सोलापूर विद्यापीठ सोलापूर

परीक्षा विभाग

परिपत्रक क्र. ३ / २०१५

वाचा: १. **संदर्भ क्र. सोविसो/परीक्षा/वेळापत्रक/२०१४-१५/१४६१, दि.११ ऑक्टोंबर, २०१४**

२. **संदर्भ क्र. सोविसो/अभ्यासमंडळे/२०१५-१६/४७८०, दि.१९ ऑगस्ट, २०१५**

विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित सर्व महाविद्यालयातील मा.प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या/संचालक/अध्यक्ष व मा.संचालक/विभागप्रमुख सर्व शैक्षणिक संकुले विद्यापीठ परिसर यांना या परिपत्रकाद्वारे आदेशान्वये कळविण्यात येते की, **संदर्भ क्र.१** मधील परिपत्रकामध्ये दि.११ जून २०१५ रोजीच्या परीक्षा मंडळच्या ठरावान्वये बदल करण्यात आलेला आहे.

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१४-१५ पासून सर्व विद्याशाखांच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या प्रथम सत्रास क्रेडीट ग्रेडींग सिस्टीम प्रणाली (CGPA Pattern) लागू करण्यात आली आहे. त्याप्रमाणे शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ (ऑक्टो/नोव्हें-२०१५) पासून सर्व पदव्युत्तर (पी.जी.) अभ्यासक्रमांच्या प्रथम वर्षास (विद्यापीठ संलग्नित) निवड आधारित श्रेयांक प्रणाली (Choice Based Credit System) लागू करण्यात आलेली असून सर्व विद्याशाखेच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचा आराखडा (Structure) हे ७०-३० प्रमाणे ठेवण्यात आलेला आहे.

वरीलप्रमाणे CGPA व CBCS प्रणालीमध्ये लेखी परीक्षेच्या स्वरुप एकसारखे असल्याने (७०-३०) परीक्षेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून एकसारखेपणा यावा व विद्यार्थ्यांचे हीत लक्षात घेता सर्व परीक्षेमध्ये एकसमांतरता असावी. या उद्देशाने **"ऑक्टो/नोव्हें २०१५"** या द्वितीय परीक्षा हंगामापासून **सर्व यु.जी./पी.जी. विद्याशाखांच्या CGPA व CBCS प्रणालीमध्ये ७० गुणाच्या लेखी पेरीक्षेमधील पेपरची वेळ ही एकूण ०२.३० तासाची** असेल याची सर्व संबंधितानी नोंद घ्यावी. **(सदरची बाब अभियांत्रिकी व तंत्रज्ञान विद्याशाखेतंर्गत अभ्यासक्रमांना लागू नाही)**

सदर, बाब सर्व संलग्नित महाविद्यालयातील मा.प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या/संचालक यांनी विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक व प्रशासकीय कर्मचारी यांच्या सत्वर निदर्शनास आणावी.

(बी.पी.पाटील)
परीक्षा नियंत्रक

संदर्भ क्रं. : सोविसो/परीक्षा/वेळापत्रक/ऑक्टो-नोव्हें-२०१५/२०१५-१६/७९१ **दिनांक : २५ ऑगस्ट, २०१५**

सोलापूर विद्यापीठ

।। विद्यया संपन्नता ।।

NAAC Accredited-2015
'B' Grade (CGPA-2.62)

सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर

अभ्यासमंडळे विभाग

परिपत्रक

सर्व संलग्नित महाविद्यालयातील मा.प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या, व संचालक/अध्यक्ष यांना या परिपत्रकाव्दारे कळविण्यात येते की, खाली नमूद केलेल्या वर्गाच्या अभ्यासक्रमाची शै. वर्ष २०१८-१९ पासून लागू करण्यासंदर्भात विद्यापीठ प्राधिकरणाने दि. २१ जून, २०१८ रोजी झालेल्या विद्यापरिषदेच्या बैठकीत मान्यता दिली आहे. सदर अभ्यासक्रम विद्यापीठाच्या (http://su.digitaluniversity.ac under the link of ⟹ BOS (Syllabus, Circulars etc) ⟹ Revised Semester Pattern Syllabus ⟹ Select Faculty) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आले आहेत.

विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान विद्याशाखा (Faculty of Science & Technology)

Sr. No	Name of the Subject	Sr. No	Name of the Subject
1.	B.Sc.III-Chemistry (Sem-V&VI)	2.	B.Sc.III-Electronics (Sem-V&VI)
3.	B.Sc.III-Microbiology(Sem-V&VI)	4.	B.Sc.III-Biotechnology(Sem-V&VI)
5.	B.Sc.III-Zoology(Sem-V&VI)	6.	B.Sc.III-Physics(Sem-V&VI)
7.	B.Sc.III-Botany(Sem-V&VI)	8.	B.Sc.III-Geology(Sem-V&VI)
9.	B.Sc.III-Statistics(Sem-V&VI)	10.	B.Sc.III-Mathematics(Sem-V&VI)
11.	B.Sc.III-Computer Science(Sem-V&VI)	12.	B.Sc.III-ECS (Sem-V&VI)
13.	B.Sc.III-Entrepreneurship(Sem-V&VI)	14.	BCA-III
15.	Geography (B.A.III)	16.	B.Sc.Part-I&II-Electronics -CBCS Pattern (Revised-w.e.f. 2018-19)
17.	M.Sc.Part-I&II-Electronics-CBCS Pattern (Revised-w.e.f.-2018-19)	18.	T.E.-Civil Engineering
19.	T.E.-Electronics Engineering	20.	T.E.-Electrical Engineering
21.	T.E.-E&TC	22.	T.E.-Computer Science & Engineering
23.	T.E.-Bio-Medical Engineering	24.	T.E.-Information Technology
25.	T.Y.B.Pharmacy	26.	B.Architecture-III
27.	B.Architecture-V-CGPA Pattern	28.	Rules of NPTEL Courses
29.	NPTEL Course List	30.	Self Learning-H.S.S. Courses

वाणिज्य व व्यवस्थापन विद्याशाखा (Faculty of Commerce & Management)

Sr. No	Name of the Subject	Sr. No	Name of the Subject
1.	Adv. Costing Paper-I&II	2.	Adv. Accountancy Paper-I
3.	Adv. Cost Accounting Paper-I&II	4.	Adv. Accountancy Paper-II
5.	Adv. Banking Paper-I&II	6.	Adv. Statistics Paper-I&II
7.	Business Economics-III	8.	Co-operative Development
9.	Industrial Management Paper-I&II	10.	Modern Management Practice
11.	BBA-III	12.	M.B.A.-II
13.	Business Regulatory Framework	14.	Insurance Paper-I&II
15.	B.Com.II-Corporate Accounting – CBCS (Revised Syllabus-w.e.f.2018)		

मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखा (Faculty of Humanities)

Sr. No	Name of the Subject	Sr. No	Name of the Subject
1.	B.A.III-Marathi (Sem-V&VI)	2.	B.A.III-English (Sem-V&VI)
3.	B.A.III-Hindi (Sem-V&VI)	4.	B.A.III-Kannada (Sem-V&VI)
5.	B.A.III-Urdu (Sem-V&VI)	6.	B.A.III-Music (Sem-V&VI)
7.	B.A.III-Sanskrit (Sem-V&VI)	8.	B.A.III-Prakrit (Sem-V&VI)
9.	M.A.II-English-CBCS (Revised-w.e.f. 2018-19)	10.	B.A./B.Sc.-III-Compulsory English
11.	B.A.III-Economics (Sem-V&VI)	12.	B.A.III-History (Sem-V&VI)
13.	B.A.III-Political Science (Sem-V&VI)	14.	B.A.III-Sociology (Sem-V&VI)
15.	B.A.III-AIHC&A (Sem-V&VI)	16.	B.A.III-Philosophy (Sem-V&VI)
17.	B.Lib & I.Sc.-I-(Revised-w.e.f.2018)	18.	B.A.LL.B. –III
19.	LL.B.-III	20.	B.A.LL.B.-V (Sem-X-Paper No.IX) Correction –CGPA Pattern

आंतर-विद्याशाखीय अभ्यास विद्याशाखा (Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies)

Sr. No	Name of the Subject	Sr. No	Name of the Subject
1.	B.A.III-Physical Education	2.	B.Ed.-Two Year (Revised-CBCS-w.e.f.2018)
3.	B.P.Ed. Two Year (Revised-CBCS-w.e.f.2018)	4.	M.Ed. Two Year (Revised-CBCS-w.e.f.2018)
5.	M.P.Ed Two Year (Revised-CBCS-w.e.f.2018)		

वरीलप्रमाणे तयार केलेले अभ्यासक्रम आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील संबंधित अध्यापक, विद्यार्थी व इतर संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावे, ही विनंती.

(प्रा.डॉ. व्ही. बी. पाटील)
विशेष कार्यासन अधिकारी
शैक्षणिक, संशोधन आणि विकास

दिनांक:
20 JUL 2018

संदर्भ : सोविसो/अमंवि/२०१८-१९/ 6161

प्रत माहिती व पुढील योग्य त्या कार्यवाहीस्तव :

१. मा. कुलगुरू कार्यालय, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
२. मा. कुलसचिव कार्यालय, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
३. मा. संचालक, बी.सी.यु.डी., सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
४. मा. संचालक, परीक्षा व मूल्यमापन, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
५. यंत्रणा विश्लेषक, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
६. उपकुलसचिव, परीक्षा विभाग, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
७. परीक्षा विभागातील सर्व उपविभाग, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.
८. एम.के.सी.एल.विभाग, सोलापूर विद्यापीठ, सोलापूर.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR



RULES, REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR FIVE YEARS B.A.LL.B COURSE (TEN SEMESTERS)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020 AND ONWARDS w.e.f. JULY 2019

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR
FACULTY OF LAW

1. B.A.LL.B. Degree Course

Duration of the Programme:

The duration of the programme is 5 academic years which spread over 10 semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester. Each Academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The academic session for odd semester (1^{st}, 3^{rd} ,5^{th} ,7^{th}& 9^{th}) will commence as far as possible from 1st July, while for even semester (2^{nd}, 4^{th} ,6^{th} ,8^{th} & 10^{th}) will commence from 1st December every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the B.A.LL.B Course Structure

2. Medium of instruction: The medium of instruction and Examination shall be in English.

3. Eligibility for admissions: - As per the norms of the CET of Maharashtra & Solapur University

4. Attendance:-No candidate will be admitted to the semester Examination unless he has completed 75% attendance in the given semester in each subject.

