal remedies - self-help, re-entry on land, re-caption of goods, distress damage feasant.

**Unit : 4 Concept of Consumer Protection Act.**

4.1 Consumer: Definition.
4.2 Services: Types of services, Deficiency meaning.
4.3 Commercial & Professional Services, Medical Services.
4.4 Denial of Services.
4.5 Consumer Protection Councils.

**Unit-5 MV Accidents**

- Liability without fault in certain cases
  - Unit 1
- Liability to pay compensation on the principle of no fault
- Provisions to the right to claim compensation for death or permanent disablement
  - Unit 1
- Necessity for insurance third party risk.
  - Unit 2
- Requirement of policies and limits of liability
  - Unit 1
- Rights of third parties against insurer on insolvency of insured
  - Unit 1
- Settlement between insurer and insured persons
  - Unit 1
- Duty to furnish particulars of vehicle involved in accident
  - Unit 2
- Special provisions as to compensation in case of hit and run motor accident
  - Unit 2
- Refund in certain cases of compensation paid under section 161
  - Unit 2
Scheme for payment of compensation in case of hit and run under motor vehicle act

Bibliography:

Consumer Protection Act
Motor Vehicle Act
## Semester – II

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TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

### Subject : Arts

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Principles of Economics-II (CORE)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050205**

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B.A. LL.B. Syllabus, Saurashtra University
Course objectives:

To provide different information of market structure.
To make competency and efficiency in the market.
To determine economic policy of producers.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Concepts of Cost

1.1 Meaning & Types of Cost - Inter-relationship between average
cost & marginal cost

Unit : 2 Law of Returns

2.1 Increasing Law of Return
2.2 Constant Law of Return & Diminishing Law of Return

Unit : 3 Distribution Marginal Productivity Theory

3.1 Theorical Approach
3.2 Why does it Needs ?
3.3 Evaluation of Theory

Unit : 4 Theory of Rent

4.1 Modern Rent Theory

Unit : 5 Theory of Profit

5.1 Meaning & Definitions of Profit
5.2 Difference between gross profit & net profit
5.3 Theories of Profit : Schumpeter's theory of profit
Bibliography:

Micro economics - Mc Connell
Micro economics of 21st Centaury, Adhyyan Publication, New Delhi
Dr. M. V. Joshi & Dr. Ila A. Thanki
Micro economic Theory - Andreu Mas - Collell, Michael D. Whinston
Principles of Micro Economics - Dominick Salvatore
Intermediate Micro Economics - A modern approach, 3rd edition,
Hal R. Various (1993)

……………….
Subject : Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Foundation course in English-II (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050206

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Course Objectives:

The students will be able to master themselves in grammar
To strengthen students’ ability to use English for day to day purposes
To hone students communicative skills
To make students competent to handle official and business correspondence
To hone students’ correspondence skills
To equip the students with the knowledge various aspects of communication.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Active & Passive Voice

Unit : 2 Direct & Indirect Speech

Unit : 3 Modal Auxiliaries

3.1 Simple Modal Auxiliaries
3.2 Perfect Modal Auxiliaries

Unit : 4 Communication

4.1 Meaning and Definition
4.2 Communication Process with Diagram
4.3 Types of Communication
4.4 Barriers to the Communication

Unit : 5 Essay Writing
Unit : 6 Precis Writing
Unit : 7 Questionnaire
Unit : 8 Vocabulary

............
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Basic Psychological Process –II (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050207

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Course Objectives:

The Course will familiarize students with the basic psychological process and studies relating to the factors which influence them. It will also focus some important application areas of Psychology. Learn to use Psychology and other information sources.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Learning

1.1 Meaning and Nature of Learning
1.2 Theory of Learning:
   1.2.1 Trial and Error
   1.2.2 Conditioning
   1.2.3 Insight
1.3 Effective variable of Learning Process

Unit: 2 Memory

2.1 Meaning
2.2 Stages of Memory
2.3 Characteristics of Good Memory
2.4 Definition of Forgetting
2.5 Determinants or causes of forgetting
Unit : 3 Motivations

3.1 Definition
3.2 Nature
3.3 Types of Motivation

Unit : 4 Personality

4.1 What is Personality ?
4.2 Types of Personality
4.3 Factor affecting of Personality

Unit : 5 Mental health and Healthy Social Relations

5.1 Definition
5.2 Damaging Factors of Mental Health
5.3 Basic Principals of Human Relations
5.4 What type of people we like ?
5.5 What type of people we do not like ?

Bibliography :

B. Kuppuswami – An Introduction to Psychology
General Psychology – Dvan Nostram Com. – J.P. Gilfourt
Elements – Rech Devid
Psychology – Norman L. Munn
A Psychology Living – Sorenson & Molm
Basic Psychological Process-1, Dr. R. G. Parmar, Dr. C. B. Jadeja, Dr.
Jignesh Tapariya
Basic Psychological Process-1, Dr. J. A. Jarsaniya, Dr. Jayesh Bhalala, Dr.
R. K. Chocha

.............
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Political Science –II (Introduction to Political Science – II) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050207E

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Course Objectives:

Moving forward on the basis of the topics covered in paper-I, this course aims to provide further understanding of the nature and working of the state. Hence this course deals with another set of key political concepts and ideas relevant to citizenship as well as working of the State. In particular, in students to the divergent perspectives on the legitimate functions of the State and its relationship with citizens.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1(A) Law

1.1 Meaning and main Characteristics of Law
1.2 The Sources of Law
1.3 Type of Law
1.4 Law and Morality

Unit: 1(B) International Law

1.1 Meaning and Scope of International Law
1.2 The Sources of International Law
1.3 The Difference between Law and International Law
1.4 The Importance of, and the Sanctions Behind, International Law
Unit: 2 Liberty

2.1 Meaning of Liberty
2.2 Type of Liberty
2.3 Safeguards’ of Liberty
2.4 Liberty and Authority, Liberty and Law

Unit: 3 Equality and Justice

3.1 Meaning and Type of Equality
3.2 Relationship between Liberty and Equality
3.3 Meaning and Importance of Justice
3.4 Type of Justice

Unit: 4 Right and Duties

4.1 Meaning and Importance of Rights
4.2 Type of Right: Fundamental Rights
4.3 Safeguards of Fundamental Rights
4.4 Meaning and Type of Duties

Bibliography:

Sheth, Pravin. Aadhunik Rajyasharma : Paribhasa Ane Vishleshan (Gujarati), Ahmedabad : University Granth Nirman Board.
Pandya Hashmukh. Aadhnik Rajya (Gujarat), Ahmedabad: University Granth Nirman Borad.
Agrawal, R.C.Political Theory(English), New Delhi: S.Chad,2004.
Gokhale, B.K.Political Science(English),Mumbai : Himalaya, 2006
Kapur,A.C.Political Science (English),New Delhi: S.Chand,2007.
Ramaswany, S. Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (English).

.............
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Constitutional Law-I (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050208

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Course Objectives:

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic Government - how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one’s social, economic or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.
Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively.

**Course Contents:**

**Unit : 1 Preamble :**

1.1 Preamble: Purposes, Objectives, Importance.
1.2 Preamble: Whether a part of the Constitution, Application of Basic Structure Theory to the Preamble.
1.3 Amendment made in the Preamble: Effects thereof.
1.4 Use of Preamble in Interpretation of constitution Provisions.
1.5 Salient Features of the Constitution of India.

**Unit : 2 Fundamental Rights –I**

2.3 Freedoms Guaranteed to Citizens of India under Article 19 and reasonable Restrictions.
2.4 Right against Exploitation, Abolition of Untouchability and titles.
2.5 Right of Self-Incrimination and Principle of Double Jeopardy.
2.6 Constitutional Remedy for the Enforcement of Fundamental Right ( writ remedies under article 32, distinction from writ under article 226)
Unit : 3 Fundamental Rights -II

3.1 Right to Life and Personal Liberty, due Process of Law (Article 21)
3.2 Safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention.
3.3 Right to Freedom of Religion and Secularism.
3.4 Prohibition of Traffic in Human beings and Forced Labour.
3.5 Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories Act.
3.6 Right to Education (Article 21 and Article 21 A and its developments)
3.7 Cultural and Educational Right: Articles 29 and 30.

Unit : 4 Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties of the State:

4.2 Non-Enforceability of Directive Principles before the Court.
4.5 Fundamental Duties.

Bibliography:

2. Introduction to the Constitution of India D.D
5. Constitution of India: J.N. PANDEY
8. Constitution Law of India: P.M.BAXI
9. Introduction to the Constitution Law of India: NARENDRA KUMAR

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### Semester – III

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**TOTAL CREDITS** 20

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IM=Internal Marks  
EM=External Marks  
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

**Subject : Arts**

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Macro Economics-I (CORE)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050309**

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Course Objectives:

To know basic concepts of macro economics.
To know basic concepts of National income, Consumption and Deflation.
To explain factors of Aggregate demand.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 National Income

1.1 Concept of National Income, Measurements of National Income

Unit : 2 Aggregate Demand

2.1 Meaning of Aggregate Demand, Factors of determination of Aggregate demand

Unit : 3 Consumption Function

3.1 Meanings of Consumption Function, Average & Marginal Propensity to consume, Average & Marginal Propensity to saving, Determination of Consumption function, Theory of multiplier

Unit : 4 Rate of Interest

4.1 Classical theory of interest - Keynesian theory of interest

Unit : 5 Deflation

5.1 Meaning & Definition of Deflation, Causes - effects & control of Deflation
Bibliography:

K.E. Boulding, Economic analysis, Chapter 33.
George J. Stigler, The Theory of price chapter 2 & 16
J.M. Keynes, The general theory of employment, interest, money chapter - 8, 9 & 10
Dudley Dillard, The economic of J.M. Keynes chapter - 5
A.H. Harler - Filial policy and Business cycles (1941) Chapter 11 & 12
P. A. Samuelson - Interaction between the multiplier analysis and the principle of acceleration.
A.C. Pigou - The economics of welfare Chapter 3 – 8
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Crime Psychology (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050310

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Course Objectives:

This Course aim at providing conceptual foundation of human specially man if focuses in the life span in different domains with an emphasis on the cultural context and man problem. Learn to use Psychology and other information sources.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Crime and Crime Psychology

1.1 Introduction
1.2 Meaning of Crime Psychology
1.3 Nature of Crime Psychology
1.4 Types of Crime Psychology
1.5 Scope of Crime Psychology

Unit: 2 Theory of Crime

2.1 Economical Theories
2.2 Political Theories
2.3 Sociological Theories
2.4 Psychological Theories

Unit: 3 Reason of Crime

3.1 Economic
3.2 Political
3.3 Sociological
3.4 Psychological

Unit: 4 Juvenile Crime

4.1 Introduction
4.2 Meaning of Juvenile Crime
4.3 Causes of Juvenile Crime:
4.3.1 Social
4.3.2 Psychological
4.3.3 Economics

Unit: 5 Prevention of Crime

5.1 Introduction
5.2 Model of Crime Prevention

Bibliography:

Psycho-Killers, inside the monsters mind, Outlook. Mehta V, Editor. New Delhi, Jan 2007. Back to cited text No. 2
Abramsen D. Who are the guilty. Green Wood Press : West Port CT: 1952 Back to cites text no. 6
Crime Psychology with New Concept, 2010 Paradise Publishers, Jaipur Dr. R. G. Parmar, Dr. Jignesh H. Tapariya
Psychology of Crime, 2009, Surya Prakashan, Kanpur. Dr. R. G. Parmar

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Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Political Science – III (Government Machinery- I) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050310E

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Course Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to provide basic orientation to the concepts of 'Constitution' and 'Constitutionalism'. The course initiates the Students into the concept of 'Separation of Power' as the cornerstone of constitutional government. The course also provides basic understanding of the three different organs of government, namely, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary including their nature, formation, functions and other related issues.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 (A) Constitution

1.1 Meaning and Definition of Constitution
1.2 Features of an Ideal Constitution
1.3 Aristotelian and Modern Classification of Constitution
1.4 Types of Constitution: Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible
Unit: 1 (B) Theory of Separation of Power

1.1 Meaning and Historical Perspective of 'Separation of Power'
1.2 Montesquieu Doctrine of 'Separation of Power'
1.3 Implementation of 'Separation of Power' in Presidential Democracy and Parliamentary Democracy
1.4 System of 'Checks and Balance' in the U.S.A.

Unit: 2 Legislature

2.1 Meaning and Historical Development of Legislature
2.2 Formation and Functions of Legislature
2.3 Types of Legislature: Uni-Cameral and Bi-Cameral
2.4 The Process of Law Making (In Brief)
2.5 The Concept of Delegated/Subordinated Legislation

Unit: 3 Executive

3.1 Meaning and Nature of Executive
3.2 Functions and Types of Executive
3.3 Parliamentary Executive: Characteristics, Merits and Demerits
3.4 Presidential Executive: Characteristics, Merits and Demerits
3.5 Civil Service

Unit: 4 Judiciary

4.1 Meaning and Functions of Judiciary
4.2 Independence of Judiciary
4.3 Relationship of Judiciary with Executive and Legislature
4.4 The Concept of 'Rule of Law'
4.5 Judiciary Review
4.6 Judiciary
Bibliography:

Sheth, Pravin. Aadhunik Rajyashastra : Paribhasha Ane Vishleshan (Gujarati) University Granth Nirman Board.
Pandya, Hasmukh. Aadhunik Rajya (Gujarati), Ahmedabad : University Granth Nirman Board.
Agrawal, R.C. Political Theory (English), New Delhi : S. Chand,2004.
Kapur, A.C. Political Science (English), New Delhi : S. Chand, 2007.

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Constitutional Law – II

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050311

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Course Objectives:

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government- how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law.

A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Executive , Legislature and Judiciary

1.1 Union Executive : President, Prime Minister , their qualifications , power and duties , position of the President vis-a-vis Prime Minister

1.2 State Executive : Governor ,chief Minister ,power , Council of Ministers
1.3 Union Legislature: Composition of parliament, LokSabha, Rajyasabha, Qualifications and Disqualifications of the Member of parliament, Schedule X, Speaker and Dy. Speaker of both Houses and their powers, Procedure for passing Ordinary Bill & Money Bill, Joint Session of House

1.4 State Legislature: Composition of House, Qualifications and Disqualifications of MLAs, Legislative Procedure of State Legislature

1.5 Union Judiciary: Supreme Court Judges & Chief Justice: Procedure for appointment and removal, qualifications, power and Jurisdiction of SC: Original, Appellate, Advising, Article 141,142.

1.6 State Judiciary: Appointment, Transfer and Removal Procedure of HC Judges and Chief Justice of HC, Powers and Jurisdiction of HC, Writs, Article 226 and 227 Distinction Between them.

