UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SYLLABUS

B.A. L.L.B. FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED COURSE

(SEMESTER SCHEME)

I & II SEMESTER 2015-2016
III & IV SEMESTER 2016-2017
V & VI SEMESTER 2017-2018
VII & VIII SEMESTER 2018-2019
IX & X SEMESTER 2019-2020
Substituted Ordinance 251(A) in Chapter XXXIV – (For Affiliated Colleges)

(1) There shall be an integrated Five years (Ten semesters) course for the degree of B.A., LL.B. The examination for each paper in each semester shall be of 100 marks.

(2) A candidate, who passed 10+2 examination with 50 % marks in aggregate, shall be eligible for admission to B.A., LL.B. I Semester class, provided that he is not of more than 21 years of age on 1st July in the year in which admission is sought i.e. (For the academic year 2010-2011 his date of birth should not be before 1st July, 1989). But a candidate belonging to SC/ST obtaining a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in the qualifying examination shall be considered eligible for admission to the said class.

(3) The admissions will be made through an Entrance Test to be conducted by the University or if authorised then by the Institution compressing of a written test, personal interview and group discussion.

(4) A candidate admitted to Five Years (10 Semesters Course) for the degree of B.A., LL.B. Five Year Law Integrated Course has to complete his study within 8 academic years from the academic year in which he has first taken admission.

(5) A candidate would have three additional chances to clear the due papers in immediate subsequent examinations when conducted for the same paper as per the syllabus then in force, failing which he has to clear all the papers of that semester as an ex-student.

(6) A candidate, who has passed any one semester term examination in not less than three papers by securing at least 40% marks in each of those three papers and at least 50% marks in the aggregate of those papers shall be eligible for admission to the next semester. A candidate who has appeared in any one semester term examination and the result has not been declared, may be eligible for provisional admission to the next semester, if the teaching has commenced but such provisional admission shall stand cancelled if he could not get the requisite eligibility on the declaration of his result of the term examination in which he has appeared.

(7) A candidate who has completed a regular course of study in the I semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at B.A., LL.B. I semester term examination.

(8) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester I and has completed a regular course of study of the II Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. II Semester examination.

(9) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester II and has completed a regular course of study of the III Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. III Semester examination.

(10) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester III and has completed a regular course of study of the IV Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. IV Semester examination.
(11) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester IV and has completed a regular course of study of the V Semester of B.A., LL.B. Shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. V Semester examination.

(12) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester V and has completed a regular course of study of the VI Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VI Semester examination.

(13) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VI and has completed a regular course of study of the VII Semester of B.A., LL.B. Shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VII Semester examination.

(14) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VII and has completed a regular course of study of the VIII Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VIII Semester examination.

(15) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VIII and has completed a regular course of study of the IX Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. IX Semester examination.

(16) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester IX and has completed a regular course of study of the X Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. X Semester examination.

(17) Instructions to each B.A. LL.B. class shall be imparted for a minimum period of six hours every day on 6 days of a week, including one hour of seminar/conference/debate, discussions.

(18) A candidate, who after passing all the 10 semester examinations of B.A. LL.B., within eight years of has admission to Semester I of B.A., LL.B. Course and has completed a regular course of study in the University teaching Department of Law of affiliated colleges, subject to a provision of the Act, Ordinance, Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be awarded a degree of B.A. LL.B.
B.A. LL.B. Five year Integrated course for the session 2011-12 and Onward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Subject Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>English-I</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Political Science-I</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Constitutional Law-I</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Legal &amp; Constitutional History</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Law of Torts-I</td>
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<td>II</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>English-II</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Political Science-II (International Relations)</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Constitutional Law-II</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Computer</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Law of Torts-II (Consumer Protection Laws)</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Economics-I</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Sociology-I</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Public International Law-I</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Right to Information (Law)</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Contract-I</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Economics-II</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Sociology-II</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Foreign Language (French)</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Legal Research Methodology</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Contract-II</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Family Law-I</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Labour Law-I</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Company Law-I</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Forensic Science and Criminal Investigations</td>
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<td>VI</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Family Law - II</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Labour Law-II</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Company Law-II</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Health Law (Medical Jurisprudence)</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Law of Insurance</td>
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<td>VII</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Law of Property</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
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<td>Public International Law-II</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Law of Crimes-I (IPC)</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Principles of Taxation Laws</td>
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<td>VIII</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Rent Laws</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Alternate Dispute Resolution</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Law of Crimes-II (IPC)</td>
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<td>Legislation and Interpretation</td>
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<td>IX</td>
<td>41. Law of Evidence</td>
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<td>42. Criminal Procedure Code</td>
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<td>43. Professional Ethics &amp; Professional Accounting</td>
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<td>44. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments</td>
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<td>45. Intellectual Property Law</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>46. Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation</td>
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<td>47. Drafting Pleading, Conveyancing &amp; Rules of Court</td>
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<td>48. Criminology, Penology &amp; Victimology</td>
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<td>49. Public Interest Law, etc. and Para Legal Services</td>
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<td>50. Cyber Laws</td>
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ENGLISH- I

Paper 1.1

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Enhance the comprehension and analytical skills of the students.
3. Enrich their vocabulary.
4. Help students acquire the ability to speak effectively in English in real-life situations.
5. Develop the art of expression and train students in composition skills.

Module No-1

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following stories
(a) “An Astrologer’s Day” R.K. Narayan
(b) “The Child” Premchand
(c) “The Gift of the Magi” O. Henry;

Module No-2

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following prose places
(a) “Education: Indian and American” Anurag Mathur
(b) (1) “Bangle sellers” Sarojini Naidu
    (2) “Where the Mind is Without Fear” Rabindranath Tagore;

Module No-3

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poem
a) “My Financial Career” Stephen Leacock
b) “The World is Too Much with US” William Wordsworth;

Module No-4

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poems
(a) Speech on Indian Independence Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) (1) Sonnet: “When in disgrace...” William Shakespeare
    (2) Success is Counted Sweetest” Emily Dickinson;

Module No-5

(a) Legal Terms: FIR, Plant, written statement, plaintiff, defendant, appeal, tribunal, divorce, legitimate, illegitimate, adoption, maintenance, alimony, valid void, litigation, monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, crime agreement, contract, fraud, minor, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, libel, slander, defamation, homicide, genocide, suicide, executive, legislature, judiciary, constitution, negligence, nuisance, precedent, prospective, mortgage, retrospective, summons, ultra vires, will, warrant, public, private
(b) (1) Paragraph Writing
    (2) Punctuation;
Module No- 6
Transformation of sentences
(a) Active/ Passive
(b) Interrogative;

Module No- 7
(a) Tenses
(b) (1) Tenses
 (2) Comprehension.

Text Book
1. The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman)

Reference Books
Political Science- I

Paper 1.2

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
              10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

State and Government are the institutions which are regulating the behavior of individual in society by its laws. Political Science is the subject which is dealing with these institutions. The objective of this course is to create awareness among the students about the various socio-economic and political issues. Their Rights and Duties as well as to impart them the knowledge about the basic concept of political science which with lay the foundation of their study of law.

Module No-1

(a) Political Science: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Traditional and Modern perspectives.
(b) Behavioralism and post behavioralism;

Module No-2

(a) State: i. Meaning and elements
   ii. Distinction between State and Government
(b) Theories and functions of State: Liberal Democratic, Authoritarian and Welfare State:

Module No-3

(a) Right and Duties: (i) Meaning and types of Rights and Duties
(b) UN Declaration of Human rights:

Module No-4

(a) Liberty (i) Meaning and definition, Negative and Positive concept of Liberty.
   (ii) Safeguards of liberty.
(b) Property: Concept, Liberal and Marxian theory of Property;

Module No-5

(a) Justice: Concept, legal political and socio-economic dimensions.
(b) Equality: Meaning and definition, legal, political and socio-economic dimensions;

Module No-6

(a) Democracy: Concept, Features and types.
(b) Sovereignty: Concept Attributes;

Module No-7

(a) Power: Authority and Legitimacy
(b) The Elite Theory, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Asst. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
Reference Books
1. M.P. Jain, Political theory liberal and Marxist.
2. L. Anuradha, Political theory Lucknow House.
4. V.D. Mahajan, Political theory.
5. R.C. Aggarwal, Political theory.
7. O.P. Gaba, Political Science.
8. Prof. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory.
10. S.N. Dubey, Development and Political Thought In India.
11. Hari Hari Das Choudhary.

\textbf{Signature:}

\textbf{Registrar (Acad.)}

\textbf{University of Rajasthan}

\textbf{Jaipur}
Module No. 6

Transformation of sentences
(a) Active, Passive
(b) Interrogative;

Module No. 7

(a) Tenses
(b) (1) Tenses
(2) Comprehension.

Text Book
1. The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman)

Reference Books
ENGLISH- I

Paper 1.1

Total Marks: 100 (80-20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Enhance the comprehension and analytical skills of the students.
3. Enrich their vocabulary.
4. Help students acquire the ability to speak effectively in English in real-life situations.
5. Develop the art of expression and train students in composition skills.

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(c) “The Gift of the Magi” O. Henry;

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(a) “Education: Indian and American” Anurag Mathur
(b) (1) “Bangle sellers” Sarojini Naidu
(2) “Where the Mind is Without Fear” Rabindranath Tagore;

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The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poem
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Module No-4

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(a) Speech on Indian Independence Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) (1) Sonnet: “When in disgrace...” William Shakespeare
(2) Success is Counted Sweetest” Emily Dickinson;

Module No-5

(a) Legal Terms: HR, Plant, written statement, plaintiff, defendant, appeal, tribunal, divorce, legitimate, illegitimate, adoption, maintenance, alimony, valid, void, litigation, monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, crime agreement, contract, fraud, minor, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, libel, slander, defamation, homicide, genocide, suicide, executive, legislature, judiciary, constitution, negligence, nuisance, precedent, prospective, mortgage, retrospective, summons, ultra vires, will, warrant, public, private
(b) (1) Paragraph Writing
(2) Punctuation
Constitutional Law-I

Paper 1.3

Total Marks: 100 (80\cdot 20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20(10 internal Exam
\hspace{0.5cm} \text{10 Project & Viva})

Aims/ Learning Objectives

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed Whatever had 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 pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. 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 it's never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to 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 action is an insertion. Development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 parts of 6 hours each:-

**Module No-1**

(a) i. Indian Constitution in the making
\hspace{1cm} \text{ii. Nature and Special features of the Constitution.}
(b) Citizenship of India;

**Module No-2**

Equality and Social Justice

(a) i. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
\hspace{1cm} \text{ii. Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity}
(b) Justice to the weaker sections of society, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other
\hspace{1cm} \text{backwards class, women and children}

**Module No-3**

(a) i. Speech and expression
\hspace{1cm} \text{ii. Media, press and information}
(b) i. Freedom of speech and contempt of court
\hspace{1cm} \text{ii. Freedom of assembly;}

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\underline{\text{Signature of Registrar}}
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Module No-4

Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations
i. Right of an accused: double jeopardy, self-incrimination and retroactive punishment
ii. Preventive detention: constitutional policy;

Module No-5

(a) i. Concept of Secularism: historical perspective
ii. Indian constitutional provisions relating Secularism
(b) i. Freedom of religion and its scope
ii. Religion and the State; its limitations and minority rights;

Module No-6

(a) i. Directive Principles: directions for social change- A new social order.
(b) i. Constitutional amendments: to strengthen Directive Principles.
ii. Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights;

Module No-7

(a) i. Methods of Constitutional amendments
ii. Limitations upon constitutional power of amendments
(b) i. Development of the basic Structure Doctrine
ii. Judicial activism and its Restraint

Recommended Books
1. Narinder Kumar
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, (Shorter Constitution of India)
5. Dr. M.P. Jain
6. V.N. Shukla

Judgments
I. S.P. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1
2. S.P. Gupta v. UOI, AIR 1982 SC 1
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
5. Minerva Mills Ltd v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
17. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1980 SC 1829
19. Indira Sawhney v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 489
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon’ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly and Ors.
SEMESTER- I

Legal & Constitutional History

Paper 1.4

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20(10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

This course attempts to provide a basic introduction to the evolution of Law of India. Study of Law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the Laws and legal institution. A student of law should be exposed to the ancient social order and religious philosophy as well as to the systems of dispute settlement mechanisms existing in those days. The medieval period had influence in the development of legal system. The advent of the British was an event, which also had its influence.

The traditions of the past have made our modern legal system what it is and still live on in it. Without a proper historical background, it may be difficult to appreciate as to why a particular feature of the system is as it is. The historical perspective throws light on the anomalies that exist in our legal system.

