

BHAGWANT UNIVERSITY



SIKAR ROAD, AJMER - 305004
RAJASTHAN (INDIA)

SYLLABUS

Faculty of Law

LL.B YEARLY PROGRAMME



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LL.B YEARLY PROGRAMME

Ordinance of Annual Pattern LL.B. Program

1. APPLICABILITY:

This Ordinance shall apply to Three Year LL.B Degree program.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- (i) Academic Programme /Programmes shall mean a programme of course and /or any other Component leading to the degree of LL.B
- (ii) Academic Year is a period of 12 months devoted to completion of requirements specified in the scheme of teaching and the related examinations.
- (iii) Board of Studies (BOS) shall mean the Board of Studies of the institute concerned.
- (iv) Course means a component of the academic programme, carrying a distinctive code no. and specific credits assigned to it.
- (v) Credit is defined as one hour lecture/2 hour lab/3 hour field work per week.
- (vi) University shall mean Bhagwant University.
- (vii) Institute shall mean Faculty of Law.
- (viii) Examiner shall mean an examiner who is not in the employment of the University.
- (ix) Yearly System - A programme wherein each academic year is apportioned into two parts known as Yearly.
- (x) Student shall mean a person admitted and registered for degree programme in the Faculty of Law

3. ADMISSION

Admission to Three year L.L.B degree programme will be made as per the rules prescribed by the Academic Council of the University.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

- (a) No candidate shall be eligible for admission unless he/she has passed the Under Graduate programme for admission in LL.B.
- (b) Has cleared the eligibility test such as University Entrance Exam/Any other National or State examination which is considered to be equivalent.
- (c) Admissions in LL.B programme will be conducted on the basis of merit in entrance exam. In case seats are vacant, other candidates will be admitted on the basis of merit in qualifying examination.
- (d) Rules for student migrated from other university-
Student pursuing L.L.B. courses of recognized state university may be permitted to migrate to this university in accordance of this university. For such student admitted in second year, has to reappear in the subject in the university exam back paper for which for which equivalence standard has not been met as per standard of Bhagwant University. University shall make a committee for the purpose of equivalence and recommendation of Vice- Chancellor shall be final.

DURATION OF COURSE

- (a) Total duration of the Courses Leading to degree programme shall be 3 years.
- (b) The Maximum permissible period for completing a programme for which the prescribed programme duration is n (number of Yearly) Years, shall be (n+2) Year. Under very special circumstances, the total period may further be extended by 1 Year with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. This excludes the period of expulsion or suspension by the University/medical leave.

4, MINIMUM REQUIREMENT TO PASS A SUBJECT.

Internal assessment of 20 marks would be done on the basis of continuous evaluation done throughout the Year in forms of Tests, Assignments, quiz, seminar Etc. Annual examination will be conducted for 80 marks in the Theory Subject. A candidate obtaining more than 40% marks in internal (20 Marks) and annual (80 Marks), evaluation will be deemed to have passed the subject.

5. MINIMUM REQUIREMENT TO GET PROMOTED IN SESSION (NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR):

The student should clear at least 25 % subject (theory + practical) of studying year to get promoted in next year, even after missing or not appear in any subject.

COURSE	Minimum Requirement
LL.B	Pass with Minimum E Grade in 25% subjects (Theory/ Practical) in Previous Academic Year.

6. CURRICULUM AND MINIMUM CREDIT REQUIREMENT.

Yearly	Total.LL.B-3Years
Time	40 week per Year
Class hours per week	24 class hours

The minimum credit requirement for LL.B degree excluding NCC/NSS.

7. ATTENDANCE

All Students are normally expected to have and attendances of 75% in each subject. The Vice-Chancellor may give relaxation upto 15% on account of illness and other pre-approved occasion. However, under no circumstances. A student with an attendance of less than 60% in a subject, shall be allowed to appear in the semester-end examination of that subject

In case any student appears in the examination by default, who infect has been detained by the institute; his or her result shall be treated as null and void.

8. CANCELLATION OF ADMISSION

The admission of a student at any stage of study shall be cancelled if:

- a) He/She is not found qualified as per UGC/State Government/university norms and guidelines or the eligibility criteria prescribed.

or

- b) He/She is involved in ragging, or
- c) He/She is found unable to complete the course within the stipulated time as prescribed.
- d) He/She is found involved in creating indiscipline in the Intuition/College or in the University.

9. BOARD OF STUDIES

The constitution of the Board of Studies shall be:

- (a) The Director of the Institute (Chairperson)
- (b) All Professors
- (c) Two Associate Professors
- (d) Two Assistant Professors
- (e) Two Expert Members
 - (i) One expert in law from outside University.
 - (ii) One from other department / faculty within University

10. ACADEMIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

- (a) There shall be an Academic Programme Committee in the Department / Institute of the University.
- (b) All the teachers of an Institute of Study shall constitute the Academic Programme Committee of which the Director of the Institute shall act as its Chairperson. This Committee shall coordinate the implementation of the courses for optimum utilization of resources and shall also take care of the coordination of the L.L.B programmes with the other programmes run by the different Institute of the University.
- (c) The Academic programmes Committee shall meet as and when required. But at least once every Year. The Chairperson of the Committee will convene the meetings.

11. EVALUATION

The examination of the university will be open to all regular/ re-admitted who have undergone a course of study in the university for a period specified for the programmed of study in the teaching and evaluation scheme and are not debarred from appearing in the Annual examinations as provided in the applicable ordinance of the university.

- (a) The overall weight age of a course in the Syllabi shall be determined in terms of credited assigned to the course.
- (b) The distribution of weightage for various components of evaluation shall be as defined in the Teaching & Evaluation Scheme.
- (c) **Conduct of Annual Examination**
 - (i) Annual examination shall be conducted by the Controller of Examinations.
 - (ii) The schedule of examination shall be notified by the Controller of Examination at least 10 days prior to the first day of the commencement of semester - end examination.

(iii) For theory as well as practical examination as viva-voce, the concerned subject teacher (s) shall be the Internal Examiners. In case any External Examiners are desired, then the same shall be appointed by the Controller of Examinations with the recommendations of the Vice- Chancellor of the university.

(d) Assessment:

All courses undertaken by students are evaluated using internal system of continuous assessment. The students are evaluated on class/tutorial participation, lab work, midterm tests and Annual examinations, which contribute to the final grade awarded for the subject. Students will be notified at the commencement of each courses about the evaluation methods being used for the courses and weightage given to the different assignments and evaluated activities.

In order to make the evaluation system as similar and transparent with any of the globally reputed educational institutions like Rajasthan University, MDS University, and NITs & Reputed University. Here marks obtained in the continuous assessment and end semester examination are added together and a 10- point grading system will be used to award the student with an overall letter grade for the course (Subject).

Distribution of Marks

Courses without Practical components

Continuous Assessments/Quiz/Assignment/Seminar etc.	= 20
End-Term Annual Examination	= 80
Total	= 100

Course with Practical Components

Continuous & Internal Assessment	= 50
End Term Examination (Practical)	= 50
Total	= 100

12. Revaluation (Maiu/back):

The student, who is not satisfied with the mark awarded, may opt for revaluation of the mark in the subject not more than 25% of total subject. For this he has to submit the prescribed application with prescribed fee of examination with 15 days of the declaration of result.

13. DETERMINATION OF DIVISION ON DEGREE:

(A) Each paper in I and II year- in the LL.B (Professional) and II year in the LL.B (P) Degree will be continued together for Classification of results.

(1) A candidate who fails at the LL.B I year/H year or HI year examination but has obtained not less than 48% marks in aggregate and individually 36% marks in at least six papers including the written papers namely 1-8,2-8,3-7 of papers in LL.B. III year of that examination shall be permitted to appear in not more than four theory papers of his choice at the following supplementary examination.

For a pass in the supplementary examination a candidate must have secured at least 36% marks in each paper in all the papers of the supplementary examination and 48% marks in aggregate in all ten papers of that examination. Provided further that the marks awarded to the candidate in the viva voce wherever applicable in the main examination will be carried forward for the supplementary examination of the paper to be declared successful candidate shall be required to secure 48% marks in aggregate and 36% in individual papers.

- (2) If a candidate fails to clear the LL.B I year/n Year or HI year examination as the case may be, in the aforesaid manner in the supplementary examination, he will be required to appear at the subsequent following examination in all the papers afresh as an exstudent and provisional admission, if granted in higher class, shall be treated automatically cancelled.

The Marks actually obtained by a candidate at the supplementary examination shall be taken into account only for the purpose of declaring him pass in the examination but not for awarding him division. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in the First Division and rest in the Second Division.

