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Accredited By NAAC
(2011)

Rules relating to

Syllabus For

(Five Years Law Degree Course)

Implemented from the

Academic Year 2011-12

(i.e. June- 2011)



Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Proposed Rules & Syllabi of the Five Years LL.B. Degree Course
To be Implemented from the Academic Year 2011-12 (i.e. June- 2011)
(Subject to final approval of Academic council)

R. Law. 1 : Revised Syllabus for 1st and 2nd Semester of Five Year LL.B. Degree will be introduced from the Academic Year 2011-2012.

R. Law. 2 : Revised Syllabus for 3rd and 4th Semester of Five Year LL.B. Degree Course will be introduced from the Academic Year 2012-2013.

R. Law. 3 : Revised Syllabus for 5th and 6th Semester of Five Year LL.B. Degree Course will be introduced from the Academic Year 2013-2014.

Revised Syllabus for 7th and 8th Semester of Five Year LL.B. Degree Course will be introduced from the Academic Year 2014-2015.

Revised Syllabus for 9th and 10th Semester of Five Year LL.B. Degree Course will be introduced from the Academic Year 2015-2016.

R. Law. 4 The 5 Year LL.B. Degree Course shall be of Ten Semester Full-time course leading to **B.A. LL.B.** Degree.

R. Law. 5 :

Each Theory Paper of each Semester will be of 80 marks out of total 100 marks, except four Practical training Papers. The scheme of marking for practical training papers shall be as follows:

Sr. No	Semester	Paper	Theory *	Practical *	Viva *	Total marks
1	Sem. VI of Five Year law Course & Sem. II of Three Year Law Course	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	60 (Minimum marks for Passing- 21)	20 (Minimum marks for Passing- 7)	20 (Minimum marks for Passing -7)	100
2	Sem. VIII of Five Year law Course & Sem. IV of Three Year Law Course	Alternate Dispute Resolution	60 (Minimum marks for Passing- 21)	20 (Minimum marks for Passing- 7)	20 (Minimum marks for Passing -7)	100
3	Sem. IX of Five Year law Course & Sem. V of Three	Moot Court exercise and internship		30+30+30 (Minimum marks for	10 (Minimum marks for	100

	Year Law Course			Passing -31)	Passing- 4)	
4	Sem. X of Five Year law Course & Sem. VI of Three Year Law Course	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance		45+45 (Minimum marks for Passing- 31)	10 (Minimum marks for Passing- 4)	100

*** Separate head of passing**

(As per BCI Part IV Rules, at Schedule III Rule 25 – Compulsory Clinical Courses, at page no. 24 and, Rule 25- Minimum Period of Internship at Schedule III at page 34)

Minimum Period of Internship: (a) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for Three Year Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

(b) Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II.

R. Law. 6 : There shall be examination at the end of each Semester.

Both the Law courses shall be conducted in Semester System in not less than 15 weeks for Three Year Law Course or not less than 18 weeks in Five year Law Course with not less than 30 class-hours per week , including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week.

R. Law. 7 : The LL.B. Degree in either of the courses in Law will not be conferred upon a candidate unless the candidate has passed in all the papers prescribed for each Semester Examination.

R. Law. 8 : The College may be allowed to admit students for the entire Academic Year i.e. for both the Semesters during the Academic Year at one time.

R. Law. 9 : No student of any of the degree program shall be allowed to take the end semester test in a subject if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 70% of the classes held in the subject concerned as also the moot court room exercises, tutorials and practical training conducted in the subject taken together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fail to attend 70% of the classes held in any subject the Dean of the University or the Principal of the centre of Legal Education as the case may allow the student to take the test if the student concerned attended at least 65% of the classes held in the subject concerned and

attended 70% of classes in all the subjects taken together. The similar power shall rest with the Vice Chancellor or Director of a National Law University, or his authorized representative in the absence of the Dean of Law.

Provided further that a list of such students allowed to take the test with reasons recorded be forwarded to the Bar Council of India.

R. Law. 10 : Standard of Passing – A candidate shall be declared ‘Passed’ in the Examination of a Semester, if he has secured minimum 33% of the total marks in every paper and aggregate of 50% of the marks in all papers of the Semester/Examination Attempt. However, the conditions of Aggregate marks for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Semesters of Five Year LL.B. Degree Course will be 45% marks.

