UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SYLLABUS

B.A.L.L.B. FIVE YEAR Integrated Course

(SEMESTER SCHEME)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I &amp; II Semester</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>III &amp; IV Semester</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>V &amp; VI Semester</td>
<td>2020-2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII &amp; VIII Semester</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX &amp; X Semester</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
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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 Ist 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 each 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.
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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>English-I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Political Science-I</td>
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<td>Constitutional Law-I</td>
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<td>Legal &amp; Constitutional History</td>
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<td>Law of Torts-I</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>English-II</td>
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<td>Political Science-II (International Relations)</td>
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<td>Constitutional Law-II</td>
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<td>Computer Education</td>
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<td>Law of Torts-II (Consumer Protection Laws)</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Economics-I</td>
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<td>Sociology-I</td>
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<td>Public International Law-I</td>
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<td>Right to Information (Law)</td>
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<td>Contract-I</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>Economics-II</td>
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<td>Sociology-II</td>
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<td>Foreign Language (French)</td>
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<td>Legal Research Methodology -I</td>
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<td>Contract-II</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Family Law-I</td>
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<td>Labour Law-I</td>
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<td>Company Law-I</td>
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<td>Jurisprudence</td>
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<td>Forensic Science and Criminal Investigations</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>Family Law - II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Labour Law-II</td>
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<td>Company Law-II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Health Law (Medical Jurisprudence)</td>
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<td>Law of Insurance</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>Law of Property</td>
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<td>Administrative Law</td>
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<td>Public International Law-II</td>
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<td>Law of Crime - I</td>
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<td>Victorian Law</td>
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<td>V.II</td>
<td>Research</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Law of Evidence
42. Criminal Procedure Code
43. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting
44. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments
45. Intellectual Property Law

46. Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation
47. Drafting Pleading, Conveyancing & Rules of Court
48. Criminology, Penology & Victimology
49. Public Interest Litigation and Para Legal Services
50. Cyber Laws
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) "Bang-e 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, 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
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 will 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: Meaning and elements
   i. 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

(i) Liberty (ii) Meaning and definition, Negative and Positive concept of liberty
   (iii) Safeguards of liberty.
   (iv) Property: Concept, Liberal and Marxist 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 of Political Parties and Pressure Groups
Reference Books

1. M. P. Jain, Political theory liberal and Marxian
2. L. Asirvatham, Political theory Lucknow House
4. V. D. Mahajan, Political theory
5. R. C. Aggarwal, Political theory
6. J. C. Johan, Political Science
7. O. P. Gaba, Political Science
8. Prof. S. P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
9. Prof. S. L. Verma, Modern Political Theory
10. S. N. Dubey, Development and Political Thought in India
11. Hari Han Das Choudhary

Dr. Registrar
Academic
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
Constitutional Law I

Paper 1.3

Total Marks: 100 (80-20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 internal Exam
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 and the power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the origin of power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have a kind of legitimacy as a highest norm of Public Law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncements, 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 its influence on the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economic or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn that 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 aspects of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to declare whether constitutional amendments and application of basic structure objective in the absence of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. Two core principles—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) 1. Indian Constitution in the making
   (b) Nature and Special features of the Constitution
   (c) Citizenship of India

Module No-2

Equality and Social Justice

(a) 1. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
   (b) Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity

(b) Justice to the weaker sections of society, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backwards class, women and children

Module No-3

(a) 1. Speech and expression
   (b) Media, press and information

(b) Freedom of speech and contempt of court
   (c) Freedom of assembly
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

(b) i. Constitutional amendments: to strengthen Directive Principles.

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)
4. Dr. Seervai Constitution of India (Parts I, II, III)
5. Dr. M.P. Jain
6. V.N. Shukla

Judgments
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
5. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1584
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
11. M.C. Mehta v. UOI (1987) 2 SCC 393
15. P & O Stream Navigation Co. v. UOI, AIR 1997 SCC
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR 1997 1 SCC
17. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1982 SC 1256
19. U. Swaminathan v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 210
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1975 SC 10
21. R. Cooper (Dead) Through L R S. & Others v. Mahu & Ors, 1907 SC 297
22. Kajri Ram Pal v. The Hon’ble Speaker, 2nd House Hyderabad Ors
24. Phanindra Chatterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 1976
Legal & Constitutional History

Paper 1.4

Total Marks: 100 (80:40)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10:10 Internal Exam, 10:10 viva)

Aims/ Learning Objectives

This course attempts to provide a basic introduction to evolution of Law of India. Study of Law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the legal and legal institution. A student of law should be exposed to the ancient social order in 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 the system.

Module No-1

(a) Emergence of Law: A Company: Development of authority and charters
   i. Administration of Justice in Madras 1639-1726
   (b) Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668-1726
   ii. Administration of Justice in Calcutta before 1726
   iii. The Madras Courts and the Genesis of the Charter Act, 1753, defects of judicial system.

Module No-2

(a) Adalat System
   i. Grant of Dowlah
   ii. Executive-Diwani 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) The Regulating Act of 1773
      i. The Charter of 1773 and establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
      ii. 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) Judicial Reforms in Lord Cornwallis
      i. Reforms in Administration of Criminal Justice

Module No-4

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

(a) The Charter Act of 1833
   i. The Charter Act of 1853. Main Provisions and Defects
(b) The Indian Council Act, 1861
   i. The Indian Council Act of 1892;

Module No-6

The Court of India Act, 1909
   i. Montague-Melville Reforms
   ii. Defects of the Act
   iii. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
   iv. Dual System.