Regulation

In each of the LL.B. Year and LL.B. second year (academic professional) examination and LL.B. Third year (professional) examination, a candidate must obtain for a pass not less than 48% marks of the aggregate marks of the examinations concerned provided that if a candidate fails to secure 36 marks in each separate paper, he will be deemed to have failed in the examination notwithstanding his having obtained minimum percentage of marks of all examinations viz first year examination and the second year examination in the case of LL.B. degree and the First Year Examination. Second Year Examination and the Third Year examination in the case of LL.B degree will be counted together for classification of results. NO division will be assigned to a candidate who appears at the first year examination in the case of LL.B degree and first year examination and second year examination in the case of LL.B degree:

Provided further that:

- (i) A candidate who fails at the LL.B. first year, second year and third year examination and has obtained not less than 48% marks in at least 60% of the papers (i.e. 6 out of 10) will be permitted to re-appear in any one, two, three at the most four papers of his choice at the following supplementary.
- (ii) A candidate who fails at the aforesaid supplementary will again be required to reappear at the subsequent following examination in all the papers afresh as an ex-student and provisional admission, if granted in higher class shall be treated automatically cancelled.

N.B: the marks actually obtained by a candidate at the supplementary examination shall be taken into account only for the purpose of declaring him pass in the examination but not for awarding him division. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in the first division and rest in the Second division.

14. USE OF UNFAIR MEANS:

All reported cases for use of unfair means in the examination shall be placed before a Standing 'Unfair Means Hearing Committee' for decision on case basis. The actions under the category of 'Use of Unfair Means' and procedure for dealing with such cases of suspected/alleged/reported use of unfair means shall be specified by the Academic Council.

The following would be considered as unfair means adopted during examinations and other contexts:

- i. Communicating with the fellow students for obtaining help.
- ii. Copying from the other student's script/report/paper etc.
- iii. Possession of any incriminating document whether used or not
- iv. Any approach in direct or indirect form to influence teacher/ invigilator.
- v. Unruly behavior, which disrupts academic environment.

15. STUDENTS GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE:

In case of any written representation /complaints received from the students within seven days after completion of the examination regarding setting up of the question paper etc. along with specific recommendations of the course coordinators & Director of the Institute, the same shall be considered by the Students Grievance Committee to be constituted by the Vice-Chancellor The Vice Chancellor shall take appropriate decision on the recommendations of the Students Grievance Committee, before the declaration of result (s) of the said examination.

16. AWARD OF DEGREE

A student shall be awarded a degree if:

- i) He / She has registered himself / herself, undergone the course of study, fulfilled the all requirements and secured the minimum credits prescribed for award of the concerned degree.
- ii) Completion of all prescribed courses of total credits.
- iii) There are no dues outstanding in his/her name of a Institute of the University/constituent Institution And
- iv) No disciplinary action is pending against him / her.

Not withstanding anything stated in this Ordinance, for any unforeseen issues arising, and not covered by this Ordinance, or in the event of differences of interpretation , Vice Chancellor may take a decision after obtaining, if necessary, the opinion/ advice of a Committee consisting of any or all the Directors of the Institutes. The Decision of the Vice- Chancellor shall be final.

Course Pattern LL.B. FIRST YEAR

Sr. No.	Sub. Code	Subject	Hours Per Week			Max Marks	
			L	T	P	E	I
1	01LLB101	Law of Contract	5	1	0	80	20
2	01LLB102	Special Contract	5	1	0	80	20
3	01LLB103	Law of Torts including M.V Act and consumer Laws	5	1	0	80	20
4	01LLB104	Family Law -I(Hindu Law)	5	1	0	80	20
5	01LLB105	Family Law-II(Muslim Law)	5	1	0	80	20
6	01LLB106	Constitutional Law of India -I	5	1	0	80	20
7	01LLB107	Environmental Law	5	1	0	80	20
8	01LLB108	Alternative Dispute Resolution -Clinical Course	5	1	0	80	20
9	01LLB109	Company Law	5	1	0	80	20
10	01LLB110	Equity and Trusts	5	1	0	80	20

LL.B. SECOND YEAR

Sr. No.	Sub. Code	Subject	Hours Per Week			Max Marks	
			L	T	P	E	I
1	02LLB101	Jurisprudence	5	1	0	80	20
2	02LLB102	Law of Crimes-I (Penal Code)	5	1	0	80	20
3	02LLB103	Property Law	5	1	0	80	20
4	02LLB104	Interpretation of Statue & Principles of Legislation	5	1	0	80	20
5	02LLB105	Public International Law	5	1	0	80	20
6	02LLB106	Labour Law	5	1	0	80	20
7	02LLB107	Constitutional Law Of India- II	5	1	0	80	20
8	02LLB108	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	5	1	0	80	20
9	02LLB109	Penology & Victim logy	5	1	0	80	20
10	02LLB110	International Human Rights	5	1	0	80	20

LL.B. THIRD YEAR

Sr. No.	Sub. Code	Subject	Hours Per Week			Max Marks	
			L	T	P	£	I
1	03LLB101	Law of Evidence	5	1	0	80	20
2	03LLB102	Law of Crimes - II (Criminal Procedure code)	5	1	0	80	20
3	03LLB103	Civil Procedure code and limitation	5	1	0	80	20
4	03LLB104	Legal Language, Legal writing and General English	5	1	0	80	20
5	03LLB105	Principles of Taxation laws	5	1	0	80	20
6	03LLB106	Administrative Law	5	1	0	80	20
7	03LLB107	Drafting, Pleading and conveyance clinical Course	5	1	0	80	20
8	03LLB108	Moot court, Exercise and Internship Clinical Course				50	50
9	03LLB109	Land laws including tenure and tenancy system	5	1	0	80	20
10	03LLB110	Information technology	5	1	0	80	20

LL.B I YEAR

	Name of Subject	Subject Code
1.1	Law of contract	(01LLB101)
1.2	Special Contact	(01LLB102)
1.3	Law of tort including MV act an Consumer laws	(01LLB103)
1.4	Family law (Hindu law)	(01LLB104)
1.5	Family Law II (Muslim law)	(01LLB105)
1.6	Constitutional law of India-I	(01LLB106)
1.7	Environmental Law	(01LLB107)
1.8	Alternative dispute Resolution - clinical course	(01LLB108)
1.9	Company Law	(01LLB109)
1.10	Equity and trusts	(01LLB110)

LL.B II year

	Name of Subject	Subject Code
2.1	Jurisprudence	(02LLB101)
2.2	Law of Crimes -1 (Penal Code)	(02LLB102)
2.3	Property Law	(02LLB103)
2.4	Interpretation of statute and principles of legislations	(02LLB104)
2.5	Public International Law	(02LLB105)
2.6	Labour Laws	(02LLB106)
2.7	Constitutional Law of India- n	(02LLB107)
2.8	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system	(02LLB108)
2.9	Penology and Victim logy	(02LLB109)
2.10	International Human Rights	(02LLB110)

LL.B III year

3.1	Law of Evidence	(03LLB101)
3.2	Law of Crimes - II (Criminal Procedure Code)	(03LLB102)
3.3	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation	(03LLB103)
3.4	Legal language, Legal writing and General English	(03LLB104)
3.5	Principles of Taxation Law	(03LLB105)
3.6	Administrative Law	(03LLB106)
3.7	Drafting, Pleading and conveyance Clinical Course	(03LLB107)
3.8	Moot Court Exercise and Internship clinical Course	(03LLB108)
3.9	Land Laws including tenure and tenancy system	(03LLB109)
3.10	Information Technology	(03LLB110)

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

PAPER 1.1

LAW OF CONTRACT

Subject Code - 01LLB101

Objective: The objective of this paper is to make students familiar with various principles of contract formation enunciated in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Contract

- (a) Meaning, elements and characteristics of contract.
- (b) Basic of contract
- (c) Classification of Contract, Including the standard form of contract

2. Proposal:

- (a) Meaning, elements, characteristics and kinds of proposal distinction between proposal and invitation to proposal.
- (b) Acceptance: Meaning, Modes and Characteristics of Acceptance
- (c) . Communication, revocation and termination of proposal and Acceptance.

3. Consideration:

- (a) Meaning definition and Elements of consideration.
- (b) Significance and adequacy of consideration
- (c) Unlawful consideration and object
- (d) Concept of stranger of contract

4. Capacity to contract:

- (a) Who cannot make a contract, who is minor and the place of minor under the law of contract
- (b) Persons of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of unsound mind.
- (c) Persons deprived of the capacity of contract.

5. Free Consent:

- (a) Meaning of consent and free consent
- (b) Factors rendering consent not free and their effect upon the validity of contract.

6 Void Agreements:

- (a) Agreements in restraint of marriage: freedom of trade and right initiates legal proceedings.
- (b) Agreements involving uncertainty: wager and impossibility. Contingent Contract certain relations resembling to those created by contract (Quasi contract)

7. Performance of Contract:

- (a) Who is liable to perform joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
- (b) Time place and manner of performance.
- (c) Discharge from liability of perform the contract.

8. Breach of contract:

- (a) Meaning and kinds.
- (b) Remedies for breach of contract
 - (i) Damages-Measure of damages and remoteness of damages.
 - (ii) Specific performance of contract and injunctions under specific relief Act.