Of the successful candidate, those who secure 60% or more marks shall be placed in First Class and the rest in Second Class.

The candidate shall also be entitled to the benefit of Grace Marks as per University Rules.

R. Law. 11 : Exemption: The Student may be exempted at his choice from appearing in any of the Papers, if he has secured 50% of the total marks in the Paper. **The benefit of exemption so earned will be available for six years only.**

R. Law. 12 : To pass any of the Semester Examination, a Student must have passed in all the papers of that Semester.

R. Law. 13 : The result of the candidate appearing at 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Semester of Five year LL.B. course shall not be declared unless and until the candidate has been declared ‘Passed’ in all the papers up to 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th Semester respectively.

R. Law. 14 : The result of the candidate appearing at the 4th and 6th semester of Three Year LL.B. course shall not be declared unless and until the candidate has been declared ‘Passed’ in all the papers up to 2nd and 4th Semester respectively.

R. Law. 15 A: Eligibility for admissions to 5 Year LL.B. course.

(i) 1st Semester – For admission to the 1st Semester Five year LL.B. Degree course, a student must have passed H.S.C. Examination (10+2 Pattern) or equivalent qualification with minimum 45% of marks at the qualifying examination. However, the above percentage of marks will be 40% for the student belonging to SC/ST categories.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfil other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.

Also Provided that applicants who have obtained 10+2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course .

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.

(ii) 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Semester – A student for being eligible for admission to 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Semester must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester Examinations.

(iii) 3rd Semester – A student for being eligible for admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st & 2nd Semester or must have got exemption in at least four Papers of the 1st & 2nd Semester.

(iv) 5th Semester – A student for being eligible for admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd & 4th Semester or must have got exemption in at least four Papers of the 3rd & 4th Semester.

(v) 7th Semester – A student for being eligible for admission to the 7th Semester must have either passed in the 5th & 6th Semester or must have got exemption in at least six Papers of the 5th & 6th Semester.

(vi) 9th Semester – A student for being eligible for admission to the 9th Semesters must have either passed in the 7th & 8th Semester or must have got exemption in at least six Papers of the 7th & 8th Semester.

R. Law. 16 : Rules for internal evaluation for both the Law Courses:

Each paper of Five years law Course shall consist of 100 marks.

Out of 100 marks for each paper (except practical Training papers) there shall be theory examination conducted by the University carrying 80 marks and 20 marks will be allotted for internal assessment to be conducted by the college.

- a) Theory Examination of 80 marks (Minimum marks for Passing- 27)
- b) Internal assessment of 20 marks shall consist of
 - i) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks (Minimum marks for Passing- 4)
 - ii) Viva Voce -10 marks (Minimum marks for Passing- 4)

Internal Examination will be compulsory for all students. If a student fails / is absent in the internal examination then he /she will have to clear the internal examination in subsequent attempt in the following semester. There will be a separate head of passing in internal examination, theory examination and practical head of passing. However, ATKT rules shall be made applicable in respect of theory and practical head of passing only.

R. Law. 17 : The structure of the syllabi is prescribed as given below:

Syllabus Structure of Five Year Law Course

➤ **First Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - I**

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – I)	Total Marks
1	I	Political Science – I (Local Self Government)	80 + 20 = 100
2	II	Political Science – II (Public Administration)	80 + 20 = 100
3	III	English – I	80 + 20 = 100

First Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - II

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – II)	Total Marks
4	I	Political Science – III (Organisation & Administration of the State Government)	80 + 20 = 100
5	II	Economics – I	80 + 20 = 100
6	III	History – I	80 + 20 = 100
7	IV	Sociology – I	80 + 20 = 100

➤ Second Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - III

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – III)	Total Marks
8	I	Political Science – IV (Political Theory & Political Organisation)	80 + 20 = 100
9	II	Sociology – II	80 + 20 = 100
10	III	Economics – II	80 + 20 = 100
11	IV	History – II	80 + 20 = 100

