UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SYLLABUS

FACULTY OF LAW

L.L.B

LL.B. (P) / L.L.B (A) First Year Examination 2018
LL.B. (P) / L.L.B (A) Second Year Examination 2019
LL.B. (P) Third Year Examination 2020
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 Statutes/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.
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 natural born sons/daughters of parent belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

O.253 : A candidate who has completed regular course of study in the University Constituent College or in an affiliated College for First Year will 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, shall 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, shall 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 be 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 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 (P) 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 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 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 in 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 and desires to improve his performance, may be permitted to reappear at the same examination in the same subject(s) of Paper(s) in the immediately following year on the condition that he/ she observe Ordinance 159-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.

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 supposition 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) of the three year course for the degree of LL.B. (P) shall present himself for examination in the papers prescribed in the Regulations.

O.256 be rewarded as follows:

(i) The question paper in LL.B. I, II and III Year shall be of 100 marks. The theory paper in each year of LL.B. I, II and III Year has been divided into two parts, '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 appear in both 'A' and 'B'.

O.256-B (already omitted), O.256-C and O.256-D are omitted. New O.256-A be inserted, which is as follows:

Every candidate may choose optional paper in LL.B. II and III Year Examination. If permitted by the Principal or Head of the Unit. For

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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 at his own risk and the marks obtained therein will not be counted while working out his result but will be shown in the marks-sheet separately. For a pass in such paper the candidate has to secure at least 35% marks.

5. O. 256-D be renumbered as follows and renumbered as O. 256-B:
O. 256-B:

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 LLB.(P) or LLB.(A) Examination of another University under a scheme which in detail is same or similar as the scheme of this University of LLB. (P) or LLB. (A) Examination to such year of the LLB.(P) or LLB.(A) course and on such terms and conditions as he may lay down.

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

Bachelor of Laws
(Old Scheme)

Transitory provisions applicable to the student admitted to Three-Year LLB. (P) / Two-Year LLB. (A) Course:

The existing O. 251-A be renumbered as O. 256-D and renumbered as follows:

Q. 256-C:

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

Three Year LLB. (P) Course:

1. LLB. (P) LLB. (A): First Year Examination at the end of the First Year.
2. LLB. (P) / LLB. (A): Second Year Examination at the end of the Second Year.
3. LLB. (P): Third Year Examination at the end of the Third Year.
4. O. 252 in the Old Scheme, which has already been retained as such will be reworded thereof for the purposes of new courses, will stand deleted for the purposes of old scheme.

5. 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

O. 254 and O. 255, which have been retained for the purposes of new scheme, be renumbered as follows:
O. 254 be renumbered as O. 256-F
O. 254-A be renumbered as O. 256-G

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

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

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

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

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

14. Bachelor of Laws
(Five-Year Course)

For making appropriate provisions for the Bachelor of Laws (Five-Year Course), the following amendment be made:

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.

Bachelor of Laws
(Honours Course)

For making appropriate provisions for LLB. Hons. Course, the following amendments be made:
The new O. 256-O be inserted which should provide as follows:

O. 256-O:

(1) There may be a Three Year LLB. (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 the each year namely:
1. LLB. I Year at the end of first year.
2. LLB. II Year at the end of second year.
3. LLB. 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 LLB. (Hons.) Course. The admission shall be offered by Pro-Law Test. A merit list shall be prepared on the basis of result of
Pre-Law Test and admission shall be offered accordingly.

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

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 A</th>
<th>Paper B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory Paper</td>
<td>Practical, Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moot Court &amp; Tunmial</td>
<td>Viva-Voce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Max. Marks 60  
Total marks 75

The practical test shall be conducted by Two examiners—one external and one internal examiner.

