UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SYLLABUS

Faculty of Law

L.L.B.

L.L.B.(P) /L.L.B.(A) First Year Examination  2019
L.L.B.(P) /L.L.B.(A) Second Year Examination  2020
L.L.B.(P) Third Year Examination  2021

Dy. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
JAIPUR
NOTICE

1. The Ordinance governing the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Fine Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce and Law are contained in a separate booklet. The students are advised to refer to the same.

2. Changes in statutory Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/Syllabi and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or re-making, and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply, with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change.

3. All court cases shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan University head quarter at Jaipur only and not any other place.

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EXAMINATIONS-FACULTY OF LAW (Bachelor of Law (Honours); Three Year Course)

In the Honours Course the degree of LL.B. (P) and LL.B. (A) and the teaching shall be conducted through the lecture method, practicals and class performance. The session and examination shall be conducted through written practical and viva-voce at the end of each year.

First Year LL.B. (P) Course:
1. LL.B. (P) LL.B. (A): First Year Examination at the end of the First Year.
2. LL.B. (P) LL.B. (A): Second Year Examination at the end of the Second Year.
3. LL.B. (P) LL.B. (A): Third Year Examination at the end of the Third Year.

Students would be admitted to LL.B.-I Year Professional Course in those who would like to take admission in LL.B.-I Year Professional Course will have to apply separately. Those who do not apply would be deemed to have been admitted to the Professional Year.

Instructions shall be provided in each paper of LL.B. I, II and III subject of examinations forming the LL.B. classes.

Note: No candidate who has taken the Bachelor's or the Master's Degree in Commerce, Medicine, Management, Engineering/Architecture or the Degree of Ayurveda/ Bharaspati of this University, or any other course for the purpose of the candidate with full course degree and secured a minimum of 45% marks (consideration only) in the aggregate marks prescribed for the aforesaid degree, shall be eligible for admission to the LL.B. Course.

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Year Course class provided they secure minimum percentage of marks as prescribed above.

(2) Admission shall be made on the basis of merit and in accordance with the rules made therefor by the competent authority.

Provided further that the condition of obtaining a minimum of 48% marks in the aggregate at the qualifying examination shall not apply to the Nature Born sons/daughters of parent belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

A candidate who has completed regular course of study in the University Constituent College or in an affiliated College for First Year will, subject to the other provision of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the First Year Examination of the LL.B. (P) or LL.B. (A) Course, depending on the course he has taken.

Q. 253-A

A candidate who after passing the examination of the First Year has completed a regular course of study in the University constituent college or an affiliated college for the Second Year of the LL.B. (P) or LL.B. (A) Course, according to the other provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the Second Year Examination of the LL.B. (P) or LL.B. (A) course, as the case may be.

Q. 253-B

A candidate who after passing the examination of the Second Year has completed a regular course of study in the University constituent college or an affiliated college for the Third Year of the LL.B. (P) course, will subject to the other provisions of the Act, Ordinance, Statutes, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the Third Year Examination of the LL.B. (P) course.

Ordinance 25 3-C be rewarded as follows:

(i) A Candidate who is declared eligible for appearing at the supplementary examination at LL.B. First Year (P/A) class will be allowed provisional admission to LL.B. Second Year (P/A) class. Such candidate will permitted three more attempts for clearing the examination of LL.B. First Year examination. In the event of his failing at three such supplementary examinations, such candidate will have to appear in LL.B. First Year examination as an Ex-student in all the papers prescribed for the course.

(ii) A candidate who is declared eligible for appearing at the supplementary examination at the LL.B. Second Year (P/A) class will be allowed provisional admission to LL.B. Third Year (P) class. Such candidate will be permitted three more attempts for clearing the examination of LL.B. Second Year examination. In the event of his failing at three such supplementary examinations, such candidate will have to appear in LL.B. Second Year examination as an Ex-student in all the papers prescribed for the course.

(iii) A candidate who is declared eligible for appearing at the supplementary examination at LL.B. Third Year (P) class will be permitted to appear in three more attempts for clearing the LL.B. Third Year examination. In the event of his failing at three such supplementary examinations, he will have to appear in LL.B. Third Year examination as an Ex-student in all the papers prescribed for the course.

Regulation 21-A

(1) For a pass, in each of the LL.B. I Year, II Year (Academic/Professional) Examination and LL.B. III Year (Professional) Examination, a candidate must obtain not less than 35% marks in each paper (theory and practical separately) and 48% marks in aggregate of theory and practical papers prescribed for the examination concerned provided further that:

(i) A candidate who fails at the LL.B. First Year/Second Year or Third Year Examination and has obtained not less than 35% marks in at least 5 theory papers and practical or 6 theory papers shall be permitted to reappear in one or two theory papers and practical, or at the most three theory papers of his choice at the immediately following supplementary examination.

(ii) Actual marks obtained by a candidate in the papers in which he appears in the supplementary examination will be taken into account along with earlier marks of other papers for working out his result.

(2) A candidate who has passed LL.B. I Year, II Year or III year Examination, but desires to improve his performance, may be permitted to reappear at the same examination in the same subject(s) and pass(s) in the immediately following year on the condition that he is eligible in accordance with Ordinance 199-E.

(3) Of the successful candidates, those who secure 65% or more marks shall be placed in the first division and the rest in the Second Division.

A candidate who has once been awarded the degree of LL.B. (A) by the University and has thereafter appeared at and passed, after having undergone a regular course of study in the Third Year of the LL.B. (P) course, shall be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws (Professional) in supersession of this degree of the Bachelor of Laws (Academic). This fact shall be inserted in the Degree of Laws (Professional).

Every candidate for the two year course for the degree of LL.B. (A) or three year course for the degree of LL.B. (P) shall present himself for examination in the papers prescribed in the Regulations.

Ordinance 256 be rewarded as follows:

(i) The paper in LL.B. I, II and III Year shall be of 100 marks. The paper in each year of LL.B. I, II and III Year has been divided into two parts, A and B. Part A shall be of Practical Written Examination of 80 marks and Part B of Viva-voice of 20 marks. A candidate shall be required to pass both in Part A practical written and Viva-voice Examinations.

(ii) O.256-B (already omitted), O.256-C and O.256-D be omitted for the sake of new scheme and new O.256-A be inserted, which is as

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such additional paper no teaching facility will be provided and the candidate will have to appear at the examination in such additional paper on their own risk and the marks obtained therein will not be counted while working out the result but will be shown in the marks obtained separately. For a pass in such paper the candidate has to secure at least 45% marks.

