

FACULTY OF LAW
SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY
RAJKOT



(Accredited Grade "A")

By NACC

B.A. LL.B. (5 YEARS INTEGRATED)
SYLLABUS (CBCS)

Effective from June – 2016

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

LL.B. 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

LL.B. 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 its equivalent exam conducted by GSEB or any other 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

Prohibition against Lateral entry and exit

There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

However, a University may permit any person to audit any subject or number of subjects by attending classes regularly and taking the test for obtaining a certificate of participation from the University/Faculty according to the rules prescribed by the University from time to time and give a certificate therefore.

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.

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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 thereof.

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

TOTAL MARKS (CCA)	30 Marks

R. Law :- 12 : Paper Style

Question No.	Type	Weightage (Marks)
1 to 4	Essays Type Question	56(14 each)
5	Short Note / Essay	14(7 each)
	Total	70

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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Sem	Paper No. & Name	Core/ Elective	Paper Unique Code	Page No.
1	Paper No. 1 : Principles of Economics-I	Core	1604010001010101	15
	Paper No. 2 : Foundation course in English-I	Core	1604010001010201	18
	Paper No. 3 : Basic Psychological Process-I OR Paper No. 3 : Political Science – I (Introduction to Political Science – I)	Core	1604010001010301	20
		Elective	1604010001010401	22
	Paper No. 4 : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws	Core	1604010001010501	24
2	Paper No. 5 : Principles of Economics-II	Core	1604010001020101	30
	Paper No. 6 : Foundation course in English-II	Core	1604010001020201	33
	Paper No. 7 : Basic Psychological Process-II OR Paper No. 7 : Political Science – II (Introduction to Political Science – II)	Core	1604010001020301	35
		Elective	1604010001020401	37
	Paper No. 8 : Constitutional Law-I + RTI	Core	1604010001020501	39
3	Paper No. 9 : Macro Economics-I	Core	1604010001030101	43
	Paper No. 10 : Crime Psychology OR Paper No. 10 : Political Science – III (Government Machinery- I)	Core	1604010001030201	46
		Elective	1604010001030301	48
	Paper No. 11 : Constitutional Law-II	Core	1604010001030401	51
	Paper No. 12 : Law of Contract	Core	1604010001030501	54
	Paper No. 13 : Law of Crimes Paper I : Penal Code	Core	1604010001030601	58

4	Paper No. 14 : Macro Economics-II	Core	1604010001040101	63
	Paper No. 15 : Legal English	Core	1604010001040201	65
	Paper No. 16 : General Sociology OR Paper No. 16 : Philosophy Paper – I (An Introduction to Philosophy)	Core	1604010001040301	69
		Elective	1604010001040401	72
	Paper No. 17 : Special Contract	Core	1604010001040501	74
	Paper No. 18 : Administrative Law	Core	1604010001040601	78
5	Paper No. 19 : Micro Economics-I	Core	1604010001050101	83
	Paper No. 20 : Political Sociology OR Paper No. 20 : Philosophy Paper – II (Western Philosophy)	Core	1604010001050201	86
		Elective	1604010001050301	89
	Paper No. 21 : Family Law-I	Core	1604010001050401	91
	Paper No. 22 : Labour and Industrial Law-I	Core	1604010001050501	94
	Paper No. 23 : Principles of Taxation Law	Core	1604010001050601	97
6	Paper No. 24 : Micro Economics-II	Core	1604010001060101	101
	Paper No. 25 : Sociology (Crime & Society) OR Paper No. 25 : Philosophy Paper – III (Social & Political Philosophy)	Core	1604010001060201	104
		Elective	1604010001060301	107
	Paper No. 26 : Family Law-II	Core	1604010001060401	109
	Paper No. 27 : Labour and Industrial Law-II	Core	1604010001060501	113
	Paper No. 28 : Company Law	Core	1604010001060601	116
7	Paper No. 29 : Environmental Law	Core	1604010001070101	119
	Paper No. 30 : Jurisprudence	Core	1604010001070201	124

	Paper No. 31 : Banking Law OR Paper No. 31 : Bankruptcy & Insolvency	Core	1604010001070301	128
		Elective	1604010001070401	133
	Paper No. 32 : Equity and Trust OR Paper No. 32 : Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system	Core	1604010001070501	137
		Elective	1604010001070601	141
	Paper No. 33 : Property Law	Core	1604010001070701	143
8	Paper No. 34 : Law of Evidence	Core	1604010001080101	147
	Paper No. 35 : Public International Law	Core	1604010001080201	152
	Paper No. 36 : IPR Management OR Paper No. 36 : International Trade Economics	Core	1604010001080301	155
		Elective	1604010001080401	159
	Paper No. 37 : Human Right Law and Practice OR Paper No. 37 : Women & Criminal Law	Core	1604010001080501	162
		Elective	1604010001080601	164
9	Paper No. 38 : Offence Against Child & Juvenile Offence	Core	1604010001080701	167
	Paper No. 39 : Law of Crimes Paper II : Criminal Procedure Code	Core	1604010001090101	169
	Paper No. 40 : Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	Core	1604010001090201	174
	Paper No. 41 : Clinical Paper – 1 (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance)	Core	1604010001090301	178
	Paper No. 42 : Clinical Paper -2(Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system)	Core	1604010001090401	180
10	Paper No. 43 : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	Core	1604010001100101	181
	Paper No. 44 : Penology & Victimology OR Paper No. 44 : Insurance Law	Core	1604010001100201	186
		Elective	1604010001100301	190

	Paper No. 45 : Clinical Paper – 3(Alternate Dispute Resolution)	Core	1604010001100401	194
	Paper No. 46 : Clinical Paper – 4(Moot court exercise and Internship)	Core	1604010001100501	197

Semester – I

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001010101	Principles of Economics-I	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001010201	Foundation course in English-I	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001010301 OR 1604010001010401	Basic Psychological Process-I OR Political Science –I (Introduction to Political Science – I)	Core Elective	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001010501	Law of Torts, etc.	Core	6	30	70	100

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 : 1604010001010101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
I	30	70	-	100

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)

- 3.1 Meaning of Utility, Marginal Utility Analysis, Law of Cardinal Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal 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
- Stonier & Haque, A Text Book of Economic Theory ELBS & Longman Group, London
- Samuelson P. A. and W. D. Nordhas, Economics, Tata Mac Graw Hill, New Delhi
- Gauld J. P. & Edward P. L. - Micro Economics Theory
- Karl E. Case and Ray C. Fair (2002), Principles of economics, 6th Editions
- N. Gregory Mankin (2002), Principles of Economics, Thomson

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001010201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
I	30	70	-	100

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 Comparision

Unit : 11 Resume / Application

Unit : 12 Comprehension

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001010301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
I	30	70	-	100

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 of 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

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001010401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
I	30	70	-	100

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:

- Pandya, Hasmukh. Rajyashastra Parichay (part-1) (Gujarati), Ahmedadabad : Anand Parkashan, 2002.
- Shukla, Gajendra B. Rajyashastrana Siddhanto (Gujarati), Surat : New Popular Prakashan 2009.
- 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.
- Gokhale, B.K. Political Science (English), Mumbai : Himalaya, 2006.
- Kapur, A.C. Political Science (English), New Delhi : S. Chand, 2007.
- Ramaswamy, S. Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (English).
- N.C.E.R.T. : Text Books in Political Science (English/Hindi).

Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001010501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
I	30	70	-	100

Law of Tort, etc.	EXT + INT = TOTAL
Law of Torts	25 + 10 = 35
Consumer Protection Act	25 + 10 = 35
MV Accident Law	20 + 10 = 30
TOTAL	70 + 30 = 100

Course objectives:

- ✓ With rapid industrialization, tort action came to be used against manufacturers and industrial units 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 the modern era of consumer concern of goods and services, the law of torts has an added significance with this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Evolution of Law of Torts

- 1.1 England – forms of action – specific remedies from case to case.
- 1.2 India – principles of justice equity and good conscience -
uncodified character - advantages and disadvantages.

Unit : 2 Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects

- 2.1 A wrongful act – violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (inrem) – damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum.
- 2.2 Tort distinguished from crime and breach of contract.
- 2.3 The concept of unliquidated damages.
- 2.4 Caring scope of law of torts : expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society.
- 2.5 Objects – prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction.

Unit : 3 Principles of Liability in Torts

- 3.1 Fault :
 - 3.1.1 Wrongful intent
- 3.2 Negligence.
- 3.3 Liability without fault.
- 3.4 Violation of ethical codes.
- 3.5 Statutory liability.
- 3.6 Place of motive in torts.

Unit : 4 Justification in Tort

- 4.1 Volention fir injuria.
- 4.2 Necessity, private and public.
- 4.3 Plaintiff’s default.
- 4.4 Act of God.
- 4.5 Inevitable accident.

- 4.6 Private defence.
- 4.7 Statutory authority.
- 4.8 Judicial and quasi-judicial acts.
- 4.9 Parental and quasi-parental authority.

Unit : 5 Extinguishment of liability in certain situations

- 5.1 Actio personalise moritur cum persona-exceptions.
- 5.2 Waiver and acquiescence.
- 5.3 Release.
- 5.4 Accord and satisfaction.
- 5.5 Limitation.

Unit : 6 Standing

- 6.1 Who may sue-aggrieved individual – class action – social action group.
- 6.2 Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
- 6.3 Who may not be sued?

Unit : 7 Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India.

Unit : 8 Vicarious Liability

- 8.1 Basis, scope and justification.
 - 8.1.1 Express authorization
 - 8.1.1.1 Ratification.
 - 8.1.2 Abetment.
- 8.2 Special Relationships:
 - 8.2.1 Master and servant – arising out of and in the course of employment – who is master? –the control test – who is servant ? – borrowed servant – independent contractor and servant, distinguished.
 - 8.2.2 Principal and agent.
 - 8.2.3 Corporation and principal officer.

Unit : 9 Torts against persons and personal relations.

- 9.1 Assault, battery, mayhem

- 9.2 False imprisonment
- 9.3 Defamation – libel, slander including law relating to privileges.
- 9.4 Marital relations, domestic relations, parental relations, master and servant relations.
- 9.5 Malicious prosecution.
- 9.6 Shortened expectation of life.
- 9.7 Nervous shock.

Unit : 10 Wrongs affecting property

- 10.1 Trespass to land, trespass ab initio, dispossession.
- 10.2 Movable property – trespass to goods, detinue, conversion.
- 10.3 Torts against business interests – injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off.

Unit : 11 Negligence

- 11.1 Basic concepts.
 - 11.1.1 Theories of negligence.
 - 11.1.2 Standards of care, duty to take care, carelessness, inadvertence.
 - 11.1.3 Doctrine of contributory negligence.
 - 11.1.4 Res ipsa loquitur and its importance in contemporary law.
- 11.2 Liability due to negligence : different professionals.
- 11.3 Liability of common carriers for negligence.
- 11.4 Product liability due to negligence : liability of manufacturers and business houses for their products.

Unit : 12 Nuisance

- 12.1 Definition, essentials and types.
- 12.2 Acts which constitute nuisance – obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, and interference with light and air.

Unit : 13 Absolute / Strict liability

- 13.1 The rule in Rylands v. Fletcher.
- 13.2 Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries.

Unit : 14 Legal Remedies

14.1 Legal remedies :

14.1.1 Award of damages – simple, special, punitive.

14.1.2 Remoteness of damage – foreseeability and directness.

14.1.3 Injunction.

14.1.4 Specific restitution of property.

14.2 Extra-legal remedies – self-help, re-entry on land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant and abatement of nuisance.

Unit-15. 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 Unit 2

Unit : 16 Consumer Protection Laws

Bibliography :

- D.M.Gandhi, law of Tort (1987), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Consumer Protection Act
- Motor Vehicle Act

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Semester – II

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001020101	Principles of Economics-II	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001020201	Foundation course in English-II	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001020301 OR 1604010001020401	Basic Psychological Process-II OR Political Science –II (Introduction to Political Science – II)	Core Elective	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001020501	Constitutional Law – I + RTI	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001020101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
II	30	70	-	100

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 Theoretical 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)

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001020201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
II	30	70	-	100

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

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001020301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
II	30	70	-	100

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 come 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. Kuppaswami – An Introduction to Psychology
- General Psychology – Dvan Nostram Com. – J.P. Gilfourd
- 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

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001020401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
II	30	70	-	100

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:

- Pandya,Hasmukh. Rajyasharma parichay (part-I) (Gujarati),Ahmedabad: Anada Prakashan,2002.
- Shukh, Gujrati B.Rajashastrana Siddanto(Gujtat), Surat : New Popular Prakashan, 2009.
- Sheth,pravin. Aadhunik Rajyasharma : Paribhasa Ane Vishleshan (Gujarati), Ahemedabad : 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),Mubmai : Himalaya, 2006
- Kapur,A.C.Political Science (English),New Delhi: S.Chand,2007.
- Ramaswany, S. Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (English).
- N.C.E.R.T.: Text Books in Political Science(English/Hindi).