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

**L.L.B. I Year**:
1. Law of Contract  
   - General Principles  
   - Specific Contract  
2. Constitution of India  
   - Constitution Administrative Law  
3. Law of Torts & Easements  
   - General Principles  
   - Specific Wrongs Easements  
4. Family Law  
   - Hindu Law  
   - Mandal Law

**L.L.B. II Year**:
1. Jurisprudence and Legal History  
   - Jurisprudence  
2. Indian Penal Code  
   - I.P.C.  
3. Public International Law  
   - Law of Peace  

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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- **Property Law**  
  - Law relating to Transfer of Property and Rent Control

- **Land Law**  
  - Raj. Tenancy Act, 1955  
  - Raj. Land Revenue Act, 1956

**Optional**:

Any three of the following:
1. Insurance Law  
2. Company Law  
3. Law of Taxation  
4. Disarmament and Peace Strategies  
5. Criminology & Criminal Justice

**Comparative Law**

**B. III Year**:
1. Code of Criminal Procedure  
   - Cr. P.C.  
2. C.P.C., Arbitration and Specific Relief  
   - Arbitration and Specific Relief

**Practical Training**

1. Pleadings & Conveyancing and Legal Language  
2. Practical Training  
   - Evidence and Limitation

**L.L.M**:

Any three of the following:
1. Legal Remedies  
2. Law of Torts  
3. Law & Poverty  
4. Private International Law  
5. Constitution Law

[Signature]

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(7) 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 in LL.B. Honours Course, for a pass a candidate shall be required to obtain at least 40% marks in each part of the paper and at least 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 one who obtains less than 60% marks in the aggregate but not less than 48% shall be placed in the Second Division.

(8) Supplementary Examination:

Candidate who fails in 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,
(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-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. 256-G</td>
<td>O. 256-Q</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
</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 / Professionally) Examination and 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 in the LL.B.-First Year / Second Year or Third Year examination and has obtained not less than 36% marks in at least 6 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 reappears 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, and desires to improve his performance, may be permitted to appear at the same examination in the same subject(s) or paper(s) in the immediately following year on the conditions mentioned in Ordinance 109-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:

**LL.B. I Year**

**Compulsory Papers:**
1.1 Contract—I (General Principles)
1.2 Contract—II (Specific Contracts)
1.3 Law of Tort and Consumer Protection
1.4 Family Law—I (Hindu Law)
1.5 Family Law—II (Mohammedan Law)
1.6 Constitutional Law
1.7 Legal Language and Legal Writing including General English

**Optional Paper (Any one):**
1.8 (a) Legal and Constitutional History of India.  
(b) Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships.  
(c) Bankruptcy Laws

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

This paper shall consist of following two parts:
(a) Practical, Written Paper—80 marks
(b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

**LL.B. II Year**

**Compulsory Papers:**
2.1 Jurisprudence
2.2 Law of Crimes
2.3 Law Relating to Transfer of Property & Easements
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—80 marks
(b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

**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) Criminology and Penology; or  
(b) Intellectual Property Law; or  
(c) Law and Medicine

**Practical Paper:**
3.9 Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing; Pre-trial Preparations; Preparation in Trial Proceedings and Moot Chart.

This paper shall consist of following two parts:
(a) Practical Written Paper—80 marks
(b) Viva-Voce Examination—20 marks

20. (i) In Regulation 22, the figure 66 wherever it appears, be substituted by the figure 60.

(ii) The expression “Legal Theory” appearing against Paper I be substituted by the expression “Jurisprudence” in Regulation 22.

List of Compulsory Papers (21):
2. Contract—I (General Principles of Contract—Sections 1 to 75 and Specific Relief).
5. Law of Evidence.
7. Constitutional Law.
13. Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English.
15. Company Law.
17. Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternates Dispute Resolution Systems.
18. Environmental Law.
20. Interpretation of Statutes.
21. Land Laws including Ceiling and any other legal laws.

List of Optional Papers (3):
1. International Economic Law.
2. Bankruptcy Law.
3. Taxation Laws.
4. Comparative Law / Legal History.
5. Insurance Law.
9. Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relations.
10. Criminology and Penology.
11. Air and Space Laws.
12. Law and Medicine.
15. Maritime Law

List of Practical Training Papers (4):
1. Paper I — 'Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings.
2. Paper II — Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
3. Paper III — Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations.

