



"Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education"

Bharati Vidyapeeth's

NEW LAW COLLEGE, SANGLI.

'A' Grade Accredited
by NAAC, Bengaluru

• Founder & Chancellor:
Dr. Patangrao Kadam
M.A.LL.B, Ph. D.

Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan, Rajwada Chowk, Sangli - 416 416.

Tel No.: 0233-2377256, Fax: 0233-2326372

• I/C Principal

Email : bvnics@yahoo.co.in nicsangli@bharatividyaapeeth.edu

Dr. Pooja Prashant Narwadkar

B.A.LLM.,NET,Ph.D.

NAAC CRITERIA NO.1.3.1

1.3.1. QM	<i>Institution integrates cross-cutting issues relevant to Professional Ethics, Gender, constitutional and Human Values, Environment & Sustainability and other value framework enshrined in Sustainable Development goals into the Curriculum</i>	10
--------------	--	----

SR. NO	RELEVANT CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	PROGRAM & COURSE
1	Professional Ethics	1. COURSE -DSC – 205: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (Paper – V) PROGRAM- a) 1st Year of LL.B III Year Program(Sem-II) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-VI)
2	Gender	1.- COURSE 1.DCS 305 - CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (PAPER – V) UNIT – VII: VICTIMOLOGY- NATURE AND SCOPE 7.4 Specific Victimization in Indian scenario- Child Victim, Women Victim and victimization of under privileged class.(SC, ST) PROGRAM: a) IInd Year of LL.B III Year Program (Sem-II) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program (Sem-VI) 2.COURSE-DSC –102. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I (Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy) (Paper – II) PROGRAM; a) IInd Year of LL.B III Year Program (Sem-II) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program (Sem-VI)



		<p>3.COURSE- DSC 204: SOCIOLOGY – I (General Principle)</p> <p>PROGRAM- 1st YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE- (SEM-II)</p> <p>4.COURSE: DSC 203: HISTORY-I (General History) SEM-III</p> <p>PROGRAM-1st YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE-(SEM-II) (UNIT-VII)</p> <p>5.COURSE- DSC 302 : SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper II)</p> <p>6.COURSE: DSC 101: POLITICAL SCIENCE-I(LOCAL SELF-GOVTMENT) PROGRAM- 1st YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE (UNIT- NO.7.2)</p> <p>PROGRAM- IInd YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE. (unit iv, v, vi)</p> <p>7.COURSE-Labour law -II (social security law) Program- a)IIIrd year of three year law course. b) Vth year of five year law course. (unit no.v)</p>
3	Constitutional & Human Values,	<p>1. COURSE -DSC – 102: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I (Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy) (Paper – II) PROGRAM- a) 1st Year of LL.B III Year Program(Sem-I) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-V)</p> <p>2. COURSE -DSC-202: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – II) a) 1st Year of LL.B III Year Program(Sem-II) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-VI)</p> <p>3. COURSE- DSC 402 - INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS – (PAPER –II) a) IIndYear of LL.B II Year Program(Sem-IV) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-VIII)</p> <p>4. COURSE - DSC 101: POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Local Self-Government) PROGRAM-1st Year of five Year Law Program (Sem-I) (UNIT NO.VIII)</p> <p>5. COURSE-DSC 102-POLITICAL SCIENCE-II (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION) PROGRAM-A) 1st YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE(SEM-II) (UNIT NO.4.3)</p> <p>6. COURSE-DSC 102-POLITICAL SCIENCE-II (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)</p>



		<p>PROGRAM-A) 1st YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE(SEM-II) (UNIT NO.2.4)</p> <p>7.COURSE-201-POLITICAL SCIENCE III) – (ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIN OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT) (UNIT NO.7&8)</p> <p>8. COURSE.DSC 303 : ECONOMICS – II (PAPER – III)) a)IInd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-IV) (UNIT NO.I-1.3)</p>
4	Environment & Sustainability Development Goals	<p>1.COURSE-DSC – 204: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – IV) a) IIndYear of LL.B II Year Program(Sem-IV) b) IIIrd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-VIII)</p> <p>2.COURSE- Syllabus of Environmental Studies as a Compulsory Paper for all Undergraduate Courses 2019-20 a) IInd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-IV)</p> <p>3.COURSE.DSC 303 : ECONOMICS – II (PAPER – III)) a)IInd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-IV) (UNIT NO. IV-4.3)</p> <p>4. COURSE- DSC 302 : SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper II) IInd Year of LL.B V Year Program(Sem-IV) (Unit NO.-II.2.6)</p>



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR



Faculty of Humanities

Master of Laws

(LL.B. – Three Year) Programme

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-20)



Regulations and Guidelines
Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
LL.B. - Three Years Programme
 (To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-20)

1. **LL.B. Rule 1: Implementation of Regulations & guidelines** - The Regulations and guidelines shall be implemented as mentioned below-

LL.B. Part – I, Sem I&II from Academic year 2019-20

LL.B. Part – II, Sem III &IV from Academic year 2020-21

LL.B. Part – III, Sem V &VI from Academic year 2021- 22

The Course and Duration:

- a) LL.B. degree course constitutes Bachelor's Degree Course in Law.
 b) The duration of the LL.B. Course shall be 3 academic years consisting of 6 semesters.
 c) Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters:

Course	July to November / December	December to April / May
3 Year First LL.B.	Semester I	Semester II
3 Year Second LL.B.	Semester III	Semester IV
3 Year Third LL.B.	Semester V	Semester VI

- d) Each Semester shall consist of 15 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week.
 e) The papers and the syllabus shall be as given in the Scheduled –A appended to these regulations.

2. **LL.B. Rule 2: Eligibility Criteria:**

- a) Admission into 3 Year LL.B. Course is subject to MH-CET, Government of Maharashtra and Shivaji University Rules and Regulations.
 b) An applicant who has graduated in any discipline of knowledge from a University established by an Act of Parliament or by a State Legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized as a Deemed University or Foreign University recognized as equivalent to status of an Indian University by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for a three years programme leading to conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the regular programme conducted by a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

Provided that applicants who have obtained +2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the three years LL.B. programme.

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

3. Anson, Law of Contract, 28th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2002.
4. Cheshire & Fifoot, Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, 15th Ed., 2007.
5. Chitty, Contracts, Vol. 1, 29th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 2004.
6. V.K. Rao, Contract I - Cases and Materials, Butterworths, 2004.
7. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, 1998.
8. Dutt on Contract, H.K. Saharay, Universal, 2000..
9. Sujan M.A, Frustration of Contract 2nd Ed. UPC 2001.
10. Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Acts, Lexis Nexis 13th Ed. 2006.
11. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern, Lucknow. Eighth Edition.
12. Smith & Thomas, A Case Book on Contract 11th Edition
13. Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999), Universal
14. Banerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief (1998), Universal

Suggested References:

1. Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Reliefs, Butterworth's India, New Delhi, Vol. I & II, (12th Edn.- 2001)
2. Chitty on Contracts, Sweet & Maxwell, London, Vol. I & II, (28th Edn.- 1999).
3. J. Beatson, Anson's Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, (28th Edn. -2002).
4. A. C. Moitra, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Universal Law Publishing Co.(5th Edn.-2005)
5. Dr. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, EBC, Lucknow (9th Edn. - 2005)
6. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, (5th Edn. - 1996)
7. R. C. 7. Chawla, K. C. Garg, V. K. Sareen, Marchantile Law, Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi (7th Edn- 1997)

List of Cases

1. Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, (1830) 1.Q.B 265.;
2. Harris v. Nickerson, (1875) LR SQB, 286.;
3. Powell v. Lee, (1908) 99 LT 284.;
4. Entores v. Miles Far East Corporation, (1955) 2 All ER 493.;
5. Bank of India Ltd v. Swarubar, AIR 2003 SC 858.;
6. Hervey v. Facie, (1893) AC 552.
7. Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutta, 11 ALJ 489;
8. Felth House v. Bindley (1862) 11, CB (NS) 86;
9. Mohri Bibee v. Dharmodass Ghosh, (1903) 30 IA 114.
10. Derry v. Peek, (1889) 14 AC 337.
11. Mithoolal Nayak v. LIC of India.
12. AIR 1962 SC 814; Subhas Chandra Das
13. Mushib v. Ganga Prasad Das Mushib and others AIR 1967 SC 878;
14. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation v. B.K Ganguly, AIR 1986 SC 157;
15. Kalyanpur Lime Works Ltd. v. State of Bihar and another AIR 1954 SC 165;
16. Gujarat Bottling Co. Ltd. v. Coca Cola Co. (1995) 5 SCC 545 ;
17. National Insurance co Ltd v. S. G Nayak & co AIR 1997 SC 2049.
18. Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur AIR 1954 SC 44;
19. State of Bihar v. Majeed AIR 1954 SC 786.
20. Bashir Ahmad and others v. Govt. of AP AIR 1970 SC 1089;
21. Mugniram Bangur & Co.(P) Ltd. v. Gurbachan Singh AIR 1965 SC 1523;
22. Taylor v. Cadwell (1863) 3 B&S 826.
23. Krell v. Henry (1903) 2 KB 740.
24. Hadley v. Baxendale (1854) 9 Exch 341
25. Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co v. New Garage & Motor Co Ltd (1915) A.C 79 : (1914



DSC – 102: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I
(Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy)

Object:

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the Principles of the democratic government. A good understanding of the Constitution and the constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions, is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features of the Constitution and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on it. A student must learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and how do they influence the growth of constitutional law. Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law.

Methods of teaching-learning: Lecture and Case-study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Dialectic system of learning would provide better appreciation of the constitutional governance in India through class room debate and moot court exercise after the basic issues are identified by lecture and discussion. Research of issue based conflict of interest through court cases may be an added advantage.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation: 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

30 Marks

SYLLABUS:

UNIT I: MAKING OF CONSTITUTION AND FEATURES

- 1.1 Making of Indian Constitution
- 1.2 Nature of constitution
- 1.3 Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- 1.4 Citizenship-under constitution and Citizenship Act 1955
- 1.5 Preamble

UNIT II: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS- JUSTICIABILITY- STATE OBLIGATION- ART 12-13

- 2.1 Fundamental Rights – meaning and scope of
- 2.2 Definition of 'State' for enforcement of fundamental rights
- 2.3 Justiciability of fundamental rights
- 2.4 Definition of law for constitutional law purpose
- 2.5 Doctrine of eclipse, severability, waiver.