Module No-7

(a) The Court of India Act, 1935 (Background)
   i. Federalism
   ii. Provisional Astronomy
(b) Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Some landmark cases:
(a) Issuer of Light, Nana Sahib: Whether a Judicial Murder?
(b) The Ram Jethmalani (1775-79)
(c) The Case of the House
(d) The Case of the Adjudication

References:
1. M. Ramdas, Principles of India Legal History
2. M. Ramdas, Legal and Constitutional History of India
3. A. B. Vaidya, Constitutional History of India
4. V. D. Prasad, Kirti
5. Ramdas

Dr. Registrar
Academic
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
SEMESTER-I

Law of Torts - I

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 those that 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
   ii. Necessity, Act of God, Inevitable Accident, Self Defence
   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 foreseeability
   iv. Standard of care
   v. Nervous Shock
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, mayhem
   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 restoration of property

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

Suggested Case Laws
5. State of Punjab v. Deshraj, AIR 2004 P & H 113
7. Y.S. Kumar v. Kuldip Singh, AIR 1972 P & H 326
8. Sumit Kumar v. Lalu Ram Sulana, AIR 2004 Raj. 30
10. Rakesh Saini v. Union of India, AIR 2004 Del 107

Suggested Reading
3. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts
4. G.S. Pande, Law of Torts
5. B.S. Sinha, Law of Torts
6. S.P. Singh, Law of Torts
PAPER 2.6 ENGLISH - II

SEMESTER- II

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

Module No-1

M C Chagla: Rose in December. The following chapter
a) The Ball (Page 1-62)
b) The Ball (Page 62-74)

Module No-2

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

Module No-3

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

d) Epilogue.

c) International Court

Module No-5

Foreign words
a) Axiom, juror, patriciate, jussoli, suojure, sub judice, absurdum, addendum, a canto, extremum, ad fin. Ad infinitum, ad infinitum, jousroy, monsieur, en route, sans, vis-à-vis, post scriptum, meridian, ante meridian, imperator, couture, petite, plaza, summum bonus, synopsis, virtuoso

b) Essential of brief writing: 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

M C Chagla: Rose in December. Mumbai BhartiyaVidyaBhawan, 2003

References

SEMESTER- II
(International 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 detente, 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, Multi-Polarity and steps towards Multy-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. II. Morgenthaler: Politics among Nations
4. J. C. Johari: International Politics
5. Prem Arora: International Relations and foreign policy
PAPER 2.8
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

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

Constitution, History and Development:

Module-1

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

Module-2

a) President of India
   i) Election, qualification, salary and impeachment
b) 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) Federalism: principles: comparative study
   i) Indian federalism: identification of Indian features

Module-4

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

Module-5

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

Module-6

a) The Supreme Court
   i) High Court
b) Judges: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of service
   i) Judicial independence
   ii) Judicial review: nature and scope

Module-7

a) Freedom of Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right
   i) Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310) of the constitution
b) Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in pay Art.
   311 of the constitutional
   ii) Exceptions to Art. 311 of the constitution

L: Registrar
Academi
Recommended Books:
1. Dr Narinder Kumar 2006
2. Dr J.N. Pindey 2006
3. Dr D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of Indian
5. Dr M.P. Singh (ed) V.K. 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
18. Unnikrishan v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawhney v. UOI Air 1993 SC 1789
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon’ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors
24. DhanjayaChaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004
1. Computer Fundamentals: Characteristics of Computer (Versatility, Basic, operation, speed, accuracy, automation, storage, etc.)
3. Classification of Computer: (Micro, Mini, Mainframe, Super Computer)
5. Operating System: Definition, Need, Types, Functions, Popular operating systems and their applications.
6. Programming Languages: Types of programming languages-Low level, high level, programing languages and their evolution steps.
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)

2. Working with dialog boxes: Text boxes, list boxes, drop-down list boxes, option button, check box.
3. Using Menus: Special indicators in windows, a triangle, ellipses, a dot, a key combination, an option using scroll bars.
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 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 background, setting patterns. Color palette, setting screen savers, changing appearance of a window.
8. Installing a printer, making a default printer, creating a document.

(MS- Word)

6. Text Formatting: Copying, removing characters, using styles, modifying the styles. Setting border and shading.
7. Tables: Creating a table, changing the display, adjusting row/column, Applying arithmetic computation in table.
Module-4 Power Point

(Internet)

Definition, SOME HISTORY, APPLICATIONS, SERVICES
2. Getting Connected: Dial-up Connections, Modem & Dedicated connections
4. Domain name system: IP Address, TCP/IP, Domain name (2 Lect.)
5. Email: Concept, Working protocols, Email service.

(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.)
5. Server, client Work group, Host, System administrator.
7. Internet: 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. 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 electrical 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
   i. Constitution and procedure of central consumer protection council
   ii. Constitution and procedure of state consumer protection council
   iii. 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) Remedies

i. Judicial Review

ii. Public interest litigation

iii. Class action

iv. Administrative remedies:

Suggested Judgments:

1. Dr. Laxmi Balkrishna Joshi v. Dr. Trimbak Bapu Godbole and another, AIR 1969 SC 128
5. Laxmi Engineering Works v. P.S. J. Industrial Institute 1995 (2) CPJ 1 (SC)
8. Smt. Shashi Gupta v. LIC and another 1996 Suppl. (II) 1 SCC 754
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 offences and economic legislation.

Module No-2

Introduction to Microeconomics

- Theory of consumer behavior
- Theories of Demand- Demand function, Law of Demand.

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 curve, Tax, Labor and Work.
- Law of Consumer Surplus.