Leading Cases:

- 1. Carlil v. Carbolic smoke ball com, (1983) QB 256
- 2. Bhagwandas v. Gandhari Lai & Co AIR 1966 Sc 543
- 3. Motilal Padampur Sugar Mill Co. Ltd. V. State of Up, AIR 1979 SC 621
- 4. Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt AIHJ (1913) 409.
- 5. Mohori Bibi v. Dhurmodas (1903) IA 172

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

- 1. Y.S. Sharma: Contract 1.
- 2. P.S. Atiyah: An Introduction to the law of Contract
- 3. Pollock: Principles of the Law of Contract.
- 4. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract & Specific Relief Act.
- 5. V.G. Ranchandran: Law of Contract and specific Relief Act.
- 6. Anson : Law of Contract
- 7. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract. (English & Hindi)

References:

- 1. Anson's - Law of Contract
- 2. Bangia - Law of Contract and Specific Relief
- 3. Cheshire and Fifoot - Law of Contract

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Subject Code - 01LLB102

Objective: This paper is to impart knowledge various special contract, law of agency and partnership and specific reliefs.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Contract of Indemnity and Guarantees:

- a. Meaning, Distinction between indemnity and guarantee and kinds of guarantees.
- b. Rights of indemnity holder.
- c. Rights of the surety, extent of liability of the surety.
- d. Discharge of liability of the surety.

2. Contract of Bailment and Pledge:

- a. Meaning and kinds of contract of Bailment Bailment without consideration.
- b. Rights and duties of bailee and bailor.
- c. Termination of contract of Bailment.
- d. Position of the finder of goods under law.
- e. Contract of pledge meaning and definition. Pledge by unauthorized persons.
- f. Rights and duties of pawner and Pawnee.

3. Contract of Agency:

- a. Definition, kinds and modes of creation of Agency
- b. Relations between the Principal and agent.
The principal and third party and the agent and the third party.
- c. Determination of agent's Authority:
By the acts of parties and by operation of law, irrevocable authority.

4. Contract of Sale of Goods:

- a. Sale-Meaning Definition and Elements.
- b. Agreement to sell, hire-purchase agreements and a contract for work and labour meaning and distinctions form sale.
- c. Goods-existing, future and contingent.
- d. conditions and warranties.
- e. Passing of Property and risk from seller to buyer.
- f. Sale by unauthorized person.
- g. Law relating to performance of sale.
- h. Rights of unpaid seller.

5. Contract of partnership:

- a. Meaning, definition, formation and the characteristics of contract of partnership.
- b. Distinction between:
 - i. Co- ownership and partnership:
 - ii. Joint Hindu family, firm and partnership; and
 - iii. Company and partnership.
- c. Position of Minor.
- d. Relations of partners' interest and relation of partners with third parties.
- e. Registration of partnership firm.
- f. Dissolution of partnership firm.

Leading Cases:

1. National Bank of India Ltd. V. Sohanlal, AIR 1962 Punj. 534
2. Amritlal Giverdhan Lai v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1960 SC 1432
3. Patnaik & Co. v State of Orissa, AIR 1965 SC 1655
4. State of Gujart v Meman Mohd. AIR 1967 SC 1885.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. P.S. Atiyah : an Introduction to the Law of Contract
2. Pollock : Principales of the Law of Contract
3. Polloci & Mulla : Indian contract and specific Relief Act
4. V.G Ramchandran : The Law of Contract in India.
5. V.G Ramchandran : Low of Agency.
6. Y.S. Sharma : Contract H
7. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract (English & Hindi)
8. Avtar Singh : Law of Partnership (English & Hindi)
9. Kapoor N.D, Mercantile Law.

References:

1. Pullock & Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
2. Avtar Singh - Law of Partnership
3. K. Sukumaran, Pollock & Mulls - The Indian Partnership Act

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACT & CONSUMER LAWS

Subject Code - 01LLB103

Objective: This paper is to make students understand the nature of tort and conditions of liability with reference to established case law. Further, it covers the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Definition nature, scope, object and elements, of tort, maxims extinction of Discharge of Tortious Liability, Joint Tort -feasors.
2. General defenses of Tortious liability.
3. Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of common employment, State Liability, Absolute or Strict Liability.
4. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damages.
5. Torts to person and property including negligence nuisance nervous shock, interference with contract or business, Intimidation, conspiracy, Deceit of Fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.
6. Preliminary, Licensing of drivers of motor Vehicles, Licensing conductor of stage carriages. Registration of Motor vehicles control of transport vehicles, special provisions relating to stage transfer undertakings, construction equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles, control of traffic, motor vehicles, temporary leaving or visiting India Liability without fault in certain cases, Insurance of Motor vehicles against third party risks, Claim tribunals offences, penalties and procedure, Miscellaneous.
7. Consumer protection Act, 1986. Definition, Consumer protection councils Consumer dispute Redressal agencies-Establishments. Jurisdiction procedure and orders.

Leading Cases:

1. Ushaben v. Bhagya laxmi chitra mandir , AIR 1970 Guj. 18
2. N. NAGENDRA Rao v. state of A.P. AIR 1994 SC 2663.
3. Municipal corpn . of Delhi v. Subhagwati, AIR1996SC1750.
4. Ralands v. Fletcher, (1869) IRHT 330.
5. Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 500.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. G.S. Pandey : Law of torts and consumer Protection Act.
2. Winfield: Law of Torts.
3. Ramaswami Iyer: Law of Torts
4. B.S. Sinha : Law of Torts
5. Salmond : Law of Torts
6. Street: Law of Torts
7. Ratanlal Dhirajlal: Law of Torts
8. Avtar Singh : Law of Consumer Protection
9. Venkateshwar : Consumer Protection in India

FAMILY LAW -I (HINDU LAW)

Subject Code - 01LLB104

Objective: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters applicable to different communities in India.

MaxMark:80

Min Marks 32

1. Hindu Law % Sources, Schools and application, Coparcenary, Joint family property and self-acquired property. Karta & His powers and obligation, Religious and Charitable Endowments. Essentials of an endowment, kind are shebit and Mahant.
2. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Condition of Hindu Marriage its ceremonies and registration. Void and voidable marriages. Restitution of conjugal rights. Judicial separation, legitimacy of children. Void-voidable marriages. Divorce, alternative relief in divorce, proceedings of divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, persons when may marry again. Jurisdiction of procedure.
3. The-Hindu succession Act, 1956: Succession to the property of a Hindu Male. Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of Hindu female. Succession to the property of Hindu female. General rules and disqualification of Succession, Escheat.
4. The Hindi Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956: Requisites of valid adoption, Capacity to take in adoption, Effects of adoption, persons who may be adopted, other condition for a valid adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions and Maintenance.
5. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 : Natural guardians and their power. Testamentary guardians and their powers. De-facto guardian, General provisions of pious obligation: Antecedent Debt
6. Partition under Hindu Law: Meaning, property for partition, persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how affected. Determinations of shares, Reopening of partition. Re-union. Debt-Doctrines of pious obligation: Antecedent Debt

Leading Cases:

1. ShstriYajnaPurushasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966 SC 1119.
2. HanoomanPrasad v. Mussamat Babooee Munraj Koonwaree, (1856)6M.I.A. 305.
3. GitaHariharanv.StateBankofIndia,AIR1996SC1149.
4. BipinChandrav.Prabhavati,AIR1957SC176
5. Dr. N.G. Dastance v. SuchetaDastane, AIR 1975 SC 1534
6. Dharmendra Kumar v.Usha Kumar, AIR 1977 SC 1534.
7. Tuslanv.ScshaReddy.AIR 1977 SC 1944.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Dr. P.C. Jain and MukeshAgarwal: Hindu Law
2. Mulla: Principles of Hindu Law
3. Raghvachari: Hindu Law Principles and Procedures.
4. Paras Diwan: Modern Hindu Law
5. Tahir Mahmood: Hindu Law.
6. Dr- U.C. Shankhla: Fundamental Principles of Divorce Law.

FAMILY LAW -II (MUSLIM LAW)

Subject Code - 01LLB105

Objective: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to Muslim communities as well as to resolve the ambiguous religious issues.

MaxMark:80

Min Marks 32

1. Mohammedan Law- Origin development sources, schools, application, Interpretation and conversion.
2. Marriage: Nature of marriage, essential of marriage khyar-ulbulug Iddat, Khilwat-us-sahih, Matrimonial stipulations, kinds of marriage and effects of marriage.
3. Mehr: Meaning, nature, kinds, objects and subject matter. Wife's right on non-payment of dower. Dissolution of Marriage. Talaq. Da, Zibar, Talaq el-Tafwee, Mubarat, Ioiula, Lian, Faskh, Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Legal effects of divorce.
4. Pre-emption: Meaning, Nature and classification of Haq shufa (Pre-emption) right of preemption, when conflict of law, subject mater and formalities of pre-emption, when conflict of law, subject mater and formalities of pre-emption legal effects of pre-exemption, Devices for evading per-emption.
5. Gift (Hiba): Meaning and requisites of gift (Hiba): Gift of Musha, Conditional and future gifts, Life estate, Life interest, Hiba-bil-ewaz, Hiba-bil-shart-ul-ewaj.
6. Will (Vasiyat): Competency of testator and legatee, valid subject of will. Testamentary limitations, formalities of a will and abatement of legacy.
7. Legitimacy and Acknowledgement Legitimacy and Legitimation, presumption of legitimacy under Muslim law and section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, conditions of a valid acknowledgement.
8. Maintenance: person entitled to maintenance, Principles of maintenance, The Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
9. Death Bed Transactions: Meaning and effect of Marj-ul-maut.
10. Wakf: Meaning essentials and kinds, Beneficiaries of wakf, The wakf validating Act, 1913. Formalities for creation of wakf, wakf of Musha, Muslim religions institutions and officers. Administration of wakfs. Mutawali
11. Inheritance: General Principles of Law of inheritance. Doctrine of Aul and Radd under hanafi and shia Law.

