UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR
SYLLABUS

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

(SEMESTER SCHEME)

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XXXIV – (For Affiliated Colleges)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19) There shall be a Clinical Paper in Semester X (Tenth) of B.A., LL.B. Five Year Course namely Moot-Court Exercise and Internship in which a candidate has to study in following three parts:

a) Moot-Court (30 marks): Every student may be required to do at least three Moot-Courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot-court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 Marks): Student may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

c) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparations and Internship Diary (30 Marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer’s Office/Legal Aid office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and Court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva-Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.
# B.A. LL.B. Five Year Integrated Course for the Session 2019–20 to onward

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<td>Cyber Laws</td>
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(4)
ENGLISH-I

Paper 1.1
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

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

Module No.-1
The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following stories
(a) "An Astrologer’s Day" R.K. Narayan
(b) "The Child" Premchand
   "The Gift of the Magi" O. Henry

Module No.-2
The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following prose places
(a) "Education: Indian and American" Anurag Mathur
(b) (1) "Bangle Sellers" Sarojini Naidu
    (2) "Where the Mind is Without Fear" Rabindranath Tagore

Module No.-3
The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poems
(a) "My Financial Career" Stephen Leacock
(b) The World is Too Much with US" William Wordsworth

Module No.-4
The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following Poems
(a) Speech on Indian Independence Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) (1) Sonnet: "When in disgrace..." William Shakespeare
    (2) Success is Counted Sweetest" Emily Dickinson

Module No.-5
(a) Legal Terms : FIR, plant, written statement, plaintiff, defendant, appeal, tribunal, divorce, legitimate, illegitimate, adoption, maintenance, alimony, valid void, litigation, monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, crime, agreement, contract, fraud, minor, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, libel, slander, defamation, homicide, genocide, suicide, executive, legislature, judiciary, constitution, negligence, nuisance, precedent, prospective, mortgage, retrospective, summons, ultra vires, will, warrant, public, private
(b) (1) Paragraph Writing
    (2) Punctuation

Module No.-6
Transformation of sentences
(a) Active/passive
(b) Interrogative

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

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

Reference Books
POLITICAL SCIENCE—I

Paper 1.2

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

Objectives:

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

Module No.— 1
(a) Political Science : Meaning, Nature and Scope, Traditional and Modern perspectives.
(b) Behavioralism and post behavioralism.

Module No.— 2
(a) State : (i) Meaning and elements
(ii) Distinction between State and Government
(b) Theories and functions of State: Liberal Democratic, Authoritarian and Welfare State

Module No.— 3
(a) Rights and Duties : (i) Meaning and types of Rights and Duties
(b) UN Declaration of human rights

Module No.— 4
(a) Liberty (i) Meaning and definition, Negative and Positive concept of Liberty.
(ii) Safeguards of liberty.
(b) Property : Concept, Liberal and Marxist theory of Property.

Module No.— 5 Concepts:
(a) Justice : Concept, legal political and socio-economic dimensions.
(b) Equality : Meaning and definition, legal, political and socio-economic dimensions.

Module No.— 6 Law meaning, nature and liability and law
(a) Democracy : Concept, Features and types.
(b) Sovereignty: Concept Attributes.

Module No.— 7
(a) Power, Authority and Legitimacy
(b) The Elite Theory/Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

Reference Books
1. M.P. Jain, Political theory liberal and Marxist.
2. L. Asirvatham, Political theory Lucknow House
4. V.D. Mahajan, Political theory
5. R.C. Aggarwal, Political theory
6. J.C. Johari, Political Science
7. O.P. Gaba, Political Science
8. Prof. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
9. Prof. S.L. Verma, Modern Political Theory
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—1

Paper 1.3

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

Aims and Objectives of the Course
India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of Public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 units of 4 Hour each.

Module No.—1
(a) i. Indian Constitution in the making
(b) Citizenship of India

Module No.—2
Equality and Social Justice
(a) i. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
   ii. Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity
(b). Justice to the weaker sections of society: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backwards class, women and children.

Module No.—3
(a) i. Speech and expression
   ii. Media, press and information
(b) i. Freedom of speech and contempt of court
   i. Freedom of assembly

Module No.—4
(a) Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations
(b) i. Rights of an accused—double jeopardy, self-incrimination and retroactive punishment
   ii. Preventive detention—constitutional policy

Module No.—5
(a) i Concept of Secularism: historical perspective
   ii. Indian constitutional provisions relating Secularism
(b) i. Freedom of religion and its scope
   ii. Religion and the State: its limitations and minority rights

Module No.—6
(a) i. Directive Principles—directions for social change—A new social order.
(b) i. Constitutional amendments—to strengthen Directive Principles.
Module No.-7

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

Judgments
1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
5. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1789
8. Sachidanand v. Stae of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
15. P&O Stream Navigation Co. v. UOI, AIR (.997) ISCC
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (.997)ISCC
19. Indira Sawhney v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon’ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors.

Recommended Books
1. Narinder Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India

[Signature]

Dy. Registrar
[Academic]
LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Paper 1.4

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

Aim and Objective:

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

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

Module No.— 1

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

Module No.— 2

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

Module No.— 3

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

Module No.— 4

(a) i. The Indian High Court Act of 1861
ii. The Indian High Court Act, 1911
iii. The Indian High Court Act, 1915
iv. High Court under the Act of 1935
(b) i. The Federal Court of India
ii. Privy Council (A Unique Institution)
iii. Appeals from India

Module No.— 5

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

(9)
Module No.- 6
(a) i. The Govt. of India Act, 1909
    ii. Minto Morley Reforms
    iii. Defects of the Act
(b) i. Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919
    ii. Dual System

Module No.- 7
(a) The Govt. of India Act, 1935 (Background)
    i. Federalism
    ii. Provisional Astronomy
(b) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Some landmarks cases-
(a) Issue of Raja Nand Kumar (1775): Whether a Judicial Murder?
(b) The Patna case (1777–79)
(c) The Cossijurah case
(d) The case of Kamaludin

Reference books-
1. M.P. Jain, Outlines of India Legal History
2. M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India
3. A.B. Keith, Constitutional History of India
4. Rankin G.C. Background to Indian Law
5. V.D. Kulshrestha, Landmarks in Indian Legal History
LAW OF TORTS I

Paper 1.5
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives of the course

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) Evolution, Definition, Nature, Scope of Law of Torts
   i. Meaning and Evolution of Torts
   ii. Torts: Distinguished from contract, Quasi-contract and crime.
   iii. Constituents of Torts

(b) General Defences
   i. Volenti non fit injuria

Module No.- 2
(a) Vicarious Liability
   i. Principles and basis of liability
   ii. Principle and Agent Relationship
   iii. Master and Servant relationship
   iv. Doctrine of common employment

(b) Vicarious Liability of State
   i. Position in England
   ii. Position in India

Module No.- 3
(a) Rules of strict and absolute liability
   i. Rylands v. Fletcher
   ii. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

(b) Negligence
   i. Essentials of negligence
   ii. Duty of care
   iii. Principle of reasonable forciilty
   iv. Standard of care
   v. Nervous Shock
   vi. Res ipsa loquitur

Module No.- 4
(a) A Contributory negligence
   i. Last opportunity rule
   ii. Rules to determine contributory negligence
   iii. Doctrine of alternative danger
   iv. Difference between contributory and composite negligence

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

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Module No.: 5
(a) Defamation
   i. Liable and Slander
   ii. Essentials of defamation
   iii. Defences

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

Module No.: 6
(a) Trespass to land
   i. Trespass ab initio
   ii. Entry with licence
   iii. Remedies

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

Module No.: 7
(a) Legal Remedies
   i. Damages
   ii. Injunctions
   iii. Specific restitution of property

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

Suggested Case Laws
1. Usma Ben v. Bhargavaxmi Chitra Mandir, AIR 1978 Guj. 103
5. State of Punjab v. Deshraj, AIR 2004 P&H 113
7. Y.S. Kumar v. Kuldip Singh, AIR 1972 F&H 326
8. Sumit Kumar v. Lalu Ram Suhana, AIR 2004 Raj. 30
10. Rakesh Saini v. Union of India, AIR 2004 Del 107

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

Paper 2.6

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

Aims / Learning Objectives

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Generate interest of student in English language.
3. Make the student write correctly in English language and help them to express their ideas.
4. Enrich their vocabulary
5. Train students in composition skills

Module No.–1
M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter
(a) The Bar (Page 49 – 62)
(b) The Bar (Page 63 – 74)

Module No.–2
M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter
(a) Chief Justice (Page147 – 158)
(b) Chief Justice (Page159 – 169)

Module No.–3
M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter
(a) Chief Justice (Page170 – 180)
(b) Chief Justice (Page180 – 189)

Module No.–4
M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapters
(a) International Court
(b) Epilogue

Module No.–5
Foreign words:
(a) axiom, joie–de vivre, judicature, jussoli, suo jure, suo loco, ad absurdum, addendum, a deus, ad extremum, ad fin, ad infinitum, ad initium, bon jour, monsieur, en masse, en route, sans, vis–à–vis, post script, post meridian, ante meridian, milieu, haute couture, petite, plaza, summum bonum, synopsis, virtuoso
(b) Essential of brief writing; to make a brief about the loss of vehicle

Module No.–6
Vocabulary
(a) Idioms
(b) i. One Word Substitutions
   ii. Prefixes/Suffixes, correction of verb

Module No.–7
(a) Report Writing
(b) Letter writing (letter to Editor, resume writing)

Text Book

References
POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

Paper 2.7

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

Module No.-1
(a) Manu: origin of state, saapta theory,
(b) Manu: foreign relations, duties of king

Module No.-2
(a) Kautilya: origin of state, saapta theory,
(b) Kautilya: foreign relations, duties of king

Module No.-3
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy: social and political ideas
(b) DayanandSaraswati: social and political ideas

Module No.-4
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale: political and economic ideas, political testament
(b) BalGangadharTilak: swarniya, political ideas, economic ideas

Module No.-5
(a) Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi: views on non-violence, truth, state, satyagrah
(b) Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi: ideal state, trusteeship theory, sarvodaya, social reforms

Module No.-6
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru: views on democratic socialism, economic ideas, political ideas
(b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar: social and political ideas

Module No.-7
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan: sarvodaya, partyless democracy, total revolution
(b) Challenges to the Indian political system

Text books –
Verma, S.L.: Representative Indian Political Thinkers, 1999, Jaipur, Jain PrakashanMandir

Reference books –
2. Mehta, V.R.: Foundations of Indian Political Thought, 1992, Jaipur, Manohar
3. Varma, V.P.: Modern Indian Political Thought, 1992, Agra, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

Paper 2.8

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

Aims and Objectives of the Course
India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of Public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 units of 4 Hour each.