Module No-4

Revenue & Market structure

- Revenue Concept.
- 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.
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), Statuary 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 Employment 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. L. Jhingan

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SEMESTER- III

Sociology (Schools of Law): 1

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. Holan d. Salmond, Markby
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
   (Savignys theory of Volkgeist, Puchta, Henry Maine)

Module No-6

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

Module No-7

Realistic School of Jurisprudence

American Realism: Gray, Holmes, Lewin, Kurland, Frank
The Scandinavian Realists: Hagerotrom, Csernies, Lundstedt

Case Laws
Selected Bibliography:

1. Alex Inkle: What is Sociology
2. Williams & Goode: Principles of Sociology
3. Kingsley Davis: Human Society
4. Singhi & Goswami: Sanskritsastra EK Vichar

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University of Rajasthan
Public International Law -
(Exception International Organization)

Paper 3.13

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

Concepts of International Law:

Module No-1

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

(ii) Source of International Law
   (a) Subjects of International Law
   (b) 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 Compulsory means of Settlement of disputes
   III Rules of Warfare:

Module No-7

(i) Neutrality
   II War Crimes.
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. 124
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
Paper 3.14

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

Module No-1

i. Democracy and Right to information
ii. Transparency of information in public administration
iii. Provisions of the Constitution of India and Right to information
iv. Corruption and right of information
v. Revelation of information in conflict with public interest:

Module No-2

i. Constitutional validity of the Right to Information Act, 2005
ii. Objects and reasons of the Act
iii. The Public Records Act (1993)
iv. Historical background of the movement for the Right to Information
v. Special features of the Right to Information Act, 2005
vi. Preamble of the Act

Module No-3

i. Definitions
ii. Right to Information

Module No-4

i. Obligations of the public authority
ii. Designation of Public Information Officers
iii. Request for obtaining information under the Act;

Module No-5

i. Disposal of request for obtaining information by Public Information Officers
ii. Exemption from disclosure of information
iii. Grounds for rejection to assess in certain cases
iv. Severability of information
v. Third party information

Module No-6

i. Constitution of Central Information Commission
ii. Term of office and conditions of service
iii. Power and Functions of Central Information Commission
iv. The Right to Information (Regulation of fees and costs) Rules, 2005

Module No-7

i. Constitution of State Information Commission
ii. Term of office and conditions of service
iii. Power and Functions of State Information Commission
iv. The Central Information Commission (Appeal procedure) Rules, 2005
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
   iii. Fraud
   iv. 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
   iii. Impossibility of Performance
   iv. 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
5. Suyatara Ghosh v. Mugheeram Bangur and Co. AIR 1954 SC 44
7. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Anr. v. National Highway Authority of India and Anr. AIR 2005 Del. 298
10. M/s Haryana Telcom Ltd. v. Union of India and Anr. AIR 2006 Del. 339

Suggested Readings:
1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract Act, 1877, specific Relief Act
5. Banerjee, S.C. Law of Specific Relief
6. Anand and Ayer, Law of Specific Relief
7. Subha Rao, Law of Specific Relief
SEMESTER IV

4.16 Economics II

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

Aims/ Learning Objectives

Module No. 1

Micro and Macro Economics Policies

(a) Competition Law & Consumer Protection: Overview of Competition Law & Unfair Trade Practices
(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 Estimation of National Income of India

Module No. 2

Principles of Public Finance

(a) Tax- System, Incurrence and classification.
(b) Public Finance and Private Finance.
(c) Central Budget
(d) Burden of Tax, Revenue 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 Finance in India
(b) International Institutions - 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 reform and causes of low agriculture productivity
(e) Commercialization of agriculture
Aims/ Learning Objectives

- To elaborate the basis 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) Sociology - Definitions and Importance
   i. Scope of Sociology
   ii. Nature of Sociology
(b) Methods in Sociology
    i. Relationship between Law and Sociology

Module No. 2

(a) Norms - Definitions and Importance
   i. Values - Definitions and Importance
   ii. Status - Meaning, Types and Importance
(b) Role - Definitions, Types and Importance
    i. Relationship between Role and Status:

Module No. 3

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

Module No. 4

(a) Institutions - Definitions, Importance
   i. Different types of Institutions (Social, Political, and Economic)
(b) Social Stratification - Meaning, Forms
   i. Theories of Stratification (Karl Marx, David Meret)

Module No. 5

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

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

Module No. 7

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

References
2. Unique Introduction to Sociology. U.P. Standardization, New Delhi
3. Ahuja Ram (1999), Indian Social Systems, Robin Publishers, Jaipur
7. Introduction to Sociology, Spectrum Publishers, New Delhi
SEMESTER- IV

4.18 FOREIGN LANGUAGE (FRENCH) - I

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

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'approcher
viii. To Greet someone

Module No-2

i. Indefinite articles
ii. Verbs: avoir, habiter, vivre
iii. Nationalities and Professions
iv. Numbers 11-69
v. Filling up un official form

Module No-3

i. 70 to 100 counting
ii. Definite articles
iii. Interrogation using "c'est que ?" (oui/ non)
iv. Negation
v. Interrogation using "quelle"
vi. Presenting Vous

Module No-4

i. Possessive Adjectives (Mes papa etc.)
ii. Verbs: aimer, adorer, préférer, attester [verbs ending -er]
iii. Interrogation (verbs, qu'est-ce que ?)
v. Telling and asking time

Module No-5

i. Days of the week and months
ii. Hobbies - mes loisirs
iii. To speak about our likes and dislikes
iv. Interrogation (verbs, qu'est-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
Module No. 7

i. Pronoms personnels
ii. Making an appointment
iii. Verbs: venir, sortir, connaître, savoir
iv. Inviting a friend
v. Accepting / refusing an invitation
SEMESTER- IV

4.19 LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

Aims/ Learning Objectives

Module No-1

Research Methodology Introduction
- Meaning of Research
- Objectives of Research
- Motivation in Research
Legal Research
- Types of Research
- Research Approaches
- Significance of research;

Module No-2

- Data Methods and Methodology
- Research and Scientific Method
- Research Process
- Criteria of Good Researcher
- Methods
- Legal Materials
- Selection of Legal materials;

Module No-3

- Identifying the Research Problem
- Meaning of research problem
- Framing the Problem
- Techniques of defining the research problem
- Techniques involved in defining a problem
- Criteria of research problem;

Module No-4

- Research Design
- Meaning of research design
- Types of research design
- Criteria of good design
- Techniques relating to research design
- Different research designs;

Module No-5

- Report writing
- Formulating an Project topic
- Extensive literature survey
- Collection and interpretation of data
Module No-6

- Presentation of a small Legal project
- Title of the project, Name and address of the author, Abstract or synopsis
- Introduction
- Text of the Project, Division of text, Footnotes, Judicial cases
- Summary and conclusions
- Appendices, acknowledgement
- Definitions, Tables and Illustrations

Module No-7

- Style sheet
  - Style and tense
  - Words, spellings, usages and legal terms
- Punctuations
  - Full stop, Coma, Colon, Semicolon,
  - Quotation mark, Round brackets, Square brackets, Dash, Hyphen.