Leading Cases:

1. Maina Bibi V Chaudhary Vakil Ahmed, (1923) 52IA145.
2. Habibur Rehman v Altaf Ali (1921) 14IA114.
3. Moonshree Buzul-ul-Rahman v. Luteefun Nissa, (1861) 3MIA379.
4. Abdul Fata v. Russomoy Choudhary, (1984) 22IA76.
5. Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Dr. P.C. Jain and P.K. Gupta: Mohammedan Law.
2. Fyzee: Mohammedan Law.
3. Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law.
4. B.R. Verma: Islamic Law.
5. Aquil Ahmed: Mohammedan Law (English & Hindi)
6. Amir Ali: Mohammedan Law.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

Subject Code - 01LLB106

Objective: This paper is to orient students with constitutional rights and duties: perspective as well as remedies.

Max Mark: 80

MinMarks32

1. Characteristics of the Indian Constitution. Salient feature, preamble, Federal Structure, Form of the Government.
2. Union of India and its Territory: Territory of India, Admission or establishment of New States.
3. Citizenship: Citizenship- Constitutional provision and Dual Citizenship, Citizenship of Corporations.
4. Union parliament: Organization, Procedure regarding enactment of Legislation, Parliamentary privileges.
5. Union and State Executive: The President, His powers, viz, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and Position including ordinance making power Prime Minister and /Council of Ministers, Governor and his Powers.
6. Legislative Relations : Distribution of Powers between Union and the States, Extent of Legislative Powers, Doctrine of Territorial Nexus, Doctrine of pith substance, Doctrine of Colorable Legislation and Doctrine of Repugnancy, Residuary Powers.
7. Emergency Provisions: National Emergency, Failure of Constitution Machinery, Civil Liberties and Emergency, Financial Emergency.

Leading Cases:

1. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj narain AIR 1975 SC 2299.
2. State of Rajasthan v. Union of India AIR 1977 SC 1361.
3. In Re-The Gujarat Legislative Assembly, AIR (1974) 2 SCC 33.
4. U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi AIR 1970 SC 2097.
5. Kehar Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 653.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Constitution of India as amended up-to-date.
2. Prof. G.S. Pandey: Constitutional Law of India
3. V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
4. M.P. Jain Constitutional law of India (English & Hindi)
5. D.D. Basu. Introduction of the Constitution of India.
6. Paras Diwan; Constitution of India.
7. M.C. J. Kagzi: Constitution of India.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Subject Code - 01LLB107

Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with the environmental issues and the measures taken for its protection along with the norms prevailing at international and national level.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Introduction: (a) concept and Dimensions of Environment; Enormity of environmental degradation and its cases; environmental concern in the Traditional knowledge system of India; Environmental concern in Modern India, Post-independence policy framework.
2. Constitution and the environment: Dimensions of the right to pollution free environment under Article 21 of the Constitution of India; Specific Constitutional provisions of ensure pollution free environment, Judicial activism and environment protection.
3. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; application of the Act, Definitions. Constitution of Central State and joint boards; power and functions of the board; qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof; power to give direction; funds accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
4. The air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981: Application of the Act, Definitions. Constitution of Central, State and joint boards: power and functions of the board; qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof powers to give direction; funds, accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
5. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Application of the Act, Definitions: general powers of the Central Government including the powers to give directions; prevention and control of Environmental pollution and procedure thereof; penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous.

Leading Cases:

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965.
2. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115.
3. Municipal Council of Ratlam v. Vardichand AIR 1980 C1622
4. Vallure Citizen Forum v. Union of India,
5. Tarun Bharat Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1992 Sc 514.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Through reading of the following statutes:
 - a. Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
 - b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 - c. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
 - d. Rajasthan Noises Control Act, 1963.
2. Annin Resencranz, Shyam Devan and Marha L. Noble: Environmental Law and policy in India.
3. Justice Krishan Aryer: Environmental Pollution and Law.
4. SureshJainandVimalJain:Environmental LawofIndia.
5. Dr. SB Verma: Environmental Law, Pollution and Management.
6. Kailash Thakur; Enviromental Protection, Law and Policy in India (Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi)
7. Citizen Reports, Pub. By Centre for Sc & Enviroment, Delhi.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS: CLINICAL COURSE

Subject Code - 01LLB108

Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint students with various modes of ADR.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

This paper shall consist of following two

	parts Max Marks	Min Marks
Written Paper	80	32
Viva Voce Exam	20	8

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately (32 marks out of 80 and 8 mark out of 20 marks)

(a) Written Paper:

1. The arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996: General provisions, arbitration agreements; Arbitral tribunals (composition and jurisdiction) conduct of arbitral proceedings. Arbitral awards. Termination of proceedings, setting aside of arbitral award enforcement of arbitral awards.
2. Conciliation, appointment of conciliators, Relationship of conciliators with the parties, settlement agreement status and effect of settlement agreements, Termination of Conciliation proceedings. Resort to arbitration of judicial, proceedings cost and deposits.
3. Alternative dispute and resolution system: Object role of Committee for implementation of legal Aid Scheme (CILAS). The legal Services authorities Act, 1987, Functions of National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Service Authority and District legal Service Authority. Organization of Lok Adalats, Jurisdiction and powers of Lok Adalat. Procedure for determination of disputes before the Lok Adalat. Study or other alternative dispute resolution system in brief such as Gram Panchayat. Family courts and Commissioner for a panchayat.

Leading Cases:

1. Sundaram Finance Ltd. (1990) 2 SCC 479 NIPC India Ltd. Interpretation of provision 96 Act. 1940. Section 9.21, Discussed (The scope of the Act discussed).
2. State of U.P. V. Harishchandra & Co. Arbitration Power to grant interest
3. Union of India V Girdhari Lai, 1998 (2) 1403 the scheme of the Act discussed whether D.J. Designation by C. J. as subordinate authority to HC (Section 6 of the act).
4. NMTC Ltd. V. Starlight Industries Ltd. 1964(4) CCS 219(S) appointment of arbitrator 7,10,11.
5. Lotus investment and Securities v. Pramod S. Tiberwal, 1996 (2) CCS 579 (Bom) Setting aside or award.
6. State of Rajasthan v. Bharat Construction Co. 1998(4) CCS 172(Raj.)

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. G.C. Mathur, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
2. S. Krishmurthy: Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
3. P.M. Bakshi: Arbitration Law.
4. O.P. Tawari: The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
5. Avtar Singh: Law of Arbitration and Conciliation (English* Hindi)
6. State of Rajasthan v. Bharat Construction Co. 1998 (4) CSS 172(Raj.)
7. N.V. Paranjape: Arbitration and Conciliation Act (Hindi & English)

(b) Viva Voce: The candidate shall be required to prepare a file containing programme of conciliation and Negotiation skill and case studies. The division of marks will be as under:

- i. Preparation of file regarding conciliation
Negotiation skill and case study:

- ii. Viva Voce

The viva-voce Examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 persons. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

COMPANY LAW

Subject Code - 01LLB109

Objective: The paper aims to provide insight into formation and winding up of companies besides Corporate Administration.

MaxMark:80

Min Marks 32

1. Definition and Nature of Company: Classification of companies, formation, promotion and incorporation of companies.
2. Memorandum of Association: Doctrine of ultra virus, Articles of Association, doctrine of indoor management, prospectus of a company.
3. Share capital issue and allotment of shares, member, dividends, interest and commission.
4. Borrowing powers, Charges, mortgages and debentures.
5. Directors, other managerial persons, accounts and audit.
6. Meetings, majority power and rights of minority share holders, protection of a company from oppression and mismanagement, investigation of company's affairs.
7. Reconstruction and amalgamation of company.
8. Winding up-General provisions, illegal Association and defunct companies.