UNIT III: RIGHT TO EQUALITY (ART 14-18)

- 3.1 Equality before law and equal protection of law
- 3.2 Classification for differential treatment- Constitutional validity
- 3.3 Protective measures –gender discrimination
- 3.4 Protective discrimination in favor of certain sections of the society
- 3.5 Untouchability and abolition of titles

UNIT IV: FREEDOMS AND SOCIAL CONTROL UNITS (ART 19-22)

- 4.1 Freedoms and restrictions under (Art.19)
- 4.2 Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Art.20)
- 4.3 Right to life and personal liberty (Art.21)
- 4.4 Right to education (Art. 21 A)
- 4.5 Protection against arrest and Preventive Detention (Art.22)

UNIT V: RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION (ART 22-23)

- 5.1 Prohibition of traffic in human beings,
- 5.2 Forced labours – bonded labour
- 5.3 Trafficking of women and children
- 5.4 Prohibition of employment of children
- 5.5 Right of children a free and compulsory education

UNIT VI: RIGHT TO RELIGION AND MINORITY RIGHTS

- 6.1 Concept of Secularism- Historical perspective.
- 6.2 Freedom of Religion-nature, scope and limitations.
- 6.3 Right to Freedom of Religion- use and misuse- Indian scenario.
- 6.4 Minority Rights
- 6.5 Relationship between Religion and minority

UNIT VII: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REMEDIES (ART 32)

- 7.1 Writ of Habeas Corpus
- 7.2 Writ of Mandamus
- 7.3 Writ of Certiorari
- 7.4 Writ of Prohibition
- 7.5 Writ of Quo-warranto

UNIT VIII: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES, FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE (ART 35-51A)

- 8.1 Underlying object and significance of Directive Principles.
- 8.2 Classification of Directives.
- 8.3 Fundamental Right and Directive principles- Interrelationship and Judicial balancing.
- 8.4 Fundamental Duties--- Need, Source and enforcement of fundamental duties.
- 8.5 Relation of Fundamental Duties with Directive Principles and Fundamental Right

Reference Books

1. T.K, Tope : Constitutional of India.
2. G.Austin, History of Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience(2000) Oxford.
3. D.D. Basu : Shorter Constitution of India : (1996) Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
4. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989).
5. H.M. Seervai : Constitution of India. Vol.-1-3 (1992), Tripathy, Bombay.
6. M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukla : Constitutional Law of India (2000) Oxford.
7. G.Austin: Indian Constitution:- Cornerstone of a Nation (1972)



8. M.Glanter: Competing Equalities – Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984) Oxford.
9. B. Sivaramayya : Inequalities and the Law (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
10. S.C. Kashyap : Human Rights and Parliament (1978) Eastern Lucknow.
11. Dr. Pandey J.N. : Constitutional Law of India. (2007) Central Law Agency.
12. P.M.Bakshi, Constitution of India, Universal
13. M.P.Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa
14. Granville Austin The Constitution of India, Oxford.

List of cases (For reference):

1. KeshavanandaBharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461;
2. Excel Wear v. Union of India AIR 1979 SC 25;
3. BhimSinghji v. Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 234;
4. State of Kerala v. N.M.Thomas AIR 1976 SC 490
5. WamanRao v. Union of India AIR 1981 SC 271;
6. Minerva Mills Ltd. V. Union of India AIR 1980 SC 1789,
7. GolakNath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967SC 1643,
8. State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali AIR 1951 SC 75,
9. Naga People's Movements of Human Rights v. Union of India AIR 1998 SC 431,
10. BALCO Employees' Union v. Union of India AIR 2002 SC 350
11. StStephen's College v. University of Delhi AIR 1992SC1630,
12. Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 515
13. State of Sikkim v. Surendra Prasad Sharma AIR 1994 SC 2342,
14. Prabhakar v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1986 SC 210,
15. Shiv Charan v. State of Mysore AIR 1965 SC 280,
16. Balaji v. State of Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649,
17. Sagir Ahmed v. State of Utter Pradesh AIR 1954 Sc 728,
18. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka AIR 2003 SC 355,
19. Express Newspapers v. Union of India AIR 1986 SC 872
20. Khare v. State of Delhi AIR 1950 SC 211,
21. State of Maharastra v. RajendraJ.Gandhi AIR 1997 SC 3986
22. Francis CoralieMullin v. Administration of Delhi AIR 1981 SC 746,
23. M.C.Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 1086,
24. BandhuaMuktiMorcha v. Union of India AIR 1984 SC 802,
25. Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 1446.
26. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 2715
27. State of Punjab v. Mahinder Singh Chawla AIR 1997 SC 1225.
28. PaschimBangalKhetMazdoor Society v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1996 SC 2426
29. Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union AIR 1997 SC 645,
30. Maneka Gandhi v. Union Of India AIR 1978 SC 597,
31. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, AIR 1986 SC 186,
32. People's Union of Civil Liberty v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 568,
33. Hussainara v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar AIR 1979 SC 1819
34. J.P.Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1993 SC 2178
35. Mr. X v. Hospital Z AIR 1999 SC 495
36. Gopalan v. State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27,
37. M.C.Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1997 SC 699,
38. Gaurav Jain v. Union of India AIR 1990 SC 1412,
39. AcharyaJagadiswarananda v. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta AIR 1984 SC 51,
40. Ratlam Municipality v. Vardichan, AIR 1980 SC 1622.
41. M.C.Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 1086, and AIR 1999 SC 2583,

DSC – 104: LAW OF CRIMES I- (Indian Penal Code)

Object:

Crime and Punishment has been the one of the most important task of rule of law of the State. This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law. So proper understanding of these offences & criminal behaviors, methods of controlling them has now become extremely important in the larger context of Indians development & to build a just and humane society. The curriculum outlined here attempts to seek these objectives.

Methods of teaching-learning: Lecture method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Dialectic method of mootng and argumentation plays a very convincing procedure of learning. The information sharing and flow of information among the teacher and taught has to work as bonding of the entire course. Case comment can also be a method of research writing in this paper.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks
: 10 Marks

Viva Voce College Level

30 Marks

SYLLABUS

Unit I: Concept of crime (Sec. 1 – 75)

- 1.1 Nature and Concept of crime & distinction between Crime, Ethical wrongs.
- 1.2 Definitions – General Explanations (Sec. 6-52A)
- 1.3 Stages and Elements of Crimes
- 1.4 Group Liability in Crimes – Common Intention and Common Object
- 1.5 Off Punishments (Sec. 53 to 75)

Unit II: General Exceptions under IPC (Sec. 76 – 106).

- 2.1 Mistake of facts mistake of law
- 2.2 Necessity, Defense of Juvenile
- 2.3 Unsound mind and intoxication
- 2.4 Act in good faith and consent
- 2.5 Right of private defense of body and property

Unit III: Inchoate Offences (Sec. 107 – 120 B and Sec. 141 – 160)

- 3.1 Meaning, Nature and importance of inchoate offences
- 3.2 Attempt and abatement
- 3.3 Criminal Conspiracy
- 3.4 Unlawful Assembly
- 3.5 Rioting

Unit IV: Offences affecting the public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (Sec 268-294A)



- 4.1 Offences affecting the Public Health (Section 268-278)
 - 4.1.1 Public Nuisance (S.268)
 - 4.1.2 Acts likely to spread infection (section 269-271)
 - 4.1.3 Pollution of food or drink (section 272-273)
 - 4.1.4 Adulteration of drugs (section 274-276)
 - 4.1.5 Fouling water and relating atmosphere (section 277-278)
- 4.2 Offences affecting the public safety and Convenience (Section 277-278)
 - 4.2.1 Rash Driving or riding on a public way. (Section 279)
 - 4.2.2 Rash or negligent navigation. (Section 280)
 - 4.2.3 Exposing false light, mark or being mislead navigator
 - 4.2.4 Conveying any person for hire by water in an unsafe and overloaded waste Vessel (Section 282)
 - 4.2.5 Causing danger or obstruction to any person in public way. (Section 283)
 - 4.2.6 Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance. (Section 284)
 - 4.2.7 Negligent conduct with respect to fire, combustible substances. (section 285-289)
 - 4.2.8 Continuance of Nuisance. (Section 291)
- 4.3 Public Decency and Morals (ss 292-294A)
 - 4.3.1 Prevention of obscenity (ss 292-294)
 - 4.3.2 Keeping Lottery Office (S 294A)
 - 4.3.3 Cases related to spreading of infectious diseases

Unit- V: Offences affecting the human body (Sec. 299 – 377)

- 5.1 Culpable homicide. Murder
- 5.2 Hurt & Grievous Hurt.
- 5.3 Wrongful Restraint & wrongful Confinement.
- 5.4 Criminal force & assault.
- 5.5 Kidnapping & Abduction.

Unit- VI: Offences against Property (Sec. 378 – 462)

- 6.1 Theft and Extortion.
- 6.2 Robbery & Dacoity.
- 6.3 Criminal misappropriation of property and Criminal Breach of Trust.
- 6.4 Receiving stolen property and Cheating, Mischief.
- 6.5 Criminal Trespass, House Trespass, House Breaking

Unit-VII: Offences of False Evidence & Offences Relating to Documents and Property (Sec. 191 – 229A, 463-489E)

- 7.1 Giving false evidence & fabricating false evidence. (sec.493)
- 7.2 Fraudulent claim to property
- 7.3 Forgery and making false documents
- 7.4 Forged documents

Unit-VII: Offenses Relating to Sexual, Marriage (Sec. 375 – 377, 493-498A)

- 8.1 Rape
- 8.2 Unnatural Offenses
- 8.3 Bigamy
- 8.4 Adultery
- 8.5 Cruelty by husband and relatives

Reference Books:

Williams Glanville- The Text Book of Criminal Law



- Jerom Hall – Studies in Jurisprudence and Criminal Theory Jw Cecil
Turner (edt.) – Kenny’s Outlines of Criminal Law Jw Cecil Turner -
Russel on Crime
Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law
A.P. Simester & G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine
R. C. Nigam – Principles of Criminal Law Asia Publishing House, Lucknow, Prof. K.N.
Chndranshekhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code
R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment Andrew
Ashworth – Principles of Criminal Law
P.S/Achuthun Pillai, Criminal Law (1995) Eastern, Lucknow.
Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material(1991), Butterworths India, Dr. Hari Singh
Gaur – Penal Law of India (4 volumes)
R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code

Prof. K.N. Chandranshekhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code Ratan Lal and
Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code
Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code
B.M.Gandhi, Indian Penal Code (1996), Eastern, Nagpur
K.D.Gaur, a Text Book on the Indian Penal Code (1998), Universal Delhi

DSC – 105: FAMILY LAW - I

Object :

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

To evaluate the strength of family system in India and the extent of legal support provided to the same and also to examine when and how and to what extent a Uniform Civil Code to regulate a religious part of family life, if any, may emerge!