Recommended Readings

- Verma S.K. and Wani M.Afzal, Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2001
- Bhatti C.R, Research Methodology, New Age International (P) Ltd, 2007
- Sarkara G.S. Editorial Note, Journal of Legal Studies, Department of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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SEMESTER- IV

4.20 LAW OF CONTRACTS - II

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

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 Inter se, Registrar of Firm
(b) Relationship of Partners with Third Party;

Module No-7

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

5. Ujaya Bank and Ors. v. Naveen Mechanised Construction Ltd, AIR 2004 Bom 160 2
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 29

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 Sale of Goods Act
7. Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act
One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are embedded 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. Akhara Hindus

ii. Converts of Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism

iii. By declaration, Birth

iv. Jains and reconverts to Hinduism

(b) i. Men or both parents are Hindus

ii. Persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis specified by religion schedule tribe:

**Module No. 2**

(a) Consanguinity

i. Marriage a Sacrament or Contract

ii. Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

iii. Valid Marriage

(b) i. Ability to marry: Mental Capacity: Age

ii. Ceremonies of Marriage

iii. Guardianship in Marriage

iv. Castes & Inter religious Marriages

v. Marriages between Hindus and Non Hindus

**Module No. 3**

(a) i. Subject Relationship and Degree of Prohibited Relationship

ii. Bigamy: Should bigamy be permitted in some limited cases?

(b) i. Matrimonial Remedies

ii. Nuptial Marriages

iii. Option of Divorce

iv. Restriction of Conjugal Rights

v. Divorce Separation

**Module No. 4**

(a) i. 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, Irreconcilable Breakdown of Marriage Theory of Divorce

**Module No. 5**

(a) Bars to Matrimonial Relief

ii. Doctrine of Strict Proof

(b) i. Taking Advantage of one's own wrong
Module No. 6

Muslim Marriage
(a) Concept of Marriage
(b) Capacity to Marry
(c) Forms of Marriages

Classification of Marriage
(i) Polygamous Marriage
(ii) Monogamous Marriage

Guardianship in Marriage

Essential Validity:

Module No. 7

(a) Mahu

(i) Related & Proper
(ii) Marriages Debt: Its nature and enforcement

(b) Talaq

(i) Divorce Talaq

(v) Conditions of Talaq

(vi) Talaq at the Instance of wife.

Case Laws

5. M.M. Munir v. COI & others. AIR 2006 SC 80
7. Vimala v. Pankaj Pandit. AIR 2006 SC 1662
10. Daniel v. LOI. 2001 (7) SC 40

Reference

1. Paras Dinesh Hindu Law (1985)
2. Paras Dinesh Muslim Law
3. Mulla Muslim Law
4. Pylee Orients of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mattoo, Hindu Law
6. Jaspal Singh, Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D.Bashir, Law of Succession
8. Aql Ahmed (Muslim Law)

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SEMESTER V

Paper 5.22 LABOUR LAW - I

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

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

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Suggested Readings

1. Vaid K N. Labour Welfare in India
2. Kothari G 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. Pai: Labour Law in India
SEMESTER- V

Paper 5.23 COMPANY LAW - I

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

Aims and Objectives:

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 ameliorate the living conditions of masses. In developing society like India, vast varioius 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 huddles.

This course comprises of 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 Ultravires
(b) Consequences of Ultravires Transactions
(c) Articles of Association and relationship between article of association and nature of association
Module 5

(a) Binding force of Articles of Association
(b) Alteration of 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. Lakshmi Narayan Myrdhar v. HC. AIR 1963 SC 1185
4. Rayatkoil Genetics Ltd v. Union of India (1992) 73 comp. cas. 640
5. ICICI v. Smukas agencies (1996) (2) SCALE 774 (SC)
10. Shanti Prasad Jain v. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. AIR 1965 SC 1535

Suggested Readings

5. S. M. Shukla. Lectures on Company Law Traphahi Mumbai
SEMESTER V

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 bringing 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 - 1

1. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence
2. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence
3. Sources of Jurisprudence
   (Customs, Legislations, Precedents)

Module - 2

1. Natural School of Law
   (Greek, Medieval, Modern classical era, Bentham, Austin, H.L.A. Hart)
2. Analytical School of Jurisprudence
   (Bentham, Austin, H.L.A. Hart)

Module - 3

1. Kelsen's pure Theory of Law and its critique
2. Historical School of Jurisprudence
   (Savigny, Puebla Henry Maine)

Module - 4

1. Sociological School of Jurisprudence
   (Rescopound, thering, Duguit)
2. Realist School of Jurisprudence
   (Lewellyn, Karl. J.N. Frank, Oliverconna, Atkons)

Module - 5

1. Rights and Duties
2. Property

Module - 6

1. Possession
2. Ownership

Module - 7

1. Liability
2. Obligation
Laws:

7. People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. U.O.I AIR 1982 SC 1473
10. State of Madras v. Champakam Devarajan 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 - External Exam
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module – I

The Role of Forensic Science in Criminal and Civil Cases:

(a) The basic questions in investigation - Qui Bono; the scene of crime; discovery of traces of physical evidence; classification and reference to classified record.
(b) Systematization; 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:
   Branding, Tattoos, Marking, Sears and Moles Bartillon System; Photography
   Fingerprint: ridge characteristics; Proscopy
(b) The Establishment of the Individual 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 print marks; rupture or fracture marks
(b) The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis:
   Paints; coloured objects; metals; alloys; Chain and the earthen wares; cements; plaster; bricks; dusts; soil materials; plastics;

Module – 4

Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting:

(a) Paper 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 forgeries and their detection; additions, erasures, alterations; seals; rubberstamps; type; writing; printing; etc.

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 firearm 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. accidents. deaths and suicides.

Module - 7

(a) Miscellaneous Forensic Science Methods:
Restoration of numbers: examination of the walking picture of footprints: clothing: cooper wires pieces of wood etc.
(b) Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated at 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.

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 writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

Module No-1

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

(b) Custody, Maintenance & Education
   (i) 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 ILARS 1956
   (ii) Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate disqualification relating to succession

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

Module No-3

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

(b) Dayabhaga Coparcenaries- formation & incidents
   (i) Property under Dayabhaga Law

Module No-4

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

(b) Rights of joint Family- his position, powers, privilege and obligations

Module No-5

(a) Alienation of Property
   (i) Separate property

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Module No. 6

(a) Alimony & Maintenance
i. Maintenance as a personal obligation
ii. Neglected wives divorced
(b) Quantum of Maintenance
i. Arrears of Maintenance
ii. Maintenance as charge on property
iii. Alteration of the amount of Maintenance
iv. 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

Laws:
1. K.V. Narayana v. K.V. Ranganathan AIR 1979 SC 314
2. Commissioner of Wealth Tax v. Chandrasekhar AIR 1984 SC 1754
3. Raghavamma v. Chanchamma AIR 1964 SC 135
5. Anur Devi & others v. Parmeshwari Devi & others AIR 2006 SC 3332

Reference:
2. Paras Diwan. Muslim Law
3. Mulla. Muslim Law
4. Hydée Outlines of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mahmood. Hindu Law
6. Jaspal Singh. Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D. Basu. Law of Succession
SEMESTER- VI

Paper 6.27 LABOUR LAW - II

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

Module- 1

Concept & Philosophy of Labour Law

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

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 factory
   ii. Manufacturing processes
(b) Provision relating to health, safety, and labour welfare

Module- 4

(a) Working hours leaves and holidays under F.A. 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. Misra S.N. Labour and Industrial Laws
2. Srivastava K D. Commentary on Factories Act 1948
3. Dhyanip S.N. I.L.O. and India
4. Chopra D S. Payment of Wages Act
6. K A Vaid. Labour Welfare in India
8. B D Kakar. I.L.O.
Aims and Objectives:

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 for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing and financial benefits to the capital and labour, they help ameliorate the existing conditions of masses. In developing sectors like India, vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated with the general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of the 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 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, Surrender 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 Meetings
Module 6

(i) Prevention of oppression.

(ii) Prevention of Micromanagement.

Module 7

(i) Winding up of companies
   (a) By Court
   (b) Voluntary Winding up
   (c) Members voluntary winding up
   (d) Directors voluntary winding up

JUDGMENT:

4. Reliance synthetics Ltd v. Union of India (1992) 73 comp. cas. 762 (SC)
7. Union Ltd. v. N.K. Firodia & Ors. AIR 1971 SC 321

Suggested readings:

9. M. S. Bhatia Lectures on Company Law. N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai
10. V. N. Singh Company Law. Eastern Book Co, Lucknow
11. Laxmikant Company Law and Practice
12. V. N. Singh Guide to Companies Act, Wedhwa
13. M. S. Bhatia Lectures on Company Law, Traphal Mumbai

[Signature]
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 time, 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 change in attitude of the doctors towards his patients, study of Medical Jurisprudence by the medical 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 into 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
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

1. Concept and meaning of property
2. Kinds of property movable property, immovable property, tangible, intangible property
3. Intellectual property copyright patents and designs and trademarks.
4. Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations.
5. Documents of which registration is compulsory

Module No-2

1. Transfer of Property Act, 1882;
   1. Object Scope and Scheme.
   2. Immovable Property, Concept of Property, Kinds
2. Attestation, Notice
3. Actionable Claim

Module No-3

1. Transfer of Property, What may be Transferred, Persons competent to transfer,
   Operation of transfer, Oral transfer
2. Conditions restraining Alienation, enjoyment, Transfer for the benefit of unborn person
3. Direction for accumulation, vested and contingent interest.
4. Conditional Transfers. Condition precedent, condition subsequent and collateral conditions

Module No-4

1. Doctrine of Election
2. Doctrine of lis pendens
3. Fraudulent Transfer
4. Doctrine of part performance
Module No. 5
(a) i. 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 by assurance.
   ii. Right and liabilities of mortgage and mortgagee.

(b) i. Marshalling, contribution and charge
   xi. 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. Cheriyam Gosamma and others v. Sundaresan Pillai, AIR 1999 SC 947
7. Vishwa Nath v. Ramraj and others, AIR 1991 All. 193

Bibliography
2. Subbarao, Transfer of Property Act (1944), C Subbiah Chetty, Madaras
3. V. P. Sarathy, Transfer of Property (1995), Eastern Lucknow

[Signature]
Mr. Registrar Academic
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SEMESTER- VII

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 - Codification:
   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, Concurrent 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

(b) Legal and Judicial control of administrative actions

(c) Administrative procedures

(d) Administrative law principles

(e) Administrative appeal procedures

(f) Administrative review procedures

(g) Administrative remedies

(h) Administrative accountability

(i) Administrative liability

(j) Administrative discretion

(k) Administrative transparency

(l) Administrative justice

(m) Administrative fairness

(n) Administrative efficiency

(o) Administrative effectiveness

(p) Administrative accountability

(q) Administrative liability

(r) Administrative discretion

(s) Administrative transparency

(t) Administrative justice

(u) Administrative fairness

(v) Administrative efficiency

(w) Administrative effectiveness

(x) Administrative accountability

(y) Administrative liability

(z) Administrative discretion

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Module 5

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

(b) Violation of principles of natural justice;
    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

Module 6

(a) Remedies in judicial review
   i. Statutory remedies;
   ii. Writs

(b) Declaratory judgments and injunctions
    i. 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. Consultation and negotiation through social action groups.
   ii. People's rights, hearing and public participation;
   iii. Parliamentary and commissions of inquiry;
   iv. Ombudsman, Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta;
   v. Vigilance commission.

Referred Case Laws:
2. Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab, AIR 1965 SC 549
3. In re Delhi Laws Act, AIR 1951 SC 332
5. A K. Krupesh v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 156
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd v. Maharashtra General Kamgar Union [1999] 1 SCC 626
8. A N Parasuraman v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1990 SC 40
11. Express Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 872
14. T K Rangarajan v. Govt. of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2003 SC 3032
16. S P Gupta v. President of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (Locus Standi)
19. Common Cause v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 4493 (No mandamus for the exercise of
discretionary power)
21. Anita Beta Singh v. Registrar, 2003 (4) SCALE 643
22. Chander Kumar v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 1125

Bibliography

3. Wade, Administrative law (Seventh Edition, Indian Print: 1997), Universal, Delhi
SEMESTER- 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 Resolution.

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) UN 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.

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Reference Books

2. K.P. Sakesena - Reforming the United Nations the challenge of relevance (New Delhi, 1993)
3. S.K. Kapoor - International Law and Human Rights
4. D.N. Bowett - The law of International Institutions
5. Priyag Singh - International Institutions
Crimes like 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 order.

Module - 1
1. Nature and definition of crime
2. Crime: Evidence
3. Crime and Fact
4. Criminal Law and Criminal Science
5. Principle 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 II)
2. Termination of extradition (Sections 2.3.4)
3. Certificates not to be affected by the Indian Penal Code (Section 5)
4. General Explanations (Sections 6 to 52A. Except section 34 to 38 which are part of
Module-1 and Module-2)
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. Incitement - time - Meaning and contents
5. Attempt - (1) Impossible, (2) Possible
6. Impossible attempt- Impossible attempt to commit offence generally not punishable but
impossible attempt to property offences generally punishable
7. Possible attempt - Made in Sections 307 and 308 Possible attempt generally punishable
8. Constitution of an attempt to commit suicide section 309

Module - 5

General exceptions

(Sections 76, 79, 84, 85, 86, 96 to 106)

Module - 6

General exceptions (Sections 77, 78, 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, 166)
2. Criminal Conspiracy (Sections 120-A, 120-B) Difference between criminal conspiracy and agreement by conspiracy

Important Decided Cases:

3. Dalji Singh v. State AIR 1993 SC 2119
5. Gujara Singh v. State 1971 Cr LJ 498 (SC)

Suggested Readings:

1. Hari 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. Misra: The Indian Penal Code
5. P S Pillai: Criminal Law
6. K. N. C. Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law
SEMESTER VII

Paper 7.35 Principles of Taxation Laws

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

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 mechanicism 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 prospective in view comprise of about 7 units of 4 hours each.

Income Tax Act 1961

Module - 1

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

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

Clipping & Aggregation of Income

Module - 5

Set Off or Carry Forward and Carry Off

Module - 6

1. Exempted Income
2. Deduction on Total Income
Module: 7

Procedure for assessment:

i. Filling of return
ii. Assessment and Re-assessment
iii. Rectification of mistake
iv. Appeals and Revision

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


11. Income tax appeal 585 of 2005 (0 M.) Ashok Kumar Gupta v. Commissioner of income tax


Books Recommended

1. Gupta, RK- Income Tax and Practice
2. Kanga & Pathikwa- The Law and Practice of Income Tax

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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 reasons, 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, Treatment of tenants, Remedies for Wrongful Erection 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 records, 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 reasons, 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 review of rent and eviction, Appeal and Execution
Amenities

Module 7- Land Acquisition Law
Preliminary object and reasons, 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
SEMESTER- VIII

Environmental Law

Paper 8.3
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Exam: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives of the course
The importance of environmental law has increased tremendously throughout the globe in recent times. The advantages of this subject lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but also to the whole society as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, inter-generational equity, and prevention of pollution. Also the uniqueness of this subject is borne out by the new outlook which related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has resulted in an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the ethical dimensions of environmental law not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations demands an essential contribution 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
(b) Functions of boards under the Act, Prevention and Control of Water Pollution
(c) Emphasis on waters, Accounts
(d) Penalties and Procedure
(e) Central Water Laboratory
(f) Power of Central Government and State Government to make rules

Module 5
(a) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
Object, Definitions, constitution of Boards, powers and functions
(b) Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, Air laboratory, 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) Criminal Procedure Code, offences and penalties under the Act
(c) Noise Pollution

Judgments
(a) Aizens Welfare Forum v Union of India 1994 SCC 17
(b) Dr. Registrar
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 : 8.18
Total Marks : 100 (80 - 20)
External Exam : 80
Internal Exam : 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 resolutions in the common law countries. The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the student
of law to act as solution orientate. The course aims to give the student an insight into the processes of arbitration,
conciliation and mediation 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 international and
international perspectives with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the national and international
systems of resolving 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, Lok Adalats, 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. UNCITRAL Model Law
    ii. Historical Background of Arbitration & 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 awards: forms and contents, ground of validity of award
    iii. Corrections and Interpretations, nature and contents of award, Form of award, Grounds of
        setting aside of award
(b) i. Finality of award
    ii. Enforcement of 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 Concilation 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 Authority Act
Formation of Lok Adalats, Enforcement of Awards
Role of NGOs in Dispute Settlement
Settlement of International Disputes by Peaceful means

JUDGMENTS

2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v. Bridge Tunnel Construction, AIR 1997 SC 1376
4. Orissa National Sugar Corporation of Orissa Ltd. v. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd., AIR 1998 SC 1761
8. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. v. Kisan Construction Co., AIR 2003 Del. 282

Books Referred

1. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation - S.K. Roy Choudhary, H.K. Saharay
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

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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 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. It deals first with general principles and specific offences respectively and are part of the syllabus of Seventh and Eight semester in that order.

Module - 1
Miscellaneous
1. Waging, or attempting to wage, war or abetting waging of war, against the Govt. of India (Section 121)
2. Compromise to commit offences punishable by Section 121 (Section 121-A)
3. Section 122
4. Giving false evidence (Section 191)
5. Procuring false evidence (Section 192)
6. Threatening any person to give false evidence (Section 192-A)
7. Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender (Section 201)
8. Committal of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc. (Section 208-A)
9. Forging a person released on bail or bond to appear in court (Section 209)
10. Uttering forged Coin and Indian Coin (Section 230)
11. Counterfeiting Coin and Indian Coin (Sections 231, 232)
12. False Evidence (Section 268)
13. Keeping custody 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)
6. Causing death by negligence (Section 304-A)

Module - 4
1. Dying 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. Words, gestures 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)

- Bigamy (Section 494)
- Adultery (Section 497)
Module 5
1. Rape (Section 310)
2. Cause of misadventure (Section 312)
3. Hurt (Section 319)
4. Grievous Hurt (Section 320)
5. Wounding or attempt to wound (Section 339)
6. Wounding with intent to cause death (Section 343)
7. Force (Section 349)
8. Criminal Force (Section 350)
9. Assault (Section 351)
10. Kidnapping from India (Section 563)
11. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 564)
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 403)
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 404)
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. Larceny (Section 443)
7. Larceny by trespass by night (Section 444)
8. House breaking (Section 445)
9. House breaking by night (Section 446)
10. Forgery (Section 453)
11. Making a false document (Section 464)
12. Detention (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
5. Prabhudas v. State AIR 1993 SC 2164

Suggested Readings:
1. Hans Singh Goel: Penal Law of India
2. Ratan J & Dhiraj Lai: 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.C. Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law

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SEMESTER - VIII

Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation

Module - 1
(i) Different Parts of Statutes
(ii) Construction of Statutes
(iii) Interpretation and Construction
(iv) Literal Interpretation
(v) Mirror Rule of Interpretation
(vi) Presumptions Rule of Interpretation
(vii) Concurrent Construction

Module - 2
(i) A statute should be read as a whole
(ii) Construction ut res magis valeat quam pereat
(iii) Identical expressions to have same meaning
(iv) Construction nosceatur a sociis
(v) Construction ejusdem generis

Module - 3
(i) Construction in expressemus exclusio alterius
(ii) Interpretation of contemporanea expositio est fortissima in lege
(iii) Interpretation of penal statutes
(iv) Interpretation 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) Interpretation of directory enactments
(vi) Interpretation of distinctive enactments

Module - 5
(i) Interpretation of re-interpretation
(ii) Estoppel to interpretation
(iii) Presumption regarding jurisdiction
(iv) Commencement of legislation
(v) Repeal of legislation
(vi) Revival 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 described field
(v) Principle of similar and substance
(vi) Principle of comparable 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 2)
- The Ascetic Principle (Chapter III)
- The Arbitrary Principle or the principle of sympathy and antipathy (Chapter IV)
- Different kinds of Plesasures and Pains (Chapter VI)

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

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

5.0 Main Features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
i. Other Acts deals with evidence (CPC & CTP etc)
ii. Extent and Applicability

6.0 Fact (see-3 to 5)
ii. Evidence –oral and documentary, circumstances and direct evidence Presumption – (sec-4)
ii. Witness
iii. Appreciation of evidence

Module - 2

1. Doctrine of RES-GESTAE-(sec.6, 7, 8, 9)
i. Evidence of common intention – (sec-10)
ii. Relevancy of otherwise irrelevant facts – sec 11, 12
iii. Relevance facts for proof of costumes-sec 13
iv. Fact concerning bodies and mental state-sec 14

Module - 3

Admission and confession-
i. General principles concerning admission – sec 15, 21
ii. Different between admission and confession
iii. Non admissibility of confession caused by inducement threats or promise – (sec-24)

Inadmissibility of confession made before police-sec 25
i. Admissibility of co-conspirator 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

Dying declaration
i. Justification for relevancy of dying declaration
ii. Visitation standard for appreciation of evidence in case of dying declarations
iii. Statement made under special circumstances- (section 124, 129)

Module - 5

Relevancy of judgments
i. General principles
ii. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal cases-sec 43
iii. Fraud and Collusion (sec-44)

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 principals of concerning oral evidence (sec. 59, 60)
   ii. Documentary evidence (sec 67-90)
   iii. Principals regarding exclusion of oral and 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-113-14)
   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-133, 136)
   ii. Leading question (sec-141-143)
   iii. Lawful question in cross-examination (sec-149)
   iv. Compulsion to answer question put in evidence
   v. Hostile witness (sec-154)
   vi. Impeaching the credit of witnesses (sec-155)
   vii. Improper Admission and Rejection of evidence (sec-167)

Selected cases
7. Daud Ram v. Sodha, AIR 2004 SC 233
SEMESTER- IX

Criminal Procedure Code

Paper : 42
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

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. A Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, two conditions 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) Definition (sec-2)
   i. Constitution of Courts (sec-6-25)

(b) i. Power of Courts (sec 251-288)
   ii. Arrest of Persons (410-416)

Module - 2

(a) Process to compel appearance (sec 410-453)
   (b) Security for Keeping Peace (sec 454-500)

Module - 3

(a) Maintenance of wives (sec 125-128)
   (b) Maintenance of Public order (sec 127-132)

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) B: 1420-450

Module - 7

(a) Juvenile Delinquency
   i. Treatment of Juvenile
   ii. Rehabilitation of Juvenile
   iii. Juvenile and Adult Crimes

(b) i. Mechanisms of Probation:
   Standards of Probation Services
   ii. Problems and Prospects of Probation

Judgments

2. Santosh v. Delhi Admn. AIR 1985 SC 744
5. Dr. Vasant Deshmukh v. Arvind V. Kashrao (1987) 1 SCC 524
6. Madhukar v. SDM Monghar, AIR 1971 SC 2435

Suggested Readings:
1. Ramesh Chandra, Criminal Procedure Code
2. R V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure Code
4. D D. Bhande, Criminal Procedure Code
SEMESTER- IX

Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting

Paper 943
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 parts, each to be discussed in four hours in one week.

Module 1
- Professional conduct of a lawyer
- Professional conduct
- Professional misconduct

Module 2
- Professional responsibility of advocates
- Conduct of advocate in general
- Amendments in appeals and revisions

Module 3
- Contracting clients
- Convey through arguments

Module 4
- Preparation of brief
- Problems of advocacy

Module 5
- Accounts
- Keeping accounts of clients fee

Module 6
- Conduct of courts and lawyers
- Human rights and demonstrations by legal profession

Module 7
- Information technology and legal profession
- Advocates and political activities

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SEMESTER- IX

Banking Law

Paper 9.44
Total Marks: 100 (80 + 20)
External Exam 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

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 Kind of Accounts

Module - 5
1) Securities for Bankers Loan
2) Guarantee pledge Tenen 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 Mahotra vs Union of India
5) Yuan Kung Yee vs AG of Hong Kong

Suggested Readings
Banking Law Advocate BDutta
Banking Law RN Choudhary
Banking Law CA Ketan M Bhatt
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 Semiconductor Chips-Objectives Justification of protection, Criteria, Subject-matter of Protection, WIPO Treaty, TRIPS, SCPA
d. Domain Name Protection-Objectives, domain name, Intellectual Property, Registration of domain names, disputes under Intellectual Property Rights, Jurisdictional Issues, International Perspective

Text books - Compulsory Readings (Latest editions only):

2. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 1886
2. Indian Copyright Act, 1957.

References:


32. TRIPS Review: Basic Rights Must be Protected (Economic and Political Weekly, EPW, 2001).


SEMESTER- X

Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation

Paper : 19.46
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,
      Debtor, Mesne 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, Plain O.VII, Parties to Suit O.I. Framing of Suits O.II
   b. Summon, Mode of Service ss.27-29, O.V

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

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

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

Judgments
1. Firm Radha Krishnan v. Ludhiana Municipality, AIR 1963 SC 1547
5. Ram Lal v. Reva Coal Fields, AIR 1969 SC
8. Teharoob Chaud 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
2. Civil Procedure Code - C.K. Takwani
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 than civil.Suits for miscellaneous
   ii. Written statement 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 Habeas 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
Module
- Promissory Note
- Power of Attorney
- Will
- Separation deed
- Service contracts
- Hire-Purchase Agreements
- 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. Law of Pleadings in India by Mogha
4. 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
events again to be discussed in four hours in one week.

Module - 1
- Competition Act, 2002
- Role of Anti-Trust Laws
- Developments on Competition Law
- Role of dominant position

Module - 2
- Consumer interest and public interest
- Mergers and efficiency
- Entry barriers
- Exit barriers
- Price Controls

Module - 3
- Liberalization
- Deregensing
- State monopolies
- Privatization and regulation
- Cartel
- Predatory pricing mechanism
- Corporate Governance and competition

Module - 4
- Acts and reasons of the Competition Act, 2002
- Competitive agreements
- Role of dominant position
- Regulation of combination

Module - 5
- Composition of Competent Commission of India
- Duties, powers and functions of the Commission

Module - 6
- Enquiry into agreements and dominant position of enterprise
- Procedure for investigation of combinations

Module - 7
- Penalties for contravention of orders of commission
- Competition advocacy

Dr. Registrar
Academic
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

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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-1 Public Interest Litigation: Its origin and meaning
II Scope and nature and object of public interest litigation
B-1 Difference between public interest litigation and private interest litigation
II Doctrine of Locus Standi

Module-II
A-1 Judicial Activism: Its emergence
II Judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation in changing societal needs
B-1 Judicial process and procedure in writ jurisdiction and public interest litigation

Module-III
A-1 Dynamics and trades of public interest litigation: Indications
I Right to life
II Right of accused and prisoners
III Bonded labour
B-1 Woman and children
II Right to education
III Ecological balance

Module-IV
A-1 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 adjudicative
B-1 Regulation of public interest litigation

Module-V
A-1 Legal Service and legal education in India concept and functionaries
B-1 Para legal service in India

Module-VI
A-1 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-1 LokAdalts: Jurisdiction working and powers under the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987

Module-VII
A-1 Writing of public interest litigation
B-1 Writing of application for legal aid

Leading cases:
1 BandhuMaht Moracha v. Union of India (1984) SCC 361
3 SeshadrIv. State of Maharashtra AIR 1988 SC 778
4 M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1990) 5 SCC 520
5 NafishBabbar v. State of Orissa AIR 1995 SC 999
6 Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India (1996) 6 SCC 453
7 Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 SC 241
SEMESTER- 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 cyberspace
- To provide effective mechanism for resolution of cyber issues

Module-1

(a) i. Objectives 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. Disposal of Subscriber
    ii. Petitions and Adjudication
(b) i. Cyber Law, Settlement, Appellate Tribunal

Module-4

(a) i. Offences under IT Act
    ii. Computing with Computer Source documents
(b) i. Back up with Computer System
    ii. Protection of Personal 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. Trademark in online medium

References
1. Computer Law, Reed Cherish, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi
2. Information Technology and Cyber Law, S R Bhargavi
Cases referred:

1. United States v. Simpson, 224 F. 3d 1174 (9th Cir. 2000) USA
5. United States v. Morby, 928 F. 2d 504, 505-06 (2nd Cir. 1991)