Leading Cases:

1. Aron Soloman v. Soloman and Co., (1897) AC 22.
2. Royal British Bank v. Turquand, (1856) 119 ER 886.
3. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance v. S. N. Das Gupta, AIR 1956 Cal., 414.
4. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co., Ltd. v. State of Bihar AIR 1965 SC 40.
5. Shanti Prasad Jain v. Kalinga Tube Ltd., AIR 1965 SC 1535
6. Viusudav Ram Chandra Shetal v. P.J. Shankar, AIR 1974 SC 1728.
7. Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. N.K. Farodia & Others, AIR 1971 SC 321.
8. Beli House Ltd., v. City wall properties Ltd., (1966) 2 WLR 1323.1.
9. Seth Mohan Lal v. Grain Chambers Ltd, AIR 1968 SC 777.
10. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd. v. Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, (1973) 43 Co. cases 275.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Avatar Singh: Indian Company Law
2. Shah S.M: Lectures on Company Law

References:

1. Palmer-Company Law
2. Ramaiya: Guide to Companies Act
3. Gower: Principles of Modern Company Law

EQUITY AND TRUST

Subject Code - 01LLB110

Objective: The object of this paper to enable the students how to interpret the contradictory laws and establish harmonious consistency between the laws .also to understand the natural interpretation of law is the main object of this paper.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

- 1 Equity: concept of Equity-origin and Growth of Equity in English-Maxims of equity equitable right-Equitable remedies.
2. Indian Tmsts Act, 1982: Definition-Creation of Trusts-duties and Liabilities of Trustees-Rights and powers of trustees-Disabilities of trustees-right and liabilities of the Beneficiary, Vacating the office of Trustees-extinction of trustees-certain obligations in the nature of Trusts.
3. Rajasthan public tmsts Act, 1959. Definition and validity of certain public trusts- Registration of public trusts-Management of Public bust property Power of officers in relation to public trusts-conbol of public busts-Social provisions in respect to certain trusts-dharmada-procedure and penalties.

Leading Cases:

1. Hindu Religious Endowments Madras v. Shir Laxminder Thiraths Swamiar of Shri Shirur Mutt. 1954ASC 282.
2. Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syed Hyassain ali, A11861 SC 403.
3. Surajmal Singhvi v. State of Rajasthan. 1966 RLW 566.
4. Tilakayat Shri Govindlalji v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1963 SC 1630.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. J. J.R Upadhyaya: Tmsts and specific relief.
2. B .M.. Gandhi: Equity tmsts and specific Relief.
3. V.K.Varadchari: Law ofHindu Religious and Charitable Endowment.
4. V.K. Varadachari: Public Tmsts and Taxation.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

PAPER 2.1

JURISPRUDENCE

Subject Code - 02LLB101

Objective:- The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law, development of law and working of a legal system in different dimensions with reference to popular legal theorists.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Meaning, definition of jurisprudence, General and particular jurisprudence, importance of jurisprudence.
1. Analytical school of Jurisprudence: chief exponents, background, basic tenets of school, law in terms of and a product of state.
2. Historical school: Its basic tenets thinkers of the school: their theories and contributions, sociological school of jurisprudence; Its basic tenets, basic principles of various jurists; Contribution of the school
3. Natural Law school; Realist school, principles and contribution: Definition of Law given by different jurists: and its relevance.
4. Administration of Jurists: Theories of punishment; sources of law legislation, judicial precedent and custom as sources of law.
5. Concepts of rights and duties; their relationship, person, personality, kinds of persons, Theories of personality.
6. Concept of possession, ownership, meaning, definition, kinds and Utility in modern law, concept of liability, property and obligation.

Leading cases

1. KeshvanandBharati v. state of kerala, AIR 1997 SC 1461, (Per Mathew J.), 1974; Paras 1617- 1620 (Sovereignty) 1685-1698 (Natural law and natural rights) 1762-129 (Roscoe Pound and Sociological jurisprudence) 1738-17451 (Property rights and Social justice)
2. A.K. Gopalan v. state of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 970 PARAS 18, 19 Per Kanania C.J.), Paras 107- 109 (Par patanjali shastri) (para 192 (Per Mukherjee J.) Paras 2289 (per Das J. Natural Law and Positive Law)
3. Maharaja Shree Umed Mills Ltd. V. Union of india AIR 1963 SC 953 paras 12, 13, 14 (Par S.K. Das) Concept of law; Legislative Agreements.)
4. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. v. Income Tax Commissioner, Air 1965 Raj. 162, Paras 12, 13, 14, (Par Tyagi) (Sovereignty, separation of Power and Functions).
5. Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Rajanarayan, AIR 1975 SC Paras 210 and 299 (Par Mathew J.) (generally as a Property of law)

6. In Re article 143(Keshav singh) ,AIR 1955 SC745 Paras 9-17 (per SarkarJ. Law Making by judicial and legislative comity).
7. Bengal Immunity Co.,v. state of Bihar, AIR 1955SC62 Precedent).
8. TrilokchandMotichandV. H.B.Munshi,AIR 1970SSC 893.L
9. Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India ,AIR 1978 sc 597.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence.
2. Dias: Jurisprudence
3. S.N.Dhyani: A study of indian Legal Theory.
4. Henery Maine: Ancient Law
5. Prof ,K.b. Agarwal: Some thoughts on Modem jurisprudence.
6. Vijay Mani Tripathi: Jurisprudence
7. N. V. Paranjape: Juripmdence (Hindi & English)

PAPER 2.2
LAW OF CRIMES -1 PENAL CODE

Subject Code - 02LLB102

Objective: This paper is to deal with the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishment.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. General Introduction: Nature, scope and definition of crime: Mental elements in crimes, intention, motives knowledge; extent and operation in case of intra and extra territorial operation; General explanation, Common intention and common object, punishments and its kinds.
2. General Exceptions: Mistake of fact and mistake of law; judicial act, accident necessity, child's act, act of person of the unsound mind. Intoxication trifling act: right of private defense of person and property; abetment; criminal conspiracy.
3. Offences against the state: Wagering war against the state and sedition etc.
4. Offences against public tranquility; Unlawful Assembly; rioting; promoting enmity between different classes, affray; contempt of lawful authority of public servants; False evidence and offences against public justice; public nuisance, rash driving or riding.
5. Offences relating to Religion: Injury of defiling place of worship; disturbing religious assembly, trespassing on burial places, uttering words to injure religious feelings.
6. Offences affecting Human body; culpable homicide, murder, homicide by rash or negligent act, dowry deaths; Hurt simple and grievous, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; criminal force and assault; kidnapping abduction, rap, unlawful sexual intercourse and unnatural offences.
7. Offences against property: Theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity; criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, receiving and retaining or concealment of state property, Cheating, mischief and criminal trespass.
8. Offences relating to documents: Forgery or making a forged document.
9. Offences relating to marriage: Bigamy, marriage or fraudulently gone though without lawful marriage, adultery, enticing or deceiving a married woman; Cruelty by husband or relatives of husband.
10. Defamation, Criminal intimidation and words leading to the insulting the modesty of woman.
11. Stages of Crime intention, preparation, attempt and action.

Leading Cases:

1. Reg.v.GovindIrl876Bom342.
2. Kedamathv. StateofBiharAIR 1962SC955.
3. T,V.Vadgammav,StateofGujart,AIR 1973 Sc2213.
4. Veliji Raghavji v,. State of Maharashtra AIR 1965 SC 605.
5. K.M. Nanavali v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605
6. Bachan Singh v. State of Panjab, AIR 1980 SC 896.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal: the Indian Penal Code (English& Hindi)
2. T. Bhattacharya: The Indian penal Code (English & Hindi)
3. Hari Singh: Penal Law of India.
4. Jaspal Singh: Indian panal Code.

PAPER 2.3
PROPERTY LAW
Subject Code - 02LLB103

Objective: The Objective of this paper is to focus on concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of immoveable property.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Transfer of Property Act 1882: Definitions, General Principal relating to transfer of property. Specific Transfer, provisions relating to the sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims.
2. Indian Easement Act. 1882: Easement in general; imposition and transfer of easements; incident of easements; distribution of easements; extinction, suspension and revival of easements; and license.

Leading Cases:

1. Smt. Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay and others, AIR 1958 SC 532.
2. Rajendrav. santa singh, AIR 1973 SC 2537.
3. Kreglingcr v. New Patagonia meat and cold storage comp. Ltd ,(1914) AC 25.
4. Union of india v. Sharda Mills Ltd., AIR 1973 SC 281.
5. NathuLal v. Phoolchand, AIR 1970 SC 847.
6. JammaMasjidv. Davish and others ,AIR 1962 SC 847.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Mulla: Transfer ofProperty Act.
2. S.Shah:Lecturesontransferofproperty.
3. I.C. Saxena: Transfer ofProperty.
4. B.B. Mitra: Transfer ofProperty.
5. S.R.BhansaliandSharma:SampattiAntaranAdhiniyam.
6. S.N. Shukla: SampattiAntaranAdhiniyam.
7. GP.Tripathi: Sampatti Antaran Adhiniyam.
8. Indian Easement Act, 1882.

PAPER 2.4
INTERPRETATIONS OF STATUTES AND
PRINCIPLE OF LEGISLATION

Subject Code - 02LLB104

Objective: The paper is to equip the students with various tools of interpretation of statutes

MaxMark:80

Min Marks 32

Meaning of Interpretation: Basic principles of interpretation intention of the Legislature, statute to be read as a whole, plain meaning rule. Harmonious construction, Golden and Mischief rule pith and substance rule.

Aids to interpretation: External Parliamentary Legislative debates, statement of objects and reasons. Dictionary, statute in Parimateria, Contemporanea expositio. Internal title, preamble, heading marginal notes, penal and fiscal statutes.