**Unit: 2 Amendment of the Constitution**

2.1 Procedure to amend the Constitution under Article 368

2.2 Limited power of the Parliament to amend the provision of the Constitution

2.3 Judicial Pronouncements of the Supreme Court and relevant Constitutional Amendments

2.4 Doctrine of Basic Structure.

**Unit: 3 Emergency provisions**

3.1 National Emergency: Grounds, Effects of proclamation of Emergency: Suspension of Fundamental Right during Emergency, Revocation of Emergency
3.2 Emergency due to failure of Constitutional Machinery in states:
Grounds

3.3 Report of Sarkaria Commission, Guidelines of S.R. Bommai’s case

3.4 Financial Emergency

Unit: 4 Miscellaneous

4.1 Article 31-B & Schedule IX, Doctrine of Pleasure, Constitutional safeguards to Civil servants, Attorney General, Advocate General, Chief Election Commission and Commission, Official Language
4.2 Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
4.3 Special provisions relating to Jammu and Kashmir
4.4 Relation between Union and the State: Legislative and Financial, Schedule VII
4.5 Consolidated funds, Contingency Funds, CAG, Public Service Commission

Bibliography:

2. Introduction to the Constitution of India D.D Basu
7. H.M.SEERVAI Constitution Law of India:
8. P.M.BAXI Introduction to the Constitution Law of India:

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Law of Contract

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050312

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Course Objectives:

Every man in his day to day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contract, Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises. In this sense India is also a Promissory Society. The conferment and protection by the of this contract making power of person gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making person. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relation in a best possible manner they chose. However, the contours of contractual relation in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in a independent and developing India society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relation as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principle which are more or less of a general and basic nature. India these general principles are enacted in the form of the Indian Contract Act, 1972.
This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relation. Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the law of contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contract that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant of this study.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General Principles of Law of Contract

1.1 Agreement and contract definitions, elements and kinds Proposal, Communication and revocation - proposal and invitation for proposal - floating offers.
1.2 Acceptance - their various forms, essential elements
1.3 Consideration - is need, meaning, kinds, essential elements
1.4 Capacity to Contract

Unit : 2 Capacity to Contract & Free Consent

2.1 Minor, age of Majority, Nature's of minor's agreement & effects thereof, Accessories supplied to a minor, Agreement beneficial and detrimental to a minor.
2.2 Free consent- its need and definition, Effects of force, coercion & undue influence on contract.
2.3 Mistake : definition - kinds - fundamental error mistake of law and of fact - their effects.
2.4 Legality of objects :
2.4.1 unlawful Agreements : kinds and effects thereof
2.4.2 Void Agreement, Uncertain Agreements, Wagering Agreements, Illegal & Void Agreements
Unit – 3 Discharge of contract & Quasi-Contract

3.1 Various modes of discharge of contract and effect thereof
3.2 Anticipatory Breach of Contract
3.3 Impossibility of performance - specific ground of frustration-application to leases- leases- theories of frustration-effect of frustration and restitution, by period of limitation.
3.4 Rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance - extension of time - accord and satisfaction
3.5 Quasi-contract or certain relation resembling those created by contract, Quantum Meruit.

Unit – 4 Specific Relief Act

4.1 Person against whom specific enforcement can be ordered
4.2 Rescission and cancellation
4.3 Injunction: Temporary and Perpetual
4.4 Declaratory orders
4.5 Discretion and power of court

Bibliography :
1. Beasten (Ed), Anson's Law of Contract P.S. Atiya,
2. Introduction to the law of Contract (Claredon Law Series) Avtar Singh,
4. G.C. Cheshire, and H.S. Fitoot and M.P. Formston Law Contract
5. ELBS with Butterworths. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract,
7. Pollock and Mulla on the Indian contract and the Specific Relief Act,
8. Butterworths Publication Benerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief, Universal Anson,
9. Law of Contract, Universal Dutt on Contract, Universal Anand and Aiyer,
   Law of Specific Relief, Universal Law House.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Law of Crimes Paper I: Penal Code (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050313

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Course Objectives:

The Indian society has changed very rapidly since independence. A paper understanding of crimes, method of controlling them and the socio-economic and political reason for their existence is now extremely important in the larger context of India’s development. It student are to use their knowledge and skills to build a just and human society. The curriculum outlined here attempts to bring in these new perspectives.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 General

1.1 Conception of crime, Stages of Crime, (including Section 511) Mens Rea.
1.2 Applicability of the Indian Penal Code: Intra-Territorial Jurisdiction and Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction.
1.4 Group Liability
   1.4.1 Common Intention
   1.4.2 Criminal Conspiracy
1.5 Abetment
Unit : 2 Punishments

2.1 Theories of punishment
2.2 Kinds of punishment
2.2.1 Death Sentence : Constitutionality & Judicial Approach
2.2.2 Life Imprisonment
2.2.3 Imprisonment : Simple and Rigorous, Solitary Confinement
2.2.4 Forfeiture of Property
2.2.5 Fine : Rules imposing fine
2.3 Discretion in awarding punishment

Unit : 3 General Defenses :

3.1 Mental Incapacity, Minority, involuntary intoxication and Insanity as a defense
3.2 Right of Private Defense : Justification and limits
3.3 when private defends extends to causing of death to protect body and property?
3.4 Necessity
3.5 Mistake of facts

Unit : 4 Offence Relating of Public Tran quality :

4.1 Unlawful Assembly
4.2 Rioting
4.3 Affray
4.4 Distinction between Common Object & Common Intention

Unit : 5 Offences against Stage, giving of false evidence, etc, :

5.1 Offences against Stage :
5.1.1 Wagging war against the Government of India etc.
5.1.2 Sedition
5.2 Giving/fabricating false evidence : Offence & Punishment
5.3 Offences relating to election
5.4 Offences by or against Public Servants

Unit : 6 Offences against Human Body.

6.1 Culpable Homicide
6.2 Murder :
   6.2.1 Ingredients and exception
6.2.2 Distinction between Culpable Homicide and Murder
6.3 When Culpable Homicide is Murder ?
6.4 Suicide : Attempt punishable as offence & its Constitutionality
6.5 Hurt, Grievous Hurt
6.6 Criminal Force, Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement
6.7 Kidnapping : Types, Abduction
6.8 Causing death by rash or negligent Act.
6.9 Death caused by consent of the deceased - euthanasia and surgical operation : Constitutionality

Unit : 7 Offences against property, Defamation & Miscellaneous offences :

7.1 Theft & Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Distinction between them, receiving and disposing of stolen Property & other related offences
7.2 Criminal Misappropriation, Criminal Breach of Trust, Mischief
7.3 cheating : Types, Forgery and Making False documents
7.4 Defamation : Exceptions
7.5 Criminal Intimidation
Unit: 8 Offences against Women

8.1 Rape: Custodial Rape, Relevancy of Consent,
8.2 Intercourse by man with his wife: When Rape, Un-natural offence
8.3 Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband
8.4 Offences relating to marriage.
8.5 Outraging modesty and annoyance of woman.

Bibliography:

2. Russell on crime - Universal Law Publishing Co. (2 Volumes)
3. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law Cases and Materials, Butterworth's, India
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code Butterworth's Wadhwa, Nagpur
6. P.S. Achuthanpillai, Criminal Law Eastern Book Co.,
7. B.M. Gandhi, Indian Penal Code, Eastern Book Co,
## Semester – IV

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CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

### Subject : Arts

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Macro Economics-II (CORE)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050414**

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B.A. LL.B. Syllabus, Saurashtra University  
Page 61
Course Objectives:

To know basic concepts of macro economics.
To know the basic concept of the trade cycle and inflation.
To know the theory of employment and trade cycle.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Theory of Employment

1.1 Employment theory of Prof. J. B. Say
1.2 Employment theory of Prof. J. M. Keynes

Unit : 2 Trade Cycle

2.1 Meaning & Definition of trade cycle - characteristics of trade cycle

Unit : 3 Theories of Trade Cycle

3.1 Trade Cycle theory of Prof. Hawtrey & Hayek

Unit : 4 Inflation

4.1 Meaning & Definition of Inflation
4.2 Types - causes - effects & control of inflation

Bibliography:

Stonian and Hague - A Text Book of Economic Theory (1954), Chapter – 21, 22.
E.W. Swanson and E.P. Schmidt, Economic stagnation (1946)
George W. Terborgh, The Bogey of Economic Maturity (1945)
Alvin Hansen, A Guide to Keynes (1953)
J.R. Hicks - A contribution to the theory of Trade cycle.
J.A. Schumpeter - Business cycles and their causes (1959)
James Arthus Estey - Business cycles (1963)

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Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Legal English (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050415

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Course Objectives:

- To make students understand the basic legal & critical ideas of Legal English and terminology of law.
- To make the students aware about the legal current affairs.
- To educate students drafting of legal documents.
- To educate students of law maxims, legal essay writing etc.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Legal Drafting

1.1 Pleading
1.2 Petition
1.3 Conveyance
1.4 Applications
1.5 Writs etc.

Unit: 2 Legal precis writing

2.1 Brief writing and drafting of law reports
2.2 Writing of case comments
2.3 Essay writing on topics of legal interest
Unit : 3 Legal Current Affairs

Unit : 4 Legal Maxims

Unit : 5 Legal Comprehension

Unit : 6 Legal Phrases

Unit : 7 Translation


Unit : 9 Legal terminology

6.1 Terms used in civil law and criminal law
6.2 Latin words and expressions - law register

Meaning of the following terms which are relevant to the subject papers of LL.B. students.

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8. Sridgar M., Legal Language, Asia Law House

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Subject : Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No. : General Sociology (CORE)
Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050416

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Course Objectives:

To know basic concepts of Sociology.
To give an outline of Sociological Background.
To explain the scope and nature of Sociology.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Sociology and Sociological Point of View

1.1 Introduction
1.2 Meaning and Definition of Sociology
1.3 Meaning of Sociological Point of View
1.4 Characteristics of Sociological Point of View
1.5 Clarification of the Concept of Sociological Point of View
1.6 Basic Differences of Point of View between Social Sciences

Unit : 2 Association and Institution

2.1 Introduction
2.2 Association:
2.2.1 Meaning and Definition of Association
2.2.2 Characteristics of Association
2.2.3 Difference between Association and Community

2.3 Institute
2.3.1 Meaning of Institution and Characteristics
2.3.2 Comparision of Institution and Association

Unit: 3 Personality

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Meaning and Definition of Personality
3.3 Personality Developing Factors
3.3.1 Heridity
3.3.2 Geographical Atmospher
3.3.3 Socialization
3.3.4 Culture
3.4 Conclusion

Unit: 4 Social Mobility

4.1 Introduction
4.2 Meaning of Social Mobility
4.3 Characteristics of Social Mobility
4.4 Types of Social Mobility
4.5 Effective Factors of Social Mobility

Unit: 5 Social Control and Change

5.1 Introduction
5.2 Social Control
5.2.1 Meaning of Social Control
5.2.2 Equipment of Social Control
5.2.3 Importance of Social Control
Bibliography:

Anderson and Parker : An Introduction to Sociology
Davis Kingsley : Human Society
Harton and Hunt : Sociology
John Meleish : The Theory of Social Change
Johnson Harry M : Sociology - A Systematic Introduction
Maciver and Page : Society
Merton Robert K : Social Theory and Social Structure
Ogbarn and Nimkoff : A Handbook of Sociology
Sorokin Pitirim : Social and Cultural Mobility
Shrinivas M. N. : Social Change in Modern India
Unnithan and Others (Ed.) Towards a Sociology of Culture in India
Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Philosophy Paper – I (An Introduction to Philosophy) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050416E

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Course Objectives:

To inspire the student to confront the philosophical problems implicit in the experience of self, others and the universe, together with the question of their relations to ultimate transcendence (God and immortality);
To develop in the student habits of clear, critical thinking within the framework of both an adequate philosophical methodology and accepted norms of scholarship;
Finally, to help the student to formulate for himself or herself a philosophy of life or world-view.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 The Definition of Philosophy, Nature & scope, Relation of Philosophy with science and Religion

Unit: 2 The Introduction of the branches of Philosophy

2.1 Metaphysics.
2.2 Logic.
2.3 Epistemology.
2.4 Cosmology.
2.5 Ontology.
Unit : 3 Theories of knowledge ; Empiricism & Rationalism ; Criticism (Kent) Realism and Idealism; Subjective Idealism

Unit : 4 Mind body problem; Internationalism, parallelism. Pre – Established Harmony

Unit : 5 The Proofs for the existence of God. The Relation between God and world

Unit : 6 Value and the types of values

Bibliography:

“Living Issues in Philosophy” by H. H. Titus.
Introduction to Philosophy – by H. Patrick.
Introduction to Philosophy – by Bright man. S.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Special Contract

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050417

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Course Objectives:

This course is to be taught after the students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in which the emphases is on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various instances. Obviously, a course on special contracts should initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Indemnity and Guarantee

1.1 Indemnity: concept, Need for Indemnity, definition.
1.2 Method of creating Indemnity obligation.
1.3 Commencement, Nature and extent of liability of the Indemnifier.
1.4 Situation of various type of Indemnity creation, Document/ agreement of Indemnity, Nature of Indemnity clauses
1.5 Guarantee: Concept, essentials for a valid guarantee contract
1.6 Rights & Liabilities of Surety.

Unit: 2 Bailment, Pledge and agency

2.1 Bailment: Essential Features, Rights & duties of Bailor & Bailee
2.2 Pledge: Definition Rights and duties of Pawnee, who can pledge?
2.3 Agency:
   2.3.1 Definition, Essentials, kinds of agents, creation of Agency
   2.3.2 Relation, Essentials, kinds of agents, creation of Agency
   2.3.3 Relation of Principle with Third Parties
   2.3.4 Methods of termination of Agency Contract
   2.3.5 Liabilities of Principle and Agent before and after termination of Agency Contract.

Unit: 3 Sale of Goods Act

3.1 Contract of sale: Concept, Essentials, Implied Terms
3.2 Rule of Caveat Emptor
3.3 Condition and Warrantees
3.4 Transfer of title and passing of risk
3.5 various rules regarding delivery of goods
3.6 Unpaid Seller and his rights.

Unit: 4 Partnership Act

4.1 Partnership: Nature, Scope, Definition, Kinds of Partnership
4.2 Rights and duties of Partners, Liabilities of Partners
4.3 Registration of Firm, Effect of non-Registration
4.4 Dissolution of firm and its effects
4.5 Liability of partners under the Limited Liability Partnership Act.
Bibliography:

P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (Claredon Law Series)
G.C. Cheshire, and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Formston Law Contract ELBS with Butterworths
M.Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract,
G.H.Trinel, Law of Contract Sweet & Maxwell
R.K. Abichandani (ed), Pollock and Mulla on the Indian contract and the Specific Relief Act, Butterworths Publication
Benerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief, Universal
Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief, Universal Law Publication.
Pollock and Mulla, Partnership Act, Butterworths Publication

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Administrative Law

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050418

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Course Objectives:

The modern state governs in the traditional sense, that is maintains law and order, adjudicates upon dispute and regulates economic and social life of individuals and group in the state. At the same time it is also the provider of essential service. In the event of need occasioned by unforeseen hazard of life in a complex society, it engages itself in giving relief and helps the citizenry towards self-reliance. The assumption of unprecedented responsibilities by the state has necessitated devolution on authority of numerous state functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of human needs in an age of science and technology. The aggregated of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration.