5) Definitions of terminology: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) **Course:** It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a semester. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester.

b) **Credit:** Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course.

c) **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) **Credit Transfer:** The credit acquired for the courses in another University would be accepted on reciprocal basis subject to the UGC Norms.

e) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. It is obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

f) **Grade Point:** Grade Point is weight allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

g) **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course/ Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There is a range of marks for each Grade

h) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. It is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.

6. Rules of Promotion/ ATKT: B.A. LL.B. Course

a) To promote a student in to 2nd , 4th , 6th ,8th & 10th Semester: A student is being eligible for promotion to 2nd , 4th , 6th ,8th &10th Semesters must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st , 3rd , 5th ,7th & 9th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester Examinations.

b) To promote a student in to 3rd Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.

c) To promote a student in to 5th Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd and 4th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 3rd and 4th Semesters & pass 1 & 2 Semester examination.

d) To promote a student in to 7th Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 7th Semester must have either passed in the 5th and 6th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 5th and 6th Semesters & pass 3 & 4 Semester examination.

e) To promote a student in to 9th Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 9th Semester must have either passed in the 7th and 8th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 7th and 8th Semesters & pass 5 & 6 Semester examination.

7. Interpretation Clause: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):
Choice Based Credit System provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective or minor or soft skilled courses

b) Credit: Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course. In this Direction one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week for 15 weeks in a semester.

c) Credit Point (CP): It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e. No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA means the value obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

e) Grade Letter: Grade Letter **means** an index to indicate the performance of a student in a Particular course/Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper into a letter grade i.e. O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There shall be a range of marks for each Grade

f) Grade Point: Grade Point means weight age allotted to each grade letter.

g) Programme: It means Three years B.A.LL.B Programme of study and examination spread over TEN semesters, the successful completion of which would lead to the award of B.A.LL.B Degree

h) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It means the value obtained by dividing the total credit points earned by a student in all the courses of a given semester by the total number of credits assigned to that semester.

i) Course: It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a programme. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester. All courses need not carry the same weight. A course may be designed to comprise lecturing/tutorial/laboratory work/field work/ outreach activities/ project work/ vocational training / viva/ seminars/ term papers/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

The UGC guidelines on CBCS system prescribe three kinds of courses: Core, Elective and Ability Enhancement courses in a programme

Core Course: This is the course/subject which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the programme. It shall be related to the disciple of study.

Elective Course: Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of prescribed papers. Elective courses may be "*Generic Elective"* focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. An elective may be "*Discipline Centric"* or may be chosen from an unrelated discipline. It may be called as "*Open Elective*".

Ability Enhancement Courses: The Ability Enhancement courses may be of two kinds: a) Ability Enhancement compulsory courses (AECC) b) Skill Enhancement courses (SEC). AECC courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to knowledge enhancement. SEC courses are value based or skills based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

8. Scheme of evaluation: - The Students has to appear external evaluation (University Exam) for 80 Marks and internal evaluation of 20 marks for each paper. The internal evaluation is a process of continues assessment. The nature of internal evaluation is decided by the principal of the college and concerned subject teacher at the beginning of semester. The distribution of 20 marks (any TWO Components) internal evaluation shall be as follows.

a) **Seminar & Oral Presentation - 10 Marks.**
b) **Visit to Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Pamchayat Samiti - 10 Marks**
c) **Project Work on any contemporary Legal Issues (Doctrinal/Non Doctrinal - 10 Marks.**
d) **Legal Literacy Camps (Topic Preparation & Presentation) - 10 Marks.**
e) **Legal Aid Clinic Work (One Week) - 10 Marks.**
f) **Jail/Juvenile Home/Remand Home Visit - 10 Marks.**
g) **Participation & Assistance in Lok-Adalat - 10 Marks.**
h) **Writing Case Comment (Two Cases) - 10 Marks.**
i) **Visit to Consumer forum/MV Accidents Claims Tribunal. – 10 Marks**
j) **Visit to Industries to observe environmental legislations (Water, Air, Noise, and Pollution etc) - 10 Marks**
k) **Visit to Labour Courts/ESI Hospital/Survey of Child Labour/ Survey of Implementation of Labour Laws in Industries - 10 Marks**
l) **Legal Awareness Camps in Schools/Colleges/Institutes regarding Human Rights/ Environmental Issues etc - 10 Marks**

m) Internship (One Week) - 10 Marks.

Internship: As per the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008, **e**ach registered student shall have to complete minimum of 20 weeks in case of Five Year B.A.LL.B. Course stream during the entire period of Legal studies under NGO associated with human rights, environment, women empowerment, child labour, bonded labour etc. Trial and Appellate courts, Advocates, Judiciary, Police Station, Land Revenue and registrar office, Tribunals, Family Counselling Centre, Law firms, Companies, Local Self Government, Labour welfare department in factories etc. provided that Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all Students shall at least have gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Each student shall keep internal record or Internship Diary to be evaluated by the concerned Teaching Faculty member. The marks shall be awarded in each paper in each Semester.

Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern: Based on his/her continuous evaluation, the academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven- point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external & internal examinations.

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme shall be evaluated on the basis of:

(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject

(ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA),

(iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

(b) Marks for Extra Curricular Components (E.C.C) are to be awarded at the end of each even semester in recognition of achievements in sports/cultural/N.S.S/NCC as per the rules and instruction of the University provided in this regard from time to time**.** The marks shall be used for upgrading CGPA.

(c) At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme. The details regarding method of calculating SGPA & CGPA is explained in detail in Para. 3

d) Student who passed Audit Course shall be given 'AU' grade, while students who failed in Audit course will be given 'X' grade. However, these grades and marks in Audit Course shall not be considered for calculation of SGPA & CGPA.

9. Standard of Passing:

1. A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the semester examination if he has obtained not less than 35 marks (28 external University, 7 in internal examination) in each paper & not less than an aggregate of 40% of Marks in all the papers of I to IV Semester examinations.

2. A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the semester examination if he has obtained not less than 40 marks (32 external University, 8 in internal examination) in each paper & not less than an aggregate of 50% of Marks in all the papers of V to X Semester examinations.

3. A Candidate may be exempted from appearing in paper or papers of each semester in which he has secured not less than 50% marks in Semester V to X and 40% Marks in Semester I to IV

4. A student who failed in University semester examination (Theory) and passed internal examination of paper (subject) shall be given FC Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination only. A student who failed in internal examination and passed in University Examination (Theory) shall be given FR Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination as well as internal examination.

10. Grace Marks 1% will be given for passing as per the existing Rules (Ordinance)

11. Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern:

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external and internal examinations. The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme, shall be evaluated on the basis of: **(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject (ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA), (iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points:-

Credit Points for the course = (No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.)

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) :-

SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the **total credit points earned by the student in all the courses** and **the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.**

$$SGPA = \frac{\textit{Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester}}{\textit{Total Number of Credits for the Semester}}$$

Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters.

$$CGPA = \frac{\textit{Total Credit Points Obtained in all semesters}}{\textit{Total Credits of All Semesters}}$$

CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters. Provided further, that, the final Grade Sheet shall show the Grade and Grade Points only

12. Award of Grade Letter, Grade Points, Credit Points, SGPA, CGPA:

(a) Award of Grade Letter and Grade Points: Each course/paper shall be valued in Ten point Grading system as per UGC guidelines.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points (CP): Credit Points for the course = No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): SGPA indicates the performance of a student in given Semester. SGPA is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester. SGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points. (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57) SGPA= Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester Total Number of Credits for the Semester Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. CGPA shall be rounded to two decimal Points (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57) CGPA = Total Credit Points Obtained in all Semesters Total Credits of all Semesters Provided that CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters.

13. Award of the Degree:

For B.A.LL.B A student will be eligible for the award of B.A.LL.B (5 Years) Degree only when he has successfully completed all the prescribed 46 courses with a total of 184 credits and obtained a minimum CGPA of 2.50 out of 6.00 and after payment of prescribed fee. The result of the successful candidates as per the following criterion:

14. Time span for completion of the Course:

Student has to complete B.A.LL.B Degree Course **within SEVEN years** from the year of admission (that is Five years Course period + Two years extra = Seven years) as per UGC regulations.

15. COURSE STRUCTURE:

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS), FOR B.A., LL.B COURSE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

B.A., LL.B – I SEMESTER – I

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
1	**Core and Compulsory- I**	English-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
2	**Core and Compulsory-II**	Political Science – I (Political Theory and Organization)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
3	**Core and Compulsory-III**	Sociology-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
4	**Core and Compulsory-IV**	Legal Language	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

B.A., LL.B – I SEMESTER – II

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
5	**Core and Compulsory- V**	Economics – I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
6	**Core and Compulsory-VI**	Political Science – II (Foundation of Political Obligations)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
7	**Core and Compulsory-VII**	Logic and Scientific Method	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
8	**Core and Compulsory-VIII**	English –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
9	**Audit Course I**	Democracy & Good Governance	**6**	**-**	**--**	**1 Hr.**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-2021

B.A., LL.B – II SEMESTER – III

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
10	**Core and Compulsory- IX**	Economics – II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
11	**Core and Compulsory-X**	Political Science – III (International Relations and Organizations)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
12	**Core and Compulsory-XI**	Political Science – IV (Western Political Thought)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
13	**Core and Compulsory-XII**	Legal History	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

B.A., LL.B – II SEMESTER – IV

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
14	**Core and Compulsory- XIII**	Legal Language & Legal Writing	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
15	**Core and Compulsory-XIV**	Political Science – V (Indian Political Thinkers)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
16	**Core and Compulsory-XV**	Sociology – II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
17	**Core and Compulsory-XVI**	Constitutional History of India	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
18	**Audit Course II**	Environmental Studies	**6**	**=**	**50**	**1 Hr.**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