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS

Unit I : Family Relations- Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis

- 1.1 Natural and sources of Hindu Law
- 1.2 Schools of Hindu Law



- 1.3 Nature and sources of Muslim Law
- 1.4 Schools of Muslim Law

Unit II: Marriage and Kinship

- 2.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and Family
- 2.2 Role of Religious rituals and practises in moulding the rules regulating to marital relations
- 2.3 Types of family based upon
 - 2.3.1 Lineage – patrilineal, matrilineal
 - 2.3.2 Authority structure – patriarchal; matriarchal
 - 2.3.3. Location patrilocal, matrilocal
 - 2.3.4 Number of conjugal units – nuclear, extended, joint and composite
- 2.4 Emerging concepts – maître – sambhand and divided homes.

Unit III: Matrimonial Remedies

- 3.1 Marital conflicts
 - 3.1.1 Non- judicial resolution of marital conflicts
 - 3.1.2 Customary dissolution of marriage – unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution
 - 3.1.3 Divorce under Muslim personal law – talaq and talaq-e-tafveez
- 3.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts : the family court
- 3.3 Nullity of marriage
- 3.4 Option of puberty
- 3.5 Restitution of conjugal rights
- 3.6 Judicial separation
- 3.7 Desertion : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.9 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 3.11 Divorce by mutual consent under :
 - 3.11.1 Special Marriage Act 1954
 - 3.11.2 Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - 3.11.3 Muslim law (Khula and Mubaraat)

Unit IV : Bar to matrimonial relief

- 4.1 Doctrine of strict proof
 - 4.1.1 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability
- 4.2 Accessory
- 4.3 Connivance
- 4.4 Collusion
- 4.5 Condonation
- 4.6 Improper or unnecessary delay
- 4.7 Residuary clause – no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Unit V: Law of maintenance (Hindu and Muslim Law)

- 5.1 Claim of spouses
- 5.2 Claim of parents and children
- 5.3 Alimony (pendent and permanent)

Unit VI Minority and adoption

- 6.1 Adoption under the Hindu Law

- 6.2 Acknowledgement under the Muslim law
- 6.3 Minority and Guardianship

Unit VII : Conversion and its effect on family

- 7.1 Marriage
- 7.2 Adoption
- 7.3 Guardianship
- 7.4 Succession

(In view of the conflict of inter-personal laws, conversion is causing problems. How conversion affects the family and whether it is compatible with the concept of secularism and to what extent such problems would stand resolved with the enactment of a uniform civil code needs to be examined.)

Unit VIII : Customary practises and State regulation

- 8.1 Polygamy
- 8.2 Concubine
- 8.3 Child Marriage
- 8.4 Sati
- 8.5 Dowry

References :

- 1) ParasDiwan, Hindu Law
- 2) S.T. Desai (ed) Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, (1998) Bitterorths , India
- 3) ParasDiwan, Family law : Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, (1984)
- 4) A. M. Bhattachargee, Muslim Law and Constitution(1994(Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 5) A. M. Bhattachargee, Hindu Law and Constitution(1994(Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 6) ParasDiwan, Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody (2000), Universal
- 7) A.A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadam law, (1986)
- 8) J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law : Past and present
- 9) J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law
- 10) J.D.M. Derrett, a critique of modern Hindu law

Suggested Books:

- 1)ParasDiwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (1998), Universal
- 2)Basu, N. D. Law of Succession (2000), Universal
- 3)Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000), Universal
- 4)Malchandu, S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000), Universal
- 5)P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol. 2 pt. 1 at 624-632 (1974)
- 6)A. Kuppuswami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage ch. 4 (1986)
- 7)B. Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law, (1985)
- 8)K.C. Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India," Indian Journal of Legal studies, 85(1979)
- 9)J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law,; Past and Present
- 10) J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law
- 11) A.A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadan Law, (1986)
- 12) J.D.M. Derrett, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law (1970)



- 13) ParasDiwan, Hindu Law (1985)
- 14) S.T. Desai (ed.) Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, (1998)- Butterorths-India
- 15) ParasDiwan, Family Law : Law of marriage and Divorce in India, (1984)
- 16) A. M. Bhattachargee, Muslim Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 17) A. M. Bhattachargee, Hindu Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 18) ParasDiwan, Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody (2000), Universal

AECC – 106: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. It is a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. Significance of Research is increasing in all discipline as it reflects social values, attitudes and behavior. As we know law is a dynamic and not static, therefore law student should inevitably understand the basics of research. After gone through the syllabus of

'Fundamentals of Research' the law students are came to know-

1. The Basics of the Research with the conceptual foundation
2. The stages of the Research involved and
3. The ethics for Research and its principle.

Each Ability Enhancement compulsory Course (AECC) of 2 Credits shall be of 50 Marks including teaching workload of 2 lectures per week per AECC. This paper workload shall be shared by existing Full-Time Teachers. The assessment of the Subject Skill Enhancement Course shall be internal assessment. The weightage for the continuous internal Assessment shall be based on the following.

UNIT I

1.CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION OF RESEARCH

- 1.1.1 Introduction : Historical perspective and importance of Research
- 1.1.2 Meaning and Definitions of Research
- 1.1.3 Objectives of Research
- 1.1.4 Types of Research
- 1.1.5 Concept of Legal Research
- 1.1.5 Research Methodology

UNIT II

2.1MAJOR STAGES OF RESEARCH

- 2.1.1 Identification and formulation of problem
- 2.1.2 Review of Literature and Formulation of Hypothesis
- 2.1.3 Research Design
- 2.1.4 Collection of data and its various modes
- 2.1.5 Analysis and interpretation of data
- 2.1.6 Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

UNIT III

3.1TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

- 3.1.1 Questionnaire
- 3.1.2 Survey

1. Amendment- meaning and Methods of Constitutional amendment
2. constitutional Limitations upon constituent power
3. Doctrine of Basic Structure- emergence and expansion
4. Amendment of fundamental rights
5. Content and controversy of basic structure theory

Books:

- 1) T.K. Tope: Constitutional of India.
- 2) G. Austin, History Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience (2000) Oxford.
- 3) D.D. Basu : Shorter Constitution of India (1996) Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- 4) Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989)
- 5) H.M. Seervai: Constitution of India Vol. 1-3 (1992), Tripathi, Bombay.
- 6) M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukul : Constitutional Law of India (2000) Oxford.
- 7) G. Austin : Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation (1972)
- 8) M. Glanter : Competing Equalities- Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984)
- 9) B. Sivaramayya : Inequalities and Law (1984) Eastern Lucknow.
- 10) S.C. Kashyap : Human Rights and Parliament (1978) Metropolitan.
- 11) Dr. Pandey J.N. : Constitutional Law of India. (2007) Central Law Agency.

DSC – 203: FAMILY LAW - II

Object:

Succession is one every important way of transfer of property, of course after the life of the owner of the property. The study shall not only examine the law as it is and is interpreted by Courts in fact situation, it also shall aim at understanding the differences in the law of succession, both testamentary and intestate, amongst various religious groups.

Methodology of teaching-learning: Lecture method, Case study and presentation shall be dominant method. But research and paper-writing is also important. There shall be comparative studies in all presentations and lectures. Discussion and issue-based round table shall be emphasized instead of issue-based lecture.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS:

Paper Number III: Family Law II

Unit I : Joint Family

- 1.1 Mitakshara joint family
- 1.2 Mitakshara coparcenary – formation and incidents
- 1.3 Property under Mitakshara law – separate property and coparcenary property
- 1.4 Dayabhaga coparcenary – formation and incidents
- 1.5 Property under Dayabhaga law
- 1.6 Karta of the joint family – his position, powers, privileges and obligations
- 1.7 Alienation of property – separate and coparcenary



1.8 Partition and reunion

1.9 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu gains of Learning act and various tax laws on it

1.10 Matrilineal joint family

Unit 2 ; Inheritance – Hindus

- 2.1 Historical perspectives of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.4 Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.5 Disqualification relating to succession
- 2.6 General rules of succession
- 2.7 Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore – Cochin and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

Unit 3 : Inheritance – Muslims

- 3.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession
- 3.2 Classification of heirs under Hanafi and IthnaAshria schools and their shares and distribution of property
- 3.3 Christians, Parsis and Jews
 - 3.3.1 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act 1925

Unit 4 : Women's property

- 4.1 Stridhan – concepts and characteristics, sources
- 4.2 Principles of succession
- 4.3 Comparative analysis of right to property of women under different religious and statutory law

Unit 5 : Testamentary Succession

- 5.1 Power of testamentary succession under various religious and statutory law under Hindu, Islamic, Christian and Parsi Law
- 5.2 Competence of the testator, limitation to testamentation
- 5.3 Abetment of legacy, Will and administration of will – Probate, Codicil, execution of Privileged and unprivileged will
- 5.4 Attestation, alteration and revival of will

Unit 6 : Right of Pre-emption:

- 6.1 Pre-emption, meaning, nature, constitutionality, classification
- 6.2 Who can claim the right, formalities and legal effect
- 6.3 legal devices of evading right of pre-emption, when is the right lost

Unit 7 : Gift under the Islamic law

- 7.1 Hiba – nature and characteristics, kinds of hiba
- 7.2 Conditional and future gift, types of Hiba, Death-bed gift
- 7.3 Revocation of gift

Shivaji University, Kolhapur



Faculty of Humanities

(LL.B. - Three Year)

Bachelor of Laws Degree Program

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Revised Structure and Syllabus

To be implemented from Academic
Year 2020-2021



**SECOND YEAR OF THREE YEAR LAW COURSE
(SEMESTER – III)**

DSC-301 - JURISPRUDENCE (Paper I)

Objective:

Jurisprudence implies the study and systematic arrangement of the general principles of law. Jurisprudence course can impart knowledge of doctrines about law and justice, developed over the years, in various nations and historical situations. A course in jurisprudence should, primarily, introduce the students about questions concerning nature and concepts of law so that he will be able to understand the complexities of Law and develop critical thinking about the law, legal system and legal processes. The undergraduate course should impart the analytical skills and equip the student with the basic problems concerning nature of law and the types of solutions sought. It should also help students to appreciate how diverse approaches to law influence decision-making in judicial process. Since a basic idea in the designing of this course is to bring jurisprudence closer to our reality, in the selection of cases and reading materials the teacher should try to make use of the Indian material as far as possible.

The main objectives of the course is-

- To equip students of Jurisprudence to understand, analyze, explain and classify the law.
- To reveal the conceptual and theoretical part of various theories of jurisprudence.
- To compare and contrast law with other fields of knowledge such as literature, religion and social sciences.
- To understand the abstract nature of jurisprudence and complexities of law.