From the above list, it would appear that there must be 21 compulsory papers. 3 optional papers and 4 compulsory practical training papers in the curriculum for the 3 years LL.B. Course. The Committee has looked into all the proposed papers as well as the existing papers in LL.B: 3 year Course of the University of Rajasthan, and have resolved to distribute the papers suggested by the Bar Council of India in 3 years course, as follows:

LL.B. I Year

Compulsory Papers:
1. Contract — I (General Principles)
2. Contract — II (Specific Contracts)
4. Family Law — I (Hindu Law)
5. Family Law — II (Mohammedan Law)
7. Legal Language and Legal Writing including General English.

Optional Paper: (Any one)
1. a. Legal and Constitutional History of India.
   OR
2. b. Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relations.
   OR
3. c. Bankruptcy Law.

Practical Paper:
1.9. Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid, Para-Legal Services and Moot Court.
   This paper shall consist of following two parts:
   a. Practical Written Paper — 80 marks
   b. Viva-Voce Examination — 20 marks

LL.B. II Year

Compulsory Papers:
2.2. Law of Crimes.
2.3. Law Relating to Transfer of Property and Evidence.
2.4. Company Law.
2.5. Public International Law and Human Rights.
2.7. Administrative Law.

Optional Paper: (Any one):
2.8. a. Taxation Law.
   OR
b. Insurance Law.
   OR

Other Laws including Negotiable Instruments Act.
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Practical Paper:

2.9 Professional Ethics, Bar-Banchi Relations and Moot Court.
   This paper shall consist of following two parts:
   (a) Practical Written Paper — 80 marks
   (b) Viva-Voce Examination — 20 marks

L.L.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.

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 following two parts:
    (a) Practical Written Paper — 80 marks
    (b) Viva-Voce Examination — 20 marks

LL.B. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

Paper I:
Contract — I
(General Principles)
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. (a) Meaning, elements and characteristics of contract.
    (b) Basis of Contract.
    (c) Classification of Contract, including the Standard form Contract.
    (b) Acceptance: Meaning, Modes and Characteristics of Acceptance.
    (c) Communication, revocation and termination of proposal and acceptance.
3. Consideration:
    (a) Meaning, definition and Elements of Consideration.
    (b) significance and adequacy of consideration.
    (c) Unlawful consideration and object.
    (d) Concept of stranger to contract.
4. 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.
5. Consent:
    (a) Meaning of consent and free consent.
    (b) Factors rendering consent not free and their effect upon the validity of contract.
6. Agreement:
    (a) Agreements in restraint of marriage; freedom of trade and right to institute legal proceedings;
    (b) Agreements involving uncertainty, wager and impossibility.
7. Validity of Contract:
   (a) Agreements resembling to those created by Contract (Quasi contract).
   (b) Performance of Contract:
   (c) Why is liable to perform? 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 remuneration.
(b) Rights and duties of bailee and bailor.
(c) Termination of Contract of Bailment.
(d) Contract of Pledge—meaning and definition, Pledge by unauthorised persons.

Contract of Agency:
(a) Definition, kinds and modes of creation of Agency.
(b) Rights and duties of agent, principal and third party.
(c) The Principal and agent.
(d) The principal and third party, and the agent and the third party.
(e) Determination of agent's authority—by act of parties; and by operation of Law—Irrespective authority.

Sale of Goods:
(a) Sale—meaning, definition and elements.
(b) Agreement to sell, hire-purchase, agreement and a contract for sale and labours—meaning and distinction from sale.
(c) Goods—existing, future and contingent.
(d) Condition, warranty.
(e) Passing of property and from seller to buyer.
(f) Sale by unauthorised person.
(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) Division between:
(i) Co-ownership and partnership.
(iii) Division of Minor.
(d) Registration of partnership firm.
(e) Registration of partnership firm.

Leading Cases:
1. Amrit v. Carboic Smoke Ball Co. (1881) 1 QB 256.
4. Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt, (1913) 4 All L1 489.