5. O. 256-D be renumbered as O. 256-B;

O. 256-U:
The Vice-Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Dean, Faculty of Law of the University, permit transfer of a candidate who has passed in any year of the L.L.B. (P) or L.L.B. (A) Examination of another University under a scheme which in detail is same or similar to the scheme of this University of L.L.B. (P) or L.L.B. (A) Examination to such year of the L.L.B. (P) or L.L.B. (A) course and on such terms and conditions as the Vice-Chancellor may lay down.

6. In order to make the transitory provisions for Three-Year L.L.B. (P) (Old Scheme) / Two-Year L.L.B. (A) (Old Scheme), the following consequential changes be made:

Bachelor of Laws
(Old Scheme)

Transitory provisions applicable to the student admitted to Three-Year L.L.B. (P) / Two-Year L.L.B. (A) Course:
The existing O. 251-A be renumbered as O. 256-C and reworded as follows:

O. 256-C:
The examination in the old course shall be conducted through Tutorial classes and class performance during the session and written papers at the end of each year, namely:

Three Year L.L.B. (P) Course:
1. L.L.B. (P) L.L.B. (A):
   First Year Examination at the end of the First Year.
2. L.L.B. (P) / L.L.B. (A):
   Second Year Examination at the end of the Second Year.
3. L.L.B. (P):
   Third Year Examination at the end of the Third Year.

7. O. 252 in the Old Scheme, which has already been retained as such will be reworded as follows for the purposes of new courses, will be retained for the purposes of new courses. L.L.B. I Year at the end of first year. L.L.B. II Year at the end of second year. L.L.B. III Year at the end of third year.

8. The existing O. 253, O. 253-A, O. 253-B and O. 253-C, which have been renumbered and retained with their original numbering for the purposes of new scheme, be renumbered as follows for the old scheme (transitory provisions):
   O. 253 be renumbered as O. 256-D
   O. 253-A be renumbered as O. 256-E

9. O. 254 and O. 255, which have been retained with their original numbering as they are for the new scheme, be renumbered as O. 256-H and O. 256-I respectively.

10. O. 256, which has been retained and retained with its original number for the purpose of new scheme, be renumbered as O. 256-J by retaining the text thereof as it is for the purpose of the old scheme.

11. The existing O. 256-C, which has been reworded and retained with its original number for the purpose of the new scheme, be renumbered as O. 256-K by retaining the text thereof for the old scheme.

12. The existing O. 256-C-I be renumbered as O. 256-L for the purpose of old scheme retaining its text as it is.

13. The existing O. 256-D, which has already been renumbered as O. 256-B for the new scheme, and reworded accordingly, be renumbered as O. 256-M for the old scheme retaining the text thereof as it is.

14. The earlier O. 256-E to O. 256-E-5 (2) being obsolete stand omitted.

Bachelor of Laws
(Five-Year Course)

15. For making appropriate provisions for the Bachelor of Laws (Five-Year Course), the following amendments be made:
   (a) The existing O. 251 be renumbered as O. 256-N and the expression ""shall"" appearing in the first line of the Ordinance be substituted by the expression "may". The remaining text of the Ordinance be retained as is.
   (b) The new O. 256-O be inserted which should provide as follows:

   O. 256-O:
   (1) There may be a Three Year L.L.B. (Hons.) Course, which shall be conducted through written papers as well as Practical, Seminar, Moot Court and Tutorial and Viva-voce Examination at the end of each year namely:
   1. L.L.B. I Year at the end of first year.
   2. L.L.B. II Year at the end of second year.
   3. L.L.B. III Year at the end of third year.
   (2) A candidate having Bachelor's degree with 45% marks is eligible to seek admission in the L.L.B. (Hons.) Course. The admission shall be offered by Pre-Law Test. A merit list shall be prepared on the basis of result of
Pre-Law Test and admission shall be offered accordingly.

(3) There shall be one section of L.L.B. (Honours) Course for not more than 30 students in 1 Year of the L.L.B. (Hons.) Course.

(4) Teaching shall be provided in day class. There shall be exclusively separate classes for Honours course only. Each subject of the L.L.B. Honours Course may be divided into 2 parts with distribution of marks as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Theory Paper</th>
<th>Max. Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper B</td>
<td>Practical, Seminar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mock Court &amp; Tutorial</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viva-Voce</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total marks 75

(5) The practical test shall be conducted by two examiners—one external and one internal examiner.

(6) The distribution of papers in each subject in each year of the L.L.B. Hons. Course shall be as under:

**LL.B. I Year:**

1. Law of Contract
2. Constitution of India
3. Law of Torts & Easements
4. Family Law

**LL.B. II Year:**

1. Jurisprudence and Legal History
2. Indian Penal Code
3. Public International Law

**Optional:**

Any three of the following:

1. Labour Law
2. Forest, Environment Protection and Law
3. Intellectual Property Law
4. Law, Women & Child
5. Equity and Trust

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9. Each Compulsory subject shall be of 150 marks, divided into two papers of 75 marks each. Each optional subject shall be of one paper of 75 marks only.

For each of the First, Second and Final Year Examinations at LL.B. Hons. Course, for a pass a candidate shall be required to obtain, in each part of the paper, a total of 48% marks in aggregate of all subjects.

A candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (Honours) after he passes all the aforesaid examinations. A candidate who secures 60% or more marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the First Division while those who obtain less than 60% but not less than 48% shall be placed in the Second Division.

(8) Supplementary Examination:

Candidate who fails at the immediately preceding First, Second or Final Year Examination in two subjects only and obtains 48% marks in the aggregate of the remaining five subjects in which he has passed, or in the case of the candidate failing in the aggregate only, obtains 48% marks in the aggregate of the five subjects excluding the subjects in which he has secured the lowest marks, shall be permitted to appear in those subjects in which he has obtained the lowest marks.

In order to be declared successful at the Supplementary Examination, a candidate must obtain at least 40% marks in the subject/paper and 48% marks in aggregate.

No division shall be awarded to the candidate passing LL.B. Honours Degree Examination after having appeared at the Supplementary Examination more than once during the entire course.

(9) An ex-student is one:
(a) Who has appeared at the examination and failed, or
(b) Who has satisfied all the requirements of the minimum attendance to appear at the examination and has applied for appearing at the examination but does not appear at the examination on account of illness or some other bona fide reason to be determined by the Dean.