Constitution, History and Development

Module No.-1
(a) i. Freedom of Trade/business
    ii. Emergency, meaning and scope
(b) i. Proclamation of emergency–conditions and effect of emergency on Centre–state relations.
    ii. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights

Module No.-2
(a) i. President of India
    ii. Election, qualification, salary and impeachment
(b) i. Power: legislative, executive and discretionary powers
    ii. Council of Ministers in union and states

Module No.-3
(a) Prime Minister cabinet system–Collective Responsibility, individual responsibility.
(b) i. Federalism–principles: comparative study
    ii. Indian Federalism: identification of federal features

Module No.-4
(a) Legislative relation between union and states
(b) i. Administrative Relations
    ii. Financial relations

Module No.-5
(a) i. Governor and its role in States
    ii. Centers powers over the state–emergency
(b) Challenges to Indian federalism

Module No.-6
(a) i. The Supreme Court
    ii. High Courts
(b) i. Judges: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of service: judicial independence
    ii. Judicial review: nature and scope

(15)
Module No.- 7
(a) i. Freedom of Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right
   ii. Doctrine of pleasure (Art.310) of the constitution
(b) i. Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank (Art. 311) of the constitutional
   ii. Exceptions to Art. 311 of the constitution.

Judgments:
1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
5. Minerva Mills Ltd v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1789
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
15. P & O Stream navigation Co v. Secy of State (1861) 5 HCR
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
18. Unnikrishnan v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawheny v. UOI Air ’93 SC 1789
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon’ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors
24. Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004

Recommended Books
1. Dr. Narendra Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of Indian
5. Dr. M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukla
COMPUTER EDUCATION

Paper 2.9

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

Module No. 1
1. Computer Fundamentals: Characteristics of Computers (Versatility, Basic operations, speed accuracy, automation, storage, etc.).
5. Operating System: Definition, Need, Types, Functions, Popular operating system and their applications.
6. Programming languages: Types of programming languages—Low level, high level programming languages and their evolution, oops.
7. Communication System: Data communication system, different data transmission mediums (twisted pair, Coaxial, Microwave, Communication Satellite, optical fiber) and their advantages.

Module No. 2 (Operating System—MS—Windows)
2. Working with Dialog boxes: Text boxes, list boxes, drop-down list boxes, option button, check box.
3. Using Menus: Special indicators in window, a triangle, ellipses, a dot, a key combination, grey option using scroll bars.
5. File & Folders: Difference between file and folders, Creating a file in an application, Creating a folder, copying files in a folder.
6. Creating copy of a file, creating subfolders, moving and renaming files and folders.
7. Customizing desktop: Customizing Task bar, Setting time & date of the system, using desktop themes, changing desktop of system, Setting patterns, Color palette, setting screen savers, changing appearance of a window.
8. Installing a printer, making a default printer, Printing a document.

Module No. 3 (MS—Word)
3. Editing a document: Navigating a document, Undo and Redo, Character level editing, Forming a block, Text correction and deletion. Moving, copying, finding and replacing text.
6. Text Formatting: Copying removing characters, using styles, modifying the styles. Setting border and shading.
7. Tables: Creating a table, changing the display of table, adjusting row column width. Applying arithmetic computation in table.

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Module No.-4 (MS--Excel)
4. Formatting: Adjusting a column width, row height, hiding /unhiding rows and columns, aligning a worksheet data. Number, currency, date formats.
5. Functions: Types of function in MS--Excel, Syntax, Mathematical function, logical function, date/time function. Function Wizard
6. Formula: Entering a formula, referencing technique, naming range, moving & copying formula.
7. Charts: Creating Charts, Components of a chart, types of a chart, using chart wizard, Moving and resizing charts, saving & retrieving charts.
8. Printing: Defining page layouts, setting header and footers, hiding gridlines, print preview, printing a worksheet.

Module No.-5 Power Point

Module No.- 6 (Internet)
1. Definition, Scope, History, Applications, services.
2. Getting Connected: Dial-up Connection, Direct& Dedicated connections.
4. E-mailing: concept, Working, protocol, free email services.
5. HTML: Tags layout of HTML document, Creating HTML Document, Adding comment, Heading, color settings, inserting an image, Hyper link. (3 Lect.)

Module No.-7 (Networking system)
1. Concept of Networking: Meaning, Need, Types, Media.
2. Information System: Types of information, Levels , Quality, Components, functional areas.
3. Data Communication: Meaning, Elements, Modes, Speed, Mediums, Types of data transmission. (2 Lect.).
6. Internetworks: Definition, Advantages, Popular Internetwork in India.

Books:
1. Introduction to computers, Peter Norton, TMH
2. Computer Fundamentals, P.K.Sinha,BPB
7. Computer Sciences, D.P.Nagpal, PHI
8. Internet-- Every Thing You Need To Know, D.E. Comer, PHI
9. Comdex Computer Course Kit, Vikas Gupta, Dreamtech, N.Delhi
LAW OF TORTS–II (Consumer Protection Law and M.V. Act)

Paper 2.10

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

Module No. –1
(b) Consumer, the concept, Definition of Consumer, Position of third party beneficiary, Voluntary and involuntary consumer, When a person is not a consumer;

Module No. –2
(a) Consumer of goods
   i. Meaning of defects in goods
   ii. Standards of purity, quality, quantity and potency
   iii. Price control
   iv. Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods
(b) Unfair trade practices
   i. Misleading and false advertising
   ii. Unsafe and hazardous products
   iii. Bargain price
   iv. Falsification of trademarks;

Module No. –3
(a) Consumer Protection Councils
   i. Constitution and procedure of Central Consumer Protection Council
   ii. Constitution and procedure of State Consumer Protection Council
   iii. Consumer rights
(b) Service
   i. Deficiency – meaning
   ii. Service rendered free of charge
   iii. Service under a contract of personal service;

Module No. –4
(a) Medical Service
   i. How to determine negligence
   ii. Patient is a consumer
   iii. Denial of medical service violation of human rights
(b) Insurance
   i. Controversy regarding insurance claim
   ii. Insurance interest
   iii. Insurance service
   iv. Beneficiary of group insurance is consumer;

Module No. –5
(a) Public Utilities
   i. Supply of electricity
   ii. Postal service
   iii. Telephone service
   iv. Housing
(b) Redressal Mechanism
   Part A
   i. Consumer dispute redressal agencies
   ii. Jurisdiction of District Forum, the State Commission and National Commission
   Part B
   i. Power to set aside ex parte order, transfer of cases circuit benches, finality of orders

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Module No. -6
(a) Enforcement of Consumer Rights
   i. Execution of orders of district forum, State Commission and the National Commission

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

Module No. -7
(a) The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Basic Concepts, Licensing of Drivers of Motor Vehicle, Licensing of Conductors and Registration of Motor Vehicle,
(b) Liability without fault in certain cases, Claims Tribunals, Offences, Penalties and Procedure

Suggested Judgements:-
1. Dr. LaxmanBalKrishna Joshi v. Dr. TrimbakBapuGodebole and another, AIR 1969 SC 128
5. Laxmi Engineering works v. P.S.J. Industrial Institute 1995 (2) CPJ 1 (SC)
6. New India Assurance Company Ltd. V.D.N. Sainani. AIR 1997 SC 1938
10. Top line shoes ltd v. Corporation Bank AIR 2002 SC 2487

References
2. Desai, Kumud: Law of Torts (An Outline with Cases)
5. Pillai, P.S.: Law of Torts
6. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: Law of Torts
7. Salmond & Houston: Law of Torts
8. Winfield: Law of Torts
Paper 3.11

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

Module No. 1
(a) Introduction to Economics: Definition, methodology and scope of economics, Forms of economic
analysis - Micro vs. macro, partial vs. general, static vs. dynamic, positive vs. normative, short run vs.
long run
(b) Basic concepts and precepts - economic problems, economic rationality, , Relation between economics
and law- economic offences and economic legislation

Module No. 2
(a) Basic concepts of Economics: Equilibrium, Utility, Opportunity cost, Marginal and indifference curve
approach
(b) Optimality Economic organization - market, command and mixed economy

Module No. 3
(a) Theory of Demand: Demand for a Product, Individual demand, Market demand,
(b) Determinants of demand, Elasticity of demand- Price, Income and Cross elasticity of demand and its
determinants, Importance of elasticity of demand

Module No. 4
(a) Theory of Supply: Supply of a product, Law of supply, supply function
(b) Applications of demand and supply -tax floor and ceilings; applications of indifference curves- tax, labor
and work

Module No. 5
(a) Theory of Production and Costs: Law of variable proportions, Iso-quant, Economic region and optimum
factor combination, Expansion path, Producers equilibrium, Returns to scale,
(b) Internal and External economies, Ridge lines, Theory of cost in short run and long run, Revenue function

Module No. 6
(a) Theory of Firm and Market Organization: Pricing under perfect competition, Pricing under monopoly,
Price discrimination,
(b) Pricing under monopolistic competition, Selling cost, Pricing under oligopoly, Kinked demand curve, and
Price leadership

Module No. 7
(a) Rent: Concept, Meaning, Types, Theories of Rent - Classical and Modern; Quasi Rent; Wages: Meaning,
Kinds and Theories;
(b) Interest: Concept, Gross and Net Interest, Theories of Interest: Classical, Neo – Classical, Liquidity
Preference and Modern; Profit: Meaning, Characteristics, Gross and Net Profit, Theories of Profit.

Text books –

Reference books –
Delhi.
SOCIOLOGY-1

Paper 3.12

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

Module No. –1
(a) Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociology
(b) Relation with other social sciences– history, anthropology and psychology

Module No. –2
(a) Socialization: Meaning and Agencies of Socialization
(b) Family: Meaning and Characteristics of Family, Types of Family

Module No. –3
(a) Marriage: Meaning and Types of Marriage
(b) Social Control: Meaning and Means of Social Control

Module No. –4
(a) Important theoretical approaches—evolutionism, functionalism,
(b) conflict theory, interactionist theory

Module No. –5
(a) Auguste Comte: Law of three stages, Positivism and Religion of humanity
(b) Emile Durkheim: Social Solidarity, The theory of Division of Labour, theory of Religion and Suicide

Module No. –6
(a) Karl Marx: Maxim Concept of Social change, Class struggle, Division of Labour
(b) Max weber : Sociology of Religion, The Concept of authority and the Concept of Social action

Module No. –7
(a) Sociology of Profession: Profession and Professionalisms, Distinction between Profession and Occupation
(b) Society and Professional Ethics

Reference books —
3. Allahabad, KitabMahal.

Text books —
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW—I

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

Aims and objectives:
To make students aware of law governing human conduct in global world.