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For long administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess or abuse of power, Administration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis from finding what the administration may not do to what it must do. The courts in Indian, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are ultra virus or in violation of procedural norms however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration of perform statutory duties, though a beginning has been made in respect of matters relating to fundamental human liberties, Most of the statutory duties imposed on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.
A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. It must take note of developmental perspective and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matter, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Though in the matter of protection of right of individual against administration the role of courts cannot be minimized, it is no less important to know the advantages of informal method of settlement. Many new methods of grievance redressed have been devise which are not only efficacious but also inexpensive and less time consuming. Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and evaluation in the context of realities.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction and Basic Constitutional of Principle

1.1 Administrative law : Definition, Nature, Scope Reasons for its growth
1.2 Development of Administrative Law, its relation with Constitutional law
1.3 Basic Constitutional Principles :
   1.3.1 Rule of Law
   1.3.2 Doctrine of Separation of Power
   1.3.3 Principles of Natural Justice, relevant statutory provisions, Natural Justice Principles as accepted in India, Judicial approach and important cases
1.4 Classification of Administration actions, Administrative functions, Judicial Functional and Quasi-Judicial functions.

Unit : 2 Delegated Legislation and Quasi-Judicial Function

2.1 Delegated Legislation : Definition, Reasons of its growth
2.2 Delegated Legislation in USA and in India
2.3 Functions which can be and cannot be delegated, Conditional Legislation, Sub-delegation, General Principles for delegated legislation
2.4 Controls and Safeguards over delegated Legislation : Purpose
2.5 Judicial, Legislative and other controls over delegated Legislation
2.6 Quasi-judicial function : Definition, distinction from Administrative functions

Unit : 3 Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion and Remedies

3.1 Administrative Discretion, judicial review definition
3.2 Judicial review of Administrative Discretion
   3.2.1 Failure to exercise discretion
   3.2.2 Excess or abuse of discretion
3.3 Judicial and other remedies :
   3.3.1 Write remedies, Kinds of write, jurisdiction, powers, against whom write to be issued, relevant constitutional provisions
   3.3.2 Statutory remedies : Civil Suits, Appeals to Courts, Appeal to tribunals, Appeal before the Supreme Courts, SLP, Public Interest Litigation.
   3.3.3 Other remedies like Council de Etat, Ombudsman, Lokpal & Lokayukt, self-help etc.
3.4 Administrative Tribunal : Definition, Origin, Nature, Scope, reasons for its growth
3.5 Characteristics of Administrative Tribunals, Distinction from courts, Kinds of Administrative Tribunals, relevant Constitutional provisions and amendments-effects thereof, Important judicial pronouncements : Case of Sampat Kumar, L.Chandrakumar.

Unit : 4 Miscellaneous

4.1 Liability of the Government
   4.1.1 Contractual Liability
   4.1.2 Tortuous liability, Doctrine of Estoppel, Crown Privilege
4.2 Public Corporation : Definition, Characteristics, Control over public Corporations
4.3 Right and Liabilities of Public Corporations, Control over public Corporations
4.4 Vigilance Commission,
4.5 Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment

Bibliography:

S.P. Santhe, Administrative Law, ALAP, Allahabad.
Kailash Rai, ALAP, Allahabad.
Dr. G.S. Sharma, Administrative Law, UBH, Jaipur
Molan, Text Book Administrative Law, 3rd Edn.
Barett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, 4 Edn.
## Semester – V

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C = Credits  
IM=Internal Marks  
EM=External Marks  
TM=Total Marks  

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

**Subject : Arts**

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Micro Economics-I (CORE)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050519**

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B.A. LL.B. Syllabus, Saurashtra University
Course Objectives:

To know basic concepts of micro economics.
To provide in detailed knowledge of Consumer’s Behaviour.
To know concept of Elasticity of Demand.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Meaning and definition of Micro Economics, Nature and scope of Micro Economics

Unit : 2 Consumer's Behaviour - CARDINAL UTILITY APPROACH


Unit : 3 Consumer's Behaviour - ORDINAL UTILITY APPROACH

3.1 Preference Hypothesis, Marginal Rate of Substitution, Indifference Curve and Indifference Map, Properties of Indifference Curves, The Budget Line.

Unit : 4 Consumer's Behaviour - ORDINAL UTILITY APPROACH


Unit : 5 Elasticity of Demand

5.1 Meaning - Various Concepts of Demand Elasticity.
5.2 Price Elasticity of Demand : Types, Measurement of Price Elasticity of Demand, Determinants of Price Elasticity of Demand
Bibliography:

Advanced Economic Thoery – S. Chand & Co. Delhi – Ahuja H. L.
Economics, Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi, Samuleson P.A. and W.D.
Nordhas
Micro Economics Theory, Rechard Irwin Home Wood, Gauld J. P. and
Edward P. L.
An Introduction to Micro Economics MacMillan Co. of India Ltd., Delhi
Ray N.C.
Price Theory, MacMillan & Co. Ltd. London – Ryan WJL
Linsey R. G. and K. A. Chrystal

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Subject : Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Political Sociology (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050520

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Course Objectives :

- To know basic concepts of Sociology.
- To give an outline of Sociological Background.
- To explain the scope and nature of Sociology.
- To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Political Sociology : Origin Development and Scope

1.1 Meaning of Political Sociology
1.2 Scope of Political Sociology
1.3 Origin and Development of Political Sociology
1.4 Importance of Political Sociology

Unit : 2 Political Socialization

2.1 Meaning of Political Socialization
2.2 Characteristics of Political Socialization
2.3 Major Agencies of Political Socialization
2.4 Importance of Political Socialization
Unit : 3 Political Parties

3.1 Meaning of Political Parties
3.2 Functions of Political Parties
3.3 Importance and Limitation of Political Parties
3.4 Development of Political Parties in India

Unit : 4 Role of Region, Caste and Regionalism in Indian Politics

4.1 Religion and Politics
4.2 Caste and Politics
4.3 Regionalism and Politics

Unit : 5 Political Participation

5.1 Meaning of Political Participation
5.2 Factors Facilitating to Political Participation
5.3 Women's Participation of Politics
5.4 Factors Resisting Women's Participation in Politics

Bibliography :

Kothari R. (1970) : Caste in Indian Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
Singh Sumita (2001) A The Positive Face of Power Northern Book Centre, New Delhi
**Articles:**


Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Philosophy Paper – II (Western Philosophy) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050520E

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Course Objectives:

To inspire the student to confront the philosophical problems implicit in the experience of self, others and the universe, together with the question of their relations to ultimate transcendence (God and immortality);

To develop in the student habits of clear, critical thinking within the framework of both an adequate philosophical methodology and accepted norms of scholarship;

Finally, to help the student to formulate for himself or herself a philosophy of life or world-view.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Pre Socratic Thinkers

1.1 Thales, Anascimimis, Anaximnides.

Unit: 2 The concept of being

2.1 Zeno and Parmenides

Unit: 3 The concept of Becoming Herachitant
Unit : 4 Sophists – Protagoras

4.1 ‘Man is the Measure of Everything’ Gorjiyas

Unit : 5 Socratic Method

5.1 Plato’s Epistemology.
5.2 The Theory of Debited line (Ella gory)
5.3 The Theory of Ideas.

Unit : 6 Aritotle’s Criticism of Plato

6.1 The Theory of causation

Bibliography:

A history of western Philosophy. F. Thilly

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Family Law – I

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050521

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Course Objectives:

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociological perspective so that the basic concept relating to family is expanded in their social setting. The next objective is to give as overview of some of the current problem assign out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal law based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such restricting makes the study of familial relations mare more meaningful.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General

1.1 Concept of Family and Development of Family System, Types of Family Law
1.2 Sources of Family Law
1.3 Schools of Family Law
1.4 Uniform Civil Code: Concept, reasons, Need to enact, problems, relevant Constitutional provisions, Judicial pronouncements
Unit : 2 Marriage

2.1 Concept of Marriage, Essentials of valid Marriage under Different laws – Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian law and Special Marriage Act,
2.2 Emerging concept : Maitri Sambandh (Live in Relationship) and divided home
2.3 Regular, irregular and void marriages under different family laws and effects thereof
2.4 Iddat and Types under Muslim Law
2.5 State Regulation over Customary Practices like Polygamy, Concubine, Child Marriage, Dowry, Sati System etc. by different legislations
2.6 Guardianship in Marriage (Jabar) and option of puberty under Muslim Law

Unit : 3 MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES AND REMEDIES

3.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts.
3.2 Matrimonial Remedies : Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation and Dissolution of Marriage
3.3 Dissolution of Marriage
   3.3.1 Customary Dissolution of Marriage
   3.3.2 Unilateral Divorce
   3.3.3 Divorce by Mutual Consent
   3.3.4 Other Modes of Dissolution of Marriage like cruelty, Desertion, Adultery etc.
3.4 Emerging Concept : Irretrievably breakdown theory for granting divorce and Judicial pronouncements
3.5 Divorce under Muslim personal law-
   3.5.1 Talak and its Talaq-e-tafweez, Kinds of divorce
   3.5.2 Grounds for Divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act,1939
3.6 Re-marriage under different Family Law
   Judicial resolution of conflicts: the family court.
Unit : 4 GUARDIANSHIP, ADOPTION, ALIMONY AND MAINTENACE:

4.1 Guardianship under different family Laws
4.2 Provisions for adoption under various family law and CARA Guidelines for Adoption
4.3 Maintenance and Alimony under the Criminal Procedure Code and various Family Laws
   4.3.1 Maintenance of neglected Wives and Divorced wives
   4.3.2 Maintenance of children : disabled, legitimate and illegitimate
   4.3.3 Maintenance of Parents and Grand Parents
   4.3.4 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy : a reviews under different personal laws – need for reforming the law, Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief
   4.3.5 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act,1986: a critical review I review, Judicial pronouncement on the issue : Shah Banoo’s case and Danial Lefty v. Union of India’s case.

Bibliography :

Paras Diwan, Law of Intersate and Testamentary Succession, Universal
Banu, N. D. Law of Succession, Universal
Kuser, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal
Machanda S. C Law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal
P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasatras vol.2 Pl.l at 624-632
Kuppuswami (ed) Mayne’s Hindu Law and Usage ch.4
B. Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law
K. C. Dioiya “Population control through Family planning in India” Indian Journal of Legal Studies,
J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law
A.A.A Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadan Law, Law, Alladi Kuppuswami, Mayne’s Hindu Law and Usage
J.D.M. Derret, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law
Paras Diwan, Hindu Law

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Labour and Industrial Law-I

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050522

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Course Objectives:

Protection of labour a constitutional mandate. A constitutional inspire by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of uplifment of labour. Well balanced industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution this respect.

Is labour merely a commodity? Is it only a factor in production? There may be different approaches towards this question. One fact is certain. Today’s labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with managements. The law and practice relating to labour is the story of this battle. In this context, the study of labour law is not to be confined to mastering of the rules and regulations is relating to the employment of the work force. Its wings speared wider. It has aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex social-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes.

The student should get an insight into the mechanics of socio-legal control of labour relations and should be aware of the history, the present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of labour jurisprudents.
**Course Contents:**

**Units : 1 The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

1.1 Scope, objective and main features of the Act, Definition : Industry, Industrial Dispute (Individual and collective), Workmen etc. and judicial pronouncement.
1.2 Authorities under the Act : Works committee, conciliation, courts of inquiry, labour court, Tribunal
1.3 Procedure, powers and duties of the Authorities
1.4 Strikes and Lock-outs, lay-off and Retrenchment
1.5 Unfair labour practices

**Unit : 2 The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946**

2.1 Application of the Act
2.2 Standing orders. Model standing orders,
2.3 Certification and cancellation of standing orders
2.4 Provisions of Appeal
2.5 Disciplinary procedures : Departmental enquiries

**Unit : 3 Trade Unions Act, 1926**

3.1 History and development of trade unionism in India
3.2 Registration of trade union: procedure
3.3 Rights and Liabilities of registered trade unions

**Unit : 4 Gujarat industrial relations Act (former BIR Act) & collective bargaining.**

4.1 Important definitions: Industry, Workmen, Employee, Wage Board,
4.2 Classification of unions: Primary union, qualified union, representative union
4.3 Right, duties and privileges of the representative union
4.4 Notice of change
4.5 Concept and importance of principle of collective bargaining

Bibliography:

Rao S.B. Law and practice on minimum wages, law publishing House, Allahabad.
Sheth D.D. commentaries on industrial dispute Act, 1947, law publishing house, Allahabad.
R.C. Saxena, Labour problems and social welfare chapter 1.5 and V.V. Giri, labour problems in Indian Industry cha.1 and 15
Indian Law institute, labour law and labour relation, Cochin University law review. Vol.6 app. 15-210
Report of the national commission ao labour ch.14-17, 22, 23 aand 24
O.P. Malhotra, The law of industrial dispute, universal, Delhi.
S.C. Srivastava, social security and labour laws, universal, Delhi
S.C. Srivastava, Commentary on the factories Act, 1948 universal, Delhi
Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Principles of Taxation Law

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050523

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Course Objectives:

Power to tax has been described as the power to destroy. This idea is being floated often whenever the state introduces a new tax is not necessary that in order to raise revenue and place the economy on solid foundation, the taxing power should be confirmed on the state?

The power to tax shall not go unregulated. In the context of a federal structure the distribution of the taxing powers assumes added significance. Obviously, a study of the constitutional frame work on taxation becomes important. Along with this, an analysis of the different laws enacted in exercise of these powers with their safeguards and remedies sheds light on the mechanics of the taxation by the union and the states.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Basic Concepts extent and commencement

a) Person-Residential status and tax planning
b) Computation of total income
c) Income which do not form part of total income
d) Deduction to be mad in computing total income
e) Income forming part of total income on which no income tax is payable.
Unit: 2 Heads of Income Tax

a) Income from Salary
b) Income from House Property
c) Profits and gains of business or profession-Depreciation allowance and development-rebate
d) Income from Capital gains
e) Income from other sources.

Unit: 3 Miscellaneous

a) Agricultural and non-agricultural Income.
b) Set off and carry forward of losses
c) Procedure for assessment-Rebate and relief-Collection recovery and refund of tax
d) Income Tax Authorities
e) Appellate tribunal reference to high court
f) Penalty and prosecution.

Unit: 4 Goods and Service Tax

GST in India: Concept, Nature and Features of GST

a) Need & Benefits of GST
b) Relevant Definitions
c) Constitutional Validity of GST
d) Taxes subsumed in GST
e) Incidence of Tax
f) Basic Concepts – Supply, Composite and Mixed supplies, Charge of tax
g) GST Council
Bibliography:

Law of Taxation - Taxman
Law of Taxation - Dr. Myneni
Law of income tax - V.K. Sushakumari
Income Tax Law - Dutta
Income Tax Act - O.C. Tandon
Law of Income Tax - Kailash Rai
Poddar Avinash S: Glimpses of GST, CCH India - A Wolter Kluwer Business
Batra Ashok, GST Law and Practice, CCH India - A Wolter Kluwer Business
Datey V S, GST Ready Reckoner, Taxmann
Mohan Rajat Illustrative Guide to GST, Bharat Law House
Poddar Avinash S., Desai Mehul P., GST Saral Samjhuti, SBD Publication, Ahmadabad

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# Semester – VI

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C = Credits  
IM=Internal Marks  
EM=External Marks  
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

## Subject : Arts

### Course (Paper) Name & No. : Micro Economics-II (CORE)

### Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050624

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Course Objectives:

To know basic concepts of micro economics.
To know basic concepts of cost and revenues.
To know about the different theories of firm.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 CONCEPT OF COST AND REVENUES

1.1 Theory of short-run costs, Total fixed and variable costs in the short Run, Average cost (AC) and Marginal cost (MC) Relation between Average & Marginal Cost Curve.
1.2 Concepts of Total, Average and Marginal Revenue.
1.3 Average a Marginal Revenue under perfect and Imperfect Competition.
1.4 Conditions for Equilibrium of the Firm.