17. The existing O. 256-F to O. 256-T be renumbered as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Ordinance</th>
<th>New Ordinance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O. 256-F</td>
<td>O. 256-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. 256-G</td>
<td>O. 256-Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. 256-H</td>
<td>O. 256-R</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. 256-I</td>
<td>O. 256-S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

18. The expression "Old Scheme" in the bracket be inserted against the expression "Regulation 21".

19. In order to provide the details of papers and scheme of Examination for LL.B. New Course, Regulation 21-A be inserted before the heading "One Year Postgraduate Diploma Course in Labour Law." This Regulation 21-A be as follows:

Regulation 21-A (New Scheme):

1. For a pass in each of the LL.B. I Year, II Year (Academic / Professional) Examination and LL.B. III Year (Professional) Examination, a candidate must obtain not less than 36% marks in each paper (theory and practical separately) and 48% marks in aggregate of theory and practical papers prescribed for the examination concerned, provided further that:

(i) A candidate who fails at the LL.B. First Year / Second Year or Third Year examination and has obtained not less than 36% marks in theory (or theory paper and practical paper) of six theory papers shall be permitted to reappear in one or two theory papers and practical or at the most three theory papers of his choice at the immediately following supplementary examination.

(ii) Actual marks obtained by a candidate in the papers in which he reappears in the supplementary examination will be taken into account, alongwith earlier marks of other papers for working out his result.

2. A candidate who has passed LL.B. I Year, II Year or III Year Examination and desires to improve his performance, may be permitted to appear at re-examination in the same subject(s)/ paper(s) for the immediately following year on the conditions mentioned in Ordinance 769-E.
3. Of the successful candidates, those who secure 60% or more marks shall be placed in the First Division and the rest in the Second Division.

4. The papers (theory/practical) for LL.B. I Year, II Year and III Year (Academic/Professional) Examinations will be as follows:

**Compulsory Papers:**
- LL.B. I Year
  1.1 Contract—(General Principles)
  1.2 Contract—(Specific Contracts)
  1.3 Law of Tort and Consumer Protection
  1.4 Family Law—(Hindu Law)
  1.5 Family Law—(Mohammedan Law)
  1.6 Constitutional Law
  1.7 Legal Language and Legal Writing including General English
  1.8 (a) Legal and Constitutional History of India.
  (b) Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships.
  (c) Bankruptcy Laws

**Practical Paper:**
- LL.B. I Year
  1.9 Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para-Legal Services and Moot Court.

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Practical, Written Papers—60 marks
- (b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

**Compulsory Papers:**
- LL.B. II Year
  2.1 Jurisprudence
  2.2 Law of Crimes
  2.3 Law Relating to Transfer of Property & Easement
  2.4 Company Law
  2.5 Public International Law and Human Rights
  2.6 Labour Law
  2.7 Administrative Law

**Optional Paper (Any one):**
- 2.8 (a) Taxation Law or
- (b) Insurance Law or
- (c) Banking Law including Negotiable Instrument Act.

**Practical Paper:**
- 2.9 Professional Ethics, Bar-Bench Relations and Moot Court.

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Practical Written Paper—60 marks
- (b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

**Compulsory Papers:**
- LL.B. III Year

**Compulsory Papers:**
- 3.1 Law of Evidence
- 3.2 Law Relating to Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders
- 3.3 Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act
- 3.4 Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
- 3.5 Land Laws
- 3.6 Interpretation of Statutes
- 3.7 Environmental Law

**Compulsory Papers:**
- 3.8 (a) Forensic Science and Psychology; or
- (b) Intellectual Property Law; or
- (c) Law and Medicine

**Practical Paper:**
- 3.9 Drafting, Pre-Litigation, Pre-Trial Preparations, Pre-trial Preparations, Preparation in Trial Proceedings and Moot Court.

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Practical Written Paper—60 marks
- (b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

20. (i) In Regulation 22, the figure 60 wherever it appears, be substituted by the figure 60.

(ii) The expression “Legal Theory” appearing against Paper I shall be substituted by the expression “Jurisprudence” in Regulation 22.
1. Legal Language
2. Legal Writing
3. Legal Research
4. Legal Writing
5. Legal Research
6. Legal Writing
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146. Legal Writing
147. Legal Research
148. Legal Writing
149. Legal Research
150. Legal Writing
151. Legal Research
152. Legal Writing
153. Legal Research
2.9 Professional Ethics, Bar-Bench Relations and Moot Court.
This paper shall consist of following two parts:
(a) Practical Written Paper — 60 marks
(b) Viva-Voce Examination — 20 marks

LL.B. II Year

Compulsory Papers:
3.1 Law of Evidence.
3.2 Law Relating to Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders.
3.3 Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act.
3.4 Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems.
3.5 Land Laws.
3.6 Interpretation of Statutes.
3.7 Environmental Law.

Optional Paper : (Any one):
3.8 (a) Criminology and Penology;

OR

(b) Intellectual Property Law;

OR

(c) Law and Medicine.

Practical Paper:
3.9 Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing; Pre-Trial Preparation;
Preparation in Trial Proceeding and Moot Court:
This paper shall consist of the following two parts:
(a) Practical Written Paper — 80 marks
(b) Viva-Voce Examination — 20 marks

LL.B. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

Contract — I

Note:
(1) In order to ensure that students do not leave important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1 (a) Meaning, elements and characteristics of contract.
(b) Basis of contract.
(c) Classification of contract, including the Standard form contract.

2 (a) Proposal, Meaning, Elements Characteristics and kinds of proposal, Distinction between Proposal and Invitation to Proposal.
(b) Acceptance, Meaning, Modes and Characteristics of acceptance.
(c) Communication, revocation and termination of proposal and acceptance.

Consideration:
(a) Meaning, definition and Elements of consideration.
(b) Significance and necessity of consideration.
(c) Unlawful consideration and object.
(d) Concept of stranger to contract.

Capacity to Contract:
(a) Who cannot make a contract; Who is minor. The place of minor under the Law of Contract.
(b) Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of unsound mind.
(c) Persons deprived of the capacity to contract.

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

Amount:
(a) Agreements in restraint of marriage; freedom of trade and right to institute legal proceedings;
(b) Agreements involving uncertainty, vagueness and impossibility.

Consideration of Contract:
(a) Contracts involving payment joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
2. Contracts of Bailment and Pledge:
(a) Meaning and kinds of contracts of bailment—bailment without hire and relative principles, bailment with hire and bailment for sale.
(b) Termination of Contract of Bailment.
(c) Contract of Pledge—meaning and definition, pledge by unauthorized persons.