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001020501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
II	30	70	-	100

Constitutional Law-I + RTI

EXT + INT = TOTAL

**Constitutional Law-I
(ARTICLE 1 TO 51A)
Right To Information**

50 + 20 = 70

20 + 10 = 30

TOTAL

70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth.
- ✓ Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens of India.
- ✓ Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political Rights.
- ✓ 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.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Historical Perspective

- 1.1 Constitutional development since 1858 to 1947.
- 1.2 Gandhi Era – 1919 to 1947 : social political, economic and spiritual influence.
- 1.3 Making of Indian Constitution.
- 1.4 Nature and special features of the constitution.

Unit : 2 Equality and Social Justice

- 2.1 Equality before the law and equal protection of laws.
- 2.2 Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity.
- 2.3. Gender justice.
- 2.4. Justice to the weaker sections of society: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- 2.5. Strategies for ameliorative justice.

Unit : 3 Freedoms and Social control

- 3.1 Speech and expression.
 - 3.1.1 Media, press and information.
 - 3.1.2 Freedom of speech and contempt of court.
- 3.2 Freedom of assembly.
- 3.3 Freedom of association.
- 3.4 Freedom of movement.
- 3.5 Freedom to reside and settle.
- 3.6 Freedom of profession/business.
- 3.7 Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right.

Unit : 4 Personal Liberty

- 4.1 Rights of an accused – double jeopardy – self-incrimination retroactive punishment.
- 4.2 right to life and personal liberty : meaning, scope and limitations.
- 4.3 Preventive detention – constitutional policy.

Unit : 5 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

- 5.1 Directive Principles-directions for social change – A new social order.
- 5.2 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles-inter-relationship – judicial balancing.
- 5.3 Constitutional amendments – to strengthen Directive Principles.
- 5.4 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights.

Unit : 6 Fundamental duties

- 6.1 The need and status in constitutional set up.
- 6.2 Interrelationship with fundamental rights and directive principles.

Unit : 7 Secularism.

- 7.1 Concept of secularism: historical perspective.
- 7.2 Indian constitutional provision.
- 7.3 Freedom of religion – scope.
- 7.4 Religion and the state: the limits.
- 7.5 Minority rights.

Unit : 8 Right to Information

DEFINITION

UNIT 1

RIGHT TO INFORMATION & OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY

UNIT 5

- Right to Information
- Obligation of public authority
- Designation of public information officer
- Request for obtaining information
- Disposal of request
- Exemption from disclose of information
- Grounds for rejection to access in certain cases
- Severability
- Third party information

CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION**UNIT 2**

- Constitution of Central Information Commission
- Term of office and condition of service
- Removal of information commissioner or Deputy Information Commissioner

STATE INFORMATION COMMISSION**UNIT 2**

- Constitution of Central Information Commission
- Term of office and condition of service
- Removal of information commissioner or Deputy Information Commissioner

Bibliography :

- M.P.Singh(ed.), V.N.Shukla, Constitutional law of India (2000) Oxford.
- Right to Information Act
- D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, (1996), Prentice Hall of India, Delhi
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3(1992), Tripathi, Bombay

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Semester – III

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001030101	Macro Economics-I	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001030201 OR 1604010001030301	Crime Psychology OR Political Science – III (Government Machinery- I)	Core Elective	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001030401	Constitutional Law – II	Core	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001030501	Law of Contract	Core	6	30	70	100
5.	1604010001030601	Law of Crime Paper – I : Indian Penal Code	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001030101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

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 - Fiscal 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

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001030201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

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 :

- Donahue P. The Human Animal. Woodward/White Inc. New York, 1985 p. 10020, Back to cited text No. 1
- Psycho-Killers, inside the monsters mind, Outlook. Mehta V, Editor. New Delhi, Jan 2007. Back to cited text No. 2
- Bartol CR. Criminal behavior : A Psychosocial approach : 5 thsub ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River : New Jersya, 07458. Back to cited text no. 3
- Abramsen D. Who are the guilty. Green Wood Press : West Port CT: 1952 Back to cites text no. 6
- Roche PQ. The Criminal Mind : A study of Communication betwen Criminal Law and Psychiatry. Grove Press : New York : 1958 Back to cited text no. 7
- 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

Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001030301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

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:

- Pandya, Hasmukh. Rajyashastra Parichay (part-II) (Gujarati), Ahmedadabad : Anand Parkashan, 2004.
- Shukla, Gajendra B. Rajyashastrana Siddhanto (Gujarati), Surat : New Popular Prakashan 2009.
- 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.
- Gokhale, B.K. Political Science (English), Mumbai : Himalaya, 2006.
- Kapur, A.C. Political Science (English), New Delhi : S. Chand, 2007.
- Finer, H. Theory and Practice of Modern Government.

Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001030401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

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 Federalism

- 1.1 Federalism – principles: comparative study.
- 1.2 Indian Federalism: identification of federal features.
 - 1.2.1 Legislative relations.
 - 1.2.2 Administrative relations.
 - 1.2.3 Financial relations.
- 1.3 Governor's role.

- 1.4 Centre's powers over the states-emergency.
- 1.5 J & K – special status.
- 1.6 Challenges to Indian federalism.

Unit : 2 Parliamentary Government

- 2.1 Westminster model – choice of parliamentary government at the Centre and States.
- 2.2 President of India.
 - 2.2.1 Election, qualifications, salary and impeachment.
 - 2.2.2 Powers: legislative, executive and discretionary powers.
- 2.3 Council of Ministers.
- 2.4 Governor and state government – constitutional relationship.
- 2.5 Legislative process.
 - 2.5.1 Practice of law-making.
 - 2.5.2 Legislative privileges and fundamental rights.
- 2.6 Prime Minister – cabinet system – collective responsibility-individual responsibility.
- 2.7 Coalition government : Anti-defection Law.

Unit : 3 Constitutional Processes of Adaptation and Alteration

- 3.1 Methods of constitutional amendment.
- 3.2 Limitations upon constituent power.
- 3.3 Development of the basic Structure : Doctrine judicial activism and restraint.

Unit : 4 Emergency

- 4.1 Emergency, meaning and scope.
- 4.2 Proclamation of emergency – conditions – effect of emergency on Centre – State relations.
- 4.3 Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights.

Unit : 5. Judiciary under the Constitution

- 5.1 Judicial process.
 - 5.1.1 Court system.
 - 5.1.2 The Supreme Court.

- 5.1.3 High Courts.
- 5.1.4 Subordinate judiciary.
- 5.1.5 Judges: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of service: judicial independence.
- 5.2 Judicial review : nature and scope.

Unit : 6 Services under the constitution

- 6.1 Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310)
- 6.2 Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank (Art.311).
- 6.3 Exceptions to Art. 311.

Bibliography :

- M.P.Singh(ed.), V.N.Shukla, Constitutional law of India (2000) Oxford.
- D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, (1996), Prentice Hall of India, Delhi
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3(1992), Tripathi, Bombay

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001030501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ Every man in his day to day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts.
- ✓ Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry.
- ✓ This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles of contractual relations.
- ✓ Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General Principles of Law of Contract.

- 1.1 History and nature of contractual obligations.
- 1.2 Agreement and contract : definitions, elements and kinds.
- 1.3 Proposal and acceptance-their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers-tenders-dumping of goods.
- 1.4 Consideration-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements-nudum pactum-privity of contract and of consideration-its exceptions-adequacy of consideration-present, past and adequate consideration-unlawful consideration and its

- effects views of Law Commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.
- 1.5 Capacity to contract-meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect-minor's agreements-definition of minor – accessories supplied to a minor agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor affirmation-restitution in cases of minor's agreements-fraud by a minor-agreements made on behalf of a minor-minor's agreements and estoppel-evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract.
- 1.6 Free consent-its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent.
- 1.6.1 Coercion-definition-essential elements-elements-duress and coercion-various illustration of coercion-doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion.
- 1.6.2 Undue Influence-definition-essential elements-between which parties can it exist? is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence-independent advice-pardahanashin women-unconscionable bargains-effect of undue influence.
- 1.6.3 Misrepresentation-definition-misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and illustration.
- 1.6.4 Fraud-definition-essential elements-suggestion falsi-suppression of truth-when does silence amounts to fraud ? Active-concealment of truth-importance of intention.
- 1.6.5 Mistake-definition-kinds-fundamental error-mistake of law and of fact-their effects-when does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate free consent ?
- 1.7 Legality of objects :
- 1.7.1 Void agreements-lawful and unlawful considerations, and objects-void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects.
- 1.7.2 Unlawful considerations and objects :
- 1.7.2.1 Forbidden by law.
- 1.7.2.2 Defeating the provision of any law.
- 1.7.2.3 Fraudulent.
- 1.7.2.4 Injurious to person or property.
- 1.7.2.5 Immoral
- 1.7.2.6 Against public policy.
- 1.7.3 Void Agreements:

- 1.7.3.1 Agreements without consideration.
- 1.7.3.2 Agreements in restraint of marriage.
- 1.7.3.3 Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of goodwill, section 11 restrictions, under the partnership Act, trade combinations, exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.
- 1.7.3.4 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exceptions.
- 1.7.3.5 Uncertain agreements.
- 1.7.3.6 Wagering agreement-its exception.
- 1.8 Discharge of a contract and its various modes.
- 1.8.1 By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance-How? By whom? Where? When ? In what manner ? performance of reciprocal promises-time as essence of contract.
- 1.8.2 By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach.
- 1.8.3 Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration-application to lease theories of frustration-effect of frustration frustration and restitution.
- 1.8.4 By period of limitation.
- 1.8.5 By agreement-rescission and alteration – their effect-remission and waiver of performance-extension of time-accord and satisfaction.
- 1.9 Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.
- 1.10 Remedies in contractual relations :
- 1.10.1 Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages-ascertainment of damages.
- 1.10.2 Injunction-when granted and when refused-Why?
- 1.10.3 Refund and restitution.
- 1.10.4 Specific performance-When ? Why ?

Unit : 2 Government as a Contracting Party

Constitutional provisions-government power to contract-procedural requirements-kinds of government contracts-their usual causes-performance of such contracts-settlements of disputes and remedies.

Unit - 3. Standard Form Contracts

Nature, advantages-unilateral character, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation-judicial approach to such contracts
exemption clauses-clash between two standard form contracts-Law Commission of India's views.

Unit - 4. Multi-national Agreement

Unit - 5. Strategies and constraints to enforce contractual obligations

- 5.1 Judicial methods-redressal forum, remedies.
- 5.2 Other methods like arbitration, Lok Adalat, Nyaya Panchayat and other such non formal methods.
- 5.3 Systemic constraints in settling contractual disputes.
- 5.4 Court fees, service of summons, injunctions, delay.

Bibliography :

- Avtar singh, law of Contract (2000)Eastern, Lucknow.
- Anand and Aiyer, law of Specific Relief (1999), Universla.
- Law of Contract (Studer Edition) – D.F. Mulla

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001030601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
III	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The Indian society has changed very rapidly since Independence.
- ✓ A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them and the socio-economic and political reasons for their existence is now extremely important in the larger context of India's development, if students are to use their knowledge and skills to build a just and humane society.
- ✓ The curriculum outlined here attempts to bring in these new perspectives.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General

- 1.1 Conception of crime.
 - 1.1.1 Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and tribal law.
 - 1.1.2 Macaulay's draft based essentially on British notions.
- 1.2 State's power to determine acts or omissions as crimes.
- 1.3 State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime.
- 1.4 Distinction between crime and other wrongs.
- 1.5 IPC : a reflection of different social and moral values.
- 1.6 Applicability of I.P.C.
 - 1.6.1 Territorial.
 - 1.6.2 Personal.
- 1.7 Salient features of the I.P.C.

Unit : 2 Elements of criminal liability

- 2.1 Author of crime – natural and legal persons.
- 2.2 Men rea – evil intention.
- 2.3 Importance of mens rea.
- 2.4 Recent trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences.
- 2.5 Act in furtherance of guilty intent.
- 2.6 Omission.
- 2.7 Injury to another.

Unit : 3 Group liability

- 3.1 Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace.
- 3.2 Common intention.
- 3.3 Abetment :
 - 3.3.1 Instigation, aiding and conspiracy.
 - 3.3.2 Mere act of abetment punishable.
- 3.4 Unlawful assembly :
 - 3.4.1 Basis of liability.
- 3.5 Criminal conspiracy.
- 3.6 Rioting as a specific offence.

Unit : 4 Stages of a Crime

- 4.1 Guilty intention – mere intention not punishable.
- 4.2 Preparation.
 - 4.2.1 Preparation not punishable.
 - 4.2.2 Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of peculiar kind such as possession of counterfeit coins, false weights and measures.
- 4.3 Attempt :
 - 4.3.1 Attempt when punishable – specific provisions of IPC.
 - 4.3.2 tests for determining what constitutes attempt – proximity, equivocality and social danger.
 - 4.3.3 Impossible attempt.

Unit : 5 Factors Negating Guilty Intention

- 5.1 Mental incapacity.
 - 5.1.1 Minority.
 - 5.1.2 Insanity-impairment of cognitive faculties, emotional imbalance.
 - 5.1.3 Medical and legal insanity.
- 5.2 Intoxication – involuntary.
- 5.3 Private defence-justification and limits.
 - 5.3.1 When private defence extends to causing of death to protect body and property.
 - 5.3.2 Necessity.
 - 5.3.3 Mistake of fact.

Unit : 6 Types of punishment

- 6.1 Death:
 - 6.1.1 Social relevance of capital punishment.
 - 6.1.2 Alternatives to capital punishment.
- 6.2 Imprisonment – for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment.
- 6.3 Forfeiture of property.
- 6.4 Fine.
- 6.5 Discretion in awarding Punishment
- 6.6 Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

Unit : 7 Specific Offences against Human Body

- 7.1 Causing Death :
 - 7.1.1 Culpable homicide.
 - 7.1.2 Murder.
- 7.2 Distinction between culpable homicide and murder.
 - 7.2.1 Specific mental Element : requirement in respect of murder.
- 7.3 Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - 7.3.1 Grave and sudden provocation.
 - 7.3.2 Exceeding right to private Defence.
 - 7.3.3 Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force.
 - 7.3.4 Death in sudden fight.
 - 7.3.5 Death caused by consent of the deceased – euthanasia and surgical operation.

- 7.3.6 Death caused of person other than the person intended.
- 7.3.7 Miscarriage with or without consent.
- 7.4 Rash and negligent act causing death.
- 7.5 Hurt-grievous and simple.
- 7.6 Assault and criminal force.
- 7.7 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement – kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India.
- 7.8 Abduction.

Unit : 8 Offences against Women

- 8.1 Insulting the modesty of women.
- 8.2 Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of woman.
- 8.3 Causing miscarriage without woman's consent:
- 8.3.1 Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent.
- 8.4 Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse.
- 8.5 Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution.
- 8.6 Rape:
- 8.6.1 Custodial rape.
- 8.6.2 Marital rape.
- 8.7 Prevention of immoral traffic.
- 8.8 Cruelty by husband or his relatives
- 8.8.1 Prevention of Sati.
- 8.9 Prohibition of indecent representation of women.

Unit : 9 Offences against Property

- 9.1 Theft.
- 9.2 Cheating.
- 9.3 Extortion.
- 9.4 Robbery and Dacoity.
- 9.5 Mischief.
- 9.6 Criminal misrepresentation and criminal breach of trust.

Unit : 10 New kinds of crimes such as terrorism, pollution and adulteration.

Unit : 11 Law Reforms.

Bibliography :

- K.D. Gaur, A Text book on the Indian Penal code (1998), Universal, Delhi.
- Ratanlal-Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code (1994 reprint)
- B.M.Gandhi, Indian Penal Code (1996), Eastern, Nagpur

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Semester – IV

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001040101	Macro Economics-II	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001040201	Legal English	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001040301 1604010001040401	General Sociology OR Philosophy Paper – I (An Introduction to Philosophy)	Core Elective	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001040501	Special Contract	Core	6	30	70	100
5.	1604010001040601	Administrative Law	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001040101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

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:

- J.M. Keynes- 'The General Theory'- Chapter – 5, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- Stonier 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 : 1604010001040201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

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 Introduction to Legal Language

- 1.1 Characteristics of Legal Language
- 1.2 History of Legal Language
- 1.3 Legal Language in India
- 1.4 English as a medium of communication for legal transaction in India

Unit : 2 Legal Drafting

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

Unit : 3 Legal precis writing

- 3.1 Brief writing and drafting of law reports
- 3.2 Writing of case comments
- 3.3 Essay writing on topics of legal interest

Unit : 4 Introduction to oral communication skills

- 4.1 Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication
- 4.2 Listening comprehension
- 4.3 Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication

Unit : 5 Legal Current Affairs

Unit : 6 Legal Maxims

Unit : 7 Legal Comprehension

Unit : 8 Legal terminology

- 8.1 Terms used in civil law and criminal law
- 8.2 Latin words and expressions - law register

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

Abet	Admission	Atonement
Abstain	Affidavit	Averment
Accomplice	Amendment	Adjournment
Act o f God	Appeal	Adjudication
Actionable	Acquittal	Assent
Accused	Article	Attested
Bail	Bailment	Citation
Clause	Coercion	Code
Cognizable	Confession	Compromise
Conspiracy	Contingent	Contraband

Contempt	Conviction	Convention
Corporate	Custody	Damages
Decree	Defamation	Defiance
Escheat	Estoppels	Eviction
Executive	Finding	Floating Charge
Forma Pauperize	Franchise	Fraud
Frustration	Good-faith	Guardian
Habeas Corpus	Hearsay	Homicide
Hypothecation	Illegal	Indemnity
Inheritance	Bill	Bill of attainder
Bill of Rights	Blockade	Bona fide
By-Law	Capital Punishment	Change
Chattiest	Justifiable	Legislation
Legitimacy	Liability	Liberty
License	Leiu	Liquidation
Maintenance	Mala fide	Malfeasance
Minor	Misfeasance	Montage
Murder	Negligence	Negotiable Instruments
Neutrality	Nonfeasance	Notification
Novation	Nuisance	Oath
Obscene	Offender	Order
Ordinance	Over-rule	De facto
De jure	Deposit	Detention
Discretion	Distress	Earnest Money
Enact	Enforceable	Equality
Partition	Perjury	Petition
Plaintiff	Pledge	Preamble
Pre-emption	Prescription	Presumption
Privilege	Privities	Prize
Process	Promissory Note	Proof
Proposal	Prosecution	Proviso
Ratify	Receiver	Redemption
Reference	Regulation	Remand
Remedy	Rent	Repeal
Res Judicata	Respondent	In Limine
Insanity	Institute	Insurance

Intestate	Issue	Judgment
Judicial	Jurisdiction	Justice
Restitution	Rule	Ruling
Schedule	Section	Settlement
Sovereignty	Specific Performance	Stamp duty
Status quo	Stay of execution	Succession
Statue	Summons	Surety
Tenant	Testator	Testatrix
Title	Trademark	Treaty
Trespass	Trial	Tribunal
Trust	Ultra virus	Undue influence
Valid	Verdict	Vested
Violate	Vis-major	Void
Voidable	Wager	Waiver
Warrant	Will	Writ

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001040301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

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 Comparison 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 Hereditary

3.3.2 Geographical Atmosphere

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

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001040401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

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:

- “Tatvajna Parichaya” – by. Dr. Miss C. B. Vadher. – Uni. Granth Nirman B. Ahmedabad.
- “Tatvanana Praveshika” – Dr. K. S. Dave. Sadhana Mandir Gita Vidhyalaya.
- “Prarmbhika Tatvajnana” – Dr. M. D. Kotecha. Swapnil Prakashana. English Books.
- “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 : 1604010001040501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

Special Contract	EXT + INT = TOTAL
Guarantee & Indemnity	10 + 05 = 15
Bailment Pledge	10 + 05 = 15
Hypothication	10 + 05 = 15
Agency	20 + 10 = 30
Sale of Goods, Partnership	20 + 05 = 25
TOTAL	70 + 30 = 100

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

- 1.1 The concept.
- 1.2 Need for indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions.
- 1.3 Methods of creating indemnity obligations.
- 1.4 Definition of Indemnity.
- 1.5 Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier.
- 1.6 Commencement of liability of the indemnifier.
- 1.7 Situations of various types of indemnity creations.
- 1.8 Documents/agreements of indemnity.
- 1.9 Nature of indemnity clauses.
- 1.10 Indemnity in cases of International Transactions.
- 1.11 Indemnity by governments during interstate transactions.

Unit : 2 Guarantee

- 2.1 The concept.
- 2.2 Definition of guarantee: as distinguished from indemnity.
- 2.3 Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract.
- 2.4 The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts.
- 2.5 Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety.
- 2.6 Continuing guarantee.
 - 2.6.1 Nature of surety's liability.
 - 2.6.2 Duration and termination of such liability.
- 2.7 Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee.
 - 2.7.1 Creation and identification of continuing guarantees transactions.
- 2.8 Rights of surety:
 - 2.8.1 Position of surety in the eye of law.
 - 2.8.2 Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety.
- 2.9 Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights.
- 2.10 Extent of surety's liability.
- 2.11 Discharge of surety's liability.

Unit : 3 Bailment

- 3.1 Identification of bailment contracts in day today life.
 - 3.1.1 Manner of creation of such contracts.
- 3.2 Commercial utility of bailment contracts.
- 3.3 Definition of bailment.
- 3.4 Kinds of Bailees.
- 3.5 Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other.
- 3.6 Rights of Bailor and Bailee.
- 3.7 Finder of goods as a Bailee.
 - 3.7.1 Liability towards the true owner.
 - 3.7.2 Obligation to keep the goods safe.
 - 3.7.3 Right to dispose off the goods

Unit : 4 Pledge

- 4.1 Pledge: comparison with bailment.
- 4.2 Commercial utility of pledge transactions.
- 4.3 Definition of pledge under the Indian contract Act.
- 4.4 Other statutory regulations (State & Centre) regarding pledge, reasons for the same.
- 4.5 Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee.
 - 4.5.1 Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary Bailee.
- 4.6 Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian contract Act.

Unit : 5 Agency

- 5.1 Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world.
- 5.2 Kinds of agents and agencies.
 - 5.2.1 Distinction between agent and servant.
- 5.3 Essentials of a agency transaction.
- 5.4 Various methods of creation of agency.
- 5.5 Delegation.
- 5.6 Duties and rights of agent.
- 5.7 Scope and extent of agent's authority.
- 5.8 Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent.

- 5.9 Liability of the agent towards the principal.
- 5.10 Personal liability towards the parties.
- 5.11 Methods of termination of agency contract.
- 5.12 Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

Bibliography:

- Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Consumer Protection Act-1986

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001040601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IV	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ 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, mal 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 India, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are ultra vires or in violation of procedural norms; however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration to 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.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

- 1.1 From a laissez-faire to a social welfare state.
 - 1.1.1 State as regulator of private interest.
 - 1.1.2 State as provider of services.
 - 1.1.3 Other functions of modern state : relief, welfare.
- 1.2 Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government – necessary for delegation of powers on administration.
- 1.3 Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration.
 - 1.3.1 Regulatory agencies on the United States.
 - 1.3.2 Conselil D'Estate.
 - 1.3.3 Tribunalization in England and India.
- 1.4 Definition and scope of administrative law.
- 1.5 Relationship between constitutional law and administrative law.
- 1.6 Separation of powers.
- 1.7 Rule of Law.

Unit : 2 Civil Service in India

- 2.1 Nature and organization of civil service : from colonial relics to democratic aspiration.
- 2.2 Powers and functions.
- 2.3 Accountability and responsiveness: problems and perspectives. Administrative deviance-corruption, nepotism, mal-administration.

Unit : 3 Legislative Powers of Administration

- 3.1 Necessity for delegation of legislative power.
- 3.2 Constitutionality of delegated legislation – powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute.
- 3.3 Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation.
 - 3.3.1 Consultation of affected interests and public participation in rule-making.
 - 3.3.2 Publication of delegated legislation.
- 3.4 Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements.

- 3.5 Legislative control of delegated legislation.
 - 3.5.1 Laying procedures and their efficacy.
 - 3.5.2 Committees on delegated legislation – their constitution, function and effectiveness.
 - 3.5.3 Hearings before legislative committees.
- 3.6 Judicial control of delegated legislation.
- 3.7 Sub-delegation of legislative powers.

Unit : 4 Judicial Powers of Administration

- 4.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration.
- 4.2 Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities : their ad-hoc character.
- 4.3 Tribunals – need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure.
- 4.4 Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities.
- 4.5 Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions.
- 4.6 The right to hearing – essentials of hearing process.
 - 4.6.1 No man shall be judge in his own cause.
 - 4.6.2 No man shall be condemned unheard.
- 4.7 Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules.
- 4.8 Reasoned decisions.
- 4.9 The right to counsel.
- 4.10 Institutional decisions.
- 4.11 Administrative appeals.

Unit : 5 Judicial Control of Administrative Action

- 5.1 Exhaustion of administrative remedies.
- 5.2 Standing : standing for Public interest litigation (social action litigation) collusion, bias.
- 5.3 Laches.
- 5.4 Res judicata.
- 5.5 Grounds.
 - 5.5.1 Jurisdictional error/ultra vires.
 - 5.5.2 Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction.
 - 5.5.3 Error apparent on the face of the record.
 - 5.5.4 Violation of principles of natural justice.
 - 5.5.5 Violation of public policy.

- 5.5.6 Unreasonableness.
- 5.5.7 Legitimate expectation.
- 5.6 Remedies in judicial Review:
 - 5.6.1 Statutory appeals.
 - 5.6.2 Mandamus.
 - 5.6.3 Certiorari.
 - 5.6.4 Prohibition.
 - 5.6.5 Quo-Warranto.
 - 5.6.6 Habeas Corpus.
 - 5.6.7 Declaratory judgments and injunctions.
 - 5.6.8 Specific performance and civil suits for compensation.

Unit : 6 Administrative Discretion

- 6.1 Need for administrative discretion.
- 6.2 Administrative discretion and rule of law.
- 6.3 Limitations on exercise of discretion.
 - 6.3.1 Malafide exercise of discretion.
 - 6.3.2 Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority.
 - 6.3.3 Irrelevant considerations.
 - 6.3.4 Non-exercise of discretionary power.

Unit : 7 Liability for Wrong (Tortious and Contractual)

- 7.1 Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions.
- 7.2 Statutory immunity.
- 7.3 Act of state.
- 7.4 Contractual liability of government.
- 7.5 Government privilege in legal proceedings-state secrets, public interest.
- 7.6 Transparency and right to information.
- 7.7 Estoppel and waiver.

Unit : 8 Corporations and Public Undertakings

- 8.1 State monopoly – remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy.
- 8.2 Liability of public and private corporations – departmental undertakings.

- 8.3 Legislative and governmental control.
- 8.4 Legal remedies.
- 8.5 Accountability-Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc.

Unit : 9 Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures.

- 9.1 Conciliation and mediation through social action groups.
- 9.2 use of media, lobbying and public participation.
- 9.3 Public inquiries and commissions of inquiry.
- 9.4 Ombudsman : Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta.
- 9.5 Vigilance Commission.
- 9.6 Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

Bibliography :

- S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths-India, Delhi.
- Administrative Law – C.K.Takwani.
- Vahivati Kanoon – Harubhai Mehta.

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Semester – V

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001050101	Micro Economics-I	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001050201	Political Sociology	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001050301	OR Philosophy Paper – II (Western Philosophy)	Elective				
3.	1604010001050401	Family Law – I	Core	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001050501	Labour and Industrial Law – I	Core	6	30	70	100
5.	1604010001050601	Principles of Taxation Law	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001050101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

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

- 2.1 The meaning of Utility and Marginal Utility Analysis, Laws of Cardinal Marginal Utility, Law of diminishing marginal utility, Principle of Equi-Marginal Utility, Consumer's Equilibrium, Derivation of Demand Curve and Law of Demand.

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

- 4.1 Consumers Equilibrium. Income Effect, Giffen Paradox, Hicksian Substitution Effect, Slutsky-Substitution Effect, Price Effect.

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.
- A Text book of Economic Theory – ELBS & Longman
- 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
- Principles of Economics (9th Edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford – Linsey R. G. and K. A. Chrystal

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001050201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

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 :

- Dower R. E. & Hughes (1971) : Political Sociology, New York
- Ferreira J. V. (Editor) : (1986) Surve of Research in Sociology Anthropology (1969-1970) Vol. III, Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Gupta Dipankar (1996) : Political Sociolog in Indian (Contemporary Trends) Orient Longman Limited, New Delhi-2002, P. 25-35, 75-80
- Indian Council of Research (1981) : A Survey of Research in Political Dynamics) Allied Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi.
- Kothari R. (1970) : Caste in Indian Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
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- Max Weber : Political Sociology England Peagland Penguin Books, London P. 27-28
- Mukhopadhyaya A. K. (1980) : Political Sociology.
- Singh Sumita (2001) A The Positive Face of Power Northern Book Centre, New Delhi

Articles :

- Desai I. P. : Caste and Politics, Economic and Political Weekly, 1967, 2 (17) 29, 797-799
- Singh Yogendra : Caste and Class Some Aspects of Community and Change Sociological Bulletin, 1968, XVII, 166.

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001050301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

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' Gorgias

Unit : 5 Socratic Method

5.1 Plato's Epistemology.

5.2 The Theory of Divided line (Allegory)

5.3 The Theory of Ideas.

Unit : 6 Aristotle's Criticism of Plato

6.1 The Theory of causation

Bibliography:

- Panchajanya Talvjman No Saral Itihad. Dr, J. A. Yajnik. Uni. Books Produce Board.
- Greek Tattvachintan . Prof. Umesh Yajnik. Uni. Books Produce Board.
- A history of western Philosophy. F. Thilly
- A critical History of Greek Philosophy. W. T. Stace.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001050401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the 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 religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Marriage and Kinship

- 1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family.
- 1.2 Role of religious rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating to marital relations.
- 1.3 Types of family based upon.
 - 1.3.1 Lineage – partilineal matrilineal.
 - 1.3.2 Authority structure – patriarchal and matriarchal.
 - 1.3.3 Location – partilocal and matrilocal.

- 1.3.4 Number of conjugal units – nuclear, extended, joint and composite.
- 1.4 Emerging concepts : maitri sambandh and divided home.

Unit : 2 Customary practices and State regulation

- 2.1 Polygamy.
- 2.2 Concubinage.
- 2.3 Child marriage.
- 2.4 Sati.
- 2.5 Dowry.

Unit : 3 Conversion and its effect on family

- 3.1 Marriage.
- 3.2 Adoption.
- 3.3 Guardianship.
- 3.4 Succession.

Unit : 4 Joint Family

- 4.1 Mitakshara joint family.
- 4.2 Mitakshara coparcenary – formation and incidents.
- 4.3 Property under Mitakshara law – separate property and coparcenary property.
- 4.4 Davabhaga coparcenary - formation and incidents.
- 4.5 Property under Dayabhaga law.
- 4.6 Karta of the joint family – his position, powers, privileges and obligations.
- 4.7 Alienation of property – separate and coparcenary.
- 4.8 Debts – doctrines of pious obligations and antecedent debt.
- 4.9 Partition and re-union.
- 4.10 Joint hindu family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.
- 4.11 Matrilineal joint family.

Unit : 5 Inheritance

- 5.1 Hindus.
 - 5.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu Succession Act 1956.
 - 5.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act 1956.
 - 5.1.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act 1956.
 - 5.1.4 succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act 1956.
 - 5.1.5 Disqualification relating to succession.
 - 5.1.6 General rules of succession.
 - 5.1.7 Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore-Cochin and the districts of Malabar and south Kanara.
- 5.2 Muslims.
 - 5.2.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession.
 - 5.2.2 classification of heirs under Hanafi and Ithna Ashria schools and their shares and distribution of property.
- 5.3 Christians, Parsis and Jews.
 - 5.3.1 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act of 1925

Bibliography :

- Hindu Law, D.F. Mulla.
- Mohammedan law, D.F. Mulla.
- Law of Marriage & Divorce., Kusum

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001050501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

Labour and Industrial Law-I

EXT + INT = TOTAL

Industrial Disputer Act

20 + 08 = 28

Trade Union Act.

20 + 07 = 27

Factory Act.

10 + 05 = 15

Employees Provident Fund Act.

10 + 05 = 15

**Industrial Employment
(Standing Orders) Act.**

10 + 05 = 15

TOTAL

70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

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

Course Contents:

Units : 1 Historical perspectives on Labour

- 1.1 Labour through the ages - slave labour - guild system - division on caste basis - labour during feudal days.
- 1.2 Colonial labour law and policy
- 1.3 Labour capital conflicts: exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganised labour, bonded labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialisation - lack of alternative employment.
- 1.4 Theories of labour and surplus value
- 1.5 From laissez faire to welfarism and to globalisation: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status : changing perspectives on labour.

Unit : 2 Trade unionism

- 2.1 Labour movement as a counter measure to exploitation - history of trade union movement in India.
- 2.2 Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association – international norms and the Indian Constitution.
- 2.3 Legal control and protection of trade union: registration, amalgamation, rights, immunities, liabilities and dissolution.
- 2.4 Problems: multiplicity of unions, over politicisation – intraunion and inter- union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions.

Unit : 3 Collective Bargaining

- 3.1 The concept.
- 3.2 International norms – conditions precedent – merits and demerits
- 3.3 Bargaining process.
 - 3.3.1 Negotiation.
 - 3.3.2 Techniques of Pressurization : strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao, bundh.

- 3.4 Structure of bargaining : plant, industry and national levels.
- 3.5 Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement.
- 3.6 Reforms in Law

Unit : 4 Industrial Employment[Standing Orders] Act, 1946

Unit : 5 Industrial Disputes Act 1947

Unit : 6 Factories Act, 1948

Bibliography :

- Industrial Law – P.L.Malik.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001050601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
V	30	70	-	100

Principles of Taxation Law

EXT + INT = TOTAL

Income Tax Law

40 + 20 = 60

VAT Law of Gujarat

30 + 10 = 40

TOTAL

70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ Power to tax had been described as the power to destroy.
- ✓ This idea is being floated often whenever the state introduces a new tax. Is this true? Is it not necessary that in order to raise revenue and place the economy on solid foundation, the taxing power should be conferred 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Obviously, a study of the constitutional framework on taxation becomes important.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 General Perspective

- 1.1 History of tax law in India.
- 1.2 Fundamental principles relating to tax laws.
- 1.3 Governmental financial policy, tax structure and their role in the national economy.
- 1.4 Concept of Tax :
 - 1.4.1 Nature and characteristics of taxes.
 - 1.4.2 Distinction Between :
 - 1.4.2.1 Tax and fee
 - 1.4.2.2 Tax and cess.
 - 1.4.2.3 Direct and indirect taxes.
 - 1.4.2.4 Tax evasion and tax avoidance.

Unit : 2 Income Tax : Basic Concepts

- 2.1 Income
- 2.2 Total income.
- 2.3 Income not included in total income.
- 2.4 Deemed income.
- 2.5 Clubbing of income.
- 2.6 Assessee.
- 2.7 Person.
- 2.8 Tax Planning.
- 2.9 Chargeable income.
- 2.10 Rate of income tax.

Unit : 3 Heads of income

- 3.1 Salaries.
- 3.2 Income from house property.
- 3.3 Income from business or profession.
- 3.4 Capital gains.
- 3.5 Income from other sources.

Unit : 4 Deductions, relief and exemptions.

Unit : 5 Income Tax Authorities

Unit : 6 Power and functions

Unit : 7 Offences and penal sanctions

Unit : 8 Authorities, powers and functions

Unit : 9 Gujarat Value Added Tax-2003

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Short title- scope and applicability

9.3 Definition

9.4 Agriculture, Farmer, Prescribed day, Business, Capital goods, Commission agent

- Trader
- Trader on occasion, auction
- Declare goods
- Person
- Purchase price
- Raw material
- Registered trader
- Sell price
- Taxable turn over

9.5 Chargeability of Tax and Recovery of Tax

- Chargeability
- Non liability to pay tax on certain purchase and sales
- Payable tax
- Tax on turnover of sale and tax price
- H.S.N code
- Settlement of tax
- Recovery of purchase tax
- Tax credit

- Net amount of VAT
- Auction of lump sum tax instead of tax on sales
- Burden of proof

9.6 VAT Authorities and Tribunal

- Jurisdiction of VAT authorities
- Power to transfer the proceedings
- Tribunal
- Power of commissioner and tribunal

Bibliography :

- Sampath iyenger, Law of Income Tax (1998), Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
- R.V. Patel, The Central Sales Tax Act (1966) Thripathi, Bombay.
- Direct Tax Law & Practice – V.K. Singhania.
- Gujarat Sales Tax Act.
- Avak Vera Kayda – Laxmikant Sheth.
- Gujarat Vechan Vera Dhara.

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Semester – VI

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001060101	Micro Economics-II	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001060201	Sociology (Crime & Society)	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001060301	OR Philosophy Paper – III (Social & Political Philosophy)	Elective				
3.	1604010001060401	Family Law – II	Core	6	30	70	100
4.	1604010001060501	Labour and Industrial Law – II	Core	6	30	70	100
5.	1604010001060601	Company Law	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001060101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

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 competition.
- 2.3 Distinguished from pure competition Production & Pricing under perfect competition.

Unit : 3 THEORY OF FIRM – II

- 3.1 Monopoly : - Meaning and Conditions, Production and Pricing Under Monopoly.
- 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
- Stonier & Haque, A Text Book of Economic Theory - ELBS & Longman Group, London
- Samuelson P. A. and W. D. Nordhaus, ECONOMICS - Tata MacGraw Hill, New Delhi
- Gauld J. P Edward P L. Micro Economics Theory, Richard Irwin Home Wood.
- Ray N. C., An Introduction to Microeconomics - Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi.
- Ryan WJL, Price Theory, MacMillan & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
- Linsey-R. G. and K. A. Chrystal. Principles of Economics (9th Edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001060201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

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.
- Sultherland, Willian H. 1968, Principles of Criminology, Mumbai : Times of India Press.
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- Merton, R. K. 1972, Social Theory and Social Structure, New Delhi, Emerind Publishing Co.

- Ahuja, Ram : Criminology
- Bedi, Kiran, 1998, It is Always Possible. New Delhi ; Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd.
- Willianson, Herald E. 1990 : The Correction Profession. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms, 1980-1983, New Delhi : Govt. of India.

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Subject : Arts

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001060301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

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.
- Plato nu Republic. Uni. Granth Nirman. Ahmadavad.
- J. S. Mackenzie - Out lines of social. Philosophy - Allen & Unwin. London.
- Ajitkumar Sinha - Social Philosophy - Calcutta.
- Dr. N. V. Joshi - Social and Political Philosophy - Current Book House - Bombay.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001060401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view.

- ✓ One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the 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 religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Matrimonial Remedies.

- 1.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts.
 - 1.1.1 Customary dissolution of marriage – unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution.
 - 1.1.2 Divorce under Muslim personal law – talaq and talq-e-tafweez.
- 1.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts : the family court.
- 1.3 Nullity of marriage.

- 1.4 Option of puberty.
- 1.5 Restitution of conjugal rights.
- 1.6 Judicial separation.
- 1.7 Desertion : a ground for matrimonial relief.
- 1.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief.
- 1.9 Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief.
- 1.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief.
- 1.11 Divorce by mutual consent under : Special Marriage Act 1954; Hindu Marriage Act 1955; Muslim law (Khula and mubaraat).
- 1.12 Bar to matrimonial relief:
 - 1.12.1 Doctrine of strict proof.
 - 1.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability.
 - 1.12.3 Accessory.
 - 1.12.4 Connivance.
 - 1.12.5 Collusion.
 - 1.12.6 Condonation.
 - 1.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay.
 - 1.12.8 Residuary clause – no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Unit : 2 Alimony and maintenance

- 2.1 Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves: provisions under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- 2.2 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy: a review under different personal laws –need for reforming the law.
- 2.3 Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief.
- 2.4 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986: a critical review.

Unit : 3 Child and the Family

- 3.1 Legitimacy.
- 3.2 Adoption.

- 3.3 Custody, maintenance and education.
- 3.4 Guardianship and parental rights – welfare of the child principles.

Unit : 4 Family and its changing patterns

- 4.1 New emerging trends:
 - 4.1.1 Attenuation of family ties.
 - 4.1.2 Working women and their impact on spousal relationship : composition of family, status and role of women.
 - 4.1.3 New property concepts, such as skill and job as new forms of property.
- 4.2 Factors affecting the family: demographic, environmental, religious and legislative.
- 4.3 Processes of social change in India: sanskritization, westernisation, secularisation, universalization, parochialization, modernization, industrialization and urbanization.

Unit : 5 Settlement of spousal property

- 5.1 Need for development of law.

Unit : 6 Establishment of Family Courts

- 6.1 Constitution, power and functions.
- 6.2 Administration of gender justice.

Unit : 7 Uniform Civil code – need for

- 7.1 Religious pluralism and its implications.
- 7.2 Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the constitution.
- 7.3 Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.
- 7.4 The idea of Optional Uniform Civil Code.

Bibliography :

- Paras Diwan, Hindu law (1985)
- Hindu Law – D.F. Mulla
- Mohammedan Law – D.F. Mulla.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001060501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

Labour and Industrial Law-II	EXT + INT = TOTAL
Employee's State Insurance Act	20 + 05 = 25
Payment of Bonus Act.	10 + 05 = 15
Payment of Wages Act.	10 + 05 = 15
Minimum Wages Act.	10 + 05 = 15
Gratuity Act.	10 + 05 = 15
Workmen Compensation Act.	10 + 05 = 15
TOTAL	70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ Labour is not merely a commodity.
- ✓ It is not only a factor in production.
- ✓ Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management.
- ✓ He needs appropriate wages, regular payment without illegal deduction, equal pay for equal work.
- ✓ He needs security at work place, compensation at the instance of losing earning capacity due accident at work place.
- ✓ He needs economic security at the time of his rainy days.
- ✓ This course requires to learn all these necessities of life of the labour.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Remuneration for Labour

- 1.1 Theories of wages : marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply
- 1.2 Concepts of wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need-based minimum wages)
- 1.3 Components of wages : dearness allowance, principle of fixation.
- 1.4 Disparity in wages in different sectors - need for rationalisation and national approach
- 1.5 Wage determining process - modes and modalities.
 - 1.5.1 Unilateral fixation by employer
 - 1.5.2 Bilateral fixation
 - 1.5.3 Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication
 - 1.5.4 Wage Board and Pay Commission
 - 1.5.5 Principles of wage fixation
- 1.6 Concept of bonus - computation of bonus
- 1.7 Protection of wages : non-payment, delayed payment, unauthorised deductions - remedial measures.

Unit: 2 Health and Safety

- 2.1 Obligations for health and safety of workmen - legislative controls : factory, mines and plantations.
- 2.2 Employer's liability:
 - 2.2.1 Workmen's compensation
 - 2.2.2 Employee's State Insurance
 - 2.2.3 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries - environmental protection

Unit : 3 Labour Welfare

- 3.1 Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription.
- 3.2 Provident fund and family pension.
- 3.3 Gratuity
- 3.4 Insurance

- 3.5 Inter-state migrant workmen - regulation of employment and conditions of service.
- 3.6 Employment of young persons : prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons.
- 3.7 Woman and labour force
- 3.7.1 Equal remuneration law, maternity benefits, protective provisions for women under factories, plantations and mines laws.

Unit : 4 Protection of the weaker sectors of labour

- 4.1 Tribal labour : need for regulation
- 4.2 Unorganised labour like domestic servants : problems and perspectives
- 4.3 Bonded labour : socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation.
- 4.4 Contract labour - regulation
- 4.5 Daily wage workers.

Bibliography :

- Industrial Law – P.L.Malik.
- Srivastava K.D., Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act 1936 (1998), Eastern, Lucknow
- Srivastava K.D., Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act 1948 (1995), Eastern, Luknow

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001060601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VI	30	70	-	100

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, vast 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 Meaning of Corporation

- 1.1 Theories of corporate personality.
- 1.2 Creation and extinction of corporations.

Unit : 2 Forms of corporate and Non-corporate Organisations.

- 2.1 Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, one person company, small scale, co-operative, corporate and joint sectors.

Unit : 3 Law relating to companies – public and private – Companies Act, 2013

- 3.1 Need of company for development formation of a company registration and incorporation.
- 3.2 Memorandum of association – various clauses – alteration therein – doctrine of ultra vires.
- 3.3 Articles of association – binding force – alteration – its relation with memorandum of association – doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management – exceptions.
 - 3.3.1 Prospectus – issue – contents – liability for misstatements – statement in lieu of prospectus, private placement of securities
- 3.4 Promoters – position – duties and liabilities.
 - 3.4.1 Shares – general principles of allotment statutory restrictions – share certificate its objects and effects – transfer of share – restrictions on transfer – procedure for transfer – refusal of transfer – role of public finance institutions – relation ship between transferor and transferee – issue of shares at premium and discount – depository receipts – dematerialised shares.
 - 3.4.2 Shareholder – who can be and who cannot be a shareholder – modes of becoming a shareholder – calls on shares – forfeiture and surrender of shares – lien on shares.
 - 3.4.3 Share capital – kinds – alteration and reduction of share capital – further issue of capital – conversion of loans and debentures into capital – duties of courts to protect the interests of creditors and share holders.
- 3.5 Directors – position – appointment – qualifications – vacation of office – removal – resignation – powers and duties of directors – meeting, registers, loans – remuneration of directors – role of nominee directors – compensation for loss of office – managing directors – compensation for loss of office – managing directors and other managerial personnel.
 - 3.5.1 Meetings – kinds – procedure – voting.
 - 3.5.2 Dividends – payment – capitalisation – profit.
- 3.6 Internal Audit, Secretarial Audit, Internal accounts and Financial Reporting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance, Role of Company Secretaries

- 3.7 Borrowing powers – powers – effect of unauthorised borrowing – charges and mortgages – loans to other companies – investments – contracts by companies.
- 3.8 Debentures – meaning – fixed and floating charge – kinds of debentures – share-holder and debenture holder – remedies of debenture holders.
- 3.9 Protection of minority rights.
- 3.10 Protection of oppression and mismanagement – who can apply? – Powers of the company, court and of the central government.
- 3.11 Investigation – powers.
- 3.12 Private companies – nature and advantages – government companies – holding and subsidiary companies.
- 3.13 Regulation and amalgamation.
- 3.14 Winding up – types – by court – reasons – grounds – who can apply – procedure-powers of liquidator – powers of court – consequences of winding up order – voluntary winding up by members and creditors-winding up subject to supervision of courts – liability of past members – payment of liabilities – preferential payment, unclaimed dividends – winding up of unregistered company.

Unit : 4 Law and Multinational companies

- 4.1 International norms for control.
- 4.2 National law FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999) controls joint-ventures – investment in India – repatriation of project.
- 4.3 Collaboration agreements for technology transfer.

Unit : 5 Corporate liability

- 5.1 Legal liability of companies – civil and criminal.
- 5.2 Remedies against them civil, criminal and tortuous – Specific Relief Act, writs, liability under special statutes.

Bibliography :

- Avtar Singh, Indian Company law (1999), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Company Law – Ashwin Shah

Semester – VII

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001070101	Environmental Law	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001070201	Jurisprudence	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001070301	Banking Law	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001070401	OR Bankruptcy & Insolvency	Elective				
4.	1604010001070501	Equity and Trust	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001070601	OR Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system	Elective				
5.	1604010001070701	Property Law	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001070101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The Environmental law program, 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 Concept of environment and Pollution

- 1.1 Environment.
 - 1.1.1 Meaning and contents.
- 1.2 Pollution.
 - 1.2.1 Meaning.
 - 1.2.2 Kinds of pollution.
 - 1.2.3 Effects of pollution.

Unit : 2 Legal control: historical perspectives

- 2.1 Indian tradition : dharma of environment.
- 2.2 British Raj – Industrial development and exploitation of nature.
 - 2.2.1 Nuisance : penal code and procedural codes.
- 2.3 Free India – continuance of British influence.
 - 2.3.1 Old law and new interpretations.

Unit : 3 Constitutional Perspectives

- 3.1 Constitution making – development and property oriented approach.
- 3.2 Directive principles.
 - 3.2.1 Status, role and interrelationship with fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
- 3.3 Fundamental Duty.
 - 3.3.1 Contents.
 - 3.3.2 Judicial approach.
- 3.4 Fundamental Rights.
 - 3.4.1 Rights to clean and healthy environment.
 - 3.4.2 Right to education.
 - 3.4.3 Right to information.
 - 3.4.4 Environment v. Development.
- 3.5 Enforcing agencies and remedies.
 - 3.5.1 Courts.
 - 3.5.2 Tribunal.
 - 3.5.3 Constitutional, statutory and judicial remedies.
- 3.6 Emerging principles.
 - 3.6.1 Precautionary principle.
 - 3.6.2 Public trust doctrine.
 - 3.6.3 Sustainable development

Unit : 4 Water and Air Pollution

- 4.1 Meaning and standards.
- 4.2 Culprits and victims.
- 4.3 Offences and penalties.
- 4.4 Judicial approach.

Unit : 5 Noise Pollution

- 5.1 Legal control.
- 5.2 Court's balancing : permissible and impermissible noise.

Unit : 6 Environment Protection

- 6.1 protection agencies : power and functions.
- 6.2 Protection : means and sanctions.
- 6.3 Emerging protection through delegated legislation.
 - 6.3.1 Hazardous waste.
 - 6.3.2 Bio-medical waste.
 - 6.3.3 Genetic engineering.
 - 6.3.4 Disaster emergency preparedness.
 - 6.3.5 Environment impact assessment.
 - 6.3.6 Coastal zone management.
 - 6.3.7 Environmental audit and eco mark.
- 6.4 Judiciary : complex problems in administration of environmental justice.

Unit : 7 Town and country planning

- 7.1 Law : enforcement and constrain.
- 7.2 Planning – management policies.

Unit : 8 Forest and greenery

- 8.1 Greenery conservation laws.
 - 8.1.1 Forest conservation.
 - 8.1.2 Conservation agencies.
 - 8.1.3 Prior approval and non-forest purpose.
 - 8.1.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people.
 - 8.1.5 Denudation of forest : judicial approach.
- 8.2 Wild life.
 - 8.2.1 Sanctuaries and national parks.
 - 8.2.2 Licensing of zoos and parks.
 - 8.2.3 State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles.
 - 8.2.4 Offences against wild life.

Unit : 9 Bio-diversity

- 9.1 Legal control.
- 9.2 Control of eco-unfriendly experimentation on animals, plants, seeds and micro organism.

Unit : 10 International regime

- 10.1 Stockholm conference.
- 10.2 Green house effect and ozone depletion.
- 10.3 Rio conference.
- 10.4 Bio-diversity.
- 10.5 U.N. declaration on right to development.
- 10.6 Wetlands.

Bibliography :

- R.B. Singh & Suresh Misra, Environmental law in India (1996), concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Environmental Law – Meet publication.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ At the heart of the legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without a deep understanding of this 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 foundations of the discipline, pedagogy becomes a mere teaching of the rules. It is unable to present various statutes, cases, procedure, practices and customs as a systematic body of knowledge, nor is it able to show the interconnection 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 or complexity and is driven to seek out answers for himself it.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning of the term – “ jurisprudence”
- 1.2 Norms and the normative system.
 - 1.2.1 Different types of normative systems, such as of games, languages, religious orders, unions, clubs and customary practice.
 - 1.2.2 Legal system as a normative order : similarities and differences of the legal system with other normative systems.
 - 1.2.3 Nature and definition of law.

Unit : 2 Schools of Jurisprudence

- 2.1 Analytical positivism.
- 2.2 Natural law.
- 2.3 Historical school
- 2.4 Sociological school
- 2.5 Economic interpretation of law
- 2.6 The Bharat jurisprudence.
 - 2.6.1 The Ancient : the concept of “Dharm”
 - 2.6.2 The Modern : PIL, social justice, compensatory jurisprudence.

Unit : 3 Purpose of Law

- 3.1 Justice.
 - 3.1.1 Meaning and kinds.
 - 3.1.2 Justice and law : approaches of different schools.
 - 3.1.3 Power of the Supreme Court of India to do complete justice in a case : Article 142.
 - 3.1.4 Critical studies.
 - 3.1.5 Feminist jurisprudence.

Unit : 4 Sources of Law

- 4.1 Legislation.
- 4.2 Precedents : concept of stare decisis.
- 4.3 Customs.
- 4.4 Juristic writings.

Unit : 5 Legal Rights : the Concept

- 5.1 Rights : kinds.
- 5.2 Right duty correlation

Unit : 6 Persons

- 6.1 Nature of personality
- 6.2 Status of the unborn, minor, lunatic, drunken and dead persons.
- 6.3 Corporate personality.
- 6.4 Dimensions of the modern legal personality : Legal personality of non-human beings.

Unit : 7 Possession : the Concept

- 7.1 Kinds of possession.

Unit : 8 Ownership : the Concept

- 8.1 Kinds of ownership.
- 8.2 Difference between possession and ownership.

Unit : 9 Title

Unit : 10 Property : the concept

- 10.1 Kinds of property.

Unit : 11 Liability

- 11.1 Conditions for imposing liability.
 - 11.1.1 Wrongful act.
 - 11.1.2 Damnum sine injuria.
 - 11.1.3 Causation.
 - 11.1.4 Mens rea.
 - 11.1.5 Intention.
 - 11.1.6 Malice.
 - 11.1.7 Negligence and recklessness.
 - 11.1.8 Strict liability.
 - 11.1.9 Vicarious liability.

Unit : 12 Obligation : Nature and kinds

12.1 Sources of obligation.

Unit : 13 Procedure

13.1 Substantive and procedural laws : difference.

13.2 Evidence : Nature and Kinds.

Bibliography :

- V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Kaydana Khyalo – B.M. Sukla.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

Banking Law

EXT + INT = TOTAL

Banking Regulation Act

30 + 10 = 40

Negotiable Instruments Act

40 + 20 = 60

TOTAL

70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The modern society functions, contrary to the old barter system, on monetary transactions.
- ✓ In a developing country like India, the banking system takes off and 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.
- ✓ Pari 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 banks.
- ✓ The variety of assistance tended by the banks to the common people and business community cannot be overemphasized 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 Introduction

- 1.1 Banking : definition – common law and statutory.
- 1.2 Commercial banks : functions.
 - 1.2.1 Essential functions.
 - 1.2.2 Agency services.
 - 1.2.3 General utility services.
 - 1.2.4 International trading service.
 - 1.2.5 Information services.
 - 1.2.6 Emergence of multi functional dimensions.
- 1.3 Systems of Banking : Unit banking, branch banking, group banking and chain banking.
- 1.3 Banking companies in India.

Unit : 2 Banks and Customers

- 2.1 Customer : meaning.
- 2.2 Legal character of banker – customer relationship.
- 2.3 Rights and obligations of banks.
 - 2.3.1 Right of set-off.
 - 2.3.2 Banker's lien.
 - 2.3.3 Right to charge interest and commission.
 - 2.3.4 Obligation to honour customers' cheques.
 - 2.3.5 Duty of confidentiality.
 - 2.3.5.1 Nature and justification of the duty.
 - 2.3.5.2 Exceptions to the duty.
 - 2.3.6 Garnishee orders.
- 2.4 Accounts of customers.
 - 2.4.1 Current Accounts.
 - 2.4.2 Deposit Accounts.
 - 2.4.3 Joint Accounts.
 - 2.4.4 Trust Accounts.
- 2.5 Special types of customers : - Lunatics, minors, agents, administrators and executors, partnership firms and companies.

Unit : 3 Control over Banks

- 3.1 Control by Government and its agencies.
 - 3.1.1 Need for elimination of systemic risk, avoidance money laundering, consumer protection, promotion of fair competition. On management.
 - 3.1.2 On account and audit.
 - 3.1.3 On money lending.
 - 3.1.4 Reorganization and reconstruction.
 - 3.1.5 On suspension and winding up.
- 3.2 Control by ombudsman.
- 3.3 RBI.

Unit : 4 Control Banking Theory and the RBI

- 4.1 Evolution of Central Banks.
- 4.2 Characteristics and functions of central banks.
- 4.3 Central bank as banker and adviser of the State.
- 4.4 Central bank as banker's bank.
- 4.5 The Reserve Bank of India as central bank in India.
 - 4.5.1 Objectives and organizational structure.
 - 4.5.2 Functions.
 - 4.5.3 Regulations of the monetary system.
 - 4.5.4 Monopoly of note issue.
 - 4.5.5 Credit control.
 - 4.5.6 Determination of bank rate policy.
 - 4.5.7 Open market operations.
 - 4.5.8 Banker to government.
 - 4.5.9 Control over Non-banking financial institutions.
 - 4.5.10 Economic and statistical research.
 - 4.5.11 Staff training.
 - 4.5.12 Control and supervision of other banks.

Unit : 5 Lending by Banks

- 5.1 Principles of good lending.
- 5.2 Securities for bank advances.
 - 5.2.1 Pledge.
 - 5.2.2 Mortgage.

- 5.2.3 Charge.
- 5.2.4 Goods or documents of title to goods.
- 5.2.5 Life insurance policies as security.
- 5.2.6 Debentures as security.
- 5.2.7 Guarantees as security.
- 5.2.7.1 Contract of guarantee and contract of indemnity.
- 5.2.7.2 Kinds of guarantees : specific & continuing.
- 5.2.7.3 Surety's rights and liabilities.
- 5.3. Repayment.
- 5.3.1 Interest : Rule against penalties.
- 5.4 Default and Recovery.
- 5.4.1 Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
- 5.4.2 Establishment of; debt recovery tribunals – constitution and functioning.

Unit : 6 Merchant Banking

- 6.1 Merchant Banking in India.
- 6.2 SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992.

Unit : 7 Letter of Credit and Demand Guarantee

- 7.1 Letter of Credit.
- 7.1.1 Basic features.
- 7.1.2 Parties to a letter of credit.
- 7.1.3 Fundamental principles.
- 7.2 Demand Guarantee.
- 7.2.1 Legal character.
- 7.3. Distinction between irrevocable letter of credit and demand guarantees.

Unit : 8 Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments

- 8.1 Negotiable instruments kinds.
- 8.2 Holder and Holder in due course.
- 8.3 Parties.
- 8.4 Negotiation.
- 8.5 Presentment.

- 8.6 Discharge from liability.
- 8.7 Dishonour.
- 8.8 Civil liability.
- 8.9 Liability: procedure for prosecution: extent of penalty.
- 8.10 The Paying Banker.
- 8.11 Duty to honour customers' cheques.
- 8.12 Conditions.
- 8.13 Exceptions to the duty to honour cheques.
- 8.14 Money paid by mistake.
- 8.15 The Collecting Banker.
- 8.15.1 Liability for conversion.
- 8.15.2 Duties.
- 8.15.3 Good faith and statutory protection to the collection banker.

Bibliography:

- M.S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Kherganvala on the Negotiable Instruments Act (1998) Buterworth, New Delhi.
- M.L. Tannen, Tannen"s Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi.
- Mukherjee. T.K., Banking Law and Practice (1999), Universal, Delhi.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

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
- Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol.3(2) on Bankruptcy and Insolvency (1989)
- Henry R. Cheeseman, Business Law, Ch.28 (1998), Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- C.K.Thakker, Code of Civil Procedure (2000) Eastern, Lucknow.
- Aiyar.S.K., Law of Bankruptcy (1998) Universal, Delhi.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

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 religions 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:

- Rao.C.R., The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws (1999).
- Specific Relief Act 1963.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

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)

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001070701

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The course on property conventionally deals with the Transfer of Property Act 1882.
- ✓ More than a century has elapsed since the passing of the Act and far-reaching changes have occurred in the field in property laws owing to altered social conditions. While archaic feudal rules enacted by the colonial administration like the rule against perpetuities find a place in the Act, the post independence development relating to control and use of agricultural land do not find a place.
- ✓ The obsolescence of the Transfer of Property Act, can be best illustrated by citing the provisions relating to leases on immovable properties.
- ✓ The provisions relating to leases under the Act are not applicable to agricultural leases; and even with respect to urban immovable property, the provisions are not applicable to the most dominant type, namely, housing under the rent control legislation.
- ✓ Thus the existing syllabus does not touch upon agrarian property relations, which affect the vast majority of people or aspects relating to intellectual property which are important in the context of development.
- ✓ The proposed syllabus attempts at overcoming these deficiencies and imbalances.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Jurisprudential Controls of Property

- 1.1 Concept and meaning of property – new property – governmental largesse.
- 1.2 Kinds of property – movable and immovable property – tangible and intangible property – intellectual property – copyright – patents and designs – trademarks.
- 1.3 The concept of common property resources.
- 1.4 Possession and ownership as man – property relationship – finder of lost goods.

Unit : 2 Resources Use Patterns and concepts in India : Who owns land ? Sovereign or the subject ?

- 2.1 Pre-colonial position.
 - 2.1.1 Hindu theory.
 - 2.1.2 Muslim theory.
 - 2.1.3 Tribal approaches.
- 2.2 Position under colonial administration.
 - 2.2.1 Introduction of permanent settlement.
 - 2.2.2 Ryotwari settlement.
 - 2.2.3 Evaluation of eminent domain under company administration.
- 2.3. Effects of colonial revenue administration.
 - 2.3.1. In intermediaries.
 - 2.3.2. Tenancies.
 - 2.3.3. “Land going to the market”
 - 2.3.4. Inequalities in landholding.
- 2.4 Requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property.
 - 2.4.1 Land Acquisition : inquiry – notice and hearing – should ecological moves be examined ?
 - 2.4.1.1 Concept of public purpose.
 - 2.4.2 Requisitioning : Powers, right, exemption and release.
 - 2.4.3 Inadequacies.

Unit : 3 Forms of control Urban Property

- 3.1 Right to Housing and Shelter.
- 3.1.1 Slum Clearance or slum improvement ?
- 3.1.2 Housing Policy.
- 3.2 Rent Control.
- 3.2.1 Protection against eviction and fixation of fair rent.
- 3.3 Urban development authority.
- 3.3.1 Master plan.
- 3.3.2 Zonal development plan.
- 3.3.3 Declaration of development areas.
- 3.3.4 Powers of the authority.

Unit : 4 Post-constitutional developments with Respect to Agricultural Land

- 4.1 “Land to the tiller”.
- 4.2 Land ceiling legislation.
- 4.3 State enactments prohibiting alienation of land by tribals to non-tribals.

Unit : 5 Law Relating to Transfer of Property

- 5.1 General principles of transfer of property.
- 5.2 Specific transfers.
- 5.2.1 Sales.
- 5.2.2 Mortgages.
- 5.2.2.1 Under the provision of the transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- 5.2.2.2 To a land mortgage bank, land development bank, powers and functions.
- 5.3 Leases.
- 5.5 Exchange.
- 5.6 Gifts.
- 5.7 Actionable claims.

Unit : 6 Trusts

- 6.1 Definition and classification.
- 6.2 Trust distinguished from agency, bailment and a wakf.

- 6.3 Charitable trusts. Resulting and constructive trusts.

Unit : 7 Law Relating to Certain Intangible Properties

- 7.1 Goodwill.
7.2 Trademarks.
7.3 Patents and designs.
7.4 Copyright.
7.5 Video piracy.
7.6 Software.

Unit : 8 Easements

- 8.1 Nature, characteristics and extinction.
8.2 Creation of easements.
8.3 Riparian rights.
8.4 Licenses.

Unit : 9 Recordation of Property Rights

- 9.1 Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations – Exemptions of leases and mortgages in favour of land development bank from registration.
9.2 Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states.
9.3 Investigation of title to property.
9.4 Law relating to stamp duties.
9.4.1 Of the liability of instruments to duty.
9.4.2 Duties by whom payable.
9.4.3 Effect of not duly stamping instruments : Examination and impounding of instruments; inadmissibility on evidence; impounding of instruments.

Bibliography:

- V.P. Sarathy, transfer of Property (1995), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Subbarao, Transfer of Property Act, (1994), C. Subbiah Chetty, Madras

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Semester – VIII

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001080101	Law of Evidence	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001080201	Public International Law	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001080301	IPR Management	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001080401	OR International Trade Economics	Elective				
4.	1604010001080501	Human Right Law and Practice	Core	6	30	70	100
	1604010001080601	OR Women & Criminal Law	Elective				
5.	1604010001080701	Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence	Core	6	30	70	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001080101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The law of evidence, is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural 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 student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms 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 truth. 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 Introductory

- 1.1 The main features of the Indian Evidence Act 1861.
- 1.2 Other acts which deal with evidence (Special reference to CPC, Cr.PC).
- 1.3 Problem of applicability of Evidence Act.
 - 1.3.1 Administrative.
 - 1.3.2 Administrative Tribunals.
 - 1.3.3 Industrial Tribunals.
 - 1.3.4 Commissions of Enquiry.
 - 1.3.5 Court-martial.
- 1.4 Disciplinary authorities in educational institutions.

Unit : 2 Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence

- 2.1 Facts : section 3 definition : distinction – relevant facts / facts in issue.
- 2.2 Evidence : oral and documentary.
- 2.3 Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence.
- 2.2 Presumption (Section 4).

- 2.3 “Proving”, “not providing” and “disproving”.
- 2.4 Witness.
- 2.5 Appreciation of evidence.

Unit : 3 Facts : relevancy

- 3.1 The doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8,10).
- 3.2 Evidence of common intention (Section 10).
- 3.3 The problems of relevancy of “Otherwise” irrelevant facts (Section 11).
- 3.4 Relevant facts for proof of custom (Section 13).
- 3.5 Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Section 14, 15).

Unit : 4 Admissions and confessions

- 4.1 General principles concerning admission (Section 17, 23).
- 4.2 Differences between “admission” and “confession”.
- 4.3 The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by “any inducement, threat or promise (Section 24).
- 4.4 Inadmissibility of confession made before a police offer (Section 25).
- 4.5 Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26).
- 4.6 Admissibility of “information” received from accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery base on “joint statement” (Section 27).
- 4.7 Confession by co-accused (Section 30).
- 4.8 The problems with the judicial action based on a “retracted confession”.

Unit : 5 Dying Declarations

- 5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32).
- 5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations.

Unit : 6 Other statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses

- 6.1 General principles.
- 6.2 Special problems concerning violation of women's rights in marriage in the law of evidence.

Unit : 7 Relevance of Judgements

- 7.1 General principles.
- 7.2 Admissibility of judgements in civil and criminal matters (Section 43).
- 7.3 "Fraud" and "Collusion" (Section 44).

Unit : 8 Expert Testimony

- 8.1 General principles.
- 8.2 Who is an expert ? : types of expert evidence.
- 8.3 Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50).
- 8.4 The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

Unit : 9 Oral and Documentary Evidence

- 9.1 General principles concerning oral evidence (Section 59-60).
- 9.2 General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Section 67-90).
- 9.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence.
- 9.4 Special problems : re-hearing evidence.
- 9.5 Issue estoppel.
- 9.6 Tenancy estoppel (Section 116).

Unit : 10 Witnesses, Examination and Cross Examination

- 10.1 Competency to testify (Section 118).
- 10.2 State privilege (Section 123).
- 10.3 Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128).
- 10.4 Approval testimony (Section 133).
- 10.5 General principles of examination and cross examination (Section 135-166).

- 10.6 leading questions (Section 141-143).
- 10.7 lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146).
- 10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness.
- 10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154).
- 10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155).

Unit : 11 Burden of Proof

- 11.1 The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101).
- 11.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandhi.
- 11.3 The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice.
- 11.4 Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section 111A).
- 11.5 Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B).
- 11.6 The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114).

Unit : 12 Estoppels

- 12.1 Why estoppel ? the rationale (Section 115).
- 12.2 Estoppel, res judicata and waiver and presumption.
- 12.3 Estoppel by deed.
- 12.4 Estoppel by conduct.
- 12.5 Equitable and promissory estoppel.
- 12.6 Questions of corroboration (Section 156-157).
- 12.7 Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

Bibliography:

- Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi.
- Rattan Lal, Dhiraj Law: Law of Evidence (1994), Wadhwa, Nagpur

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001080201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ There need not be an attempt to teach the whole gamut of international law in this course.
- ✓ This course is to be confined to deliberation of international law topics relevant to the growth of law and how international norms and directions are applied in the municipal law of the country.
- ✓ In ancient times, the interaction between different States was not so common
- ✓ The industrial revolution, scientific and technological advancement brought the States close, the interaction between different States became very frequent.
- ✓ All these necessitated creation, acceptance and recognition of international law.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Definition, Nature and Basis of International law

Is International Law a true Law ? Weakness of International Law. Codification and development of International Law. Relation between international Law and State Law. Sources of International Law, Subjects of International Law, Place of Individual in International Law, Nationality. Extradition and Asylum, Human Rights.

Unit : 2 State in general

Kinds of States and Non-States entities, Acquisition and loss of State Territory. Territorial water, Continental shelf, Contiguous Zone and exclusive economic zone. Recognition of states and Governments. Recognition of insurgency and belligerency, de facto and de-jure recognition. State succession. State Jurisdiction, Territorial sovereignty, Criminal jurisdiction in International Law. Intervention. Freedom of the High Sea, Piracy.

Unit : 3 Diplomatic agents, Consultants

Classification and Functions of diplomatic agents. Privileges and immunities with reference to Vienna Convention on Diplomatic relations 1961. Treaties definition, basis, classification and formation of treaties, Interpretation and revision of treaties, principles of jus cogens and pacta sunt servanda, termination of treaties, Vienna convention on the law of treaties, Peaceful and compulsive means of settlement of International disputes. International court of justice Jurisdiction and contribution towards development of international law.

Unit : 4 International institution

League of Nations. United Nations, History and formation of United Nations, organs of United Nations with specific reference to General Assembly, Security council and International Court of Justice. International Law Commission. War, its legal character and effects, enemy character, Armed conflicts and other hostile relations. Belligerent occupation. War Crimes, Termination of war and doctrine of postliminium Prize courts.

Unit : 5 The Law of Neutrality

Basis of neutrality. Rights and duties of neutral states, neutrality, neutrality and U.N. Charter. Right of Passage. Contraband, Blockade Un-neutral service. Right of visit and search.

Bibliography:

- S.K.Varma, Public International Law (1998), Prentice-Hall, New Delhi
- Starke : An Introduction to International Law
- Briggs : Law of Nations.
- S.K. Varma, Public International Law (1998), Prentice-Hall, New Delhi.

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Subject : Law

Course (Paper) Name & No. : IPR Management (CORE)

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001080301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ To protect the consumer, the commercial interests of creators and innovators and serving the public interest.
- ✓ To know basic aspects of intellectual properties like, patent, copyright, trademarks etc.
- ✓ To “Promote progress” by exchanging limited exclusive rights for disclosure of inventions and creative works, society and the patentee/copyright owner mutually benefit, and an incentive is created for inventors and authors to create and disclose their work.
- ✓ To provide “Absolute protection” or full value.

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Introduction

- 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 The competing rationales for protection of rights in
 - 1.4.1 Copyright
 - 1.4.2 Trade marks

- 1.4.3 Patents
- 1.4.4 Designs
- 1.4.5 Trade secrets
- 1.4.6 Other new forms such as plant varieties and geographical Indians
- 1.5 Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union TRIPS the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation (WIPO) and the UNESCO.

Unit : 2 Select aspects of the law of copyright in India

- 2.1 Historical evolution of the law
- 2.2 Meaning of copyright
- 2.3 Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
- 2.4 Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films
- 2.5 Copyright in computer program Law 187
- 2.6 Ownership of copyright
- 2.7 Assignment of copyright
- 2.8 Author's special rights
- 2.9 Notion of infringement
- 2.10 Criteria of infringement
- 2.11 Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works.
- 2.12 Importation and infringement
- 2.13 Fair use provisions
- 2.14 Piracy in internet
- 2.15 Aspects of copyright justice
- 2.16 Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.

Unit : 3 Intellectual Property in Trademarks

- 3.1 The rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights.
- 3.2 Definition and concept of trademarks
- 3.3 Registration
- 3.4 Distinction between trademark and property mark

- 3.5 The doctrine of honest Current User
- 3.6 The doctrine of deceptive similarity
- 3.7 Protection of well-known marks
- 3.8 Passing off and infringement
- 3.9 Criteria of infringement
- 3.10 Standards of proof in passing off action
- 3.11 Remedies

Unit : 4 The law of intellectual property: patents

- 4.1 Concept of patent Law 188
- 4.2 Historical view of the patents law in India
- 4.3 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life.
- 4.4 Patent protection for computer program
- 4.5 Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents: general introduction
- 4.6 Procedure for filing patents. Patent co-operation treaty
- 4.7 Some grounds for opposition
- 4.7.1 The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters
- 4.7.2 Wrongfully obtaining the invention
- 4.7.3 Prior publication or anticipation
- 4.7.4 Obviousness and the lack of inventive step
- 4.7.5 Insufficient description
- 4.8 Rights and obligations of a patentee
- 4.8.1 Patents as chose in action
- 4.8.2 Duration of patents: law and policy considerations
- 4.8.3 Use and exercise rights
- 4.8.4 Right to secrecy
- 4.8.5 The notion of "abuse" of patent rights
- 4.8.6 Compulsory licenses
- 4.9 Special Categories
- 4.9.1 Employee Invention: Law and Policy Consideration
- 4.9.2 International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self reliant development
- 4.10 Infringement Law 189

- 4.10.1 Criteria of infringement
- 4.10.2 Onus of Proof
- 4.10.3 Modes of Infringement: the Doctrine of Colourable Variation
- 4.10.4 Defences in suits of infringement
- 4.10.5 Injunctions and related remedies.

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- Cormish W.R., Intellectual Property, Patents, Trade Marks, Copy Rights and Allied Rights (1999)
- Asia Law House, Hyderabad. Vikas Vashishth, Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (1999), Bharat Law House, Delhi. P. Narayanan
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- Transfer of Technology (1982) Mata Din,
- Law of Passing off and Infringement Action of Trade Marks (1986). P.S. Sangal and Kishore Singh
- Indian Patent System and Paris Convention : Legal Perspectives (1987). K. Thairani, Copyright : The Indian Experience (1987) W.R. Cornish, Para and Materials on Intellectual Property (1999), Sweet & Maxwell

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001080401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

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 colonisation, 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
- Myneni Srinivasa Rao, International Economic Law (1996), Pioneer Books, New Delhi.
- Arun Goyal(ed.), WTO in the new Millennium (2000), Academy of Business Studies, New Delhi- 110002.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001080501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ The main thrust of this course shall be development of human rights (HR) law and jurisprudence at international, regional and national levels.
- ✓ To acquaint students with violence of Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups.
- ✓ To make aware regarding Violation and Remedies of Human Rights.
- ✓ To evaluate Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India .

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 The Framework of the UN charter and the role of the United Nations

- 1.1 The UN Charter, 1945.
- 1.2 Normative and Institutional framework of the United Nations.
- 1.3 Role of the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council And other UN Bodies.

Unit : 2 The International Bill of Human Rights

- 2.1 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

- 2.2 International Covenant on Economics Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.
- 2.3 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
- 2.4 Optional Protocols.
- 2.5 American Convention on Human Rights, 1969

Unit : 3 Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups

Unit : 4 Violation and Remedies of Human Rights

Unit : 5 International Humanitarian Law and Terroris

Unit : 6 Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India

- 6.1 Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the Constitution
- 6.2 Directive Principles: legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms
- 6.3 Implementation of international human rights norms through judicial process

Unit : 7 The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Unit : 8 Enforcement of Human Rights in India units

- 8.1 Role of courts: the Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts
- 8.2 Statutory commissions- human rights, women's, minority and backward class

Bibliography :

- S.K.Avesti and R.P.Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights, Chh IV, V, VIII, XIV, XXIX and XXXIX (2000) Orient, New Delhi
- Nirmal.C.J. (ed.), Human Rights in India (2000), Oxford

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001080601

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

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 : 1604010001080701

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
VIII	30	70	-	100

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

Bibliography :

- Myron Weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)
- National institute of Social Defence, Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, (1986)

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Semester – IX

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001090101	Law of Crimes Paper II : Criminal Procedure Code	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001090201	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	Core	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001090301	Clinical Paper – 1 (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance)	Core	6	90	10	100
4.	1604010001090401	Clinical Paper – 2 (Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system)	Core	6	100	00	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill 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 : 1604010001090101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IX	30	70	-	100

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 Introductory

- 1.1 The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial.
- 1.2 Constitutional perspectives : Articles 14, 20 & 21.
- 1.3 The variety of criminal procedures (the class should examine, in particular the procedure for trial of special offences, especially, offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act).
- 1.4 The organisation of police, prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities and their duties, functions and powers.

Unit : 2 Pre-trial process : arrest

- 2.1 The distinction between cognisable and non-cognisable offences : relevance and adequacy problems.
- 2.2 Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial : warrant and summons.
- 2.3 Arrest with and without warrant (Section 70-73 and 41).

- 2.4 The absconder status (Section 82, 83, 84, and 85)
- 2.5 Right of the arrested person.
- 2.6 Right to know grounds of arrest (Section 50(1), 55, 75)
- 2.7 Right to be taken to magistrate without delay (Section 56, 57)
- 2.8 Right to not being detained for more than twenty-four hours (Section 57) : 2.9 Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India.
- 2.9 Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail.
- 2.10 Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (Section 54).

Unit : 3 Pre-trial process : Search and Seizure

- 3.1 Search warrant (Section 83, 94, 97, 98) and searches without warrant (Section 103).
- 3.2 Police search during investigation (Section 165, 166, 153).
- 3.3 General principles of search (Section 100).
- 3.4 Seizure (Section 102).
- 3.5 Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings.

Unit : 4 Pre-trial Process : FIR

- 4.1 F.I.R. (Section 154).
- 4.2 Evidentiary value of F.I.R. (Section 145 and 157 of Evidence Act).

Unit : 5 Pre-trial Process : Magisterial Powers to take Cognizance

Unit : 6 Trial Process

- 6.1 Commencement of proceedings : (Section 200, 201, 202)
- 6.2 Dismissal of complaints (Section 203, 204).
- 6.3 Bail: concept, purpose : constitutional overtones.
 - 6.3.1 Bailable and Non-Bailable offences (Section 436, 437, 439).
 - 6.3.2 Cancellation of Bail (Section 437 (5))
 - 6.3.3 Anticipatory bail (Section 438).
 - 6.3.4 Appellate bail powers (Section 389(1), 395(1), 437(5)).
 - 6.3.5 General principles concerning bond (Sections 441-450).

Unit : 7 Fair Trial

- 7.1 Conception of fair trial.
- 7.2 Presumption of innocence.
- 7.3 Venue of Trial.
- 7.4 Right of the accused to know the accusation (Section 221-224).
- 7.5 The right must generally be held in the accused's presence (Section 221-224).
- 7.6 Right of cross-examination and offering evidence in defence : the accused's statement.
- 7.7 Right to speedy trial.

Unit : 8 Charge

- 8.1 Framing of charge.
- 8.2 Form and content of charge (Section 211, 212, 216).
- 8.3 Separate charges for distinct offence (Section 218, 219, 220, 221, 223).
- 8.4 Discharge – pre-charge evidence.

Unit : 9 Preliminary pleas to bar the trial

- 9.1 Jurisdiction (Section 26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479).
- 9.2 Time limitations : rationale and scope (Section 468-473).
- 9.3 Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Section 300, 22D).
- 9.4 Issue-Estoppel.
- 9.5 Compounding of offences.

Unit : 10 Trial Before a Court of Sessions : Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights

Unit : 11 Judgement

- 11.1 Form and content (Section 354).
- 11.2 Summary trial.
- 11.3 Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment : emerging penal policy. (Section 360, 361, 31)
- 11.4 Compensation and cost (Section 357, 358).
- 11.5 Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363).

Unit : 12 Appeal, Review, Revision

- 12.1 No appeal in certain cases (Section 372, 375, 376).
- 12.2 The rationale of appeals, review, revision.
- 12.3 The multiple range of appellate remedies :
 - 12.3.1 Supreme Court of India (Section 374, 379, Articles 31, 132, 134, 136).
 - 12.3.2 High Court (Section 374).
 - 12.3.3 Sessions Court (Section 374).
 - 12.3.4 Special right to appeal (Section 380).
 - 12.3.5 Governmental appeal against sentencing (Section 377, 378).
 - 12.3.6 Judicial power in disposal of appeals (Section 368).
 - 12.3.7 Legal aid in appeals.
- 12.4 Revisional jurisdiction (Sections 397-405).
- 12.5 Transfer of cases (Section 406, 407).

Unit : 13 Reform of criminal procedure

Bibliography:

- Ratanlal Dhirajlal, Criminal Procedure Code (1999) University, Delhi.
- Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.) Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2001), Eastern, Lucknow.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001090201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
IX	30	70	-	100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ Legislation is the major source of law of the modern era. Legislatures enact laws after much deliberation.
- ✓ With the emergence of legislation, interpretation of statutes 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 and existing statutes contextually relevant, courts used to develop certain rules, doctrines and principles of interpretation.
- ✓ Judiciary plays a highly creative role in this respect.
- ✓ What are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes?
- ✓ How far are they successful in their strategy?

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Principles of Legislation

- 1.1 Law –making-the legislature, executive and the judiciary.
- 1.2 Principles of utility.
- 1.3 Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick – individual interest to community interest.
- 1.4 Operation of these principles upon legislation.
- 1.5 Distinction between morals and legislation.

Unit : 2 Interpretation of Statutes

- 2.1 Meaning of the term “statutes”
- 2.2 Commencement, operation and repeal of statutes.
- 2.3 Purpose of interpretation of statutes.

Unit : 3 Aids to Interpretation

- 3.1 Internal aids
 - 3.1.1 Title.
 - 3.1.2 Preamble.
 - 3.1.3 Headings and marginal notes.
 - 3.1.4 Sections and sub-sections.
 - 3.1.5 Punctuation marks.
 - 3.1.6 Illustrations, exceptions, provisos and saving clauses.
 - 3.1.7 Schedules.
 - 3.1.8 Non-obstante clause.
- 3.2 External aids.
 - 3.2.1 Dictionaries.
 - 3.2.2 Translations.
 - 3.2.3 Travaux Preparatoires.
 - 3.2.4 Statutes in pari material.
 - 3.2.5 Contemporanea Exposito.
 - 3.2.6 Debates, inquiry commission reports and Law Commission Reports.

Unit : 4 Rules of Statutory Interpretation

- 4.1 Primary Rules.
 - 4.1.1 Literal rule.
 - 4.1.2 Golden rule.
 - 4.1.3 Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon’s case)
 - 4.1.4 Rule of harmonious construction.
- 4.2 Secondary Rules.
 - 4.2.1 Noscitur a sociis.
 - 4.2.2 Ejusdem generis.
 - 4.2.3 Reddendo singula singulis.

Unit : 5 Presumptions in statutory interpretation

- 5.1 Statutes are valid.
- 5.2 Statutes are territorial in operation.
- 5.3 Presumption as to jurisdiction.
- 5.4 Presumption against what is inconvenient or absurd.
- 5.5 Presumption against intending injustice.
- 5.6 Presumption against impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong.
- 5.7 Prospective operation of statutes.

Unit : 6 Maxims of Statutory Interpretation

- 6.1 Delegatus non potest delegare.
- 6.2 Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
- 6.3 Generalia specialibus non derogant.
- 6.4 In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis.
- 6.5 Ultes valet potior quam pareat.
- 6.6 Expressum facit cessare tacitum.
- 6.7 In bonam partem.

Unit : 7 Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

- 7.1 Restrictive and beneficial construction.
 - 7.1.1 Taxing statutes.
 - 7.1.2 Penal statutes.
 - 7.1.3 Welfare legislation.
- 7.2 Interpretation of substantive and Adjunctival statutes.
- 7.3 Interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions.
- 7.4 Interpretation of enabling statutes.
- 7.5 Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.
- 7.6 Interpretation of statutes conferring rights.
- 7.7 Interpretation of statutes conferring powers.

Unit : 8 Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

- 8.1 Harmonious construction.
- 8.2 Doctrine of pith and substance.
- 8.3 Colourable legislation.

- 8.4 Ancillary powers.
- 8.5 “Occupied field”.
- 8.6 Residuary power.
- 8.7 Doctrine of repugnancy.

Bibliography :

- G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, (7th Edition) 1999,

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001090301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical/Viva Marks	Total Marks
IX	90	-	10	100

Course Contents:

Unit : 1 Drafting

General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

Unit : 2 Pleadings

2.1 Civil

Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, affidavit, Execution
Petition, memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

2.2 Criminal

Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

2.3 Conveyance

Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, trust Deed.

2.4 Drafting of Writ Petition and PIL Petition

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers / retired judges.

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyance carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001090401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical/Viva Marks	Total Marks
IX	100	-	-	100

Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy".
- (ii) The contempt Law and Practice.
- (iii) The Bar Council code of Ethics.
- (iv) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary committees of Bar councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject.
- (v) Other reading material as may be prescribed by the University.

Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case study and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

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Semester – X

No.	Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	C	IM	EM	TM
1.	1604010001100101	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	Core	6	30	70	100
2.	1604010001100201 1604010001100301	Penology & Victimology OR Insurance Law	Core Elective	6	30	70	100
3.	1604010001100401	Clinical Paper – 3 (Alternate Dispute Resolution)	Core	6	100	00	100
4.	1604010001100501	Clinical Paper – 4 (Moot court exercise and Internship)	Core	6	90	10	100

C = Credits

IM=Internal Marks

EM=External Marks

TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course

SO=Sill Oriented Course

ICT=Interdisciplinary Course

SS=Self Study Course

DP=Dissertation / Project Work

ECT=Elective Course

Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100101

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
X	30	70	-	100

Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	EXT + INT = TOTAL
Civil Procedure Code	50 + 20 = 70
Limitation Act	20 + 10 = 30
	<hr/>
TOTAL	70 + 30 = 100

Course Objectives:

- ✓ 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 court 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 and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to 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

- 1.1 Concepts.
 - 1.1.1 Affidavit, order, judgement, decree, plaint, restitution, execution, decree-holder, judgement-debter, mesne profits, written statement.
 - 1.1.2 Distinction between decree and judgement and between decree and order.

Unit : 2 Jurisdiction

- 2.1 Kinds.
- 2.1.1 Hierarchy of courts.
- 2.2 Suit of civil nature – scope and limits.
- 2.3 Res-subjudice and Resjudicata.
- 2.4 Foreign judgment – enforcement.
- 2.5 Place of suing.
- 2.6 Institution of suit.
- 2.6.1 Parties to suit : joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties : representative suit.
- 2.6.1.1 Frame of suit : cause of action.
- 2.6.2 Alternative disputes resolution (ADR).
- 2.6.3 Summons.

Unit : 3 Pleadings

- 3.1 Rules of pleading, signing and verification.
- 3.1.1 Alternative pleadings.
- 3.1.2 Construction of pleadings.
- 3.2 Complaint : particulars.
- 3.2.1 Admission, return and rejection.
- 3.3 Written statement : particulars, rules of evidence.
- 3.3.1 Set off and counter claim : distinction.
- 3.4 Discovery, inspection and production of documents.
- 3.4.1 Interrogatories.
- 3.4.2 Privileged documents.
- 3.4.3 Affidavits.

Unit : 4 Appearance, examination and trial

- 4.1 Appearance.
- 4.2 Ex-parte procedure.
- 4.3 Summary and attendance of witnesses.
- 4.4 Trial.
- 4.5 Adjournments.
- 4.6 interim orders : commission, arrest or attachment before judgement, injunction and appointment of receiver.
- 4.7 Interests and costs.

Unit : 5 Execution

- 5.1 The concept.
- 5.2 General principles.
- 5.3 Power for execution of decrees.
- 5.4 Procedure for execution (ss.52-54).
- 5.5 Enforcement, Arrest and Detection(ss.55.59).
- 5.6 Attachment (ss.60-64).
- 5.7 Sale(ss.65-97).
- 5.8 Delivery of property.
- 5.9 Stay of execution.

Unit : 6 Suits in particular cases

- 6.1 By or against government (ss.79-82)
- 6.2 By aliens and by or against foreign rulers or ambassadors (ss.83-87A).
- 6.3 Public nuisance (ss.91-93).
- 6.4 Suits by or against firm.
- 6.5 Suits in forma pauperis.
- 6.6 Mortgages.
- 6.7 Interpleader suits.
- 6.8 Suits relating to public Charities.

Unit : 7 Appeals

- 7.1 Appeals from original decree.
- 7.2 Appeals from appellate decree.
- 7.3 Appeals from orders.
- 7.4 General provisions relating to appeal.
- 7.5 Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Unit : 8 Review, reference and revision

Unit : 9 Miscellaneous

- 9.1 Transfer of cases.
- 9.2 Restitution.

- 9.3 Caveat.
- 9.4 Inherent powers of courts.

Unit : 10 Law reform : Law Commission on Civil Procedure-amendments

Unit : 11 Law of Limitation

- 11.1 The concept – the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights.
- 11.2 Object.
- 11.3 Distinction with laches, acquiescence, prescription.
- 11.4 Extension and Suspension of limitation.
- 11.5 Sufficient cause for not filing the proceedings.
 - 11.5.1 Illness.
 - 11.5.2 Mistaken legal advice.
 - 11.5.3 Mistaken view of law.
 - 11.5.4 Poverty, minority and Purdha.
 - 11.5.5 Imprisonment.
 - 11.5.6 Defective vakalatnama.
- 11.6 Legal liabilities.
- 11.7 Foreign rule of limitation : contract entered into under a foreign law.
- 11.8 Acknowledgement – essential requisites.
- 11.9 Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract.

Bibliography:

- Mulla, code of Civil Procedure (1999), Universal, Delhi.
- C.K. Thacker, code of Civil Procedure (2000), Universal, Delhi.
- M.R. Mallick(ed.), B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act (1998), Eastern, Lucknow

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100201

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
X	30	70	-	100

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

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|-----|-------------------|
| 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)
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- A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
- 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 : 1604010001100301

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
X	30	70	-	100

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 and 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:

- Singh, Bridge Anand, New Insurance Law (2000) Union Book Publishers, Allahabad.
- 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
- Sreenivasan. M.N., Principles of Insurance Law (1997), Ramaniya Publishers, Bangalore.

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100401

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks
X	100	-	-	100

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.Jhunjhunwala, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation (2000), Snow white, Mumbai
- A.K.Bansal, Law of International Commercial Arbitration (1999) , Universal, Delhi

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Subject : Law

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

Course (Paper) Unique Code : 1604010001100501

Semester	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical/Viva Marks	Total Marks
X	90	-	10	100

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 inter viewing 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.

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