B.A., LL.B – III SEM – V

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
19	**Core and Compulsory- XVII**	Law of Contracts	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
20	**Core and Compulsory-XVIII**	Special Contracts	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
21	**Core and Compulsory-XIX**	Law of Torts including MV Act & CP Laws	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
22	**Core and Compulsory-XX**	Law of Crimes – I (Penal Code)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
23	**Core and Compulsory-XXI**	Constitutional Law-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

B.A., LL.B – III SEM – VI

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
24	**Core and Compulsory- XXII**	Family Law-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
25	**Core and Compulsory-XXIII**	Administrative Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
26	**Core and Compulsory-XXIV**	Labour and Industrial law –I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
27	**Core and Compulsory-XXV**	Public International Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
28	**Core and Compulsory-XXVI**	Environmental Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

B.A., LL.B – IV SEM – VII

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
29	**Core and Compulsory-XXVII**	Jurisprudence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
30	**Core and Compulsory-XXVIII**	Property Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
31	**Core and Compulsory-XXIX**	Labour and Industrial Law –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
32	**Discipline Specific Elective-I**	A) Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation OR B) Banking Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
33	**Discipline Specific Elective-II**	A) Penology & Victimology OR B) Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

B.A., LL.B – IV SEM – VIII

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
34	**Core and Compulsory-XXX**	Family Law –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
35	**Core and Compulsory-XXXI**	Constitutional Law –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
36	**Discipline Specific Elective-III**	A)Insurance Law OR B) Trade Mark & Design	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
37	**Ability Enhancement Course – I**	Professional Ethic & Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
38	**Ability Enhancement Course – II**	Alternative Dispute Resolutions (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024

B.A., LL.B – V SEM – IX

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
39	**Core and Compulsory- XXXI**	Law of Crimes –II (Cr. P.C)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
40	**Core and Compulsory-XXXII**	Law of Evidence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
41	**Core and Compulsory-XXXIII**	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
42	**Core and Compulsory-XXXIV**	Principal of Taxation Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
43	**Core and Compulsory-XXXV**	Company Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

B.A., LL.B – V SEM – X

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
44	**Discipline Specific Elective-IV**	A)International Organization OR B)Equity & Trust	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
45	**Discipline Specific Elective-V**	A)Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System OR B)Health Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
46	**Discipline Specific Elective-VI**	A)Women and Criminal Law OR B)International Human Rights	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
47	**Skill Enhancement Course-I**	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
48	**Skill Enhancement Course-II**	Moot Court, Exercise and Internship (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

SYLLABUS FOR B.A., LL.B 5 YEARS DEGREE COURSE

B.A., LL.B – I: SEMESTER – I

PAPER: I CORE AND COMPULSORY-I
ENGLISH-I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the course

Today globalization has expanded the horizons of law and the legal profession. Success in the legal profession depends on the proficiency of legal languages. Legal profession needs to cater not only to their individual clients but also to the society students' needs to be well equipped with English language both in speech and in writing. The course aims to understand the features of English language, importance of vocabulary, contextual meaning of words and their usage, comprehension of unseen passages helps to analyze important ideas and issues and facilitates legal reasoning in understanding common problems.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL THEORY LECTURES-80**

I 20 Lectures

1. A passage for comprehension or a précis writing of a passage
2. Formal correspondence or business letters
3. Correction of sentences
4. Paraphrase OR
5. Paragraph writing on the legal subjects

II Grammar and usages 20 Lectures

6. Parts of speech

7. Kinds of Tenses

8. Transformation of sentences

9. Essay writing on the subjects of legal interest

10. Brief- writing

11. Analysis of sentences

12. Using one word- substitution

III Grammar and usages 20 Lectures

13. Sentence patterns

14. Parsing and identification of function of words in a sentence

15. Modal auxiliaries and their usages

IV PROSE-LAW AND LAWYERS by M.K.GANDHI 20 Lectures

Textbooks Recommended

1. A Practical English Grammar by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet

2. A Remedial Grammar of English by F.T. Wood

3. A Communicative Grammar in English by Geoffrey Leench

4. Communication Skills in English by Prof. R.N. Kulkarni

5. A University Grammar in English by Randolph Quirk and Greenbaum

6. Law and Lawyers by M.K.Gandhi

PAPER: II CORE AND COMPULSORY-II

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

POLITICAL THEORY AND ORGANIZATION

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the course

To familiarize the Students with basic concepts in Political Theory and Organization such as foundations of political science, i.e. concept and origin of State, views of Western Political Thinkers, study of basic ideas such as liberalism, socialism, Marxism. To enable the Student to understand the basic concepts of sovereign and study of institutions like Legislature Executive Judiciary in India and comparison with other Countries.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF LECTURES-80

1. Conceptions of State and Government. 5 Lectures

2. Main Currents of Western Political Thought, Medieval Political Thought (Natural Law and Natural Rights), Liberalism, Socialism and Marxism. 10 Lectures

3. Main Currents of Indian Political Thoughts, Classical Hindu and Islamic Conceptions of State, Political Ideologies in 19th Century (Growth of Liberalism) Gandhism, Sarvodaya, Marxist thoughts in India 15 Lectures

4. The Totalitarian State Political Organization. 5 Lectures

5. Conceptions of Political & legal Sovereignty. 5 Lectures

6. Organization of Government: Unitary / Federal / Quasi-federal; (One - Party Democracies, Military rule, Presidential and Cabinet Forms) 15 Lectures

7. The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, The doctrines of Separation of Power Parliamentary Sovereignty, Independence of the Judiciary. 15 Lectures

8. Conceptions of representation, Public Opinion and participation. 10 Lectures

Select Bibliography

1. Political Science by Gett World press, except chapters on Civil & Political Rights and Law and part regarding the relations of State to State

2. History of Political Theory by George H. Sabni – Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing Co., only chapters – III to VI, XVII. XXI & XXXI to XXXV

3. Substance of Politics – Appadorai

4. Political Theory by Ray and Bhattacharya

5. Comparative Government by S. E. Finer and Pelican Book.

6. Modern Political Constitutions by C. F. Strong. The English Language Book, Society and Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd., London.

7. Federal Government by K. C. Wheare

8. Political Theory by Asirvatham Eddy.

9. Political Science and Government by Garner.

PAPER: III CORE AND COMPULSORY-III

SOCIOLOGY – I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the course

While giving an idea of the general principles of Sociology in the Context of Indian Society and its Institutions, the course shall strive to reveal to the students the role of Law as Social Engineering. The essential moorings of Law in society will be Instruments of social change will be highlighted through illustrations and empirical studies. The course content of Sociology may consist of two parts:

Part- A: Sociology: General Principles **TOTAL THEORY LECTURES-80**

UNIT NO:

1. Sociology as a Science: **5** Lectures

1.1 Data, concepts and theory

2. Basic concepts in Sociology **5** Lectures

2.1 Structure and Function

2.2 Status and role

2.3 Norms and Values

3. Social Institutions **10** Lectures

3.1 Marriage, Family and Kinship

3.2 Religious institutions

3.3 Educational institutions

4. Social Stratification **5** Lectures

5. Social control **5** Lectures

5.1 Socialization

5.2 Coercion

6. Sociology as a critique of society **5** Lectures

7. Law and society **5** Lectures

PART- B: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

UNIT NO:

1. The development of Indian Sociology **5 Lectures**

1.1 Unity and diversity

1.2 Continuity and change

2. India as a plural Society: Varieties of **10 Lectures**

2.1 Customs and ways of life

2.2 Linguistics, Religious and other communities

3. Major Institutions of Indian Society **10 Lectures**

3.1 Family

3.2 Caste

3.3 Village

4. Tribe Caste & Class in contemporary India **5 Lectures**

5. The Backward Classes **5 Lectures**

6. Trends of change in Indian Society **5 Lectures**

Select Bibliography

1. Fundamentals of Sociology by Pascal Gisbert – Orient Longmans- Chapters 1 to 4, 6 to 9, and 11 to 13.

2. Social change India by B. Kuppuswamy - Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Second revised and Enlarged Edition, Chapters 1 to 4 and 12 to 20

3. Law in Changing Society by W. Friedman- only introduction

4. Human Society by Kingshey Davis- The McMillan Co. New York

5. The Social Web by John A. Perry/Erna K. Perry- 4th Ed. Happer & Raw Publishers, New York

6. Sociology by Howard J. Sherman and James L. Wood. Happer & Raw Publishers, New York

7. Modern Sociological Theory by M. Francis – Abrahm- Delhi, Oxford Uni. Press

6. Democratic Policy and Social change in India by Rajani Kothari- Allied Pub.

PAPER: IV CORE AND COMPULSORY-IV

LEGAL LANGUAGE

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course

Command of Language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology, precision; clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal Language. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

UNIT NO: TOTAL THEORY LECTURES-80

1. Law in General and its Meaning: Classification of Law: 10 Lectures

1) Private Law and Public Law

2) Civil Law and Criminal Law

3) Substantive Law and Procedural Law

4) Natural Law and Positive Law

2. Importance of Language to Legal profession and Acquiring command over language 5 **Lectures**

3. Legal and ordinary meaning of the following concepts 10 Lectures

Person, Property; Ownership; Possession; Injury; Wrong, Offender; Man; Wife; Child; Death; Right and Duty; Trespass.

4. 4. Following Maxims: 10 Lectures

1. ***Actus non facitreum nisi mens sit rea***
2. ***ActioPersonalisMoritur cum Persona***
3. ***Delegatus non-potestdelegare***
4. ***Ex turpicausa non orituractio***
5. ***Ignorantiafactiexcusatignorantiajuris non excusat***
6. ***In jure non remotacausa, sedpromixaspectatur***
7. ***Respondent superior***
8. ***Res Ipsa Loquitor***
9. ***Ubi jus ibi remedium***
10. ***Volenti non-fit injuria***
11. ***Saluspopuliestsupremalex***
12. ***Autrefois acquit autrefois convict***

5. Following Phrases with their meaning: 10 Lectures

Sine die, suomotu, mutatis mutandis, abinito, de novo, ultra vires, intra vires, sine qua non, quid pro quo, mensrea,actusreus, jus necessitatis, ad- interim, de-facto, dejure, locus standi, lexfori, functusofficio, prima facie, in limine decree nisi, proforma, interlocutory, ex- post-facto

6. **Civil Procedure Code:- 10 Lectures**

Plaint: Written Statement, issues, Judgment, Decree, Suit, Plaintiff, Defendant Appellant Respondent Appeal, Reference, Review, Revision, Stay, Injunction, *Res Judicata, Res Sub-Judice*.