Contract of Agency:
(a) Definition, kinds and modes of creation of Agency.
(b) Rights of the principal and agent, including notice, assignement and revocation.
(c) The principal and third party, and
(d) The agent and the third party.

2. Termination of agent's authority:
(i) By act of parties; and
(ii) By operation of Law—irrespective of authority.

3. Sale of Goods:
(a) Meaning, definition, and elements.
(b) Agreement to sell, hire-purchase, agreement and a contract for work and labour—meaning and distinction from sale.
(c) Goods—existing, future and contingent.
(d) Condition and warranties.
(e) Passing of property and from seller to buyer.
(f) Sale by unauthorized persons.
(g) Law relating to performance of sale.
(h) Rights of unpaid seller.

Contract of Partnership:
(a) Meaning, definition, formation and the characteristics of contract of partnership.
(b) Dissolution of partnership.
(i) Co-partnership and partnership
(ii) John-Hindu Family Pari and Partnership; and
(iii) Company and Partnership.

(c) Registration of Partnership firm.

Leading Cases:
1. Cariull v. Carobic Smoke Ball Co. (1833) 1 QB 256.
4. Laiman Shuklal v. Gauri Das, (1913) 2 All 1,489.

Suggested Readings:
3. Pollock & Mulla: Indian contract and Specific Relief act.
7. R.K. Bavsilgi Contract (English & Hindi)
9. S.K. संपर्क विधि ।
10. सामी, सामी, शुक्लासक: संपर्क विधि प्रथम

LAW OF CONTRACT—II

Paper 1.2—
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee:
(a) Meaning, distinction between indemnity and guarantee and kind of guarantee.
(b) Rights of indemnity holder.
(c) Rights of the Surety, extent of the Liability of the Surety.
(d) Discharge of liability of the Surety.
Suggested Readings:

2. Pollock & Mulla: Indian Contract and Specific Relief act.
5. R.K. Bajgla: Contract II
12. Saxena & Nawalka:
13. Kapoor: संतवा निधि II
14. R.L. Rathi: संतवा निधि II

Paper I.3. Tort and Consumer Protection Law

Max. Marks: 100
Mip. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Definition, Nature, Scope, Objects and Elements of Tort, Maxims, Stipulation or discharge of Tortious Liability, Joint Tort-feasors.
2. General Defences of Tortious Liability.
4. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damage.
5. Torts to person: Assault, Battery and False Imprisonment.
6. Torts to person and property including Negligence, Nuisance, Nervous shock, interference with contract or business, Intimidation, Conspiracy, defecit, fraud, malicious prosecution, Defamation.

Leading Cases:


Suggested Readings:

guardian, general provisions of guardianship.


Leading Cases :

Suggested Readings :

Paper I.S. Family Law—II
(Mohammedan Law)
Max. Marks : 100
Min. Pass Marks : 36

1.1 In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant:
2. Interpretation and conversion.
4. Mahr : Meaning, nature, kinds, object and subject matter, rights and oppressions, non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of marriage : Talaq Ila, Zihar, Talaq, Talaq, Mubaraq, Khula, Lian, Faskh—Section 2 of the dissolution of marriage, Marriage Act, 1959; Legal effects of divorce.

1.6. Constitutional Law of India
Marks : 100
Min. Pass Marks : 36

1.1 In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

Syllabus: Faculty of Law
Syllabus : Faculty of Law [ 25

(B) Comprehensive Skills:
1. Common Logical Fallacies:
   (a) Valid Rules of Syllogism.
   (b) Syllogistic fallacies.
   (c) Other types of Material or Verbal Fallacies.
2. Comprehension of Legal Texts : Reading materials.
   The prescribed leading cases.
(C) Composition Skills:
1. Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting).
2. Precise Writing.
3. Brief writing and drafting of reports; letters and applications.
4. Essay writing and topics of legal interest.
5. Varieties of sentence structures and verb patterns.
6. Translation (from English to Hindi and Hindi to English).

List of Legal terms which are relevant for LL.B. students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abet</td>
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<td>Act of God</td>
<td>Accuse</td>
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<td>Adjournment</td>
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<td>Bench</td>
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<td>Bill of Rights</td>
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<td>Distress</td>
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<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Dishonour</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
<td>Distressation</td>
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Legal Language/ Legal D. Writing including General English

Marks : 100
Min. Pass Marks : 36

J) Vocabulary:
Use of legal phrases and terms (list of legal terms given below).
Pair of words.
One word substitution.
Latin Maxims (listed below).
5. actus reus (wrongful act).
6. ad interim (in the meantime).
7. ad litem (for the suit).
8. ad valorem (according to the value).
9. aliqua (place of being elsewhere).
10. Amicus curiae (friend of the Court).
11. animus (intention).
12. audi alteram partem (hear the other side).
13. caveat emptor (buyer beware).
14. consensus ad idem (agreement by two persons upon the same thing in the same sense).
15. damnum sine injuria (damage without injury).
16. de facto (in fact).
17. de jure (in law).
18. de minimis non curat lex (the law does not account of the trifles).
19. decree nisi (a decree which takes effect after a specified period).
20. delegatus non potest delegare (a delegated power cannot be further delegated).
21. doli incapax (incapable in malice).
22. denatuarum causae (a cause by a person on death-bed).
23. ejusdem generis (of the same category).
24. eminent domain (the supreme right).
25. ex officio (by subsequent act).
26. expertise (not in the presence of the opposite party).
27. ex post facto (by subsequent act).
28. factum valuit (the fact which cannot be altered).
29. factum accidit (an accomplished fact).
30. Ignorantia legis neminem excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse).
31. in pari materia (in an analogous case, cause or position).
32. infra silentium (injury without damage).
33. interstitia publicis (the public's interest in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of law suit).
34. in the public interest (within the powers).
35. jus talis (the right of a third party).
36. Lis pendens (pending suit).
37. mens rea (guilty mind).
38. means profita (the profits received by a person at wrongful possession).
39. nemina quaedam non habemus (no man can transfer better title than he himself has).
40. nemina de majo rebus (the cause to be a judge in his own cause).
41. in propria causa (the judge is debtor (no one ought to be a judge in his own cause)).
7. Law Lexicon & Legal Maxims by Venkataramaya.