Second Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - IV

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – IV)	Total Marks
12	I	Political Science – V (Foundations of Political Obligations)	80 + 20 = 100
13	II	Political Science – VI (International Relations)	80 + 20 = 100
14	III	English – II	80 + 20 = 100
		Environmental Studies	100 (Grade)

➤ Third Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - V

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – V)	Total Marks
15	I	Law of Contract	80 + 20 = 100
16	II	Constitutional Law – I	80 + 20 = 100
17	III	Law of Tort including MV Accident & Consumer Protection laws	80 + 20 = 100
18	IV	Law of Crimes I-Indian Penal Code	80 + 20 = 100
19	V	Family Law - I	80 + 20 = 100

Third Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - VI

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – VI)	Total Marks
20	I	Special Contract	80 + 20 = 100
21	II	Constitutional Law – II	80 + 20 = 100
22	III	Family Law - II	80 + 20 = 100
23	IV	Environmental Law	80 + 20 = 100
24	V	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	*(60 + 20) + 20* = 100

➤ **Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - VII**

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – VII)	Total Marks
25	I	Jurisprudence	80 + 20 = 100
26	II	Property Law	80 + 20 = 100
27	III	Company Law	80 + 20 = 100
28	IV	Public International Law	80 + 20 = 100
29	V	Criminology	80 + 20 = 100

Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - VIII

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – VIII)	Total Marks
30	I	Interpretation of statutes	80 + 20 = 100
31	II	International Human Rights	80 + 20 = 100
32	III	Administrative Law	80 + 20 = 100
33	IV	Banking / Insurance	80 + 20 = 100
34	V	Alternate Dispute Resolution	*(60 + 20) + 20* = 100

➤ **Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - IX**

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – IX)	Total Marks
35	I	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	80 + 20 = 100
36	II	Law of Evidence	80 + 20 = 100
37	III	Labour Law I	80 + 20 = 100
38	IV	Land Law	80 + 20 = 100
39	V	Moot Court exercise and internship	*(30+30+30)+10* = 100

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course :- Semester - X

Sr.No.	Paper No	Subject (Semester – X)	Total Marks
40	I	Law of Crimes II Criminal Procedure Code	80 + 20 = 100
41	II	Intellectual Property Law	80 + 20 = 100
42	III	Labour Law – II Industrial Law	80 + 20 = 100
43	IV	Principles of Taxation Law	80 + 20 = 100
44	V	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	*(45+45)+10* = 100

* Separate head of passing

DETAIL STRUCTURE OF THE SYLLABI

First Year of Five year Law course (Semester I)

Paper No.	Subject (Semester – I)	Total Marks	Lectures per week
1	Political Science I – Local Self-Government	100	4 + 1
2	Political Science II – Public Administration	100	4 + 1
3	English – I	100	4 + 1
Total -		300	

PAPER – I : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Local Self-Government)

Political Science – I Local Self-Government

The Object of Study: Political Science has a very close links with legal studies because legal instruments are formulated as a system expression directly emanating from the political superstructure.

The object of the study of Local Self-Government is to throw light on the Panchayati Raj system, which is the basis of our democracy. The Panchayati Raj system plays a unique role in this 21st century, in achieving the principals of Mahatma Gandhi assured by the Indian Constitution to the citizens. The concept of De-centralization of power is introduced with the establishment of the three tire Panchyati Raj Scheme system in local self government.

Methodology of teaching-learning: There are two distinct process of teaching-learning through data sensitivity and fact analytical skill-development through case studies based on motivational lectures and the building up of thesis and counter-thesis through research, group discussion and presentation of papers.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce --10 marks

SYLLABUS-

Unit 1- Local Self-Government:

1.1 Meaning, Significance and Role.

Unit 2- Organization of Panchayati Raj Institutions

2.1 Balwantrai Mehta Committee,

2.2 Three tier Panchyati Raj Scheme

Unit 3- Grampanchayat

3.1 Composition

3.2 Functions & Resources

3.3 Gramsevak

Unit 4- Panchayat Samiti and Zilla parishad

4.1 Composition

4.2 Functions & Resources

4.3 Chief Executive Officer

Unit 5- Urban Local Self Government

5.1 Nature, Significance and role

Unit 6- Corporation

6.1 Composition and functions

6.2 Municipality

Unit 7 – Local Self- Government

7.1 Problems and Remedies

Unit 8 – Functionaries

8.1 Commissioner

8.2 Chief Officer

8.3 Block Development Officer

Reference Books :

- 1) Local Government in India – By Dr. Shriram Maheshwari
Orient Longmen Ltd. 3/5, Asfalli Road ,
New Delhi-1
- 2) Political Science - By B.K. Gokhale
Himalaya Publishing , Mumbai-4
- 3) Modern Governments- By S.C. Pant
Prakashan Kendra, Railway Crossing
Sitapur Road. Lucknow-20
- 4) Indian Administration - By Dr. Shriram Maheshwari

Paper-II - POLITICAL SCIENCE II – (Public Administration)

Political Science – II Public Administration

The Object of Study: The study of public administration is essential in this era of globalization. The administrative units rendering their services to the society should be known to the students of the new law course. The concept of welfare state has become a well known agenda for today's Governments. By studying public administration student will know everything about the importance of the structure and organization, method and procedure and powers and responsibilities by an easy device and that is public administration.

Methodology of teaching-learning: There are two distinct process of teaching-learning through data sensitivity and fact analytical skill-development through case studies based on motivational lectures and the building up of thesis and counter-thesis through research, group discussion and presentation of papers.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce --10 marks

Syllabus -

Unit- 1 Meaning, nature and scope of public policy

- 1.1 making of public policies
- 1.2 constitutional basis

Unit 2 -Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration in a State

- 2.1 Public & Private administration.
- 2.2 Evolution of Public Administration in developed and developing countries.

Unit 3 Theories of Organization

- 3.1 Scientific Management
- 3.2 Bureaucratic theory of organization
- 3.3 Classic theory of organization
- 3.4 Human Relations theory of organization.

Unit 4 Principles of Organization –

- 4.1 Hierarchy and Span of Control
- 4.2 Unity of Command
- 4.3 Centralised and decentralised administration.

Unit - 5 Structure of Organization –I

- 5.1 Chief executive and functions of Chief Executive
- 5.2 Departments of fundamental units of administration
- 5.3 location of authority - Autonomy / independence and accountability of departments
- 5.4 Public enterprises/ Corporations as units of administration –
- 5.5 Growth of public enterprises / Corporation in India
- 5.6 Autonomy and Accountability - Nature, scope and extent of ministerial control - Parliamentary Control, etc.

Unit 6 Structure of Organization - II –

- 6.1 Boards and Commissions –
- 6.2 Constitutional bodies – Finance Commission - UPSC - EC - BC / SC / ST Commissions –
- 6.3 Field administration
- 6.4 Decentralized administration - 73rd & 74th Amendments

Unit 7 Management issues / concepts –

- 7.1 Participative Management - Planning – Planning Commission - NDC
-
- 7.2 Planning under 73rd & 74th Amendments
- 7.3 Coordination - delegation - Audit & Accountability - O & M

Unit 8 Developed legislation - Quasi judicial and administrative powers

- 8.1 Administrative Tribunals - contemporary developments - 323A & B –
- 8.2 Control over public administration - Executive, legislative & judicial.

Unit 9 Independent Regulatory Commissions –

- 9.1 Growth of Regulatory Commissions in India –
- 9.2 Impact of Globalization on Administration - TRAI, IDRA, ERA, SEBI, etc

Unit 10 Contemporary challenges of Public Administration

- 10.1 Right to Information
- 10.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- 10.3 Disaster Management Act
- 10.4 Protection of Human Rights Act
- 10.5 Statutory Commissions (Women's Commission / National Commissions for the Protection of the Rights of the Child / NHRC / SHRC)
- 10.6 Translating the recommendation of II ARC on good governance.

Books:

- 1. Public Administration – By Dr. M.P.Sharma

2. Public Administration – By Prof.A.R. Tyagi
(Atmaram and sons publications)
3. Journals of the Indian institute of
Public Administration New Delhi
4. Public administration and policy By Stein, Harold
development
5. The study of public administration By Dwight Waldo
6. Management of Public Service McGraw, New York
7. Dynamic Administration By Follet
8. Public Administration in India By Khanna R.L.
(Mohindra Capital Publishers)

Reference Books :

1. Amreshwar Avasthi & Shriram Maheswari, Public Administration, New Delhi
2. Chaturvedi (Edited), Comparative Public Administration, I.I.P.A. New Delhi
3. Leonard D.White, Public Administration, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi
4. Bellone, Carl, J Organization Theory and the New Public Administration, Boston
5. Kriesberg, Martin (ed), Comparative Administrative Theory, Washington
6. Rhodes, R.A.W. Public Administration and Policy Analysis, Aldershort,

PAPER – III ENGLISH – I

The Object of Study: As Indian legal system is heavily imbedded in English language, the first skill that an Indian lawyer has to learn is to acquire strong grounding in English language and literature. Accordingly, English I is introduced as a compulsory course in law study as per BCI Rule – IV of part – IV on Standards of Legal Education. While insisting on ‘Proficiency in English’ the Bar Council of India expects the law graduates to have the minimum linguistic skills necessary for effective legal practice in the trial and appellate Court. The skills contemplated as essential to a lawyer are communication skills (both written and oral) well as skills of comprehension (learning by reading and listening).

There can be many methods and diverse materials in imparting those skills. The minimum expected by the courses is to give a functional knowledge of the language for the purpose of communication and comprehension in legal business. This would require obviously emphasis on both General English as well as English for legal purpose. The main focus, however, is on the use of English language for as the means and methods of effective communication ,

reading, writing and speaking, for the purpose of understanding and transaction of legal business.

Methodology of teaching-learning: The effective method of teaching-learning and developing language skill is to read more and more English literature especially literatures created by Judges and Jurists in the name of Autobiography or biography or in special lecture-series. Listen, speak and write – are three straight ways of teaching-learning language. The analytical skill is developed with critical interpretations and explanation. So the best way to learn language is to work in tutorials and group participation, Class activities and lectures.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar/Tutorials – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce --10 marks

Syllabus -

Unit -1

Introduction to language and Communication :

- 1 Reading comprehension- Practice in slow and careful reading of functional prose in general and legal prose in particular.
- 2 Listening comprehension – Exercise in note taking from speech, making lecture notes.

Unit -2 **Grammar and Usages (Comprehension Skills)**

- i) Tense and concord
- ii) Conditionals
- ii) Noun modifiers (determiners, preposition phrases clauses)

Unit -3 **Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)**

- i) Simple sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure)
- ii) Complex and compound sentences

Unit -4 **Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)**

- i) Basic transformations
 - a) Passives
 - b) Negatives
 - c) Questions

Unit -5 **Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)**

- 1 Reported speech
- 2 Question tags and short responses
- 3 Some common errors.

Unit -6

Compositions Skills

- 1) Paragraph Writing
 - 2) Translation from regional language into English & vice-versa.
- Unit -7 Compositions Skills**
- 1) Formal Correspondence
 - 2) Note taking
- Unit -8 Vocabulary (Communication skills)**
- 1) Use of a Dictionary for words and idiomatic expressions.
 - 2) Use of Law Lexicon for Legal Terms (relevant to the subject papers of LL.B. student)

Books :

1. A Handbook of English Grammar by R.W. Zandvoort – The English Language Book Society and Longman Group Ltd.
2. Grammar and composition, A senior course by C.A Sheppard, David Reid – Thoms – Orient Longman.
3. English through Reading – Volume –I by W.W.S. Bhaskar / N.S. Prabhu – The macmillan Company of India Ltd.

Reference Books :

- 1) A Practical English Grammar by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet – Oxford University Press
- 2) English Language course for Colleges – Book – I by L.A. Hill and others (Oxford.)
- 3) The New English Grammar – by R.A. Close – George Allen and Unwin.
- 4) Block's Law Dictionary – St. Paul Minn – West Publishing Co.
- 5) Alyer's Law Terms and Phrases – Law Book Co. Allahabad.
- 6) Strengthen your English by Bhaskaran and Horsourgh – Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- 7) Legal Language by Madabhushi Sridhar, 2nd Edition
- 8) Dr. Anirudh Prasad. Outlines of legal language in India. 4th edition. Central law publications. Allahabad. 2007.

First Year of Five year Law course (Semester-II)

Paper No.	Subject	Total Marks	Lectures per week
4	Political Science III – Organization & Administration of the State Government	100	4 + 1
5	Economics – I	100	4 + 1
3	History-I	100	4 + 1
4	Sociology - I	100	4 + 1
Total -		400	

Paper-IV POLITICAL SCIENCE III – (Organization and Administration of the State Government)

The Object of Study: The study of State machinery in Indian union is a key stone of the Governmental system. It throws light in the functions of the state. Governmental administration should be known to the students of law.

Teaching-learning methods: Lectures including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive sessions, tutorials , Project research, paper presentation - these are also good form of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce --10 marks

SYLLABUS

Unit No. 1- Organization of the state government-introduction

Executive-

Governor-Selection and powers

Chief Minister, Council of Ministers role-Relation with Governor

Unit No. 2- Legislature

Composition and functions

Legislative assembly- Structure- duration and Functions

Speaker

Legislative Council-Structure and functions

Unit No. 3- Powers and functions of the state legislature

Legislative powers

Administrative Powers

Financial Powers and other powers

Unit No.4- Judiciary-Composition

Powers and functions

District and sessions courts (Civil, criminal and Revenue)

Unit No. 5- Political parties and pressure groups

Unit No. 6- Center-State relations (In regard with legislative matters)

Unit No. 7- State public service commission

Functions

Unit No. 8- Parliamentary functionaries

1) Advocate General

2) Lokayukta

Reference Books :

1. State Governments in India – By Dr. Shriram Maheshwari
(The Macmillan Company of India LTd.,
Delhi)
2. Politics in India – By Kothari Rajani
3. Indian Administration - By Dr. Shriram Maheshwari
(The Macmillan Company of India LTd.,
Delhi)
4. Local Government and Administration in India - By S.K. bhogale
5. Panchyats and Rural Development - Raghav Rao

PAPER – V – ECONOMICS – I (General Principles)

Economics – I General Principles

Object- The knowledge of Economics is now extremely important for everybody in the Legal Profession, more so in case of all transactional and Corporate lawyers. Therefore it is always advisable for the students of law to be thoroughly conversant with fundamental and intricate principles of economic system.

Teaching-learning methods: Lectures including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive sessions, tutorials, Project research, paper presentation - these are also good form of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks

b) Viva Voce --10 marks

SYLLABUS

Unit-1

a) Introduction: Definition and scope, basic assumptions, nature of economic laws, should economics be neutral between ends, various economic functions, types of economic studies- macro and micro, definition of some basic concepts – utility, goods, wealth, income, commodity, production, consumption, equilibrium, concerns for wealth and welfare.

Economics as a Science and its relevance to law characteristics of free enterprise, planned economics and mixed economy.

b) Theory of production and cost – Factors of production - land, labour, capital and organisation, production decisions, production function, Factor substitution, Law of variable proportion, economics of scale, different concepts of cost and the inter-relation, Land – characteristics, Labour – definition and characteristics, theories relating to supply of labour, efficiency criteria, and relation of labour and productivity, capital – definition and complexity in defining, some concepts and distinctions, characteristics, functions, growth of capital – savings and investment, Organization – types and characters, state enterprises

Unit-2. a) Law of demand -elasticity of demand, Law of equi-marginal utility, need for consumer protection.

b) Law of Supply – Private and Social costs, opportunity cost, fixed and variable costs marginal and average costs, economics of scale optimum firm types of business, organisations their advantages and dis-advantages.

Unit-3 a) Price determination under perfect competition, Monopoly and monopolistic composition – need for control of monopolies.

b) Money wages, real wages, functions of a trade union, Role of a trade union in fixation and revision of wages.

- Unit-4** Index number, inflation and deflation causes and effects of inflation – control of inflation.
- Unit-5** Say's law of market, Keynesian theory of income and employment
- Unit-6** Balance sheet as a bank. Principle of liquidity and profitability, credit creation, Methods of credit control, functions of a central banks, function of commercial Bank and financial institutions, function of commercial Banks other types of Bank.
- Unit-7** Direct and Indirect taxes – Causes and consequences of rising public debts., and public expenditure, maximum social advantage – objectives and fiscal policies.
- Unit-8** Meaning of economic development and economic growth concepts of real national income per capita real income and economic welfare – characteristic of under developed economy – labour intensive and capital intensive techniques of growth.

Books

1. The Essentials of Economics – A.W. Stonier & D.C. Hague.
2. A Text Book of Economics – J.L. Johnson.
3. Economics and Introductory Analysis – Paul Samuelson
Vaish & Sundaram.

Reference Books

- (1) Salvatore, Dominick, Micro Economics: Theory and Application, Oxford University Press, Indian Edition, New Delhi, 2007.
- (2) Samuelson, Paul, Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
- (3) Seth, M.L., Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, Thirty Fifth Edition, 2001.
- (4) Ahuja, H.L., Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
- (4) Chopra, P.N., Principles of Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 2006.
- (5) Bhutani, P.J., Principles of Economics For CA Foundation, Taxman Allied Services Private Limited, New Delhi, 2000.

PAPER – VI- HISTORY-I

Object: It is widely believed and perhaps rightly so that today's problems and solutions thereto lie hidden in History. Understanding history of the state, social

institutions, people and the culture inherently makes one understand as to how to critically appreciate a fact-situation. Thus a lawyer is required to understand the history of political establishment, social institutions and thus evaluate the legal and judicial structure and process.

The course detailed below is intended to give broad ideas to the student about the main currents of social political, legal and cultural movements in the course of Indian history, which influenced the legal system and its institutions. It is expected that the teacher instead of describing mere chronology of events will acquaint the student with the Indian cultural heritage in the above fields so that he may be able to critically appreciate the relevance of the present institutions of the Indian democracy which are to be taught in the law course.

Teaching-learning process: Studying history has various angles. As such, lectures of social historians enable a person to appreciate various angles of history and build up perspectives. There is no alternative to self studies and research. Interactive sessions, tutorials, Project research, paper presentation - these are also good form of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce – 10 marks

Syllabus

Unit-1 – Ancient India – (600 B.C. to 1206 A.D.)-

Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage

- 1) The organization of central government (kingship) in Ancient India & experiments in decentralization
- 2) Village republic in Ancient India.

Unit-2- 1) Ancient Indian Law givers and dispute resolution system in Ancient India.

- 2) Social, Cultural & Political condition of India before coming of Islam in India.

Unit-3- Medieval India (1206 A.D. to 1818 A.D.)

The advent of Islam in India

- 1) Interaction between Indian culture and Islamic culture & the emergence of synthetic Indian culture.
- 2) Features of revenue & judicial administration under sultans & Mughals.

- Unit-4** -1) Provincial & District administration under Mughals
2) Civil & Judicial administration under Chh-Shivaji

Unit 5 - Modern India – (1818 to 1947)
advent of Europeans in India :-

- 1) Impact of European culture on India History & culture
- 2) Impact of European liberal thoughts on
 - i) Religions reform Movement
 - ii) Social reform Movement
 - iii) Indian National Movement

Unit-6- Constitutional development in India up to 1947 &
its impact on legal culture

Unit-7 - Economic History of India

- 1) Economic condition of India Pre-British period : Rural & Village Economy
- 2) Economic development under British Rule

Unit-8- Input of economical development on Indian History & culture.

Books

1. Social, Cultural and Economics History of India –Ancient Times – by Ray Choudhary S.C. Second Edition, 1980, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, Chapters 1 to 6 and 10 to 14
2. Social, Cultural and Economics History of India – Medieval age – by S.C. Ray Choudhary, Second Edition, 1980, Surjeet Publications, Chapters 1 to 3, 6, 7 and 13
3. Social Cultural and Economics History of India – Modern Time – by S.C. Ray Choudhary, Second Edition, 1980. Surheet Publication. Chapters 1 to 9
4. Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development – by D.C. Gupta, Fourth Revised Edition – Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Chapters 17 to 21
5. Social Background of Indian Nationalism – By A.R. Desai, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1982 Edition – Chapter 18 only.

Reference Books :

- 1) Economic History of Indian – by R.C. Dutt
- 2) Economic History of Indian – by R.K. Mukherjee
- 3) Origin and Development of Legal & Political System in India Volumes I, II & III (Edited by H.S. Bhatia – Deep & Deep

- Publications, New Delhi.
- 4) History of Modern India – 1765 to 1950 - By S. N. Sen. Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
 - 5) E.H.Carr, What is History?
 - 6) Arthur Marwick, Nature of History.
 - 7) Romila Thapar, Past and Prejudice.
 - 8) Romila Thapar, Early India.
 - 9) R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 - 10) R.S. Sharma, Sudras in Ancient India
 - 11) R.S. Sharma, Material culture and Social formation
 - 12) Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India.
 - 13) J.D.M. Derrett, Religion law and state in India.
 - 14) Satish Chandra, Medieval India Vol. I & Vol. II.

PAPER – VII SOCIOLOGY – I

Object: This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Understanding the subject is essential for a legal scholar with a view to appreciate properly the social tensions and the reason for a fact to be ordained in the Indian social system.

Methods of teaching-learning: The importance of sociology lies in its dealing with empirical studies, facts happening around in a social set up and understanding how is fact happening in that way. Law being a social science can be studied in the sociological way. This sociological way is through consistent interaction with the social institutions, socially dominant factors and social structural set up. Special lectures by eminent experts are ways of part of the studies

especially in determining the models of study. Group discussion is also a good process of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination – 80 Marks

Internal assessment – 20 marks

- a) Presentation /Seminar – 10 marks
- b) Viva Voce --10 marks

SYLLABUS

General Principles

Unit-1

Sociology as a Science

- a) data, concepts and theory
- b) Structure and function
- c) Status and role
- d) Norms and Values

Unit-2

Social Institutions

- a) Marriage, family and kinship
- b) Religious institutions
- c) Educational institutions

Unit-3

a) Social Stratification

b) Social Control – a) Socialization

b) Coercion

Unit-4

Law and Society- Trends of Change in India Society

Unit-5

The development of Indian Sociology.

- a) Unity and diversity
- b) Continuity and change.

Unit-6

India as a plural society : Varieties of

- a) Customs and ways of life
- b) Linguistic, religious and other communities.

Unit-7

Major institutions of Indian society.

- a) Family
- b) Caste
- c) Village.

Unit-8

a) Tribe, Caste and class in contemporary India.

b) The backward classes.

Books prescribed

1. Fundamentals of Sociology by pascual Gisbert – Orient Longmans – Chapters 1 to 4, 6 to 9 and 11 to 13.

2. Social change India by B. Kuppuswamy – Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Second Revised and Enlarged Edition. Chapters 1 to 4 and 12 to 20.
3. Law in changing society by W. Friedman –only introduction.

Reference Book :

- 1) Human Society by Kingsley Davis – The Macmillan Company, New York.
- 2) The Social Web by John A. Perry / Erna K. Perry – 4th Edition Happer and Raw Publishers, New York.
- 3) Sociology by Haward, J. Sherman & James L. Wood. Happer and Raw Publishers, New York.
- 4) Modern Sociological Theory by M. Francis – Abraham – Delhi. Oxform University Press
- 5) Democratic Policy and Social Change in Indian by Rajni Kothari – Allied Publishers.



Nature of Question Paper for 80 marks
Five Year Law Course Theory Papers Semester I to Semester X

Total – 80 Marks

All questions are compulsory

Q. 1	Answer any 2 questions out of 4 questions (Essay type long questions)	2 x 15= 30 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	
Q.2	Answer any 3 questions out of 6 questions (Medium type questions)	3 x 12= 36 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	
	5)	
	6)	
Q.3	Answer any 2 questions out of 4 questions (Short Notes)	2 x 7 = 14 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	

Nature of Question Paper for 60 marks
For 5 Year Law Course Practical Training Theory Papers

Total – 60 Marks

All questions are compulsory

Q. 1	Answer any 2 questions out of 4 questions (Essay type long questions)	2 x 12= 24 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	
Q.2	Answer any 3 questions out of 6 questions (Medium type questions)	3 x 8= 24 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	
	5)	
	6)	
Q.3	Answer any 2 questions out of 4 questions (Short Notes)	2 x 6 = 12 marks
	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	