Unit : 2 THEORY OF FIRM – I

2.1 Perfect competition : Meaning and Conditions of Perfect Competition, The Demand curve of a Product
2.2 Facing perfectly competitive firm, Perfect competion.
2.3 Distinguished from pure competion Production & Pricing under perfect competion.

Unit : 3 THEORY OF FIRM – II

3.2 Price Discrimination : Meaning of Price Discrimination when is Price Discrimination is possible when is Price Discrimination profitable, Equilibrium under Price Discrimination.
Unit: 4 THEORY OF FIRM – III

4.1 Monopolistic Competition: The concept of monopolistic competition and product differentiation price-output Equilibrium under Monopolistic Competition.
4.2 Monopolistic Competition: Equilibrium of the individual Firm, Group Equilibrium Excess Capacity.

Bibliography:

AHUJA H.L., Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand and Co. Delhi
Ryan WJL, Price Theory, MacMillan & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

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Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Sociology (Crime & Society) (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050625

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Course Objective:

To know basic concepts of Sociology.
To give an outline of Sociological Background.
To explain the scope and nature of Sociology.
To provide competitive atmosphere for the students.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Conceptions and Crimes

1.1 Conceptions and Crimes
1.2 Legal
1.3 Behavioural Sociological

Unit: 2 Crime & Delinquency

2.1 Type of Crime
2.2 White - Collar Crime
2.3 Terrorism; Related Crimes
2.4 Explanations; Positivist Psychological
Unit : 3 Sociological Explanation Differential Association

3.1 Group Process
3.2 Delinquent Subculture
3.3 Opportunity Structure
3.4 Social Structure and Anomie
3.5 Maxian Perspective
3.6 Labeling Theory

Unit : 4 Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India

4.1 Concepts Tech. & Information and The Native Crime

Unit: 5 Theories of Punishment

5.1 Retributive
5.2 Deterrent
5.3 Reformative
5.4 Correctin; Meaning and Types - Prson Based
5.5 Community Based
5.6 Probation Meaning & Defination
5.7 Parole Meaning & Defination
5.8 Open Prison Meanng & Defination

Bibliography :

Teeters, Negley and Harry Elnar Baes, 1959, New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.
Sutherland, William H. 1968, Principles of Criminology, Mumbai : Times of India Press.
Reid, Suetitus, 1976, Crime and Criminology, Illinios; Deyden Press.
Ahuja, Ram : Criminology
Bedi, Kiran, 1998, It is Always Possible. New Delhi ; Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd.

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Subject: Arts

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Philosophy Paper – III (Social & Political Philosophy) (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050625E

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Course Objectives:

To inspire the student to confront the philosophical problems implicit in the experience of self, others and the universe, together with the question of their relations to ultimate transcendence (God and immortality);
To develop in the student habits of clear, critical thinking within the framework of both an adequate philosophical methodology and accepted norms of scholarship;
Finally, to help the student to formulate for himself or herself a philosophy of life or world-view.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Nature and scope of social – political philosophy

Unit: 2 Plato’s theory of justice – philosopher king

Unit: 3 Principles of Democracy – Republic communism

Unit: 4 Society – individual and state
Unit : 5 Theory’s of social contract. Hobbes, Locke and Russo

Unit : 6 Theory of Minority and Reservation

Bibliography:

Plato - Republic.
B. G. Desai - Political Philosophy.
Ajitkumar Sinha - Social Philosophy - Calcutta.
Dr. N. V. Joshi - Social and Political Philosophy - Current Book House - Bombay.

.............
Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Family Law – II

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050626

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Course Objectives:

The course structure is designed mainly with flute objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon regions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 JOIN FAMILY

1.1 Mitakshara Joint Family
1.2 Mitakshara coparcenary -

   1.2.1 Formation and Incidents
1.2.2 Property under Miltakshara Law – Suppurate property and coparcener/property

1.3 Dayabhaga coparacenary –
   1.3.1 Formation and Incidents
   1.3.2 Property under Dayabhaga law

1.4 Karta of the Joint family – His position, Powers Privileges and Obligations

1.5 Alienation of Property – Separate and Coparcenary.

1.6 Partition and Re-union.

1.7 Joint Hindu family as a Social Security Institution and Impact of Hindus Gains of Learning Act and Various tax laws on it.

**Unit : 2 INHERITANCE**

2.1 Hindus
   2.1.1 Historical Perspective of Traditional Hindu Law as a background to the study of the Hindu Succession Act; 1956
   2.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
   2.1.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara co parcenary with reference to the provisions: of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
   2.1.4 Succession to property of Hindu Female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
   2.1.5 Disqualification relating to succession, General rules of Succession

2.2 Muslims
   2.2.1 General Rules of Succession and Exclusion from Succession.
   2.2.2 Classification of Heirs under Hanafi and IthanaAshria school and their share and distribution of property
2.3 Christians, Parsi and Jews

2.3.1 Heirs and theirs shares and distribution of property under Indisan Succession Act of 1925

2.3.2 Testamentary Succession under the Indian Succession Act : Rules for distribution of property of Christians, Parsis and Jews

2.3.3 Distribution of property of Christans, Parsis and Jews dying intestate.

Unit : 3 Gifts

3.1 Essentials of valid Gift under Different Family Laws :

3.2 Kinds of Gift : Competency of Donor and Done, Subject Matter of Gift, properties which can be and cannot be the subject matter of gift, void gifts

3.3 Essentials of Valid Hiba (Gift) under Muslim Law, Kinds of Hiba, Sadquah, Marz-ul-maut, Revocations of gift.

Unit : 4 Family Court Act and Miscellaneous Provisions

4.2 Family Courts: Concept, need, Law Commission Reports

4.2 Powers and Jurisdiction of the Family Court

4.3 Issue to be decided by the family Court, Qualifications of Family Court Judge

4.4 Provisions regarding appearance of advocates in family courts Exemption from Court fees etc.

4.5 Provisions of Appeal under the Family Courts Act

4.6 Salient Features of the Protection against the Domestic Violence Act, 2005
Bibliography:

Paras Diwan, Family Law

Paras Diwan, Law of Instestate and Testamentary Succession (1 PPS), Universal Law Books

Basu, N.D. Law of Sucession, Universal

Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual Universal

Machanda S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal

P.V. Kane History of Dharaman sasstras Vo;.2 Ptl at 624-632

A.Kuppsuwami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch.4

B.Sivramayys, Inequalities and the Law


J.D.M Derrett, Hindu Law

A. Fyzee Outline of Muhannandan law

Alladi Kappuswami (ed.) Mayne’s Hindu Law and Used J.D.M Derret a Critique of Modern Hindu Law.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Labour and Industrial Law-II

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050627

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Course Objectives:

Protection of labour a constitutional mandate. A constitutional inspire by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of uplifement of labour. Well balanced industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution this respect.

Is labour merely a commodity? Is it only a factor in production? There may be different approaches towards this question. One fact is certain. Today’s labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with managements. The law and practice relating to labour is the story of this battle. In this context, the study of labour law is not to be confined to mastering the rules and regulations is relating to the employment of the work force. Its wings speared wider. It has aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex social-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes.

The student should get an insight into the mechanics of socio-legal control of labour relations and should be aware of the history, the present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of labour jurisprudents.
Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act

a. Payment of Wages Act
   i. Application and concept of Wages
   ii. Important Definitions: Wages, Workman etc.
   iii. Liabilities of employer for payment of wages
   iv. Authorized and Unauthorized Deductions
   v. Remedies against unauthorized deductions (u/s.15)

b. Payment of Bonus Act
   i. Application and concept of Bonus
   ii. Important Definitions: Bonus, Employees, continuous Services
   iii. Calculation of Bonus: Available surplus and allocable surplus
   iv. Provisions for new establishments relating to calculation of Bonus, Calculation of Bonus: Available surplus and allocable surplus
   v. Minimum Bonus & Maximum Bonus, Qualifications & Disqualifications for Bonus, Recovery of Bonus.

Unit: 2 Factories Act, 1948:

2.1 Application of the Act, Important Definitions: Factory, Worker, Manufacturing Process
   vi. Provisions relating to adolescent and women
   vii. Provisions relating to working hours to adult works, woman and adolescent

2.2 Provisions relating to Health of Work

2.3 Provisions relating to safety and Welfare of Workers
2.4 Special Provisions relating to Hazardous Process (Chapter IV-A) & provisions Relating to leave with wages
2.5 Authorities under the Factories Act

Unit: 3 Employees' State Insurance Act

3.1 Application and coverage of Act
3.2 Important Definitions: Workmen, Benefit Period, Contribution Period, Wages, Employer.

Unit: 4 Payment of Gratuity Act

4.1 Application and coverage of Act
4.2 Important Definitions: Wages, Employees, Continuous Service
4.3 Qualifications and Disqualifications of Gratuity
4.4 Formula for calculation of Gratuity and related judicial Pronouncements
4.5 Recovery of Gratuity and authorities under the Act

Bibliography:

Srivastava K.D. Commentaries on payment of Wages Act, 1936 Eastern Luck now.
Srivastava K. D. Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies, Eastern, Luck now.
R. C. Saxena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare
V. V. Giri, Labour Problems in Industry Chs. 1 and 15
India Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relation, Cochin University law Review, Vol. 6 app. 153-210
Report of the National Commission Labour Ch. 14-17, 22-23, and 24
O. P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Dipure, Universal Delhi
S. C. Srivastva, Social Security and Labour Laws Pts. 5 and 6, Universal Delhi
S. C. Srivastva, Commentary on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal, Delhi

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Company Law (CORE) Course

(Paper) Unique Code : 19050628

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Course Objectives:

Industrialisation plays a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post Independence era, industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing returns and financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In a developing society like India, best varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount all such hurdles.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction, Memorandum & Article of Association

1.1 Company : Definition, Theories of Corporate personality
1.2 Kinds of Companies : Private Companies – nature and advantages – Government Companies – holding and subsidiary companies
1.3 Registration and Incorporation of company
1.4 Memorandum of association, Various clauses, Alteration therein, Doctrine of ultra virus, Consequences of ultra virus transaction
1.5 Article of Association: binding force, alteration with Memorandum, doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management.

Unit: 2 Prospectus, Promoters, Shareholder & Members, Share Capital etc.
2.1 Prospectus: contents, Shelf Prospectus, Misrepresentation in prospectus, Remedies for misrepresentation and liabilities thereof
2.2 Promoters, Shares, General Principles for allotment, statutory restrictions, shares Certificates, Transfer of shares, dematerialized shares (DEMAT)
2.3 Shareholder and members of company: Distinction, Modes of becoming members of company
2.4 Share Capital: Kinds, alteration and reduction of share capital, Buy back of shares

Unit: 3 Directors, Dividends, Audit, Accounts, Oppression & Mismanagement etc.
3.1 Directors: Position appointment, qualifications, vacation of office, removal, resignation. Powers and duties of directors, Managing Director
3.2 Dividends, Audits and accounts, Debentures, Fixed and floating charges, kinds of debentures, protection of minority rights
3.3 Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement.

Unit: 4 Provisions for Reconstruction, Amalgamation & Winding up of company
4.1 Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Company
4.2 Types of winding up: winding up by court; Reasons, grounds, who can apply? Procedure, powers of liquidator, powers of court
4.3 Voluntary Winding Up
4.4 Corporate liability: Civil and Criminal
Bibliography :

Introduction to Company Law : Avtar Singh
Company Law : Avtar Singh
Principles of Modern Company Law : L.C.B. Gower
Company Law : Palmer, Palmer’s
Guide to the Company Act : Pennington, Company LawA, Ramaiya
Lectures on Company Law : S.M.Shah
Company Law : Kailas Rai
Company Law : N.D.Kapoor & G.K.Kappor
 Semester – VII

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TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Skill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Environmental Law (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050729

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Course Objectives:

The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter-generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly, environmental law necessarily demands an inter-disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology-related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Environment & Environmental Pollution.

1.1 Environment : Meaning

1.2 Eco System, Balance of Ecology

1.3 Environment Pollution : Meaning, causes, Factors & Effects of Environmental Pollution

1.4 Types of Environmental Pollution : Air, Water and Noise Pollution
Unit : 2 Environment Protection : International Scenario & Constitutional Remedies:

2.2 Constitutional perspectives for protection of Environment : Article 21, 48-A,51-A(g), 32 and 226 42nd Constitutional Amendment
2.3 Constitution of Judiciary in Environment Protection though PILs, relevant decisions of the supreme court
2.4 Doctrine of Public Trust, Principle of Polluter Pays.

Unit : 3 Legislation for the Protection of Environment :

3.1 Offences, Remedies and Procedure for prevention of Water Pollution under the Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1974
3.2 Offences, Remedies and Procedure for prevention of Air Pollution under the Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981
3.3 Noise Pollution : Causes, effects and control measures
3.5 Special provisions relating to Hazardous Process : Chapter IV-A of the Factories Act,1948
3.6 Criminal Procedure Code : Public Nuisance – sec.133-143
Unit : 4 Miscellaneous :

4.1 Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 : Liabilities of owners, Compulsory Insurance & Procedure for payment of compensation,

4.2 Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 : Authorities : Hunting of Wild Animals, protected Areas, Offences

4.3 Forest Act, 1927 ; Reserved Forests, Centuries, powers of Forest officer

4.4 National Environmental Tribunals Act : Functions, Jurisdiction

4.5 Prevention of Cruelty to the Animals Act : Objects & main features

Bibliography :

The Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981.
The Environment (Protection) Act,1986.
The Factories Act -1948.
Environmental Law and Policy in India : Armin Resencranz.
Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws: Leel’s Commentaries on Water Environmental Law in India : Jain and Jain
Environmental Law by Prof. S. C. Shastri, Eastem Book Co.
Environmental Law : Sumeet Malik
Environmental Law and Policy in India Aarmin Rosencranz et. Al ( eds., )
Environmental Law and Policy in India : R.B.Singh & Suresh Misra
Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India : Kailash Thakur
The Environment Law in India : Leelakrishanan, P.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Jurisprudence (Legal Method Indian Legal System) (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050730

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Course Objectives:

At the heart of the legal enterprise is the concept of law, without a deep understanding of the concept neither legal education nor legal practice can be a purposive activity oriented towards attainment of justice in society. Moreover, without a comprehension of the cognitive and teleological foundation for the discipline, pedagogy becomes a mere teaching of the rules. It is not unable to present various statutes, cases procedure, practices and customs as a systematic body of knowledge, nor is it able to show the inter-connection between these various branches of law, procedures and principles. The fact that the basic nature and purpose of law should be clear to every student and that it should be the very foundation of law teaching needs little argument. A course in jurisprudence should, primarily, induct the student into a realm of questions concerning law so that he is able to live with their perplexity of complexity and is driven to seek out answers for himself.