Principles of modern legislation, public opinion and legislation.

Leading Cases:

1. Heydon's case (1584) 4 Co. Rep. 7aP. 76: ER637.
2. Bengal Immunity company v. State of Bihar, AIR 1955 SC 661.
3. Alami v. State of Bihar, AIR 1959 SC 436.
4. Intersingh v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1957 SC 507.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Maxwell: The interpretation of Statute.
2. Grawford: Statutory Constitution.
3. Craies: Statute Law.
4. Swamp: Interpretation of Statutes.
5. Bindra: Interpretation of Statutes.
6. Sarathi: Interpretation of Statutes.
7. T. Bhattacharya: Interpretation of Statutes (English & Hindi)
8. Bentham: Theory of Legislation.
9. Disey: Law and public opinion in England.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Subject Code - 02LLB105

Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with the basics of Public International Law and practice.

MaxMark:80

Min Marks 32

1. Definition of International Law: Nature and basis of international law; Sources of International law.
2. Relationship of international law and municipal law, codification of international law; subjects of international law, place of individual in international law.
3. State territory: Theory of recognition of state, acquisition and loss of state territory, state jurisdiction, state succession.
4. Law relating to sea, Outer space, Asylum.
5. Extradition, diplomatic agents.
6. U.N.O. General Assembly; Security Council; International Court of Justice.
7. Settlement of Dispute, intervention, war, laws of war. War crimes, aggression.
8. Belligerent occupation: Neutrality, Blockade and control.
9. Human Rights: Concept of Human Rights: Convention and covenant of Human Right, Asylum war crime and war trials.
10. International terrorism, disarmament: Air Craft hijack

Leading Cases:

1. United Kingdom v. Norway (Anglo Norwegian Case), ICJ Report 1951 P.116.
2. The Nuremberg Judgment, International Military Tribunal Nuremberg 1946 AJIL Vol. 41, 1947p. 12.
3. In Re Govt, of India and Mubarak Ali Ahmad, 1952ITER2060.
4. Kitch Tribunal Award Case-Foreign Affairs Report, Vol XVII March 68.
5. Right to Passage over Indian Territory Case, ICI Report p.06.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Stark: an Introduction to International Law.
2. Oppenheim: International Law. Vol. I & II.
3. Breirly: The law of Nations.
4. Dr. KusumJain: Foundation of Human Rights.
5. S .K. Kapur: International Law (English & Hindi).
6. M.P. Tondon: International Law (English & Hindi)
7. Negendra Singh: Lectures on International Law.

LABOUR LAW

Subject Code - 02LLB106

Objective: This paper focuses on various aspects of management of labour relation and dispute settlement bodies and techniques.

MaxMark:80

MinMarks32

1. The Industrial Dispute Act., 1947; Scope and objects, Definitions, works committee, authorities for solving disputes, reference power, lay off, retrenchment, closure, strike lock out, penalties, unfair labour practices.
2. The Trade Union Act, 1926: Definition, Registration of trade unions, functions of registrar, cancellation of registration appeals, incorporation or registered trade union. Funds of trade union, rights and liabilities of registered trade union, including immunities, office bearers, change of names, amalgamation. Dissolution of Trade Unions, Recognition of trade unions, penalties.
3. Factories Act, 1948 : Definitions, inspectors, provisions regarding health, safety, welfare and working hours of workers, provisions relating to hazardous process, employment of young persons, annual leave with wages, penalties.
4. The Minimum Wages Act. 1948: Objects, definitions, concept of minimum wage, fair wage and living wage. Fixation of minimum rates of wages, advisory boards, committees, inspectors, payment of minimum rates of wages, overtime claims and miscellaneous provisions in the Act.

Leading Cases:

1. Workmen of Indian Standard Institution v. Indian Standard Institution, AIR 1976 SC 145.
2. Burmah Shell Co. v. Burmah Shell Management Staff Association, 1970 IFLJ 590 SC; AIR (1971) SC 922.
3. Workmen of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. v. The Management of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. AIR 1973 SC
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. v. Luddh Budh Singh (1970) LU 180 AIR 1972 SC 103.
5. Jay Engineering Works v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968 Cal. 406.
6. Bidi Leaves and Tobacco Merchants Association, Gondia and others v. State of Bombay, AIR 1962 SC 486.
7. Bangalore Water Supply v. Arappa, AIR 1978 SC 5.
8. Express Newspapers Ltd., v. Union of India and others, AIR 1958 SC 578.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. India Law Institute: Law and Labour Management Relations in India.
2. Rustamjee: The Law of Industrial Disputes.
3. O.R. Malhotra: Law of Industries Disputes Vol I & II.
4. M.J. Mathew: Labour and Industrial Law.
5. S.N. Dhyani: Trade Unions and the Right to Strike.
6. S.N. Mishra: Labour and Industrial Law (English & Hindi)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA - U

Subject Code - 02LLB107

Objective: This paper is to orient students with constitutional rights and duties: perspective as well as remedies

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Fundamental Right: Origin and Development Against whom fundamental Rights are available, state judicial pronouncements on "Other Authorities:, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Severability and Doctrine of Waiver, Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
2. Fundamental Rights: Special Emphasis shall be placed on the following Rights:
Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)
Right to freedom (Article 19)
Right to Life and personal Liberty (Article 21)
Right to Freedom of religion and Minority Rights (Article 25 to 30)
Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 23)
3. Directive Principles of State Policy: Importance and Relationship with fundamental Rights.
4. Judicial Power: Union and state Judiciary-Composition and jurisdiction, Tribunals under Constitution, Judicial Review and PIL, writ jurisdiction.
5. Service under the Union and the State: Constitutional protection to civil servants, Public Service Commission of the Union and State
6. Amendment of the Constitution: Power and Procedure, Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Leading Cases:

1. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1789.
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597.
3. Union of India v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461.
4. Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Constitution Of India as amended up-to-date.
2. Prof .G.S Pandey: Constitutional Law of India (English & Hindi).
3. V. N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
4. M.P. Jain: Constitutional Law of India (English & Hindi)
5. D.D. Basu: Introduction of the Constitution in India.
6. Paras Diwan: Constitution in India.
7. M.C.J.Kagzi: Constitution in India.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Subject Code - 02LLB108

Objective: The paper aims to imbue students with importance of Ethics in Legal profession. It also focuses on Court craft as part of Legal Profession.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

This paper shall consist of following two parts

	Max Marks	Min Marks
Written Paper	80	32
VivaVoceExam	20	8

The candidate must secure passing marks in part (a) and (b) separately.

(a) Written paper:

Professional Ethics: Meaning and scope, Duties of an advocate towards the Court, his client, other fellow advocates and the Public. Bar-bench relation: Meaning necessity, Nature and scope. The contempt law and practice, Supreme Court pronouncements in relation to (a) the Bar-bench relations and (b) the contempt of court.

(b) Viva Voce

The candidate shall be required to submit in writing the facts, arguments and the principles of law laid down in any ten important decision of the Supreme Court disciplinary committee of bar councils. The division of marks will be as under:

1. Record submitted by the student: 10 Marks
2. Viva voce 10 Marks

The viva-voce Examination shall be committee of persons. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
2. Advocates Act, 1961.
3. The contempt of court Act, 1971.
4. Mrs. Krisna Murthy book on "Advocacy".
5. Anirudh Prasad : Principles of Ethics of Legal Profession in India (Accountability for lawyers and bench bar relations)
6. Major judgments of the Supreme Court on misconduct.
7. Dr. Kailash Rai - Legal Ethics - Accountancy for lawyers and bench and Bar relations
8. B ,R. Aggarwala - Supreme Court Practice and Procedure

References:

- 1 .P. Ramanatha Iyer- Legal and Professional Ethics
2. B .B. Mitra - The Limitation Act

PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY

Subject Code - 02LLB109

Objective: The paper aims to imbue students with importance and various kinds of punishments and various rights of Victim.

Max Mark: 80

MinMarks32

Definition of punishment: Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of punishment; Expiatory preventive and reformative and purposes of punishment. Penal Science in India: History of punishment pre classical school, Neo classical positive school. The reformers, Clinical school and multiple causation approach.

Kinds of Punishment: Modes of treatment of offenders, corporal punishment, transportation of criminals, Capital punishment, Imprisonment, relational treatment, parole, compensation admonition, sex and adolescent offenders, indeterminate sentences, Borstal school, Criminal procedural jurisprudence. Constitutional Guarantees. Principles of natural justice as applicable to procedural law, protection to arrested persons, Under-trial, detente and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

Victimology: need for compensation compensation and rehabilitation, compensations as a mode of punishment and constitutional perspective of compensation.

Leading Cases:

1. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR (1981)SC476.
2. R.K. Garg v. union of India (1981) 133IIR239.
3. Mithur v. State of Panjab, AIR 1983. SC 473.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Lorm, R.R. and Me Gorbale, LW-Criminology & Penology.
2. Grunhut-penal Reforms.
3. Garden Rose- The struggle for penal reform.
4. I.L.I.- Essays on Indian penal Code.
5. Ben' Penology - Old and New- Tagore Law Lectures.
6. Elion-conflicting penal theories in statutory criminal law.
7. Gillin-Criminology and Penology.
8. Beccaria-Crime and Punishment.
9. The Constiution of India.
10. Sutherland and Gisey: Criminology.
11. Ahmed siddique-Criminology.