Suggested Readings:
3. Pollock & Mulla: Indian contract and Specific Relief act.
6. Avtar Singh: Law of Contract (English & Hindi)
7. R.K. Baveja Contract I (English & Hindi)
9. S.K. निधि निधि।
10. गांधी, सत्येंद्र नाथ: संबंध निधि।

LAW OF CONTRACT—II

Paper 1.2— (General Principles)
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. Banig : Contract II
12. Saxena & Nalwita :
13. Kapoor : संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण II
14. R.L. Rathi : संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण II

Paper 1.3. Tort and Consumer Protection Law
Max. Marks : 100

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.

1. Definition, Nature, Scope, Objects and Elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or discharge of Torts, Liability, Joint Tort-feasors.
2. General Defences of Tortious Liability.
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, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, Defamation.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
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Debts—Doctrine of pious obligations; Antecedent Debts.

**Leading Cases:**

**Suggested Readings:**
5. *पानी दोस्त*; आदिम धर्म हिन्दू धर्म.
6. *केशरी, पूजनी दृष्टी*; हिन्दु धर्म.

**Paper I.5: Family Law—II**

(Mohammedan 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.


Mahr: Meaning, nature, kinds, object and subject-matter, Wife's rights on non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of marriage: Talaq Ila, Zihar, Talaq-e-Elじゃ, Mubarab, Khula, Lian, Faskh—Section 2 of the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; Legal effects of divorce.

Guardianship: Appointment of guardian, kinds of guardianship.

3. Pre-emption: Meaning, nature and classification of property (Pre-emption). Rights of pre-emption, when conflict of laws, subject matter and formalities of pre-emption, legal effects of pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.
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Directives and Principles of Fundamental Duties:
Union and State Executive: President, Governor-Election, appointment, powers, position, Council of Ministers, Prime Minister, Parliamentary System of Government: Union and State Legislature; Lok Sabha; Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad-Composition. Speaker, Chairman, privileges, Legislative Procedure;
Union and State Judiciary-Supreme Court and High Court, Composition and powers, Writs.
Union State Legislative Relationship-Distribution of Legislative power, Administrative and Financial relationship.
Services under the Union and State, Constitutional protection to civil servants, Public Service Commissions of the Union and States. Article 300-D-A-Property Rights:
Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Inter-course; State liability in Contracts and Torts, Suit by and against the State.

Suggested Readings:
Constitution of India as amended up-to-date.
Shukla, V.N.: Constitution of India.
Jain, M.P.: Constitutional Law of India (English & Hindi).
Paras Diwan: Constitution of India.
M.C.J., Kagi: Constitution of India (English & Hindi).

वारा सहा शर्मा: भारत का संविधान.
कवि वालमण पाणि: भारत की संविधानीक विधि.

Examination Paper - Legal Language/ Legal D, Writing including General English

Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Vocabulary:
Use of legal phrases and terms (list of legal terms given below).
Pair of words.
One-word substitutions.
Latin Maxims (Listed below).

(B) Comprehensiveness 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:

Abet | Abstain | Accomplice
Act of God | Actionable | Accused
Adjournment | Adjudication | Admission
Affidavit | Amendment | Appeal
Acquittal | Articles | Assent
Assisted | Attention | Aversion
Ball | Ballment | Citation
Clause | Coercion | Code
Cognizable | Confession | Compromise
Consent | Conspiracy | Contempt
Contingent | Contraband | Conviction
Convention | Corporate | Custody
Damages | Decree | Defamation
Defence | Escheat | Expropriation
Evasion | Executive | Expatriate
Finding | Floating charge | Forma Pauperis-Froration
Franchise | Fraud | Habes Corpus
Good Faith | Guardian | Hypothecation
Hearst | Homicide | Inheritance
Illegal | Indemnity | Bill of attainer
Bench | Bill | Bonafide
Bill of Rights | Blockade | Charge
By-laws | Capital Punishment | Legislation
Chattels | Justifiable | Liberty
Legitimacy | Liability | Liquidation
Licence | Lieu | Malfeasance
Maintenance | Malafide | Mortgage
Minor | Misfeasance |
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**List of Latin Maxims:**