OPTIONAL PAPER

Paper 1-A. (a) Legal and Constitutional History of India
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta before 1726.
2. Importance and necessity of legal history; Charter of 1772 and Establishment of Mayor's Court; Charter of 1753: The Madras Act of 1793; Nand Kumar Trium: Pama Case, Costilurah case.
4. The High Court: Dual Jurisdiction before 1851: Indian High Court Act, 1861; Indian Council Act, 1861 Privy Council; Federal Court; Development of Law in Madras (Justice, Equity and Good Conscience) Development of Criminal Law.
6. Government of India Act, 1858 and 1892:

Suggested Readings:

2. Wren & Martin: English Grammar
Paper 1.8(c) — Bankruptcy Law

Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

Acts for Study:
2. The Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909.
3. The Rajasthan Insolvency Rules.

Contents:
— Definitions.
— Origin and History of Bankruptcy Law.
— Constitution and Power of Court.
— Proceedings from set of Insolvency to discharge.
— Order of adjudication.
— Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.
— Discharge.
— Annulment of Adjudication.
— Administration of Property.
— Realisation of Property.
— Distribution of Property.
— Appeal to Court against receiver.
— Penalties.
— Summary Administration.
— Appeals.

Leading Cases:
4. Mahomed Siddiqui v. The Official Assignee (1943) 70 IA 93.

Suggested Readings:
1. Mulv—The Law of Insolvency in India.
2. Williams on Bankruptcy.
4. Mulv & Bhagwad—The Law of Insolvency in India.

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PRACTICAL PAPER

Paper 1.9—Public Interest Lawyering:
Legal Aid, Para-Legal Services and Moot Court.

Max. Marks: 100

M. Pass Marks: 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts:
(a) Practical written paper—80 marks

(b) Viva-voce examination—20 marks

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For pass, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e., 29 marks out of 80 and 7 marks out of 20 marks.

(a) Practical Written Paper:
1. Meaning, nature, scope and object of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
2. PIL against the State and other Public bodies. Difference between Public Interest Litigation and Private Interest Litigation.
3. Meaning of Social Action Litigation, Concept of Locus standi.

(b) Legal Aid under the:
(i) Constitution;
(ii) Code of Civil Procedure; and
(iii) Code of Criminal Procedure.

1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Legal Aid and Law Schools, Legal Aid and Voluntary Organisations. Legal Aid and Legal Profession; District Legal Aid Committee.


3. Writing of PIL petitions.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
1. P.N. Bhagwati—Legal Aid as a Human Right.
2. Sujan Singh—Legal Aid—Human Right to Equality.
3. Sunil Dubey—Lok Adalats in India—Genesis and Functioning.
6. S.S. Sharma—PIL, Legal Aid, Para Legal Services Moot Court.
7. P.N. Bajaj—Legal Aid and the Bar Council.

VIVA-VOCE

M. Pass Marks: 36

Maintaining Diary on Court visits; Legal Aid and Lok Adalats Proceedings, Moot Court. Performance done on the basis of prescribed leading cases in LL.B. 1 year paper under the supervision of the concerned teacher. The teacher(s) shall conduct at least two ‘Moot Courts’ during the session and it will be compulsory for the candidates to participate in at least fifty percent of such Moot Courts. The teacher can also conduct Moot Court on the basis of the cases other than the prescribed leading cases. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a Committee of three persons. In this Committee, there shall be two Internal examiners and one External examiner. The Committee shall award marks on the basis of Court diary and performance at the Moot Court and viva-voce examination.

SECOND YEAR LL.B. (AIP) EXAMINATION

Paper 2.1—Jurisprudence

Max. Marks: 100

M. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(i) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

Contents:
1. Jurisprudence:
   - Definition Nature and Scope.
   - Importance of Jurisprudence.
   - Schools of Jurisprudence: Analytical, Historical and Sociological
   - Including American Realism and Law School.
   - Nature of Law:
     a) Austin, Salmond, Holland, Gray, Hart.
   - Sources of Law:
     b) Precedents, Kinds, Ratio decidendi, obiter dicta; Declaratory theory of precedent; judge-made law: theory,
     c) Legislation: Kinds, comparison between legislation and other sources of law.
   - Concepts of Law:
     a) Rights and Duties: Nature of Rights and Duties; Conception of Rights and Duties; Kinds of Rights and Duties: Property; Definition and kinds; Negligence; Criminal liability.
     b) Ownership and Possession:
        a) Meaning of Ownership; Kinds, Definition of ownership by Austin and Salmond.

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3. General Exceptions:
   (A) Mistake of fact and mistake of Law, Judicial act, Accident, Act done without criminal intention and to prevent other harm; Act of person of unsound mind, Act of intoxicated person.

4. General Exceptions:
   (B) Acts done with consent. Act done in good faith without consent, Communication made in good faith: acts done under compulsion, Act causing slight harm: Right of Private defence.


7. Offences Affecting the Human Body: Culpable homicide, murder, Criminal negligence and recklessness, Attempts to commit murder and suicide, Misdemeanour, hurt, Grievous hurt, Voluntary restraint and wrongful confinement, force and criminal force, Assault, Kidnapping and abduction.

8. Offences Against Property: Theft, Extortion, robbery, Dacoity, Criminal misappropriation of property, Criminal breach of trust; receiving stolen property properly, Cheating, misrepresentation, criminal trespass, House breaking.


Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
1. Ratan Lal: The Indian Penal Code.
2. Kenny: Outlines of Criminal Law (First Four chapters).
Suggested Readings:
1. The Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882) as amended up to date.
5. Sarabji, V.P.: Law of Transfer of Property.

Paper 2.4
Company Law
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Definition of Company: Kind of company, corporate personality, Registration and Incorporation. Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Leading Cases:
1. Avon Solomon v. Solomon Co. Ltd. (1897) 1 Ch. 22.

Suggested Readings:
2. Civil Air Transport Inc. v. Central Air Transport Corporation, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, (1953) AC 70.
6. Right of Passage Over Indian Territory, ICJ Report, 1969 70.

Suggested Readings:
2. Oppenheimer: International Law, Vol. I and II.

Paper 2.6
Labour Law

Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever relevant.


Trade Unions Act, 1926:
The Philosophy of Trade Unionism, History of Trade Union Trade Union Movement in India—Almas and Object—Extent and Commencement of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926—Definition and Nature of Trade Union.