Module No-1

(a) Emergence of East India Company: Development of authorisation and charters
   i. Administration of Justice in Madras 1639-1726
(b) 1. Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668-1726
   ii. Administration of Justice in Calcutta before 1726
   iii. The Mayor's Courts and the Genesis of the Charter of 1753. Provisions of the
        Charter, charter of 1753, defects of judicial system:

Module No-2

(a) Adalat System
   i. Grant of Divani
   ii. Execution of Divani Functions
   iii. Judicial Plan of 1772
   iv. Defects of the Plan
   v. New Plan of 1774
   vi. Reorganization of adalats in 1780
   vii. Reforms of 1781
(b) 1. The Regulating Act of 1773
   ii. The Charter of 1774 and establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
   iii. Defects of the Supreme Court:

Module No-3

(a) Act of Settlement, 1781
   i. Major Defects
   ii. Supreme Court of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
(b) 1. Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis
   ii. Reforms in Administration of Criminal Justice:

Module No-4

(a) The Indian High Court Act of 1861
Module No-5

(a) The Charter Act of 1833
   i. The Charter Act of 1853, Main Provisions and Defects

(b) Main Provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861
   i. The Indian Council Act of 1892;

Module No-6

The Govt. of India Act, 1909
i. Minto Morley Reforms
ii. Defects of the Act
   i. Montegue Chelmsford Reforms 1919
   ii. Dual System;

Module No-7

(a) The Constitution India Act, 1935 (Background)
   i. Federalism
   ii. Propositional Astronomy

(b) Indian Independence Act, 1947.
   Some illuminating cases:
   [a] Issued: 1. Nand Kumar (1775): Whether a Judicial Murder?
   [b] The Bat :case (1777-79)
   [c] The Case of
   [d] The Case of Kamaludin

Reference Books:
1. M.R. Jethoo Outlines of India Legal History
2. M.R. Jethoo, Legal and Constitutional History of India
3. A B Khilnani, Constitutional History of India
4. A D Kishoreshthha
5. Pamphlet

Continued
25.2.75
Law of Torts - 1

Paper 1.5

Total Marks: 100 (80 + 20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

With rapid industrialization, tort action can be used against manufacturers and industrial units for products injurious to human beings. The emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful but also to failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Law of Torts is developing fast in present scenario and the Supreme Court has created liabilities for injuries caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries.

The following syllabus has been prepared with this perspective and will comprise of 7 Parts.

Module No-1

(a) Evolution, Definition, Nature, Scope of Law of Tort
   i. Meaning and Evolution of Torts
   ii. Torts: Distinguished from contract. Quasi contract and crime.
   iii. Constituents of Torts
(b) General Defences
   i. Volenti non fit injuria
   iii. Judicial Acts, Mistake Statutory Authority

(c) Module No-2

(a) Vicarious Liability
   i. Principles and basis of liability
   ii. Principle and Agent Relationship
   iii. Master and Servant relationship
   iv. Doctrine of common employment
(b) Vicarious Liability of State
   i. Position in England
   ii. Position in India;

Module No-3

(a) Rules of strict and absolute liability
   i. Rylands v. Fletcher
   ii. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(b) Negligence
   i. Essentials of negligence
   ii. Duty of care
   iii. Principle of reasonable forceliability
   iv. Standard of care
   v. Nervous Shock
   vi. Res ipsa loquitur;
Module No-4

(a) A Contributory negligence
   i. Last opportunity rule
   ii. Rules to determine contributory negligence
   iii. Doctrine of alternative danger
   iv. Difference between contributory and composite negligence

(b) Remoteness of damages
   i. Test of reasonable foresight
   ii. Test of directness

Module No-5

(a) Defamation
   i. Liable and Slander
   ii. Essentials of defamation
   iii. Defences

(b) Trespass to person
   i. Assault, battery, maiming
   ii. False imprisonment
   iii. Malicious prosecution

Module No-6

(a) Trespass to land
   i. Trespass ab initio
   ii. Entry with licence
   iii. Remedies

(b) Nuisance
   i. Definition and kinds
   ii. Essentials

Module No-7

(a) Legal Remedies
   i. Damages
   ii. Injunctions
   iii. Specific restitution of property

(b) Extra Judicial remedies
   i. Abatement of nuisance
   ii. Felonious Torts

Suggested Case Laws
8. Sumit Kumar v. Ladu Ram Sukhada, AIR 2004 Raj. 30
10. Rakesh Saini v. Union of India, AIR 2004 Del 107

Suggested Reading
3. R.K. Banga, Law of Torts
4. G.S. Pande, Law of Torts
5. B.S. Sinha, Law of Torts
6. S.P. Singh, Law of Torts
SEMESTER-II

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam, 10 Project & Viva)

Module No-1

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December*. The following chapter
a) The Bar (Page 49-62)
b) The Bar (Page 63-74)

Module No-2

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December*. The following chapter
a) Chief Justice (Page 147-158)
b) Chief Justice (Page 159-169)

Module No-3

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December*. The following chapter
a) Chief Justice (Page 170-180)
b) Chief Justice (Page 180-189)

d) Epilogue;

Module No-4

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December*. The following chapter
a) International Court

Module No-5

Foreign words:
a) Axiom, joie-de vivre, judicature, jussoli, suo jure, suo loco, ad absurdum,
addendum, a deux, ad extremum, ad fin. Ad infinitum, ad initium, bon jour,
monsieur, en masse, en route, sans, vis-a-vis, post script, post meridian, ante
meridian, milieu, haute couture, petite, plaza, summum bonum, synopsis,
vitriolo
b) Essential of brief writing to make a brief about the loss of vehicle;

Module No-6

Vocabulary
a) Idioms
b) One Word Substitutions
Prefixes/ Suffixes, correction of verb;

Module No-7

a) Report Writing
b) Letter writing [letter to Editor, resume writing];

Text book


References

   OUP, 2005.
SEMESTER- II
(Internal Relations)

PAPER 2.7  POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module- 1

a) International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope
b) Emerging trends in International Relations;

Module- 2

a) National Power: Meaning, Elements and limitations.
b) Theory of balance of Power, Collective Security system;

Module- 3

a) Foreign Policy: Meaning, determinants and significance.
b) Diplomacy:
   i) Meaning and Nature
   ii) Relationship between Foreign policy and Diplomacy;

Module- 4

a) Cold War: Meaning, Causes and impact on International Relations.
b) Detente, New Cold war and new détente, implications of the collapse of USSR.

Module- 5

a) Decolonization: Causes, rise of third world and its impact on International Relations.
b) International Power structure: Bi- Polarity, Uni- Polarity, Mutly- Polarity and steps towards Mutly- Centralism:

Module- 6

a) Neo-colonialism: meaning and causes of its emergence.
b) Multinational Corporations: meaning and role of MNCs in International Relations.

Module- 7

a) Relationship of India with US and Russia.
b) Relationship of India with China and Pakistan.

Reference Books:
1. Norman D. Palmen and Howard C. Perkins- International Relations the world community in transition 1985
2. Raymond Aron- Peace and War a theory of International Relations
3. H.J. Morgantheau- Politics among Nations
4. J.C. Johari- International Politics
5. PremArora- International Relations and foreign policy
Constitution, History and Development:

Module- 1

a)  i. Freedom of Trade/ business
    ii. Emergency/ meaning and scope
b)  i. Proclamation of emergency- conditions and effect of emergency on Centre-
    state relations.
    ii. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights;

Module-2

a)  i. President of India
    ii. Election, qualification, salary and impeachment
b)  i. Power: legislative, executive and discretionary powers
    ii. Council of Ministers in union and states.

Module- 3

a) Prime Minister cabinet system- Collective Responsibility, individual
    responsibility
b) i. Federalism- principles: comparative study.
    ii. Indian federalism: identification of federal features

Module- 4

a) Legislative relation between union and states
b) i. Administrative Relations
    ii. Financial relations;

Module- 5

a) i. Governor and its role in States
    ii. Centers powers over the state- emergency
b) Challenges to Indian federalism;

Module- 6

a) i. The Supreme Court
    ii. High Court
b) i. Judges: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of service: judicial
    independence

Module- 7

a) i. Freedom of Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right
    ii. Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310) of the constitution
b) i. Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank (Art.
    311) of the constitutional
    ii. Exceptions to Art. 311 of the constitution
Recommended Books:
1. Dr. Narendra Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
5. Dr. M.P. Singh (ed) V. N. Shukla

JUDGMENT:
1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
5. Minerva Mills Ltd v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1789
15. P & O Stream navigation Co v. Secy of State (1861) 5 HCR
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
18. Unnikrishnan v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawheny v. UOI Air 1993 SC 1789
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
22. Ran Lah Pal v. The Hon'ble Speaker Loksahba and Ors
24. DhanjayaChaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004
PAPER 2.9 COMPUTER EDUCATIONS

Total Marks: 100 (80:20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

1. Computer Fundamentals: Characteristics of Computer (Versatility, Basic, operation,
speed, accuracy, automation, storage, etc).
2. Anatomy of Computer: Input Devices, Output Devices, Central Processing Unit,
Storage Devices.
5. Operating System: Definition, Need, Types, Functions. Popular operating system
and their applications.
6. Programming Languages: Types of programming languages-Low level, high level
programming languages and their evolution, oops.
7. Communication System: Data communication system, different data transmission
mediums (twisted pair, Coaxial, Microwave, Communication Satellite, optical fiber)
and their advantages.

(Operating System: MS- Windows)

1. Windows: Briefing: Evolution of Windows, components, moving, resizing and
closing a window. Features (User interface, file naming, easier mailing facility, easier
remote access).
2. Working with Dialog boxes: Text boxes, list boxes, drop-down list boxes, option
button, check box.
3. Using Meta key: Special indicators in window, a triangle, ellipses, a dot, a key
combination, an option using scroll bars.
a drive. Creating and moving a shortcuts
5. File & Folders: Difference between file and folders, creating a file in an application,
creating a folder, copying files in a folder.
6. Creating copy of a file, creating subfolders, moving and renaming files and folders.
7. Customizing Desktop: Customizing Task bar, Setting time & date of the system,
using desktop themes, changing desktop of system, Setting patternes, Color palette,
setting screen savers, changing appearance of a window.
8. Installing a printer, making a default printer, Printing a document;

(MS- Word)

2. Working with MS- Word: Word application window, getting help, creating, saving,
closing and opening a document.
3. Editing a document: Navigating a document, Undo and Redo, Character level
editing, Formulation block, Text correction and deletion. Moving, copying, finding and
replacing text.
4. Templates and Wizards: Introduction of templates, using documents on templates,
using wizards to create a document.
5. Page Formatting: Meaning, Setting paper size, orientation, setting margins. Setting
header and footer: Inserting page no. and date. Inserting page break. Text alignment
and indentation. Setting Tabs.
6. Text Formatting: Copying removing characters, using styles, modifying the styles.
Setting border and shading.
7. Tables: Creating a table, changing the display of table, adjusting row column width.
Applying arithmetic computation in table.
8. Mail merging: Meaning, Setting up main document, creating data source, merging a document, Using labels and Envelop wizards;

(MS- Excel)

4. Formatting: Adjusting a column width, row height, hiding / unhiding rows and columns, aligning a worksheet data. Number, currency, date formats.
5. Functions: Types of function in MS-Excel, Syntax, Mathematical function, logical function, date/time function. Function Wizard
6. Formula: Entering a formula, referencing technique, naming range, moving & copying formula.
8. Printing: Defining page layouts, setting header and footers, hiding guidelines, print preview, printing a worksheet;

Module-5 Power Point

(Internet)

1. Definition, Scope, History, Applications, services.
2. Getting Connected: Dial-up Connection, Direct & Dedicated connections.
4. E-mailing: concept, Working protocol, free email services.
5. HTML: Tags, Layout of HTML document, Creating HTML Document. Adding comment, Header, color settings, inserting an image, Hyperlink (3 Lect.)

(Networking system)

1. Concept of Networking: Meaning Need, Types, Media.
2. Information System: Types of information, Levels, Quality, Components, functional areas.
3. Data Communication: Meaning, Elements, Modes, Speed, Mediums. Types of data transmission (2 Lect.)
4. Computer Networking: definition, Terminology, Technology (LAN, WAN, MAN etc.) Server, client Work group, Host, System administrator
5. Networking Applications: Topologies and their advantages. Role of protocols, Communication Protocols
6. Internet works: Definition, Advantages, Popular Internet work in India:

Books:

1. Introduction to computers, Peter Norton, TMH
2. Computer Fundamentals, P.K. Sinha. BPB
4. MS-Excel 2003 complete reference.
7. Computer Sciences, D.P. Nagpal, PHI
8. Internet- Every Thing You Need To Know, D.E. Comer, PHI
9. Comdex Computer Course Kit, Vikas Gupta, Dreamtech, N.Delhi
This syllabus with the above objective in view comprises of 7 parts.