7. **Criminal Procedure Code: - 10 Lectures**

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable offences, Bailable and non-bailable offences, stages of criminal trial (Investigation, Inquiry and Trial), F.I.R., Complaint, Arrest, Bail, Charge, Charge-sheet, Judgment of acquittal and judgment of conviction, criminal courts, classification, Security Bond.

8. **Law of Evidence:- 5 Lectures**

Meaning of evidence and proof, Kinds of evidence, circumstantial and direct evidence witness, an accomplice.

9. **Property Law 10 Lectures**

Property: Its meaning and its kinds, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable and intellectual property, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, license, trust, exchange and easements.

B.A., LL.B – I SEMESTER – II

PAPER-V CORE AND COMPULSORY-V

ECONOMICS-I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the course

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Economics is a Science and its relevance to Law characteristics of free enterprise, Planned Economics and Mixed Economics. To familiarize the students with basic concepts of economics such as demand, supply, price, price determination, money wages, banking, index numbers, direct and indirect taxes etc.

UNIT NO: TOTAL THEORY LECTURES-80

1. Law of demand elasticity of demand, Law of equi- marginal utility, need for consumer protection.

8 Lectures

2. Law of supply- Private and social costs, opportunity cost fixed and variable costs, marginal and average costs, economics of scale, optimum firm types of business organizations, their advantages and Disadvantages. **10 Lectures**

3. Price determination under perfect competition, Monopoly and monopolistic competition- need for control of monopolies. **8 Lectures**

4. Money Wages, real wages, functions of Trade Union- Role of Trade union in fixation and revision of wages. **8 Lectures**

5. Index number, inflation and deflation, causes and effects of inflation- control of inflation.

8 Lectures

6. Say's Law of Market, Keynesian Theory of Income and Employment. **8 Lectures**

7. Balance sheet as a bank, Principles of liquidity and profitability, credit creation, Methods of credit control, functions of central Banks, function of commercial Bank, and financial institutions, functions of Commercial Banks other types of Banks. **10 Lectures**

8. Direct and Indirect Taxes – causes and consequences of rising public depts. and public expenditure, maximum social advantage – objectives and fiscal policies. **10 Lectures**

9. Meaning of Economic development and Economics growth – concepts of real National Income per capita real Income and Economic Welfare - characteristics of under developed Economy – Labour intensive and Capital intensive techniques of growth **10 Lectures**

Select Bibliography

1. The Essentials of Economics – A. W. Stonier and D.C. Hague.

2. A Text Book of Economics – J.L. Johnson

3. Economics and Introductory Analysis – Paul Samuelson

PAPER-VI CORE AND COMPULSORY-VI

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of course

To enable the Student to understand basic terms in Political Science such as Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Views of various Political Thinkers on disobedience and obligation. To understand the Student, the basic principles of Contract and Promise, Study of punishment, theories of punishments. To familiarize the students with basic concepts like Study of Law, Unjust Law, people right to resist unjust law, crisis of legitimation.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. Conception of Power, Authority and legitimating. 8 Lectures

2. How Does Power become legitimate power or why people ought to obey the State? Examination to classical (Hobbes, Locke Rousseau) and modern (Max Weber, Marx, Emile Durkeheim) approaches to the notion of political obligation. **15 Lectures**

3. Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political obligation. **8 Lectures**

4. The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference in Gandhian and Neo- Gandhian thought. **10 Lectures**

5. The problem of obedience to unjust laws. **8 Lectures**

6. Why should we honour promises and contracts? **8 Lectures**

7. The problem of punishment; when is use of force by state against the citizen just and justifiable? **15 Lectures**

8. The contemporary crisis of legitimation. **8 Lectures**

Select Bibliography

1. Contemporary Political Theory by J.C. Johari, Sterling Pub. Pvt. Ltd, Delhi. Chapters 7, 8 and 12 only

2. Problems of Political Philosophy, D.D. Raphal MC- Million Chapter 4 only.

3. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law by Roscoe Pound New Heaven & London, Yale University Press Chapter 6 on contract only.

The teacher concerned is expected to impart instructions on the topics of -

I) The Problems of Civil Disobedience and political obligations with a particular reference to Gandhian and Neo Gandhian thought.

II) "The problem of punishment: when is use of force by State against the citizen just and Justifiable" by collecting materials from the writing of – M.K. Gandhi & From the extract in LLoyol's introduction to jurisprudence pages 166 to 174 taken from Harvered Law Review in respect of the debates on the validity of unjust Law.

4. Political Obligation by Thomas MC Pherson chapter: 2 to 9

5. The Political Ideas of Lasski by Harbert Deanne chapters 2:8, 5:8 & 11.

PAPER-VII CORE AND COMPULSORY-VII

LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of Course

The subject of Logic is important to a law student to acquire the skills of understanding problem, analyzing problem, interpretation of problem in his legal career. Accordingly the subject is designed to understand basic concepts of Logic and language, terms and propositions, methods of logic, syllogism, Laws of thought, logical proposition and analysis.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

Topic-1 Nature and Scope of Logic **10 Lectures**

1.1 Definition of logic
1.2 Inference
1.3 Truth and validity
1.4 Logic as a formal science
1.5 Deductive and inductive inference
1.6 Uses of logic

Topic-2 Proposition and Terms **5 Lectures**

2.1 Proposition and sentence
2.2 Constituents of proposition
2.3 Contrary and contradictory terms

Topic-3 Traditional classification of proposition **10 Lectures**

3.1 Categorical and conditional
3.2 Fourfold classification of proposition
3.3 Distribution of terms in A, E, I, O propositions

Topic-4 Modern classification of propositions **5 Lectures**

4.1 Simple, compound and general
4.2 Basic truth tables for compound propositions
4.3 Testing validity by truth table method

Topic-5 Kinds of deductive inference **10 Lectures**

5.1 Immediate and mediate
5.2 Inference by opposition of proposition
5.3 Education (Conversion and Obversion)

Topic-6 Mediate inference **5 Lectures**

6.1 Nature and rules of syllogism
6.2 Testing syllogism by Venn's diagrams
6.3 Enthymeme

Topic-7 Rules of inference and rules of replacement **10 Lectures**

7.1 Direct proof method

Topic-8 Kinds of inductive inference **5 Lectures**
(Only basic)

8.1 Simple enumerative induction
8.2 Analogy
8.3 Scientific induction

Topic-9 Presuppositions (Grounds) of induction **10 Lectures**

9.1 Material grounds – Observation and experiment
9.2 Formal grounds – Principles of uniformity of nature and Causal relation

Topic-10 Stages of scientific method **10 Lectures**

10.1 Conditions of good hypothesis
10.2 Kinds of verification of hypothesis

PAPER-VIII CORE AND COMPULSORY-VIII

ENGLISH -II

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course: -

The Current syllabus is designed to meet the requirements of the students of undergoing five years BALLB course, the main purpose of syllabus is to acquaint them with basic sentence structure based on its grammar and usage. The chapters like preposition and modal auxiliary are helpful in writing correct English. The chapters like compound and complex sentence (synthesis) and conditional sentence are useful to understand and comprehend thoroughly. The section of composition covers the chapters like formal correspondence, translation from English to regional language, drafting reports, précis writing these chapters develop the student's capacity to present their perspective in their own language. The chapter like idioms and phrases are useful for pragmatic meaning in English language. Every subject has its own terminology, Legal terms is the vocabulary that fulfill the skill in writing legal language.

Total Theory Lectures-80

Unit No :-

1. Reading Comprehension 8 Lectures
2. Essay writing on topics of legal interest 7 Lectures
3. Formal Correspondence 4 Lectures
4. Translation From English to the regional language 10 Lectures
5. Grammar and Usages 20 Lectures
   - 5.1. Reported Speech
   - 5.2. Question tag and short responses
   - 5.3. Modal Auxiliary verbs (Do, Does, Did, Shall, Should, Have, Must, Needn't, Ought, Can, Could, May, Might, Used to etc.)
   - 5.4. Prepositions (to, at, in, into, on, upon, etc.)
   - 5.5. Conditional Tenses
6. Précis Writing 5 Lectures
7. Drafting reports 5 Lectures
8. Translation from regional language into English 8 Lectures
9. Use of legal terms and idiomatic expressions 5 Lectures
10. Grammar and Usage 8 Lectures
    - 10.1. Complex and Compound sentences
    - 10.2. Moods, Conditional Tenses Chapter from A Practical English Grammar by Thomson and Martine

Select Bibliography: -

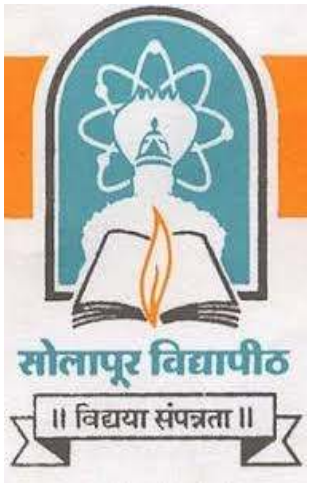
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PAPER-IX AUDIT COURSE-I

DEMOCRACY & GOOD GOVERNENCE

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR

SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR



RULES, REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR THREE YEARS LL.B COURSE (SIX SEMESTERS)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020 AND ONWARDS

w.e.f. JULY 2019

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR
Faculty of Law

1. **LL.B. Degree Course**

Duration of the Programme:

The duration of the programme is 3 academic years which spread over 6 semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester. Each Academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The academic session for odd semester (1^{st}, 3^{rd} , 5^{th},) will commence as far as possible from 1st July, while for even semester (2nd 4th,6th) will commence from 1st December every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the LL.B Course Structure

2. Medium of instruction: The medium of instruction and Examination shall be in English.

3. Eligibility for admissions: - As per the norms of the CET of Maharashtra & Solapur University

4. Attendance:-No candidate will be admitted to the semester Examination unless he has completed 75% attendance in the given semester in each subject.