Teaching Learning Method:

Lectures, including special lectures by experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive – sessions, tutorials, project and research paper presentation these are the good forms of teaching and learning.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level: 10 Marks

30 Marks

DCS 305 - CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY
(PAPER – V)

Objective :

The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human behaviors particularly deviant behavior and also with a view to develop among students a greater understanding of social cost of crime and the effective ways of lessening them. Penology offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including focus on theories of punishment, prison reforms and the focus on alternatives to existing punishments. The victim has traditionally been ignored as component of the crime. The development of Victimology as separate discipline will provide the student with insights into not only how important the victim is to an investigation, but why they are important in the overall scheme of the Criminal Justice System, which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach.

Teaching Learning Method: - Lectures, Seminars, Debates, Case Study, Project Method, including field visits and lectures of experts may be good processes of learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination –	70 Marks
Internal Assessment:	
Assignment / Project Work / Presentation:	20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level:	10 Marks

	30 Marks

SYLLABUS**UNIT – I -- INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Concept of Crime, Criminology
- 1.2 Nature, Scope and Significance of Criminology.
- 1.3 Theories and Schools of Criminology.
 - 1.3.1 Pre, Classical and Neo-Classical School
 - 1.3.2 Positive School – Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofello.
 - 1.3.3 Sociological School – Social disorganization, Differential Association and Anomie Theories.

UNIT – II -- SPECIFIC CRIMES- NATURE, CAUSES AND MEASURES TO CONTROL IN INDIA

- 2.1 White collar Crime
- 2.2 Organized Crime
- 2.3 Juvenile delinquency
- 2.4 Cyber Crime
- 2.5 Immoral Trafficking

UNIT – III -- THEORIES AND FORMS OF PUNISHMENT

- 3.1 Penology – Meaning, Nature and Scope
- 3.2 Punishment – Definitions, Forms and Theories.
- 3.3 Penal Policy in India
- 3.4 Sentencing policy and process



UNIT – IV -- PRISON SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION

- 4.1 Imprisonment- Meaning, types and Significance.
- 4.2 Administrative Organization of Prisons
- 4.3 Problems of Prison Administration
- 4.4 Prisons Reforms
- 4.5 Overview of Model Prison Manual 2016

UNIT – V -- PROBATION, PAROLE AND FURLOUGH

- 5.1 Concept, Definition and Legislative Framework of Probation
- 5.2 Parole – Concept, Objectives and procedure for granting Parole
- 5.3 Problems of the Released Offenders and attitude of community towards them
- 5.4 Furlough – Conditions and Rules of Granting

UNIT – VI -- NON-INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL METHODS

- 6.1 Grant of Pardon
- 6.2 Commutation of sentence
- 6.3 Reprieves and suspension of sentence
- 6.4 Remission of sentence.

UNIT – VII -- VICTIMOLOGY- NATURE AND SCOPE

- 7.1 History, Philosophy, Definition and Scope of Victimology
- 7.2 Definitions and Characteristics of Victim
- 7.3 Compensatory relief and rights of Victims
- 7.4 Specific Victimization in Indian scenario- Child Victim, Women Victim and victimization of under privileged class.(SC, ST)

UNIT – VIII -- CRIME VICTIMS AND ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

- 8.1 Legal Framework
- 8.2 Role of Judiciary
- 8.3 Role of NHRC
- 8.4 Victims Assistance Programmes and Services
- 8.5 Witness Protection Schemes

Recommended Books:-

- 1) Edwin H. Sutherland – Criminology
- 2) Ahmad Siddique – Criminology, Penology and Victimology.
- 3) V. N. Rajan – Victimology in India.
- 4) Prof. N. V. Paranjape – Criminology and Penology, Central Law Agency, Allhabad.21
- 5) Penology, Victimology and correctional Administration in India – Dr. Krishna Pal Malik.
- 6) Criminology and Criminal Justice System – Dr. N. MaheshwaraSwamy.

Reference Books:-

- 1) Krishna Pal Malik – Penology-Sentencing process and treatment of offenders.
- 2) Rohinton Mehta – Crime and Penology
- 3) R. Taft, Donald – Criminology
- 4) S. Rao – Crime in our Society
- 5) J. M. Sethana – Society and Criminal
- 6) HLA Hart – Punishment and Responsibility.
- 7) S. Chabra – Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.
- 8) Herbert L. Packer – The Limits of Criminal Sanctions.
- 10) Iyer – Prospective in Criminology, Law and Social Change.

LL. B. Three Years Law (SEMESTER – IV)**DSC 401 - INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES (PAPER – I)****Objectives :**

Legislation is one of the sources of law. Draftsmen are experts in grammar, language skills and rules of drafting. They also foresee and try to avoid any possible absurdity, hardship, misinterpretation of codified statute. However, there are legislative gaps and ambiguities existing in statutory provisions by the reason of rapidly changing circumstances, arising complexities etc that need to be resolved. Therefore, Interpretation of statutory provisions and other instruments is a primary duty assigned to judiciary.

In this background, Subject of Interpretation of Statute is significant and guiding source not only for law students, but also for judges and law professionals. Syllabus of this paper incorporates primary and secondary principles of Interpretation and construction. It covers various aids to interpretation, presumptions and considerations to be taken into account while interpreting statutory provisions. Further, it also deals with principles of constitutional interpretation.

Learning Outcome:

- i. Acquisition of knowledge of rules of interpretation
- ii. Develops of legal reasoning
- iii. Inculcates skills and techniques for interpreting and constructing statutory provisions

Teaching and Learning Methods:

Classroom teachings with the help of lecture and Discussion method, Case study methods, assignments, Tutorials, Papers writing etc are several methods to be adopted by faculties. Use of ICT, reference of study material relating to case laws etc is also beneficial for learners.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination –	70 Marks
Internal Assessment:	
Assignment / Project Work / Presentation:	20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level:	10 Marks

	30 Marks

SYLLABUS**UNIT – I – Process of Law, Legislation and its interpretation:**

- I.1. Concept of Law, Legislation and Statutes
- I.2. Legislative powers and process
- I.3. Judicial Law Making – Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint
- I.2. Interpretation – Meaning, Purpose and Importance
- I.3. Interpretation and Construction



UNIT -II -- RULES OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION:

- 2.1. Primary Rules of Interpretation
 - Grammatical rule of interpretation
 - Golden rule of interpretation
 - Mischief rule of interpretation
- 2.2. Secondary Rules of Interpretation
 - Nosctiur a sociis
 - Ejusdem generis
 - Reddindo singula singulis
 - Law to be read as a whole
 - Predominance of Legislative intent

UNIT -III -- AIDS TO INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES:

- 3.1. Internal aids to interpretation of Statutes
 - Title
 - Preamble
 - Statement of Object and Reasons
 - Headings and marginal notes
 - Sections and Sub-sections
 - Punctuation marks
 - Illustrations, Exceptions, Provisos and Saving clauses
 - Schedules
 - Non-obstinate clause
- 3.2. External aids to interpretation of Statutes
 - Dictionaries
 - Translations
 - Debates, Inquiry Commission Reports and Law Commission Reports
 - Travaux Preparatoires
 - Statutes in pari materia- Meaning, importance and interpretation
 - Contemporanea exposito

UNIT –IV -- PRESUMPTIONS IN STATUTORY INTERPRETATION:

- 4.1. Presumptions as to validity of Statutes
- 4.2. Presumptions as to territorial nexus of statutes
- 4.3. Presumption that statutes are consistent with International Law
- 4.4. Presumption as to prospective operation of Statutes
- 4.5. Presumption that Legislature knows Law and Judicial decisions
- 4.6. Legislature does not intend what is inconvenient and unreasonable

UNIT –V -- CONSIDERATIONS IN STATUTORY INTERPRETATION:

- 5.1. Considerations of Absurdity and Futility
- 5.2. Considerations of Reasonableness
- 5.3. Considerations of Injustice and Hardship
- 5.4. Considerations of Inconvenience
- 5.5. Considerations of consequences

UNIT –VI -- MAXIMS OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION:

- 6.1. Delegatus non potest delegare
- 6.2. Expressio unis exclusion alterius
- 6.3. Generalia specialibus non derogant
- 6.4. Utres valet portiur quam pareat
- 6.5. Expressum facit cessare tacitum

UNIT –VII -- INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES:

- 7.1. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
- 7.2. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- 7.3. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- 7.4. Doctrine of Repugnancy
- 7.5. Doctrine of Ancillary Powers
- 7.6. Doctrine of Occupied Field
- 7.7. Doctrine of Residuary Powers



UNIT –VIII -- INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO SUBJECT MATTER AND PURPOSE:

8.1. With reference to Subject Matter –

- Penal Statutes
- Taxing Statutes
- Welfare Legislations

8.2. With reference to Purpose –

- Substantive and Procedural Laws
- Directory and Mandatory Provisions
- Codifying and Consolidating Statutes
- Enabling Statutes - Conferring Rights
 - Conferring Powers

Reference Books:

- G.P. Sing, "Principles of Statutory Interpretation", Wadhava & Co., Nagpur
- P.St. Langan (Ed), Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, N.M.Tripathy, Mumbai.
- N.S.Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes, M.N.Rao & Amita Dhanda(Ed), ButterworthWadhawa, Nagpur
- V.P.Sarathy, "Interpretation of Statutes", Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
- Dr. M.P.Tondon, "Interpretation of Statutes", Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.
- D.N. Mathur, Interpretation of Statutes", Central Law Publication, Allahabad
- Prof. T. Bhattacharya, Interpretation of Statutes", Central Law Agency, Allahabad
- M.P.Jain, "Constitutional Law of India", Wadhava & Co., Nagpur
- M.P.Sing, (Ed), V.N.Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
- U.Baxi, "Introduction to justice K.K. Mathew's Democracy, Equality and Freedom, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow

DSC 402 - INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS – (PAPER –II) – E.D.

Objectives :

The Concept of Human Rights has become a thought provoking challenge all over the world. The study of Human Rights is contemporary relevant. The main thrust of this course is to explore human rights law, Policy & Practice. This course will examine Human Rights Law at International, Regional & National levels. An attempt is made to introduce important norms of Human Rights at International Level Such as Civil, Political & Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, Protection Mechanism of Human Rights, Regional contribution for protection of Human Rights, Role of Specialized agencies of U.N. & NGO'S an attempt is also made to introduce rights of vulnerable groups.

This course is to be confirmed to deliberation of international law, to the growth of Human Rights law & how international norms & dissections are applied in municipal law of the country.