References:

1. Bipan Chandra - India's Struggle for Independence (Penguin)
2. A.S.Tripathi-Jurisprudence
3. T.RamaJois-AncientLegalthought
4. A.L. Basham-Wonder that was India, Part-I
5. S.A.A. Rizvi-Wonder that was India, Part-II

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Subject Code - 02LLB110

Objective: The objective of this course is to lay the foundation of the Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic human rights institutions.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. The concept of human rights-Origin and Development. Theoretical basis of human rights- UN Charter-ILO.
2. UDHR-Impact on Constitution of India-ICCPR and International covenant on economic social and cultural rights.
3. Regional connections on Human rights-American convention on Human rights-European convention-African charter on Human-rights.
4. Implementation of Human rights in India-Protection Human Rights Act. 1993.
5. Role of Judiciary in enforcing human rights-NGO and Human Rights in India.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Basic documents of Human Rights.
2. Carey John-UN protection of Civil and Political Rights -New York: Oceana.
3. Bhalla S.L.: Human Rights; an Institutional Frame work for implementation.
4. V.R, Krishna: Human Rights and the Law; vedpal Law House.
5. Thomas M. A.: The struggle for Human Rights-Asian Trading Corporation, Bangalore.
6. U. Chandra-Human Rights-Allahabad Law Agency.

References:

1. D.D. Basu - Human Rights
2. Upender Baxi Human Rights
3. Thomas Buergenthal-Human Rights
4. Henry Steiner & Philip Alston - International Human Rights Law
5. B.G. Ramcharan - International Human Rights (Oxford, 1998)
6. Y.K. Iyagi-British Yearbook(2001).

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION
PAPER-3.1
LAW OF EVIDENCE
Subject Code - 03LLB101

Objective: This paper is to orient students with importance of evidence for establishment of claims and the related rules and principles

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

1. **Preliminary:** Application of Indian Evidence Act, Definition : Court, fact in issue and relevant fact evidence-meeting and its kinds, proved, disproved, not proved, may presume, shall presume and conclusive proof, presumptions of fact and law, presumption regarding documents. Relevancy of facts : Explaining res-gestae, occasion, cause, effect; motive intention, previous and subsequent conduct, introductory and explanatory facts, facts and otherwise relevant become relevant, accidental and incidental facts, Facts which need not be proved, Improper admission and rejection of facts.
2. **Admission and Confession:**
 - a. Admission: Definition, whose admission is relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission in not conclusive proof, admissions an estoppels.
 - b. Confession: Definition, its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat of promise, confession to police officer, confession in the custody of police confession of Magistrate, confession by co-accused.
 - c. Difference between admission and confession, Relevancy of statements;
 - i. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witness.
 - ii. Statement made; under special circumstances.
 - iii. Relevancy of judgment of a court law.
 - iv. Opinions of third person.
 - v. Opinions of experts/third person,
 - vi. Relevancy of character.
3. **Evidence:** Oral evidence, documentary evidence, kinds of documentary when secondary evidence is relevant Public and private document. Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence: Application of this principle and its exceptions, ambiguous documents. Kinds of ambiguity.
4. **Burden of Proof: Meaning,** general principles of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases and exceptions to it. When burden of proof shifts, proof of legitimacy of child, proof in dowry deaths and in the matters of rape.
5. **Estoppel:** Meaning, essentials, nature and its kinds. Witnesses Competency of witness, when person can be compelled to appear as witnesses, privileged communications and documents accomplice hostile witness.

6. Examination of Witnesses: Order of examinations. Kinds of examinations, leading question, impeaching the credit to witness, questions which can and which cannot be asked, refreshing the memory of witness, production of document judge's power to put questions and to order production. Effect of improper acceptance or rejection of evidence.

Leading Cases:

1. NishiKantJhav.StateofBihar,AIR1969SC422.
2. Himachal Pradesh Administration v. OmprakashAIR 1972 SC 975.
3. SatPalv.DelhiAdministration,Air1976Sc294.
4. LaxmipatChorasia v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1968 SC 938.
5. PakalaNarayaSwaniv.Emperor,AIR1939Sc47.
6. Bhardwade Bhogin Bhan Henji Bhai v. State of Gujrat, AIR 1988SC753.
7. RMMalkaniv.StateofMaharashtra,AIR1973SC157.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Ratan Lai: The Law of Evidence.
2. Batuklal: Law Evidence
3. VepaP. Sarathi: Law of Evidence.
4. Avtar Singh: Law of Evidence.
5. G.S. P[ande: Law of Evidence. (English& Hindi)

LAW OF CRIMES II

(Criminal Procedure Code)

Subject Code - 03LLB102

Objective: This paper focuses on procedures dealing with criminal cases.

Max Mark: 80

MinMarks32

1. **Preliminary:**

- (a) Object, extent and definitions (Chapter -1)
- (b) Duties of Public:
 - i. To assist police and Magistrate.
 - ii. To give information about certain offences
(Chapter IV Ss. 37 to 40)

2. **Criminal Courts:**

- (a) Territorial divisions and classification (Chapter, Ss. 10, 14, 15, 19, 22 and 23).
- (b) Power (Chapter II Ss. 26 to 31)

3. **Pre-trial Procedures:**

- (a) Process to compel appearance (Chapter VI)
- (b) Process to compel production of things (Chapter VII)
- (c) Arrest of Persons (Chapter V)
- (d) Information to the police and their powers of investigation (Chapter XII)
- (e) Bail (Chapter XXXIII)
- (f) Maintenance of Public order and Tranquility (Chapter X)

4. Jurisdiction of the Courts in the inquiries and Trials (Chapter X)

5. Complaints to magistrates and Cognizance of Offence (Chapter XV and XIV). 9Chai Chapter XVII)

6. **Types of Trials:**

- i. Trial before court of session (Chapter XVIII)
- ii. Trial of Summons and Warrant cases (Chapter XIX & XX).
- iii. Summary Trials (Chapter XXVII)
- iv. Judgment

7. (a) Appeals (Chapter XXIX) References and revision (Chapter XXX)

(b) Misc. Provisions:

- i. Period of Limitation (Chapter XXXVI).
- ii. Irregular Proceeding (Chapter XXXV)
- iii. Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict.
- iv. Legal Aid to accused at State Expenses (S. 304)
- v. pardon to an accomplice.
- vi. Saving to Inherent powers of High Court.
- vii. Maintenance of Wives, Children and parents.
- viii. Plea Bargaining (S. 265 A to L)

Leading Cases:

1. Tehsildar Singh v. State of Delhi, AIR 1955 SC 196.
2. State of U.P. v. Singhara Singh, AIR 1964 Sc 359.
3. NisarAliv. State ofUP,AIR 1957 Sc 336.
4. PurshottamDasDalmiav. State ofWestBangal, AIR 1968 SC 1986.
5. State of Andhra Pradesh v. GaneshwaraRao, AIR 1968 SC 1050.
6. Satwant Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956SC415.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Ratan Lai: Criminal Procedure Code (Englsih & Hindi)
2. A.C, Ganguli: A Gudie to Criminal Code Practice.
3. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
4. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
5. B.D.Khatri: Law of Probation in India along with juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
6. N.K. Chakravarti: Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice.

CYIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION

Subject Code - 03LLB103

Objective: This paper is to help a law student to acquire a thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of civil courts and other machineries.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Code of civil procedure, 1908. Definition-suits in general suit of civil nature, stay of suit, res-judicate, res subjudice, Foreign Judgment, Place of trial, Transfer of suits, Joinder nonjoinder and mis-Joinder of parties and causes of action. Service of summon and pleadings.
2. Execution in general: Courts which decrees may be executed, powers of the court executing the decrees, transfer of decrees for execution and modes of execution. Stay of execution, suits in particular cases (orders XXIX to XXIII). Abatement of suits.
3. Supplemental proceedings. Attachment before judgment. Arrest before Judgment, Temporary injunction and Appointment of Receiver.
4. Appeals: Appeals against order and appeals against decree, Review, Revision and Reference.
5. The Limitation Act. 1963 (Omitting the Schedule). Purpose, Policy, nature and scope of the Act. Definitions : Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, plaintiff, period of limitation, relationship between limitations, laches, acquiescence, estoppel andresjudicate; Limitation of suits, appeals and applications, disability, computation of period of limitation acknowledgement and part payment, acquisition of ownership by prescription.