5) Definitions of terminology: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) **Course:** It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a semester. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester.

b) **Credit:** Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course.

c) **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) **Credit Transfer:** The credit acquired for the courses in another University would be accepted on reciprocal basis subject to the UGC Norms.

e) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. It is obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

f) **Grade Point:** Grade Point is weight allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

g) **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course/ Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There is a range of marks for each Grade

h) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. It is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.

6. Rules of Promotion/ ATKT: LL.B. Course

a) To promote a student in to 2nd, 4th, 6th Semester: A student is being eligible for promotion to 2nd, 4th, 6th Semesters must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd, 5th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester Examinations.

b) To promote a student in to 3rd Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.

c) To promote a student in to 5th Semester: A student for being eligible is admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd and 4th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 3rd and 4th Semesters & pass 1 & 2 Semester examination.

7. Interpretation Clause: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):**
Choice Based Credit System provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective or minor or soft skilled courses

b) **Credit: Credit** means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course. In this Direction one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week for 15 weeks in a semester.

c) **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e. No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA means the value obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

d) **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter **means** an index to indicate the performance of a student in a Particular course/Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper into a letter grade i.e. O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There shall be a range of marks for each Grade

e) **Grade Point:** Grade Point means weight age allotted to each grade letter.

f) **Programme**: It means Three years LL.B Programme of study and examination spread over SIX semesters, the successful completion of which would lead to the award of LL.B Degree

g) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It means the value obtained by dividing the total credit points earned by a student in all the courses of a given semester by the total number of credits assigned to that semester.

h) Course: It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a programme. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester. All courses need not carry the same weight. A course may be designed to comprise lecturing/tutorial/laboratory work/field work/ outreach activities/project work/vocational training/viva/seminars/term papers/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

The UGC guidelines on CBCS system prescribe three kinds of courses: Core, Elective and Ability Enhancement courses in a programme

Core Course: This is the course/subject which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the programme. It shall be related to the disciple of study.

Elective Course: Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of prescribed papers. An elective course may be "*Generic Elective* "focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. An elective may be "*Discipline Centric"* or may be chosen from an unrelated discipline. It may be called as "*Open Elective*".

Ability Enhancement Courses: The Ability Enhancement courses may be of two kinds: a) Ability Enhancement compulsory courses (AECC) b) Skill Enhancement courses (SEC). AECC courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to knowledge enhancement. SEC courses are value based or skill based and is aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

8. Scheme of evaluation: - The Students has to appear external evaluation (University Exam) for 80 Marks and internal evaluation of 20 marks for each paper. The internal evaluation is a process of continues assessment. The nature of internal evaluation is decided by the principal of the college and concerned subject teacher at the beginning of semester. The distribution of 20 marks (any TWO components) internal evaluation shall be as follows.

a) **Seminar & Oral Presentation - 10 Marks.**
b) **Visit to Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Pamchayat Samiti - 10 Marks**
c) **Project Work on any contemporary Legal Issues (Doctrinal/Non Doctrinal - 10 Marks.**
d) **Legal Literacy Camps (Topic Preparation & Presentation) - 10 Marks.**
e) **Legal Aid Clinic Work (One Week) - 10 Marks.**
f) **Jail/Juvenile Home/Remand Home Visit - 10 Marks.**
g) **Participation & Assistance in Lok-Adalat - 10 Marks.**
h) **Writing Case Comment (Two Cases) - 10 Marks.**
i) **Visit to Consumer forum/MV Accidents Claims Tribunal. –** 10 Marks
j) **Visit to Industries to observe environmental legislations (Water, Air, Noise, and Pollution etc) - 10 Marks**
k) **Visit to Labour Courts/ESI Hospital/Survey of Child Labour/ Survey of Implementation of Labour Laws in Industries - 10 Marks**

l) **Legal Awareness Camps in Schools/Colleges/Institutes regarding Human Rights/ Environmental Issues etc - 10 Marks**

m) **Internship (One Week) - 10 Marks**

Internship: As per the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008, **e**ach registered student shall have to complete minimum of 12 weeks in case of Three Year LL.B. Course stream during the entire period of Legal studies under NGO, associated with human rights, environment, women empowerment child labour bonded labour etc. Trial and Appellate courts, Advocates, Judiciary, Police Station, Land Revenue and registrar office, Tribunals, Family Counselling Centre, Law firms, Companies, Local Self Government, Labour welfare department in factories etc. provided that Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all Students shall at least have gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Each student shall keep internal record or Internship Diary to be evaluated by the concerned Teaching Faculty member. The marks shall be awarded in each paper in each Semester.

Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern: Based on his/her continuous evaluation, the academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external & internal examinations.

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme shall be evaluated on the basis of:

(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject

(ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA),

(iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

(b) Marks for Extra Curricular Components (E.C.C) are to be awarded at the end of each even semester in recognition of achievements in sports/cultural/N.S.S/NCC as per the rules and instruction of the University provided in this regard from time to time**.** The marks shall be used for upgrading CGPA.

(c) At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme. The details regarding method of calculating SGPA & CGPA is explained in detail in Para. 3

d) Student who passed Audit Course shall be given 'AU' grade, while students who failed in Audit course will be given 'X' grade. However, these grades and marks in Audit Course shall not be considered for calculation of SGPA & CGPA.

9. Standard of Passing:

1. A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the semester examination if he has obtained not less than 40 marks (32 external University, 8 in internal examination) in each paper & not less than an aggregate of 50% of Marks in all the papers of Semester examination.

2. A Candidate may be exempted from appearing in paper or papers of each semester in which he has secured not less than 50% marks.

3. A student who failed in University semester examination (Theory) and passed internal examination of paper (subject) shall be given FC Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination only. A student who failed in internal examination and passed in University Examination (Theory) shall be given FR Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination as well as internal examination.

10. Grace Marks 1% will be given for passing as per the existing rules (Ordinance)

11. Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern:

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external and internal examinations. The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme, shall be evaluated on the basis of: **(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject (ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA), (iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points:-

Credit Points for the course = (No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course)

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):-

SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the **total credit points earned by the student in all the courses** and **the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.**

$$SGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester}}{\text{Total Number of Credits for the Semester}}$$

Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters.

$$CGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in all semesters}}{\text{Total Credits of All Semesters}}$$

CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters. Provided further, that, the final Grade Sheet shall show the Grade and Grade Points only

12. Award of Grade Letter, Grade Points, Credit Points, SGPA, CGPA:

(a) Award of Grade Letter and Grade Points:

Each course/paper shall be valued in ten point grading system as per UGC guidelines.

The letter grades and their equivalent grade points are listed below.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points (CP): Credit Points for the course = No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): SGPA indicates the performance of a student in given Semester. SGPA is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester. SGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points. (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57) SGPA= Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester Total Number of Credits for the Semester Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. CGPA shall be rounded to two decimal Points (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57) CGPA = Total Credit Points Obtained in all Semesters Total Credits of all Semesters Provided that CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters.

13. Award of the Degree:

For LL.B A student will be eligible for the award of LL.B (3 Years) Degree only when he has successfully completed all the prescribed 30 courses with a total of 120 credits and obtained a minimum CGPA of 2.50 out of 6.00 and after payment of prescribed fee. The result of the successful candidates as per the following criterion:

14. Time span for completion of the Course:

Student has to complete LL.B Degree Course **within Five years** from the year of admission (that is Three years Course period + Two years extra= Five years) as per UGC regulations.

15. Course Structure:

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
FOR LL.B COURSE
FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

LL.B – I SEMESTER –I

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
1	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-I**	Law of Contracts	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
2	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-II**	Special Contracts	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
3	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-III**	Law of Torts including MV Act & CP Laws	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
4	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-IV**	Law of Crimes – I (Penal Code)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
5	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-V**	Constitutional Law-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

LL.B – I SEMESTER –II

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
6	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-VI**	Family Law-I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
7	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-VII**	Administrative Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
8	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-VIII**	Labour and Industrial law -I	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
9	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-IX**	Public International Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
10	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-X**	Environmental Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-2021

LL.B – II SEMESTER –III

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
11	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XI**	Jurisprudence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
12	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XII**	Property Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
13	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIII**	Labour and Industrial law -II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
14	**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-I**	A) Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation OR B) Banking Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
15	**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-II**	A) Penology & Victimology OR B) Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

LL.B – II SEMESTER –IV

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
16	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIV**	Family Law –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
17	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XV**	Constitutional Law –II	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
18	**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-III**	A)Insurance Law OR B) Trade Mark & Design	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
19	**Ability ENHANCEMENT COURSE –I**	Professional Ethic & Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
20	**ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE –II**	Alternative Dispute Resolutions (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

LL.B – III SEMESTER –V

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
21	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVI**	Law of Crimes –II (Cr. P.C)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
22	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVII**	Law of Evidence	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
23	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVIII**	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
24	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIX**	Principal of Taxation Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
25	**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XX**	Company Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

LL.B – III SEMESTER –VI

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
26	**DESCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-IV**	A)International Organization OR B)Equity & Trust	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
27	**DESCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-V**	A)Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System OR B)Health Law	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
28	**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-VI**	A)Women and Criminal Law OR B)International Human Rights	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
29	**SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE-I**	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**
30	**SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE-II**	Moot Court, Exercise and Internship (Clinical Course)	**6**	**4**	**80+20=100**	**2.30-Hrs**

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR

SYLLABUS FOR LL.B 3 YEARS DEGREE COURSE

LL.B – I: SEMESTER – I

PAPER: I CORE AND COMPULSORY-I

LAW OF CONTRACTS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course:-

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. In a way of living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises." In this sense India is also a "Promissory" Society.

The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making a power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they choose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are enacted in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1872.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations.

Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the Law of Contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. General Principles of Law of Contract **50 Lectures**

1.1 History and nature of contractual obligations

1.2 Agreement and Contract: definition, elements and kinds.

1.3 Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements. Communication and revocation - proposal and invitations for proposal - floating offers – tenders.