The Factories Act 1948:
History of Factory Legislation—Concept of Welfare Objects and Reasons—Scope and Applicability—Definitions of some important terms.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948:
Concept of Wages, particularly Minimum Fair and Living Wages, Need based minimum wage—Aims and objects of Minimum Wages Act—Application, Exceptions and Exemptions—Kinds of Wages.
Fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages Adjudication of claims relating to minimum wages and Miscellaneous provisions.

Leading Cases:
5. PUDR and others v. Union of India, 1982 II LLJ 454 SC.

Suggested Readings:
1. Indian Law Institute: Law and Labour Management Relations in India.
2. Rustamjee: Law of Industrial Disputes.
7. Myres, Charles: Industrial Relations in India.
10. Srivastava, K.D.: Commentary on Trade Union Act, 1926.

Administrative Law

Syllabus: Faculty of Law

Paper 2.7

Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they relevant.


Delegated Legislation—Nature, Scope, Forms, Necessity, Control, including judicial Parliamentary and Legislative, Conditional legislation and Sub-delegation.

Henry III Clause


Leading cases:
2. In Re—Delhi Law Act, etc. AIR 1951 SC 332.

Suggested Readings:
1. Indian Law Institute—Delegated (Legislation in India).
5. Dr. Jain, M.P. & Dr. Jain, S.N.—Principles of Indian Administrative Law.
7. भारतीय प्रश्न जी. जी.—प्रश्नसंग्रह विचिनि
8. स्थानक जी. जी—प्रश्नसंग्रह विचिनि
LL.B. (Three Year Course)

LL.B. II year

Optional Paper

Paper 2.8(a)  

Law of Taxation

Max. Marks: 100  

Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus; examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Indian Income Tax Act, 1961

1) Definitions- Assessment Year, Previous Year, Agriculture Income, Assessment, Capital Asset, Dividend, Income, Casual Income, Total income, Gross Total Income, Maximum and Minimum marginal rate, Person, resident, nonresident, transfer.

2) Basis of Charge- Charges of Income tax, Scope of total income, Residence in India, Income deemed to be received, dividend income, Income deemed to accrue or arise in India.

3) Income which do not form part of total income.

4) Computation of total income-Head of income-Salaries, Interest on Securities, Income from house property, Profit and Gains of business and profession, Capital gains, Income from other sources.

5) Income of other persons included in assessee’s total income

6) Deductions to be made in computing total income

7) Relief in respect of income tax

8) Determination of tax in certain specific cases

9) Income tax authorities- appointment and control, Jurisdiction, Powers, Procedure for Assessment, Liability in special cases, collection and recovery of tax, appeals, revision and reference.


Leading Cases:


2) Commissioner of Income Tax v. Gangadhar Baijnath (1972) 86 ITR (SC)

3) Surjit Lal Chhabda v. Commissioner of Income Tax (1975) 10 J ITR 76 (SC)

Suggested Reading:
1. Gupta, RR - Income Tax and Practice
2. Kanga and Palkiwal - The Law and Practice of Income Tax
4. Jain, S.L. - Income Tax Act (Hindi)
10. Vastu and Sevakar Vidhan by Government of India.

Note: 1. More readings for this paper will be notified in due course of time.
2. Latest edition of text book may be used.

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(d) Licensing of insurance agents, duties and powers of controller of insurance under the insurance act, 1938.
(e) Status and legal position of the committee under the insurance act, 1938.

2. (a) Establishment of life insurance corporation of India.
(b) Investment provisions and rights of the policy holders under the life insurance corporation act, 1956; marine insurance and fire insurance.
(c) Motor insurance, live-stock insurance against destruction of crops, loss or profit insurance, contractor's all risk insurance and credit guarantee.

3. Public liability insurance act, 1992

Definitions, criminal liability based on no fault, verification and publication of accidents by collector, application for claim for relief from environmental relief fund-claim of compensation under other laws; powers of central government or its authorized officers under the act—penalties—liability of companies or government departments.

Leading Cases:
2. Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd v. Inland Revenue Commissioners, (1904) 2 KD 658.

Suggested Readings:
3. The insurance act, 1938.
5. Karkara, G.S.—commentary on public liability insurance act.
6. Murthy & Sharma—modern law of insurance in India.
7. Suresh Yadav—insurance law (in hindi).

Paper 2B (c) Banking law including negotiable instruments act
Max. Marks: 100
MIn. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

1. Banking regulation act, 1949: Business of banking companies, control over management; prohibition of certain activities in relation to banking companies, acquisition of the undertaking of banking companies in certain cases; suspension of business and winding up of banking companies; special provisions for speedy disposal of winding up proceedings; miscellaneous, application of the act to co-operative societies.
2. State bank of India act, 1955: Definitions, incorporation and share capital of state bank, shares, management, business and miscellaneous, state bank of India (subsidiary banks act, 1959—definitions, constitution of new banks and change of name of any subsidiary bank, compensation, shares, management, business, inspection).
3. Regional rural banks act, 1976: Definitions, incorporation and capital or regional rural banks, management, business, powers of central government, national bank for agriculture and rural development act, 1981; definitions, establishment of nabard, management, transfer of business, borrowing, credit and other function, funds, protection of officials, indemnity of directors and penalties.
4. Banking companies (acquisition and transfer of undertaking) act, 1970.

Definitions, transfer of the undertaking of existing banks, payment of compensation, management of corresponding new banks, indemnity, dissolution.

The industrial reconstruction bank of India act, 1934: Definitions, establishment, acquisition and transfer of undertaking of the industrial reconstruction corporation of India limited, management of reconstruction bank; special powers of the reconstruction bank.

5. Negotiable instruments act, 1981: Object, definitions, parties to notes, bills and cheques; negotiations of instruments; presentment, discharge from liability on notices, bills and cheques. Dishonour and notice of dishonour, reasonable time for notice, notice and protest, acceptance and payment for honour and reference; compensation; rules of evidence; provisions regarding crossed cheques, bills in sets; international law governing instruments.

Leading Cases:
2. The Bharat Bank Ltd. Delhi v. the Employees of Bharat Bank Ltd. and the Bharat Bank employee's union, AIR 1920 SC 188.
3. V. Rama Prasad Aiyanger & others v. T.N.V. Kalayar Thevar, AIR 1931 SC 185.

Suggested Readings:
LL.B. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION

Law of Evidence

Max. Marks : 100
Min. Pass Marks : 36

Note:
(1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.