Learning Outcomes:

- To know the concepts of Human Rights Jurisprudence
- To Study International, Regional and National Perspectives of Human Rights.
- To learn Human Rights Promotion and Protection Mechanism

Teaching Learning Methods: - Lectures, including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive – sessions, tutorials, project and research paper presentation-these are the good forms of teaching and learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination –	70 Marks
Internal Assessment:	
Assignment / Project Work / Presentation:	20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level:	10 Marks
	30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I -- CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Importance and Scope of Human Rights
- 1.2 Kinds and Sources of Human Rights
- 1.3 Theories of Human Rights
- 1.4 Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights- Ancient Times [5th Century B.C., Ancient Greece] Middle Ages [12th Century to 19th Century] Modern Ages - 20th Century
- 1.5 Historical development of Human Rights in India (Ancient, Medieval & Modern)

UNIT – II -- ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS:

- 2.1 First World War and Second World War - Consequences and Human Rights
- 2.2 Role of League of Nations
- 2.3 United Nations Charter and Human Rights
- 2.4 Role of Principal Organs of United Nations Organization on Human Rights
- 2.5 Role of UN Specialized Agencies



UNIT – III – INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS:

- 3.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- 3.2 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 3.3 Optional protocols to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 3.4 The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- 3.5 Optional protocols to the covenant on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

UNIT – IV – INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON INHUMAN ACTS:

- 4.1 Genocide, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination
- 4.2 Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 4.3 Slavery and Slave Trade, Forced or Compulsory Labour
- 4.4 Traffic in Persons and Prostitutions
- 4.5 International Humanitarian Law

UNIT – V – HUMAN RIGHTS AT REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES:

- 5.1 Role and Importance of Regional Organisations
- 5.2 European Convention on Human Rights
- 5.3 American Convention on Human Rights
- 5.4 African Charter on Human and People's Rights
- 5.5 Human Rights in South Asia – SAARC

UNIT – VI – HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS:

- 6.1 Women and Human Rights
- 6.2 Children and Human Rights
- 6.3 Aged Persons and Human Rights
- 6.4 Disabled Persons and Human Rights
- 6.5 Refugees and Human Rights

UNIT – VII – HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION MECHANISM AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

- 7.1 Role of Human Rights Commission
- 7.2 Role of Human Rights Council
- 7.3 Role of International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- 7.4 Role of International Criminal Court (ICC)
- 7.5 Role of International NGO's – Amnesty International, etc.

UNIT – VIII – HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN INDIA:

- 8.1 The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- 8.2 Role of Judiciary
- 8.3 Role of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's)
- 8.4 National Commission on Women
- 8.5 National Commission for Minorities and Backward Classes.

Prescribed Books:

1. M. L. Tannan – Law of Banking.
2. M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.) Khergamvala-Negotiable Instruments Act.
3. Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.
4. Basu – Review of Current Banking: Theory and Practice.
5. L. C. Goyle – The Law of Banking and Bankers.
6. K.S.N. Murthy and K.V.S. Sharma – Modern Law of Insurance in India.
7. M. H. Srinivasan – Principles of Insurance Law.
8. E. R. Hardy Ivamy – General Principles of Insurance Law.
9. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
10. Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
11. Recovery of debts due to Banks & Financial Institutions Act 1993.



Objectives:

The major concern of law is conflict resolution. Familiarization with modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict is a necessary component in the endeavors of developing expertise in juridical exercise. The traditional justice delivery system through adjudicatory by courts had already given way to a large extent to many an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries. The advent of globalization has enthused this transformation everywhere. The study of ADR is highly significant in molding the students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the ever changing socio-economic scenario.

With the introduction of Section 89 in Civil Procedure Code 1908; Section 320 in Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and amendments in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 in 2015 and 2019, alternative dispute resolution methods have been given a primary role in reducing arrears and promoting fast and affordable settlement of disputes. This course has two primary objectives. First, is to provide the students with the theoretical understanding of the concepts and the legal provisions relating to ADR. Secondly, the course is geared to train the students in the practical skills required to effectively participate in the ADR processes.

Teaching Learning Methods:

The teaching methods to be employed by teachers include lectures, simulation exercises, /role plays/ field visits/ seminar/debate and other Clinical Legal Education methods.

Evaluation methods :

Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment: Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I -- INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Adjudication Methods of Dispute Resolution (Adversarial & Inquisitorial) and Alternative Dispute Resolution System
- 1.2 Reasons for need of Alternatives to the Formal Legal System
- 1.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution System
- 1.4 Methods of ADR: Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation, Lok-Adalat, Nyaya Panchayat
- 1.5 Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes.
- 1.6 International Commitments

UNIT-II -- ARBITRATION

- 2.1 Arbitration Meaning, Definitions and different kinds
- 2.2 Overview of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996-
- 2.3 Qualities and Qualifications of an Arbitrator
- 2.4 Arbitration Agreement
- 2.5 Arbitral award -Appeal and Revision-Enforcement of foreign awards
- 2.6 Overview of International Rules: UNCITRAL Model Law

UNIT-III -- CONCILIATION

- 3.1 Conciliation Meaning and different kinds
- 3.2 Role, Qualities and Duties of Conciliator
- 3.3 Stages of Conciliation and its Process
- 3.4 Statutory provisions for Conciliation-
 - 3.4.1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - 3.4.2. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
 - 3.4.3. Family Courts Act, 1984;
 - 3.4.4. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955;

UNIT-IV -- MEDIATION:

- 4.1 Mediation Meaning, Kinds, Role and Skills of Mediator
- 4.2 Stages of Mediation
- 4.3 Code of Conduct for Mediator
- 4.4 ADR & Mediation Rules, 2006

UNIT-V -- NEGOTIATION

- 5.1 Meaning of Negotiation
- 5.2 Seven Elements of Negotiation
- 5.3 Different styles and strategies of Negotiation
- 5.4 Phases of Negotiation

UNIT-VI -- ADR IN ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE

- 6.1 129th Report of the Law Commission of India as well as Justice Malimath Committee Report
- 6.2. Law Commission 222nd Report of India on Need for Justice-Dispensation through ADR
- 6.3 Overview Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended in 2015 (Arbitration Council of India) and 2019 (amendments in Schedules)
- 6.4 Sec. 89 and Order X 1 A,B,C of Civil Procedure Code, 1908

UNIT-VII -- ADR IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- 7.1 Sec. 320 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 - compoundable offences
- 7.2 Plea Bargaining – 154th Report of Law Commission of India – Overview
- 7.3 Plea Bargaining – Ch. XXI A of Criminal Procedure Code
- 7.4 Critical analysis of Plea Bargaining in India

UNIT VIII -- NEW DIMENSIONS OF ADR

- 8.1 Lok-Adalat. Nyaya Panchayat
- 8.2 Co-operative matters
- 8.3 Consumer matters
- 8.4 Accidental claims
- 8.5 Banking matters



Reference Books

1. P.C. Markanda: Law Relating To Arbitration and Conciliation, LexisNexis Publication
2. Sridhar Madabhushi: Alternative Dispute Resolution. LexisNexis Student edition
3. Rajan R. D.: A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution, Bharati Law Publication, Tirunelveli
4. S. C. Tripathi: Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Central Law Publication
5. Dr. Anupam Kurlwal: An Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Central Law Publication
6. B.P. Saraf and M. Jhurjhuwala, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Snow White, Mumbai.
7. A.K. Bansal, Law of International Commercial Arbitration (1999), Universal, Delhi.
8. P.C. Rao & William Sheffield, Alternative Disputes Resolution-what it is and How it Works, Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
9. G.K. Kwatra, The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India, Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
10. Basu N.D. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
11. Johari, Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, Universal Law Publication, Delhi

Unit 8 : Religious Endowments

- 8.1 Wakf
 - 8.1.1 Meaning, character, formalities for creation
 - 8.1.2 Administration, power of Mutawali, Muslim Religious Institutions and offices
- 8.2 Hindu Religious Endowment
 - 8.2.1 Traditional religious principles of creation, administration and offices
 - 8.2.2 Statutory methods of creation of trust
 - 8.2.3 Powers and functions of the trustees

References:

- 1) Mulla, Hindu Law, Vol I and II, Butterworth
- 2) Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat
- 3) Diwan, Modern Hindu law, Universal
- 4) Tyabji, Muslim Law, Tripathy
- 5) Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, Tripathy
- 6) Amer Ali, Mohammedan Law, Vol I and II, EBS
- 7) TahirMohammad, Family Law reforms in Muslim world, tripathy
- 8) TahirMohammad, Islamic Law in Modern india, Tripathy
- 9) Derret Hindu Law, Past and Present, Universal
- 10) Derret, Introduction to modern Hindu Law, Universal
- 11) Ghosh, the law of endowments, S.C. Sarkar
- 12) Row, Sanjiva, The Indian Succession Act, Law book Co
- 13) Basu, Indian Succession Act, eastern
- 14) Gaur, hindu code Vol i and II, Law Publisher
- 15) Diwan, law of Intested and testamentary Succession, wadhwa
- 16) Mukherjee, Hindu law of religious and charitable trust, eastern
- 17) Desai Kumud, Law of Marriages and Divorce
- 18) Mayne's Hindu law and usage
- 19) Parasdiwan, Family law
- 20) Dr. T. V. Subbaroa Familt law in India
- 21) Mulla, principles of Mahommedan law

DSC – 204: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW – E-D.**Object:**

The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues related to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society.

Secondly environmental law necessarily demands an inter – disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology – related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has



necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective.

Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

Syllabus

Unit 1- Concept of Environmental and Pollution

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of environment and pollution under different Acts
- 1.2 Kinds of pollution
- 1.3 Effects of pollution

Unit 2 Historical perspectives of environment and pollution

- 2.1 Indian tradition : Dharma of environment
- 2.2 British Raj – Industrial development and exploitation of nature
- Nuisance : penal code and procedural codes
- 2.3 Free India – continuance of British influence

Unit 3- Constitutional Perspectives

- 3.1 Constitution making – development and property oriented approach
- 3.2 Directive principles
 - 3.2.1 Judicial approach
- 3.3 Fundamental rights - Right to clean and healthy environment, Pollution Free Atmosphere etc.
- 3.4 Environments v. Development
- 3.5 Enforcing agencies and remedies
- 3.6 Emerging Principles
 - 3.6.1 Polluter pays and Precautionary Principle : Public Liability Insurance
 - 3.6.2 Public Trust Doctrine
 - 3.6.3 Sustainable Development

Unit 4- Water and Air Pollution

- 4.1 Water and Air Pollution - Meaning and standards
- 4.2 Culprits and victims
- 4.3 Offences and penalties
- 4.4 Judicial approach
- 4.5- Noise Pollution and Control
 - 4.5.1 Legal control
 - 4.5.2 Courts of balancing : permissible and impermissible noise

Unit 5- Environment Protection

- 6.1 Protection means
- 6.2 Protection agencies : Power and functions
- 6.3 Emerging protection through delegated legislation
 - 6.3.1 Hazardous waste
 - 6.3.2 Bio – medical waste
 - 6.3.3 Genetic engineering
 - 6.3.4 Disaster emergency preparedness
 - 6.3.5 Coastal zone management
- 6.4 Judiciary : complex problems in administration of environmental justice

Unit 6- Forest and greenery

- 7.1 Greenery conservation laws
 - 7.1.1 Forest Conservation Act
 - 7.1.2 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people
 - 7.1.5 Denudation of forest : judicial approach
- 7.2 Wild life Protection Act

Unit 7 - International Regime

- 8.1 Stockholm conference
- 8.2 Green house effect and ozone depletion
- 8.3 Rio Conference
- 8.4 Bio – Diversity
- 8.5 U. N. Declaration on right to Development

Unit 8- Prevention of cruelty to animals

- 9.1 Animal welfare Board
- 9.2 Cruelty to Animals Generally
- 9.3 Experimentation on Animals
- 9.4 Performing animals

Books

1. Ball and Bell, Environmental Law
2. ShyamDivan : Armin Rosencranz Environmental Laws and Policy in India - Cases, Materials and Statutes
3. BaxiUpendra, The Bhopal Case
4. Aggarwal Anil, The State of India's Environment
5. Lal's Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Protection Laws
6. Pal Chandra, Environmental Pollution and Development, ed 1999
7. Iyer V R Krishna, Environment Pollution and the Law
8. Malaviya, Environment Pollution and its Control under International Law
9. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India 1986
10. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules 1986

Select Bibliography :

- 1) ArminRosencranz, et al, (eds.), Environmental Law and Policy in Indian, (2000), Oxford
- 2) R. B. Singh & Suresh Misra, Environmental Law in India (1996), Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 3) Kailash Thakur, Environment Protection Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi.



- 4) Richard L. Riversz, et.al. (eds.), Environment Law, the economy and other Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge
- 5) Christopher D. Stone, Should Trees Have Standing and other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment (1996), Oceana
- 6) Leelakrishnan, P et. al. (eds.), Law and Environment (1990), Eastern, Lucknow
- 7) Leelakrishnan, P. The Environmental Law in India (1999), Butterworths – India
- 8) Department of Science and Technology, Government of India Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).
- 9) Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July – September 1988, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, pp. 353 - 801
- 10) Center for Science and Environment, The State of Indian's Environment 1982, The State of India's Environment 1984 – 1985 and The State of Indian Environment 1999 – 2000
- 11) World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future (1987), Oxford.
- 12) Maneka Gandhi et. all Animal Laws of India (2001)
- 13) Iyer V R Krishna, Environment Pollution and the Law
- 14) Lal's Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Protection Laws
- 15) Pal Chandra, Environmental Pollution and Development, ed 1999
- 16) Malaviya, Environment Pollution and its Control under International Law
- 17) The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules 1986

E-D- DSC – 205: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Object:

Advocates have the dual responsibility of upholding the interests of the client fearlessly while conducting themselves as officers of the court. Accordingly, they are expected to adhere to the highest standards of probity and honour. An advocate's conduct should reflect their privileged position in society which derives from the nobility of this profession. The service of an advocate to the common man should be compassionate, moral and lawful. Indian Legal System can write up the next big success story in professional legal education and consequently higher efficiency in Justice Delivery System if it succeeds in facilitating high professional skills, building up of human resource with proper integration of knowledge to match the growing world standard.

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

Syllabus :

Unit 1. Professional Ethics. (20 marks)



1.1 Development of Legal Profession in India.

1.2 Concept, need and importance of Professional Ethics.

1.3 Bar Council of India Rules on Standards of professional Conduct and Etiquettes, seven lamps of advocacy

1.4 Duties and Obligations of Advocate (Norms of Professional Ethics) Section I -Duty to the Court.
Section II -Duty to Client.
Section II -Duty to Opponent.
Section IV -Duty to Colleagues

-Duty to Profession

-Duty to Render Legal Aid.

1.5 Restrictions on other employments.

1.6 Senior Advocates and Restrictions on Senior Advocates.

1.7 Form of Dresses or Robes to be worn by Advocate.

1.8 Vakalatnama.

Unit 2. Advocates Act, 1961 : (20 marks)

2.1 Chapter I (Sections 1 and 2) Definitions-Advocate, Legal Practitioner, Law Graduate.

2.2 Chapter II (Sections 3 to 15) -Bar Councils Functions.

2.3 Chapter III (Sections 16 to 28) -Admission and Enrolment of Advocates.

2.4 Chapter IV (Sections 29 to 34) -Right to Practice.

2.5 Chapter V (Sections 35 to 44) -Conduct of Advocates. Punishment of Advocates for misconduct.

2.6 Chapter VI (Sections 45 -Miscellaneous.)

Unit 3. Bar-Bench Relations and Contempt of Court.(10 marks)

3.1 Concept and Role of Bar-Bench Relation with reference to administration of Justice.

3.2 The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 Sections 1 to 24.

Unit 4. Accountancy for Lawyers.(10 marks)

4.1 Definition, object, Importance and Utility of Book Keeping.

4.2 Principles of Book-keeping and Accountancy, Accounting concepts and Accounting conventions.

4.3 Meaning and Advantages of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

4.4 Classification of accounts and Rules for debiting and crediting the accounts. Journal entries, Ledger Posting, Subsidiary Books.

4.5 Types of Cash Book.

(a) Simple Cash Book.

(b) Cash Book with Cash and Discount columns.



- (c) Cash Book with Cash, Bank and discount columns. 4.6 Bank Reconciliation statement.
 4.7 Rectification of Errors.
 4.8 Preparation of Trial Balance.
 4.9 Preparation of Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.
 4.10 Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account.
 4.11 Assessment of income and expenditure and payment of taxes by Advocates.

Unit 5. Cases & Selected Opinions Prescribed for Study.

5.1 Major Judgements of Supreme Court on the subject :

- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta V/s Bar Council of India & another, AIR 1997, SC, 1338
- 2) Hikmat Ali Khan V/s IshwarPrasd, AIR, 1997, SC 864.
- 3) V. P. Kumarvelu V/s B.C.L., AIR, 1997, SC 1014
- 4) P.D. Gupta V/s Ram Murty, AIR, 1988, SC 283.
- 5) In Re. V.C. Mishra, AIR, 1995, SC 2348.
- 6) Supreme Court Bar Association V/s Union Bank of India, AIR, 1988, SC 1895.
- 7) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association V/s Taxation bar Association, Agara AIR, 1996, SC 98.
- 8) John D' Souza V/s Edward Ani, AIR, 1994, SC 975.
- 9) Dalal, D.S. V/s State Bank of India, AIR, 1993, CRLJ 1478.
- 10) Mr. Roma Baneriji V/s UshapatiBanerji, AIR, 1958, CRLJ 1478.

5.2 Selected Opinions Of The Disciplinary Committee Of Bar Council Of India

- 1) B.C.I. TR Case No. 27/1988, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R. Y.V.R. (Complainant) V/s M.K.N. (Respondent).
- 2) B.C.I. TR Case No. 24/1986, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.C.L. (Complainant) V/s N.T.S. (Respondent).
- 3) D.C. Appeal No. 6/1988, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.J.E. (Appellant) V/s Smt. A (Respondent).
- 4) D.C. Appeal No. 28/1986, Vol. 15(3&4) 1988, I.B.R.J. (Appellant) V/s Smt. A (Respondent).
- 5) D.C. Appeal No. 35/1987, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.N.M. (Appellant) V/s V. D. (Respondent).
- 6) D.C. Appeal No. 131975 (Mah.) Vol. 5 (1-3) 1976, Journal of Bar 35 Council of India, A. (Appellant) V/s Bar Council of Maharashtra, (Respondent)
- 7) B.C.I. , TR. Case No. 17/86. Vol. 15(3&4), 1988, I.B.R. M. (petitioner/complainant) V/s Ba. Council of Maharashtra, (Respondent)
- 8) B.C.I. , TR. Case No. 63/1983, Vol. 15(3&4), 1988, I.B.R. B. (Complainant) V/s R. (Respondent)
- 9) D.C. Appeal No. 21 of 1985. Vol. 15(3 and 4), 1988, I.B.R.G. (Applicant) V/s T. (Respondent)

- 1.4 Public Interest Litigation and Writ Jurisdiction
- 1.5 Social Revolution Through P.I.L. with Cases

Unit – 2 Legal – Aid and Legal Literacy Programme

- 2.1 Meaning, Object and Importance
- 2.2 Constitutional Provisions
- 2.3 Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- 2.4 Legal – Aid and Legal Profession

Unit – 3 LokAdalat

- 3.1 Meaning of LokAdalat
- 3.2 Organisation of LokAdalat
- 3.3 Permanent LokAdalat
- 3.4 Composition of LokAdalat
- 3.5 Functioning of LokAdalats

Unit – 4 Para-Legal Training and Importance

- 4.1 Meaning, Objects and Importance
- 4.2 Role of DALSA, TALSAs
- 4.3 Legal Literacy Campus
- 4.4 Negotiation
- 4.5 Counselling

Unit – 5 LokNayalaya and Gram Nyayalaya

- 5.1 Meaning, Objects and Importance
- 5.2 Features of the Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008
- 5.3 Jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalaya
- 5.4 Appellate Provisions
- 5.5 Mobile Court

• Books Recommended

- 1) Public Interest Lawyering, Legal-Aid and Para Legal Services by Prof. Kailash Rai
- 2) Public Interest Litigation by J. Gulab Gupta
- 3) Legal – Aid to the poor by S.S.Sharma.

- 10) B.C.I., TR. Case No. 61/1983. Vol. 14(2), 1987, I.B.R. D. (Complainant) V/s B. (Respondent)

Recommended Books

1. Sanjiva Row's Advocates Act, 1961.
2. Iyer's Law of Contempt of Courts.
3. Bar Council of India Trust Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics.
4. Bar Council of India Rules on Standards of Professional conduct and Etiquette.
5. Dr. Kailash Rai-Legal Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations.
6. Dr. S. P. Gupta-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations.
7. M. G. Patkar-Book Keeping and Accountancy.
8. Mrs. Jayashree Kotibhaskar-Book Keeping and Accountancy.
9. Krishnamurti Iyer-Advocacy.
10. Shukla and Grewal-Advance Accountancy.
11. R. L. Gupta-Advanced Accountancy.
12. S. N. Maheshwari-Introduction to Accountancy.
13. Indian Bar Review-Journal.
14. M. P. Jain-Outline Indian Legal History-Chapter Development of Legal Profession.
15. V.K.V. Krishna Swami Iyer-Professional Conduct and Advocacy Chapters 10 to 17.
16. M. R. Mallick-Advocates Act, 1961 with professional Ethics Advocacy and Bar Bench Relationship.
17. P. L. Mehta, Sushma Gupta-Legal Education and Legal Professional in India.
18. Law Reporters-A.I.R., S.C.C. (Relevant cases).
19. J.P.S. Sirohi-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations.
20. Agarwal A. N.-Practical Aspects of Higher Accountancy.
21. Anand-Professional Ethics of Bar.
22. Jha Shriram Chandra-Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics.
23. Mynen S. R.-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations.
24. Reddy G. B.-Practical Advocacy for Lawyers.