Module-1

I. Consumer Protection - its necessity
   i. Consumerism in India
   ii. Need of Consumer Protection Act, 1986
   iii. Objectives and scope of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Module-2

II. Consumer, the concept
   i. Definition of Consumer
   ii. Position of third party beneficiary
   iii. Voluntary and involuntary consumer
   iv. When a person is not a consumer;

Module-3

a) Consumer of goods
   i. Meaning of defects in goods
   ii. Standards of purity, quality, quantity and potency
   iii. Price control
   iv. Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and consumable goods

b) Unfair trade practices
   i. Misleading and false advertising
   ii. Unsafe and hazardous products
   iii. Bargain price
   iv. Falsification of trademarks;

Module-4

a) Consumer Protection Councils
   Constitution and procedure of central consumer protection council
   Constitution and procedure of state consumer protection council
   Consumer rights

b) Service
   i. Deficiency - meaning
   ii. Service rendered free of charge
   iii. Service under a contract of personal service;

Module-5

a) Medical service
   i. How to determine negligence
   ii. Patient is a consumer
   iii. Denial of medical service: violation of human rights

b) Insurance
   i. Controversy regarding insurance claim
   ii. Insurance interest
   iii. Insurance service
   iv. Beneficiary of group insurance is consumer;

Module-6

a) Public Utilities
   i. Supply of electricity
b) Redressal Mechanism
   i. Consumer dispute redressal agencies
   ii. Jurisdiction of District Forum, the state commission and national commission
      Part B Power to set aside ex parte order, transfer of cases circuit benches,
      finality of orders;

Module-7

a) Enforcement of Consumer rights
   i. Execution of orders of district forum, state commission and the national
      commission

   b) Judicial Review
      i. Public interest litigation
      ii. Class action
      iii. Administrative remedies:

Suggested Judgments:
1. Dr. Laxman Balkrishna Joshi v. Dr. Trambak Bapu Godbole and another, AIR 1969 SC 128
2. Dr. J.J. Merchant and others v. Shrimat Chatravadi, AIR 2002 SC 2931
5. Laxmi Engineering works v. P.S. J. Industrial Institute 1995 (2) CPJ 1 (SC)
6. New India Assurance Company Ltd. v. Dr. R.S. Garg, AIR 1997 SC 1938
8. Smt. Shashi Gupta v. LIC and another Delhi Adm. (i) 1 SCC 754
SEMESTER- III

Economics- I

Paper 3.11

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20(10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module No-1

Introduction to Economics

- Basic concept of Economics. Definition, Scope, Basic problems.
- Form of economic analysis: Macro Vs Micro economics, Normative Vs Positive
economics. Static Vs Dynamic, Partial Vs General, and Long-run Vs Short run.
- Free Enterprise: Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy and Economic Planning.
- Economics offenses and economic legislation.

Module No-2

Introduction to Microeconomics

- Theory of consumer behavior
- Theories of Demand: Law and function, Law of Demand.
- Concept of Utility and Utility theory- Utility Approach, Indifference Curve Approach

Module No-3

Theory of Supply and Consumer Behaviour

- Price determination, Shift of Demand and Supply.
- Elasticity of Demand and Supply.
- Applications of Demand and Supply- Tax floor and ceilings, Applications of Indifference
curves-Tax, Labor and Work.
- Law of Consumer Surplus.

Module No-4

Revenue & Market structure

- Revenue Concepts.
- Classification of Markets- Pure and Perfect Competition, Monopolistic, Imperfect
Competition, Monopoly (Anti-Monopoly Law), Duopoly, Oligopoly and Cartels. Types of
Horizontal Cartels, Market allocating Cartels and Price Fixing Cartels.
- Concept of Dumping, to be substantiated with the cases of International Court of
Justice, Competition Law.

26
Module No-5

Introduction to Macroeconomics

- Interdependence of Micro and Macro Economics.
- Basic Concepts- Stock and Flows, National Products, Domestic Product, Aggregate Consumption
- Circular Flow of Income
- National income, Real and Nominal GNP
- Inflation-Demand Pull and Cost push, Inflation and Rate of Interest

Module No-6

Theory of Money

- Function of Money, Classification, Supply and Demand for Money
- Effects of Money on Output and Prices
- Money Markets and Capital Markets
- Inflation and Deflation
- Concepts of Banking Sector, Bank rate, Cash Reserve Ratio(CRR),Statutory Liquidity Ratio(SLR)

Module No-7

Introduction to Indian Economy

- Indian Economy: Structure and condition
- Trends of Population growth
- Post Independence Economic policy in India (1991)
- Unemployment and Manpower Generation Schemes in India
- Poverty and Special Study of Rural Poverty in India

Suggested Readings:-
1. Modern Economic Theory - H.L. Ahuja
2. Indian Economy & Development- Mishra & Puri
3. Macro Economic - M. Jhingan
Sociology (Schools of Law) - I

Paper 3.12

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module No-1

i. Natural School of Law
   (Greek, Medieval, Modern classical era)
ii. Natural Law and Social Contract
iii. Reaction against Positivism.

Module No-2

i. "Analytical School of jurisprudence- origin
ii. Analytical Legal Positivism
iii. Utilitarian individualism- Bentham;

Module No-3

(Neo- Austrian School of Jurisprudence)

i. Positivism in Law- H.L.A. Hart
ii. Holland, Salmond, Markly
iii. Lawyers Extraversion- Stone;

Module No-4

i. Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law
ii. Implications of Pure Theory and its criticism;

Module No-5

i. Historical School of Jurisprudence
   (Savignijs theory of Volkgeist, Puchta, Henry Maine);

Module No-6

i. Sociological School of Jurisprudence
   (Rosco Pound, Duguit, Ipenng, Ehrlich);

Module No-7

Realistic School of Jurisprudence

American Realism- Gray, Holmes, Lewellys, Jerome Frank
The Scandinavian Realistists- Hagerstrom, Olivercrona, Lundstedt.

Case Laws

Selected Bibliography

1. Alex Inkle: What is Sociology
2. Williams O. Goode: Principles of Sociology
3. Kingsley Davis: Human Society
4. Singhi & Goswani: Samajastra EK Viveshan
Paper 3.13

Concepts of International Law:

Module No-1

(d) I Nature and scope of international law Behavioralism and post behavioralism;
II Definition significance and difference between private and public international law

(b) i Source of International Law
   ii Subjects of International Law
   iii Means of Acquisition of territory

Module No-2

i. Relationship between municipal law and International law
ii. Concept of Nationality and Treatment of Aliens:

Module No-3

i. Recognition of States
ii. Asylum, Extradition:

Module No-4

i. Intervention
ii. Diplomatic agents:

Module No-5

i. Law of the seas: Territorial water, Contiguous, one continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas
ii. Disarmament:

Module No-6

i. War
ii. Pacific and Compulsive means of Settlement of disputes
iii. Rules of Warfare:

Module No-7

i. Neutrality
ii. War Crimes.

29
Books referred

1. International Law and Human Rights. Dr. S.K. Krishna
2. International Law and Human Rights. M.P. Tandon and Dr. V.K. Anand
3. International Law. Guruprakash Singh

Cases referred

1. Harbhajan Singh v. Union of India. AIR 1987 SC 9
2. Century Twenty one (P) Ltd. v. Union of India. AIR 1987 Delhi p. 123
3. Daya Singh Lahoria v. Union of India. AIR 2001 SC p. 1716
5. Sagarmull Agarwala v. Union of India. AIR 1980 Sikkim p. 22
7. Sugandha Roy v. Union of India. AIR 1983 Calcutta p. 468
Module No-1

1. Democracy and Right to information
2. Transparency of information in public administration
3. Provisions of the Constitution of India and Right to information
4. Corruption and right of information
5. Revelation of information in conflict with public interest;

Module No-2

1. Constitutional validity of the Right to Information Act, 2005
2. Objects and reasons of the Act
3. The Public Records Act, 1993
4. Historical back ground of the movement for the Right to Information Act, 2005
5. Special features of the Right to Information Act, 2005
6. Preamble of the Act;

Module No-3

1. Definitions
2. Right to Information;

Module No-4

1. Obligations of the public authority
2. Designation of Public Information Officers
3. Request for obtaining information under the Act;

Module No-5

1. Disposal of request for obtaining information by Public Information Officers
2. Exemption from disclosure of information
3. Grounds for rejection to assess in certain cases
4. Severability of information
5. Third party information;

Module No-6

1. Constitution of Central Information Commission
2. Term of office and conditions of service
3. Power and Functions of Central Information Commission
4. The Right to Information (Regulation of fee and cost) rules, 200

Module No-7

1. Constitution of State Information Commission
2. Term of office and conditions of service
3. Power and Functions of State Information Commission
4. The Central Information Commission (Appeal procedure) rules, 200
Suggested Readings:

1. The books which are available in the market relating to Commentaries on the Right to Information Act, 2005, as well as other reference books.
Module No-1

a) History and nature of Contractual Obligations
b) Formation of Contract: Proposal and Acceptance;

Module No-2

a) Consideration
b) Capacity to Contract;

Module No-3

a) Coercion
   i. Undue Influence
   ii. Misrepresentation
b) i. Fraud
   ii. Mistake;

Module No-4

a) Void Agreements
b) Legality of Object and Consideration;

Module No-5

a) Modes of discharge of contract
   i. Performance
   ii. Wagering Agreements
b) i. Impossibility of Performance
   ii. Anticipatory Brach;

Module No-6

a) Quasi Contract
b) i. Breach of Contract and Damages
   ii. Measurement of Damages
   iii. Standard form of Contracts;

Module No-7

Specific Relief Act, 1963

i. Contracts which are specifically enforceable
ii. Contracts which are not specifically enforceable
Injunction

Rescission and Cancellation of Contract

Discretion of Court.

Judgments:
2. Khan Gul and Ors v. Lakha Singh. AIR 1928 SC Lahore 609
7. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Anr. v. National Highway Authority of India and Anr. AIR 2005 Del. 298

Suggested Readings:

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act
5. Banerjee, S.C. Law of Specific Relief
6. Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief
7. Subha Rao, Law of Specific Relief
Aims/ Learning Objectives

Module No-1

Micro and Macro Economics Policies

(b) Evolution of Competition Law at Global Level and in India.
(c) Treatment of Cartels and Vertical Agreements under India's Competition Law.
(d) Law relating to Macro Economics Policies.
(e) Problems Estimates of National Income of India.

Module No-2

Principles of Public Finance

(a) Tax- System: Its meaning and classification.
(b) Public Finance vs. Private Finance.
(c) Central Budget
(d) Burden of Tax, deficits and debts, Deficit Financing

Module No-3

International Trade

(a) Free Trade and Protection
(b) Fixed and Flexible Exchange rates
(c) Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment
(d) Exports and Imports- Policy
(e) Exports Protection and Import Substitution

Module No-4

Foreign Investments and Internal Finance

(a) International Aid, Relation in India
(b) International Institution - IMF, WTO and World Bank
(c) International Trade Law
(d) Foreign Direct Investment: Policy and Procedure

Module No-5

Banking System in India

(a) Functions of Central Bank (RBI), Credit Control
(b) Commercial Banking: Functions, Organization and Operations
(c) Rural Money Market
(d) Central State Financial Relations
(e) Non-Banking Financial Institution- Meaning, Role, Bank vs. NBFI
(f) Concept of Financial Inclusion and Micro Financing
Module No-6

Economic Reforms (A)

(a) Planning Process - Objectives and Strategies
(b) Economic reforms with special references to money market, banking and international trade, with special reference in India.
(c) The role of Public, Private & joint sectors: large, medium and small industries
(d) Industrial Policy and Law

Module No-7

Economic Reforms (B)

(a) Basic characteristics of an underdeveloped economy
(b) Liberalization and Globalization of Indian Economy
(c) Business Cycle and its features
(d) Land reforms and causes of low agriculture productivity
(e) Commercialization of agriculture
Aims/ Learning Objectives

- To elaborate the basic concepts of the subject
- To make the learner know the relationship between Law and Sociology
- To interpret the procedures of formulation of Human grouping
- To get acquainted with the integrative and disintegrative social processes
To understand the functioning and importance of social institutions

Module No-1

(a) i. Sociology – Definitions and Importance
    ii. Scope of Sociology
    iii. Nature of Sociology
(b) i. Methods in Sociology
    ii. Relationship between Law and Sociology;

Module No-2

(a) i. Norms – Definitions and Importance
    ii. Values – Definitions and Importance
    iii. Status – Meaning, Types and Importance
(b) i. Role – Definitions, Types and Importance
    ii. Relationship between Role and Status;

Module No-3

(a) i. Social Groups – Meaning, Forms
    ii. Community – Concept, Definition and Importance
    iii. Association – Concept, Definition and Importance
(b) i. Social Processes – Concept
    ii. Disintegrative Social Processes (Competition, Conflict)
    iii. Integrative Social Processes (Accommodation, Assimilation, Adjustment);

Module No-4

(a) i. Institutions – Definitions, Importance
    ii. Different types of Institutions (Social, Political and Economic)
(b) i. Social Stratification – Meaning, Forms
    ii. Theories of Stratification (Karl Marx/ Davis Moore);

Module No-5

(a) i. Social Control Concept, Importance
    ii. Formal Agencies of Social Control
    iii. Informal Agencies of Social Control
(b) i. Social Change – Definitions, Features, Importance
    ii. Theories of Social Change
    iii. Pattern of Social Change;
Module No. 6

(a) i. Socialization - meaning, Importance
   ii. Different Agencies for Socialization (Formal, Informal)
(b) i. Culture - Meaning, Characteristic, Importance
   ii. Theory of Cultural Lag
   iii. Cultural and Civilization.