Indian Evidence Act, 1872

1. Preliminary: Application of Indian Evidence Act, Definition: Court, fact, fact in issue and relevant fact, evidence-meaning and its kind, proved, disproved, not proved, may presume, shall presume, and conclusive proof. Presumptions of fact and law, presumptions regarding documents.

Relevancy of facts: Explaining—Reason, occasion, cause, effect, motive, intention, preparation, previous and subsequent conduct, introductory and explanatory facts, facts and otherwise relevant become relevant, accidental and incidental facts.

Facts which need not be proved, import, admission and rejection of facts.

2. Admission and Confession:
(a) Admission: Definition, whose admission is relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission is not conclusive proof, admission as an estoppel.
(b) Confession: Definition, its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, confession to police, confession to Magistrate, confession by co-accused.
(c) Difference between admission and confession. Relevancy of statements:
(a) Statements by persons who cannot be called as witness.
(b) Statement made under special circumstances.
(c) Relevancy of judgment of a Court of Law.
(d) Opinions of third person.
(e) Opinion of experts.
(f) Relevancy of character.


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1. Preliminary:
   (a) Object, Extent and Definitions (Chapter 1).
   (b) Duties of Public:
      (i) To assist police and Magistrate.
      (ii) To give information about certain offences
           (Chapter IV, SS. 37 to 49).

2. Criminal Courts:
   (a) Territorial Divisions and Classification
       (Chapter II, SS. 10, 14, 15, 19, 22 and 23).
   (b) Powers (Chapter III, SS. 26 to 31).

Pre-Trial Procedures:
   (a) Process to compel appearance (Chapter VI).
   (b) Process to compel Production of things
       (Chapter VII).
   (c) Arrest of Persons (Chapter VII).
   (d) Information to the Police and their powers of Investigation.
       (Chapter XII).
   (e) Bail (Chapter XXXIII).
   (f) Jurisdiction of the Courts in inquiries and trials (Chapter XIII).

3. Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity (Chapter X).

4. Jurisdiction of the Courts in inquiries and Trials, (Ch. XIII).
   Complaints to Magistrates and Cognizance of Offence (Chapter XV
   and XIV).

   Charge (Chapter XVII).

   a. Types of Trials:
      (i) Trial before Court of Sessions (Chapter XVIII).
      (ii) Trial of Summons and Warrant Cases
           (Chapter XX and XX).
      (iii) Summary Trials (Chapter XXI).
      (iv) Judgment (Chapter XXII).

5. (a) Appeals (Chapter XXX).

   Reference to Revision
   (Chapter XXXI).

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Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
3. V. P. Sarathi: Law of Evidence.
4. Paper: Law Relating to Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice and
   Probation of Offenders

Max Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not lose important portions of the syllabus, the examiner shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed in this paper may be read where ever they are relevant.


7. लिपिमार्गी, माए. : रचना प्रकाश संसार

8. जेन, दी. : रचना प्रकाश संसार

Paper 3.3  Law of Civil Procedure and Limitation

Max. Marks : 100  Min. Pass Marks : 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

   Definitions—suits in general, suits of civil nature, stay of suit, Rs. Rs Subjudicata, Foreign Judgment, Place of trial, Transfer of suits, Jolndur, non-jointer and mis-jointer of parties and causes of action, Service of summons and pleadings.

2. Executive in general—Court by which decree may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decree, Transfer of decree for execution and modes of execution, Stay of execution, Suits in particular cases (Orders XXXIX to CXXXII). Abatement of suits.

3. Supplemental proceedings, Attachment before judgement, Arrest before judgement, Temporary Injunction and Appointment of Receiver.

4. Appeals—Appeals against order and appeals against decree, Review, Revision and Reference.

5. The Limitation Act, 1963 (Omitting the Schedule).
   Purpose, policy, nature and scope of the Act.
   Definitions: Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, pleading, period of limitation.

   Relationship between limitation, laches, acquiescence, estoppel and res judicata; Limitation of suits, appeals and applications, disability, computation of period of limitation, acknowledgment and part payment, acquisition of ownership by prescription.

Leading Cases:
2. Seth Hukamchand v. Maharaja Babur Singh, 60 IA 313.
Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
2. Sunil Dasu–Lok Adalat in India–Genesis & Functioning.

Paper 3.5
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Land Law

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

2. Lok Adalats—
Objects, role of Committee for implementation of Legal Aid Schemes (CLLAS) Permanent Conciliatory Courts in Gujarat—The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 Functions of National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority; Organisation of Lok Adalat, Jurisdiction and powers, of Lok Adalat, Proceedure for determination of Dispute before the Lok Adalat.
Alternate Dispute Settlement System for Multinational corporations:

Syllabus: Faculty of Law [53]
2. Procedure and Jurisdiction of Courts (Sec. 216 to 221). Provisio for injunction and appointment of Receiver (Section 212). Appeal, Review, Revision (Sec. 222-232) : Reference, Question of Proprietary Rights in Revenue Courts (S. 239); Question of Tenancy Right in Civil Court (S. 242), Conflict of Jurisdiction (Sec. 243).

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956:
3. The Board of Revenue, Revenue Courts and Officers (Sec. 4-30) Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review (Sec. 74-87); Land (Sec. 88 to 105); Survey (Sec. 106-122).
4. Record of Rights, Maintenance of maps and record, Annual Registers (Ss. 113-137); Settlement operations; Rent control, Determination of rent, Term of Settlement (Ss. 142-177); Collection or Revenue (Ss. 224 to 257).
5. Rajasthan Rent control Act, 2002

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
1. Shyam Lal Gupta — The Rajasthan Tenancy Act.
5. Mittal — Rent Control in Rajasthan.
7. Rabel, B.L. — Rajasthan Land Laws (Hindi).

Paper 3.6: Interpretation of Statutes
Max. Marks: 100 Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not lose out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

Environmental Law
Max. Marks: 100 Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not lose out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

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University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
Paper 3.6 (a) Criminology and Penology

Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not lose touch with important portions of the syllabus, examinees shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.

(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.


2. Criminal Behaviour:
   (1) Explanations.
   (2) Psychological theories—Alcoholism and Drugs.


2. Schools of Criminological Thought (Factors in causation of Criminal Behaviour).
   1. Ascent School
      (a) Demenological
      (b) School of Free-will.
   2. Classical School.
   3. Cartographical or eonological school.
   4. Socialistic School.
   5. Typological School
      (a) Italian or Positive School. (b) Mental Patients School.
      (c) Psychiatric School.
   7. Multi-Factor School.