1.4 Consideration- its need, meaning, kinds, essential element- *nudumpactum*- privity of

contract and of consideration - its exceptions- adequacy of consideration - present, past and adequate consideration - evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.

1.5 Capacity of contract - meaning -incapacity arising out of status and mental defect - minor's agreements - definitions 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 -duress and coercion -various illustrations of coercion -Doctrine of economic duress -effect of coercion.

1.6.2 Undue influence –definition -essential elements -between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence -Independent advice-*pardahnashin* 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 *suggestiofalsi - supperesio very* -when does silence amount 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:-**

1.7.1Void 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 exceptions.

1.8 Discharge of 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 leases – 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?

2. Government as a Contracting Party 5 Lectures

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

3. Standard Form Contract 5 Lectures

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 commissions of India's views

4. Strategies and constraints to enforce Contractual obligations 5 Lectures

4.1 Judicial methods -redressal forum, remedies

4.2 Other methods like arbitration, Lok Adalat, and other such non-formal methods.

4.3 Systemic constraints in settling contractual disputes

4.3.1 Court fees, service of summons, injunctions, delay.

5. Specific Relief 15 Lectures

5.1 Specific performance of contract

5.1.1 Contract that can be specifically enforced

5.1.2 Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered

5.2 Rescission and cancellation

5.3 Injunction

5.3.1 Temporary

5.3.2 Perpetual

5.4 Declaratory orders

5.5 Discretion and powers of court

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2. **P.S. Atiya Introduction to the Law of Contract 1992 Reprint (ClaredonLaw Series)**
3. **Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000) Eastern, Lucknow.**
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8. **Banerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief (1998), Universal**
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10. **Dutt on Contract (2000) Universal**
11. **Anand&Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999) Universal**

PAPER: IICORE AND COMPULSORY-II

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course:

This course is to be taught after the students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in which the emphasis 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.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1. **Indemnity** **8Lectures**

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

2. Guarantee **10 Lectures**

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

2.8 Letter of credit and bank guarantees as instances of guarantee transactions

2.9 Rights of surety

2.9.1 Position of surety in the eye of law

2.9.2 Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety.

2.10 Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights

2.11 Extent of surety's liability

2.12 Discharge of surety's liability

3. Bailment **10Lectures**

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 of the goods

4 Pledge **10 Lectures**

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

5. Agency **10 Lectures**

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.

5.3 Essentials of an 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

5.11.1 Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

6. Sale of Goods **10 Lectures**

6.1 Concept of sale as a contract

6.2 Illustrative instances of sale of goods and the nature of such contracts.

6.3 Essentials of contract of sale

6.4 Essential conditions in every contract of sale.

6.5 Implied terms in contract of sale.

6.6 The Rule of *caveat emptor* and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act

6.7 Changing concept of *caveat emptor*.

6.8 Effect and meaning of implied warranties in a sale.

6.9 Transfer of title and passing of risk

6.10 Delivery of goods: Various rules regarding delivery of goods

6.11 Unpaid Seller and his rights.

6.12 Remedies for breach of contract

7. Partnership **10 Lectures**

7.1 Nature of partnership: definition

7.2 Distinct advantages and disadvantages *vis-a-vis* partnership and private limited company.

7.3 Mutual relationship between partners

7.4 Authority of partners.

7.5 Admission of partners.

7.6 Outgoing of partners

7.7 Registration of partnership

7.8 Dissolution of partnership

8. **Negotiable Instruments** **12Lectures**

8.1 The Concept

8.2 Various kinds

8.3 Essential requirement to make an instrument negotiable

8.4 Competent parties for making negotiations.

8.5 Acceptance of the instruments.

8.6 Dishonour by non-acceptance and remedies available to the holder

8.7 Holder and holder in due course: meaning, essential conditions rights and privileges of holder in course and endorsee from the holder in due course.

8.8 Negotiation of the instrument

8.9 Presentment of the instrument

8.10 Cheques: Rules regarding payment of cheque.

8.10.1 Liability of the collecting banker and paying banker.

8.10.2. Dishonour of cheque and its effect.

8.10.3 Discharge from liability.

8.11 Kinds of Bills

8.12 Evidence

8.12.1 Special rules of evidence regarding negotiable instruments.

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PAPER: IIICORE AND COMPULSORY-III

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objective of the course

With rapid industrialization action under tort came to be used against manufactures 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 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. It operates in disputes relating to the quality of goods supplied and services rendered and in those areas relating to damage suffered by consumers. The law relating to consumer protection lying scattered in myriad provisions of various legislation and judicial decisions in India, so connected with the human rights for a healthy life and environment, is now a core subject to be taught as an indispensable part of a socially relevant curriculum.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. **Evolution of Law of Torts -** **4 Lectures**
   - 1.1 England - forms of action -specific remedies from case to case.
   - 1.2 India- principles of justice, equity and good conscience – un-codified charter -advantages and disadvantages.
2. **Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects** **4 Lectures**
   - 2.1 A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (*in rem*) -*damnum sine injuria* and *injuriasine damnum*.
   - 2.1.1 Tort distinguished from crime and breach of contract
   - 2.1.2 The concept of un-liquidated damages.
   - 2.1.3 Changing scope of law of torts: expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society.
   - 2.1.4 Objects - prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction.
3. **Principles of Liability in Torts** **4 Lectures**
   - 3.1 Fault
   - 3.1.1 Wrongful intent
   - 3.1.2 Negligence
   - 3.2 Liability without fault
   - 3.3 Violation of ethical codes

3.4 Statutory Liability

3.5 Place of motive in Torts

4. Justification in Tort **4 Lectures**

4.1 *Volenti non fit 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.

5. Extinguishment of liability in certain situations. **3Lectures**

5.1 *Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona* - exceptions.

5.2 Waiver and acquiescence

5.3 Release

5.4 Accord and satisfaction.

5.5 Limitation.

6. Standing **2 Lectures**

6.1 Who may sue - aggrieved individual - class action -social action groups.

6.2 Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.

6.3 Who may not be sued?

7. Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and its relevance in India. **2 Lectures**

8. Vicarious Liability **4 Lectures**

8.1 Basis, scope and justification

8.1.1 Express authorization

8.1.2 Ratification

8.1.3 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

9. Torts against persons and personal relations. 4 Lectures

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

10. Wrongs affecting property. 3Lectures

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

11. Negligence 4 Lectures

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 ipsaloquitor* 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

12. Motor Vehicles Accident 4 Lectures

12.1 No Fault Liability: Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

12.2 Hit and Run cases: Section 163

12.3 Structured Formula: As a guide in awarding compensation in death or bodily injury cases: Section 163 – A

12.4 Claims Tribunal: Section 165

12.5 Application for Compensation: Section 166

12.6 Award of Claims Tribunal: Section 168

12.7 Procedure and Powers of Claims Tribunal: Section 169

12.8 Award and Interest: Section 171

12.9 Appeals: Section 173

13 **Nuisance** **3Lectures**

13.1. Definition, essentials and types

13.2 Acts which constitute nuisance - obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise and Interference with light and air

14 **Absolute/Strict Liability.** **3Lectures**

14.1 The Rule in *Ryland's V. Fletcher*.

14.2 Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries.

15 Legal remedies. **4 Lectures**

15.1 Legal remedies

15.1.1 Award of damages - simple, special, punitive.

15.1.2 Remoteness of damages - foreseeability and directness

15.1.3 Injunction

15.1.4 Specific Restitution of property

15.2 Extra legal remedies - self-help, re-entry on land, re-caption of goods, *distress damage feasant* and abatement of nuisance.

16 Consumer movements: Historical perspectives. **3 Lectures**

16.1 Common law protection: contract and torts.

16.2 Consumerism in India: Food adulteration, drugs and cosmetics -essential commodities.

16.2.1 Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterated substances, false weight and measures. Use of unsafe carriers

17 Consumer, the Concept. **3 Lectures**

17.1 General perspectives.

17.2 Statutory and government services: to be included or not?

17.3 Definition and scope: the consumer Protection Act 1986 (CPA)

17.3.1 Who is not a Consumer?

18 Unfair Trade Practices **3 Lectures**

18.1 Misleading and false advertising.

18.2 Unsafe and Hazardous products.

18.3 Disparaging competitors

18.4 Business ethics and Business self-regulation

18.5 Falsification of trade mark.

19 Consumer of Goods **3 Lectures**

19.1 Meaning of defects in goods

19.2 Standards of purity, quality, quantity, and potency

19.2.1 Statutes : food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods

19.2.2 Common law: decision of courts

20 Consumer Safety **2 Lectures**

20.1 Starting, distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products

20.2 Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances

21 Service **3 Lectures**

21.1 Deficiency -meaning

21.2 Professional services

21.3 Public Utilities

22 Enforcement of Consumer Rights **3 Lectures**

22.1Consumer forum under CPA: Jurisdiction, powers and functions

22.1.1 Execution of orders

22.1.2 Judicial review

22.2 P.I.L.

22.3 Class Action

22.4 Remedies

22.5 Administrative remedies

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PAPER: IV CORE AND COMPULSORY-IV

LAW OF CRIMES PAPER - I: PENAL CODE

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the course:

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.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. *Actus non facitreum nisi mens sit rea* *2 Lectures*
2. Stages in commission of crime: Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Commission 2 Lectures
3. Operation of the Indian Penal Code: Intra-territorial and Extra-territorial 2 Lectures
4. Definitions in the Penal Code 2 Lectures
5. Law relating to Joint Offenders (Ss. 34-38) 2 Lectures
6. Types of Punishment 2 Lectures
7. General Exceptions 3 Lectures
    - 7.1. Mistake of Fact
    - 7.2. Judicial Acts
    - 7.3. Accident
    - 7.4. Absence of Criminal Intent
    - 7.5. Act done by Consent
    - 7.6. Trifling acts
    - 7.7. Right of Private Defence
8. **Abetment** **3 Lectures**
    - 8.1. Abetment by instigation
    - 8.2. Abetment by engaging in a conspiracy
    - 8.3. Abetment by aiding a person to commit it
    - 8.4. Punishment for Abetment
    - 8.5. General Provisions relating to Abetment
9. **Criminal Conspiracy** **2 Lectures**
10. **Offences against the State** **2 Lectures**
11. **Offences against the Public Tranquility** **3 Lectures**
    - 11.1 Unlawful Assembly
    - 11.2 Rioting

11.3 Promoting enmity between different groups

11.4 Affray

12. Offences by or relating to Public Servants **3 Lectures**

13. Offences relating to Elections **2 Lectures**

14. Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants **2 Lectures**

15. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice **6 Lectures**

15.1 Giving False Evidence

15.2 Fabricating False Evidence

15.3 Causing disappearance of evidence, giving false information, destruction of document and electronic record

15.4 False Personation

15.5 False charge of an Offence

15.6 Harboring Offenders

15.7 Intentional Insult to Public Servant sitting in Judicial Proceeding

15.8 Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court

16. Counterfeiting of Coins and Government Stamps **2 Lectures**

17. Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience and Decency, Moral 2 Lectures

18. Offences relating to Religion **2 Lectures**

19. Offences affecting the Human Body **10 Lectures**

19.1. Culpable Homicide

19.2. Murder

19.3. Causing Death by Negligence

19.4. Dowry Death

19.5. Abetment and Attempt to commit Suicide

19.6. Causing Miscarriage

19.7. Hurt and Grievous Hurt

19.8. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement

19.9. Criminal Force and Assault

19.10 Kidnapping and Abduction

19.11 Rape

19.12 Unnatural Offences

20. Offences against Property **10 Lectures**

20.1. Theft

20.2. Extortion

20.3. Robbery

20.4. Dacoity

20.5. Criminal Misappropriation of Property

20.6. Criminal Breach of Trust

20.7. Receiving stolen property

20.8. Cheating

20.9. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property

20.10 Mischief

20.11 Criminal Trespass

20.12 House-Trespass

20.13 Lurking House-Trespass

20.14 House-breaking

21. Offences relating to Documents **2 Lectures**

21.1. Forgery

21.2. Falsification of accounts

22. Offences relating to Property Mark **2 Lectures**

22.1. Using a false Property Mark

22.2. Counterfeiting a Property Mark

23. Offences relating to Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes **2 Lectures**

23.1. Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes

23.2. Using as genuine counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes

24. Offences relating to Marriage **2 Lectures**

24.1. Bigamy

24.2. Adultery

25. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty **2 Lectures**

26. Defamation **2 Lectures**

26.1. Definition of Defamation

26.2. Exceptions to Defamation

27. Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance **2 Lectures**

28. Attempt to commit offences **2 Lectures**

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PAPER: VCORE AND COMPULSORY-V

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course

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

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social economic or political predictions. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the Constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law, the concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. **The Making of the Constitution** **3 Lectures**
   - 1.1. Composition of the Constituent Assembly
   - 1.2. Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly
   - 1.3. Working of the Constituent Assembly
   - 1.4. Commencement of the Constitution
2. **Salient Features of the Constitution** **2 Lectures**
3. **Preamble of the Constitution** **4 Lectures**
   - 3.1. Preamble whether part of the Constitution.
   - 3.2. Purpose of the Preamble
   - 3.3. Preamble, limits on its amendment
   - 3.4. Role of the Preamble

4. Union and its Territory **3 Lectures**

4.1. Name of the Union.

4.2. States and Union Territories

4.3. Admission, Establishment and Formation of New States.

4.4. Alteration of areas, boundaries and names of States.

5. Citizenship **4 Lectures**

5.1 Meaning of Citizenship
5.2 Citizenship at the Commencement of the Constitution
5.3 Regulation of the right of Citizenship by Parliamentary Law
5.4 Acquisition of Citizenship and loss of Citizenship.

6. Fundamental Rights **36Lectures**

6.1 Definition of 'State'

6.2 Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights.

6.3 Right to Equality

6.4 Right to Freedom

6.4.1 Rights Under Article 19

6.4.2 Protection in respect of conviction of offences

6.4.3 Protection of life and personal liberty

6.4.4 Protection against arrest and detention

6.5 Right to Education

6.6 Right against Exploitation

6.7 Right to Freedom of Religion

6.8 Cultural and Educational Rights

6.9 Rights to Constitutional Remedies

6.10 Exceptions to Fundamental Rights - Article 31-A, 31-B, 31-C.

7 Directive Principles of State Policy **4 Lectures**

7.1 Directive Principles - directions for social change - a new social order

7.2 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – interrelationship

7.3 Constitutional amendments to strengthen Directive Principles

7.4 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights

8 Fundamental Duties **2 Lectures**

8.1 The need and status of Fundamental Duties

9 President of India **3 Lectures**

9.1 Election, Qualification, Impeachment

9.2 Powers of the President

9.3 Privileges and Immunities of the President

9.4 Position of the President in relation to Prime Minister

10 Vice-President of India **3 Lectures**

10.1 Election, Qualification

10.2 Functions, Removal

11 Council of Ministers at the Union **5 Lectures**

11.1 Appointment of Ministers

11.2 Collective Responsibility to the House of the People

11.3 Individual Responsibility to the President

11.4 Special position of the Prime Minister

11.5 Duties of Prime Minister

12 The Attorney General of India **2Lectures**

12.1 Appointment, Duties

13 The Governor **3Lectures**

13.1 Appointment, Term of Office

13.2 Powers of the Governor

14 Council of Ministers at the State level **4 Lectures**

15 The Advocate General **2Lectures**

15.1 Appointment, Qualification

15.2 Rights and Duties

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LL.B – I: SEMESTER – II

PAPER: VI CORE AND COMPULSORY-VI

FAMILY LAW–I

Credits: Theory-(4)

OBJECTIVES OFTHE COURSE:

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociology 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 in-equalities 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 religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1 Marriage and Kinship 5 Lectures

1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family.

1.2 Role of religious rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating to martial relations.

1.3 Types of family based upon

1.3.1 Lineage- patrilineal, matrilineal

1.3.2 Authority structure- patriarchal and matriarchal

1.3.3 Location- patrilocal and matrilocal.

1.3.4 Number of conjugal units - nuclear, extended, joint and composite.

1.4 Emerging concepts: *maitrisambandh* and divided home.

2 Customary practices and State regulation 5 Lectures

2.1 Polygamy

2.2Concubinage

2.3. Child marriage

2.4 *Sati*

2.5 Dowry

3 Conversion and its effect on family 4 Lectures

3.1 Marriage

3.2 Adoption

3.3 Guardianship

3.4 Succession

(In view of the conflict of inter-personal laws, conversion is causing problems. How conversion affects the family and whether it is compatible with the concept of secularism and to what extent such problems would stand resolved with the enactment of a uniform civil code are some of the basics that need to be examined)

4 Joint Family **16 Lectures**

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 *Dayabhaga*coparacenary - formation and incidents.

4.5 Property under *Dayabhaga* law.

4.6 *Karta* of the joint family -his position power, 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.

5. Inheritance **30 Lectures**

5.1 Hindus

5.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a back-ground 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 Provision 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 *IthnaAshria* 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.

6 Matrimonial Remedies 20 Lectures

6.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts

6.1.1 Customary dissolution of marriage -unilateral divorce, divorce by Mutual Consent and other modes of dissolution

6.1.2 Divorce under Muslim personal law- *talaq* and *talaq-e-tafweez*.

6.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts: the family court.

6.3 Nullity of marriage

6.4 Option of puberty

6.5 Restitution of conjugal rights

6.6 Judicial separation

6.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief.

6.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief

6.9 Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief.

6.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief

6.11 Divorce by Mutual Consent under: Special Marriage Act 1954; Hindu Marriage Act 1955; Muslim law (*Khula* and *Mubaraat*).

6.12 Bar to matrimonial relief

6.12.1 Doctrine of Strict Proof

6.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability

6.12.3 Accessory

6.12.4 Connivance

6.12.5 Collusion

6.12.6 Condoning

6.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay

6.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief

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PAPER: VII CORE AND COMPULSORY-VII

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course:-

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

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For long, administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess or abuse of power, maladministration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis for 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 impose on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.

A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and *modus operandi* of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Though in the matter of protection of rights of individuals against administration the role of courts cannot be minimized, it is no less important to know the advantages of informal methods of settlement. Many new methods of grievance redressal have been devised which not only efficacious but also inexpensive and less time are consuming.

Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and evaluation in the context of realities.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1. Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law 4 Lectures

1.1 From *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 - necessity 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 *Conseild'Etate*

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

2. Civil Service in India 4 Lectures

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

2.4 Administrative deviance - corruption, mal-administration.

3. Legislative Powers of Administration 10 Lectures

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

4. Judicial Powers of Administration 10 Lectures

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

5. Judicial Control of Administrative Action 12 Lectures

5.1 Exhaustion of administrative remedies

5.2Standing: 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

6. Administrative Discretion 10 Lectures

6.1 Need for administrative discretion

6.2 Administrative discretion and rule of law

6.3 Limitations on exercise of discretion

6.3.1 *Mala fide* 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.

7 Liability for wrongs (Tortious and Contractual) 10 Lectures

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

8 Corporations and Public Undertakings... 10 Lectures

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.

9 Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and GrievanceRedressal Procedures

10 Lectures

9.1 Conciliation and Mediation through social action groups.

9.2 Use of media, lobbying and public participation

9.3 Public inquires and commissions of inquiry.

9.4 Ombudsman: *Lok pal, Lok Ayukta*

9.5 Vigilance Commission

9.6 Congressional and parliamentary Committees

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PAPER: VIII CORE AND COMPULSORY-VIII
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER – I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course

Protection of labour is a Constitutional mandate. The Constitution inspired by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of up-liftment 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.

Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The study of labour law has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes. The student should get an insight into legislative attempts made by Indian Government. The students also must have knowledge of existing laws and present position of labour.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1. Trade Unions Act, 1926 10 Lectures

1.1 Registration, Recognition, Cancellation or Withdrawal of Registration, Change of name, Office-bearers, Amalgamation, Dissolution of Union, Outside leadership in Trade Unions

1.2 Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions – General Fund, Political Fund, Immunities, Verification, Reference, Penalties, Role of Trade Union, Labour Participation in Management

1.3 Collective Bargaining – Meaning, Advantages, Disadvantages, Bargaining Power, Process, Structure, Enforcement

1.4 Tripartism

2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 **8Lectures**

2.1 Scope, Definitions, Standing Orders

2.2 Procedure for Certification of Standing Orders and operation thereof

2.3 Duration and Modification of Certified Standing Orders and Penalties

2.3 Disciplinary Proceedings – Domestic Inquiry

2.4 Unfair Labour Practices, Safeguards, Code of Discipline etc.

3 Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 **10 Lectures**

3.1 Definitions

3.2 Payment of Remuneration at equal rates to men and women workers

3.3 Duties of Employer under the Act

3.4 Prohibition of discrimination while recruiting men and women workers

3.5 Advisory Committee

3.6 Powers of appropriate Government under the Act

3.7 Inspectors

3.8 Penalties

4 Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 **10 Lectures**

4.1 Definitions

4.2 Bonus – Kinds, Bonus Commission, Available Surplus, Prior Charges

4.3 Eligibility and Extent of Bonus, Disqualification, Minimum and Maximum Bonus

4.4 Machinery and Miscellaneous matters

5 Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act 1970 **12Lectures**

5.1 Object, Scope, Definitions

5.2 Registration of Establishments employing Contract Labour, Revocation of Registration, Prohibition of Employment of Contract Labour

5.3 Licensing Contractor

5.4 Welfare and Health of Contract Labour, liability of employer

5.5 Penalties and Procedure

5.5.1 Offences by Companies, Limitation of Prosecution

5.6 Miscellaneous

6 Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 **10 Lectures**

6.1 Object, Scope, Definitions

6.2 Maternity Benefit – Eligibility, Notice of Claim, Medical Bonus, Leave etc.

6.2.1Prohibition against dismissal, discharge, wage deduction

6.3 Authorities under the Act – Inspectors, Powers and Functions of Inspectors

6.4 Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit

6.5 Power of Central Government to make Rules

7. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 **8Lectures**

7.1 Objectives, Scope and Definitions

7.2 Payment of Wages and Deductions from wages

7.2.1. Responsibility to pay wages, wage period, time of payment

7.3 Authorities under the Act

7.4 Penalty and Miscellaneous Provisions

7.5 Rule making power

8. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 12 Lectures

8.1 Objectives and Scope of the Act

8.2 Definitions

8.3 Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities

8.3 Employees' Pension Scheme

8.4 Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme

8.5 Authorities under the Act – Central Board, Tribunals, Inspectors

8.6 Recovery of Moneys due from employer, Power to exempt, Powers of Government

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PAPER: IX CORE AND COMPULSORY-IX

Public International Law

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course

The twentieth Century has witnessed new dimensions in mutual intercourse among nations in the Socio-economic and Political fields. The intensity, frequency and complexity of international intercourse have grown tremendously during this century, which have led to the establishment of various international Organization

At present day man is not confined to a region or nation but he is a member of the world community. International relations led the states to form International Organizations

and the states are required to follow the International Law. Thus comprehensive knowledge of international laws is necessary.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. **International Law**

3 Lectures

1.1 Definition.

1.2 Evolution

2. **Nature and Basis of International Law.** **4 Lectures**

2.1. Whether International Law is a Law?

2.2. Is International Law a mere positive morality?

2.3. Whether International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence?

2.4. Does International Law Comprise of the rules of International comity?

2.5. Public International Law and Private International Law.

2.6. Weaknesses of International Law and Suggestions for its improvement

2.7 Sanctions in International Law

2.8 Basis of International Law.

2.8.1 Theory of Consent, Auto-Limitations, *PactaSuntservanda*, Fundamental Rights, Influence of Natural Law.

3. Sources of International Law. **4 Lectures**

3.1 International Conventions

3.2 International Customs

3.3 General Principles of Law recognized by civilized States

3.4 Decisions of Judicial and Arbitration Tribunals.

3.5 Juristic works.

3.6 Subsidiary Sources.

4. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law **4 Lectures**

4.1. Theories - Monism, Dualism, Specific adoption theory, Transformation theory, Delegation theory.

4.2. Question of Primacy- State practices.

5. Nature of State and Different Kinds of States and non State entities. **3 Lectures**

5.1 Elements of a State, its functions

5.2 Sovereignty and Principles of Equality of States.

5.3 Different kinds of States & Non State entities.

5.3.1. Confederation, Federation, Condominium, Vassal State, Protectorate State, Trust territories.

5.3 Neutral and Neutralized State.

6. Subjects of International Law **4 Lectures**

6.1 States, Individuals, International Organizations and non State entities.

6.2 Place of Individuals in International Law.

7. State Responsibility **5 Lectures**

7.1 Meaning- Original & Vicarious Responsibility.

7.2 State Responsibility for - International Delinquency, Notion of imputability, Aliens, individuals, mob violence, insurgents, governmental organs, *Calvo-Doctrine*, contracts with foreigners, breach of treaty obligation.

7.3 Defences to State Liability.

8. Recognition. **5 Lectures**

8.1 Meaning, Theories of recognition, modes of recognition.

8.2 Recognition of Insurgency and Belligerency.

8.3 Duty to recognize, Consequences of non-recognition.

8.4 Withdrawal of recognition.

8.5 Retroactive effect of recognition

9. Intervention. **3 Lectures**

9.1 Meaning and Definition

9.2 Grounds of intervention.

10. State Territory **3 Lectures**

10.1Maritime territory

10.2International Rivers, Inter oceanic canals (Suez, Kiel, Panama)

10.3Acquisition and loss of territory

10.3.1 Modes of acquiring territories

10.3.2 Modes of loss of territory.

11. Nationality **3 Lectures**

11.1Meaning, Definition, International Importance.

11.2Nationality, Domicile and Citizenship

11.3 Modes of acquisition of Nationality and loss of Nationality

11.3.1 Double Nationality, Statelessness, Commonwealth citizenship.

12. Extradition **3 Lectures**

12.1 Basis, Meaning and Definition.

12.2 Conditions for extradition

13. Asylum **3 Lectures**

13.1 Meaning and Definition

13.2 Right to Asylum- types of Asylum

13.3 Asylum and Extradition are mutually exclusive.

14 Air Law **4 Lectures**

14.1 Air Space, Arial Navigation, Five freedoms of Air

14.2 Air-craft Hijacking

14.2.1 Law relating to Hijacking

14.2.2 Proposal for establishment of an International Court,

14.3. Principal of Universal Jurisdiction in respect of the crime of Hijacking.

14.4. Piracy

14 Law of the Sea. **6 Lectures**

14.1Maritime Belt, Territorial waters, Contiguous Zone, Straits Used for International Navigation

14.2Continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone

14.3Freedom of High Seas, International Sea-bed Area

14.4Settlement of Disputes, International Tribunal for the Law of Sea, Applicable Law

15 United Nations Organization **8 Lectures**

15.1Origin, Purposes and Principles of the U.N.

15.2Membership, withdrawal of membership from U.N.

15.3Expulsion of members and Suspension of members

15.4Principal Organs of U.N.

15.4.1 The General Assembly

16.4.2 The Security Council

16.4.3 The Economic and Social Council

16.4.4 The Trusteeship Council

16.4.5 The Secretariat

16.4.6 The International Court of Justice

17 The Specialized Agencies **5Lectures**

17.1ILO

17.2WHO

17.3UNESCO

17.4IMF

17.5WIPO

18 Diplomatic Agents. **3 Lectures**

18.1Classification.

18.2Immunities, Privileges of Diplomatic Agents.

18.3Immunities of Servants of Diplomatic Agents.

18.4Can a Diplomatic Agent waive or lose his immunity?

18.5Termination of Diplomatic Mission.

18.6Consuls.

19 Treaties. 4 Lectures

19.1 Definition & Binding force of treaties

19.2 *Pactasunt Servanda*

19.3 Classification of Treaties.

19.4 Parties Competent to make a treaty.

19.5 Consent of the States.

19.6 Formation, Ratification and Termination of Treaties.

20 Settlement of International Disputes. 3 Lectures

20.1Pacific

20.2Coercive

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PAPER: X CORE AND COMPULSORY-X
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course:-

The Environment law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems its 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.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. **Concept of Environment and Pollution-** **5 Lectures**

1.1. Environment

1.1.2 Meaning and Contents

1.2 Pollution

1.2.1 Meaning

1.2.2 Kinds of Pollution

1.2.3 Effects of pollution.

2. **Legal Control: Historical Perspectives** **6 Lectures**

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 Laws and new interpretations.

3. **Constitutional Perspectives** **15Lectures**

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 Polluter Pays: Public liability insurance.

3.6.2 Precautionary principle

3.6.3 Public trust doctrine

3.6.4 Sustainable development.

4. Water and Air Pollution. **12 Lectures**

4.1 Meaning and Standards.

4.2 Culprits and victims

4.3 Offences and penalties.

4.4 Judicial approach.

5. Noise Pollution. **5 Lectures**

5.1 Legal Control

5.2 Courts of balancing: permissible and impermissible noise.

6. Environment Protection **12 Lectures**

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 Environment audit and eco mark

6.4 Judiciary: complex problems in administration of environmental Justice.

7. Forest and Greenery **10 Lectures**

7.1 Greenery Conservation laws.

7.1.1 Forest Conservation

7.1.2 Conservation agencies.

7.1.3 Prior approval and non-forest purpose

7.1.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people.

7.1.5 Denudation of forest : Judicial approach.

7.2. Wild Life Protection

7.2.1 Sanctuaries and National parks.

7.2.2 Licensing of zoos and National parks.

7.2.3 State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles.

7.2.3 Offences against wild life.

8. International regime **10 Lectures**

8.1 Stockholm Conference

8.2 Green house effect and ozone depletion

8.3 Rio Conference

8.4 Bio- diversity

8.6 U.N. declaration on right to development

8.7 Wetlands.

9. Prevention of Cruelty to animals. 5 Lectures

9.1 Animal Welfare Board

9.2 Cruelty to Animals generally

9.3 Experimentation on Animals

9.4 Performing animals.

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