Module No. 7

(a) Customs - Meaning, Importance
   ii. Modes of Acquiring Customs (Language, Symbolic Interaction)
(b) i. Problems and Perspectives of Linguistic Communities
   ii. Problems and Perspectives of Religious Communities
   iii. Role of Legislation

References
3. Ahuja Ram (1999), Indian Social System, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur
7. Introduction to Sociology, Spectrum Publishers, New Delhi
Aims/ Learning Objectives

**Module No-1**

i. The alphabet  
ii. The accents  
iii. Elision  
iv. Liaison  
v. To spell one's name  
vi. Numbers 1-10  
vii. Verbs: être and s'appeler  
viii. To Greet someone

**Module No-2**

i. Indefinite articles  
ii. Verbs: avoir, habiter, apprendre  

Nationalities and Professions  
iii. Numbers 11-69  
iv. Filling up an official form

**Module No-3**

i. 70 to 100 counting  
ii. Definite articles  
iii. Interrogation using "est-ce que ... ?" (oui/ non)  
iv. Negation  
v. Interrogation using "quel, où"  
vi. Presenting Vous

**Module No-4**

i. Possessive Adjectives (Mon, ton, son)  
ii. Verbs: aimer, adorer, préférer, s'habiller (verbs ending – er)  
iii. Interrogation (verbs, quel, où)  
iv. Telling and asking time

**Module No-5**

i. Days of the week and months  
ii. Hobbies – faire/du/del/la  
iii. To speak about your likes and dislikes  
iv. Interrogation (verbs, quel, où, Rinquest ce-que  
v. To write a short letter informing about oneself

**Module No-6**

i. Seasons  
ii. Expressions with AVOIR  
iii. Verbs: aller, pouvoir, vouloir.
iv. Making polite requests
v. Interrogation using "Quand"
vi. Activities during vacations
vii. Recent past: verb + de + infinitive
viii. Near future: Aller + Infinitive
ix. Letter about one's vacations
x. Nouns (Plurals)

Module No. 7

i. Pronom Tonque
ii. Making an appointment
iii. Verbs: venir, sortir, connaitre, savoir
iv. Inviting a friend
v. Accepting/ refusing an invitation:
4.19. LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

Module No-1

(a) Research Methodology Introduction
   i. Meaning of Research
   ii. Objectives of Research
   iii. Motivation in Research
(b) Legal Research
   i. Types of Research
   ii. Research Approaches
   iii. Significance of research;

Module No-2

(a) Research Methods and Methodology
   i. Research and Scientific Method
   ii. Research Process
   iii. Criteria of Good Researcher
(b) Data Methods
   i. Data Materials
   ii. Types of Legal materials;

Module No-3

(a) Defining the Research Problem
   i. Meaning of research Problem
   ii. Identifying the Problem
(b) Method of defining the research problem
   i. Techniques involved in defining a problem
   ii. Criteria of research problem;

Module No-4

(a) Research Design
   i. Meaning of research design
   ii. Types of research design
(b) Elements of good design
   i. Elements relating to research design
   ii. Different research designs;

Module No-5

(a) Small Project writing
   i. Formulating an Project topic
   ii. Extensive literature survey
(b) Collection and interpretation of data
Module No-6

(a) Presentation of a small Legal project
i. Title of the project, Name and address of the author, Abstract or synopsis, Introduction
ii. Text of the Project, Division of text, Footnotes, Judicial cases
(b) Summary and conclusions
i. Appendices, acknowledgement
ii. Definitions, Tables and Illustrations;

Module No-7

(a) Style sheet
i. Style and tense
ii. Words, spellings, usages and legal terms
(b) Punctuations
i. Full stop, Coma, Colon, Semicolon,
ii. Quotation mark, Round brackets, Square brackets, Dash, Hyphen.

Recommended Readings

1. Verma S.K. and Wani M.Afzal, Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2001
2. Kohli C.K, Research Methodology, New Age International (P) Ltd. 2007
Aims/ Learning Objectives

The Subject is introduced for understanding and appreciating the Basic essentials of a valid contract. It will provide understanding of the contractual relationship in various instances. The subject is emphasizing on the intricacies of the Contract concerned. It provides an insight into the justification for the statutory provisions for certain kinds of the Contract.

Module No-1

Indian Contract Act
   (a) Indemnity and Guarantee
   (b) Bailment;

Module No-2

(a) i. Pledge
    ii. Government a Contracting Party
(b) Agency;

Module No-3

Sale of Goods Act, 1930
   (a) Concept of Sale and Agreement to sell
   (b) Implied Conditions and Warranties.

Module No-4

(a) Transfer of Title and Property
(b) Performance of Contract;

Module No-5

(a) i. Rights of Unpaid Seller
    ii. Suit for Breach of Contract
(b) Indian Partnership Act, 1932 –
    Nature and Definition;

Module No-6

[a] Relationship of Partners Intere, Registration of Firm
[b] Relationship of Partners with Third Party;

Module No-7

(a) Incoming and Outgoing Partners
(b) Dissolution of Firm.
Judgments

6. Veer Prabhu Marketing Ltd. and Ors. v. State of Maharashtra
7. Veer Prabhu Marketing Ltd. and Ors. v. State of Maharashtra
8. Suresh Kumar Rajinder Kumar v. K. Assan Koya and Sons, AIR 1990 AP 20
11. Shivagodia Ravjit Patel v. Chander Kant Neelkanth Sadalgo, AIR 1965 SC 212

Suggested Readings

1. Pollock and Mulla, Law of Contract
5. J.P. Verma (ed.), The Law of Partnership in India
6. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sales of Goods Act
7. Ramnagia, The Sales of Goods Act
One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are understood in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities that are 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.

Module No-1

(a) Application of Hindu Law
   i. Who are Hindus
   ii. Followers of Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism
   iii. Hindus by declaration, Birth
   iv. Converts and reconverts to Hinduism
(b) i. After one or both parents are Hindus
   ii. Persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews by religion schedule tribe

Module No-2

(a) Concept of Marriage
   i. What is Marriage a Sacrament or Contract
   ii. Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
   iii. Forms of Marriage
   (b) i. Capacity to marry: Mental Capacity: Age
   ii. Ceremonies of Marriage
   iii. Guardianship in Marriage
   iv. Intercaste & Inter-religious Marriages
   v. Marriages between Hindus and Non Hindus

Module No-3

(a) i. Saguna Relationship and Degree of Prohibited Relationship
   ii. Bigamy: Should bigamy be permitted in some limited cases
(b) i. Matrimonial Remedies
   ii. Nullity of Marriages
   iii. Option of Puberty
   iv. Restriction of Conjugal Rights
   v. Judicial Separation

Module No-4

(a) i. Divorce: Desertion, Cruelty, Adultery & other grounds for Matrimonial relief
   ii. Wife's Special grounds for Divorce
(b) i. Divorce by Mutual Consent
   ii. Theories of Divorce: Guilt Theory, Consent Theory, Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage Theory of Divorce:

Module No-5

(a) Bars to Matrimonial Relief
   i. Doctrine of Strict Proof
(b) i. Taking Advantage of one's own wrong
Module No. 6

Muslim Marriage
(a) i. Concept of Marriage
   ii. Capacity to Marry
   iii. Kinds of Marriages
(b) i. Classification of Marriage
   ii. Sahih Marriage
   iii. Batil Marriage
   iv. Fasid Marriage
   v. Guardianship in Marriage
   vi. Essential Validity:

Module No. 7

(a) Mahr
   i. Specified & Proper
   ii. Dowry as Debt: Its nature and enforcement
(b) i. Muta
   ii. Express Talaq
   iii. Limited & Contingent Talaq
   iv. Detracted Talaq
   v. Barrenness of Talaq
   vi. Juicy or the Instance of wife.

Case Laws:

5. M.M Mahbub v. UOI & others. AIR 2006 SC 80
10. Daud Latifi v. UOI. 2001 (7) SC 40

Reference:

2. Paras Dewan. Muslim Law
3. Mulla. Miraum Law
4. Pyzee. Outlines of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mahmood. Hindu Law
6. Jaspal. Smith. Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D. Basu. Law of Succession
8. Aqil Ahmed. (Muslim Law)
Module - 1

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(a) Historical Development of Industrial Disputes: Legislation in India.
(b) Object: scope and reasons.
(c) Definition of important terms.

Module - 2

(a) Various modes of Settlement of disputes under I.D. Act 1947
(b) Voluntary Arbitration and compulsory Adjudication:

Module - 3

(a) Strike and Lock-out
(b) Lay off and Retrenchment:

Module - 4

The Trade Union Act, 1926

(a) i. Definitions
   ii. Registration of Trade Unions
(b) i. Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions.
   ii. Recognition of Trade Unions

Module - 5

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(a) i. Concept of Wages
   ii. Minimum, Fair and Living Wages
(b) Fixation and revision of minimum wages:

Module - 6

Maternity Benefits Act, 1961

(a) Nature of benefits, Eligibility, Other privileges available
(b) Portraiture Role of Inspectors:

Module - 7

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

(a) Concept and basis for the Calculation of Bonus
(b) Eligibility and disqualification for Bonus.
Suggested Readings

1. Vaid K N. Labour Welfare in India
2. Kothari S I. Wages Dearness Allowances and Bonus
3. Chopra D S. Payment of Bonus Act. 1965
4. Misra S N. Labour and Industrial Laws
5. Srivastava K D. Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act. 1947
7. Srivastava K D. Commentary on Trade Union Act. 1926
8. Seth D D. Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act. 1948
9. O P Malhotra: The Law of Industrial Disputes
10. O P. Malhotra: Law of Industrial Disputes
12. Pair: Labour Law in India
Industrialisation plays a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post-independence era, the industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing and financial benefits to the capital and labour, they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In developing societies like India, vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced, and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount on such hurdles.

This course comprises 7 parts of 6 hours duration. Each unit is further divided into two parts.

Module 1

Definition, Evolution, and Nature of Company

i. Advantages of Incorporation
ii. Disadvantages of Incorporation

Module 2

(a) Registration and Incorporation
   i. Pre-incorporation
   ii. Kinds of Companies
(b) Conversion of private company into public company and public company into private company

Module 3

(a) Memorandum of Association
(b) Name clause
(c) Registered office clause
(d) Object clause necessity

Module 4

(a) Doctrine of Ultra-vires
(b) Consequences of Ultra-vires Transactions
(c) Articles of Association and relationship between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association
Module- 5
(a) Binding force of Articles of Association
(b) Alternate Articles of Association
(c) Constructive notice of memorandum of Association and Articles of Association:

Module- 6
(a) Doctrine of Indoor Management
(b) Exception to Doctrine of Indoor Management

Module- 7
(a) Prospectus - Definition
(b) Statement in lieu of prospectus
(c) Remedies for misrepresentation in prospectus:

JUDGMENT:

3. Lakshmanaswami Mydakar v. HC. AIR 1963 SC 1185
4. Raymond synthetics Ltd v. Union of India (1992) 73 comp. cas. 112 (SC)
5. ICICI Ltd v. Srinivas agencies (1990) (2) SCALE 774 (SC)
7. Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. N.K. Firodia & Ors. AIR 1971 SC 321
8. Unity company v. Diamond sugar mills. AIR 1971
10. Shanti Prasad Jain v. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. AIR 1965 SC 1535

Suggested Readings
1. S.M. Shan: lectures on Company Law. N.M. Traphathi Mumbai
3. Taxmann: Company Law and Practice.
4. A Ramaiya: Guide to Companies at. Wedhwa
5. S.M. Shaw: lectures on Company Law Traphathi Mumbai
6. Topham and Ivory: Company Law. Butterworth
Paper 5.24 JURISPRUDENCE

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:

The objective lies in opportunity for lawyers to bring theory and life into focus as it concerns human thought in relation to society. The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and working of a legal system. The objective is to acquaint the students with contemporary concepts and trends in legal theory. Those concepts and methods of analysis of law which persons- the judges. Lawyers and jurists encounters in the course of their work are introduced.

Module – I

i. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence
ii. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence
iii. Sources of Jurisprudence
   (Customs, Legislations, Precedents):

Module – 2

i. Natural School of Law
   (Greek, Medieval, Modern classical era. Reaction against positivism)
ii. Analytical School of Jurisprudence:
   (Bentham, Austin, H.L.A Hart)

Module – 3

i. Kelson's pure Theory of Law and its criticism
ii. Historical School of Jurisprudence
   (Savigny, Puechta Henry Maine):

Module – 4

i. Sociological School of Jurisprudence
   (Repos, Pound, Tpering, Duguit)
ii. Realist School of Jurisprudence
   (Lewellyn, Karl. J.N. Frank, Oliverconna, Alf Ross)

Module – 5

i. Rights and Duties
ii. Property

Module – 6

i. Possession
ii. Ownership

Module – 7

i. Liability
ii. Obligation
7. People's Union for Democratic Rights v. U.O.I AIR 1982 SC 1473
10. State of Madras v. Champakam Doraiyan. AIR 1951 SC 228

Selection Bibliography:

1. Bodenheimer Jurisprudence – The Philosophy and Method of Law
2. Dias Jurisprudence – Aditya Books (N D)
3. Dhvani S.N. Jurisprudence Fundamentals of Jurisprudence
4. Mahajan V.D. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
SEMESTER- V

Paper 5.25 FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module – I

The Role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal and Civil Cases:

(b) Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material: the principles of exchange the principles of heredity: Taxonomy etc:

Module – 2

(a) The Establishment of the Identity of Individuals:
   Brands, Tattooing: Multilating, Sears and Moles Bartillon System: Photography:
   Fingerprints: Ridge Characteristics: Proscopy
(b) The Establishment of External Identity of Individuals:
   Footprints: Hair, Skin: Blood grouping, Physical Peculiarities

Module – 3

(a) The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Shape and Size:
   Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects: shoe prints: type and tread marks: die and stamp marks: rupture or fracture marks.
(b) The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis:

Module – 4

Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting:

(a) Paper its types and identification: inks: pencils and writing tools: handwriting handwriting habit and flow: disguised writing comparison and points of identity: sample:
(b) Various type of forgery and their detection: additions: erasures alterations: seals: rubber stamps: type: writing: printing: blocks:

Module – 5

The Identification of Fire- Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems:

(a) Types of Fire- arms and their use: time and range of firing:
(b) Identification of a fire- arm with a cartridge case and bullet:
Module -6

Injuries to Persons:

(a) Evidentiary value of details of injuries: traces left by the weapon used: its range and direction: danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems.