1. Ab initio (from the beginning)
2. action personal is moritur cum persona (Personal right of action dies with the person)
3. actus curiae non est actus gravitatis (an act of the Court shall not prejudice no one)
4. actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rei (the act itself does not constitute guilt unless done with a guilty intent)
5. actus reus (wrongful act)
6. ad interim (in the meantime)
7. ad ius tuum (for the suit)
8. ad valorem (according to the value)
9. alienus (peculium 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. decrees 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. denatio maritae cause (gift by a person on the death-bed)
23. ejusdem generis (of the same category)
24. eminent domain (the supreme rights)
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 valet (the fact which cannot be altered)
29. fait accompli (an accomplished fact)
30. ignoranti legis neminem excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse)
31. in pari materia (in an analogous case, cause or position)
32. injuria sine damno (injury without damage)
33. interest re priorus ut sit finis litium (it in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of law suit)
34. in vices (within the powers)
35. jus tertii (the right of a third party)
36. Lis pendens (pending suit)
37. mens rea (guilty mind)
38. mens rea (the profits received by a person on wrongful possession)
39. nemo dat quod non habet (no man can transfer better title than he himself has)
40. nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa (no man be twice vexed for the same cause)
41. nemo in propriis causa judex esse debet (no one ought to be a judge in his own case)
7. Law Lexicon & Legal Maxims by Venkataramaya.

OPTIONAL PAPER

Paper I.B. (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.
3. Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta before 1726.
4. Importance and necessity of legal history; Charter of 1726 and Establishment of Mayor's Court; Charter of 1753; The Madras, Act of Settlement, 1781; Nand Kumar Trial, Pama Case, Cossipurah case.
6. The High Court: Dual Jurisdiction before 1861; Indian High Court Act, 1861; Indian Council Act, 1861 Privy Council, Federal Court; Development of Law in Mofussil (Justice, Equity and Good Conscience) Development of Criminal Law.
8. Government of India Act, 1858 and 1892.
9. Simmons Commission, Round Table Conference.

Leading Cases:
1. Trial of Raja Nand Kumar, 1775
2. Pama Case, 1777-79
3. Costipurah Case, 1789-90
4. Kamaruddin Case, 1775
5. Gorachand Dutt v. Hosea.

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 :
3. The Rajasthan Insolvency Rules.

Contents :
- Definitions.
- Origin and History of Bankruptcy Law.
- Constitution and Power of Court.
- Proceedings from act 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.
- Miscellaneous.

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

Suggested Readings :
1. Mulla—The Law of Insolvency in India.
2. Williams on Bankruptcy.
PRACTICAL PAPER

Paper 1.9—Public Interest Lawyership; Legal Aid, Para-legal Services and Moot Court.

Max. Marks: 100

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),
   PIL against the State and other public bodies. Difference between Public
   Interest Litigation and Private Interest Litigation;—Meaning of Social
   Action 1 litigation, Concept of Locus standi.

(2) Legal Aid under the—
   (i) Conventions;
   (ii) Code of Criminal Procedure, and

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

(3) Lok Adalats—Their jurisdiction, working and powers under the Legal

(4) Writing of PIL petitions.

Writings of applications for Legal Aid.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
1. P.N. Bhagwati—Legal Aid as a Human Right.
2. Sujan Singh—Legal Aid—Human Right to Equality.
3. Sunita Desai—Lok Adalats in India—Genesis and Functioning.
5. Awadhi Prasad—Lok Adalat (Lerifing Publishers, New Delhi).
6. S.S. Sharma—PIL, Legal Aid, Para Legal Services Moot Court.
7. P.N. Bhajpeyee—Legal Aid and the Bar Council.
9. एक्स. - हरियाली-सङ्कल्प गुप्तकला, विविध वाणिज्य एवं विविध सेवाएँ

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3. General Exceptions:

(A) Mistake of facts and mistake of Law, Judicial act, Accident, Act done without intentional act, 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, Act done under compulsion, Act causing slight harm; Right of Private defence.


7. Offences Affecting the Human Body: Culpable homicide, murder, Criminal negligence and rashness, Attempt to commit murder and suicide, Manslaughter, hurt, Grievous hurt, Voluntary restraint, and wrongfull confinement, force and criminal force, Assault, Kidnapping and abduction.

8. Offences Against Property: Theft, Extortion, robbery, Dishonesty, Criminal misappropriation of property, Criminal breach of trust, Receiving stolen property, Cheating, mische if, criminal trespass, House breaking.


10. Offences relating to Sex and Marriage: Rape, Sexual offences, Unnatural offences, Adultery, Bigamy.


Leading Cases:


Suggested Readings:

1. Ram Bal: The Indian Penal Code.

2. Kenny : Outlines of Criminal Law (First four chapters).

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6. T. Bhattacharyya: Indian Penal Code (English & Hindi).
7. Amar Singh Yadav: Indian Penal Code (Hindi).
8. Raja Ram Yadav: Indian Penal Code (Hindi).

Paper 2.3 The Law Relating to Transfer of Property and Easement
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. Preliminary: Definition, Essentials of Transfer, Competence of Parties, Subject matter of transfer, transfer to unborn person, Registration of Transfer, etc. General Rules of Transfer:
   (a) Restraints of alienation absolute or partial, Restrains of free enjoyment, Covenants affecting enjoyment, divesting on insolvency, Covenants affecting enjoyment, divesting by insolvency, perpetuities, Future rents, Doctrine of acceleration—Accumulation of money. Exceptions, Covenants and Transfers, General Rules of Transfer.
   (b) Conditional transfer: Condition precedent, Condition subsequent; Vested and contingent interest.
2. Election, Priority of rights, Notice, Implied transfers by limited owners, transfer of property out of which maintenance claims have to be met, ownership by holding out, ownership by estoppel, feeding the grant by estoppel, Doctrine of part-performance, Sale.
4. Exchange, Lease, Gift, Actionable claims.

Leading Cases:
5. Associated Hostels of India Ltd. v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 1262.

Suggested Readings:
1. The Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882) as amended up-to-date.
5. Sarthi, V.P.: Law of Transfer of Property.
10. Tripathi, J.P.: Transfer of Property Act (Hindi).

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—kinds of company, corporate personality, Registration and Incorporation. The Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
2. Civil Air Transport Inc. v. Central Air Transport Corporation, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, (1953) AC 70.

Suggested Readings:
1. Starkie : An Introduction to International Law.

Paper 2.5 Public International Law and Human Rights

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.


Leading Cases:

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 of objectives 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. Rustamajee: Law of Industrial Disputes.
7. Myres, Charles: Industrial Relations in India.
10. Srivastava, K.D.: Commentary on Trade Union Act, 1926.

Paper 2.7 Administrative Law
Max. Marks: 100
Min. Pass Marks: 36

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not have to 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.


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

Henry III Clause
Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, rights to Consult, Reasoned Decision.


Leading Cases:
2. In Re-Delhi Laws 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.
VAT 2005

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Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1956
1. Incidence and levy of tax, registration of dealers, payment of tax, filing of returns and assessment.
2. Tax liability recovery and refund.
3. Interest, Compounding and Prosecution.
4. Inspection, Search and seizure, anti-eviction provisions.
5. Appeals & Revision - Officers, Powers and Inmunities.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
9. Jain S.L. - C.S.T. & RST (Hindi)

Paper 2.4 Insurance Law

Max. Marks: 100

Note: (1) In order to ensure that students do not leave out 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.

1. (a) Evolution and development of the concept of Insurance, role and importance of Insurance.
(b) General principles of the contract of Insurance, nature of contract of Insurance.
(c) Classification of policies, Selection and measurement of risk, treatment of sub-standard risk, calculation of premium.
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 the cooperative societies.


Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
3. The Insurance Act, 1938.

Paper 2.8 (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
LL.B. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION

Paper 3.1

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 wherever 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—Res gestae, 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, improper 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 officer; confession in the custody of 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) Statements made under special circumstances.

(c) Relevancy of judgment of a Court of Law.

(d) Opinion of third person.

(e) Opinion of experts.

(f) Relevancy of character.


Suggested Readings:

2. The Contempt of Court Act.
1. Preliminary:
(a) Object, Extent and Definitions (Chapter I).
(b) Duties of Public:
(i) To assist police and Magistrate,
(ii) To give information about certain offences
(Chapter IV, Ss. 37 to 40)

2. Criminal Courts:
(a) Territorial Divisions and Classification
(Chapter 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 V).
(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).
(g) Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility (Chapter X).

3. Jurisdiction of the Courts in inquiries and Trials (Ch. XIII).
   Charge (Chapter XVII).

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

5. (a) Appeals (Chapter XXXIX).
   Reference or Revision
   (Chapter XXXX).
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7. विभागीय व धार्मिक संस्थान—परीक्षा प्रवेश रीति

8. जैन, रवि सिंह—रवि प्रक्रिया संस्थान

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.


2. Executive in general—Courts by which decrees may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decrees. Transfer of decrees for execution and mode of execution, Stay of execution. Suits in particular cases (Orders XXIX to XXXIII). Abatement of suits.


Definitions: Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, plaintiff, period of limit on.

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

Leading Cases:


2. Seth Hukam Chand v. Maharaja Bahadur Singh, 60 IA 313.

Suggested Readings:

Paper 3.4 Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution System
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.

The arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:
(b) Conciliation—Conciliatory Procedure of Conciliation Relationship of conciliator with parties—Settlement agreement—Termination of Conciliation Proceedings—Resort to Arbitral or Judicial proceedings—Costs and Deposita.

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

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Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
2. Sunil Deshta—Lok Adalats in India—Genesis & Functioning.

Paper 3.5 Land 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 of Study:

Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955:
1. Preliminary: Objects and Reasons, Definition, Khudkashi (Sections 1 to 130), Ijras, Grove Holder (sections 194 to 205): Classes of tenants (Section 14 to 17-A): Conferment of rights on sub-tenants or tenants of Khud Kashi (19): Primary right of tenants (Section 31 to 37): Surrender, Abandonment and Extinction of tenancies of tenancies (Sections 55 to 64). Improvements and Trees (Sections 65 to 87): Declaratory Suits (Ss. 88 to 92): Determination and Modification of Rent (Sc. 93 to 129): Payment and Recovery of Rent (Sc. 130 to 160): grounds for Ejectment of Tenants, Remedies for wrongful ejectment (Sections 169 to 188).
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2. Procedure and Jurisdiction of Courts (Ss. 216 to 221). Provision for injunction and appointment of Receiver (Section 212). Appeal, Revision, Revision (Ss. 220-232): Reference, Question of Proprietary Rights in Revenue Court (S. 239): Question of Tenancy Right in Civil Court (S. 242), Conflict of Jurisdiction (Ss. 243).

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956:
3. The Board of Revenue, Revenue Courts and Officers (Ss 4-30) Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review (Ss. 74-87); Land (Ss. 88 to 105; Survey (Ss. 100-112).
4. Record of Rights, Maintenance of maps and record, Annual Registers (Ss. 113-137); Settlement operations; Rent Ratio, Determination of rent, Term of Settlement—(Ss. 142-177); Collection of Revenue (Ss. 224 to 257).

Rajasthan Rent control Act, 2002

Leading Cases:
3. Subha V. Gurub, 1966 RRD 71 (PR) 1966 RLW.

Suggested Readings:
2. Dutt, S.K. - Tenancy Law in Rajasthan.
6. karkar, G.S. - Rajasthan land Laws (English & Hindi).

Paper 3.6: Interpretation of Statutes
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.

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syllabus : Faculty of Law [55]

Meaning of Interpretation—Basic principles of interpretation—Intention of the Legislature, Statute be read as a whole, Plain meaning rule, Harmonious Construction, Golden and Mischief Rule—Uterum semigum quam valeat parce.


Principle of Interpretation of Constitution and Penal and Fiscal Statutes.


Leading Cases:
1. Haydon's Case (15840 3 Co. Rep. 7a, p. 76: ER 637.
5. Ram Avatar v. Assistant Sales Tax Officer.

Suggested Readings:
1. Maxwell - The Interpretation of Statute, \r
4. Swanup - Interpretation of Statutes.
5. Bindra - Interpretation of Statutes.
7. Bhattacharyya, T - Interpretation of Statutes (English & Hindi).

Paper 3.7: Environmental 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. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Objects and reasons of the Act, Definition: General powers of the Central Government in relation to such matters as "Prevention," "Control and Abatement of Environmental..."
Pollution, Penalties and Procedure. Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants.

2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Application of the Act; Definitions; the Constitution powers and functions of Central and State Boards for Prevention and control of air pollution, Powers of the State Government, Penalties and Procedures; rules and procedures.


4. Law relating to prevention and control of air, water and noise pollution in Rajasthan.

The Rajasthan Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1974.


The Rajasthan Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983.

The Rajasthan Noise Control Act, 1963-Judicial activism to protect environmental pollution.

**Leading Cases:**


6. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. Prof. M.V. Nayudu AIR 1999 SC 812

**Suggested Readings:**

1. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended up-to-date.

2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended up-to-date.


6. मिष्ट, नौ.भै. : प्रवृत्तिय विद्या

7. शान्ति, साहित्य: व्यक्ति प्रवृत्तिय (1990)

8. Jain, Suresh & Jain Vimala-Environmental Law in India.

9. Gurbax Singh Environmental Law in India.


23. N.V. Puranik—अपराधशास्त्र एवं दण्डप्रणाली
24. M.S. Chawan—अपराधशास्त्र एवं अपराधिक विधान समिति
25. H.L. Hales—अपराधशास्त्र
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.

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

2. Law relating to Patents.

Leading Cases:

Suggested Readings:
3. Indian Copy-right 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:
(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 (ix) 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.

Paper 3.8 (c) Law & Medico
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 are relevant.

Medical Jurisprudence:
Introduction and Legal Procedure, Identification of Person; Medical Aspect of Death, Death from Asphyxia, Starvation, Cold and Head Injuries, Sexual Offences, Infanticide, Abortion.

Forensic Science:
Examination of Biological Fluids, Stains and other materials; Introduction and law relating to poison, Drug Addition, Sedatives.

Suggested Readings:
1. Patik’s Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, by Dr. C.K. Patik.
2. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology by Jai Singh S. Modi.
3. Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation, by Lucas, A.

Leading Cases:
3. Jose v. State of Kerala, 1994 S C C 1 Cr. 1659 SC.

Practical Paper

Paper 3.9 Drafting, Pleading, Conveyancing, Pre-trial Preparations, Participation in Trial Proceeding and Mooting Court
Max. Marks : 100
Min. Pass Marks : 36

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 L.L.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 8(2) of the University of Rajasthan Act, the courses of studies and curriculum to be followed in the University, or its affiliated colleges may be prescribed by the Statutes and Ordinances and subject thereto by the regulations.

According to Ordinance 48, the following subjects have been assigned to 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Col 1</th>
<th>Col 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) Adjective Private Law in force in India, Law of Evidence, Civil procedure and Limitation.</td>
<td>(2) Law of Evidence, Law relating to Criminal Procedure—Juvenile Offenders, Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Public Law of India, Constitutional Law, Revenue Law, Income Tax Law, Criminal</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Before coming to any conclusion on the main recommendations 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 L.L.B. (P) two years L.L.B. (A) Course."

In order to frame the scheme of examinations for the proposed course of L.L.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 L.L.B. I year professional Course only and those who would like to take admission in L.L.B. I Year Academic Course will have to apply separately. Those who do not apply separately wolly be deemed to have been admitted to Professional Course.
2. The teaching shall be conducted through the lecture-method, practicals and class performance during the Session and examination shall be conducted through written papers, practicals and viva voce in the end of each year.

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(3) 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 45% 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, as 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)/Papers in the immediately following year on the conditions mentioned in Ordinance 169: E.

[Signature]

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