Module No.—1
(a) i. Nature and scope of international law
ii. Definition, Significance an difference between private and public International law.
(b) i. Sources of International law
ii. Subjects of International law
iii. Means of Acquisition of territory

Module No.—2
Concepts of International Law
i. Relationship between municipal law and International law
ii. Concept of Nationality and Treatment of Aliens

Module No.—3
i. Recognition of States
ii. Asylum, Extradition

Module No.—4
i. Intervention
ii. Diplomatic agents

Module No.—5
i. Law of the seas, Territorial water, Contagious Zone, continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas
ii. Disarmament

Module No.—6
i. War
ii. Pacific and Compulsive means of Settlement of disputes
iii. Rules of Warfare

Module No.—7
(b) i. Neutrality
ii. War Crimes

Books referred
1. International Law and Human Rights, Dr. S.K. Kopoor
2. International Law and Human Rights, M.P. Tondon and Dr. V.K. Anand
3. International Law, Dr. Gurudip Singh

Cases referred
1. Harbhajan Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 9
2. Century Twenty one (P) ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1987 Delhi p. 124
5. Sagarmull Agarwala v. Union of India, AIR 1580 Sikkim p. 22
7. Sugandha Roy v. Union of India, AIR 1983 Calcutta p. 468

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POLITICAL SCIENCE–III

Paper 3.14

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

Module No.–1
(a) Comparative Politics: meaning, nature and scope
(b) Importance of Comparative Politics

Module No.–2
(a) Constitutionalism, political culture
(b) Political development, political socialization, political modernization

Module No.–3
(a) Separation of Powers
(b) Rights and Duties

Module No.–4
(a) Unitary form of Government – features, merits and demerits
(b) Federal form of Government – features, merits and demerits

Module No.–5
(a) Parliamentary form – features, merits and demerits
(b) Presidential form– features, merits and demerits

Module No.–6
(a) One party democracy and military rule
(b) Political parties and pressure groups: meaning, features and difference

Module No.–7
(a) Laissez Faire state and welfare state
(b) Salient features of the political system in USA and Japan

Module No.– 6
(a) Salient features of the political system in England and Switzerland
(b) Salient features of the political system in France and China

Text Books:

References:
1. Myneeni, Political Science for Law Students, Allahabad Law Agency
2. R.L. Gupta, Political Theory
3. Amal Ray & Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas and Institution

(24)
CONTRACT-I

Paper 3.15

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

Aims and Objectives of the Course
Every society is governed by some contractual obligation and certain general Principles of Contract. Making of a Contract is now a days a Common Phenomenon. The subject will ensure better understanding about the subject. It will acquaint students with the conceptual and operational parameters of the contractual obligations. Specific Enforcement of the contract is also an important aspect of the law of contracts, so it has been introduced alongwith the general principles of the contract.

Module No.- 1
(a) History and nature of Contractual Obligations
(b) Formation of Contract: Proposal and Acceptance

Module No.- 2
(a) Consideration
(b) Capacity to Contract

Module No.- 3
(a) i. Coercion
   ii. Undue Influence
   iii. Misrepresentation
(b) i. Fraud
   ii. Mistake

Module No.- 4
(a) Void Agreements
(b) Legality of Object and Consideration

Module No.- 5
(a) Modes of discharge of contract
   i. Performance
   ii. Wagering Agreements
(b) i. Impossibility of Performance
   ii. Anticipatory Branch

Module No.- 6
(a) Quasi Contract
(b) i. Breach of Contract andDamages
   ii. Measurement of Damages
   iii. Standard form of Contracts

Module No.- 7
Specific Relief Act, 1963
(a) i. Contracts which are specifically enforceable
   ii. Contracts which are not specifically enforceable
   iii. Injunction
(b) i. Rescission and Cancellation of Contract
   ii. Discretion of Court

Judgments
2. Khun Gul and Ors v. Lakha Singh, AIR 1928 SC Lahore 609
7. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Anr. v. National Highway Authority of India and Anr., AIR 2005 Del. 298
(25)
Suggested Readings:
1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act
5. Banerjee, S.C., Law of Specific Relief
6. Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief
7. Subha Rao, Law of Specific Relief
ECONOMICS-II

Paper 4.16

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

Module No.-1
(a) Introduction: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Importance of macroeconomics,
(b) Limitations of macroeconomics, Difference between micro and macroeconomics

Module No.-2
(a) Circular Flow of Income: Stock and Flow, Comparative Static and Comparative Dynamic Model,
(b) Circular flow of Income in Two–Sector and Three–Sector Model

Module No.-3
(a) National Income Accounting: Meaning of National Income and National Product, Measurement of National Income,
(b) Difficulties in the measurement of National Income, National Income as a measure of welfare and economic progress

Module No.-4
(a) Theory of Income and Employment: Classical theory of output and employment, Say’s law of markets, Keynesian theory of income determination,
(b) Determinants of Macro equilibrium with aggregate demand and aggregate supply functions under employment, Keynes’ criticism of Say’s law and classical theory of income and employment, Theory of multiplier

Module No.-5
(a) Business Cycles: Phases of business cycles, Features of business cycles, Theories of business cycles–Hawtrey’s monetary theory.
(b) Hayek’s overinvestment theory, Keynes’ view on trade cycle

Module No.-6
(a) Theory of Money: Functions for money, classification, supply and demand for money, Effects of money on output and prices
(b) Inflation and deflation, Monetary policy, Money markets and capital markets

Module No.-7
(a) Commercial Banking–functions organization and operations
(b) Central Banking– functions and credit control, Non-Banking Financial Institutions–meaning, role: distinction between banks and NBFI

Reference books –

Text books –

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SOCIOMETRY-II

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

Module No.-1
(a) Society: Concept and Characteristics
(b) Community: Concept and relation with Society

Module No.-2
(a) Social Group: Concept and Characteristics, Types: Primary Group and Secondary Group, In-Group and Out-Group
(b) Status: Concept and types

Module No.-3
(a) Role: Concept and Nature
(b) Culture: Meaning and characteristics of Culture

Module No.-4
(a) Civilization: Concept, interrelationship and distinction between Culture and Civilization
(b) Social Change: Concept and Characteristics, Causes of Social Change, Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization

Module No.-5
(a) Social Stratification: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Stratification, Caste and Class
(b) Religion, family and state

Module No.-6
(a) Sociology of Law
(b) Relationship between Law and Society

Module No.-7
(a) Social welfare: meaning, scope and evolution of social welfare
(b) Social legislation

Reference books—
3. Allababad, KitabMahal.

Text books—
FOREIGN LANGUAGE (French)

Paper 4.18

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

Module No.-1
i The alphabet
ii The accents
iii Elision
iv Liaison
v To spell one’s name
vi Numbers 1–10
vii Subject Pronouns
viii verbs : être and s’appeler
ix To present oneself
x Greet someone
xi To take leave
xii Understand a short dialogue [salutation]

Module No.-2
i Definite articles
ii Nationalities and Professions
iii Numbers 11 – 69
iv verbs : avoir, habiter, apprendre
v Understand short dialogues in which one talks about oneself [2]
vi Filling up an official form

Module No.-3
i Indefinite articles
ii Interrogation using “est-ce que..?” [oui / non ]
iii Negation
iv Interrogation using “quel, où?”
v Numbers after 70
vi Understand short dialogues in which one present oneself [3]
vii To ask someone to present himself

Module No.-4
i Possessive Adjectives [1]
ii Verbs : aimer, adorer, préférer, detester [verbs ending –er]
iii Hobbies [faire du / de la]
iv Understand a short dialogues in which one talks about ones’ likes and dislikes
v To speak about ones likes and dislikes

Module No.-5
i Interrogation using “Qui, Qu’est-ce que? [C’est..]
ii On = Nous
iii Writing a short letter : starting and ending a letter
iv Understanding a short letter giving information about oneself
v To write a short letter informing about oneself

Module No.-6
i Months of the year, seasons, expressions with “avoir”
ii Interrogation using “Quand”
iii Verbs : aller, pouvoir, vouloir
iv Making polite requests
v Activities during vacations
vi Recent past
vii Near future
viii Nouns [plurals]
ix Understand / write a short letter talking about one’s vacation

(29)
Module No.: 7

i. Pronom Tonique
ii. Telling / asking the time
iii. Making an appointment
iv. Verbs: venir, sortir, connaître, savoir
v. Inviting a friend
vi. Accepting / refusing an invitation

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POLITICAL SCIENCE–IV

Paper 4.19

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

Module No.-1
(b) The British Parliament, British Judiciary, Political Parties

Module No.-2
(b) The Congress, The Senate, The Federal Judiciary, Political Parties

Module No.-3
(b) Federal Judiciary, Direct Democracy in Switzerland, Political Parties in Switzerland

Module No.-4
(b) The Diet, The Judiciary, Political Parties

Module No.-5
(a) The Constitution of China: Salient Features of the Chinese Constitution, National People Congress of China, President of China and Standing Committee of NPC
(b) Judicial System of China, party system

Module No.-6
(a) The Constitution of France: Salient Features of the French Constitution, French Legislature, Executive
(b) Judiciary, Political parties, Droitadministratif and Dual Courts System

Module No.-7
(a) Indian Political system compared with USA, UK and France
(b) Indian Political system compared with Switzerland, China and Japan

Text Book:–
1. Bhagwan, V. &Bhustan, Vidya: World Constitutions- A Comparative study, 2009, New Delhi, Sterling
Publishers Pvt Ltd

Reference Books:–
4. Mahajan, V.D.: Select Modern Governments, 2000, New Delhi, S.Chand& Co
CONTRACT-II

Paper 4.20

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

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

Module No.- 1
Indian Contract Act
(a) Indemnity and Guarantee
(b) Bailment

Module No.- 2
(a) i. Pledge
   ii. Government as a Contracting Party
(b) Agency

Module No.- 3
Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(a) Concept of Sale and Agreement to sell
(b) Implied Conditions and Warranties

Module No.- 4
(a) Transfer of Title and Property
(b) Performance of Contract

Module No.- 5
(a) i. Rights of Unpaid Seller
   ii. Suit for Brench of Contract
(b) Indian Partnership Act, 1932
   Nature and Definition

Module No.- 6
(a) Relationship of Partners Interse, Registration of Firm
(b) Relationship of Partners with Third Party

Module No.- 7
(a) Incoming and Outgoing Partners
(b) Dissolution of Firm

Judgments
5. Vijaya Bank and Ors. V. Naveen Mechanised Construction Ltd., AIR 2004 Bom. 362
6. Veer Prabhu Marketing Ltd. and Ors. V. Sate of Maharashtra
7. Veer Prabhu: Marketing Ltd and Ors. V. State of Maharashtra
8. Suresh Kumar Rajinder Kumar v. K. Assan Koya and Sons, AIR 1990 AP 20
11. Shivagodia Ravji Patel v. Chander Kant Neelkanth Sadalgo, AIR 1965 SC 212

(32)
Suggested Readings
1. Pollock and Mulla, Law of Contract
5. J.P. Verma (ed.), The Law of Partnership in India
6. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sales of Goods Act
7. Ramnaisinga, The Sales of Goods Act

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FAMILY LAW-I

Paper 5.21
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10:Internal Exam
10:Project & Viva)

Objectives of the Course

The Course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities within the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

Module No.- 1
(a) Application of Hindu Law
   i. Who are Hindus
   ii. Followers of Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism
   iii. Hindus by declaration, Birth
   iv. Converts and reconverts to Hinduism
(b) i. when one or both parents are Hindus
     ii. Persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsees or Jews by Religion Schedule Tribe

Module No.- 2
(a) Concept of Marriage
   i. Hindu Marriage a Sacrament or Contract
   ii. Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
   iii. Forms of Marriage
   (b) i. Capacity to Marry : Mental Capacity : Age
     ii. Ceremonies of Marriage
     iii. Guardianship in Marriage
     iv. Intercaste & Inter religious Marriages
     v. Marriages between Hindus and Non Hindus

Module No.- 3
(a) i. Sapinda Relationship and Degree of Prohibited Relationship
    ii. Bigamy : should bigamy be permitted in some limited cases
    (b) i. Matrimonial Remedies
         ii. nullity of Marriages
         iii. Option of Puberty
         iv. Restitution of Conjugal Rights
         v. Judicial Separation

Module No.- 4
(a) i. Divorce : Desertion, Cruelty, Adultery & other grounds for Matrimonial Relief
    ii. Wife's Special grounds for Divorce
    (b) i. Divorce by Mutual Consent
         ii. Theories of Divorce : Guilt Theory, Consent Theory, Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage Theory of Divorce

Module No.- 5
(a) i. Basis to Matrimonial Relief
    ii. Doctrine of Strict Proof
    (b) i. Taking Advantage of one's own wrong
         ii. Accessory
         iii. Connivance
         iv. Condonation
         v. Collusion
         vi. Delay
         vii. Other legal Grounds, Reconciliation
Module No.- 6
Muslim Marriage
(a) i. Concept of Marriage
   ii. Capacity to Marry
   iii. Kinds of Marriage
(b) i. Classification of Marriages
   ii. Shahih Marriage
   iii. Batil Marriage
   iv. Fasid Marriage
   v. Guardianship in Marriage
   vi. Essential Validity

Module No.- 7
(a) i. Mahr
   ii. Specified & Proper
   iii. Dower as Debt : Its nature and enforcement
(b) i. Divorce
   ii. Express Talaq
   iii. Implied & Contingent Talaq
   iv. Delegated Talaq
   v. Formalities of Talaq
   vi. Talaq at the Instance of Wife

Case Laws:
5. M.M. Malhotra v. UOI & others, AIR 2006 SC 80
6. Seema v. Ashwani Kumar, AIR 2006 SC 1159
10. Daiel Latifi v. UOI, 2001 (7) SC 40

Reference:
1. Paras Diwan, Hindu Law (1985)
2. Paras Diwan, Muslim Law
3. Mulla, Muslim Law
4. Fyfe, Outlines of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mahmood, Hindu Law
6. Jaspal Singh, Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D. Basu, Law of Succession

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LABOUR LAW-I

Paper 5.22

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

Module No. – 1
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(a) Historical Development of Industrial Disputes, Legislation in India.
(b) Object, scope and reasons
(c) Definition of important terms.

Module No. – 2
(a) Various modes of Settlement of disputes under I.D. Act, 1947
(b) Voluntary Arbitration and compulsory Adjudication

Module No. – 3
(a) Strike and Lock-out
(b) Lay off and Retrenchment

Module No. – 4
The Trade Union Act, 1926
(a) (i) Definitions
(ii) Registration of Trade Unions
(b) (i) Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions.
(ii) Recognition of Trade Unions

Module No. – 5
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(a) (i) Concept of Wage.
(ii) Minimum, Fair and Living Wages
(b) Fixation and revision of minimum wages

Module No. – 6
Maternity Benefits Act, 1961
(a) Nature of benefits, eligibility, other privileges available
(b) Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit, Role of Inspectors.

Module No. – 7
The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
(a) Concept and basis for the Calculation of Bonus
(b) Eligibility and disqualification for Bonus.

Suggested Readings
1. Vaid K.N.: Labour Welfare in India
2. Kothari G.L.: Wages Dearness Allowances and Bonus
4. Mistra S.N. Labour and Industrial Laws
5. Srivastava K.D.: Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
7. Srivastava K.D.: Commentary on Trade Union Act, 1926
8. Seth D.D.: Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act, 1948
9. O.P. Malhotra : The Law of Industrial Disputes
10. O.P. Malhotra : Law of Industrial Disputes
ECONOMICS-III

Paper 5.23

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

Module No. -1
(a) An introduction to Law and Economics
(b) Brief review of micro and Macro economic theory

Module No. -2
(a) Comparison of Tort v. Contract Law; Breach of Duty, Proximate Cause of Harm,
(b) Hand Rule (Cost-benefit analysis), Economic Theory of Tort Law: Product Liability

Module No. -3
(a) Legally enforceable contracts, Principal-Agent Problem (Introduction to Game Theory),
(b) Principal-Agent Problem (Introduction to Game Theory),

Module No. -4
(a) Rule of Hadley, Economic Theory of Contract law,
(b) Judicial Approach and Economic efficiency.

Module No. -5
(a) Elements of a Crime, Comparison of Criminal v. Torts Law,
(b) Economic analysis of Crime and Criminal.

Module No. -6
(a) Ownership: Private, Public. Possession, Intellectual property rights,
(b) Economic Theory of Property.

Module No. -7
(a) Indian Economic System: chief characteristics
(b) Changes in Indian Economic System

TEXT & REFERENCES:
1. Robert Cooter, Thomas Ulen: Law and Economics
2. Gopal Krishnan: Law and Economics

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SOCIOLOGY-III

Paper 5.24

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

Module No.--1
(a) Development of Indian Society Development from Vedic and Post Vedic Society, Indian traditional order, Ashram and Varna System, Sanskars
(b) Features of Indian Society

Module No.--2
(a) Composition of Indian Society Rural and Urban Society, Meaning and their characteristics, Rural-Urban Linkage
(b) Religious and ethnic minorities

Module No.--3
(a) Basis of social stratification in Indian society—caste, class and tribes; d. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes
(b) Positive discrimination and affirmative action

Module No.--4
(a) Joint family : meaning, characteristics, merits and demerits
(b) Kinship definition and forms; kinship system in north and south India—important features

Module No.--5
(a) Trends of Social change in India: A Shift from Tradition to Modernity.
(b) Process of Westernization, Modernization, Globalization, Liberalization,

Module No.--6
(a) Social justice in India, Children and youth, Aged, Physically challenged members of the society
(b) National building and Women empowerment

Module No.--7
(a) Social change through sanskritization, universalization and parochilization
(b) Change initiated through state agencies—education, administrative policies, development processes

Books recommended
1. Mandelbaum, D.G. Society in India; Volume I and Volume II; Popular Prakashan, Mumbai; 1992
2. Bhushan, V. and D.R. SachdevaAn Introduction to Sociology; KitabMahal, Allahabad; 1999
6. Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India; Orient Longman Ltd. 1980
7. Saharwal, G. Ethnicity and Class: Social Divisions in an Indian City; Oxford Unviesity Press; New Delhi; 2006
POLITICAL SCIENCE—V

Paper 5.25

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

Module No.—1
(a) **Plato:** Life and Works, Ideal State, Rule of Philosopher King, Theory of Education
(b) **Plato:** Communism of Wives and Property, Theory of Justice, Changes in Platonic Stand from 'The Statesman' to 'The Laws', Plato’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—2
(a) **Aristotle:** Life and Works, Theory of State and Ideal State or the Best State, Theory of Justice
(b) **Aristotle:** Revolution, Slavery, Citizenship, Aristotle’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—3
(a) **Niccolò Machiavelli:** Life and Works, Machiavelli as a Modern Thinker, Machiavelli on Human Nature, Ideas Morality and Religion, Ideas on State and Its Preservation as reflected in Prince, Machiavelli’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—4
(a) **John Locke:** Ideas on Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Theory of Rights, Locke as an Individualist, Locke’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—5
(a) **Jeremy Bentham:** Life and Works, Utilitarianism of Bentham, Bentham on State and Government
(b) **Bentham:** On Reforms in Law and Justice Administration System, On Punishment and Prison Reforms, Bentham’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—6
(a) **John Stuart Mill:** Life and Works, Utilitarianism of Mill, Mill’s Ideas on Liberty
(b) **John Stuart Mill:** Ideas on State and Representative Government, Mill as a champion of Women’s Rights, Mill’s Contribution to Political Thought

Module No.—7
(a) **Hegel:** Life and Works, Dialectical Idealism, views on State
(b) **Karl Marx:** Life and Works, Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Economic Determinism, theory of Surplus Value, Communism, Contribution to Political Thought

Text book—
1. Mukhi, H.R.: Western Political Thought, Delhi, SBD Publisher’s Distributors

Reference Books—
FAMILY LAW-II

Paper 6.26

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

Module No.-1
Child and the Family
(a) i. Legitimacy
   ii. Adoption
(b) i. Custody, Maintenance and Education
   ii. Guardianship and Parental rights. Welfare of the child principle

Module No.-2
Inheritance
(a) i. Succession to Property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of HAS 1956
   ii. Succession to property of Hindu Female dying intestate Disqualification relating to succession
(b) i. General rules of Succession & exclusion from Succession
    ii. Heirs and their shares and distribution of Property

Module No.-3
Joint Family & Coparcenary
(a) i. Mitakshara Joint family
   ii. Mitakshara Coparcenary – formation & incidents
   iii. Property under Mitakshara law–Separate Property and Coparcenary property
(b) i. Dayabhaga Coparcenary –Formation & incidents
    ii. Property under Dayabhaga law

Module No.-4
(a) i. Partition and reunion
    ii. Property Jointly Acquired by Coparceners
    iii. Income of hereditary Profession
    iv. Property thrown into Commun stock and blended property
(b) Karta of Joint Family–his position, powers, privilege and obligations

Module No.-5
(a) i. Alienation of Property
    ii. Separate Property
    iii. Coparcenary Property
(b) i. Debts–Doctrines of Pious Obligations
    ii. Antecedent debt

Module No.-6
(a) i. Alimony & Maintenance
    ii. Maintenance as a Personal obligation
    iii. Neglected Wives, Divorced Wives
(b) i. Quantum of Maintenance
    ii. Arrears of Maintenance
    iii. Maintenance as a charge on property
    iv. Alteration of the amount of Maintenance
    v. Alimony & Maintenance as an Ancillary relief

Module No.-7
(a) Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(b) Special Marriage Act: Who and how a person can marry under the Act.
    Right to Property to people who marry under special Marriage Act.
Case Laws
1. K.V. Narayana v. K.V. Ranganathan, AIR 1976 SC 1715
2. Commissioner of Wealth Tax v. Chandrasek, AIR 1986 SC 1754
5. Anar Devi & others v. Parmeshwari Devi & others, AIR 2006 SC 3332

Reference:
1. Paras Diwan, Hindu Law (1985)
2. Paras Diwan, Muslim Law
3. Mulla, Muslim Law
4. Fyzee, Outlines of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mahood, Hindu Law
6. Jaspal Singh, Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D. Basu, Law of Succession
LABOUR LAW-II

Paper 6.27

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

Module No.-1
Concept and Philosophy of Labour Welfare
(a) Theories of Labour Welfare
(b) Role of Labour Welfare Officers and Trade Unions

Module No.-2
The Child Labour Prohibition and Registration Act, 1986
(a) Definitions
(b) Prohibition of Employment of Children in certain occupations and processes.

Module No.-3
The Factories Act, 1948
(a) (i) Definition and concept of factory
(ii) Manufacturing process
(b) Provisions relating to health, safety and labour welfare

Module No.-4
(a) Working hour's leaves and Holidays under F.A., 1948
(b) Provision to Women and Children

Module No.-5
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
(a) Definitions
(b) Payment of Wages and deductions from wages.

Module No.-6
International Labour Organisation
(a) Aims, Objectives, origin and development
(b) Constitution anc organs

Module No.-7
Ratification of I.L.O. Convention by India, reasons of non ratification

Suggested Readings:
1. Misra S.N. : Labour and Industrial Law
2. Srivastava K.D. : Commentary on Factories Act, 1948
4. Chhaya D.S. : Payment of Wages Act
6. K.A. Vaid : Labour Welfare in India
8. Johnson : I.L.O.

[Signature]

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Paper 6.28

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

Module No.–1
(a) Definition, Evolution, Characteristic and Nature of Company, Advantages and Disadvantages of Incorporation,
(b) Corporate Personality, Doctrine of Lifting of Corporate Veil and expectation , Kinds of Companies, Registration and Incorporation

Module No.–2
(a) Promoters and Pre–incorporation Contracts, Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, Alteration of MoA and AoA,
(b) Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Constructive Notice of MoA& AoA, Doctrine of Indoor Management

Module No.–3
(a) Prospectus and its kinds
(b) Civil and Criminal liabilities for misrepresentation in prospectus

Module No.–4
(a) Share capital, Shares, Transfer & Transmission of shares, procedures, restrictions on transfer,
(b) Call, forfeiture, surrender of shares, Share certificate, share warrant, Debentures, Borrowing powers, Charge, Membership of Company

Module No.–5
(a) Directors and its kinds, position, appointment, Powers and duties of Directors & Board, Others Managerial Personnel, appointment, their powers, duties, liabilities, functions,
(b) Meetings and its Kinds, voting, Resolutions, Majority powers and Minority Rights, NCLT& Appellate Tribunal, Special Courts

Module No.–6
(a) Oppression and Mismanagement,
(b) Compromise, Reconstruction and Amalgamation,

Module No.–7
(a) Winding up of Companies, Dissolution of Companies, Legal liability of Companies – Civil and Criminal,
(b) Remedies against them: Civil, Criminal and Tortious

Leading Cases :
1. Avon Solomon v. Solomon Co. Ltd. (1897) AC 22,
2. Royal British Bank v. Turquand, (1856) 6 E &amp; B 327
3. Ramkrishna Das Dhanuka v. Satyagaran, AIR 1950 PC 51
6. Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co Ltd v Riche (1875) LR 7 HL 653
7. Foss. v. Harbottle(1843) 67 ER 189

Suggested Readings:
1. Shah, S.M. : Lectures on Company Law
2. AvtarSingh : Company Law (English & Hindi)
4. Sanghal, P.S. : National and Multinational companies

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POLITICAL SCIENCE—VI

Paper 6.29

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

Module No.-1
(a) International relations: meaning, nature and scope
(b) Science of International Politics and major developments

Module No.-2
(a) Theories in international relations: Idealism, Realism,
(b) Theories in international relations: Neo—realism, System theory, Marxist Approach

Module No.-3
(a) National Interest meaning and elements
(b) Balance of power: meaning and features

Module No.-4
(a) Cold war Causes, Phases and Case studies – Korean Crisis, Vietnam Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Afghanistan Crisis, Gulf War—I
(b) Post Cold War– Ongoing missions – Gulf War—II, Ethiopia, Somalia

Module No.-5
(a) Foreign Policy – Alliances– NATO, CENTO, SEATO and WARSAW Pact and NonAligned Movement,
(b) Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of Foreign Policy, Panchsheel Agreement, Gujara. Doctrine, Main features and India’s relation with US, Pakistan and China

Module No.-6
(a) United Nations: organs and functions of UN, demand for reforms
(b) Efforts for regional cooperation; ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS, India’s role in regional cooperation

Module No.-7
(c) Nuclear Issues and disarmament: NPT, CTBT and India’s nuclear policy
(b) International terrorism

Books Recommended:

Further Readings:

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JURISPRUDENCE

Paper 6.30
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20  (10 Internal Exam
                    10 Project & Viva)

Module No.- 1
INTRODUCTION
A) Nature and scope of Jurisprudence
   Relation of Jurisprudence with other Social Sciences
B) Definition of Law: AUSTIN, SALMOND, HOLLAND, STONE

Module No.- 2
A) NATURAL LAW SCHOOL: Ancient and Medieval Period
B) NATURAL LAW SCHOOL: The Period of Renaissance

Module No.- 3
A) NATURAL LAW SCHOOL: (Modern Period) Nineteenth, Twentieth, Post Independence
B) ANALYTICAL LAW SCHOOL: Bentham, Austin

Module No.- 4
A) ANALYTICAL LAW SCHOOL: H.L.A. Hart
B) Kelsen: Pure theory of law

Module No.- 5
A) HISTORICAL SCHOOL OF LAW: Puchta and Von Savigny
B) HISTORICAL SCHOOL OF LAW: Sir Henry Maine

Module No.- 6
A) SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF LAW: Ihring, Ehrlich
B) SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF LAW: Duguit, Rosco Pound

Module No.- 7
A) REALIST SCHOOL OF LAW (American Realism): Karl Llewellyn, Jerome Frank, Homes, Arnold
B) REALIST SCHOOL OF LAW (Scandinavian Realism): Hager Strom, Olivecrona, Ross

Case Laws:

Reference Books:
1. Dias, Jurisprudence, Adiya Books (ND)
2. Dhyanis, S.N., Fundamentals of Jurisprudence
3. Mahajan, V.D., Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
4. Paranjape, Dr. N.V., Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

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(45)
LAW OF PROPERTY

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) i. Concept and meaning of property
   ii. Kinds of property movable property, immovable property, tangible intangible property
(b) i. Intellectual property copyright patents and designs and trademarks
   ii. Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations
   iii. Documents of which registration is compulsory.

Module No.- 2
(a) i. Transfer of Property Act 1882; Object, Scope and Scheme
    ii. Immovable Property, Concept of Property, Kinds
(b) i. Attestation, Notice
    ii. Actionable Claim

Module No.- 3
(a) i. Transfer of Property, What may be Transferred, Persons competent to transfer, Operation of transfer, Oral transfer.
    ii. Conditions restraining Alienation, enjoyment, Transfer for the benefit of unborn person
(b) i. Direction for accumulation, vested and contingent interest
    ii. conditional Transfers. Condition precedent, condition subsequent and collateral conditions

Module No.- 4
(a) i. Doctrine of Election
    ii. Doctrine of lis pendor
(b) i. Fraudulent Transfer
    ii. Doctrine of part performance

Module No.- 5
(a) i. Sale Definition, right and duties of seller and buyer
    ii. Lease definition, Duration, lease making
    iii. Right and liabilities of lessor and lessee, Determination of lease
(b) i. Waiver of forfeiture, Waiver of notice to quit, Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent and in certain other cases.
    ii. Effect of holding over, exemption of leases for agriculture purposes.

Module No.- 6
(a) i. Mortgage, Its kinds, Mortgage when to by assurance.
    ii. Right and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee
(b) i. Marshalling, contribution and Charge
    ii. Person who may sue for redemption, Subrogation

Module No.- 7
(a) i. Gift; definition, suspension or revocation, onerous gift.
    ii. Easement; definition, types
(b) i. Creation, Suspension, Revival
    ii. Licenses Creation, suspension, transfer and revocation

(46)
Leading Cases
2. Om Prakash v. Prakash Chand, AIR 1992 SC 885
5. Cheriyan Sosamma and Others v. Sundressan Pillai, AIR 1999 SC 947
7. Vishwa Nath v. Ramraj and Others, AIR 1991 All. 193

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

Paper 7.32

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law;
   i. From a Laissez– Faire to a social welfare state;
   ii. Administrative law, Scope of – Administration and Administration Law;
   iii. Classification of Administrative Action.
(b) Administrative Law, Scope of –Codid–
   i. Rule of Law and Administrative Law;
   ii. Constitutional Background of Administrative Law;
   iii. Some Representative definitions of Administrative Law;
   iv. Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

Module No.- 2
(a) Evolution of Administration as the fourth branch of Government–
   i. Necessity for Separation of Powers and Delegation of Power on administration
   ii. Separation of powers;
   iii. Delegation of legislative power–
   iv. Constitutionality of delegated legislation – Powers of exclusion and inclusion and the power to
      modify the statute.
(b) Delegation of powers – contd:
   i. Subordinate, Conditional and delegated Legislation;
   ii. What delegation is permissible, what functions cannot be delegated by the legislature, the power to
      remove difficulties;
   iii. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation and legislative control of delegated legislation;
   iv. Publication of delegated legislation; laying procedures and their efficacy.

Module No.- 3
(a) Delegated Legislation contd:
   i. Judicial control of delegated legislation;
   ii. Sub–Delegation of legislative powers
(b) Administrative Tribunals and other adjudicating authorities:
   i. Their ad–hoc character.
   ii. Tribunals–need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedures;
   iii. Jurisdiction of administrative and other authorities

Module No.- 4
(a) Administrative Functions and Control:
   i. Distinction between quasi–judicial and administrative functions
   ii. Rules of natural justice
   iii. Reasoned decisions
(b) i. Institutional decisions
   ii. Administrative Appeals

Module No.- 5
(a) Judicial Control:
   i. Judicial control of Administrative action;
   ii. Exhaustion of administrative remedies;
   iii. Standing: Standing for Public interest litigation (social action litigation) collusion, bias.
(b) i. Laches, Res Judicata
   ii. Jurisdictional error/ultra vires–
      1) Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction;
      2) Error apparent on the face of the record;
   iii. Violation of principles of natural justice;
   iv. Unreasonableness.

(48)
Module No.- 6
(a) Remedies in judicial review:
   i. Statutory appeals;
   ii. Writs.
(b) i. Declaratory judgments and injunctions
   ii. Specific performance and civil suits for compensation

Module No.- 7
(a) Administrative Discretion:
   i. Need for administrative discretion;
   ii. Administrative discretion and rule of law;
   iii. Limitations on the exercise of discretion;
   iv. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority;
   v. Irrelevant considerations;
   vi. Non-exercise of discretionary power.
(b) Informal methods of settlement of disputes and grievance redressal procedures;
   i. Conciliartion and mediation through social action groups;
   ii. use of media, lobbying and public participation;
   iii. public inquires and commissions of inquiry;
   iv. Ombudsman: Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta;
   v. Vigilance Commission

Referred Case Laws:
3. In re Delhi Laws Act, AIR 1951 SC 332
5. A.K. Kripak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150
8. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248
17. Express Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 872
20. T.K. Rangarajan v. Govt. of Tamil nadu, AIR 2003 SC 3032
22. S.P. Gupta v. President of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (Locus Standi)
25. Common Cause v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 4493 (No mandamus for the exercise of discretionary power)
27. India Jai Singh v. Registrar, 2003(4) SCALE 643
28. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 1125

Bibliography
1. C.K. Allen, law and orders (1985)
3. Wade, Administrative law (Seventh Edition, Indian Print 1997), Universal, Delhi

(49)
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW–II

Paper 7.33

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) International Institutions : meaning and features
(b) League of Nations: Origin, Organs, Role and causes failure

Module No.- 2
(b) UN General Assembly: Composition, Functions and powers, Uniting for peace Resolution.

Module No.- 3
(a) UN Security Council: Composition, Voting procedure, Functions and Powers
(b) Limitations and Demands of U.N. Security Council

Module No.- 4
(a) Contribution of U.N. Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security. (By peaceful means)
(b) Contribution of U.N. Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security. (By forceful methods)

Module No.- 5
(a) Economic and Social Council : Composition, Functions and Role.
(b) U.N. and Protection of Human Rights.

Module No.- 6
(a) International Courts of Justice: Composition, Jurisdiction, Powers and Functions.
(b) Contribution of International Court of Justice in Settlement of International disputes

Module No.- 7
(a) Specialized Agency of UN: IMF, IBRD (World Bank) : Origin, Objectives, Functions and Role.
(b) WHO, ILO: Objectives, Origin, Functions and Role.

Reference Books
1. Rumiki Basu – The United Nations and functions of an international organization 1993
2. K.P. Sakesena – Reforming the United Nations the challenge of relevance (New Delhi 1993)
3. S.K. Kapoor - International Law and Human Rights
4. D.N. Bowett – The law of International Institutions
LAW OF CRIMES–I

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

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

Module No.– 1
1. Nature and definition of crime
2. Crime and offence
3. Crime and Tort
4. Criminal Law and Criminal Science
5. Principle of criminal liability – Et actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea. Applicability of this principle to India.
6. Burden of proof on the prosecution – presumption of innocence of accused
7. Interpretation of Penal Statutes
8. Theories of Punishment – Retributive, Expiatory, Deterrent, Preventive and Reformatory.
9. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20, Constitution of India)
10. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22, Constitution of India)

Module No.– 2
1. Title and extent of operation of the Indian Penal Code (Section 1)
2. Territorial jurisdiction (Sections 2, 3, 4)
3. Certain Laws not to be affected by the Indian Penal Code (Section 5)
4. General explanations (Sections 6 to 52–A, Except section 34 to 38 which are part of Module 7)
5. Punishments (Sections 53, 54, 55, 55–A, 57, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75)

Module No.– 3
1. Stages of crime – (1) mental, (2) preparation, (3) attempt and (4) completion
2. Mental stage generally not punishable
3. Preparation generally not punishable. But when is a preparation punishable?
4. Inchoate crime – Meaning and contents
5. Attempt – (1) Impossible, (2) Possible
6. Impossible attempt – impossible attempt to body offence generally not punishable but impossible attempt to property offences generally punishable.
7. Possible attempt – mainly sections 307 and 309. Possible attempt generally punishable
8. Constitutionality of attempt to commit suicide section 309

Module No.– 4

Module No.– 5
General exceptions (Sections 76, 79, 84, 85, 86, 96, to 106)

Module No.– 6
General exceptions (Sections 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95)

Module No.– 7
1. Joint liability, constructive liability, vicarious liability (Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153–A, 153–B, 159, 160)
2. Criminal Conspiracy (Sections 120–A, 120–B). Difference between criminal conspiracy and abetment by conspiracy
Important decided Cases:
3. Dalip Singh v. State AIR 1993 SC 2119
5. Guljara Singh v. State 1971 Cr. LJ 498 (SC)
7. State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu 2005 Cr. LJ 3950 (SC)

Suggested Readings:
1. Hari Singh Gour : Penal Law of India
2. Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal : The Indian Penal Code
3. Prof. T. Bhattacharyya : The Indian Penal Code
4. Prof. S.N. Misra : The Indian Penal Code
5. P.S. Pillai : Criminal Law
6. K.N.C. Pillai : General Principles of Criminal Law
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAWS

Paper 7.35

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

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

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

Module No.-1
Income Tax Act 1961
Concepts and Definition--
i. Certain Important Definition
ii. Basis of Charge
iii. Residence of Assessee

Module No.-2
Computation of Total Income (Part-A)
i. Salaries
ii. Income from House Property
iii. Income from other Source

Module No.-3
Computation of Total Income (Part – B)
i. Profits & gains from Business or Profession
ii. Capital Gain

Module No.-4
Clubbing & Aggregation of Income

Module No.-5
Set off or Carry forward and set off

Module No.-6
Exemption / Deductions:
i. Exempted Income
ii. Deduction from total income
iii. Deduction in respect of payments
iv. Deduction in respect of certain income

Module No.-7
Procedure for assessment:
i. Filing of return
ii. Assessment and Re-assessment
iii. Rectification of mistake
iv. Appeals and Revision
Case Law:
1. Trivanco Tea estate co. Ltd. v. Commissioner of income tax ITR 154 (1985)
2. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd appellant Commissioner of income tax (vc) to ITR 1991
3. Hindustan Steel Ltd. v. State of Orissa 25 S T C 211 (SC)
5. Income tax act (2006) 31 Rep 166 ITAT Amritsar Chitty Co. operative society Pathankot income tax officers ward 1 Pathankot

Books Recommended:
1. Gupta, RR– Income Tax and Practice

Dy. Registrar
(Academic)
University of Rajasthan
JALPUR
RAJASTHAN LAND LAWS

Paper: 8.36

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

Module No.-1
Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955
Preliminary: object and reason, Definition—Agriculture year, Agriculture, Agriculturist, Crops, Estate, Estate
holder, Grove—land, Holding, Improvement, Khudkash, land, land cultivated personally, Land holder, Pasture
land, Rent, Revenue, Sayar, Tenant, Nalbat. Classes of Tenants, Primary Right of Tenant, Surrender,
Abandonment and Extinction.

Module No.-2
Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955
Determination and modification of Rent, Payment and recovery of rent, Ejection of Tenants, Remedies for
Wrongful Ejection of tenants. Question of proprietary rights in Revenue court, Question of tenancy Right in
civil court

Module No.-3
Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956
The Board of Revenue, Revenue Courts and Officers, Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review, Survey, records
of right, Maintenance of maps and record, annual register

Module No.-4
Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956
Settlement operation, rent rates, collection of revenue

Module No.-5
Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001
Preliminary: object and reasons, Definition—Amenities, Landlord, Premises, Tenant. Revision of rent, limited
period tenancy, eviction of tenants, right of landlord to recover immediate possession in certain cases,
restoration of possession of illegally evicted tenant and procedure there of.

Module No.-6
Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001
Constitution of tribunals, procedure for revision of rent and eviction, Appeal and Execution
Amenities.

Module No.-7
Land Acquisition Law
Preliminary: object and reason, Definition: affected family, agriculture land, cost of acquisition, displaced
family, infrastructure project, marginal farmer, market value, person interested, public purpose, and resettlement
area. Determination of social impact and public purpose, special provision to safeguard food security,
Notification and Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award and procedure relating to it. Procedure
relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement authority, apportionment and payment of
compensation.

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University of Rajasthan
Jodhpur
ENVIROMENTAL LAW

Paper : 8.37
Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Module No.-1
(1) Constitutional provision in relation with preservation and protection of Environment
(2) International Law and environment protection; The Stockholm Declaration 1972; Agenda 21;
WTO and Environment; The Copenhagen Conference 2009

Module No.-2
1. Environment (Protection) Act 1986; Its definition and other related terms
2. Power of the Central Government under the Act

Module No.-3
1. Duties of the persons handling hazardous substances under the Act, 1986
2. Offences under the Act, 1986

Module No.-4
1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Definitions, Central and State Pollution control
   Boards- Powers and Functions
2. Discharge of sewage and trade pollutants; Offences under the Act; Pollution Control Boards under the Act
   1986.

Module No.-5
1. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Definitions, Pollution Control Boards
2. Functions and Powers of the Board; Offences under the Act of 1981.

Module No.-6
1. Environment Protection and Sustainable Development

Module No.-7
(1) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

Dy. Registrar
(Academic)
University of Rajasthan
JAIPOUR
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Total Marks: 120 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

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

Module No.- 1
(a) i. Meaning of dispute, Necessity of Dispute Resolution
ii. Mechanism of Dispute Resolution, ADRs and their impotence
(b) i. Alternatives to Judicial Process, Negotiation, Mediation, Compromise, Conciliation
ii. Arbitration, Lok Adalats, Panchayats
iii. Distinction between ADR & Judicial Dispute Resolution

Module No.- 2
(a) i. Historical background of Arbitration in India
ii. The Arbitration Act, 1940 & its short comings
(b) i. UNCITRAL Model Law
ii. Historical Background of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996
iii. Aims and objects of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

Module No.- 3
(a) i. Concept of Arbitration, Kinds of Arbitration, International Commercial Arbitration
ii. Arbitration Agreement, Essentials, Validity, Reference to Arbitration, Interim Measure by Court
(b) i. Arbitration Tribunal - Composition, Jurisdiction, Appointment
ii. Challenge to appointment, Powers
iii. Procedures and Court Assistance

Module No.- 4
(a) i. Conduct of arbitral proceedings
ii. Arbitral award—forms and contents, ground of validity of award
iii. Corrections and Interpretations, nature and contents of award. Form of award. Grounds of setting aside an award
(b) i. Finality of arbitral award
ii. Enforcement of an award
iii. Appeals and Revision, costs.

Module No.- 5
(a) i. Foreign Arbitral Award
ii. Enforcement of Foreign Awards
(b) i. New York convention, 1958
ii. Geneva Convention, 1928

Module No.- 6
(a) i. Conciliation—appointment, Communication, Role of Conciliator
ii. Termination of Conciliation Proceedings
iii. Nature of Awards Costs.
(b) i. Conciliation proceedings in CPC
ii. Conciliation proceedings under Industrial Dispute Act
iii. Conciliation in Family Disputes

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Module No.- 7
(a) i. Legal Services Authorities Act
   ii. Formation of Lok Adalats, Enforcement of Awards
(b) i. Role of NGOs in Dispute Settlement
   ii. Settlement of International Disputes by Peaceful means.

JUDGMENTS:
2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v. Bridge Tunnel Construction, AIR 1997 SC 1376
8. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. v. Kiran Construction Co., AIR 2003 Del. 282
10. NTPC v. Singer Company, AIR 1993 SC 998

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By, Registrar
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University of Rajasthan
RAIPUR
LAW OF CRIMES-II

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

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

Module No.- 1
Miscellaneous
1. Waging, or attempting to wage war or abetting waging of war, against the Govt. of India (Section 121)
2. Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by Section 121 (Section 121-A)
3. Sedition (Section 124-A)
4. Giving false evidence (Section 191)
5. Fabricating false evidence (Section 192)
6. Threatening any person to give false evidence (Section 195-A)
7. Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender (Section 201)
8. Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc. (Section 228-A)
9. Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court (Section 229-A)
10. Definitions of Coin & Indian Coin (Section 230)
11. Counterfeiting Coin and Indian Coin (Sections 231,232)
12. Public Nuisance (Section 268)
13. Keeping lottery office (Section 294-A)
14. Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or
religious beliefs (Section 295-A)

Module No.- 2
1. Culpable homicide (Section 299)
2. Murder (Section 300)
3. Difference between culpable homicide not amounting to murder and murder

Module No.- 3
1. Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended (Section 301)
2. Punishment for murder (Section 302)
3. Punishment for murder by life convict (Section 303)
4. Constitutionality of Section 303
5. Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 304)
6. Causing death by negligence (Section 304-A)

Module No.- 4
1. Dowry death (Section 304-B)
2. Husband or relatives of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty (Section 498-A)
3. Assault or Criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354)
4. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Section 509)
5. Rape (Section 375)
6. Punishment for rape (Section 376)
7. Intercourse by a man with his wife during separation (Section 376-A)
8. Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody (Section 376-B)
9. Intercourse by superintendent of jail, remand home etc. (Section 376-C)
10. Intercourse by any member of the management or staff of a hospital with woman in that hospital (Section
376-D)
11. Bigamy (Section 494)
12. Adultery (Section 497)
Module No.- 5
1. Thug (Section 310)
2. Causing miscarriage (Section 312)
3. Hurt (Section 319)
4. Grievous Hurt (Section 320)
5. Wrongful restraint (Section 339)
6. Wrongful confinement (Section 340)
7. Force (Section 349)
8. Criminal Force (Section 350)
9. Assault (Section 351)
10. Kidnapping from India (Section 360)
11. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361)
12. Difference between kidnapping from lawful guardianship and abduction

Module No.- 6
1. Theft (Section 378)
2. Extortion (Section 383)
3. Difference between theft and extortion
4. Robbery (Section 383)
5. Dacoity (Section 391)
6. Difference between robbery and dacoity
7. Dishonest M:sp:ropriation of Property (Section 403)
8. Difference between theft and dishonest misappropriation of property
9. Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death (Section 404)
10. Criminal breach of Trust (Section 405)
11. Difference between criminal misappropriation and criminal break of trust
12. Stolen property (Section 410)

Module No.- 7
1. Cheating (Section 415)
2. Cheating by personation (Section 416)
3. Mischief (Section 425)
4. Criminal Trespass (Section 441)
5. House Trespass (Section 442)
6. Lurking house trespass (Section 443)
7. Lurking house trespass by night (Section 444)
8. House breaking (Section 445)
9. House breaking by night (Section 446)
10. Forgery (Section 463)
11. Making a false document (Section 464)
12. Defamation (Section 499)
13. Criminal intimidation (Section 503)
14. Difference between criminal intimidation and extortion

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

Suggested Readings:
1. Hari Singh Gour : Penal Law of India
2. Ratan Lal & Dhuray Lal : The Indian Penal Code
3. Prof. T. Bhattacharya : The Indian Penal Code
4. Prof. S.N. Misra : The Indian Penal Code
5. P.S. Pillai : Criminal Law
6. K.N.C. Pillai : General Principles of Criminal Law

(60)
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES & PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Paper: 8.40

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

Module No.— 1
(i) Different Parts of Statutes
(ii) Classification of Statutes
(iii) Interpretation and Construction
(iv) Literal Interpretation
(v) Mischief Rule of Interpretation
(vi) The Golden Rule of Interpretation
(vii) Harmonious Construction

Module No.— 2
(i) The Statute should be read as a hole
(ii) Construction ut res magis valeat quam pereat
(iii) Identical expressions to have same meaning
(iv) Construction noscitur a sociis
(v) Construction ejusdem generis

Module No.— 3
(i) Construction expressio unius est exclusio alterius
(ii) Construction contemporanea expositio est forissima in lege
(iii) Beneficial construction
(iv) Strict construction of penal statutes
(v) Strict constructions of taxing (fiscal) statutes

Module No.— 4
(i) Interpretation of statutes in pari materia
(ii) Interpretation of amending statutes
(iii) Interpretation of consolidating statutes
(iv) Interpretation of codifying statutes
(v) Mandatory and directory enactments
(vi) Conjunctive and disjunctive enactments

Module No.— 5
(i) Internal aids to interpretation
(ii) External aids to interpretation
(iii) Presumptions regarding jurisdiction
(iv) Commencement of legislation
(v) Repeal of legislation
(vi) Revival of legislation
(vii) Retrospective operation statutes

Module No.— 6
Interpretation of the Constitution
(i) Principle of implied powers
(ii) Principle of incidental and ancillary powers
(iii) Principle of implied prohibition
(iv) Principle of occupied field
(v) Principle of pith and substance
(vi) Principle of colourable legislation
(vii) Principle of territorial nexus
(viii) Principle of severability
(ix) Principle of prospective over ruling
(x) Principle of eclipse
Module No. 7

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

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

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) Main Features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   i. Other Acts which deals with evidence (C.P.C & Cr.P.C.)
   ii. Extent and Applicability
(b) Fact—(Sections-3 to5)
   i. Evidence –oral and documentary, circumstantial and direct evidence,
   ii. Presumption – (Section–4)
   iii. Appreciation of evidence

Module No.- 2
(a) The doctrine of RES–GESTAE–(Sections 6, 7, 8, 9)
   i. Evidence of common intention – (Section–10)
(b) Relevancy of ‘otherwise’ irrelevance facts – (Sections–11, 12)
   i. Relevance of facts for proof of customs–(Section–13)
   ii. Fact concerning State – (Sections–14, 15)

Module No.- 3
(a) Admission and confession–
   i. General principles concerning admission – (Sections 17–23)
   ii. Different between ‘admission’ and ‘confession’
   iii. Non admissibility of confession caused by inducement threats or promise – (Section–24)
(b) Inadmissibility of confession made before police (Section–25)
   i. Admissibility of custodial confess (Section–26)
   ii. Admissibility of ‘information’ received from accused person in custody (Sections 27, 28, and 29)
   iii. Confession by co-accused (Section–30)

Module No.- 4
(a) Dying declaration
   i. Justification for relevance on dying declaration (Section–32)
   ii. Jurisdictional standard for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations
(b) Statement made under special circumstances– (Sections 34 to 39)

Module No.- 5
(a) Relevancy of judgments
   i. General principles
   ii. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section–43)
   iii. Fraud and Collusion (Section–44)
(b) Expert opinion
   i. General principle
   ii. Who is an expert? Types of expert evidence
   iii. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section–50)
   iv. The problems of judicial defense to expert testimony

(63)
Module No.- 6
(a) Oral and documentary Evidence
   i. General principals of concerning oral evidence (Sections 59, 60)
   ii. Documentary evidence (Sections 67 to 90)
   iii. Principals regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence (Sections 91 to 100)
(b) Burden of Proof-
   i. General conception of onus probandi (Section-101)
   ii. General and special exceptions to onus probandi
   iii. Justification as to dowry death (Section 113-B)
   iv. The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114)

Module No.- 7
(a) Estoppels
   i. Estoppel, the rational (Section-115)
   ii. Tenancy and bill of exchange Estoppels (Section-116)
   iii. Estoppel and res judicata and promissory estoppels
   iv. Witnesses
(b) Approval testimony (Section-133)
   i. Examination and cross-examination (Sections-135, 136)
   ii. Leading question (Section-141-143)
   iii. Lawful question in cross-examination (Section-146)
   iv. Compulsion to answer question put to witness.
   v. Hostile witness (Section-154)
   vi. Impeaching of the credit of witness (Section-155)
   vii. Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Section-167)

Selected cases
1. Limbaji v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 2002 SC 491
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Paper: 9.42

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

Objectives of the course:
The criminal procedure code is very important subject for law students. Criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. This imposes duty upon those connected with the criminal process to abide by law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, two enormous to be placed with in a class room discussion.
Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders Act are combined with the study of Criminal Procedure. These topics also do have their roots in Criminal Procedure. The rubrics under their head are intended to render an essential grasp of the areas.

Module No.- 1
(a) i. Definition (sec–2)
   ii. Constitution of Courts (sec 6–25)
(b) i. Power of Courts (sec 26–36)
   ii. Arrest of Persons (41–60)

Module No.- 2
(a) Process to compel appearance (sec 61–94)
(b) Security for Keeping Peace (sec 106–124)

Module No.- 3
(a) Maintenance of wives (sec 125–128)
(b) Maintenance of Public order (sec 129–148)

Module No.- 4
(a) Information to police and their power to investigate (sec 154–176)
(b) i. conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings (sec 190–199)
ii. Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate (sec 204–210)

Module No.- 5
(a) i. The charge (sec 211–224)
   ii. Trial before Court of Sessions (sec 225–237)
   iii. Trial of warrant cases by Magistrate (sec 238–250)
(b) i. Summary Trial (sec 260–263)
   ii. Appeals (372–394)

Module No.- 6
(a) Reference, Revision (395–405)
(b) Bail (436–450)

Module No.- 7
(a) Juvenile Delinquency
   i. Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles
   ii. Juveniles and Adult Crimes
(b) i. Mechanism of Probation : Standards of Probation Services
   ii. Problems and Prospects of Probation

Judgments:
5. Dr. Vijaya Manohar Arbat v. Kashira (1987) 1 SCJ 524
6. Madhu Limaya v. SDM Monghar, AIR 1971 SC 2486
Suggested Readings:
1. Ratanlal Dhirajlal, Criminal Procedure Code
2. R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure Code
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

Paper : 9.43

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

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

Module No. - 1
(i) Professional conduct of a lawyer
(ii) Professional conduct
(iii) Professional misconduct

Module No. - 2
(i) Professional responsibility of advocates
(ii) Conduct of advocate in general
(iii) Arguments in appeals and revisions

Module No. - 3
(i) Skill of attracting clients
(ii) Persuasion through arguments

Module No. - 4
(i) Preparation of brief
(ii) Future problems of advocacy

Module No. - 5
(i) Fee structure
(ii) Maintaining accounts of clients etc.

Module No. - 6
(i) Contempt of courts and lawyers
(ii) Strikes, protests and demonstrations by legal professions

Module No. - 7
(i) Information technology and legal profession
(ii) Advocates and political activities
BANKING LAW

Paper 9.44

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

Objectives: To acquaint student with operational parameters of Banking law
To teach General Principals of Banking law

Module No.-1
History of Banking in India
Social control of the Banking companies
Licensing of Banking Companies

Module No.-2
Reserve Bank of India - Structure and Functions
Types of Banking Institution - Commercial Bank Regional Bank Rural Bank

Module No.-3
Promissory Note Bills of Exchange Hundis Cheques Bank Draft
Dishonor of Cheques and criminal Liability on Dishonor of Cheques

Module No.-4
Banker and Customer relationship
Loans and Advances and Different Kinds of Accounts

Module No.-5
Securities for Bankers Loan
Guarantee pledge Lien Mortgage
Banking ombudsman

Module No.-6
Modern Aspect of Banking
Internet Banking ATM, RBI Guidelines for Internet Banking E-Commerce
Frauds In Banking Copying Hacking Fund Transfer Duplication Credit Card Abuse

Module No.-7
History of Micro Finance Micro Finance in India Microfinance and Social Intervention Standard and
Principals Role of Foreign Donors

Leading cases:
1. Bharat Bank Ltd vs Kashyap Industries
2. Uco Bank vs Hem Chandra Sarkar
3. Claytons case
4. Pramod Malhotra vs Union of Ind.a
5. Yuan Kun You vs AG of Hong Kong

Suggested Readings:
Banking Law
Banking Law
Banking Law
Advocate BDutta
3N Choudhary
CA Ketan M Bhatt

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

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

Module No.-1
Basic Concept:
(a) Overview of the concept of property; Industrial property and non-industrial property;
(b) Historical background of IPR;
(c) Importance of human creativity in present scenario;
(d) Different form of IP and its conceptual analysis

Module No.-2
Copyright:
(a) Nature and Meaning
(b) Scope of protection
(c) Procedure for protection
(d) Enforcement and Remedies

Module No.-3
Patents:
(a) Nature and Meaning
(b) Scope of protection
(c) Procedure for protection
(d) Enforcement and Remedies

Module No.-4
Trademarks:
(a) Nature and Meaning
(b) Scope of protection
(c) Procedure for protection
(d) Enforcement and Remedies

Module No.-5
Des.gns:
(a) Nature and Meaning
(b) Scope of protection
(c) Procedure for protection
(d) Enforcement and Remedies

Module No.-6
Geographical Indications:
(a) Nature and Meaning
(b) Scope of protection
(c) Procedure for protection
(d) Enforcement and Remedies

Module No.-7
Information Technology Related Intellectual Property Rights:
(c) Protection of Semi-conductor Chips-Objectives Justification Protection, Criteria, Subject-matter of Protection, WIPO Treaty, TRIPs, SCPA.

(69)
Text Books / Compulsory Readings (latest editions only):
1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883
2. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886
3. Indian Copyrights Act, 1957
4. Indian Patents Act, 1970
5. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 (the TRIPS Agreement)
6. Indian Trademarks Act, 1999
7. Indian Designs Act, 2000
8. Patents Amendment Ordinance, 2004

Reference:
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION

Paper 10.46

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

Module No.-1
Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(a) Application of the Code, Definitions, Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts., Res–Judicata, Presumptions as to
Foreign Judgment, Place of Suits, Transfer of Suits and Appeal, Institution of Suit,
(b) Joinder, Non–joinder and Mis–joinder of parties and Causes of Action, Service of summon, Pleading–
Plain and written statement, Appearance of the parties and consequences of non appearance.

Module No.-2
(a) Examination of the Parties, Admissions, Production of documents, Settlements of Issues,
(b) Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, Judgment and Decree.

Module No.-3
(a) Execution of Decrees and Orders, Courts by which Decrees may be executed, Powers of the Court
executing the decrees, Questions to be determined by the Court Executing the decree.
(b) Transfer of decrees for execution, Stay of Execution. Modes of Execution– arrest and detention in civil
prison, attachment of properties, sale and other modes.

Module No.-4
(a) Death, Marriage and Insolvency of the Parties, Withdrawal and Adjustment of the Suits,
(b) Security of Costs, Commission, Suits of Special Nature and Supplemental Proceedings.

Module No.-5
(a) Appeals from Original Decrees, Appeals from Appellate Decrees, Appeals from Orders,
(b) Appeals before the Supreme Court, Reference, Review and Revision.

Module No.-6
(a) The Limitation Act, 1963 (Omitting the Schedule) Purpose, Policy, Nature and Scope of the Act.,
(b) Definitions : Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, plaintiff, period of limit at on.

Module No.-7
(a) Relationship between Limitation, Laches, Acquiescence, Estoppels and Res Judicata; Limitation of Suits,
Appeals and Applications, Disability,
(b) Computation of Period of limitation, acknowledgement and part payment, acquisition of ownership by
prescription.

Leading Cases :
1. Bhauu Kumar Jain v. Archana Kumar, AIR 2005 SC 626
6. Gariapati Veerava v. N. Suhua Choudhary, AIR 1957 SC 540
7. Dekki Pandan v. Muridhar, AIR 1957 SC 133
9. S.M. Jakati v. B.M. Borker, AIR 1959 SC 282

Suggested Reading :
2. Mulla – Civil Procedure Code
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING AND RULE OF COURT

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

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

Module No.- 1
(a) Drafting
   i. General principles of drafting
   ii. What are deeds and its kinds?
(b) i. Components of deeds
     ii. Kinds of writs

Module No.- 2
(a) Pleadings
   i. What are pleadings?
   ii. Functions of Pleadings.
   iii. When Pleadings will be Dispensed with?
   iv. Forms of modern pleadings
   v. Cardinal rules of pleadings
   vi. Material facts.
(b) Civil Suits:
   i. Suits in contracts
   ii. Suits in Torts

Module No.- 3
(a) i. Suits for others; i.r.t. civil: miscellaneous
   ii. Written statements for contracts
   iii. Written statement for torts
(b) i. Written statement for others (miscellaneous)
   ii. Interlocutory Application
   iii. Petition for the Winding up of the company

Module No.- 4
(a) i. Affidavit
   ii. Execution application for final decree
   iii. Memo of appeal
(b) i. Memorandum of revision
   ii. Writ of Certiorari
   iii. Writ of Habeus Corpus.

Module No.- 5
(a) Criminal
   i. complaints
   ii. Application for exemption from appearance
(b) i. Bail Application
   ii. Memo of appeal
   iii. Memo of revision

Module No.- 6
(a) Conveyancing
   i. What is conveyancing?
   ii. Things to be considered while conveyancing
   iii. Sale deed.
(b) i. Mortgages deed
   ii. Lease deed
   iii. Gift deed

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Module No.- 7
(a) i. Promisory Note
ii. Power of Attorney
iii. Will
(b) i. Separation deed
   .i. Service contracts
   .ii. Hire-Purchase Agreements
   iv. Patents

Suggested Readings:
1. Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing by R.N. Chaturvedi
2. The law of Pleadings, drafting and conveyancing by R.D. Srivastava law of pleadings in India by Mogha
3. Indian Conveyance by Mogha
COMPETITION LAW

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

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

Module No.- 1
The Competition Act, 2002
Origin of Anti-Trust Laws
Global developments on Competition Law
Abuse of dominant position

Module No.- 2
(i) Consumer interest and public interest
(ii) Mergers and efficiency
(iii) Entry barriers
(iv) Exist barriers
(v) Price Controls

Module No.- 3
(i) Liberalization
(ii) Delicensing
(iii) State monopolies
(iv) Privatization and regulation
(v) Cartel
(vi) Predatory pricing mechanism
(vii) Corporate Governance and competition

Module No.- 4
Objects and reasons of the Competition Act, 2002
Anti-competitive agreements
Abuse of dominant position
Regulation of combination

Module No.- 5
(i) Composition of Competent Commission of India
(ii) Duties, powers and functions of the Commission

Module No.- 6
(i) Enquiry into agreements and dominant position of enterprise
(ii) Procedure for investigation of combinations

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

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MOOT–COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

Paper 10.49

Max Marks 100

(a) Moot–Court: Every student may be required to do at least Three Moot–Courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 Marks). Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre–trial Preparations and Internship diary (30 Marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer’s Office/Legal Aid office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and Court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suitpetition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva–Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 Marks.
Paper: 10.50

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

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

Module No.– 1
(a) i. Genesis object and scope of IT Act
   ii. Definitions
(b) i. E Commerce and Digital Signature
   ii. E Governance

Module No.– 2
(a) i. Dispatch and Receipt of Electronic Records
   ii. Security and Receipt under IT Act
(b) i. Regulation of Certifying Authorities
   ii. Digital Signature Certificate

Module No.– 3
(a) i. Duties of Subscriber
   ii. Penalties and Adjudication
(b) i. Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal

Module No.– 4
(a) i. Offences under IT Act
   ii. Tampering with Computer Source documents
(b) i. Hacking with Computer System
   ii. Publishing of obscene Information in electronic form

Module No.– 5
(a) i. Breach of confidentiality and privacy
   ii. Offences related to digital signature certificate
(b) i. Computer Forensic and Process of confirmation
   ii. Liability of network service providers

Module No.– 6
(a) i. Power of Police Officer
   ii. Miscellaneous provisions under IT Act
(b) i. Amendment to IPC 1860
   ii. Amendment to Evidence Act 1872
   iii. Amendment to Banker’s Books Evidence Act 1891
   iv. Amendment to Reserve Bank of India Act 1934

Module No.– 7
(a) i. Issue of jurisdiction of Cyber Space
   ii. Issue of Online defamation
(b) i. Copyright issue in digital medium
   ii. Trade Mark in online medium

References:
2. Information Technology and Cyber Law: S.R. Bhansali
3. Cyber Law in India : Dr. Farooq Ahmed
4. Information Technology Law and Practice : Vakul Sharma

Cases referred:
1. United States v. Simpson 152 F. 3d 1241(10th cir. 1998) USA
5. United States v. Moris, 928 F. 2d 504, 505 (2nd cir 1991)

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