AECC – 206 PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES

Each Ability Enhancement compulsory Course (AECC) of 2 Credits shall be of 50 Marks including teaching workload of 2 lectures per week per AECC. This paper workload shall be shared by existing Full-Time Teachers. The assessment of the Subject Skill Enhancement Course shall be internal assessment. The weightage for the continuous internal Assessment shall be based on the following.

Unit – 1 Public Interest Litigation

- 1.1 Meaning and object
- 1.2 Locus Standy
- 1.3 Merits and demerits of Public Interest Lawyering



FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part I Syllabus
DSC 101: 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 – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS :

UNIT-1 Local Self-Government in rural and urban areas

- 1.1 Definitions and meaning of Local Self-government
- 1.2 Nature of Local Self-government
- 1.3 Significance and role of Local Self-government

UNIT-2 Evolution of Local Self-Government in India

- 2.1 History of Local Self-government in India
- 2.2 Gandhian Philosophy regarding democratic decentralization and Gram Swaraj
- 2.3 Various committes on Pnchayat Raj

UNIT -3 GramPanchayat

- 3.1 Composition, functions and resources
- 3.2 Sarpanch and Gram Sevak
- 3.3 Gram Sabha and Social Audit

UNIT - 4 PanchayatSamiti and ZillaParishad

- 4.1 Composition, functions and resources of PanchayatSamiti&ZillaParishad
- 4.2 Chairman of PanchayatSamiti and Block Development Officer
- 4.3 Chairman of ZillaParishad and Chief Executive Officer

UNIT - 5 Municipal Corporation and Municipality

- 5.1 Composition, functions and resources
- 5.2 Municipal Commissioner and Mayor of Municipal Corporation
- 5.3 Executive Officer and President of Municipality

UNIT - 6 Local Self-Government: Problems, Remedies and Challenges

- 6.1 Problems and prospects of local self-government



- 6.2 Remedies and solutions of local self-government
- 6.3 Challenges of rural and urban local self-government

UNIT - 7 Local Self-Government and Empowerment of citizens

- 7.1 Political and Social Empowerment
- 7.2 Empowerment of Women
- 7.3 Role of NGOs in the process

UNIT -8 Constitutional Provisions on Local Self-government

- 8.1 73rd Amendment to the Constitution and its provisions
- 8.2 74th Amendment to the Constitution and its provisions
- 8.3 Organisation of Local Self-governments in India

Reference Books :

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Political Science | By B.K. Gokhale, Himalaya Publishing , Mumbai-4 |
| 2 | Local Government in India | Dr. ShriramMaheshwar, Orient Longme Ltd New Delhi |
| 3 | Modern Governments | By S.C. Pant, Prakashan Kendra, Railway Crossing
Sitapur Road. Lucknow-20 |
| 4 | Indian Administration | By Dr. ShriramMaheshwari, Orient Longme Ltd New Delhi |

DSC 102: 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 – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS :

UNIT - 1 Nature and Scope of Public Administration

- 1.1 Meaning, importance, nature and scope of Public Administration
- 1.2 Difference between Public and Private Administration
- 1.3 Similarities between Public and Private Administration
- 1.4 Public administration in developed and developing countries



UNIT- 2 Theories of Organisation

- 2.1 Scientific Management Theory
- 2.2 Bureaucratic Theory of Organisation
- 2.3 Classical Theory of Organisation
- 2.4 Human Relations Theory of Organisation

UNIT- 3 Principles of Organisation

- 3.1 Hierarchy
- 3.2 Span of Control
- 3.3 Unity of Command
- 3.4 Centralisation and decentralization of Administration

UNIT- 4 Public Policy

- 4.1 Meaning, nature and agencies of Public Policy
- 4.2 Models of Public Policy making and their critique
- 4.3 The Constitutional basis of making of Public Policy: Preamble and Directive Principles of State policy
- 4.4 The steps in formulation and implementation of Public policy

UNIT- 5 Accountability and Control

- 5.1 Concept of Accountability and Control
- 5.2 Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control on Administration
- 5.3 Role of Civil Society and Media
- 5.4 Role of Voluntary Organisations

UNIT- 6 Boards and Commissions in India

- 6.1 Union Public Service Commission
- 6.2 Election Commission
- 6.3 Central Vigilance Commission
- 6.4 NitiAyog

UNIT- 7 Independent Regulatory Commissions in India

- 7.1 Need and growth of Regulatory Commissions in India
- 7.2 Nature and functions of TRAI, SEBI, ERA, IDRA
- 7.3 Impact of globalization on public administration
- 7.4 Challenges before independent Regulatory Commissions

UNIT- 8 Contemporary challenges of Public Administration

- 8.1 Nature of contemporary challenges before public administration
- 8.2 Right to Information, National Rural Employment Guarantee, (MGNREG) and Disaster Management Act
- 8.3 Second administrative reforms commission, recommendations and implementations
- 8.4 Solutions to contemporary challenges



5. An Introduction to Economics for Pre-Law Students-
DrRatnaChatterjee, Central Law Publications, Allahabad
6. Handbook on Pre-Law first year by expert eminent authors, C
Sitaraman and Company, Law Book Seller, Publishers and
Distributors, Madras-600 014

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 NarainAgarwalEducational 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.

DSC 203: HISTORY-I (General History)

Object:

It is widely believed and perhaps rightly so that today's problems and solutions thereto lie hidden in History. 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 – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks



Syllabus**UNIT -1 Ancient India – (600 B.C. to 1206 A.D.) Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage**

- 1.1 State- Concept, Origin, Types, Theories
- 1.2 Kingship- Concept, Origin, Duties
- 1.3 Various Assemblies- Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata, Gana
- 1.4 Concept of decentralization- Province, Division, District, Subdivision, Town and Village Administration

UNIT -2 Sources of Law

- 2.1 Sources of Law in Ancient
- 2.2 Sources of Law in Modern
- 2.3 Ancient Indian Law givers
- 2.4 Judicial Administration in Ancient India

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

- 3.1 Advent of Islam in India
- 3.2 Impact of Islamic Rule (Synthetic Culture)
- 3.3 Provincial and District Administration under Mughals
- 3.4 Revenue Administration under Sultans and Mughals

UNIT -4 Judicial Administration in Medieval India

- 4.1 Sources of Islamic Law
- 4.2 Judicial Administration under Sultans
- 4.3 Judicial Administration under Mughals
- 4.4 Judicial Administration under Chh. Shivaji- Gotsabha-its importance

UNIT -5 Modern India

- 5.1 Advent of European powers in India
- 5.2 Impact of European Culture in India

UNIT-6 Judicial Reorganisation under East India Company

- 6.1 Judicial Reforms under Warren Hastings (1722-1785)
- 6.2 Judicial Reforms under Cornwallis (1786-1793)
- 6.3 Judicial Reforms under William Bentinck (1828-1833)
- 6.4 Analysis of Judiciary System under British
-Positive-Negative

UNIT -7 Emancipation of Women and Law formation

- 7.1 Fight for betterment of position of women
- 7.2 Abolition of Sati, Widow Re-marriage
- 7.3 Preventing female infanticide, Child Marriage
- 7.4 Legislative Measures

UNIT -8 Struggle against Caste-based Exploitation and Law

- 8.1 Causes for awakening Caste consciousness
- 8.2 Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalana Movement-1902
- 8.3 Vokkalisa Sangh- 1905
- 8.4 Justice Movement-1917



Books

1. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India by R.S.Sharma
2. Early India- RomilaThapar
3. Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India Vol. I,II, and III by J.L. Mehta
4. History of Medieval India Sultan Period and Mughal Period, by V.D.Mahajan, C.Chand Publications, New Delhi
5. Medieval India, the Study of Civilisation by IrfanHabib, National Book Trust, India
6. A New Look on Modern Indian History by B.L.Glover, Alka Mehta, S.Chand Publication, New Delhi
7. 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
8. 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
9. Social Cultural and Economics History of India – Modern Time – by S.C. Ray Choudhary, Second Edition, 1980. Surheet Publication. Chapters 1 to 9
10. Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development – by D.C. Gupta, Fourth Revised Edition – Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Chapters 17 to 21
11. Social Background of Indian Nationalism – By A.R. Desai, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1982 Edition – Chapter 18 only.

Reference Books :

- 1) Origin and Development of Legal & Political System in India Volumes I, II & III (Edited by H.S. Bhatia – Deep & DeepPublications, New Delhi.
- 2) History of Modern India – 1765 to 1950 - By S. N. Sen. Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
- 3) E.H.Carr, What is History?
- 4) Arthur Marwick, Nature of History.
- 5) RomilaThapar, Past and Prejudice.
- 6) RomilaThapar, Early India.
- 7) R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
- 8) R.S. Sharma, Sudras in Ancient India
- 9) R.S. Sharma,Material culture and Social formation
- 10)Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India.
- 11)J.D.M. Derrett, Religion law and state in India.
- 12)Satish Chandra, Medieval India Vol. I & Vol. II.