Leading Cases:

1. ShriSinhaRamanujav.Ramamuja,AIR 1961 SC 1720.
2. SethJukumchandv. MaharajaBahadurSingh, 60IA313.
3. NarainBhagwantRao. V. GopalVinayak,AIR 1960 SC 104.
4. GarikapatiBeeravav.SubhiaChaudhary,AIR 1957SC540.
5. DeokiNandanv.Murlidhar,AIR157SC133.
6. Deity PattabhiraamaSwarry v.Hanmayya,AIRSc57.
7. S.N. JAKATTVB.M.Borker,AIR 1959 Sc282.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Mulla: Civil Procedure Code.
2. S.N. Singh: Civil Procedure Code.
3. Sahai On Civil Procedure Code (English & Hindi).
4. M.P. Tandon: Civil Procedure Code (English & Hindi).
5. A.N. Pandey: Civil Procedure Code (Hindi).
6. B.B.Mitra: On Limitation Act.

LEGAL LANGUAGE, LEGAL WRITING & GENERAL ENGLISH

Subject Code - 03LLB104

Objective: The Objective of this course is to develop a student capability to write and speak in English correctly.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

(A) Vocabulary:

1. Use of legal phrases and terms.
2. Pairs of words.
3. One word substitution.
4. Latin Maxims

(B) Composition skills:

1. Brief Writing and drafting notice, letters and applications.
2. Essay writing on topics of legal interest.
3. Translation (From English to Hindi and Hindi to English)

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Galnville William: Learning the Law.
2. Wren & Martin: English Grammar.
3. Ganga sahai Sharma: Fundamentals of Legal Writings.
4. Anirudh Prasad; Legal Language & writing.
5. Surendra Yadav: Legal Language & Legal Writing including General English.
6. Gangshai sharma: Legal Language and Legal Writing including General English.
7. Hindi English Legal Glosary : Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan, Ministry of Law, Government of India New Delhi.
8. David Green: Contemporary English Grammar, Structure and Composition.
9. Ishtique Abidi: Law and Language.
10. Law Lexicon & Legal Maxims by Vnkctrama/aia.

References:

1. Legal Language, Writing and General English-J.S. Singh

PAPER 3.5
PRINCIPLE OF TAXATION LAW

Subject Code - 03LLB105

Objective: Concept of income tax, heads of income, including foreign income assessment procedures, adjudication and settlement of tax disputes are the focus points of study in this paper.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1954.
3. Raj. VAT Act, 2005.

Leading Cases:

- 1 P.Krishnamerion v. Crr. AIR 1965 SC 75.
2. CIT West Bengal v. Benoykumarsaha Roy, AIR 1958 SC 761 3
Mala Ram & sons v. CIT, 1841956 SC 367.
4. Pingle Industries Ltd. V. CIT, AIR 1960 SC 1034 IT O Banaras (1964) AIR 507.
5. Benares Cloth Dealers Syndicate v. (to Benares 1964 ITR 50)
6. CIT v. Kothhari (1963) 40 ITR 107 (SC)

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1954.
3. Value Added Tax Act, 2005.
4. R.K. Lakhota: Law and practice of Income tax in India.
5. A.K. Sexena: Law of Income Tax in India.
6. S.L. Jain: Ayakar Vidhi.
7. Bhagwati Prasad: Ayakar Vidhi.

References:

1. N.A. Palkwllah's Income Tax Act (Two Volume)
2. Iyer's Income Tax Act
3. Chaturvedi's Direct Tax Act (Three Volume)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Subject Code - 03LLB106

Objective: The purpose of this paper is make students aware of various aspects of administrative law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Nature, definition and scope of Administrative Law.
2. Principlesw of Natural Justice.
3. Delegated Legislation
 - i. Ractors leading to its growth.
 - ii. Restraints on delegation
 - iii. Control: Judicial and Legislative
4. Rule of Law
5. Ombudsman and CVC.
6. Public undertakings and public corporation.
7. Administrative agencies and tribunal.

Leading Cases:

- 1 A.K. Kripak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150; (1969) 2 SCC 262.
2. In re-Delhi Laws Act etc, AIR1951 SC 332.
3. Raj Narayanv. Chairman, PatanaAdministration,AIR 1954 SC 569.
4. SyedYaqooh v. Radha Krishan, Air 1964 SC 477.
5. Rohtash Industries Pvt. Ltd. V. S.D. Agarwal, AIR 1969 SC 707.
6. StateKamatakav.UnionofIndia,AIR1978SC68.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. Jain & Jain: Administrative Law.
2. S.P.Sathe:AdministrativeLaw.
3. U.P.D. Kesri: Administrative Law. (English & Hindi)
4. I.P. Massey: Administrative Law.

References:

1. Administrative Law-Wade
2. Lectures on Administrative Law - C.K. Takwani
3. Administrative Law - S.P. Sathe

DRAFTING PLEADING & CONVEYANCE

Subject Code - 03LLB107

Objective: The object of this paper is to train students in the art of drafting both for court purposes as well as for other legal forums.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

This paper shall consist of following two parts

	Max Marks	Min Marks
Written Paper	80	32
Viva Voce Exam	20	8

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately (32 marks out 80 and 8 mark out of 20 marks)

Outline of Course:

(a) Drafting: General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules should be taught.

Pleadings:

- i. Civil: Complaint, written statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
- ii. Criminal: Complaint, criminal Miscellaneous petition, bail Application, Memorandum of appeal and revision.
- iii. Conveyance: Sale deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, will, Trust deed.
- iv. Drafting of writpetition and PIL petition.

The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 person. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

PAPER 3.8
MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND
INTERNSHIP: CLINICAL COURSE

Subject Code - 03LLB108

Objective: This paper is to develop in the student art of communication, client interviewing and counseling advocacy skill in them.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

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

- (a) Moot court (30 Marks) Every student may be required to do at least three moot court in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 3 marks for oral advocacy.
- (b) Observance of Court trail In two cases, one civil and one criminal (30 Marks). A diary is to be maintained for observations of the various steps of the Court proceedings.
- (c) Interviewing techniques and pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks)
Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of client's to the Lawyer's office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 13 marks.

The candidate must submit written record of all the three components before the viva-voc examination

Written records 90

Viva-voce 10

The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 person. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENNURE & TENANCY SYSTEM

Subject Code - 03LLB109

Objective: The object of this paper is to focus on land reforms besides land acquisition procedures enunciated in the Act of 1894 and the rent laws.

Max Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

1. Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955: Objects and reasons, definition. Khudakhasht Section 1 to 13. Ijardars grove holder (sections 194 to 205). Classes of tenants (section 14 top 17A). Conferment of right of Subtenants or tenants Khud Khasht (Section 19) Primary right of tenants sections 31 to 37. Surrender, abandonment and extinction of tenancies (section 55 to 64).
Improvement Trees (Sec. 65 to 87) declaratory suit (Sec.88 to 92) Determination and modification of Rent (Section 93 to 129). Payment and Recovery of Rent, Remedies for wrongful ejection (section 216 to 221) Provision for injunction and appointment of receiver (Sec .212). Appeal, review, revision (section 222 to 232). Reference, Questions of proprietary rights in revenue court (section 239) Question of tenancy Rights in civil court (section 242) conflict of Jurisdiction (section243).
2. Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 : The board of Revenue, Revenue courts and officers (section 4 to 30) Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review (Ss 74 to 87) Land (Ss. 88 to 105) Survey (Ss. 100-112). Record of Rights. Maintenance of maps and record. Annual Registers (Ss. 113-137). Settlement Operation : Rent Ratio; determination or rent term of settlement (Ss. 142-177). Collection of Revenue (Sc/224 to 257).
3. Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001: Definition, Rent kinds, fixation eviction of tenants, grounds, restriction on eviction, restitution of possession, waiver on default. Power & Jurisdiction Rent Tribunals.

Leading Cases:

- 1 Khemchand V. State and others, 1999 DNJ Raj. 239.
2. Sarla Ahuja V. United Ins. Co. Ltd. AIR 1999SC100
3. Nathu Singh v. Laxman Singh, 1955 RRD124.
4. Panne Singh v. Guman Singh, 1964RRD101.
5. Bhomav. Ganesh 1966RRD71.
6. Shivshankar v. Murli Sri Bade Muthuresthan, 1996RRD316.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. S.K. Dutta: Rajasthan Tenancy Law, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, Rent Control in Rajasthan.
2. Mathur & Mathun Land Laws in Rajasthan.
3. Dr. G.S. Karkara: Land Laws in Rajasthan (English & Hindi)
4. Dr. Anil Kaushik: Rajasthan Bhnmi Vidhiyan.

PAPER 3.10
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Subject Code - 03LLB110

Objective: The object of this paper is to focus on emerging trends of Information technology **Max**

Mark: 80

Min Marks 32

The Information technology Act, 2000:

Preliminary, Digital Signature, Electronic Governance, Attribution acknowledgment and dispatch of electronic record. Secure electronic records and secure digital signatures, regulation of certifying authorities. Digital signature certificates. Duties of subscribers. Penalties and adjudication. The Cyber regulations appellate tribunal, Offences, Network, service providers not to be liable in certain cases, Miscellaneous.

Text Books (Recommended Readings):

1. S. B. Bhansali -The information technology Act, 2000.
2. Vakul Sharma: Law & Practice, Information technology.
3. NandanKamath: Law Relating to computer, Internet and E-commerce.
4. M.N. Doja: Fundamentals of Computer and Information Technology.
5. N.M. Mayand; E-Commerce.