(b) The flow of blood from injuries the shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value. The discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects: accidental deaths and suicides.

Module -7

(a) Miscellaneous Forensic Science Methods:
   Restoration of numbers: examination of the walking picture of footprints; clothing cooper wire; prices of wood etc.

(b) Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated a Forensic Sciences Laboratory viz. Evidence:
   Findings of Scientific methods of investigation: DNA Narco analysis brain mapping and lie detector tests.

References:

2. Lucas A.: Forensic chemistry and scientific criminal investigation.

3. Lundquist F: Methods of Forensic Science (Vol. I)
5. Kaul: Narco Analysis Brain Mapping and lie detector tests.
SEMESTER- VI

Paper 6.26 FAMILY LAW - II

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities that 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.

Module No-1

(a) Child and the Family
   i. Legitimacy
   ii. Adoption

(b) i Custody, Maintenance & Education
   ii Guardianship & Parental Rights, Welfare of the child principle

Module No-2

(a) Inheritance
   i. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of IAS 1980
   ii. Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate and qualification relating to succession

(b) i General rules of succession & exclusion from succession
   ii Heirs and their shares and distribution of property

Module No-3

(a) Joint Family & Coparcenary
   i. Mitakshara Joint Family
   ii. Mitakshara Coparcenery - formation & incidents
   iii. Property under Mitakshara law - separate property and coparcenaries property

(b) i Dvārvabhāva Coparcenary - formation & incidents
   ii Property under Dayabhaga Law

Module No-4

(a) i. Partition and reunion
   ii. Property Jointly acquired by coparceners
   iii. Income of hereditary profession
   iv. Property thrown into common stock and blended property

(b) Karta of Joint Family- his position, powers, privilege and obligations

Module No-5

(a) i. Alienation of Property
   ii. Separate Property
(b) i. Debts- Doctrines of Pious obligations
   ii. Antecedent debt

**Module No. 6**

(a) i. Alimony & Maintenance
   ii. Maintenance as a personal obligation
   iii. Neglected wives divorced
(b) i. Quantum of Maintenance
   vii. Arrears of Maintenance
   viii. Maintenance as charge on property
   ix. Alteration of the amount of Maintenance
   x. Alimony & Maintenance as an Ancillary relief

**Module No. 7**

(a) Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parent who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(b) Special Marriage Act: Who and how a person can marry under the act. Right to property to people who marry under special marriage act

**Case Laws:**

1. K.V. Narayana v. K.V. Ranganathan AIR 1976 SC 154
2. Commissioner of Wealth Tax v. Chandersen AIR 1978 SC 591
5. Anar Devi & others v. Parmeshwari Devi & others AIR 2006 SC 3332

**Reference:**

11. Paras Diwan. Muslim Law
12. Mulla. Muslim Law
13. Piyee Outlines of Muslim Law
14. Tahir Mahmood. Hindu Law
15. Jaspal Singh. Law of Marriage and Divorce in India

\[2.5.2.15\]
Module- 1
Concept & Philosophy of Labour Law

(a) Theories of Labour Welfare
(b) Role of Labour Welfare Officers and Trade Union

Module- 2
The Child Labour Prohibition & Registration Act, 1986

(a) Definitions
(b) Prohibition of Employment of Children in certain occupations and processes.

Module- 3

(a) The Factories Act 1948
   i. Definition and concept of factories
   ii. Manufacturing process
(b) Provision relating to health, safety and group welfare

Module- 4

(a) Working hours leaves and holding under Factories Act 1948
(b) Protection to Women & Children

Module- 5
The Payment of Wages Act, 1956

(a) Definitions
(b) Payment of wages and deductions from wages

Module- 6
International Law Organisation

(a) Aims, objectives, origin and development
(b) Constitution and organs

Module- 7
Ratification of I.L.O. Convention by India reasons of non ratification

Suggested Readings

1. Mishra S.N., Labour and Industrial Laws
2. Srivastava K.D., Commentary on Factories Act, 1948
3. Dhyani S.N., I.L.O. and India
4. Chopra D.S., Payment of Wages Act
6. K.A. Vaid, Labour Welfare in India
7. Moorthy, Principles of Labour Welfare
8. B.D. Raval, I.L.O.
Aims and Objectives

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

This course consists of 7 parts of 6 hours duration. Each unit is further divided into two parts:

**Module-1**

(a) Shares:
   i. Allotment of Shares
   ii. Transfer of Shares

(b) Call, Forfeiture, Tender of Shares

**Module-2**

(a) Debentures
(b) Kinds of Debentures

**Module-3**

(a) Directors
   i. Position
   ii. Appointment
   iii. Removal

**Module-4**

(a) Power of Directors
(b) Duties of Directors

**Module-5**

(a) Meetings
   i. Statutory Meeting
iii. Annual General Meeting
iv. Extraordinary General Meeting
v. Procedure requisite of a valid meeting

b) Majority powers & Minority Rights

i. Rule in Foss v. Harbotile
ii. Exceptions

Module- 6

(a) Prevention of oppression
(b) Prevention of Micromanagement

Module- 7

(a) Winding up of companies
   i. By Court
   ii. Voluntary Winding up
      Members voluntary winding of
      Creditors voluntary winding of

JUDGMENT:

2. New age productions and another v. Union of India (1995) comp. 100 (SC)
4. Raymonds synthetics ltd v. Union of India (1992) 73 comp. cas. 762 (SC)
8. Union Company v. Diamond sugar mills. AIR 1971
10. Shankar Gouri and Jain v. Kalinga Tubes ltd. AIR 1965 SC 1535

Suggested readings

9. S.M. Shany, Lectures on Company Law, N.M. Tripathi Mumbai
10. Anand Ranjan, Company Law, Eastern Book Co. Lucknows
13. S.M. Shany, Lectures on Company Law, Tripathi Mumbai
14. Topham and Irvany, Company Law, Butterworth
15. J.C.B. Gover, Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet and Maxwell, London

[Signature]

Asstt. Registrar (Acad-I)
University of Madras
Paper 6.29 Health Law

Total Marks: 100 (80 + 20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:

Medical profession is considered to be one of the best professions in the world. India is no exception to it. Indian people used to respect the doctors next to god but with the passing of exception to it. Indian people lost faith in the Medical Profession because of the fact it turned to be commercialized & service of mankind become the secondary element. Due to the changed attitude of the doctors towards his patients study of Medical Jurisprudence by the law students grew up to be the need of the hour so that they are aware of the duty of care of the doctor towards the patient.

So this syllabus of Medical Jurisprudence is divided in 7 parts.

Module – 1

i. Definition & Scope of Medical Jurisprudence
ii. What are different parts of human body

Module – 2

Discuss post mortem examinations in the following

i. Aims & Objectives with
ii. What is the examination of decomposed bodies. Discuss with rules

Module – 3

i. Discuss human injuries in details
ii. What is exhumation. Discuss its effects on human bodies

Module – 4

What are irritant poisons

i. Wrognic
ii. Organic
iii. Mechanical
iv. Spinal
v. Cardiac

Module – 5

i. Examination of biological stains and hair
ii. Examination of Blood
iii. Blood Stains
iv. Other body fluids
v. Semens
vi. Artificial Semens

Asstt. Registrar (Acad.)

University of Pune
Module - 6

i. Death and its modes
ii. Medico-legal aspects

Module - 7

i. Law relating to Medical Men
ii. Medical ethics

Books recommended:

1. Dr. Jai Singh P. Modi
2. Dr. K.S. Reddy
3. Dr. Nandi Apurba
4. Dr. C.K. Parikh
5. Taylor: Medical Jurisprudence
The insurance idea is an old institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration to other persons who made assurance against loss of their goods. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an agreement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventure. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy being a contract is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rule interpretations propounded by the judiciary. Besides the insurance idea has compensatory justice component.

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and parameters of insurance law.

**Module - 1**

(a) (i) Definition, nature and history of insurance
    (ii) Concept of insurance and law of contract and law of torts.
(b) (i) History and development of insurance in India
    (ii) Insurance Regulatory Authority- Role and Functions

**Module - 2**

(a) (i) Contract of insurance. Classification of contract of insurance; nature of various insurance contracts- cases thereto.
    (ii) Principles of partial and non-disclosure misrepresentation in insurance contract
(b) (i) Insurable interest. The risk conditions of policy
    (ii) Alternation of the risk. Assignment of the subject matter.

**Module - 3**

(a) (i) Nature & Scope of Life Insurance
    (ii) Definition, Kinds of Life Insurance
(b) (i) The policy and formation of a life insurance contract
    (ii) Circumstances affecting the risk

**Module - 4**

(a) (i) Amounts recoverable under the life policy
    (ii) Person entitled to payment
(b) (i) Settlement of claim and payment of money
    (ii) Structural set of the life insurance corporation

**Module - 5**

(a) (i) The Motor Vehicles Act 1958 (Chapter VII)
    (ii) Nature & scope, persons governed, definitions of ‘use’, ‘drives’, ‘motor vehicle’
(b) (i) Effect of insolvency or death on claims, insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance

Module – 6

(a) (i) Nature & Scope
(ii) Marine Insurance Act 1963
(b) (i) Insurable interest, insurable interest
(ii) Marine insurance policy condition express warranties

Module- 7

(a) (i) Public Liability insurance
(ii) No fault liability
(b) (i) Medical Insurance Act
(ii) Risk Cover Scheme

Case Laws


Bibliography

2. Union Book Publishers. Allahabad

[Signature]

Asst. Registrar (A.S.)
University of Mysore
Aims and Objectives:

Possession of property is considered a highly prestigious asset of a family. The law relating to transfer of immovable property must be understood in minute details as the complexities of law with regard to transfer of property must be necessarily be understood by the students of law. Any derivative transfer may give rise to a new series of crimes arising out of the holding of property. The prevalent system of various types of mortgages and various other encumbrances on the property should necessarily be understood by the student of law. With the regulation of rent laws of the urban property it is considered that the transfer of immovable property by way of lease has been modified in different states but the theme of regulation of transfer is still controlled by Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The study of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 would make the student to understand the significance of property law in different jurisdiction.

Module No. 1

(a)

i. Concept and meaning of property
ii. Kinds of property movable property, immovable property, tangible, intangible property

(b)

i. Intellectual property copyright patents and designs and trademarks.
ii. Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations.
iii. Documents of which registration is compulsory

Module No. 2

(a)

i. Transfer of Property Act, 1882;
   i. Object Scope and Scheme.
   ii. Immovable Property, Concept of Property, Kinds
(b)

i. Attestation, Notice
ii. Actionable Claim

Module No. 3

(a)

i. Transfer of Property, What may be Transferred, Persons competent to transfer, Operation of transfer, Oral transfer
ii. Conditions restraining Alienation, enjoyment, Transfer for the benefit of unborn person

(b)

i. Direction for accumulation, vested and contingent interest.
ii. Conditional Transfers. Condition precedent, condition subsequent and collateral conditions

Module No. 4

(a)

i. Doctrine of Election
ii. Doctrine of lis pendens

(b)

i. Fraudulent Transfer
ii. Doctrine of part performance
Module No- 5

(a) 1. Sale Definition, right and duties of seller and buyer
    ii. Lease definition, duration, lease making
    iii. Right and liabilities of lessor and lessee. Determination of lease

(b) i. Waver of forfeiture, Waiver of notice to quit. Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent and in certain other cases.
    ii. Effect of holding over, exemption of leases for agriculture purposes.

Module No- 6

(a) i. Mortgage, its kinds, Mortgage when to be assured.
    ii. Right and liabilities of mortgagee and mortgagee.

(b) i. Marshalling, contribution and charge
    xii. Person who may sue for redemption, Subrogation

Module No- 7

(a) i. Gift, definition, suspension or revocation, onerous gift.
    ii. Easement; definition types

(b) i. Creation, Suspension, Revival
    ii. Licenses Creation, Suspension, transfer and revocation

**Leading Laws:**

2. Om Prakash v. Prakash Chand, AIR 1992 SC 885
5. Cheriyan Sosamma and others v. Sundaran Pillai, AIR 1999 SC 947
7. Vishwa Nath v. Ramraj and others, AIR 1997 All 193

**Bibliography**

2. Subbarao, Transfer of Property Act (1994), C Subbiah Chetty, Madaras
3. V. P. Sarathy, Transfer of Property (1995), Eastern Lucknow

\[ \frac{1}{2} c \leq \frac{d}{2} \]
Paper 7.32 Administrative Law

Total Marks: 100 (80-20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam; 10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:

Control of government for ensuring the exercise of public power according to the constitution and the rule of law is the function of administrative law. The scope of this law is as broad and involved as the extent of government itself. This course will examine the history of this branch of law, its nature, scope and functions, the nature and control of delegated power including the rule making, the regulation of administrative direction and principles of administrative adjudication. The subject will be handled in a comparative perspective wherever desired.

Module- 1

(a) Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law;
   i. From a Laissez-Faire to a social welfare state;
   ii. Administrative law, scope of - Administrative and Administrative Law.
   iii. Classification of Administrative Action.

(b) Administrative Law, Scope of - Contd.-
   i. Rule of Law and Administrative Law.
   ii. Constitutional Background of Administrative Law.
   iii. Some representative definitions of Administrative Law.
   iv. Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

Module- 2

(a) Evolution of Administrative as the fourth branch of Government
   i. Necessity for separation of powers and delegation of power on administration
   ii. Separation of powers
   iii. Delegation of legislative power
   iv. Constitutionality of delegated legislation – Powers of exclusion and inclusion and the power to modify the statute.

(b) Delegation of powers- contd
   i. Subordinate, Conditional and delegated legislation;
   ii. What delegation is permissible, what functions cannot be delegated by the legislature, the power to remove difficulties;
   iii. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation and legislative control of delegated legislation.
   iv. Publication of delegated legislation; laying procedures and their efficacy.

Module- 3

(a) Delegated Legislation contd.
   iii. Judicial control of delegated legislation.
   iv. Sub-Delegation of legislative powers.

(b) Administrative Tribunals and other adjudicating authorities:
   i. Their ad-hoc character
   ii. Tribunals- need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedures;
   iii. Jurisdiction of administrative and other authorities.

Module- 4

(a) Administrative Functions and Control
i. Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions
iii. Reasoned decisions.

(b)

i. Institutional decisions
ii. Administrative Appeals

Module: 5

[a] Judicial Control.
   i. Judicial control of administrative action;
   ii. Exhaustion of administrative remedies;
   iii. Standing: Standing for Public interest litigation (social action litigation) collusion, bias

(b)

i. Laches, Res Judicata
ii. Jurisdictional error/ultra vires-
   1) Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction
   2) Error apparent on the face of the record

iii. Violation of principles of natural justice;
iv. Unreasonableness

Module: 6

[a] Remedies in judicial review:
   i. Statutory appeals;
   ii. Writs.

(b)

i. Declaratory judgments and injunctions
ii. Specific performance and civil suits for compensation

Module: 7

[a] Administrative Discretion:
   i. Need for administrative discretion
   ii. Administrative discretion and rule of law;
   iii. Limitations on the exercise of discretion;
   iv. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority;
   v. Irrelevant considerations;
   vi. Non-exercise of discretionary power.

(b) Informal methods of settlement of disputes and grievance redressal procedures:

i. Conciliation and mediation through social action groups;
ii. Use of media, lobbying and public participation;
iii. Public inquiries and commissions of inquiry;
iv. Ombudsman: Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta;
v. Vigilance Commission

Referred Case Laws:
3. In re Delhi Laws Act, AIR 1951 SC 332
5. A.K. Kripal v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150
Bibliography

1. C.K. Allen law and orders (1985)
3. Wade, Administrative law (Seventh Edition, Indian Printers), Universal, Delhi
SEMMESTER- VII

Paper 7.33 Public International Law - II

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:

In present International scenario develop as well as developing Nations are interacting with each other for the fulfillment of their national interests but some IGO's as well as NGO's are controlling and guiding the behavior of these Nation in International environment, so the objective of this course is to provide the knowledge to students about the origin, nature and functioning of various International Institutions

Module – 1

(a) International Institutions: meaning and features

(b) League of Nations: Origin, Organs, Role and causes failure

Module – 2


(b) UN General Assembly: Composition, Functions and powers, Uniting for peace

Module – 3

(a) UN Security Council: Composition, voting procedure, Functions and Powers

(b) Limitations and Demands of U.N. Security Council

Module – 4

(a) Contribution of U.N. Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security. (By peaceful means)

(b) Contribution of U.N. Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security. (By forceful methods)

Module – 5

(a) Economic and Social Council: Composition, Functions and Role.

(b) U.N. and Protection of Human Rights.

Module – 6

(a) International Courts of Justice: Composition, Jurisdiction, Powers and Functions.

(b) Contribution of International Court of Justice in Settlement of International disputes

Module – 7

(a) Specialized Agency of UN: IMF, IBRD (World Bank): Origin, Objectives, Functions and Role.
Reference Books

3. S.K. Kapoor - International Law and Human Rights
4. D.N. Bowett - The Law of International Institutions
5. Priyag Singh - International Institutions.
SEMMESTER- VII

Paper 7.34 Law of Crimes [IPC]

Total Marks: 100  (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:

Crimes take place in almost all societies. Therefore, almost every country has criminal laws. Criminal law of a country must contain the substantive criminal law, the procedural criminal law and law relating to evidence. The basic core substantive criminal law in India is contained in the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The procedural criminal law is in the form of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the evidence law has been codified in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. It is necessary for the students of law to know these laws. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been divided into two parts: Criminal Law-I and Criminal Law-II which deal with general principles and specific offences respectively and are part of the syllabus of Seventh and Eight semesters in that order.

Module - 1

1. Nature and definition of crime
2. Crime and offence
3. Crime and Fort
4. Crime Law and Criminal Science
5. Principles of Criminal liability - Et actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea. Applicability of this principle to India.
6. Burden of Proof on the prosecution - presumption of innocence of accused
7. Interpretation of Penal Statutes
8. Theories of Punishment- Retributive, Expiatory, Deterrent, Preventive and Reformative.
9. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20, Constitution of India)
10. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22, Constitutional of India)

Module - 2

1. Title and extent of operation of the Indian Penal Code (Section 1)
2. Territorial Jurisdiction (Sections 2,3,4)
3. Certain Laws not to be affected by the Indian Penal Code (Section 5)
4. General explanations (Sections 6 to 52-A, Except section 34 to 38 which are part of Module 7)
5. Punishments (Sections 53,54,55, 55-A, 57,60,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71, 72,73,74,75)

Module - 3

1. Stages of crime -(1) mental, (2) preparation, (3) attempt and (4) completion
2. Mental stage generally not punishable
3. Preparation generally not punishable. But when is a preparation punishable?
4. Inchoate crime - Meaning and contents
5. Attempt- (1) Impossible, (2) Possible
6. Impossible attempt- Impossible attempt to body offence generally not punishable but impossible attempt to property offences generally punishable
7. Possible attempt - Mainly sections 307 and 309. Possible attempt generally punishable
8. Constitutionality of attempt of commit suicide section 309

Module - 4
Module – 5

General exceptions

(Sections 70, 79, 84, 85, 86, 96 to 106)

Module – 6

General exceptions (Sections 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95)

Module – 7

1. Joint liability, constructive liability, vicarious liability (Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153 A, 153 B, 159, 160)
2. Criminal Conspiracy (Sections 120 A, 120 B) Difference between criminal conspiracy and abetment by conspiracy

Important Decided Cases:

4. Shri Suresh Anandrao Bhosale v. State of Maharashtra 2001 CrLJ 4356 (SC)
5. Gudara Singh v. State 1971 CrLJ 498 (SC)
6. Manish Ram v. Delhi Administration AIR 1968 SC 702

Suggested Readings

1. Ham Singh Gour: Penal Law of India
2. Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal: The Indian Penal Code
3. Prof. T. Bhattacharyya: The Indian Penal Code
4. Prof. S.N. Mishra: The Indian Penal Code
5. P.S. Pillai: Criminal Law
6. K.N.C. Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law
Aims and Objectives:

The power to tax is an incident of sovereignty; and since the Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land, all other laws, including the Income Tax Act, are subordinate to the Constitution and must be read and interpreted in the light of the constitutional provisions. In *India Cement Ltd. v. State of Tamil Nadu*, a seven-judge Bench of Supreme Court observed that the Constitution is the mechanism under which the laws are to be made and not merely an Act which declares what the law is to be one of the most important provisions of the Constitution relating to taxation is art. 265, which provides. No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law. Therefore, not only the levy but also the collection of a tax must be under the authority of some law. Law means law enacted by a competent legislature and cannot include an executive order, or a rule without express statutory authority, or a custom. Thus, any act of the state that seeks to impose a tax without legislative authority will be void.

The following syllabi prepared with this perspective in view comprise of about 7 units of 4 hours each.

**Income Tax Act 1961**

**Module – 1**

1. Concept and Definition
   i. Certain Important Definition
   ii. Basis of Charge
   iii. Residence of Assessee

**Module – 2**

1. Computation of Total Income (Part A)
   i. Salaries
   ii. Income from House Property
   iii. Income from Other Sources

**Module – 3**

1. Computation of Total Income (Part B)
   i. Profits & Gains from Business or Profession
   ii. Capital Gain

**Module – 4**

Clubbing & Aggregation of Income

**Module – 5**

Set Off or Carry Forward and Set Off

**Module – 6**

1. Exempted Income
   2. Deduction from total income
Module - 7

Procedure for assessment:

1. Filing of return
2. Assessment and Re-assessment
3. Rectification of mistake
4. Appeals and Revision

8. Travanco Tea estate co. Ltd. v. Commissioner of income tax ITR 154 (1985)

9. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd appeals Commissioner of income tax (vc) to ITR 1991


12. Income tax axt (2006) 31 Rep 166 ITAT Amritsar Chitty Co. operative society Pathankot income tax officers ward 1 Pathankot


Books Recommended

1. Gupta, RR- Income Tax and Practice
2. Kanga & Palkiwala- The Law and Practice of Income Tax
3. Income Tax Act- A.K. Saxena (Hindi & English)
SEMESTER- VIII

Rajasthan Land Law

Paper :8.36
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module 1- Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955
Preliminary object and reason. Definition- Agriculture year, Agriculture, Agriculturalist, Crops, Estate, Estate holder, Grove-Land, Holding, Improvement, Khudkasht, land, land cultivated personally, Land holder, Pasture land, Rent, Revenue, Sayar, Tenant, Nalbat. Classes of Tenants, Primary Right of Tenant, Surrender. Abandonment and Extinction

Module 2- Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955
Determination and modification of Rent. Payment and recovery of rent. Ejectment of Tenants. Remedies for Wrongful Ejectment of tenants. Question of proprietary rights in Revenue court. Question of tenancy. Right in civil court

Module 3- Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956
The Board of Revenue. Revenue Courts and Officers, Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review, Survey, records of right. Maintenance of maps and record, annual register

Module 4- Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956
Settlement operation, rent rates, collection of revenue

Module 5- Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001
Preliminary object and reason. Definition- Amenities, Landlord, Premises, Tenant. Revision of rent, limited period tenancy, eviction of tenants, right of landlord to recover immediate possession in certain cases, restoration of possession of illegally evicted tenant and procedure there of.

Module 6- Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001
Constitution of tribunals, procedure for revision of rent and eviction, Appeal and Execution Amenities.

Module 7- Land Acquisition Law
Preliminary, object and reason. Definition: affected family, agriculture land, cost of acquisition, displaced family, infrastructure project, marginal farmer, market value, person interested, public purpose, and resettlement area. Determination of social impact and public purpose, special provision to safeguard food security, Notification and Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award and procedure relating to it. Procedure relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement authority, apportionment and payment of compensation.
Objectives of the course

The importance of environmental law has increased tremendously throughout the globe in recent times. The uniqueness of this subject lies in the fact that the problems it faces do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, inter-generational equity, and prevention of pollution. Also the uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new 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 not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

Module - 1
(a) Meaning and contents of environment
(b) Pollution: Meaning, Kinds and effects of pollution
(c) International regime

Module - 2
(a) Constitutional remedies: Fundamental rights, 42nd amendment
(b) Polluter pays principles, precautionary principles, public trust doctrine, sustainable development
(c) Other Common law and statutory remedies

Module - 3
(a) Environment Protection Act 1986: Object, section 1 to 10
(b) Section 10 to 26

Module - 4
(a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974: Object, Definitions, constitution and functioning of boards under the Act, Prevention and Control of Water Pollution
(b) Funds, Accounts
(c) Penalties and Procedure
(d) Central Water Laboratory
(e) Power of Central Government and State Government to make rules

Module - 5
(a) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
(b) Object: Definitions, constitution of Boards, powers and functions
(c) Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, Air laboratories, penalties and procedure, power of central government and state government to make rules.

Module - 6
(a) The Wild Life Act 1972
(b) Need to conserve wild life
(c) Definitions, constitution of National and state board for wild life
(d) Grant of permits, protected area sanctuary

Module - 7
(a) Advisory Committee, Reserve management committee, National park, Central Zoo authority
(b) Offences and penalties under the Act
(c) Noise Pollution

Judgment 5
3. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & others (1992) 1 SCC 358

Suggested Readings
1. Paras Diwan and Piyush Diwan, Environmental Administration, Law and Judicial Attitude
2. P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law
3. R.B. Singh & Suresh Mishra, Environmental Law in India
4. P. Leelakrishna, The Environmental Law in India
5. N Maheshwari, Text Book on Environmental Law

S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law
SEMESTER- VIII

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Paper : 8.38
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives of the course
The major concern of law is dispute resolution. Familiarization with the modalities of resolution of conflict is a necessary component in the efforts of developing expertise in juridical exercise. The traditional justice delivery system through adjudication by the court had already given way to a large extent to many alternative modes of dispute resolution in the common law countries. The study of ADR is highly significant in molding the student of law to act as soldiers of justice. The course aims to give the student an insight into the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediations in areas where the traditional judicial system had its way in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods. The course has to be taught with comparative and international prospective with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the national and international systems of resolving the disputes.

Module – 1
(a) i. Meaning of dispute. Necessity of Dispute Resolution
ii. Mechanism of Dispute Resolution, ADRs and their impotence
(b) i. Alternatives to Judicial Process, Negotiation, Mediation, Compromise, Conciliation
ii. Arbitration, LokAdalats, Panchayats
iii. Distinction between ADR & Judicial Dispute Resolution

Module – 2
(a) i. Historical background of Arbitration in India
ii. The Arbitration Act, 1940 & its short comings
(b) i. UNIDROIT Model Law
ii. Historical Background of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996
iii. Aims and objects of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

Module – 3
(a) i. Concept of Arbitration, Kinds of Arbitration, International Commercial Arbitration
ii. Arbitration Agreement. Essentials, Validity, Reference to Arbitration. Interim Measure by Court
(b) i. Arbitration Tribunal – Composition, Jurisdiction, Appointment
ii. Challenge to appointment. Powers
iii. Procedures and Court Assistance

Module – 4
(a) i. Conduct of arbitral proceedings
ii. Arbitral award-forms and contents, ground of validity of award
iii. Corrections and Interpretations, nature and contents of award. Form of award. Grounds of setting aside an award
(b) i. Finality of arbitral award
ii. Enforcement of an award
iii. Appeals and Revision, costs.

Module – 5
(a) i. Foreign Arbitral Award
ii. Enforcement of Foreign Awards
(b) i. New York convention, 1958
ii. Geneva Convention, 1928

Module – 6
(a) i. Conciliation: appointment, Communication, Role of Conciliator
ii. Termination of Conciliation Proceedings
iii. Nature of Awards Costs.
(b) i. Conciliation proceedings in CPC
ii. Conciliation proceedings under Industrial Dispute Act
iii. Conciliation in Family Disputes

Module – 7
(a) i. Legal Services Authorities Act
ii. Promotion of Lok Adalats, Enforcement of Awards

(b) ii. Role of NGOs in Dispute Settlement

ii. Settlement of International Disputes by Peaceful means

JUDGMENTS

2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v. Bridge Tunnel Construction, AIR 1997 SC 1376
4. Grid Corporation of Orissa Ltd. v. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd. AIR 1998 SC 1761
8. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. v. Kiran Construction Co., AIR 2003 Del. 282
10. NTPC v. Singer Company, AIR 1993 SC 998

Books Referred

2. Arbitration & Conciliation – S.C. Tripathi
3. Alternative Dispute Redressal System – S.R. Maini
4. Law of Arbitration P.M. Bakshi
5. Arbitration & Conciliation – Avtar Singh
7. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
Aims and objectives:
Crimes take place in almost all societies. Therefore, almost every country has criminal laws. Criminal law of a country must contain the substantive criminal law, the procedural criminal law and law relating to evidence. The basic core substantive criminal law in India is contained in the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The procedural criminal law is in the form of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the evidence law has been codified in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. It is necessary for the students of law to know these laws. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been divided under two parts - Criminal Law-I and Criminal Law-II which deal with general principles and specific offences respectively and are part of the syllabus of Seventh and Eight semesters in that order.

Module - 1
Miscellaneous
1. Waging, or attempting to wage war or abetting waging of war, against Govt. of India (Section 121)
2. Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by Section 121 (Section 121-A)
3. Sedition (Section 124-A)
4. Giving false evidence (Section 191)
5. Fabricating false evidence (Section 192)
6. Threatening any person to give false evidence (Section 195-A)
7. Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender (Section 201)
8. Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc. (Section 278-A)
9. Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court (Section 226-A)
10. Definitions of Coin & Indian Coin (Section 230)
11. Counterfeiting Coin and Indian Coin (Sections 231,232)
12. Public Nuisance (Section 268)
13. Keeping lottery office (Section 294-A)
14. Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs (Section 295-A)

Module - 2
1. Culpable homicide (Section 299)
2. Murder (Section 300)
3. Difference between culpable homicide not amounting to murder and murder

Module - 3
1. Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended (Section 301)
2. Punishment for murder (Section 302)
3. Punishment for murder by life convict (Section 303)
4. Constitutionality of Section 303
5. Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 304-A)
6. Causing death by negligence (Section 304-A)

Module - 4
1. Dowry death (Section 304-B)
2. Husband or relatives of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty (Section 498-A)
3. Assault or Criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354)
4. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Section 509)
5. Rape (Section 375)
6. Punishment for rape (Section 376)
7. Intercourse by a man with his wife during separation (Section 376-A)
8. Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody (Section 376-B)
9. Intercourse by superintendent of jail, remand home etc. (Section 376-C)
10. Intercourse by any member of the management or staff of a hospital with woman in that hospital (Section 376-D)
11. Bigamy (Section 494)
12. Adultery (Section 497)
Module 5
1. Trespass (Section 310)
2. Causing miscarriage (Section 312)
3. Hurt (Section 319)
4. Grievous Hurt (Section 320)
5. Wrongful restraint (Section 339)
6. Wrongful confinement (Section 340)
7. Force (Section 349)
8. Criminal Force (Section 350)
9. Assault (Section 351)
10. Kidnapping from India (Section 360)
11. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361)
12. Difference between kidnapping from lawful guardianship and abduction

Module 6
1. Theft (Section 378)
2. Extortion (Section 383)
3. Difference between theft and extortion
4. Robbery (Section 383)
5. Dacoity (Section 391)
6. Difference between robbery and dacoity
7. Dishonest Misappropriation of Property (Section 402)
8. Difference between theft and dishonest misappropriation of property
9. Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death (Section 403)
10. Criminal breach of Trust (Section 405)
11. Difference between criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
12. Stolen property (Section 410)

Module 7
1. Cheating (Section 415)
2. Cheating by personation (Section 416)
3. Mischief (Section 425)
4. Criminal Trespass (Section 441)
5. House Trespass (Section 442)
6. Lurking house trespass (Section 443)
7. Lurking house trespass by night (Section 444)
8. House breaking (Section 445)
9. House breaking by night (Section 446)
10. Forgery (Section 463)
11. Making a false document (Section 464)
12. Defamation (Section 499)
13. Criminal intimidation (Section 503)
14. Difference between criminal intimidation and extortion

Decided Important Cases:
1. Reg. v. Govinda (1876) 1 Bom. 342
3. Dalip Singh v. State AIR 1993 SC 2119
5. Prabhudayal v. State AIR 1993 SC 2164
9. ICICI Bank Ltd. v. Prakash Kaur AIR 2007 SC 1349
10. GV Rao v. L1IV Prasad 2002 Cr.LJ 3487 (SC)

Suggested Readings:
1. Hari Singh Gour - Penal Law of India
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Indian Penal Code
Prof. T. Bhattacharyya: The Indian Penal Code
Prof. S.N. Misra: The Indian Penal Code
P.S. Pillai: Criminal Law
K.N. Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law
SEMESTER VIII

Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation

Paper: 8.40
Total Marks: 100 (80-20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module 1
(i) Different Parts of Statutes
(ii) Classification of Statutes
(iii) Interpretation and Construction
(iv) Literal Interpretation
(v) mischief Rule of Interpretation
(vi) The Golden Rule of Interpretation
(vii) Harmonious Construction

Module 2
(i) The Statute should be read as a hole
(ii) Construction ut res magis valeat quam pereat
(iii) Identical expressions to have same meaning
(iv) Construction nec situr a socitis
(v) Construction jurisdem generis

Module 3
(i) Construction expressio unius est exclusio alterius
(ii) Construction contemporanea expositio est fortissima in legre
(iii) Beneficial construction
(iv) Strict construction of penal statutes
(v) Strict constructions of taxing (fiscal) statutes

Module 4
(i) Interpretation of statutes in parimateria
(ii) Interpretation of amending statutes
(iii) Interpretation of consolidating statutes
(iv) Interpretation of codifying statutes
(v) Mandatory and directory enactments
(vi) Consecutive and disjunctive enactments

Module 5
(i) Internal aids to interpretation
(ii) External aids to interpretation
(iii) Presumptions regarding jurisdiction
(iv) Commencement of legislation
(v) Repeal of legislation
(vi) Revocation of legislation
(vii) Retrospective operation statutes

Module 6
Interpretation of the Constitution
(i) Principle of implied powers
(ii) Principle of incidental and ancillary powers
(iii) Principle of implied prohibition
(iv) Principle of occupied field
(v) Principle of pith and substance
(vi) Principle of colourable legislation
(vii) Principle of territorial nexus
(viii) Principle of severability
(ix) Principle of prospective over ruling
(x) Principle of eclipse

Module 7
(i) Principles of legislation
- Principle of utility (Chapter-1)
- The Ascetic Principle (Chapter-II)
- The Arbitrary Principle (or the principle of sympathy and antipathy) (Chapter-III)
- Different kinds of Pleasures and Pains (Chapter-VI)

(ii) Principles of the Civil Code - Objects of the Civil Law
- Rights and obligations (Chapter-I)
- Ends of Civil Law (Chapter-II)

(iii) Principles of the Penal Code
- Classification of offences: subdivision of offences and some other divisions (Chapter-II & II)
- Punishments which ought not to be inflicted (Chapter-I)
- Proportion between offences and punishments (Chapter-II)
- The kinds of punishments (Chapter-VII)
SEMESTER- IX

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Paper: 9.41
Total Marks: 100 (80 + 20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives of the course
The law of evidence is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credulity to the
adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to facts before the form. This paper enables
the students to appreciate the concept and principle underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized
forms of evidence and its sources. The subjects seek to impart to the student the skill of the examination and
appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-
examination and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts in by amendments to the law
of evidence are significant parts in this course.

Module – 1
(i) Main Features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   i. Other Acts deals with evidence (C.P.C &Cr.P.C.)
   ii. Extent and Applicability
(ii) Fact—(see-3 to5)
   i. Evidence – oral and documentary, circumstantial and direct evidence. Presumption (sec-4)
   ii. Witness
   iii. Appreciation of evidence

Module – 2
(i) The doctrine of RES-GESTAE-(sec.6, 7, 8, 9)
   i. Evidence of common intention – (sec-10)
(ii) Relevancy of ‘otherwise’ irrelevance facts — (sec-11, 12)
   i. Relevancy facts for proof of costumes-(sec-13)
   ii. Fact concerning bodies and mental state-(sec-14, 15)

Module – 3
(a) Admission and confession-
   i. General principles concerning admission — (sec 17-25)
   ii. Different between ‘admission’ and ‘confession’
   iii. Non admissibility of confession caused by inducement threats or promise — (sec-24)
(b) Inadmissibility of confession made before police (sec-25)
   i. Admissibility of custodial confess (sec-26)
   ii. Admissibility of ‘information’ received from accused person in custody (sec 27, 28, and 29)
   iii. Confession by co-accused (sec -30)

Module – 4
(a) Dying declaration
   i. Justification for relevance on dying declaration (sec-32)
   ii. Judiciary standard for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations
(b) Statement made under special circumstances - (section 34 to 39)

Module – 5
(a) Relevancy of judgments
   i. General principles
   ii. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (sec-43)
   iii. Fraud and Collusion (sec-44)
(b) Expert opinion
   i. General principle
   ii. Who is an expert? Types of expert evidence
   iii. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (sec-50)
   iv. The problems of judicial defense to expert testimony
Module – 6
(a) Oral and documentary Evidence
i. General principles of concerning oral evidence (sec. 59, 60)
ii. Documentary evidence (sec. 67-90)
iii. Principals regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence (sec. 91 to 100)

(b) Burden of Proof
i. General conception of onus probandi (sec. 101)
ii. General and special exceptions to onus probandi
iii. Justification as to dowry death (sec. 113-114)
iv. The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (sec. 114)

Module – 7
(a) Estoppels
i. Estoppel, the rational (sec. 115)
ii. Tenancy and bill of exchange Estoppels (sec. 116)
iii. Estoppel and res judicata and promissory estoppels
iv. Witnesses

(b) Approval testimony (sec. 133)
i. Examination and cross-examination (sec. 135, 136)
ii. Leading question (sec. 141-143)
iii. Lawful question in cross-examination (sec. 146)
iv. Compulsion to answer question put to witness
v. Hostile witness (sec. 154)
vi. Impeaching of the credit of witness (sec. 155)
vii. Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (sec. 167)

Selected cases
Criminal Procedure Code

Objectives of the course

The criminal procedure code is very important subject for law students. Criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. This imposes duty upon those connected with the criminal process to abide by law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, two enormous to be placed with in a class room discussion.

Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders Act are combined with the study of Criminal Procedure. These topics also do have their roots in Criminal Procedure. The rubrics under their head are intended to render an essential grasp of the areas.

Module – 1
(a) i. Definition (sec-2)
   ii. Constitution of Courts (sec 6-25)
(b) i. Power of Courts (sec 20-56)
   ii. Arrest of Persons (41-60)

Module – 2
(a) Process to compel appearance (sec 61-94)
(b) Security for Keeping Peace (sec 106-124)

Module – 3
(a) Maintenance of wives (sec 125-128)
(b) Maintenance of Public order (sec 127-148)

Module – 4
(a) Information to police and their power to investigate (sec 154-176)
(b) i. conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings (sec 190-199)
   ii. Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate (sec 204-210)

Module – 5
(a) i. The charge (sec 211-224)
   ii. Trial before Court of Sessions (sec 225-237)
   iii. Trial of warrant cases by Magistrate (sec 238-250)
(b) i. Summary Trial (sec 260-265)
   ii. Appeals (372-394)

Module – 6
(a) Reference, Revision (395-405)
(b) Bail (436-450)

Module – 7
(a) Juvenile Delinquency
   i. Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles
   ii. Juveniles and Adult Crimes
(b) i. Mechanism of Probation : Standards of Probation Services
   ii. Problems and Prospects of Probation

Judgments
2. Sanjay Suri v Delhi Admin., AIR 1988 SC 444
5. Dr. Vijaya Manohar Arbat v. Kashirao (1987) 1 SCC 824
6. Madhu Limaye v. SDM Monghar, AIR 1971 SC 2486

Suggested Readings
1. Rattanlal Dhirajlal, Criminal Procedure Code
2. R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure Code
SEMESTER- IX

Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting

Paper : 9.43
Total Marks: 100  (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

This Course comprises of seven Modules of eight hour teaching duration. Each Module has been divided
in to two units again to be discussed in four hours in one week.

Module - 1
(i) Professional conduct of a lawyer
(ii) Professional conduct
(iii) Professional misconduct

Module - 2
(i) Professional responsibility of advocates
(ii) Conduct of advocate in general
(iii) Arguments in appeals and revisions

Module - 3
(i) Skill of attracting clients
(ii) Persuasion through arguments

Module - 4
(i) Preparation of brief
(ii) Future problems of advocacy

Module - 5
(i) Fee structure
(ii) Maintaining accounts of clients fee

Module - 6
(i) Contempt of courts and lawyers
(ii) Strikes, protests and demonstrations by legal professions

Module - 7
(i) Information technology and legal profession
(ii) Advocates and political activities
Objectives: To acquaint student with operational parameters of Banking Law
To teach General Principles of Banking Law

Module - 1
1) History of Banking in India
2) Social control attic Banking companies
3) Licensing of Banking Companies

Module -2
1) Reserve Bank of India-Structure and Functions
2) Types of Banking Institution-Commercial Bank Regional Bank Rural Bank

Module - 3
1) Promissory Note Bills of Exchange Hundis Cheques Bank Draft
2) Dishonor of Cheques

Module - 4
1) banker and Customer relationship
2) Loans and Advances and Different Kinds of Accounts

Module - 5
1) Securities for Bankers Loan
2) Guarantee pledge Lien Mortgage
3) Banking ombudsman

Module - 6
1) Modern Aspect of Banking
2) Internet Banking ATM, RBI Guidelines for Internet Banking, E-Commerce
3) Frauds in Banking, Copying Hacking Funds Transfer Duplication Credit Card Abuse

Module - 7
1. History of Micro Finance Micro Finance in India Microfinance and Social Intervention Standard and Principals Role of Foreign Donors

Leading Cases:
1) Bharat Bank ltd vs Kashyap Industries
2) UCO Bank vs Hem Chandra Sarkar
3) Clayton Case
4) Pramod Malhotra vs Union of India
5) Yuan - Kun - Yea vs AG of Hong Kong

Suggested Readings
Banking Law Advocate BDutta
Banking Law RN Choudhary
Banking Law CA Ketan M Bhatt

90
SEMESTER- IX

Intellectual Property Law

Paper 9.45
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module I: Basic Concepts
a. Overview of the concept of property: Industrial property and non-industrial property;
b. Historical background of IPR;
c. Importance of human creativity in present scenario;
d. Different forms of IP and its conceptual analysis

Module II: Copyright
a. Nature and Meaning
b. Scope of protection
c. Procedure for protection
d. Enforcement and Remedies

Module III: Patents
a. Nature and Meaning
b. Scope of protection
c. Procedure for protection
d. Enforcement and Remedies

Module IV: Trademarks
a. Nature and Meaning
b. Scope of protection
c. Procedure for protection
d. Enforcement and Remedies

Module V: Designs
a. Nature and Meaning
b. Scope of protection
c. Procedure for protection
d. Enforcement and Remedies

Module VI: Geographical Indications
a. Nature and Meaning
b. Scope of protection
c. Procedure for protection
d. Enforcement and Remedies

Module VII: Information Technology Related Intellectual Property Rights
c. Protection of Semi-conductor Chips-Objectives Justification of protection, Criteria, Subject-matter of Protection, WIPO Treaty, TRIPS, SCIPA

Text books / Compulsory Readings (Latest editions only):

1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883;
3. Indian Copyright Act, 1957;
4. Indian Patents Act, 1970;
5. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 (the TRIPS Agreement);
6. Indian Trademarks Act, 1999;
7. Indian Designs Act, 2000;

References:

2. Correa, Carlos M., *Intellectual Property Rights, the WTO and Developing Countries: The TRIPS Agreement and Policy Options* (Penang: Third World Network, 2000);
3. Pratap, Ravindra, *India at the WTO: Proprietary Settlement System* (New Delhi: Manak, 2004), Chapters 4 and 5;
7. C. Wadhwa, Enforcement of Intellectual Property in European and International Law (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998);
13. Dhar et al., "Regime of Intellectual Property Protection for Biodiversity: A Developing Country Perspective" (New Delhi: RIS, 2001);


SEMESTER- X

Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation

Paper : 10.46
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

MODULE-I
a. Introduction. Definitions (Decree, Decree Holder, Foreign Judgment, Foreign Court, Judgment, Judgment Debtor, Messu Profit, Legal Representative, Order etc.)
b. Suits of civil nature s.9, res sub judice s.10

MODULE-II
a. Doctrine of Res judicata s.11, comparison between s.10 and s.11
b. Foreign judgment and presumption as to foreign judgment ss.13&14

MODULE-III
a. Place of suing ss.15 to 20, objection to place of suing s.21 and 21-A
b. Transfer of suits ss.22 to 25

MODULE-IV
a. Institution of Suit S.26. O.IV, Plaintiff O.VI, Parties to Suit O.I, Framing of Suits O.II
b. Summon. Mode of Service ss.27-29, O.V

MODULE-V
a. Written Statement O.VIII, Pleading O.VI
b. Appearance of Parties, Examination, Production of Documents, Admission. O.IX-XIII and s.30

MODULE-VI
a. Framing of Issues O.XIV, Hearing of parties O.XV
b. Summon to Witnesses ss.31-32 and O.XVI. Adjournment O.XVIII, Hearing of the Suit O.XVIII. Affidavits O.XIX

MODULE-VII
Judgment and Decree, Interest. Costs. Ss.33-35-B and O.XX and O.XX-A

Judgments
1. Firm Radha Krishan v. Ludhiana Municipality, AIR 1963 SC 1547
5. Ram Lal v. Reva Coal Fields, AIR 1969 SC
8. TiharooChada v. Suraj Mal Nagar Mal, AIR 1984 Cal. 82
10. Ajaib Singh v. ShitalPuri, AIR 1993 All. 138

Books Referred
1. The Code of Civil Procedure – Mulla
SEMESTER- X

Drafting, Pleading and Convincing & Rules of Court

Paper : 10.47
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives:
Drafting is a primary stage of writing. A good writing is an outcome of a good draft, similarly Pleadings being the backbone of Legal Profession and paramount requirement of a good lawyer. Whole case of the party depends upon how skillfully it is drafted by an advocate. So a great care should be exercised while drafting the pleadings. So this subject will help to make good lawyers with proficient art of pleadings.

Module – 1
(a) Drafting
i. General principles of drafting
ii. What are deeds and its kinds?
(b) i. Components of deeds
ii. Kinds of writs

Module – 2
(a) Pleadings
i. What are pleadings?
ii. Functions of Pleadings
iii. When Pleadings will be Dispensed with?
iv. Forms of modern pleadings
v. Cardinal rules of pleadings
vi. Material facts
(b) Civil Suits:
 i. Suits in contracts
 ii. Suits in Torts

Module – 3
(a) i. Suits for others: civil, miscellaneous
ii. Written statements for contracts
iii. Written statement for torts
(b) i. Written statement for others (miscellaneous)
ii. Interlocutory Application
iii. Petition for the Winding up of the company

Module – 4
(a) i. Affidavit
ii. Execution application for final decree
iii. Memo of appeal
(b) i. Memorandum of revision
ii. Writ of Certiorari
iii. Writ of Habens Corpus

Module – 5
(a) Criminal
i. complaints
ii. Application for exemption from appearance
(b) i. Bail Application
ii. Memo of appeal
iii. Memo of revision

Module – 6
(a) Conveyancing
i. What is conveyancing?
ii. Things to be considered while conveyancing
iii. Sale deed
(b) i. Mortgages deed
ii. Lease deed
iii. Gift deed

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(a)  i. Promissory Note  
    ii. Power of Attorney  
    iii. Will  

(b)  i. Separation deed  
    ii. Service contracts  
    iii. Hire-Purchase Agreements  
    iv. Patents  

Suggested Readings:
1. Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing by R N Chaturvedi  
2. The law of pleadings, drafting and conveyancing by R D Srivastava  
3. Indian Conveyance by Mogha
SEMESTER- X

Competition Law

Paper : 10.48
Total Marks: 100  (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

This Course comprises of seven Modules of eight hour teaching duration. Each Module has been divided into two units again to be discussed in four hours in one week.

Module - 1
The Competition Act, 2002
Origin of Anti-Trust Laws
Global developments on Competition Law
Abuse of dominant position

Module - 2
(i) Consumer interest and public interest
(ii) Mergers and efficiency
(iii) Entry barriers
(iv) Exit barriers
(v) Price Controls

Module - 3
(i) Liberalization
(ii) Deregulating
(iii) State monopolies
(iv) Privatization and regulation
(v) Cartel
(vi) Predatory pricing mechanism
(vii) Corporate Governance and competition

Module - 4
Objects and reasons of the Competition Act, 2002
Anti-competitive agreements
Abuse of dominant position
Regulation of combination

Module - 5
(i) Composition of Competent Commission of India
(ii) Duties, powers and functions of the Commission

Module - 6
(i) Enquiry into agreements and dominant position of enterprise
(ii) Procedure for investigation of combinations

Module - 7
(i) Penalties for contravention of orders of commission
(ii) Competition advocacy

97
SEMESTER- X

Public Interest Lawyering and Para Legal Services

Paper 10.49
Total Marks: 100  (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module-I
A- I. Public Interest Litigation: It is origin and meaning
   II. Scope and nature and object of public interest litigation

B- I. Difference between public interest litigation and private interest litigation
   II. Doctrine of Locus Standi

Module-II
A- I. Judicial Activism. It’s emergence
   II. Judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation in changing societal needs

B- I. Judicial process and procedure in writ jurisdiction and public interest litigation

Module-III
A- I. Dynamics and trades of public interest litigation in Indi-
   I. Right to life
   II. Right of accused and prisoners
   III. Bonded labour

B- I. Woman and children
   II. Right to education
   III. Ecological balance

Module-IV
A- Problems of practice of Public Interest Litigation in India
   I. Effective implementation of public interest litigation decision
   II. The need for clarity, certainty and efficiency in public interest litigation adjudication

B- Regulation of public interest litigation

Module-V
A- Legal Service and legal education in India concept and functionaries

B- Para legal service in India

Module-VI
A- I. Legal Services under the
   i. Constitution
   ii. Code of criminal procedure
   iii. Code of civil procedure

II. The Legal Service Authorities Act 1987: Legal Aid and Legal Profession

B- LokAdalts- Jurisdiction working and powers under the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987

Module-VII
A- Writing of public interest litigation

B- Writing of application for legal aid

Leading cases
6. Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India (1997) 3 SCC 433

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98
SEMINAR- X

Cyber Laws

Paper : 10.50
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives
• To understand emerging issues in cyber space
• To provide effective mechanism for resolution of cyber issues

Module- 1
(a)  i. Genesis object and scope of IT Act
    ii. Definitions
(b) i. E-Commerce and Digital Signature
    ii. E Governance

Module- 2
(a)  i. Dispatch and Receipt of Electronic Records
    ii. Security and Receipt under IT Act
(b) i. Regulation of Certifying Authorities
    ii. Digital Signature Certificate

Module- 3
(a)  i. Duties of Subscriber
    ii. Penalties and Adjudication
(b) i. Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal

Module- 4
(a)  i. Offences under IT Act
    ii. Tampering with Computer Source documents
(b) i. Hacking with Computer System
    ii. Publishing of obscene Information in electronic form

Module- 5
(a)  i. Breach of confidentiality and privacy
    ii. Offences related to digital signature certificate
(b) i. Computer Forensic and Process of confirmation
    ii. Liability of network service providers

Module- 6
(a)  i. Power of Police Officer
    ii. Miscellaneous provisions under IT Act
(b) i. Amendment to IPC 1860
    ii. Amendment to Evidence Act 1872
    iii. Amendment to Banker’s Books Evidence Act 1891
    iv. Amendment to Reserve Bank of India Act 1934

Module- 7
(a)  i. Issue of jurisdiction of Cyber Space
    ii. Issue of Online defamation
(b) i. Copyright issue in digital medium
    ii. Trade Mark in online medium

References
2. Information Technology and Cyber Law: S.R. Bhansali
Cases referred