Control of crime: Police and Law Courts; Prison system—Socialization of the offender. Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal justice, prevention of crime delinquency.

3. Definition of Punishment, Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of punishment, Expiatory, Preventive and reformative and purposes of punishment.


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imprisonment, remission, treatment, probation, parole, compensation, admission, treatment of habitual juvenile, sex and adolescent offenders, deinstitutional sentences, Borass's School, Criminal Procedural Jurisprudence.

8. Constitutional Guarantees - Principle of personal just as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detence and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, right to life and legal aid.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
3. Pillai, K.S.—Criminology.
4. R. Taft, Donald—Criminology.
5. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey—Principles of Criminology.
6. Herman, Manheim—Pioneers in Criminology.
17. Elliot—Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law.

23. N.V. Puranik—Adultery, Fraud, etc., and other Criminal Offenses.
24. M.S. Chauhan—Adultery etc., and other Criminal Offenses.
27. The Constitution of India.

Paper 3.8 (b) Intellectual Property Law
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
(2) Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read wherever they are relevant.

Law relating to Copyright:
Preliminary, Copyright Office and Board; Ownership of Copyright and the right of ownership; Term of copyright; Licences, Performing rights; Societies; Rights of Broadcasters; Registration of Copyright, Civil Remedies; Offences, Appeals.

2. Law relating to Patents.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
3. Indian Copyright Act, 1957.

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PRACTICAL WRITTEN PAPER

Drafting & Pleading:

- General principles of Drafting and relevant substantive rules of pleading and their exceptions; Amendment of Pleadings: Alternative and Inconsistent Pleadings.

Drafting Exercise on Pleadings:

- (ii) Criminal—(i) Complaints, (ii) Bail Application, (iii) Accused’s reply; (iv) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition; (v) Memorandum of Appeal, Reference and Revision.

(B) Conveyancing:
- Drafting exercise on Conveyancing—(i) Sale Deed; (ii) Mortgage Deed; (iii) Gift Deed; (iv) Lease Deed; (v) Rent Deed; (vi) Partnership Deed; (vii) Power of Attorney; (viii) Promissory Note and (x) Will.

Pre-Trial Preparations:
- Each student will observe, two interviewing sessions of clients at the Advocate’s Office/Legal Office and record the proceedings in a diary.

Participation in Trial Proceedings:
- Each student will attend two trials in the Final Year Course and maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during his/her attendance in a diary.

Moot Court:
- Each student will do at least two Moot Courts in the Final year.

PRACTICAL PAPER

Paper 3.9 Drafting, Pleading, Conveyancing, Pre-trial Preparations, Participation in Trial Proceeding and Moot Court

Max Marks : 100

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- Practical Written Paper — 80 Marks
- Viva-voce Examination — 20 Marks

The candidate must pass in paper (a) and (b) separately, i.e., 29 marks out of 80 and 7 marks out of 20 marks.
in order to frame the scheme of examination for the LL.B. Course, the
Committee has looked into the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and
Regulations, and has also discussed at length the necessity of suggesting
changes in the scheme of examinations.

According to Section 5(2) of the University of Rajasthan Act, the
courses of studies and curricula to be followed in the University, or its
affiliated colleges may be prescribed by the Statutes and Ordinances and
subject there to the regulations.

According to Ordinance 48, the following subjects have been assigned
in the Faculty in place of these subjects. The Committee suggests that
names of the subjects stated in Column 1. may be substituted, as suggested in
Column 2:

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Ordinance 251 provides for new scheme of LL.B. (Professional) Five
Years Course. Ord. 251-A provides for the transitory provisions applicable to
the students admitted in three year LL.B. (P) and two years LL.B. (A) Course.

Before coming to any conclusion on the main recommendmendations of this
Committee, it would be proper to suggest as follows:

1. Ordinance 48 may be amended as suggested above.
2. The term 'new scheme' above the Ordinance 251 may be deleted.
3. The following words appearing above Ordinance 251-A may also be
deleted.

"Old Scheme—transitory provisions applicable to students admitted to
three year LL.B. (P) two years LL.B. (A) Course."

In order to frame the scheme of examination for the proposed course
of LL.B. three years, the Committee has resolved to recommend that the
following basic principles may first be accepted by the BOS and the Faculty of
Law and thereafter necessary scheme should be prepared—

1. All students would be admitted in LL.B. 1 year professional Course only
   and those who would like to take admission in LL.B. 1 Year Academic
   Course will have to apply separately. Those who do not apply separately
   would be deemed to have been admitted to Professional Course.

2. The teaching shall be conducted through the lecturer-method, practicals
   and class performance during the Session and examination shall be
   conducted through written papers, practicals and viva voce of each year.

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(5) The instructions shall be provided in each paper of LL.B. I, II and III year for 3 hours a week by all the institutions running the LL.B. Classes.

(4) Each theory paper in LL.B. I, II and III year shall be of 100 marks—the practical paper in each year of LL.B. I, II and III year has been divided into two parts: Part ‘A’ shall be of Practical Written Examination of 80 marks and Part ‘B’ shall be of viva-voce of 20 marks. A candidate shall be required to pass separately in Practical written and viva-voce examinations.

(5) For a pass, in each of the LL.B. I year/II year or III year Examination, a candidate will be required to obtain not less than 48% marks in aggregate of theory and practical papers prescribed for the examination concerned, provided further that:

(i) A candidate who fails at the LL.B. First Year/Second Year or Third Year Examinations and has obtained not less than 36% marks in at least 5 theory papers and practical or 6 theory papers shall be permitted to reappear in one or two theory papers and practical, or at the most three theory papers of his choice at the three successive subsequent examinations.

(ii) If a candidate fails to clear the LL.B. First Year or Second Year or Third Year Examination, in the case may be, in the aforesaid manner, he will be required to reappear in all the papers afresh as an ex-student, subject to the provisions of Clause (ii) or Ord. 163.

N.B.: Actual marks obtained by a candidate in the papers in which he reappears will be taken into account and the earlier marks of other papers will be carried forward for working out his result. In carrying forward the earlier marks of other papers, the marks obtained by the candidate in each paper in the last of the attempts made by him will be taken into account.

6) A candidate who has passed LL.B. I year, II year or III year examination and desires to improve his performance may be permitted to re-appear at the same examination in the same subject(s)/Paper/s in the immediately following year on the conditions mentioned in Ordinance 169/E.

[Signature]

Registrar
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur