

REGULATIONS & SYLLABUS FOR THREE YEAR LL.B. DEGREE COURSE

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws :

1. The Mohanlal Sukhadia University shall confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws on such candidates who being eligible for admissions to the LL.B. Degree Course, have received regular instructions in the prescribed course of study, undergone required practical training, passed all the prescribed examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their conduct and character have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time.

Duration of the Course :

2. The courses of study for the LL.B. Degree shall spread over a period of three years which shall, respectively, be called the LL.B. First Year, the LL.B. Second Year and the LL.B. Third Year. The year shall commence with the day, the University re-opens after the Summer Vacation and end on the day, the University closes down for Summer Vacation in the following year.

Admission Requirements :

3. Eligibility :
 - (i) A candidate, who has passed the examination for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts/Science/Commerce/Medicine/ Technology/Agriculture or in any other discipline of this University, or, of

any other University as is recognised by the University as equivalent thereto after having undergone a regular course of study and has secured a minimum of 45% marks in the aggregate in the Scheme of 10+1+3 upto 1989 and 10+2+3 after 1989, shall be eligible for admission to the Three Year LL.B. Degree Course.

Provided that a candidate holding a Master Degree in any of the aforesaid discipline shall also be eligible for admission to the Three Years LL.B. Degree Course, who has secured a minimum of 45% marks in the aggregate.

- (ii) 45% marks at the Bachelor's or Master's Degree indicate merely the eligibility to apply for admission and do not ensure admission.
- (iii) For the candidates belonging to SC/ST the minimum eligibility is 40% marks in the aforesaid qualifying examinations.
- (iv) The candidate who have passed their Graduate/ Postgraduate examination from the University other than the Universities of Rajasthan will be eligible for admission only if they have secured not less than 60% marks at their respective examinations. Provided that if a candidate is a bonafide resident of Rajasthan shall also be eligible for admission if he produces the relevant certificate of the competent authority on his own behalf and fulfills the eligibility requirements and stands in merit.

- (v) The eligibility shall be calculated without considering the marks of internal assessment secured by a candidate.
- (vi) All the admission of eligible candidates, who have passed Bachelor's Degree or Post-graduate Degree recognised by this University, shall be made on the basis of merit secured in the Entrance Test for the admission of LL.B. Ist Year subject to the rules and regulations of the Entrance Test modified upto date.
- (vii) Candidates who have been placed in Supplementary in the Bachelor's Degree Examination are not eligible to apply for admission.

4. Admission :

- (a) A candidate for the LL.B. Degree shall be first admitted to the First Year Class only.
- (b) Candidates for the LL.B. Second Year Class shall be admitted only on their having passed the LL.B. First Year Examination of this University, after having completed a regular course of study in the College of Law, Udaipur.
- (c) Candidates for the LL.B. Third Year Class shall be admitted only on their having passed the LL.B. Second Year Examination of this University after having completed a regular course of study in the College of Law, Udaipur.

5. Explanation :

- (a) A regular course of study includes the prescribed percentage of attendance (presently 66% as required by the Bar Council of India, subject to the revision by the Bar Council of India from time to time) by the candidate in all the lectures delivered in each paper and also study as may be prescribed from time to time.
- (b) A candidate, who fails to prosecute a regular course of study during any year of the Three Year LL.B. Degree Course, or having completed a regular course of study fails to pass the examination at the end of such year, shall not be re-admitted in any subsequent year to the class concerned.
- (c) A candidate, whose name has been struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues in time may be re-admitted in the same year to the same class on payment of prescribed fee and outstanding dues.

6. Conditions of Admission :

- (i) No application for admission to the LL.B. First Year class shall be entertained unless it is accompanied by :
 - (a) a duly certified transcript of the scholastic record of the candidate commencing from Senior Higher Secondary Certificate Examination or its equivalent Examination;

- (b) Original Transfer Certificate;
- (c) Original Migration Certificate if the candidate is not enrolled in this University.
- (ii) All the candidates who have secured admission in LL.B., LL.M. and Diplomas conducted by this College of Law, Udaipur shall ensure themselves that they are living in the Municipal limits of the Udaipur by giving their local addresses in the admission form.
- (iii) No application for admission shall be entertained unless the candidate gives a written undertaking to the effect that :
 - (a) he shall exclusively devote his time to the study of course prescribed for the LL.B. Degree;
 - (b) he shall abide by the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Regulations and Rules of the University that are framed or may be framed and are in force from time to time and all lawful orders of the officers and authorities of the College of Law and the University.
- (iv) No application for admission shall be entertained unless the parent or guardian of the candidate gives a written undertaking to the effect that :
 - (a) the candidate shall abide by the undertaking given in the application and by the provisions of the University Act, Statutes, Regulations and Rules in force from time to time and the lawful

orders of the officers and the authorities of the College of Law and the University;

- (b) he shall be responsible for the payment of fees and other dues of any description whatsoever of the candidate.
- (c) he shall be responsible for the good behaviour of the candidate in and outside the College and the University.
- (v) No application for admission shall be entertained unless the candidate, if employed, produces from his employer a certificate of 'No Objection' to his prosecuting studies in the College of Law and certifying that the employee is a person of good conduct and character, and is posted within the Municipal limits of the City/Town wherein the College is situated.
- (vi) The admission of a student is liable to be cancelled at any time in the event of any breach of the undertaking given by the student or his guardian and in the case of a student in employment, his employer.

7. Application :

- (a) Application for admission to the LL.B. First Year, LL.B. Second Year and LL.B. Third Year Class LL.M. Part-I, Part-II and all the Diplomas class conducted by this College shall be admitted in the prescribed form only.

- (b) The prescribed form shall be issued by the Dean, College of Law, or a person authorised by him, on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (c) Application forms for admission shall not be issued after the last date fixed for the receipt of such applications.
- (D) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clauses (a), (b), & (c) above candidates whose names are struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues and who are seeking re-admission on payment of the dues in the same year in which their names are struck off need not put in an application and their names may be restored on submitted the evidence of payment of dues or arrears.

Note : Any application which is not received within the fixed time or is incomplete in respect of any particular whatsoever, is liable to be summarily rejected. It is the responsibility of the candidate concerned to ensure that he had filled in all the columns and filed all the required documents before the last date prescribed for the receipt of application. No correspondence in regard to this matter shall be entertained. Acknowledgement of an application by the office of the College of Law does not mean that the application has been treated as completed or that the College Office must necessarily reply or inform about the same.

8. Screening :

- (i) There shall be an Admission Committee constituted by the Dean consisting of atleast three members of the teaching staff of the College which shall be competent to process the application forms and forward the list of eligible candidates for admission to the Dean through the Head of Law Department for necessary action.
- (ii) Admission cannot be claimed by any candidate as a matter of right and admission or re-admission of a candidate shall be entirely at the discretion of the Dean who may refuse admission to any candidate, without assigning any reason therefore.'

9. Admission :

- (i) Except as otherwise provided, candidate shall not be admitted to the LL.B. First, Second or Third Year, LL.M Part-I, LL.M. Part-II and all the Diploma's class conducted by this College after the last date fixed for admission.
- (ii) The admission of a student is liable to be cancelled if he, at any time, violates the provisions of the University Act, Statutes, Regulation, Rules and Orders of the Officer of the College and the University or if he is found to have been convicted of a crime or involved in any criminal activity or, if it is discovered that he has furnished wrong information or false documents for the purpose of his admission.

10. Fees :

Candidate, on being formally admitted to the Three Year LL.B. Degree Course, LL.M. and All the Diploma conducted by this College shall pay the prescribed fee by the date and time fixed in this behalf.

11. Course of study :

A candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall undertake the following courses for which the Syllabus is detailed hereunder :

LL.B. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

PAPER 1.1

CONTRACT - I

General Principles of Contract (Section 1-75 & Specific Relief)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
 2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. (a) Meaning, Elements and Characteristics of Contract.
(b) Basis of Contract
(c) Classification of Contract, Including the standard form contract.
 2. (a) Proposal : Meaning, Elements and Characteristics of Proposal, Distinction between Proposal and Invitation of Proposal.
(b) Acceptance : Meaning, Mode and Characteristics of Acceptance.
(c) Communication, Revocation & Termination of Proposal & Acceptance.

3. Consideration :

- (a) Meaning, Definition and Element of Consideration.
- (b) Unlawful consideration and object.
- (c) Concept of stranger to contract & exception to privity rule.
- (d) Exception to consideration.

4. Capacity to Contract :

- (a) Who cannot make a Contract, Who is minor and the place of minor under the law of Contract.
- (b) Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of Unsound Mind.
- (c) Person deprived of the capacity of contract.

5. Free Consent :

- (a) Meaning of Consent and free Consent.
- (b) Factors rendering Consent not free and their effect upon the validity of Contract.

Void Agreements :

- (a) Agreements of restraint of marriage : Freedom of trade and right to initiate legal proceedings.
- (b) Agreements involving uncertainty, wager and impossibility. Contingent Contract certain relations resembling to those created by Contract (Quasi-Contract).

6. Performance of Contract :

- (a) Who is liable to perform, joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
- (b) Time, Place and Manner of Performance.
- (c) Discharge from liability to perform the contract.

Breach of Contract :

- (a) Meaning and Kinds
- (b) Remedies for breach of contract -
 - (1) Damages - Measure of damages and remoteness of damages ;
 - (2) Specific Performance and Contract and Injunctions under Specific Relief Act.

LEADING CASES :

- 1. Carlill V/s. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1843) I.Q.B. 256.
- 2. Mohri Bibee V/s. Dharmodas Ghose, 30; I.A. 116.
- 3. Satybrate Ghosh V/s. Mugneeram, A.I.R. 1954, S.C. 44
- 4. Lalman Shukla V/s. Gauri Dutt (1913) 11, All L.J. 489
- 5. Bhagwan Dass V/s. Giridhari Lal & Co., A.I.R. 1966

BOOK FOR STUDY :

1. D.F. Mulla : The Indian Contract Act (Student Edition)
2. T.R. Desai : The Indian Contract Act. Sale of Goods Act & Partnership Act.
3. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract Act the Sale of Goods Act & Partnership Act.
4. Atiyeh P.S. : An Introduction to the Law of Contract.
5. Pollock : Principles of the Law of the Contract.
6. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract Act and Relief Act.
7. V.G. Ramchandra : The Law of Contract in India.
8. P.R. Desai : Principles of Law of Contracts.
9. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract
10. Avtar Singh : संविदा विधि
11. I.C. Saxena, R.L. Navalakha K. : संविदा विधि
12. Kapoor, S.K. : संविदा विधि
13. R.L. Bhatt : वाणिज्य विधि
14. Kailash Rai : संविदा विधि - I
15. Dr. Y.S. Sharma : संविदा विधि - I

PAPER 1.2

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(Indian Contract Act, Indian Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act and Specific Contracts)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
 1. Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee :
 - (a) Meaning, Distinction between indemnity and guarantee and kinds of guarantee.
 - (b) Rights of Indemnity holder.
 - (c) Rights of the surety, Extent of the Liability of the surety.
 - (d) Discharge of liability of the surety.
 2. Contracts of Bailment and Pledge :
 - (a) Meaning & Kinds of Contract of Bailment - Bailment without consideration.
 - (b) Rights and Duties of Bailee and Bailor.

- (c) Termination of Contract of Bailment.
 - (d) Position of the finder of the goods under law.
 - (e) Contract of Pledge - Meaning and definition, Pledge by Unauthorised Persons.
3. Contract of Agency :
- (a) Definition, Kinds and Modes of creation of Agency.
 - (b) Relation between -
 - (1) The Principal and the Agent
 - (2) The Principal and Third Party
 - (3) The Agent and the Third Party
 - (c) Determination of Agent's authority -
 - (1) By act of Parties; and
 - (2) By operation of Law - Irrevocable Authority.
4. Contract of Sale of Goods :
- (a) Sale - Meaning, Definition and Elements.
 - (b) Agreement of Sell, Hire-Purchase, Agreement and a Contract and a Contract for work and labour - meaning and distinction from sales.
 - (c) Goods - Existing, Future and Contingent.
 - (d) Condition and Warranties.
 - (e) Passing of Property and Risk from seller to buyer.
 - (f) Sale by unauthorised person.

- (g) Law relating to performance of sale.
 - (h) Rights of unpaid seller.
5. Contract of Partnership :
- (a) Meaning, Definition, Formation & the Characteristics of contract.
 - (b) Distinction between -
 - (1) Co-ownership & Partnership
 - (2) Joint Hindu Family Firm and Partnership
 - (3) Company and Partnership
 - (c) Position of Minor
 - (d) Relation interse of Partners and relation of partners with third parties.
 - (e) Registration of Partnership Firm.
 - (f) Dissolution of Partnership & of firm.

LEADING CASES :

1. Amrit Lal Goverdhan Lallan V/s. State Bank of Travancore, A.I.R. 1960, S.C. 1432.
2. Patnaik & Co. V/s. State of Orrisa, A.I.R. 1965, S.C. 1655.
3. State of Gujarat V/s. Mamon Mohd. A.I.R. 1967, S.C. 1885
4. Gheru Lal Pareekh V/s. Mahadeo Das Munja, A.I.R. 1959, S.C. 781
5. Cox V/s. Hickman, 1860, HLC

BOOK FOR STUDY :

1. Atiyah, P.S. : An Introduction to the Law of Contract.
2. Pollock & Mullah : Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act.
3. V.G. Ramchandra : The Law of Contract in India, Law of Agency.
4. Desai, S.T. : The Law of Partnership in India and Pakistan
5. Agrawal, D.P. : The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
6. Kapoor, N.D. : Merchantile Law
7. Avtar Singh : Law of Partnership;
Principal of the Law of sale of Goods.
8. Avtar Singh : संविदा विधि
9. I.C. Saxena, R.L. : संविदा विधि
Navalakha
10. Kapoor, S.K. : संविदा विधि
11. R.L. Bhatt : वाणिज्य विधि
12. Kailash Rai : संविदा विधि - II
13. Dr. Y.S. Sharma : संविदा विधि - II
14. यमुना शंकर शर्मा : भागीदारी विधि

PAPER 1.3

TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. Definition, Nature, Scope, Objects and Elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or discharge of tortious Liability joint Tort-features.
2. General defences of Tortious Liability.
3. Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of common employment, state liability, Absolute or strict liability.
4. Remedies, Kinds and Measures of damages. Remoteness of damages.
5. Torts to person, Assault Battery, False Imprisonment & Torts relating to property, negligence, nuisance, nervous shock, Interference with contract or business, intimidation, conspiracy, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.

6. Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Definition - Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Dispute. Redressal Agencies - Establishment, Jurisdiction, Procedure, Orders.

CASES PRESCRIBED :

1. State of Rajasthan V/s. Mst. Vidhyawati, A.I.R. 1962, S.C. 983
2. Wagon Mound's Case (1961), W.L.R. 121.
3. Rylands V/s. Fletcher, 1868, L.R. 3, H.L. 330
4. Donoghue V/s. Stevenson (1932), A.C. 562
5. Kasturi Lal V/s. State of U.P., A.I.R. 1965, S.C. 1039

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Ratan Lal : The English and Indian Law of Torts.
2. B.S. Sinha : Law of Torts
3. Winfield : Law of Torts
4. Ramaswami Iyer : Law of Torts
5. Salmond : Law of Torts
6. Street : Law of Torts
7. G.S. Karkara : Contributory Negligence
8. Gurbax Singh : Law of Consumer Protection

9. P. Leelakrishnan : Consumer Protection and Legal Control
10. Avtar Singh : Law of Consumer Protection
11. पाण्डे, जयनारायण : अपकृत्य विधि
12. वॉगिया, आर. के. : अपकृत्य विधि
13. शुक्ला, एम. एन. : अपकृत्य विधि
14. अग्रवाल, शर्मनलाल : अपकृत्य विधि के सिद्धान्त

PAPER 1.4

FAMILY LAW - I (HINDU LAW)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

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

1. **Hindu Law** : Sources, Who are Hindu and to whom Hindu Law apply, Schools and application, Coparcenary, Joint Family Property and Self Acquired Property; Karta and his powers and obligation, Religious and Charitable Endowments - Essentials of an endowments kinds, shebait and mahant.

2. **The Hindu Marriage Act, 1953** : Conditions of a Hindu Marriage, Its Ceremonies and registration.

Void & Voidable Marriage : Resitution of Conjugal rights Judicial Separation, Legitimacy of Children of Void and Voidable Marriage.

Divorce : Alternative Relief in divorce, Proceedings, divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, divorced person when may marry

again; Jurisdiction and procedure. Maintenance pendente lite & expenses of proceedings, permanent alimony and maintenance.

3. **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956** : Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to interest in Coparcenary property, property of a Hindu Female; Succession to the property of a hindu female, General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.

4. **The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956** : Requisites of a void adoption; Capacity to take in adoption; Capacity to given in adoption, persons who may be adopted; other conditions for a valid adoption. Effect of adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions. Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law; Dependents and their maintenance, Amount of maintenance.

5. **The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956** : Natural Guardians and their powers; Testamentary guardianship and their powers. de-facto guardian, general provisions for guardian-ship. Guardian declared or appointed by the Court.

6. **Partition Under Hindu Law** : Meaning, Property for partition, Persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how effected, determination of shares, Re-opening of partition. Reunion; Debts-Doctrine of pious obligation, Antecedent debts.

LEADING CASES :

1. Srinivas Kanugo V/s. Narayan Kanugo, A.I.R. 1954, S.C. 379.
2. Guru Nath V/s. Kamla Bai, A.I.R. 1955, S.C. 280.
3. Gopal Rao V/s. Sitharamamma, A.I.R. 1964, S.C. 1970.
4. Angurbala Mullick V/s. Deabrata Mullick, 1951, S.C.R. 1125.
5. Sawan Ram V/s. Kalawati, A.I.R. 1967, S.C. 1761.

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Shrinivas, M.M. : Principles of Hindu Law
2. Raghavacharya : Hindu Law - Principles and Precedents.
3. Mulla : Principles of Hindu Law
4. Derrett, J.D.M. : Modern Hindu Law
5. P. Dewan : Modern Hindu Law
6. Tahir Mohmood : Hindu Law
7. केसरी, यू. डी. पी. : हिन्दु विधि
8. पारस दीवान : आधुनिक हिन्दु विधि

PAPER 1.5

FAMILY LAW - II (MOHAMMEDAN LAW)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

1. **Mohammedan Law** : Origin, Development, Sources, Schools, Application, Interpretation and Conversion.

2. **Marriage** : Nature of marriage, Essential of marriage, Khyarul-bulag, Iddat, Khilwat-us-sahih, Matrimonial stipulations, Kinds of marriage and effects of marriage.

Mahr : Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Objects and Subject matter, Wife's rights on non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of marriage : Talaq. Ila, Zihar, Talaq-tafweez, Mubarat, Khula, Lien, Faksh-section 2 of the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Legal effects of divorce.

Guardianship : Appointment of guardian, Kinds of guardianship.

3. Pre-emption : Meaning, Nature and Classification of Haq Shufa (Pre-emption), Rights of pre-emption, conflict of laws, subject matter and formalities of pre-emption, legal effects of pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.

Gift : Meaning and requisities of gift (Hiba); Gift of Musha, Conditional and future gifts, Life estate, Life interest, Hiba-bil-ewaj, Hiba-ba-shari-ul-esaj.

4. Will (Vasiyat) : Competence of testator and legatee valid subjects of will : Testamentary limitations, Formalities of a will and abatement of legacy.

Legitimacy and acknowledgement : Legitimacy and legitimation Presumption of legitimacy under Muslim Law and Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, Conditions of a valid acknowledgement.

Maintenance : Person entitled to maintenance, Principles of maintenance, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act. 1986.

Death Bad Transactions : Meaning and effect of Marj-ul-maut.

5. Wakf : Meaning, essentials and kinds, Beneficiaries of Wakf. The Wakf Validating Act, 1913 and 1939. Formalities for creation of Wakf, Wakf of musha, Muslim religious institutions and officers, Administration of wakfs, Muttawali.

Inheritance : General principles of law of inheritance, doctrine of Aul and Radd under Hanafi and Shia Law.

LEADING CASES :

1. Maina Bibi V/s. Chaudhary Vakil Ahmed, 2, I.A. 145
2. Immambandi V/s. Mutsaddi (1918), 45, I.A. 71
3. Amjad Khan V/s. Ashraf Khan, 56, I.A. 218
4. Audh Bihari V/s. Gajadhar, A.I.R. 1954, S.C. 417
5. Jafree Begum V/s. amin Mohammed Khan, 7, All 822.

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Mulla : Principles of Mohammedan Law
2. Fayzee, A.A.A. : Mohammedan Law
3. Akil Ahmed : Muslim Vidhi and/मुस्लिम विधि
4. Verma, B.R. : Islamic Law
5. Amir Ali : Mohammedan Law
6. शर्मा, के. पी. : मुस्लिम विधि
7. हफीर्जुरहमान : मुस्लिम विधि
8. वर्मा, बी. एल. : मुस्लिम विधि

PAPER 1.6

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

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

1. Introductory : Salient feature of the constitution; Nature of India Federalism : Preamble, Citizenship & State; Fundamental rights, directives principles and fundamental duties.

2. Union and State Executive : President, Governor - Election, appointment, powers, position, council of ministers, Prime Minister, Parliamentary system of Government Union and State Legislative; Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha & Vidhan Parishad - Composition; Speaker, Chairman, Privileges, Legislative procedure.

3. Union : State Judiciary - Supreme Court & High Court, Composition & Powers, Writs.

Union - State Legislative Relationship - Distribution of Legislative Powers; Administrative & Financial Relationship.

4. Services under the union and the state; constitutional protection of civil servants; Public Service Commission of the Union & States. Article 300-A - Property Rights : Freedom of trade, Commerce and Inter-course; State Liability in contracts and torts, Suits by and against the State.

5. (a) Emergency provision - National, State and Financial.

(b) Amendment of the Constitution - Constitutionality of ordinary law and amendment laws, Judicial review of amendment and the doctrine of basic structure - Major amendments and their constitutional values.

LEADING CASES :

1. Menaka Gandhi V/s. Union of India, A.I.R. 1973, S.C. 597

2. In Re under Article 143 Constitution of India, A.I.R. 1965, S.C. 745

3. Khyerbari Tea Co. Ltd. V/s. State of Assam, A.I.R. 1964, S.C. 521

4. Union of India V/s. Tulsi Ram Patel, A.I.R., 1985, S.C. 1416

5. Minerva Mill V/s. Union of India, 1980, 2SCC page 591

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Dayal : Constitutional Law of India
2. D.D. Basu : An Introduction to the Constitution of India
3. M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India
4. Shukla, V.N. : Constitution of India
5. Paras Diwan : Constitution of India
6. M.C.J. Kagzi : Constitution of India (Hindi & English)
Constitution of India as amended upto date.
7. B.K. Sharma : Introduction of Constitution of India
8. B.K. Sharma : भारतीय संविधान – एक परिचय
9. गंगासहाय शर्मा : भारत का संविधान
10. जयनारायण पाण्डे : भारत की संवैधानिक विधि

PAPER 1.7

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

1. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 :

- (a) General Provisions - Arbitration Agreement
Arbitral Tribunals (Composition and Jurisdiction)
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceeding - Arbitral Awards
- Termination of Proceeding - Setting aside of
Arbitral Award - Enforcement of Arbitral Awards.

Enforcement of Foreign Awards - New York
Convention - Awards, Geneva Convention Awards.

- (b) Conciliation - Conciliators - Procedure of Conciliation - Relationship of Conciliator with Parties
- Settlement - Agreement - Termination of Conciliation Proceeding - Resort to Arbitral of Judicial Proceedings - Costs and Deposits.

2. **Lok Adalats :**

Objects, Role of Committee for implementation of Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) Permanent Conciliatory Centres in Gujarat - The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Functions of National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority; Organisation of Lok Adalats, Jurisdiction and Power of Lok Adalats, Procedure for determination of Dispute before the Lok Adalat.

Alternate Dispute Settlement System for Multi-national Corporations.

LEADING CASES :

1. Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. v/s Eastern Engineering Enterprises, AIR 1999, SC 3627.
2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v/s Bridge Tummel Construction AIR 1997, SC 1376, AIR (1999) RAJ 27, Andhrapradesh.
3. Trans Osis Shipping Agency Pvt. Ltd. v/s Black Sea Shipping AIR 1998, SC 707.
4. M/s. Gotam Construction & Fisheries Ltd. v/s National Bank of Agriculture & Development AIR 2000, SC 3018.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. P. R. Swarnkar : मध्यस्थम विधि
2. N. V. Paranjape : मध्यस्थम विधि
3. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
4. Sunil Deshta - Lok Adalats in India - Genesis & Functioning.
5. Bakshi, P. M. - Arbitration Law.
6. Paruck, P. L. - Indian Arbitration Act.
7. Avtar Singh - Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.

PAPER 1.8

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE AND LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 - Objects and reasons of the Act, Definition - General Powers of the Central Government to issue directions, Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental pollution; Penalties and Procedure. Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants.
2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 - Application of the Act, Definitions - Constitution, Powers and Functions of Central and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution. Powers of the State Government ; Penalties and Procedures ; Rules and Procedures.
3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 - Application of the Act, Definitions -

Constitution, Powers and Functions of Central and State Boards, Joint Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution; Power of State Governments; Penalties and Procedures.

4. Law relation to prevention and control of air, water and noise pollution in Rajasthan, excluding rules, a,b,c as under :
 - (a) The Rajasthan Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975.
 - (b) The Rajasthan Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Appeal Rules, 1977.
 - (c) The Rajasthan Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983.
 - (d) The Rajasthan Noise Control Act. 1963 - Judicial activism to protect environmental pollution.

LEADING CASES :

1. Bhopal Gas Disaster Case.
2. Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra Dehradun vs. State of U. P., AIR 1985, SC 652.
3. Mehta, M. C. v. Union of India, AIR 1986, SC.
4. Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India, AIR 1988, SC.
5. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action V/s Union of India, AIR 1966 SC. 1446 (बिछडी केस)
6. M. C. Mehta V/s Union of India, AIR 1988 S. C. 1037

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act. 1974 as amended up-to-date.
2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act. 1981 as amended up-to-date.
3. The Environment (Protection) Act. 1986.
4. The Rajasthan Noise Control Act, 1963.
5. Goyal, Sunil; Porwal, Sunil and Maheshwari, K.G. - Manual of Pollution Control Laws in India, 1988.
6. Lal's Comments on Water and Air Pollution Laws, 1986.
7. Jain, Suresh & Jain, Vimla - Environmental Law in India.
8. Gurbax Singh Karkara - Environment & Pollution Laws.

PAPER 1.9 (A)

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
 1. Importance of necessity of legal history ; Charter of 1726 and establishment of Mayor's Court ; Charter of 1753 ; The Regulating Act, 1773. The Supreme Court of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Act of Settlement, 1781 ; Nand Kumar Trial, Patna case Cosijurah case.
 2. The beginning to the adalat system ; The judicial plan of 1772 and 1774 introduced by warren hastings. Judicaill reforms of cornwallis and william bentick.
 3. The high court : Dual judicature before 1861 : Indian high court act 1861; Privy Council; Federal Court and good consciences), Development of Criminal Law.

Charter Act of 1833.

Condification of Law; Law Commission, Legislative Concil, First, Second and Third Law Commissions. The Lex Loci Report.

4. Government of India Act, 1858 and 1892 Act of 1909 ; Morley Minto reforms, Government of India Act, 1919.
5. Simmon Commission, Round Table Conference : Federalism - Nature and Characteristics under Government of India Act, 1935; Provincial Autonomy, Cabinet Mission; Crips Mission; Indian Independence Act, 1947; Abolition of jurisdiction of Privy Council; Constituent Assembly - Its formation, working, contributions.

LEADING CASES :

1. Trial of Raja Nand Kumar, 1775.
2. Patna Case, 1777-79.
3. Cossijurah Case, 1789-90.
4. Kamaluddin Case, 1775.

SUGGESTED BOOKS :

1. Jain, M.P. : Outlines of Indian Legal History (Hindi & English).
2. Keith, A.B. : Constitutional History of India (Chapter VII, VIII, X, XI, XII).

3. Banerjee : The making of the Indian Constitution.
4. Mahajan, V.D. : Constitutional History of India.
5. Sinha, B.S. : Legal & Constitutional History of India.
6. Kulshrestha, V.D. : Land marks in Indian legal and Constitutional history (English & Hindi).
7. Bhansali, S.R. : Legal System of India.

PAPER 1.9 (B)

TRUSTS, EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. Equity : Concept of equity - Origin and growth of equity in England - Maxims of equity - equitable rights - equitable remedies.
2. Indian Trust Act, 1982 : Definition - Creation of Trusts - Duties and Liabilities of Trustees - Rights and Powers of Trustees - Disabilities of Trustees - Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary - Vacating the office of Trustees Certain obligations in the nature of trusts.
3. Rajasthan Public Trusts Act - 1959 : Definitions and Validity of certain public trusts - Registration of Public Trusts Management of Public Trust Property - Powers of Officers in relation to public trusts - Control of public trusts Social provisions in respect to certain trusts - Dharmada - Procedure and penalties.

LEADING CASES :

1. Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras V/s Shri Lakshmindar Thirtha Swamiar of Shri Shirur Mutt, A.I.R. 1954, S.C. 282.
2. Durgah Committee, Ajmer V/s Syad Hussain Ali, A.I.R. 1961, S.C. 1402.
3. Surajmal Singhvi V/s State of Rajasthan, 1966, R.L.W. 5664, Tilkayat Shri Govindalaji V/s. State of Rajasthan, A.I.R. 1963, S.C. 1630.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Upadhyaya, J.J.R. : Equity, Trust with Fiduciary Relations and Specific Relief.
2. Gandhi, B.M. : Equity, Trust Specific Relief.
3. Varadachari, V.K. : Law of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.
4. Varadachari, V.K. : Public Trusts and Taxation.
5. सिंह, जी, पी, : साम्य न्याय एवं विषिष्ट महाम्य अधिनियम
6. बाबेल : साम्य न्याय एवं विषिष्ट अनुतोष अधिनियम

PAPER 1.9 (C)

BANKRUPTCY LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

Acts for Study :

1. The Provincial Insolvency Act. 1920.
2. The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. 1909.
3. The Rajasthan Insolvency Rules.

CONTENTS :

1. Definitions
2. Origin and History of Bankruptcy Law
3. Constitution and Power of Court
4. Proceedings from act of insolvency to discharge
5. Order of Adjudication
6. Discharge
7. Annulment of Adjudication
8. Administration of Property

9. Realisation of Property
10. Distribution of Property
11. Appeal of Court against Receiver
12. Penalties
13. Summary Administration
14. Appeals
15. Miscellaneous

LEADING CASES :

1. Official Assignee V/s Tehima Dinshaw Tehrani, A.I.R. 1972 Mad. 187.
2. Abdul Shukoor V/s Arji Papa Lao, A.I.R. 1967, S.C. 1150.
3. Gandhi V/s Gitanjali, (1972), 1 MLJ, 234.
4. Mahomed Siddiqui V/s The Official Assignee (1943) 70 IA 93.
5. Khetmal V/s Chagganraj, A.I.R. 1968, Raj 123.

SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Mulla : The Law of Insolvency in India.
2. Williams on Bankruptcy.
3. Rameshwar Dyal : Commentary of the Provisional Insolvency Act, 1920.
4. Mulla & Bhagwati : The Law of Insolvency in India.

LL.B. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

PAPER 2.1

JURISPRUDENCE

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

CONTENTS

Jurisprudence - Definition, Nature and Scope.

(i) Importance of Jurisprudence, (ii) School of Jurisprudence : Analytical, Historical and Sociological including American Realism and Natural Law School.

Nature of Law : Definition - Austin, Salmond, Holland, Gray, Hart.

Sources of Law : (A) Meaning, Custom, Kinds, Essentials of legal custom; Importance of custom; (B) Precedents, kinds, ratio decidendi obiter dicta; Declaratory theory of precedent; judge - made law theory, (C) Legislation; kinds, comparison between legislation and other sources of law.

Concepts of Law : Rights and Duties : Nature of Rights and Duties; Correlation of Rights and Duties; Kinds of Rights and Duties; Property; Definition and Kinds; Negligence; Criminal liability.

Ownership and Possession : (A) Meaning of Ownership : Kinds, Definition of Ownership by Austin and Salmond, (B) Relation between Ownership and Possession. Importance of Possession : Elements of corporeal possession and problems; Theories of possession; Salmond and Savigny.

Person : Nature of personality; kinds, corporate personality and its kinds, theories of corporate personality; problems legal persons and punishment.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Salmond : Jurisprudence
2. Dias & Huges : Jurisprudence
3. Dhyanis S.N. : Fundamentals of Jurisprudence
4. Mahajan, V.D. : Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
5. परांजपे, एन. वी. : विधि शास्त्र
6. अनिरुद्ध प्रसाद : विधि शास्त्र के मूल सिद्धान्त
7. Agarwala & Raizada : Some Thoughts on Modern Jurisprudence.
8. R.D. Yadav : Glimpses of Jurisprudence

PAPER 2.2

LAW OF CRIMES

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. General Principles of Criminal Law.
2. **The Indian Penal Code, 1860** : Territorial Jurisdiction, Stages of Crime : Doctrine of Mens era; Inchoat crimes - Preparation, attempt, General Explanation; Public Servant, Movable Property - Wrongful gain and wrongful loss; Dishonesty, Fraudulently, Reason to believe, Counterfeit; Valuable Security 'Act' and 'Omission', Voluntarily, Injury, Good faith, Illegal Injury, Offence, Document, Harbour, Judge.
3. **General Exceptions** : (A) Mistake of Facts and Mistake of Law, Judicial Act, Accident, Act done without criminal intention and to prevent other harm; Act of person of unsound mind, Act of intoxicated person.
4. **General Exceptions** : (B) Acts done with consent, Act done in good faith without consent, Communi-

cation made in good faith, acts done under compulsion, Act causing slight harm; Right of Private defence.

5. **Joint Liability** : Common intention, Common object, Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy, Constructive Liability.
6. **Offences Affecting Public Peace & State Authorities** : Unlawful assembly, Rioting, Affray. Public Servants, Taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of official act, giving evidence, Fabrication false evidence, sedition, Public nuisance.
7. **Offences Affecting the Human Body** : Culpable homicide, murder, Criminal negligence and rashness, Attempt to commit murder and suicide miscarriage, hurt, Grievous hurt, Voluntary restraint and wrongful confinement force and criminal force, Assault, Kidnapping and abduction.
8. **Offences Against Property** : Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Decoity, Criminal misappropriation of property, Criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property cheating, mischief, criminal trespass. house breaking.
9. **Offence relating to Document** : Forgery, making a false document.
10. **Offences relating to Sex and Marriage** : Rape, Sexual offences, Unnatural offence, Adultery, Bigamy.

11. **Offences affecting Personal Peace and Reputation** : Defamation, Criminal Intimidation, Criminal Insult.

LEADING CASES :

1. R.V. Mc. Naughton (1843), 10 Cal. & F. 200, 4st, Tr. (N.S.) 847.
2. Reg. v. Govinda, 1876, I Bom. 42.
3. Kedar Nath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962, SC 955.
4. Tapti Prasad V.K.E., 1917, 15 A.L.J. 590.
5. Woolmington v. The Director of Public Prosecution, 1935, A.G. (462) H.L.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Nigam, R.C. : दण्ड विधि
2. Bhattacharya T. : भारतीय दण्ड संहिता
3. Ratan Lal : The Indian Penal Code (St. Dhiraj Lal Ed.)
4. Nigam, R.C. : Principles of Criminal Law (English & Hindi).
5. Shamsul Huda : Principles of Criminal Law.
6. Hari Singh Gaur : Penal Law of India.
7. T. Bhattacharya : Indian Penal Code (English & Hindi)
8. Amar Singh yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi).
9. Raja Ram Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi).

PAPER 2.3

THE LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND EASEMENT

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
 2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. **Preliminary** : Definition, Essentials of Transfer, Competence of Parties, Subject matter of transfer, Transfer to unborn person, Registration of Transfer, etc. General Rules of Transfer : (a) Restraints on alienation absolute or partial, Restraints of free enjoyment, Covenants affecting enjoyment, divesting on insolvency, perpetuities, Future estates, Doctrine of acceleration. Accumulation of income, exceptions, Covenants and Transfers, General Rules of Transfer, (b) Conditional Transfer : Condition precedent, Condition subsequent, Vested and contingent interest.
 2. Election, Priority of rights, Notice, Implied transfers by limited owners, Transfer of property out of which maintenance claims have to be met,

Ownership by holding out, Ownership by estoppel, Fooding the grant by estoppel. Doctrine of part performance sale.

3. **Mortgage and Charge** : Kinds of Mortgage, Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagees Priority, Marshalling, Contribution & Subrogation.
4. Exchange, Lease, Gift, Actionable Claims.
5. **Easements** : Essentials of Easements, Imposition Acquisition, Incidents, Disturbance, Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easement, Licence, Difference Between Lease and Licence.

LEADING CASES :

1. Raj Cooar Koondoo & Others v. John & Maria Mequeen (1873) 11 Beng. L.R. 46 (P.C.)
2. Manak Lal v. H.J. Ginwala & Sons, AIR 1953, SC 1.
3. Phool Kure v. Prem Kure, AIR 1952, SC 307.
4. Chunchun Jha v. Sheikh Ebadat Ali & Others, AIR SC 345.
5. Radha Krishan v. Rine J. Prasad S. Prasad, AIR 1966, Raj 219.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. The Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882) as amended upto-date.

2. Mulla : Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
3. Joshi : The Indian Easements Act (Act V of 1882).
4. Manon, A.K. : The Law of Property.
5. Sarthi, V.P. : Law of Transfer of Property.
6. Shukla, S.N. : Transfer of Property Act.
7. Saxena, I.C. : Transfer of Property Act.
8. Bhansali & Sharma : Transfer of Property Act. (Hindi).
9. Kulshetha, J.N. : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi).
10. Tripathe, J.P. : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi).

PAPER 2.4

COMPANY LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. Definition of Company - Kinds of Company, Corporate Personality, Registration and Incorporation. The Memorandum and Articles of Association.
2. Promoters and Preliminary Contracts, Prospectus, Share Capital, Shares, Members and Shareholders. Debentures, Directors and Borrowings, Majority Powers and Minority rights.
3. Prevention of oppression, Management, Amalgamation and reconstruction, meetings of company, winding-up and Dissolution, Formation and Powers of Company Law Board.

LEADING CASES :

1. Aron Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd. 1897, Ac 22.
2. Royal British Bank v. Turquand, 1856, 6E and B 327.

3. Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co. Ltd., V.E. Riche 1875, LR 7, HL 653.
4. FOSS v. Har Bottle 67 ER 189 (1843) 2 Mare 461.
5. Shanti Prasad Jain v. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. (1965) Comp. LJ 193.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Shah, S.M. : Lectures on Company Law.
2. Avtar Singh : Company Law (English & Hindi).
3. Sen, G.M. : Company Law (Cases and Materials).
4. Sanghal, P.S. : National and Multinational Companies.
5. Dhingra, L.C. : Principles of Company Law.
6. Paranjapa, N.V. : Company Law (English & Hindi).

PAPER 2.5

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. Definition, Nature and Basis of International Law. Weakness of International Law. Codification and Development of International Law. Relation between of International Law. Relation between International Law, Municipal Law, Subjects of International Law, Nationality, Extradition and Ashylum.
2. Recognition of States and Governments. Recognition of Insurgency and belligerency, de-facto and dejura recognition. State succession; State jurisdiction ; Territorial sovereignty, Criminal jurisdiction in International Law, Intervention.
3. Diplomatic agents, Counsels, Classification and Function of Diplomatic agents, privileges and Immunities with reference to Vienna Convention

on Diplomatic Relation, 1961, Treaties. Definition, Basis, Classification and Formation of treaties, Interpretation and revision of treaties, Principles of jus cogens and pecta sunt servenda, termination of treaties, Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, Pacific and Compulsive means of settlement of International Disputes. International Court of Justice - Jurisdiction and Contribution towards development of International Law.

4. War, its legal character and effects, Enemy character, Armed conflicts and other hostile relations, Belligerent occupation, War crimes, Termination of war and doctrine of post liminium and Prize courts.
5. The Law of naturality : Basis of naturality, Rights and duties of neutral states, quasi-neutrality, neutrality and U.N. Character, Right of Angary. Contraband, Blockade, Unneutral service, Right of visit and search.
6. **International Institution** : United Nations, History and information of United Nations, Organs of United Nations with specific reference to general Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice.
7. **Human Rights** : Meaning, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, 1966. International Conventions on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights, 1966. Regional Conventions on Human Rights, Right of Women and Child, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

LEADING CASES :

1. The S.S. Lotus P. (1) 1927 Series, ANOP
2. The Cofu Channel Case (Merits) ICJ Rep. 1949, p.4
3. Haya De La Torre Case of Asylum Case ICJ Rep.(1905) p. 266
4. West Rand Central Gold Mining Co. v. The King (1905) 2 K.B. 391
5. The Zamora case, 1916, 2 A.C. 77.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Straks : An Introduction to International Law
2. Oppenheim : International Law., Vol. I and II
3. Breirly : The Law of Nations
4. S.K. Kapoor : International Law (English & Hindi)
5. Tandon, M.P. : International Law (English & Hindi)
6. Robertson, A.H. : Human Rights in the World
7. Khare, S.C. : Human Rights and United Nations

8. Basu, D.D. : Human Rights in Constitutional Law
9. Nagendra Singh : Protection of Human Rights
10. Satish Chandra : International Documents on Human Rights
11. Daiya, K.C. : Human Rights Jurisprudence
12. Karkara, G.S. : Commentary on Protection of Human Rights Act.

PAPER 2.6

LABOUR LAW - RIGHTS

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. Historical Development of Industrial Disputes, Legislation in India; Various modes of Settlement of disputes, Objects and Reasons, Scope, Definition of Important terms - Authorities under this Act. Voluntary - Arbitration and Compulsory Adjudication. Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts of Tribunals; Procedure, Powers and Duties of Authorities. Implementation of Awards. Withholding of Awards, Appeals to Supreme Court and Writs to HCs. Strikes and Lockouts, Layoff and Retrenchment, Special Provisions relating to Layoff, Retrenchment and Closure in certain establishments, Compensation in transfer of undertakings, Section 33, 33-A, 33-B 33-C and other miscellaneous provisions, Penalties, Unfair Labour Practice etc.

2. **Trade Unions Act, 1926** : The Philosophy of Trade Unionism, History of Trade Union Movement in India - Aims and Objects - Extent and Commencement of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 - Definition and Nature of Trade Union.

Registration of Trade Unions - Right and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions (Recognition of Trade Unions, Regulations Penalties and Procedure, Dissolution) Collective Bargaining and Trade Disputes - Unfair Labour Practices.

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

The Provisions relating to the Inspecting Staff - Health, Safety, Welfare, Working House of Adults - Employment of Young Persons - Annual Leave with wages. Special Provisions - Penalties and Procedure. New Provisions inserted vide Factories (Amendment) Act of 1987.

4. **The Minimum Wages Act, 1948** : Concept of Wages, particularly Minimum Fair and Living Wages, Need based minimum wage - Aims and Objects of Minimum Wages Act - Application, Exceptions and Exemptions - Kinds of wages.

Fixation and Revision of minimum rates of wages - Adjudication of Claims relating to minimum wages and miscellaneous provisions.

LEADING CASES :

1. Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1958, SC 678
2. Vijay Cotton Mills Ltd. v. The State of Ajmer, AIR, 1955 SC 33
3. Birdi Chand Sharma v. First Civil Judge, Nagpur, AIR 1961, SC 644
4. Jay Engineering Works v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968, Cal. 407
5. Bangalore water Supply v. A Rajappa, AIR 1978, SC. 548

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Sethi, R.B. : Payment of Wages & Minimum Wages Act
2. Malik : Industrial Law
3. Jaroli, U.L. : Shramik Vidhi
4. Indian Law Institute : Law & Labour Management Relations in India
5. Rustamajee : Law of Industrial Disputes
6. Srivastava, K.D. : Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
7. Srivastava, K.D. : Commentary on Minimum Wages Act, 1948

8. Myres, Charles : Industrial Relations in India
9. Malhotra, O.P. : Law of Industrial Disputes, Vol. I
10. Darwell & Karr : Law of Service in Industry, Vol. 2, 1956
11. Srivastava, K.D. : Commentary on Trade Union Act, 1926
12. Ganga Sahay Sharma : श्रमिक विधियां

PAPER 2.7

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law, Sources of Administrative Law, Government, Administrative Authorities and Bodies.

Statutory Corporations including their control, the extent of executive power, administrative finality and the court review.

Delegated Legislation - Nature, Scope, Forms necessary, Control including Judicial Parliamentary and Legislative Conditional Legislation and sub-delegation.

Henry III Clause

Administrative Process - Administrative Action, Administrative Discretion and Quasi-Judicial Elements in Administrative Procedure.

Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Rights to consult, Reasoned Decision.

Administrative Adjudication - Reasons for Growth, Structure and Procedure of Administrative Bodies, like Tribunals, Finality of the Tribunal, Decisions, Administrative Tribunals Act. 1985.

Judicial Control of Administrative Action - Habeas Corpus, Madamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto Writs, Redressal of Citizens Grievances, Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry Act. Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta of the State of Rajasthan.

Government Liability in Torts and Contracts, Suits against the Government and Public Authorities.

LEADING CASES :

1. Vasant Lal Magan Bhai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1961, SC 4.
2. G. Nageshwara Rao v. A.P. State Road Transport Corporation. AIR 1959, SC 308.
3. Harishankar Bhagla v. State of M.P., AIR 1954, SC 465.
4. State of Rajasthan v. Mst. Vidyawati AIR 1961, SC 933.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Jain M.P. : Indian Administrative Law.

2. Indian Law Institute : Delegated (Legislation in India).
3. Griffith J.A.G. and Street. H. : Principles of Administrative Law.
4. Kagzi, M.C.J. : Administrative Law in India.
5. Kagzi, M.C.J. : A Case Book in Administrative Law.
6. Dr. Jain, M.P. & Dr. Jain, S.N. : Principles of Indian Administrative Law.
7. Kesri, U.P.D. : Administrative Law
8. केसरी, यू पी. डी. : प्रशासनिक विधि
9. उपाध्याय जे. जे. : प्रशासनिक विधि
10. Sathe, S.P. : Administrative Law
11. Dr. K.C. Joshi : प्रशासनिक विधि
12. C.K. Takwani : Lectures on Administrative Law

PAPER 2.8

LAND LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

Acts of Study :

1. Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
2. Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.

(All two acts are in full course).

LEADING CASES :

1. Jagdish Singh V/s. State of Rajasthan, 1990, RRD, 493.
2. Executors of Estate of Late Maharana Shri Bhagwat Singh (Mewar) V/s. State of Rajasthan, 1992, RRD, 686.
3. Madanlal V/s. Murti Mandir Shri Ramlal Ji, 1992, RRD, 79 (DB).
4. Damodar V/s. Smt. Sundri, 1986, RRD, 55 H.C. (DB).

5. Bal Kishan V/s. State of Rajasthan, Purshottam Lal V/s. State of Rajasthan, 1981, RRD, Page 686.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Shyam Lal Gupta : The Rajasthan Tenancy Act.
2. Dutt, S.K. : Tenancy Law in Rajasthan
3. Dutt, S.K. : Rajasthan Land Revenue Act.
4. Suresh Chand : Law of Tenancy in Rajasthan
H. Mathur
5. Karkara, G.S. : Rajasthan Land Laws
(English & Hindi).
6. Babel, B.L. : Rajasthan Land Laws
(Hindi).
7. Gehlot : The Rajasthan Tenancy Act.
1955.

PAPER 2.9 (A)

LAW OF TAXATION

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
 1. Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.
 2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1954.
 3. Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954.

Indian Income Tax Act. 1961 :

1. Definitions - Assessment Year, Previous year, Agriculture, Income Assessment, Capital Asset, Dividend, Income, Casual Income, Total Income, Gross Total Income, Maximum and Minimum Marginal Rate, Person, Resident - Non-Resident, Transfer.
2. Basis of Charge - Charges of Income-Tax, Scope of total income, Residence in India, Income deemed to be received, Dividend Income deemed to accrue or arise in India.
3. Income which do not form part of total income.

4. Computation of total income - Head of income - Salaries, Interest on Securities, Income from House Property, Profit & Gains of Business or Profession, Capital Gains, Income from other sources.
5. Income of other persons included in assessee's total income.
6. Deductions to be made in computing total income.
7. Relief in respect of Income-tax.
8. Determination of tax in certain specific cases.
9. Income tax authorities - Appointment and Control, Jurisdiction, Powers, Procedure for Assessment, Liability in special cases, Collection and recovery of tax, Appeals, Revision and Reference.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 :

1. Sale or Purchase of Goods in the course of Interstate Trade or Outside a State or in the course of import or export.
2. Liability to tax on inter-state sales, burden of proof.
3. Registration of dealers.
4. Determination of turnover, levy & collection of tax.
5. Penalty and offences.
6. Restrictions and conditions in regard to tax on sale or purchase or declared good within a state.

Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994 :

1. Incidence and levy of tax, registration of dealers; payment of tax, filing of returns and assessment.
2. Tax liability, recovery and refund.
3. Interest, composition and prosecution.
4. Inspection, Search and Seizure, anti-evasion provisions.
5. Appeals & Revisions - Officers, Powers and immunities.

LEADING CASES :

1. Janab A. Sayed Jalal Saheb v. C.I.T. (1960) 391 I.T.R.
2. P. Krishna Menon v. C.I.T. (1959) 35, I.T.R. 48 (SC)
3. Tata Sons Ltd. v. C.I.T. Bombay City (1950) 18 I.T.R. 460.
4. Bacha F. Gadar v. C.I.T. Bombay A.I.R. 1955, SC.
5. The Commissioners of Income-tax Madras v. Bhagya Lakshmi & Co., A.I.R. 1955, SC 1708.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Gupta, R.R. : Income-tax and Practice.
2. Kanga & Palkiwala : The Law and Practice of Income-tax

3. Agarwal, S.E. : Law and Practice relating to Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
4. Pokharna, N.L. : The Law relating to Sales - Purchases Tax, Rajasthan.
5. A.K. Saxena : Income Tax Act (English & Hindi).
6. Singh, S.D. : Law of Central Sales Tax.
7. Mahesh Koolwal : Rajasthan Sales Tax Act & Rules.

PAPER 2.9 (B)

INSURANCE LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
 1. (a) Evolution and development of the concept of Insurance, Role and Importance of Insurance.
 - (b) General Principles of the Contract of Insurance, Nature of Contract of Insurance.
 - (c) Classification of Policies, Selection and Measurement of Risk, Treatment of Substandard Risk, Calculation of Premium.
 - (d) Licencing of Insurance Agents, Duties and Powers of Controller of Insurance under the Insurance Act, 1938.
 - (e) Status and Legal position of the nominee under the Insurance Act, 1938.
2. (a) Establishment of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

- (b) Investment Provisions and Rights of the Policy holders under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; Marine Insurance and Fire Insurance.
 - (c) Motor Insurance, Livestock Insurance, Insurance against Deterioration of Stocks, Loss or Profit Insurance, Contractor's All Risk Insurance and Credit Guarantee.
3. **Public Liability Insurance Act, 1992** : Definitions, Criminal Liability based on no fault, Verification and Publication of accidents by Collector. Application for claim for relief - Environmental Relief Fund - Claim of Compensation under other laws; Powers of the Central Government or its authorised officers under the Act - Penalties - Liability of Companies or Government Departments.

LEADING CASES :

- 1. New India Assurance Co. v. Radhey Shyam Motilal Khandelwal, AIR, 1974, Bom. 228
- 2. Prudential Insurance Co. v. Inland Revenue Commissioners, (1904), 2 KB 1078.
- 3. Mills V. Smith (1963) 2 All. ER 1078
- 4. Digby v. General Accident (1943) AC 121, 138
- 5. Glickman v. Lancashire and General Assurance Co. Ltd. (1978) AC 139 (HL).

SUGGESTED READINGS :

- 1. Mishra, M.N. : Insurance - Principles and Practices
- 2. Rao, C.K. : Treaties on the Law of Insurance
- 3. The Insurance Act, 1938
- 4. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1957
- 5. Karkara, G.S. : Commentary on Public Liability Insurance in India
- 6. Murthy & Sharma : Modern Law of Insurance in India

PAPER 2.9 (C)

BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. **Banking Regulation Act, 1949** : Business of Banking Companies, Control over Management. Prohibition of certain activities in relation to banking companies, Acquisition of the undertaking of Banking Companies in certain cases, Suspension of Business and winding-up of Banking Companies, Special provisions for speedy disposal of winding-up proceedings, Miscellaneous, Application of the Act to the co-operative societies.
2. **State Bank of India Act, 1955** : Definitions, Incorporation and Share Capital of State Bank, Shares, Management, Business and Miscellaneous, State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Act, 1959 - Definitions, Constitution of New Banks and change of name of any Subsidiary

Bank, Compensation, Shares, Management, Business, Inspection).

3. **Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976** : Definitions, Incorporation and Capital of Regional Rural Banks, Management, Business, Powers of Central Government, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981; Definitions, Establishment of NABARD, Management, Transfer of Business, Borrowing, Credit and other function, Funds, Protection of Action, Indemnity of Directors and Penalties.
4. **Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970** : Definition, Transfers of the Undertaking of existing Banks, Payment of Compensation, Management of Corresponding New Banks, Indemnity, Dissolution.

The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984 : Definitions, Establishment, Acquisition and Transfer of the undertaking of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, Management of Reconstruction Bank, Special Powers of the Reconstruction Bank.
5. **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881** : Object, Definitions, Parties to notes, Bills and cheques, Negotiations of Instruments, Presentment, Discharge from Liability on Notices, Bills and Cheques, Dishonour and Notice of dishonour, Reasonable time for Notice, noting and protest,

Acceptance and payment for honour and reference; compensation; Rules of Evidence; Provisions regarding crossed cheques, Bills in sets; International Law governing instruments.

LEADING CASES :

1. Bhawanipore Banking Corpn.Ltd.v.Gauri Shanker Sharma, AIR (1950), SC 6.
2. The Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi v. The Employees of Bharat Bank Ltd. and the Bharat Bank Employee's Union, AIR 1950, SC 188.
3. V. Ramaswami, Aiyanger & Other v.T.N.V. Kailasa Thevar, AIR 1950, SC 189.
4. Mahaveer Prasad Bubna v. Union Bank of India, AIR (1992) Cal. 270.
5. Narayandas Bhagwandas Patni v. Union of India, 1993 Mah. LJ 1229.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Jagdishlal - Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
2. Sethi, R.B. - Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
3. Tokhi, M.R. & Sharma, D.P. - Rural Banking in India, 1975.
4. Maheshwari, S.N. - Banking Law and Practice.
5. State Bank of India Act, 1955.
6. State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1950.

7. Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
8. National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development Act, 1981.
9. Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1964.
10. Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 & 1980.
11. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1964.
12. Kulshrestha, V.D. - Government Regulation of Financial Management of Private Corporate Sector in India.
13. Khegamvala T.S. - The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1981

LL.B. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION

PAPER 3.1

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Contents

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

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

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

2. Admission and Confession :

- (a) Admission : Definition, whose admission in relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission is not conclusive proof, admission as an estoppel.
 - (b) Confession : Definition, its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, confession to police officer, confession in the custody in police, confession to Magistrate, confession by co-accused.
 - (c) Difference between admission and confession. Relevancy of statements :
 - (i) Statements by persons who cannot be called as witness.
 - (ii) Statement made under special circumstances.
 - (iii) Relevancy of judgement of a Court of Law
 - (iv) Opinions of third person
 - (v) Opinion of experts
 - (vi) Relevancy of character
3. **Evidence** : Oral evidence, documentary evidence, kinds of documentary evidence, when secondary evidence is relevant, public and private document.

Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence, Application of this principle, its exceptions, ambiguous documents, kinds of ambiguity.

Burden of Proof : Meaning, general principles of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases and exceptions to it. When burden of proof shifts, proof of legitimacy of child, proof in dowry deaths and in the matters of rape.

4. **Estoppel :** Meaning, essentials, nature and its kinds.

Witnesses : Competency of witness, when persons can be compelled to appear as witnesses, privileged communications and documents, accomplice, hostile witness.

5. **Examination of Witnesses :** Order of examinations, kinds of examinations, leading question, impeaching the credit of witness, questions which can and which cannot be asked, refreshing the memory of witness, production of document, Judge's power to put questions and to order production. Effect of improper acceptance or rejection of evidence.

LEADING CASES :

1. Pakala v. Emperor, AIR, 1939, PC 47
2. Palvinder Kaur v. The State of Punjab, AIR 1952, S.C. 354
3. Ram Chandra v. State of U.P. AIR, 1957, SC 381

4. Venkateshwarlu v. Venkatanarayan, AIR 1954, SC 176
5. Vedivelu v. State of Madra, AIR, 1957, SC 615

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Ratan Lal : The Law of Evidence
2. Batuklal : Law of Evidence
3. Vepa P. Sarathi : Law of Evidence
4. राजाराम यादव : साक्ष्य विधि

PAPER 3.2

LAW RELATING TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

1. Preliminary :

- (a) Object, Extent and Definitions (Chapter I).
- (b) Duties of Public
 - (i) To assist Police and Magistrate
 - (ii) To give information about certain offence (Chapter - IV, Ss. 37 to 40)

2. Criminal Courts :

- (a) Territorial Divisions and Classification (Chapter II, Ss. 10, 14, 15, 19, 22 and 23).
- (b) Powers (Chapter III, Ss. 26 to 31).

Pre-Trial Procedures :

- (a) Process to compel appearance (Chapter-VI).

- (b) Process to compel Production of things (Chapter - VII).

- (c) Arrest of Persons (Chapter V).

- (d) Information to the Police and their Powers of Investigation (Chapter-XII).

- (e) Bail (Chapter XXXIII).

- (f) Jurisdiction of the Courts in Enquiries and Trials (Chapter-XIII).

- (g) Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity (Chapter -X).

3. Jurisdiction of the Courts in Enquiries and Trials (Chapter-XIII).

4. Complaints to Magistrates and Cognizance of Offence (Chapter XV and XIV).
Charge (Chapter XVII)

- (a) Types of Trials :

- (i) Trial before Court of Session (Chapter XVIII).

- (ii) Trial of Summons and Warrant Cases (Chapters XIX and XX).

- (iii) Summary Trials (Chapter XXI).

- (iv) Judgement (Chapter XXVII).

5. (a) Appeals (Chapter XXIX).

- Reference and Revision (Chapter XXX).

(b) Misc. Provisions :

(i) Period of Limitation (Chapter XXXVI).

(ii) Irregular Proceedings (Chapter XXXV).

(iii) Autrofois Acquit and Autrofois convict.

(iv) Legal Aid to accused at State Expenses

(v) Pardon to an accomplice

(vi) Saving of Inherent Powers of High Court

(vii) Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents

THE Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Childrens Act, 1986) :

Definition - Competent authorities and institutions for Juveniles, Neglected Juveniles, Delinquent Juveniles, Procedures of competent authorities, special offences in respect of Juveniles.

Probation of Offenders act, 1958 :

Definitions - Power of Court to release certain offenders after admonition, on probation of good conduct - Power of Court to require released offenders to pay compensation under twenty one years of age, Variations of conditions of probation, Probation in case of Offenders failing to observe conditions of board, provisions as to sureties, Probation Officers.

LEADING CASES :

1. State of U.P. v. State of Delhi, AIR 1955, SC 196
2. Nisar Ali v. State of U.P., AIR 1957, SC 336
3. Purshottam Das Dalmia v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968, SC 1589
4. State of Andhra Pradesh v. Ganeshwara Rao, AIR 1968, SC 1050
5. Satwant Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956, SC 266

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Ratan Lal : Criminal Procedure Code
2. Ganguly, A.C. : A Guide to Criminal Code Procedure.
3. Juvenile Justice Act, 1980
4. Probation of Offenders act, 1954
5. Khatri, B.D. : Law of Probation in India alongwith Juvenile Justice Act, 1988
6. Chakravarti, N.K. : Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
7. तिवाड़ी, वाई. के : दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
8. जैन, पी. सी. : दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
9. मुरलीधर चतुर्वेदी : दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता

PAPER 3.3

LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
1. **Code of Civil Procedure, 1908** : Definition - Suits in general, suits of civil nature, stay of suit, Res Judicata, Res Subjudice, Foreign Judgement, Place of trial, Transfer of suits, Joinder, Non-joinder and Mis-joinder of Parties and Causes of Action. Service of Summons and Pleadings.
2. **Execution in General** : Courts by which decrees may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decrees. Transfer of decrees for execution and mode of execution, Stay of execution, Suits in particular cases (Orders XXI to XXIII). Abatement of Suits.
3. Supplemental proceedings, Attachment before judgement, Arrest before judgement, Temporary injunction and Appointment of Receiver.

4. Appears - Appeals against order and appeals against decree, review, revision and reference. Order No. 9,7,26,32 & 33 Section 75 to 78.

5. The Limitation Act, 1963 (Omitting the Schedule) - Purpose, Policy, Nature and Scope of the Act.

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

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

LEADING CASES :

1. Umrao Singh v. Bhagwati Singh, AIR 1956, SC 15 (Sec 9) CPC.
2. Narhari v. Shanker, AIR 1953, SC 419 (Sec 11), CPC
3. Shanker Sitaram v. Balkrishnan, AIR 1954, SC 252 Sec. 11 CPC or 2 R 2 & O 23, R 3).
4. Smt. Runi Bai v. Yadunandan, AIR 1969, SC 1718.
5. Madalsa Devi v. M. Ramanarain Pvt. Ltd., AIR 1955, SC 1718

SUGGESTED BOOKS :

1. Mulla : Civil Procedure Code

2. Singh, S.N. : Civil Procedure Code
3. Sahai : On Civil Procedure
4. Tandon, M.P. : Civil Procedure Code (English & Hindi)
5. Mridula Srivastava : दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता
6. A.N.Pandey : दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता

PAPER 3.4

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

Meaning of Interpretation - Basic principles of interpretation, Intention of the Legislature, Statute be read as a whole, Plain meaning rule, Harmonious Construction, Golden and Mischief Rule - *Utresmagis quam valeat pareat*.

Aids to Interpretation - External - Parliamentary - Legislative debates, Statement of objects and reasons, Dictionary, Statute in *Peri-materia*, *Contemporanea*, *Expositio*, Internal - Title, Preamble, Heading, Marginal Notes, Proviso and Function.

Principle of Interpretation of Constitution and Penal and Fiscal Statutes.

Delegatus non-protest delegate, *Ejusdem Generis*, Pith and Substance Rule. Expression - *Unine exclusio*, *Alterios*, Non-obstante clause, Mandatory and Directory provision, *Noscitur*, *A Soclis*, *Reddendo Singula*

Singulis Operation, Expiry and Repeal of Statutes.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. G.P. Singh : Interpretation of Status
2. T.Bhattacharya : कानूनों का निर्वचन
3. Swarup J. : Interpretation of Statutes
4. Bindra : Interpretation of Statutes
5. Sarathi : Interpretation of Statutes
7. Bhattacharya, T. : Interpretation of Statutes
(English & Hindi)

PAPER 3.5

**LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

Note :

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

(A) VOCABULARY

1. Use of Legal Phrases and terms (List of Legal terms given below)
2. Pair of Words
3. One word substitution
4. Latin Maxims (Listed below)

(B) COMPREHENSIVE SKILLS

1. Common Logical Fallacies
 - (a) Valid rules of syllogism
 - (b) Syllogistic Fallacies
 - (c) Other types of material or verbal Fallacies

2. Comprehension of legal texts : Reading Materials:
The prescribed leading cases.

(C) COMPOSITION SKILLS

1. Use of Cohesive devices (Legal Drafting)
2. Precise Writing
3. Brief writing and drafting of reports; Letters and Applications
4. Essay Writing and topics of legal interest
5. Varieties of sentence structure & verb patterns.
6. Translation (English to Hindi & Hindi to English)

**List of Legal Terms which are relevant for
LL. B. Students**

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Abet | Accomplice |
| Abstain | |
| Act of God | Actionable |
| | Accused |
| Adjournment | Adjudication |
| | Admission |
| Affidavit/Amendment | Appeal |
| Acquittal Article | Assent |
| Attested Attornment | Averment |
| Bail/Bailment | Citation |
| Clause Cercion | Code |
| Cognizable | Confession |
| | Compromise |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Consent | Contempt |
| Conspiracy | |
| Contingent | Contraband |
| | Conviction |
| Convention | Corporate |
| | Custody |
| Damages | Defamation |
| Decree | |
| Defence | Estoppel |
| Escheat | |
| Eviction | Ex-parte |
| Executive | |
| Findings | Forma Pauperis |
| Floating Charge | |
| Franchise | Fraud |
| | Frustration |
| Good Faith | Guardian |
| | Habeas Corpus |
| Hearsay | Hypothecation |
| Homicide | |
| Illegal | Inheritance |
| Indemnity | |
| Bench | Bill of attaindor |
| Bill | |
| Bill of Rights | Blockage |
| | Bonafide |
| By Laws | Punishment |
| Capital | Charge |
| Chattles | Legislation |
| Justiciable | |

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Legitimacy | Liability | Presumption | Privilege |
| | Liberty | | Privity |
| Licence | Liquidation | Prize | Promissory Note |
| Lieu | | Process | |
| Maintenance | Malafide | Proof | Prosecution |
| | Malfeasance | Proposal | |
| Minor | Mortgage | Provision | Receiver |
| Misfeasance | | Ratify | |
| Murder | Negotiable | Redemption | Reference |
| Negligence | | | Regulation |
| Instruments | Neutrality | Remand | Rent |
| | Non-feasance | Remedy | |
| Notification | Novation | Repeal | Respondent |
| | Nuisance | Res-judicata | |
| Oath | Offender | In Limine | Insanity |
| Obscense | | | Institute |
| Order | Over-rule | Insurance | Intestete |
| Ordinance | | | Issue |
| De-facto | Deposit | Judgement | Judicial |
| De Jure | | | Jurisdiction |
| Detention | Discretion | Justice | Rule |
| | Distress | Restitution | |
| Earnest Money | Enact | Ruling | Section |
| | Enforceable | Schedule | |
| Equality | Perjury | Settlement | Specific |
| Partition | | Sovereignty | Performance |
| Petition | Pledge | Stamp Duty | Status Quo |
| Plaintiff | | | Statute |
| Preamble | Prescription | Stay of Execution | Succession |
| Pre-emption | | | Summons |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Surety | Testator |
| Tenant | |
| Testatrix Title | Tort |
| Trade Mark | Treason |
| | Treaty |
| Trespass | Tribunal |
| Trial | |
| Trust | Undue Influence |
| Ultra vires | |
| Usage | Verdict |
| Valid | |
| Vested | Vis-major |
| Violate | |
| Void | Wager |
| Voidable | |
| Waiver | Warranty |
| Warrant | |
| Will Writ Wrong | |

LIST OF LATIN MAXIMS

1. Ab initio (from the veris beginning)
2. Action personails moritur cum persona (Personal right by action dies with the person)
3. Actus Curae Neminem gravabit (an act of the court shall prejudice no one)
4. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea (the act itself does not constitute guilt unless done with a guilty intent)

5. Actus reus (wrong dul set)
6. ad interim (in the mean time)
7. ad litam (for the suit)
8. ad valoram (according to the value)
9. alibi (plea of being elsewhere)
10. amicus curie (friend of the court)
11. lanimus (intention)
12. audi alteram (hear the other side)
13. Caveat emptor (buyer beware)
14. Consensus ad idem (agreement by two persons upon the same thing in the same sense).
15. Demnum sine injuria (damage without injury)
16. de facto (in fact)
17. de jure (in law)
18. de minimis non-curat lax (the law takes no account of crifling matters).
19. decree nisi (a decree which takes effect after a specified period)
20. delegates non-protest delegate (a delegated power cannot be further delegated).
21. doll in capax (in capable in malice)
22. denatio mortis causa (gift by a person on the death-bad)
23. ejusdem generis (oth the same category)

24. eminent domain (the supreme rights)
25. ex-officio (by virtue of an office)
26. ex-parte (not in the presence of the opposite party)
27. ex-post facto (by subsequent act)
28. factum valet (the fact which cannot be altered)
29. fait accompli (an accomplished fact)
30. ignoventia legis neminem excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse)
31. in pari materia (in an analogous case, cause of position)
32. interest re publicate ut sit finis litium (it is in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of law suit)
33. injuria sine demnum (injury without damage)
34. intravires (within the powers)
35. jus turti (the right of a third party)
36. lis pendens (pending suit)
37. mens rea (a guilty mind)
38. mesne profits (the profit received by a person on wrongful possession)
39. nemo dat quod non habet (no man can transfer better title than he himself has)
40. nemo degat bis vexari pro una et eadim cavsa (no man be twice vexed for the same cause)

41. memo in propria cause judres esse debet (no one ought to be judge in his own cause)
42. nile prosequi (to be unwilling to prosecute)
43. obiter dicta (an opinion of law not necessary to the decision)
44. onus probandi (the burden of proof)
45. pacta sunt servanda (pacts must be respected)
46. pendants lite (during litigation)
47. per capita (counting heads)
48. per incuriam (through inadvertance or carelessness)
49. per stripes (by stocks)
50. planum dominium (full stocks)
51. pro bone publico (for the public good)
52. ratio decidendi (grounds for decision, principle of the case)
53. res gestae (connected facts forming the part of the same transaction).
54. res ipa loquitur (the thing speaks for itself)
55. res judicata (a matter already adjudicated upon)
56. res nullious (an ownerless thing)
57. rule nisi (a rule or order upon condition that is to become absolute when cause is shown to the contrary)

58. status quo (existing position)
59. sub judice (in course of adjudication)
60. sui generis (of ones own right)
61. suo moto (of ones own accord)
62. ubi jus ibi remedium (where there is a right, there is a remedy)
63. ultra vires (beyond the powers)
64. volenti non fit injuria (risk taken voluntarily is not actionable)

SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Glanville William : Learning the law
2. Wren and Martin : English Grammer
3. Ganga Sahai : Fundamentals of legal writing
Sharma
4. Hindi-English Legal : Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan, Ministry, Legal Glossory of Law, Govt. of India ,New Delhi (India)
5. David Green : Contemporary English Grammer - Structure and Composition
6. Ishtique Abidi : Law and Language
7. Venkataramanaia : Law Lexicon & Legal Maxims
8. Richard V. Wydict : Plain English for Lawyers

PAPER 3.6

PRACTICAL PAPER

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING; LEGAL AND PERALEGAL SERVICES MOOT COURT

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts :

1. Practical Written Paper 80 marks
2. Viva-voce Examination 20 marks

The candidate must pass in both parts separately in 1 & 2 Parts for pass, he will be required to obtain 36% marks in each part, i.e. 29 marks out of 80 and 7 marks out of 20 marks.

Practical Written paper

- (a) Meaning, Nature, Scope and object of public interest Litigation (PIL). PIL against the state and other public bodies. Difference between Public interest litigation and Private interest litigation; Meaning of Social action litigation, Concept of Locus Standi.
- (b) Legal Aid under the -
 1. Constitution;
 2. Code of Criminal Procedure;
 3. Code of Civil procedure

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Legal Aid and Law School, Legal Aid and voluntary organisation, Legal Aid and legal profession; District Legal Aid Committee.

- (c) Lok Adalats - Its Jurisdiction, Working and Powers under the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987.
- (d) Writing of PIL Petitions Writings of Applications for Legal Aid.

LEADING CASES :

1. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v/s. Union of India (1984) 3 SCC 161
2. Olga Tellis V/s. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985) 3 SCC 545
3. Sukhdas V/s Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, AIR 1986 SC 928
4. Sheel Barse V/s State of Maharashtra, AIR 1988 SC 378

SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. P.N. Bhagwati : Legal Aid as a Human Right
2. Sujan Singh : Legal Aid - Human Right of Equality
3. Sunil Dhesta : Lok Adalats in India - Genesis and Functioning
4. L.M. Singhvi : Law and Poverty Cases and Material
5. Awadh Prasad : Lok Adalat
6. S.S. Sharma : Legal Assistance to Poor
7. P.N. Bajpayee : Legal Aid & the Bar Council

PAPER 3.6 (B)

VIVA-VOCA

Marks : 20

Maintaining diary on Court visits; Legal Aid & Lok Adalat Proceedings, Moot court Performance done on the basis of prescribed leading cases in LL.B. Ist Year paper under the supervision of concerned teacher. The teacher (s) shall conduct at least two 'Moot Courts' during the session and it will be compulsory for the candidate to participate in at-least fifty percent of such Moot Courts. The Teachers can also conduct Moot Courts on the basis of the cases other than prescribed leading cases. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of three persons. In the Committee, there shall be two Internal Examiners and one External Examiner. The Committee shall award marks on the basis of court diary & performance at the Moot Court & Viva-Voce examination.

PAPER 3.7

PRACTICAL PAPER

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, BAR BENCH, RELATIONS AND THE MOOT COURT

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts :

1. Practical Written Paper 80 marks
2. Viva-voce Examination 20 marks

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

PART - A

Practical Written paper

- Advocate, 1961
- Professional Ethics - Meaning and Scope, Duties of an Advocate towards the Court, his client, other fellow Advocates and the Public.
- Bar Bench Relations - Meaning, necessity, nature and scope. The contempt law and practice. Supreme Court pronouncements relating to (a) the Bar Bench Relations and (b) the Contempt of Court.

LEADING CASES :

1. Parmanand Sharma V/s Bar Council of Rajasthan, AIR 1999 Raj. 171
2. H.V. Panchaksharappa V/s K.G. Eshwar, 2000 DNJ (SC) 350
3. Dhook Singh V/s State of Raj., 1999 WLC (Raj.) UC 727
[(WLC equal Western Law Cases (unreported cases)]
4. D.P. Chadha V/s Triyugi Narain Mishra, AIR 2001,SC 457
5. Ranveer Singh V/s State of Rajasthan, 2001 (4) WLN 429

PART - B

VIVA-VOCE

20 Marks

Maintaining diary on Court visits, recording the Bar-Bench relations and Professional Ethics.

Moot Court Performance done on the basis of prescribed leading cases in LL.B. IInd Year paper under the supervision of concerned teacher. The teacher shall conduct at least two Moot Courts and it will be compulsory for the candidate to participate in atleast fifty percent of such Moot Courts. The Teachers can also conduct Moot Courts on the basis of the cases other

than prescribed leading cases. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of three persons. In the Committee, there shall be two Internal Examiners and one External Examiner. The Committee shall award marks on the basis of court diary & performance at the Moot Court & Viva-Voce examination.

PAPER 3.8

PRACTICAL PAPER

DRAFTING, PLEADING, CONVEYENCING, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS, PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDING AND THE MOOT COURT

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts :

1. Practical Written Paper 80 marks
2. Viva-voce Examination 20 marks

The candidate must pass in both parts separately in 1 & 2 Parts. For pass, he will be required to obtain 36% marks in each part, i.e. 29 marks out of 80 and 7 marks out of 20 marks.

PART - A

Practical Written paper

Drafting Written Paper : General Principles of Drafting and relevant substantive rules of pleading and their exceptions; amendment of pleadings : Alternative and Inconsistent Pleadings.

Drafting Exercise on Pleadings :

(a) Civil : (i) Plaints, (ii) Written Statement, (iii) Interlocutory Application. (iv) Affidavit, (v) Notice, (vii) Execution Petition, (viii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, (ix) Writ Petition and its appeal.

(b) Criminal : (i) Complaints, (ii) Bail applications, (iii) Accused's Reply, (iv) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, (v) Memorandum of Appeal, Reference and Revision.

Conveyencing : Drafting Exercise on Conveyencing (i) Sale Deed, (ii) Mortgage Deed, (iii) Gift Deed, (iv) Lease Deed, (v) Rent Deed, (vi) Partnership Deed, (vii) Power of Attorney, (viii) Promissory Note, and (ix) Will.

(c) Pre-Trial Preparations : Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Advocate's Office/Legal Office and Record the proceedings in a diary.

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

(e) Moot Court : Each student will do at least two Moot Courts in the Final Year.

PART - B

VIVA-VOCE

Maintaining diary on Court visits, recording Pre-trial preparation and participations in trial proceedings.

Moot Court Performance done on the basis of prescribed leading cases in LL.B. III Year under the supervision of concerned teacher. The teacher shall conduct at least two Moot Courts and it will be compulsory for

the candidates to participate in atleast fifty percent of such Moot Courts. The Teachers can also conduct Moot Court on the basis of the cases other than prescribed leading cases. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of three persons. In the Committee, there shall be two Internal Examiners and one External Examiner. The Committee shall award marks on the basis of Court Diary & performance at the Moot Court & Viva-Voce examination.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Dr. Y.S. Sharma प्रारूपण अभिवचन तथा अभिहस्तान्तरण लेखन

OPTIONAL PAPER

Any one of the following subject with the permission of the Head of the Department

PAPER 3.9(A)

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 35

Note :

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

1. **Criminology** : Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of studying, importance and classification of crime. Criminal Behaviour :

- (1) Explanations.
- (2) Psychological Theories - Alcoholism and Drugs.

Crime and Social Process : Economic Motivation, Socio-cultural motivations, home and community influences, White collar crime, Female offender, Juvenile Delinquency, Influence of mass-media.

2. Schools of Criminological Thoughts (Factors in Causation of Criminal Behaviour).

- (1) Ancient School
 - (a) Demonological
 - (b) School of Free Will

- (2) Classical School
- (3) Cartographic or Ecological School
- (4) Socialistic School
- (5) Typological School
 - (a) Italian or Positive School
 - (b) Mental Testers School
 - (c) Psychiatrists School
- (6) Sociological School
- (7) Multi-Factor School

Control of Crime : Police and Law Courts; Prison System - Re-socialisation of the offender, Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal Justice, Prevention of crime delinquency.

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

Penal Science in India : History of Punishment, Pre-classical School - Classical School, Neo-classical positive school, The reformers, Clinical school and multiple Causation approach.

4. Kinds of Punishment : Modes of treatment of offenders, Corporeal punishment, Transportation of Criminals, Capital punishment, Imprisonment,

Reactional treatment, Probation, Parole, Compensation, Admonition, Treatment of habitual juvenile, sex and adolescent offenders, indeterminate sentences, Borstal school, Criminal Procedural Jurisprudence.

5. Constitutional Guarantees - Principle of Natural Justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detenu and convicted persons.

Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

LEADING CASES :

1. Gura Singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1984, Cr. LJ 1423 (1428)
2. Bandhua Mukti Morch v. Union of India, AIR (1984) SC 802
3. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR, (1981) SC 746
4. R.K. Garg v. Union of India (1981) 133 ITR 239
5. Mithu v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983, SC 473

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Barnes, H.B. : New Horizons in Criminology and Tecters
2. Vold, G.S. : Theoretical Criminology
3. Pillai, K.S. : Criminology

4. R. Taft, Donald: Criminology

5. Edwin H. : Principles of Criminology
Sutherland &
Donald R. Grussey

6. Horman, : Pioneers in Criminology
Mannheim

7. Hon, Barren, : Crime and the Social Structure
Mays

8. Ahmed : Criminology - Problems &
Siddiqui Perspectives.

9. Lord : Causes of Crime
Pakenham

10. S. Venugopalan : Facts of Crime in India
Rao

11. Korm, R.R. and : Criminology and Penology
McGorble, LW

12. Grunhut : Penal Reforms

13. Mandholm : Criminal Justice and
Reconstruction

14. Gorden Rose : The struggle for Penal Reform

15. I.L.I. : Essays on Indian Penal Code

16. Ben : Penology - Old and New - Tagore
Law Lectures

17. Elliott : Conflicion Penal Theories in
Statutory Criminal Law

18. Shamsul Huda : Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law
19. Lawburse : Crime, Its Cause and Remedies
20. Dequires : Modern Theories of Criminology
21. Gillin : Criminology and Penology
22. Beccaria : Crime and Punishment
23. N.V. Paranjape: अपराधशास्त्र एवं दण्ड प्रशासन
23. M.S. Chauhan : अपराधशास्त्र एवं आपराधिक विज्ञान सिद्धान्त
25. B.L. Babel : अपराधशास्त्र
26. The Criminal Procedure Code
27. The Constitution of India
28. यमुना शंकर शर्मा : दण्ड शास्त्र (Penology)

PAPER 3.9(B)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 35

Note :

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.
 1. Law relating to Copy Right : Preliminary, Copy right Office and Board, Ownership of Copy right and the right of owners; Form of copy right, Licences, Performing right Societies; Rights of Broadcasting Authorities, Registration of Copyright, Civil Remedies, Offences, Appeals.
 2. Law relating to Patents

LEADING CASES :

1. Manu Bhandari v. Kalankas Pictures Pvt. Ltd., AIR (1987) Del. 13
2. Nav Sahitya Prakashan v. Anand Kumar, AIR 1981 All. 200 at p. 203
3. Brundaban Sahu v. B. Rajendra Subudhi, AIR 1986 Orissa 210 at p. 211

4. R.C. Anand v. Messers Deluxe Films, AIR 1978 SC 1513, p. 1627

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Designs and Patents Act, 1988
2. International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights - S.M. Stewart
3. Indian Copyright Act, 1957
4. Borne Convention Implementation Act, 1988

PAPER 3.9 (C)

LAW & MEDICINE

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 35

Note :

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

Medical Jurisprudence :

Introduction and Legal Procedure, Identification of Person, Medical Aspect of Death, Death from Asphyxia, Starvation, Cold and Head injuries, Sexual Offences, Infanticide, Abortion

Forensic Science :

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

LEADING CASES :

1. Sada Shiv Mohan Chandra v. State of Kerala, AIR, 1994, SC 565
2. Keru Singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1994, Cr.LJ 187 SC 1843, 8 E.R. 718

3. Jose v. State of Kerala, 1994 S CC (Cr.) 1659 SC **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
4. Miss Narayanamma v. State of Karnataka, 1994 SCC 1573 **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
5. Hemchandra v. State of Haryana, AIR, 1995, SC 120 **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Parikh's Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology by Dr. D.K. Parikh. **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
 2. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology by Jai Singh S. Modi **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
 3. Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation, by Lucas, A. **LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
- LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
- LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
- LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
- LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**
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- LL.B. - 2004 - 1000**

**Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur (Raj.)**

Syllabus

Scheme of Examination and Courses of Study

BACHELOR OF LAW
[Three Year Degree Course]



First Year LL.B.

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Second Year LL.B.

Examination : 2005-2006

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