It may not be possible that a one year jurisprudence course can impart knowledge of doctrines about law and justice, developed over the year, in various nations and historical situations. At best an undergraduate course should impart
the analytical skill and equip the student with the basic problems concerning law and the types of solutions sought. Thus the student not only will be able to use this skill in practice but also is motivated to take up detailed historical studies on his own after the course. Since a basic idea in the designation of this course is to bring jurisprudence closer to our reality, in the selection of cases and reading materials the teachers should try to make use of the Indian materials as far as possible.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction and Sources of Law:

1.1 Meaning and Importance of the term ‘Jurisprudence’
1.2 Nature and Definition of Law, Relation between : Law and Morality, Law and Justice
1.3 Sources of Law : Legislation, Customs, Precedents : Concept of State decisis Writings.

Unit : 2 Schools of Jurisprudence

2.1 Analytical Positivism: Bentham and Austin’s view, Criticism of Austin’s theory of Positivism
2.2 Natural Law School, Historical school, Sociological School
2.3 Kelson’s Pure Theory of Law, H.L.A Hart’s theory

Unit : 3 Legal Rights, Duties, Persons, Titles, Liabilities etc;

3.1 Rights, Duties and Wrongs: Definitions and relationship, Rights Legal Rights as defined by Hopfield, Right –Duty Correlations
3.2 Nature of Personality: Corporation Sole and Aggregate, Rights & Liabilities
3.3 Corporate Personality: Corporation Sole and Aggregate, Rights & Liabilities
3.4 Status of the Unborn, Minor, lunatic, Drunken and Dead persons
3.5 Kinds of legal Rights and duties.
3.6 Liabilities: conditions for imposing liabilities, Mens rea, International, Negligence, Vicarious liability, Strict Liability,
3.7 Theories of Punishment

Unit : 4 Ownership, Possession and Property

4.1 Possession: Definition, concept and importance
4.2 Kinds of possession, Essentials of possession: Corpus Possession And Animus Possidendi.
4.3 Ownership: Definition, Concept, kind of ownership
4.4 Distinction between ownership and possession, kind’s property

Bibliography :

W.Friedranann, Legal Thropy, Universal, Delhi,
Lloy’s Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweer& Maxwell Paton G.W. Jurisprudence Ox ford, ELBS
H.L.A Hart the concept of law, Oxford ELBS
Roscoe pond introduction to the philosophy of Law, Universal Delhi
Dias, Jurisprudence Adithaya Books New Delhi
Dhyani S.N Jurisprudence A Study of Indian Legal Theory, Metropolitan, New Delhi.
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Banking Law (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050731

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Course Objectives:

The modern society functions, contrary to the old better system, on monetary transactions, in a developing country like India, the banking system takes off becomes quite common even among the common people. The services banks render to the general public do have a significant contribution to the development of the economy pan passu, the security to the assets money as well as other valuable belonging to individuals and family units is to a large extent assured through the service of the bank. The variety of assistance tended by the banks to the common people and business community cannot be over emphasized in this context. The process of the working of the banks and the legal control over them as well as the protection to the consumers of banking services are areas which a student of law is necessarily familiar with.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Origin and Development of Banking System

1.1 Evolution of Banking Institutions, Origin of Word Bank.
1.2 Development of British Banking and Banking System in India.
1.3 Types of Banks in India, Nationalised Banks, Co-Operative Banks, Multi-Functional Banks etc. and their Functions.
1.4 Reserve Bank of India and its Functions. Role of RBI AS Central Bank.
Unit : 2 Constitutional Perspectives and Regulation of Banks and Banking Business in India.

2.1 Constitutional Perspectives Relating to Banking Laws : Entries :36,37,38,43,44,45,46 of List- I of the Schedule VII, Entry 30 of List II of Schedule VII of the Constitution of India

2.2 Bankers Books Evidence Act : Main Provisions

2.3 Banking Ombudsman System of Disputes and Complaints Relating to Banking Services.

2.4 Main Provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949:
   2.4.1 Regulation of Banking Companies.
   2.4.2 Suspension and Winding up of Banking Companies

Unit : 3 Recovery of Debt due to Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

3.1 Recovery of Debt due to Banks and Other Financial Institution Act.
   3.1.1 Amount of Debt, who can Initiate Litigation.
   3.1.2 Procedure to Recover Debt under the Act.
   3.1.3 Debt Recovery Tribunal: Constitution, Powers and Jurisdiction.
   3.1.4 Power of the Recovery Officer.
   3.1.5 Provision of Appeal.

   3.2.1 Object and Reasons of the Act.
   3.2.2 Main Provisions of the Act.
   3.2.3 Issues Covered under the Act.

Unit : 4 Negotiable Instrument Act.
Bibliography:

2. Banking Regulation Act,1949
3. Reserve Bank of India ,1935
Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Bankruptcy & Insolvency (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050731E

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Course Objectives:

The main concern of law is the regulation and balancing of socio-economic and political interests. In regulating the economic front, law has to take into account of negative economic impact in the situations of socio-legal problems. The bankruptcy law becomes relevant in this context. The Constitution confers on the union and the states to legislate on bankruptcy- the inability to pay debts. The Indian laws contain elaborate provisions on the status of insolvent person, legal conditions of insolvency, insolvency proceedings, distribution of property of the insolvent and on litigation by and against insolvent person. These laws have to be looked at with a comparative approach. The course excludes questions of bankruptcy in relation to company and partnership since they are dealt with in the compulsory papers.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introductory

1.1 The concept: inability to pay debt
1.2 Comparative perspectives
1.2.1 England: Insolvency Act, Bankruptcy Act
1.2.3 United States
1.3 India: concurrent jurisdiction - the central and state legislation
Unit : 2 Insolvency jurisdiction

2.1 Courts
2.2 Powers of court

Unit : 3 Accts of Insolvency

3.1 Transfer of property to a third person for benefit of creditors generally
3.2 Transfer with intent to defeat creditors.
3.3 Fraudulent preferences in transfer of property
3.4 Absconding with intent to defeat the creditors
3.5 Sale of property in execution of decree of court.
3.6 Adjudication as insolvent
3.7 Notice to creditors about suspension of payment of debt.
3.8 Imprisonment in execution of a decree of a court
3.9 Notice by creditor

Unit : 4 Insolvency petition

4.1 By creditor
4.2 By debtor
4.3 Contents of the petition
4.4 Admission
4.5 Procedure

Unit : 5 Appointment of interim receiver

Unit : 6 Interim proceedings against the debtor

Unit : 7 Duties of Debtors

Unit : 8 Release of debtor

Unit : 9 Procedure at hearing

Unit : 10 Dismissal of petition filed by a creditor
Unit : 11 Order of adjudication

11.1 Effect
11.2 Publication of order

Unit : 12 Proceedings, consequent on order of adjudication

12.1 Protection order from arrest or detention
12.2 Power to arrest after adjudication per attempt abscond
12.3 Schedule of creditors
12.3.1 Burden of creditors to prove the debt.

Unit : 13 Annulment of adjudication

13.1 Power to annul
13.2 Effect
13.3 Failure to apply for discharge

Unit : 14 Post adjudicatory scheme for satisfaction of the debt

Unit : 15 Discharge of debtor

Unit : 16 Effect of insolvency on antecedent transaction

16.1 On rights of creditor under execution
16.2 Duties of court executing decree on the property taken in execution
16.3 Avoidance of voluntary transfer
16.4 Avoidance of preference

Unit : 17 Realization of property

17.1 Appointment of receiver
17.1.1 Duties and powers
17.1.2. Appeal against receiver
Unit: 18 Distribution of property

18.1 Priority of debts
18.2 Dividends

Unit: 19 Offences by debtors

Unit: 20 Disqualification of insolvent

Unit: 21 Appeal

Unit: 22 Indigent persons

22.1 Suit by indigent persons

Bibliography:

The Provincial Insolvency Act 1920
Insolvency Acts of various States
Henry R. Cheeseman, Business Law, Ch.28 (1998), Prentice Hall, New Jersey

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Equity and Trust (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050732

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Course Objectives:

Principles of Equity
Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions.
There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations.
Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature.
The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail.
Students should also to be conscientized of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introduction

1.1 The concept of trust: distinction with agency and contract.
1.2 Development of law: common law and equity.
1.3 Trusts: classification.
Unit: 2 Definition and Nature of trusts under the Indian Law

2.1 Creation of trusts: rules.

Unit: 3 Duties of trustees

3.1 Execution.
3.2 Acquittance with the nature of property.
3.3 Duties in respect of title.
3.4 Duty of care.
3.5 Conversion.
3.6 Impartiality.
3.7 Prevention of waste.
3.8 Keeping of accounts and giving of information.
3.9 Investment.
3.10 Sale.
3.11 Liability for breach of trust.

Unit: 4 Rights of trustees

4.1 Title deed.
4.2 Reimbursement.
4.3 Indemnity.
4.4 Seeking direction from court.
4.5 Settlement of accounts.
4.6 General authority.

Unit: 5 Powers of trustees

5.1 Sale.
5.2 Varying of investment.
5.3 Property of minors.
5.4 Giving receipts.
5.5 Power to compound, compromise and settle.
5.6 Exercising authority on death or disclaimer of one of the trustees.
5.7 Suspension of trustee’s power.
Unit : 6 Disabilities of trustees

Unit : 7 Rights of beneficiaries

7.1 Rents and profits.
7.2 Specific execution.
7.3 Inspection and information.
7.4 Transfer.
7.5 Suit for execution.
7.6 To have proper trustees.
7.7 Right to compel the trustee to do the duties.
7.8 Rights on wrongful purchase or acquisition by trustees.
7.9 Follow up of trust properties in the hands of third parties.
7.10 Blending of property by trustee.
7.11 Wrongful application of trust property by partner trustee for partnership purposes.

Unit : 8 Liabilities of beneficiaries

Unit : 9 Discharge of Trustees

Unit : 10 Appointment of New Trustees

Unit : 11 Extinction of Trust

Unit : 12 Constructive Trusts : the equitable and fiduciary Relationship

12.1 Transfer without intent to dispose beneficial interest.
12.2 Trust incapable of execution and trusts executed fully without exhausting property the cypress doctrine.
12.3 Transfer and request for illegal purpose.
12.4 Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract.
12.5 Debtor becoming creditor’s representative.
12.6 Advantage from undue influence.
12.7 Advantage by qualified owner.
12.8 Property acquired with notice of existing contract.
12.9 Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.
12.10 Possession of property without whole beneficial interest.
12.11 Duties of constructive trustees.
12.12 Right to bonafide purchasers.

Unit: 13 Special legislation

13.1 Charitable and religious trust

Unit: 14 Common property resources and public trust doctrine

Bibliography:

Specific Relief Act 1963.
Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050732E

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Course Objectives:

The legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject. The Constitutional perspectives relating to this subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course. The provisions in the Constitution in Part III, IV and XII as well as those in Schedule VII relating to distribution of legislative powers over land are essentially to be taught with emphasis. The law relating to land in the state where the students take the course will have to be selected by the University Boards of Studies as part of the syllabus for this paper.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Constitutional provisions

1.1 Fundamental Rights
1.1.1 Agricultural reform
1.2 Property as legal right
1.3 Legislative powers
1.3.1 The Union
1.3. States
1.3.3 Local bodies
Unit : 2 State Legislation

(Different laws enacted in the states where the course is offered, are to be studied in depth. This may include such topics as land acquisition, land tax, land utilization and conversion, land conservation and land assignment. The State and Union agencies constituted for the purpose of the land development are to be studied in this course)
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Property Law (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050733

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Course Objectives:


Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General Principles of Transfer of Property.

1.2 Which properties may be transferred? – Competency of person to Transfer : Transfer for the benefit of unborn child
1.3 Rule against perpetuity
1.4 Vested Interest and Contingent Interest.

Unit : 2 Doctrine of Election

2.1 LisPendens : Principal, Salient Features, application in India, Essential requirements, Exceptions
2.2 Fraudulent Transfer : Essential Requirements, Exceptions
2.3 Doctrine of Part-n performance : Essentials and Exceptions

Unit : 3 Specific Transfers

3.1 Sale : Essentials, Rights & Liabilities of Buyer and seller.
3.2 Mortgage & Charge : Definition, Kinds of Mortgage, Rights and Seller Mortgager – Mortgagee, Redemption – Clog on Redemption
3.3 Lease : Definition, Essentials, Rights & Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee
3.4 Gift: Definition, Essentials, Rights & Liabilities of Gift, Onerous Gifts, universal Donee, Exchange : Definition & Features
3.5 Actionable Claim: Definition & transfer of Actionable Claims

Unit : 4 Easements:

4.2 Kinds of Easements, Incidents of Easements, Creation of easement
4.3 Various Easementary Rights: Right of Air, Right of support, Right of water etc.
4.4 Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements,
4.5 Licences : Meaning, elements, Grant and Revocation of Licences
Bibliography:

Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, Universal Delhi.
Subbarao, Transfer of Property ACT,
B.Sivaramayya, The equalities and the Law, Easten Book Co. Luckniw.
Vepa P. Sarathi : Law of Transfer of Property, Eastern Book Company

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### Semester – VIII

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**TOTAL CREDIT** 20

C = Credits  
IM=Internal Marks  
EM=External Marks  
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

**Subject : Law**

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Law of Evidence (CORE)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050834**

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Course Objectives:

The law of evidence is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedure laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to ‘facts’ before the forum. This paper enables the students to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized from of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart to the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the both. The art of examination and cross-examination and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction, Definitions and Relevancy of Facts:

1.1 Main feature of the Evidence Act and its applicability
1.3 Relevancy of Facts, Facts in Issue, Distinction between them
   1.3.1 Facts necessary to explain/introduce relevant facts
   1.3.2 When Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant
1.4 Admission : definition,
   1.4.1 Admission by different person,
   1.4.2 Oral admission, relevant provisions
1.5 Confession: Definition between Admission and Confession
   1.5.1 Confession made before different persons/authorities and its relevancy and evidence importance, relevant

1.6 Distinction between oral and Documentary Evidence

1.7 Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses

1.8 Statements made under special circumstances

1.9 Judgments of courts of justice, when relevant

1.10 Opinion of third persons: Its relevancy:
   1.10.1 Opinion of Experts
   1.10.2 Opinion as to handwriting experts
   1.10.3 Opinion as to digital signature other relevant provisions as to expert opinion
   1.10.4
   1.10.5 Relevancy of opinion as to character

Unit: 2 Types of evidence:

2.1 Judicial Notice

2.2 Oral Evidence: General Provisions

2.3 Documentary Evidence: General Provision
   2.3.1 Primary and Secondary Evidence and its related provisions
   2.3.2 Special provision as to evidence relating to electronic record and its Admissibility, proof as to digital Signature & its Verification
   2.3.3 Public documents and private documents

2.4 Presumption as to documents including Gazettes in electronic forms

2.5 Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses

2.6 Presumption in case of Dowry Death and cases involving violation of women’s rights
Unit : 3 Dying Declaration, Stages of Examination of Witnesses :

3.1 Dying Declaration : Definition, Principles for relying upon Dying Declaration
   3.1.1 Evidence Value of Dying Declaration
   3.1.2 Essentials for recording Declaration
   3.1.3 Judicial Approach for appreciation the contents of Dying Declaration

3.2 Stages of Examination of Witnesses :
   3.2.1 Examination in chief.
   3.2.2 Cross Examination :
       • Essentials
       • Art of Cross Examination
   3.2.3 Re-examination

3.3 General Principles of examination and cross examination
3.4 Lawful question in cross-examination
3.5 Leading question
3.6 Hostile witness, Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness

Unit : 4 Burden of Proof and Estoppel :

4.1 Burden of Proof: Meaning
   4.1.1 The general conception of onus probandi
   4.1.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi

4.2 The Justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice
4.3 Justification as to presumption and as to certain offences
   4.3.1 Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman (Sec.113-A) and dowry death (Section 113-B)
4.3.2 Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape (Sec.114.A)

4.4 The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section-114)

4.5 Estoppel: Meaning, importance

4.5.1 Distinction: Estoppels, res judicata, Waiver and presumption

4.5.2 Kinds of Estoppels:

- Estoppels by deed
- Estoppels by conduct
- Equitable and Promissory Estoppels
- Tenancy Estoppels

4.6 Question of corroboration (Section 156-157)

Bibliography:

Sarkaar and manohar, Sankar and Evidence, Wadha& Co. Nagpur


India Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)

Rattan Lal&DhirajLal Law of Evidence, LexisNexis – Butter worths

Wadhwa, Nagpur

Pole in Murphy, Evidence ) Universal Delhi..


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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Public International Law

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code: 1604010001080201

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Course Objectives:

The main thrust of this course shall be development of human rights law and jurisprudence at international, regional and national levels. There need not be an attempt to teach the whole gamut of international law in this course. The Human Rights Dimensions shall be discuss in other papers like Environmental Law in the Municipal Laws of the member nations.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Definition and Concept of International Law

1.1 Definition
1.2 Public International Law & Private International Law
1.3 Nature Of International Law and its functions
1.4 International Law – A weak law
1.5 Development of International Law in India
Unit : 2 Theoretical Foundations of International Law:

2.1 Basic Principles: Sovereign equality of State – Non-intervention, Non-use of force, International co-operation, Peaceful settlement of dispute

2.2 Individuals as subject of international law

2.3 State Jurisdiction on Terrorism, hijacking, Narcotics, War crimes and Crimes against Peace

2.4 Treatment of Aliens

2.5 Mechanism: Amnesty International, International Labour Organization (ILO) UNESCO, UNICEF.

Unit : 3 Concept

3.1 Sources of International Law: Customs, Treaties, General Principles of Law recognized by the Civilized Nations, Judicial Decisions Judicial Decisions, Writing of Jurists, Equity, Resolutions of General Assembly

3.2 Subjects of International Law

3.3 Jurisdiction of States

3.4 Legal Responsibility of State

Unit : 4 Miscellaneous:

4.1 States, Recognition, State Territory, State Jurisdiction, State Responsibility

4.2 Aliens

4.3 Extradition

4.4 Asylum

4.5 Treaties

4.6 Security Council

4.7 International Terrorism: Aircraft Hijacking, Piracy

4.8 Disarmament: Threat to Human Rights
**Bibliography:**


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Wallace, International Human Rights, Text & Materials, Sweet & Maxwell

Muntrabhom. The State of Refugees in Asia, Oxford


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P.R. Gandhin, International Human Right Documents, Unoiversal, Delhi.

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Dr. S.K.Kapoor : International Law : Central Law Aggency

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : IPR Management

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050836

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Course Objectives:

The importance of this Branch of Their law is to be sufficiently realized in the India Legal Education. Compendious courses on the law of copyright, trademarks and patents are offered in few law schools as option courses, but these do not either integrate the significance of these subject matters under any comprehensive aspect of “modernization” or “development” nor do they spread even emphasis between and among the subject areas represented by these interconnected bodies of the law.

The Three areas are now internationally conceptualized as representing intellectual property. It is often the case that while the law of patents and trademarks is referred to as industrial property, the law relating to copyright is named intellectual property. While both these terms could be suitably invoked, we here speak of intellectual property as signifying all the three bodies of the law as well as the law on industrial designs.

Unlike other forms of property, refers to regimes of legal recognition primarily the products of the mind or imagination. The subject matter of property related rights is here pre-eminently based on mental labour the law relating to intellectual property protects the rights mental labour.
The law confers rights of proprietary nature on relative intellectual labour primarily on the basis that it is in the interest of society and state to promote creativeness and inventiveness. Limited monopoly provides incentive for greater inventive and innovative efforts in society. An important aspect of the exploration in this course would be the ways in which the laws strike a fair balance between the interests and rights of the intellectual labourers on the one hand and organized industrial enterprises on the other. Another dimension in a study of the in which this regime of laws militates against or favours, community in national culture.

As concerns “modernization” crucial arise in the field of copyright protection in computer software and hardware, interest electronic music and scientific research. Both copyright, trademarks, design and patent law here relate basically to law of unfair competition and constitute an aspect of consumer protection and welfares not only in the context of national perspectives but also in view of globalization already set in. Both from the standpoint of human resources development, modernization and justice it is important that the curricular change takes serious notice of these areas.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introductory:

1.1 The meaning of intellectual property
1.2 Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property
1.3 The main forms of intellectual property: copyright, trademarks, patents, designs
1.4 Other new forms such as plant varieties and geographical Indians

Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning
intellectual property rights: The Berne Convention Copyright Convention, Union TRIPS the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO.

1.5 The status and position of IPRs in context with the International Regime

1.6 Amendments in various legislations relating to IPRs India including legislation of patent, Copyright and Trademark in India and effects there of.

Unit : 2 Select Aspects of the Copyright Law in India:

2.1 Historical evolution of the law

2.2 Meaning of copyright,

2.3 Availability of Copyright protection:
   2.3.1 Copyright in literary and Artistic work, dramatic and musical works
   2.3.2 Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films
   2.3.3 Copyright in computer program, Internet and database

2.4 Author and Ownership of copyright, Term of copyright, authorities under The copyright Act and their power, Registration of copyright, copyright Society and its powers, Appeal provisions

2.5 Rights conferred by copyright, Assignment, Transmission and Relinquishment of copyright, Provisions relating to licence

2.6 Infringement of Copyright: Criteria, various types of infringement

2.7 Acts not constituting infringement, Fair use provision, Piracy in internet

2.8 International copyright

2.9 Remedies and Penalty provision.
Unit: 3 Intellectual Property Rights in Trademarks and Design

3.1 The rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights, Definition and concept to trademarks in goods & services

3.2 Registration, Distinction trademark and property mark The doctrine of honest current use, Doctrine of deceptive similarity Protection of well-known marks

3.3 Passing off and infringement of trademarks: (Definitions, Concept and Distinction)

3.4 Standard of proof in passing off action

3.5 Remedies and Penalty provisions

3.6 Industrial Designs, Designs Act,2000: Authorities, Procedure for registration of designs, Controller and Registrar : power and duties, assignment and transmission of designs, Power of the Central Government, Copyright on Industrial Designs : related provision, Patents to designs, piracy designs, Remedial aspects, Appeal provision

Unit: 4 The Law of Intellectual Property: Patents :

4.1 Concept of patent, Essentials, Historical view of the patents law in India

4.2 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life including Amendments of the year 2005

4.3 Patent protection for computer programme and computer software

4.4 Process of obtaining a patent:

4.4.1 Application and examination: Procedure, Essentials for obtaining patent: Elements of Novelty, Non-obviousness
4.4.2 Opposition and sealing patent: general introduction, Grounds for opposition

4.4.3 The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, especially in relation inventions having potential of ecological and mass disaster

4.5 Patent Co-operation treaty: Object, reasons and important provisions

4.6 Wrong fully obtaining the invention: Prior Publication or anticipation, Obviousness and the lack of inventive step, Insufficient description

4.7 Rights and obligations of a Patentee:
   4.7.1 Patents as chose in action
   4.7.2 Duration of patents law policy considerations, Use and exercise rights,
   4.7.3 The notice of “abuse” of patent rights, Compulsory licenses, Special Categories, Employee Invention Law and Policy Consideration

4.8 International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self-reliant development.

4.9 Infringement, Criteria of infringement, Onus of Proof in India, Modes of infringement, Doctrine of Colourable Variation

4.10 Remedies in case of Infringement: Injunction and related remedies, Defence in suits of infringement

4.11 Penal Provision
**Bibliography:**


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E.I.F. Anderson, International Patent Legislation and Developing Countries

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Dr. S. R. Myneni, Law of Intellectual Property, Asia Law House

Justice P.S. Narayana’s Intellectual Property in India, Gogia Law Agency

Manish Arora, Guide to Trademarks Law, Universal Law Book Co.

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : International Trade Economics (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050836E

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Course Objective:

The course focuses on the problems of International attempts in making an International economic order. The agencies at the international level had already been envisaged with the birth of United Nations. However, as the economic interdependence among nations grew, the role of these specialized agencies became more prominent. The declaration of the new economic order and the declaration on the right to development coupled with the impact of Drunkel draft gave new dimensions resulting in the establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO) to regulate the liberalized trade at global level. This course goes into the different parameters of the developments whose implications the students will have to be familiar with.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Historical perspectives

1.1 United Nations: GATT
1.2 Evolution of New International Economic Order (NIEO)
1.2.1 Essential components of NIEO
1.2.2 State acceptance and practice of NIEO principles
Unit: 2 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties

2.1 Sovereignty over wealth and natural resources
2.2 TNCS
2.3 Foreign investment
2.4 Transfer of technology
2.5 Elimination of colonialisation, apartheid, racial discrimination
2.6 Extension of tariff preferences
2.7 Most favoured nation treatment
2.8 North-south gap widened or narrowed?

Unit: 3 Institutions

3.1 UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
3.2 UNCITRAL
3.3 GATT
3.3.1 Objectives
3.3.2 Strengths and weaknesses
3.3.3 Salient features of GATT 1994 (Final Act of Uruguay Round)

Unit: 4 WTO

4.1 Structure, principles and working
4.2 Difference between GATT and WTO
4.3 Problems:
4.3.1 Agriculture
4.3.2 Sanitary and phyto sanitary measures (SPS)
4.3.3 Technical barriers of trade (TBT)
4.3.4 Textiles and clothing
4.3.5 Anti-dumping
4.3.6 Customs valuation
4.3.7 Services
4.3.8 TRIPS
4.3.9 TRIMS
4.3.10 Disputes settlement
4.3.11 Labour
4.3.12 Transfer of technology
4.3.13 Trade facilitation
4.3.14 E-Commerce
4.3.15 Information and technology agreement
4.4 Special permission for developing and less developed countries
4.5 Trade and development committee
4.6 Balance of payment provisions in WTO
4.7 India and WTO

Unit : 5 Trade in Goods

Unit : 6 Trade related investment measures (TRIMS)

6.1 Relationships with GATT
6.2 Inalienable rights of member countries

Unit :7 General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS)

7.1 Principle: non-discrimination
7.2 Benefits to India

Bibliography:

Bandari Surendra, World Trade Organization and Developing Countries (1995), Universal, Delh
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Human Right Law and Practice

(CORE) Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050837

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Course Objectives:

Human rights were conceived rather narrowly as mere freedom from arbitrary government in the past. It was realised later and much more so during last fifty years since the end of the Second World War that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the state alone. Many nations of Asia and Africa came to nationhood during this period. These nations had to bring about their development and they needed capital. Foreign aid and foreign investments were invited but these could very well lead to their second subjugation. Poverty, ignorance, exploitation had to be fought at the global level. Development had to come without the sacrifice of human values. A greater awareness of human rights, not only as negative restrictions on the state but as positive obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary. The focus of a course on human rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspective. The world community’s concerns about human rights have been expressed through various conventions. On the national levels, they are contained in constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights,
fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction. Human rights acquire much more comprehensive and wider meaning. It requires us to take up cudgels against poverty discriminations based on caste, colour or sex, make provisions for drinking water, population control, conservation and preservation of natural resources, ecological balance, protection of consumers against ruthless and profit seeking, traders or manufacturers, provisions against hazardous industries and so on and so forth. Human rights is an important parameter for a just society and future lawyers must be able to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 HUMAN RIGHTS : GENERAL

1.1 Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights:
   1.1.1 Meaning Basic Concept and Origin of Human Rights,
   1.1.2 Source and significance of Human Rights
   1.1.3 Different definitions of Human Rights, First Official Use of the term ‘Human Right’ at UN Meeting, Classification Of Human Rights
   1.1.4 Theories of Human Rights

1.2 Historical development of the concept of Human Rights
   1.2.1 Human rights in Indian tradition: ancient, medieval and modern.
   1.2.2 Human rights in Western tradition
   1.2.3 Concept of natural Law, Concept of natural rights
   1.2.4 Human rights in legal tradition, international Law and National Law
Unit : 2 UN and Human Rights:

2.1 International Documents relating to Human Rights

2.1.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) : Individual and group rights, its significance and limitations

2.1.2 International Covenant on Human Rights:
- International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights, 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966

2.1.3 I.L.O and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights

2.1.4 Importance and binding effect of above document on the member countries of UN

2.2 Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India:

2.2.1 Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights under the Constitution of India

2.2.2 Directive Principles legislative and administrative implementation of international human right norms.

2.2.3 Implementation of international human rights norms thoughts judicial process

Unit : 3 Human Rights under the Constitution and different Legislation in India:

3.1 Provisions for enshrining human rights to Woman and Children

3.2 Human Rights granted to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and other socially and economically backward communities

3.3 Human Rights of prisoners and arrestees
3.4 Human Rights of victims and development of compensatory jurisprudence

Unit: 4 Enforcement of Human Rights and Machinery Thereof:

4.1 International Commission of Human Rights, Amnesty International
4.2 Role of Courts: the Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts
4.3 Statutory commissions –
   4.3.1 National Commission for Women
   4.3.2 National Commission for Minority
   4.3.3 National Commission for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes
4.4 Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
   - National Human Rights Commission
   - State Human Rights Commission
   - Human Right Courts
   - Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993: adequacy of the legislation
4.5 Role of various NGOs in the protection of Human Rights

Bibliography:

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Wallace, International Human Rights, Text & Materials, Sweet & Maxwell
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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Women & Criminal Law (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050837E

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Course Objectives:

The need to study gender and juvenile justice as special subjects are to be emphasised as the constitutional guarantees have not achieved the desired results. The fundamental rights did not preclude having special provisions. The planners and the policy makers therefore treated women only as beneficiaries of welfare measures. The hope was the benefits of development would percolate below to all including women and therefore there was no need for special efforts to bring them into the mainstream. This trickle down theory of development is still to be materialised in spite of the positive action of woman's representation in local bodies. Women are discriminated in almost all sectors.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 International concerns and conventions

Unit: 2 Women in India

2.1 Pre-independence period
2.1.1 Social and legal inequality
2.1.2 Social Reform Movement in India
2.1.3 Karachi Congress - Fundamental Rights Resolution, Equality of Sexes

**Unit : 3 Women in post independence India**

3.1 Preamble of the Constitution: equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
3.2 Personal laws - unequal position of women
3.3 Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice.

**Unit : 4 Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights**

4.1 Feudal institution of joint family - women's inheritance position
4.2 Hindu Law
4.3 Muslim Law
4.4 Matrimonial property
4.5 Movement Towards Uniform Civil Code

**Unit : 5 Guardianship**

5.1 Right of women to adopt a child
5.2 Problems of women Guardianship

**Unit : 6 Divorce**

6.1 Indian Divorce Act
6.2 Christian Law
6.3 Muslim Law

**Unit : 7 Criminal Law**

7.1 Adultery
7.2 Rape

**Unit : 8 Social Legislation**

8.1 Dowry Prohibition
8.2 Prevention of immoral traffic
Unit : 9 Woman participation in democratic government

9.1 Parliament
9.2 State Legislation
9.3 Local bodies

Unit : 10 Women and Employment

10.1 Labour force
10.2 Protective Laws
10.3 Exploitation and harassment in workplaces

Unit : 11 Protection and enforcement agencies

11.1 Courts
11.2 Family courts
11.3 Commission for women
11.4 NGOs.

Bibliography:

Gandhi to the Women (ed. Hingorani) 1941, Position of Women .12 Tear Down the Purdah p. 213,
Young India 1918.
Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts on women-economic bondage of Indian women (Produced Memorial and Library)
7th Plan. Ch. 14 Socio economic programmes for women.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Offences Against Child & Juvenile Justice Offence (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050838

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Course Objectives:

Juvenile delinquency is considered an important branch of criminology. The impact of juvenile delinquency upon the formation of Indian criminology tradition does not seem to be noticeable. No understanding of crimes and treatment of offenders can be complete without a sure grasp of causes, carrots, and cures of juvenile delinquency.

Increasingly, it is being also realized that young offenders require a wholly different centre of criminal justice system and should not be treated in the same way as the adult offenders. Juvenile Justice System, although a part of the criminal justice system has now its own autonomous characteristics.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Juvenile delinquency

  1.1 Nature and magnitude of the problem.
  1.2 Causes.
  1.3 Juvenile Court System.
  1.4 Treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles.
  1.5 Juvenile and adult crime.
1.6 Legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offender.
1.7 Juvenile Justice Act 2015.

Unit: 2 Probation

2.1 Probation of offenders Law.
2.2 The judicial attitude.
2.3 Mechanism of probation : Standard of Probation services.
2.4 Problems and prospects of probation.
2.5 The suspended sentence.

Unit: 3 Sexual offences against children protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, 2012

3.1 Nature of the offence.
3.2 Sexual Assault and Punishment for offence.
3.3 Aggravated sexual Assault and Punishment for Offence.
3.4 Sexual Harassment and Punishment for Offence.
3.5 Abetment of and attempt to commit an offence.

Unit: 4 Using Child for Pornographic purposes and punishment for offence.

Unit: 5 Procedural Aspect

5.1 Procedure for reporting of cases.
5.2 Procedure for recording statement of the child.

Unit: 6 Special Court

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## Semester – IX

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EM=External Marks  
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course  
SS=Self Study Course  
DP=Dissertation / Project Work  
ECT=Elective Course

### Subject: Law

**Course (Paper) Name & No.:** Law of Crimes Paper II: Criminal Procedure Code (CORE)

**Course (Paper) Unique Code:** 19050939
Course Objectives:

The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common will. Obviously, criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. This imposes a duty upon those connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, too enormous to be placed within a class room discussion. However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1

1. Constitution and power of Criminal Courts and Police Officer & Provision relating to Maintenance of Wives, Children & Parents:
   1.1 Definition : Bailable and Non-bailable offences, Cognizable and Non-cognizable offences, Investigation,
   1.2 Constitution, Classes of Criminal Courts, Power of superior officers of police, Provision relating to arrest of person, service of Summons
   1.3 Provision relating to attachment and forfeiture of property, Security for keeping peace and good behaviour
   1.4 Order for maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents
      1.4.1 Maintenance of divorced wives
      1.4.2 Judicial Pronouncements
Unit : 2

2. Maintenance of Public Order & Tranquillity, Investigation, Inquiry and Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts and Trial Procedure in Criminal Cases:
   2.1 Maintenance of Public Order & Tranquillity. Power of the police to take preventive actions
   2.2 FIR, Criminal Complaint, Power of Police to make investigation, procedure, filing of report, Charge-sheet
   2.3 Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and trials
   2.4 Charge :
      2.4.1 provisions relating to framing of Charge
      2.4.2 Addition of Charge/s
      2.4.3 Alteration of Charge
      2.4.4 Separate charges for distinct offences.

Unit : 3

3. Trial Procedure in Criminal Cases & its General Provision:
   3.1 Criminal Trials :
      3.1.1 Trial before the Courts of Session
      3.1.2 Warrant Trial Cases by Magistrates-procedure
      3.1.3 Summons Trial Cases by Magistrates-procedure
      3.1.4 Summary Trials
      3.1.5 Distinction : Discharge, Acquittal and Conviction
   3.2 Plea Bargaining Procedure
   3.3 General Provisions relating to Inquiries and Trials ;
      3.3.1 Person once convicted/acquitted, not to be trial for same offence
3.3.2 Public Prosecutor, Legal Aid to accused, Tender of Pardon to accomplice, Compounding of Offences and other provision

3.4 Provision as to accused persons of unsound mind

3.5 Provision relating to judgment

3.6 Submission of Death Sentence for confirmation

Unit : 4

4. Appeals, Reference, Revision, Transfer of cases, Provision relating to Bail and Bonds and Miscellaneous provision

4.1 Appeal : Concept- creation of statute – cannot be filed as matter of right

4.1.1 Kinds of Appeal :

4.1.1.1 Against conviction

4.1.1.2 For enhancement of sentence

4.1.1.3 Against acquittal order : By Public Prosecutor & by private person

4.1.1.4 For compensation to victims

4.1.2 When appeal is not permissible

4.1.3 Special Right to permissible (Appeal is non-appealable cases)

4.1.4 Power of the Appellate Courts

4.2 Revision : Scope and purpose

4.2.1 When permissible?

4.2.2 Revision Courts & their power

4.3 Reference : purpose and significance

4.4 Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences

4.5 Provision relating to Bail and Bonds

4.5.1 Bail in Bailable and non Bailable Offences and related Provisions.
4.5.2 Anticipatory Bail.
4.5.3 Approach of the Apex Court in granting Bail.

4.6 Miscellaneous:

4.6.1 Inherent Power of High Courts
  4.6.1.1 Power to quash FIR, Criminal Complaints And Criminal Proceedings
  4.6.1.2 Judicial approach and guidelines given by The Apex Court while exercising quashing Power by High Courts

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R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Co.
C.K. Thakkar, Criminal Procedure Code, Eastern Book Co.

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19050940

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Course Objectives:

Interpretation of statute became a method by which judiciary explores the intention behind the statutes. Judicial interpretation involves construction of words, phrases and expressions. In their attempt to make the old existing statutes contextually relevant, court used to develop certain rules, doctrines and principal of interpretation. Judiciary plays a highly creative role in this respect. What are the techniques adopted by court in construing statutes? How for are they successful in their strategy?

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 GENERAL  RULES OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

1.1 Meaning of the term Statute
1.2 Commencement, operation and repeal of statute
1.3 Purpose and importance of interpretation of statutes
1.4 Meanings: interpretation and construction
1.5 Rules of statutory interpretation
   1.5.1 Primary rules
   1.5.2 Literal rules
   1.5.3 Golden rules
   1.5.4 Mischief rules ( rule in heydons case)
   1.5.5 Rules of harmonious construction.
1.5.6 Secondary rules
   Noscitur a socials
   Ejusdem generis
   Reddendo singular singulis
Unit : 2 AIDS TO INTERPRETATION

2.1 Internal aids
   2.1.1 Title, preamble, heading and marginal notes
   2.1.2 Sections and sub section, punctuation marks
   2.1.3 Illustration, exception, provition and saving clauses
   2.1.4 Schedules, Non – Obstante Clause

2.2 External aids
   2.2.1 Dictionaries
   2.2.2 Translations.
   2.2.3 Travaux Preparations
   2.2.4 Statutes in pari materials
   2.2.5 ContemporaneaExposito
   2.2.6 Debates, Inquiry Commission Report and Law Commission Reports.

Unit : 3 PRESUMPTIONS IN STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

3.1 Statutes are valid
3.2 Statutes are territorial in operation
3.3 Presumption as to jurisdiction
3.4 Presumption against what is inconvenient or absurd
3.5 Presumption against Intending Injustice
3.6 Presumption against Impairing Obligations or Permitting Advantage from One’s own Wrong
3.7 Prospective operation of statutes

Unit : 4 INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT MATTER AND PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION

4.1 Interpretation with Reference to the subject Matter and Purpose
4.2 Restrictive and beneficial construction
4.3 Taxing statutes
4.4 Penal statutes

4.2 Principle of constitutional Interpretation

4.2.1 Harmonious construction
4.2.2 Doctrine of pith and substance
4.2.3 Doctrine of Repugnancy
4.2.4 Prospective overruling
4.2.5 doctrine of eclipse
Bibliography:

P.st. Ilangan (Ed.), Maxwell on the interpretation of statutes,
N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
K. Shanmukham, N.S. Binclras interpretation of statutes, the law book company, Allahabad
V. Shastri, interpretation of Statutes, Eastern, Lucknow
M.P. Jain, Constitution law of India, Wadhva and co.
M.P. Singh (Ed.) V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern, Lucknow
Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050941

<table>
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Course Objectives:

Civil Procedure is code is subject daily the use by the lawyer and a student cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer. True that it is thought expensive one gets expert knowledge of civil procedure. However, it is necessary to have to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. While the substantive law determines the rights of parties. Procedure law sets down the norms for enforcement. Whenever civil rights of persons are affected by action, judicial decision will supply the omission in the law.

The Code of Civil Procedure in India has a chequered history and lays down the details of procedure for redressal of civil rights. Many questions may prop up when one goes to indicate one's civil rights. The courts where the suit is to be filed, the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal revision are all matter which a lawyer for any side is be familiar with.

A delay in filing the suit, besides indicating the negligence of the plaintiff in effectively agitating the matter on time, may place courts in a precarious
situation. They may not be in a position to appreciate the evidence correctly. Evidence might have been obliterated. Hence the statute of Limitation fixes a period within which a case has to be filed.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction, Basic Principles and Jurisdiction of the Courts:

1.1 Concept, Plaint, Written Statements, Affidavit, Order, Judgment, Decree
1.2 Restitution, Execution, Decree-holder, Judgment-debter, Mesne Profits
1.3 Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order.
1.4 Kinds and Jurisdiction of Courts, Hierarchy of Courts:
   1.4.1 Suits of Civil Name: Scope and limits, Place of Suing, Institution of Suit
   1.4.2 Parties to suit, Joinder and Non-joinder and Miss-joinder of Prarties, Representative suit, Framing of Suit, Cause of Action,
   1.4.3 Res Judicata and Res Sub –judice, Foreing Judgment & its enforcement
   1.4.4 Provision relating to ADR: Settlement of the Disputers outside the courts (Sec.89)-object, purpose, background and procedure
   1.4.5 Issuance of Summons.

Unit : 2 Trial Procedure, Judgment, Suits, in particular cases:

2.1 Appearance of parties, Ex-parte procedure, Effect of Death, Marriage & Insolvency of PartieS
2.2 Attendance of witnesses, Adjournments, Set off and Counter Claims, Discovery, Inspection & Production of Documents

2.3 Trial procedure, Interim orders: Commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injection and appointment of receiver, Interset and costs

2.4 Suits in particular cases:
   2.4.1 Suits by or against Government/Public Officers (Sec.79-82)
   2.4.2 Suit by relating aliens by or against foreign rules or ambassadors (ss83-87)
   2.4.3 Suits relating to Public nuisance (ss 91-93)
   2.4.4 Suits by or against firm
   2.4.5 Suit by Indignant persons (O.33), Suit of Mortgage
   2.4.6 Interpleader suits
   2.4.7 Suits relating to public charities
   2.4.8 Summary Suits and other special suits

2.5 Execution: Concept, General Principles, Procedure & Powers
   Execution of Decree (Sec.52-54)

2.6 Enforcement, arrest and Detention (Sec.55-59), Attachment (Sec.60-64), Sale (Sec.65-97), Delivery of Property, Stay of Execution.

Unit: 3 Appeals, Review, Reference and Miscellaneous

3.1 Appeals: Concept and General Provisions
   3.1.1 Appeals from original decree
   3.1.2 Appeals from appellate decree
   3.1.3 Appeals from orders
   3.1.4 Appeal to the Supreme Court
   3.1.5 First Appeal and Second Appeal
3.2 Review, Reference and Revision
3.3 Miscellaneous Provisions:
   3.3.1 Transfer of cases
   3.3.2 Restitution
   3.3.3 Caveat
   3.3.4 Inherent power of courts
3.4 Law Reform: Law Commission on Civil Procedure
   Amendments.

**Unit: 4 Indian Limitation Act:**

4.1 Concept and object of the Act
4.2 Law assists only vigilant and not those who sleeps over his rights
4.3 Distinction and with latches, acquiescence, Prescription
4.4 Extension and suspension of Limitation, Liability of Govt.
   Departments for delay & Judicial pronouncements
4.5 Sufficient cause for not filling the proceeding:
   4.5.1 illness
   4.5.2 Mistaken Legal Advise
   4.5.3 Mistaken view of Law
   4.5.4 Poverty, minority and Purdha Imprisonment, Defective Vakalatnama, Legal Liabilities
   4.5.5 Foreign rule of limitation: contract entered into under a foreign law, Acknowledgement – essential requisites continuing tort and continuing breach of contract
Bibliography:

Mulla, Code of civil Procedure, Universal, Delhi.
Jain M.P., Code of Civil Procedure with Amendments, Wadhwa
Shah A.N. The code of civil Procedure, Universal, Delhi.
Dr.Avtar Singh, Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publication
Universal’s Code of Civil Procedure
Avtar sing, Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publication
U.N.Mitra, Limitation and Presription
AIR Commentaries on the Limitation Act
SR. Myneni, Law of Limitation Asia Law House, Hyderabad

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Penology & Victimology (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050942

<table>
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Course Objectives:

Crime in the society is day by day increasing.
Intention of the syllabus is to acquaint the students with various types of crime, its modus operandi, Criminality of women, Young offenders, etc.
The role of Police and the criminal justice system
This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the 'developing' societies, a focus normally absent in law curricula so far.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introductory

1.1 Definition of Penology

Unit: 2 Theories of Punishment

2.1 Retribution
2.2 Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence
2.3 Utilitarian: Intimidation
2.4 Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation
2.5 Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation - Expiation
2.6 Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.
Unit : 3 The Problematic of Capital Punishment

3.1 Constitutionality of Capital Punishment
3.2 Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the statute law and case law.
3.3 Law Reform Proposals

Unit : 4 Approaches to Sentencing

4.1 Alternatives to Imprisonment
4.1.1 Probation
4.1.2 Corrective labour
4.1.3 Fines
4.1.4 Collective fines
4.1.5 Reparation by the offender/by the court

Unit : 5 Sentencing

5.1 Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws
5.2 Sentencing in white collar crime
5.3 Pre-sentence hearing
5.4 Sentencing for habitual offender
5.5 Summary punishment
5.6 Plea-bargaining

Unit : 6 Imprisonment

6.1 The state of India's jails today
6.2 The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons
6.3 Classification of prisoners
6.4 Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff.
6.5 Deviance by custodial staff
6.6 Open prisons
6.7 Judicial surveillance - basis - development reforms

Unit : 7 Police and the criminal justice

7.1 The police system
7.2 Structural organisation of police at the centre and the states.
7.3 Mode of recruitment and training.
7.4 Powers and duties of police under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code and other laws.
7.5 Arrest, search and seizure and constitutional imperatives.
7.6 Methods of police investigation
7.7 Third degree methods
7.8 Corruption in police
7.9 Relationship between police and prosecution.
7.10 Liability of police for custodial violence.
7.11 Police public relations
7.12 Select aspects of National Police Commission report.

Unit : 8 Punishment of Offenders

8.1 Some discarded modes of punishment
8.1.1 Corporal punishment: whipping and flogging: mutilation and branding
8.1.2 Transportation
8.1.3 Public execution
8.2 Punishments under the Indian criminal law
8.2.1 Capital punishment
8.2.2 Imprisonment Law 160
8.2.3 Fine
8.2.4 Cancellation or withdrawal of licenses
8.3 The prison system:
8.3.1 Administrative organisation of prisons.
8.3.2 Mode of recruitment and training
8.3.3 The Jail Manual.
8.3.4 Powers of prison officials.
8.3.5 Prisoners classification - male, female: juvenile and adult: under trial and convicted prisoners
8.3.6 Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms
8.3.7 Prison management: prisoner’s right and security compulsions.
8.3.8 Open prisons
8.3.9 Prison labour
8.3.10 Violation of prison code and its consequences.
8.4 Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.
Unit: 9 Victimology

9.1 Concept
9.2 Compensation
9.3 Rehabilitation
9.4 Judicial Approach

Bibliography:

S. Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970),
H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
Herbert L. Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment (1975)
Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971)
K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey of
Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990),
R.Campray & Co., Calcutta.

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Subject: Law

Course (Paper) Name & No.: Insurance Law (ELECTIVE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code: 19050942E

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Course Objectives:

The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships aid things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.

Course Contents:

Unit: 1 Introduction

1.1 Definition, nature and history of insurance
1.2 Concept of Insurance and law of contract and law of torts future of insurance in globalized economy.
1.3 History and development of insurance in India.
1.4 Insurance Regulatory Authority - role and functions.
Unit: 2 General principles of law of Insurance

2.1 Contract of Insurance - classification of contract of insurance
nature of various insurance contracts, parties thereto
2.2 Principle of good faith-non-disclosure-misrepresentation in
insurance contract
2.3 Insurable interest
2.4 The risk
2.5 The policy, classification of policies-its form and contents, its
commencement, duration, cancellation, alteration, rectification, renewal, assignment, construction
2.6 Conditions of the policy
2.7 Alteration of the risk
2.8 Assignment of the subject matter

Unit: 3 Life Insurance

3.1 Nature and scope of life insurance, definition, kinds of life
insurance, the policy and formation of a life insurance contract
3.2 Event insured against life insurance contract
3.3 Circumstances affecting the risk
3.4 Amounts recoverable under life policy
3.5 Persons entitled to payment
3.6 Settlement of claim and payment of money

Unit: 4 Marine Insurance

4.1 Nature and scope
4.2 Classification of marine policies
4.1.1 The Marine Insurance Act 1963
4.1.2 Insurable interest, insurable value
4.1.3 Marine insurance policy - conditions - express warranties
construction of terms of policy
4.1.4 Voyage - deviation
4.1.5 Perils of the sea
4.1.6 Partial loss of ship and of freight, salvage, general average,
particular charges
4.1.7 Measure of indemnity, total valuation, liability to third parties
Unit : 5 Insurance Against Third Party Risks

5.1 The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Chapter VIII)
5.1.1 Nature and scope, persons governed, definitions of 'use', 'drives', 'motor vehicle', requirements of policy, statutory contract between insurer and drive rights of third parties, limitations on third party’s rights duty to inform third party
5.1.2 Effect of insolvency or death on claims, insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance
5.1.3 Conditions to be satisfied
5.1.4 Claims tribunal, constitution, functions, application for compensation - who can apply? - procedure and powers of claims tribunal-its award.
5.1.5 Co-operative insurance (Motor Vehicles Rules)

Unit : 6 Social Insurance in India

6.1 Important elements in social insurance, its need
6.2 Commercial insurance and social insurance
6.3 Workmen's compensation - scope, risks covered, industrial accidents, occupational diseases, cash benefits, incapacity, amount of compensation, nature of injuries, dependents, schedule
6.4 Sickness insurance, Adarkar scheme, Stack and Rao scheme for wage earners and others, risks covered, maturity and other benefits
6.5 Old age, premature death and invalidity insurance or pension insurance, public provident fund, jeevandhara policy
6.6 Unemployment insurance
6.7 Social insurance for people like seamen, circus workers and agricultural, workers
Bibliography:

Ivamy, Case Book on Insurance Law (1984), Butterworths.
Ivamy, General Principles of Insurance Laws (1993), Butterworths
John Birds, Modern Insurance Law (1988), Sweet and Maxwell

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# Semester – X

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C = Credits  
TE= Theoretical Examination  
VE= Viva Voce Examination  
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course  
SO=Skill Oriented Course  
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course SS=Self  
Study Course DP=Dissertation / Project  
Work ECT=Elective Course

## Subject : Law

**Course (Paper) Name & No. : Clinical Paper – 1 (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance)**

**Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19051043**

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Course Objectives:

This is Compulsory Clinical Course as prescribed under the Bar Council of India- Rules of Legal Education, 2008. The entire course is designed in order to apprise the law students about the practical knowledge of drafting of pleading and conveyancing deeds. This is expected to be taught through class instructions and stimulation exercises, preferably with the assistance of practicing lawyers/retired judges. The Law students will have to draft the prescribed civil and criminal Pleading Exercises as well as prescribed conveyancing deeds by understanding the general principles and relevant legislations in the class rooms. The law students should make themselves comfortable in drafting different cases and deeds based upon any given hypothetical facts taking into consideration the procedural laws like Code of Civil Procedure, Code of Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act as well as Constitutional Law of India, Transfer of Property Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, Family Courts Act etc.

Note: (1) Strictly follow the Syllabus prescribed by Bar Council of India.

(2) Use prescribed format for journal.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Drafting and Pleading :

1.1 General Principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules

1.2 Pleadings : Civil

1.2.1 Plaint

1.2.2 Written Statement

1.2.3 Memorandum of Appeal

1.2.4 Civil Revision Application ( u.s/s. 115 of the CPC & under the Rent Act)

1.2.5 Interlocutory Application

1.2.6 Execution Application
1.2.7 Affidavit
1.2.8 Writ of Mandamus
1.2.9 Writ of Habeas Corpus
1.2.10 Writ of Certiorari
1.2.11 Criminal Complaint
1.2.12 Bail Application
1.2.13 Anticipatory Bail Application
1.2.14 Criminal Appeal
1.2.15 Criminal Revision.

Unit : 2 Conveyancing Deeds :

2.1 Conveyancing Deeds : Meaning Importance and types – Deed Pole and Indenture, General Principles

2.2 Various conveyancing deeds:

   2.2.1 Notice : General, Statutory Notice (Sec.80 of CPC) and Notice u/s. 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
   2.2.2 Agreement to sell
   2.2.3 Sale Deeds
   2.2.4 Mortgage Deeds
   2.2.5 Lease Deed
   2.2.6 Rent Note
   2.2.7 Power of Attorney : General and Special
   2.2.8 Gift Deed
   2.2.9 Will and Codicil
   2.2.10 Trust Deed
   2.2.11 Partnership Deed
Bibliography:

Mogha's Law of Pleadings with precedents: Eastern Law House
S.C Ghosh, Principles & Forms of Pleading, Eastern Law House
K.S. Gopala Krishnan, Pleading and Practice (Civil & Criminal), ALT Publication
Pandit and Amin, Principles & Precedents of Pleading and Conveyancing
Shiv Gopal Conveyancing, Precedents & Forms, Eastern Book Co.
S.R.Myneni, Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing, Asia Law House
Swamy NM, Text Book on Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing, Asia Law House
P.S.Narayan Civil Pleading & Practice, Asia Law House
P.S.Narayan Criminal Pleading & Practice, Asia Law House

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Clinical Paper – 2 (Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system) (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 19051044

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Course Objectives:

This is a Compulsory Clinical Course as prescribed under the Bar Council of India – Rules of Legal Education, 2008. The very object of the course is that every law student must not only become good lawyer, but also a good human being and should render his service to the society. Instead of charging exorbitant fees, a lawyer should also utilized his efficiencies, knowledge and skill by taking genuine cases without charging fees. A lawyer should refrain from unethical practice and also respect the judges, his colleagues and his clients. It is expected from the law colleges that this course should be taught in association with practicing lawyers. The main purpose and objective of this course is to get every law student realized that the legal profession is a noble profession having its own unique ethics and dignity. Lawyer should concentrate upon rendering service to the poor and needy people rather than earning of money. This course also contains the main provisions of the Advocates’ Act 1961, the Contempt of Courts Act and also selected judgments of the Apex court relating to the Professional Misconduct and selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India. It also appraises the law students about various duties of an advocate. The course also includes the necessary aspects of the accountancy for lawyers and the relations between lawyers and judges (Bar –Bench Relations).
Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Legal Profession :

1.1 Distinction between Business and Profession
1.2 Legal Profession :
   1.2.1 History
   1.2.2 Importance
   1.2.3 Why Noble Profession?
1.3 Ethics and Code of Conduct of Legal Profession
1.4 Seven Lamps of Advocacy and meaning thereof
1.5 Hoffman’s 50 Resolutions for lawyer and importance thereof
1.6 Ten Commandments for lawyers
1.7 Bench – Bar Relations.

Unit : 2 Advocates’ Act-1961 :

2.1 Admission, Enrolment, duties, Privileges and Rights of Advocate
   2.1.1 Who can be admitted as advocate on a State Roll
   2.1.2 Certificate for Enrollment
   2.1.3 Disqualification for enrollment as an Advocate
   2.1.4 Duties of an Advocate
      • Towards client
      • Towards Courts
      • Towards Judges
      • Towards his colleagues
   2.1.5 Rights and privileges of Advocates

2.2 Bar Councils
   2.2.1 State Bar Council : Establishment, Organization,
   2.2.2 Powers and functions of State Bar Council
   2.2.3 Various committees of State Bar Council and Functions thereof
Executive Committee
Disciplinary Committee
Welfare Committee
Enrolment Committee

2.2.4 Bar Council of India : Organization
2.2.5 Various Powers and functions of the Bar Council of India

2.3 Rules relating to dress code of an Advocate

2.4 Professional Misconduct : Meaning
   2.4.1 Professional Misconduct by advocate
   2.4.2 Procedure for filing complaint against lawyer for professional misconduct
   2.4.3 Punishment for Professional Misconduct

2.5 Accountancy for Lawyers : General Principles

Unit : 3 Contempt of Court and Practice :

3.1 Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 :
   3.1.1 Contempt of Court : meaning and nature
   3.1.2 Distinction between Contempt of Court of Court and Professional Misconduct

3.2 Categories of contempt under the Act : Civil and Criminal Contempt- Distinction
   3.2.1 Civil Contempt : Essentials
   3.2.2 Criminal Contempt of Court within the court and outside the court
   3.2.3 Contempt of Court within the court and outside the court
   3.2.4 Defenses in civil Contempt and in Criminal Contempt
   3.2.5 Defense in Civil Contempt and in Criminal Contempt
   3.2.6 Remedies against Punishment in contempt
   3.2.7 Penalty provisions for the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act
3.3 Contempt jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court under the Constitution of India.
3.4 Contempt Jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts.

Unit: 4 Important Cases and Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committee:
4. Important Cases and Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committee:
   4.1 Important Cases of the Apex Court relating to Professional Misconduct of Lawyers
   4.2 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee
   4.3 Importance cases of the Supreme Court relating to the Contempt of Court

Bibliography:
Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer’s Books on “Advocacy”
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JPD Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Lawyer’s Accountability, Bench-bar Relationship
GCA Subba Rao, Commentary on Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, ALT Publications.
V.N. Shukla, Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company
T.K. Tope, Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company
M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company
Authenticated Law Journals and Legal Software for perusal of Supreme Court Decisions.
Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Clinical Paper – 3 (Alternate Dispute Resolution) (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100401

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Course Objectives:

The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the ever-changing socio-economic scenario. The course aims to give the students an insight into the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods. No doubt, the course has to be taught with comparative and international perspectives with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the national and international systems emerging at the present context.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Arbitration : meaning, scope and types units

1.1 Distinctions
1.1.1 1940 law and 1996 law: UNCITRAL model law
1.1.2 Arbitration and conciliation
1.1.3 Arbitration and expert determination
1.2 Extent of judicial intervention
1.3 International commercial arbitration
Unit : 2 Arbitration agreement units

2.1 Essentials
2.2 Kinds
2.3 Who can enter into arbitration agreement
2.4 Validity
2.5 Reference to arbitration
2.6 Interim measures by court

Unit : 3 Arbitration Tribunal units

3.1 Appointment
3.2 Challenge
3.3 Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal
   3.3.1 Powers
   3.3.2 Grounds of challenge
3.4 Procedure
3.5 Court assistance

Unit : 4 Award units

4.1 Rules of guidance
4.2 Form and content
4.3 Correction and interpretation
4.4 Grounds of setting aside an award
   4.4.1 Can misconduct be a ground?
   4.4.2 Incapacity of a party, invalidity of arbitration agreement
   4.4.3 Want of proper notice and hearing
   4.4.4 Beyond the scope of reference
   4.4.5 Contravention of composition and procedure
   4.4.6 Breach of confidentiality
   4.4.7 Impartiality of the arbitrator
   4.4.8 Bar of limitation, res judicata
   4.4.9 Consent of parties
4.5 Enforcement

Unit : 5 Appeal and revision units
Unit: 6 Enforcement of foreign awards units

6.1 New York convention awards
6.2 Geneva convention awards

Unit: 7 Conciliation units

7.1 Distinction between "Conciliation", "negotiation", "mediation", and "arbitration".
7.2 Appointment
7.3 Statements to conciliator
7.4 Interaction between conciliator and parties
7.4.1 Communication
7.4.2 Duty of the parties to co-operate
7.4.3 Suggestions by parties
7.4.4 Confidentiality
7.5 Resort to judicial proceedings
7.6 Costs

Unit: 8 Rule-making power units

8.1 High Court
8.2 Central Government

Unit: 9 Legal Services Authorities Act: Scope units

Bibliography:

B.P.Saraf and M.Jhunjhunuwala, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation (2000), Snow white, Mumbai

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : Clinical Paper – 4 (Moot court exercise and Internship) (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100501

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This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

Course Contents:

**Unit : 1 Moot Court (30 Marks)**

Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

**Unit : 2 Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks)**

Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.
Unit : 3  Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks)

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer’s office / Legal Aid office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit / petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

Unit : 4  Viva Voce

The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.