DSC 204:SOCIOLOGY – I (General Principles)

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 studies 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 – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

UNIT -1 Introduction

- 1.1 Definitions, Importance of Sociology
- 1.2 Nature and Scope of Sociology
- 1.3 Origin and Development of Sociology
- 1.4 Sociology is a Science of Society (Critique)

UNIT-2 Conceptual and Theoretical Orientations in Sociology

- 2.1 Scientific Method and Social Research
- 2.2 Steps in Social Research, Sources of Data, Concepts and Theory
- 2.3 Social Order, Social Structure, Social Functions, Status and Role, Norms and Values
- 2.5 Social Phenomena and Social Change, Theories of Social Change

UNIT-3 Relationship between Sociology and Other Social Sciences

- 3.1 Sociology and its relation with Political Science
- 3.2 Sociology and its relation with Economics
- 3.3 Sociology and its relation with Jurisprudence (Law)
- 3.4 Sociology and its relation with Ethics and Morals

UNIT -4 Social Institutions

- 4.1 Marriage, Family and Kingship
- 4.2 Work and economic institutions
- 4.3 Power and Political Institutions
- 4.4 Religious and educational Institutions

UNIT -5 Social Differentiations and Social Stratification

- 5.1 Meaning, Definition and functions of Social differentiation
- 5.2 Social Stratification- Meaning, Types and Characteristics
- 5.3 Cast system and Social Stratification
- 5.4 Social control and Socialization- Meaning, Types of both (Coercion, Conflict and Changes)

UNIT-6 The Development of Indian Sociology

- 6.1 Salient features of Indian Society
- 6.2 Concept of Unity and Diversity, Forms of Diversity in India, Bonds of Unity in India
- 6.3 Different Elements of Unity and Diversity
- 6.4 Continuity and Change in Sociological Study



UNIT -7 Law and Society

- 7.1 Evolution of legal systems and the significance of the law in the society
- 7.2 Law in relation to Social order in India
- 7.3 Law as a means of Social Control, Law and social change in India
- 7.4 Law making and Society

UNIT -8 Contemporary Social Issues in India

- 8.1 Religious violence –Its impact
- 8.2 Issues related to SC, STs, BCs
- 8.3 Corrupt Practices-Its impact
- 8.4 Terrorism and its prevalence

Books prescribed

1. Fundamentals of Sociology by pascualGisbert – Orient Longmans – Chapters 1 to 4, 6 to 9 and 11 to 13
2. Social change India by B. Kuppaswamy – 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.
4. Text Book on Sociology for Law Students Part-I by S.R.Myneni, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. Sociology for Law Students by Prof.T.K.Oommen, Dr.C.N.Vnugopal, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
6. Sociology a Systematic Introduction by Harry M.Johnson, Allied Publishers Ltd, Lucknow
7. Sociology of Indian Society by C.N.SankarRao, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi.
8. Law and Social Transformation by Dr.G.P.Tripathi, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
9. Hand Book on Pre-Law First Year by Expert Eminent Authors, C.Seetharaman & Co., Madras.
10. Sociology-Indian Society, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad Study Material.

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. Oxford University Press Democratic Policy and Social Change in Indian by Rajani Kothari – Allied Publishers

AECC 205: Legal Language

Legal Language helps in developing the communication skill. The ability to communicate clearly and effectively is an essential component of any lawyer's skill. Command over language is very vital and is an essential quality of a lawyer. The object of this course is that student should have clarity about significance of language and the implication of legal language inside and outside the court room. It helps students to read the judgments of courts analytically and understand their facts and principals.

Unit 1-Language and Law

- 1.1 Concept of law in legal profession
- 1.2 Importance of language
- 1.3 Jurisprudential background of study of language and law
- 1.4 Problems in legal language

Unit 2- Legal Maxims and Phrases

- 2.1 Origin of maxims and phrases
- 2.2 Meaning of maxims and phrases
- 2.3 legal Maxims
 - Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 - Acti personalismoritur cum persona





SHIVAJI UNIVERISTY, KOLHAPUR-416 004, MAHARASHTRA
PHONE : EPABX-2609000 website- www.unishivaji.ac.in
FAX 0091-0231-2691533 & 0091-0231-2692333 – BOS - 2609094
शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर – 416004.
दुरध्वनी (ईपीएबीएक्स) २६०९०००० (अभ्यास मंडळ विभाग- २६०९०९६)
फॅक्स : ००९१-०२३१-२६९१५३३ व २६९२३३३.e-mail:bos@unishivaji.ac.in

SU/BOS/6060

Date:- 19/06/2019

To,

The Principal,
All Affiliated Colleges/Institutes,
Shivaji University,
Kolhapur

Subject: Regarding syllabi of Environmental Studies for all under graduate degree Programme Part – II of all faculties.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I am directed to inform you that the University authorities have accepted and granted approval to the syllabi of **Environmental Studies for all under graduate degree programme Part – II** of all faculties.

The concerned syllabi shall be implemented from the academic year 2019-20 (i.e. from June, 2019) onwards. All these syllabi are also made available on University website www.unishivaji.ac.in.

You are therefore requested to bring this to the notice of all students and teachers concerned.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dy Registrar

Copy to:

1) I/c Dean, All Faculty	6) B.Sc. Section
2) Chairman, Ad-hoc Board of Environmental Studies	7) Computer Centre
3) Appointment Section	8) P.G.Admission
4) Affiliation Section	9) P.G.Seminar.
5) Eligibility Section



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR.



Accredited By NAAC with 'A' Grade

Syllabus of Environmental Studies

As a Compulsory Paper for all
Undergraduate Programme

(To be implemented form academic year 2019)



Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Syllabus of Environmental Studies
as a Compulsory Paper for all Undergraduate Courses
2019-20

Unit 1. Nature of Environmental Studies :

(3 lectures)

Definition, scope and importance.

Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Need for public awareness.

Concept of sustainability. Sustainable development and it's goals with Indian context.

Unit 2. Ecosystems :

(9 lectures)

Concept of an ecosystem.

Structure and function of an ecosystem.

Producers, consumers and decomposers.

Energy flow in the ecosystem.

Ecological succession.

Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.

Introduction, types, characteristics features, structure and function of the following ecosystem :-

a) Forest ecosystem, b) Grassland ecosystem, c) Desert ecosystem,

d) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Degradation of the ecosystems and it's impacts.

Unit 3. Natural Resources and Associated Problems :

(8 lectures)

a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.

b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.

c) Mineral resources: Usage and exploitation. Environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources.

d) Food resources: World food problem, changes caused by agriculture ,effect of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems.

e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non- renewable energy resources, use of alternate energy sources. Solar energy , Biomass energy, Nuclear energy,

f) Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification. Consumerism ,ecological foot prints, carbon foot prints, carbon credits.

Role of an individuals in conservation of natural resources. Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.



Unit 4. Biodiversity and its conservation : (8 lectures)

Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
 Bio-geographical classification of India.
 Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
 India as a mega- diversity nation.
 Western Ghat as a biodiversity region. Hot-spots of biodiversity.
 Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man- wildlife conflicts,
 Endangered and endemic species of India, Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity. Convention on Biological Diversity.

Unit 5. Environmental Pollution : (8 lectures)

Definition: Causes, effects and control measures of: Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Marine pollution, Noise pollution, Thermal pollution, Nuclear hazards.
 Global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust.
 Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. Solid waste management control rules.
 Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.

Unit 6. Social Issues and the Environment : (9 lectures)

Human population growth, impact on environment. Human Health and welfare.
 Environmental ethics: Role of Indian religious traditions and culture in conservation of the environment.
 Environmental movements- Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement, Silent Valley.
 Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns.
 Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management. water conservation by Dr.Rajendra Singh, Anna Hazare etc.
 Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone, tsunami and landslides.
 Wasteland reclamation.
 Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies.

Unit 7. Environmental Protection- Policies and practises : (5 lectures)

Environmental Protection Act.
 Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
 Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
 Wildlife Protection Act
 Forest Conservation Act
 National and International conventions and agreements on environment.



Unit 8. Field Work :**(10 lectures)**

Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-

River/forest/grassland/hill/mountain.

or

Visit to a local polluted site – Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural

or

Study of common plants, insects, birds.

or

Study of simple ecosystems - ponds, river, hill slopes, etc.

(Field work is equal to 10 lecture hours)

References :

- 1) Agarwal, K.C.2001, Environmental Biology, Nidi Pubi. Ltd., Bikaner.
- 2) Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing pvt. Ltd.,Ahmedabad 380013, India, Email:mapin@icenet.net (R)
- 3) Brunner R.C.,1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc., 480p
- 4) Clank R.S. Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press Oxford (TB)
- 5) Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H.Gorhani, E. & Hepworth, M.T.2001,
- 6) Environmental Encyclopedia, Jaico Publ. Hpise, Mumbai, 1196p
- 7) De A.K., Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Wastern Ltd.
- 8) Down to Earth , Cebtre fir Scuebce and Environment (R)
- 9) Gleick, H.,1993, Water in crisis, Pacific Institute for studies in Dev.,Environment & Security. Stockholm Env. Institute. Oxford Univ. Press 473p
- 10) Hawkins R.e., Encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (R)
- 11) Heywood, V.H.& Watson, R.T.1995, Global Biodiversity Assessment,Cambridge Univ. Press 1140p.
- 12) Jadhav, H.& Bhosale, V.M.1995, Environmental Protection and Laws, Himalaya Pub. Hcuse, Delhi 284p.
- 13) Mickinney, M.L.& School. R.M.1196, Environmental Science Systems & Solutions, Web enhanced edition, 639p.
- 14) Mhaskar A.K., Mastter Hazardous, Techno-Science Publications (TB)
- 15) Miller T.G.Jr., Environmental Science. Wadsworth Publications Co. (TB)
- 16) Odum, E.P.1971, Fundamentals of Ecology, W.B.Saunders Co. USA, 574p.
- 17) Rao M.N.& Datta, A.K.1987, Waste Water Treatment, Oxford & IBH Publ. Co. Pvt. Ltd., 345p
- 18) Sharma B.K., 2001, Environmental Chemistry, Gokel Publ. Hkouse, Meerut
- 19) Survey of the Environment, The Hindu (M)
- 20) Townsend C., Harper, J. and Michael Begon, Essentials of Ecology, Blackwell Science (TB)
- 21) Trivedi R.K. Handbook of Environmental Laws, Rules, Guidelines, Compliances and Standards, vol. I anfd II, Environmental Media (R)
- 22) Trivedi R.K. and P.K. Gokel, Intriduction to air pollution, Tecgbi-Science Publications (TB)
- 23) Wagner K.D.,1998, Environmental management, W.B. Saunders Co.Philadelphia, USA 499p.
- 24) Paryavaran shastra – Gholap T.N.
- 25) Paryavaran Sahastra – Gharapure
M) Magazine (R) Reference (TB) Textbook



References:-

- 1) Rodney D Ryder. Intellectual Property and the Internet. LexizNexis Batterworths, New Delhi
- 2) New Delhi
- 3) Mishra J.P., An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 4) Publications, Allahabad.
- 5) Bhandari M.K., Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad
- 6) Publications, Allahabad
- 7) Myneni SR, Law of Intellectual Property, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

**DSC – 603 LABOUR LAW-II (Social Security Laws)
Paper – III**

Objectives of the Course:

Every society today faces a situation which has never been known before. The Unprecedented rise in population growth and unbalanced development of industries has created certain implications. Insecurities of live have increased to a large extent. Hence to protect the individual and society from the uncertainties of future, social Security has been adopted as an indispensable national program. The principle of social security under the Constitution of India holds responsible for protecting its citizens against certain contingencies of life. The Concurrent List of the Constitution of India mentions issues like Social security, social insurance, employment, welfare of the labour, provident fund, employer's liability, employees' compensation etc. During contingencies state will provide as per the enactments i.e. Medical care in times of illness, Maternity, Facilities, pension during inability.

Drawing from the Constitution of India and the ILO Convention on Social security some of the legislation have been enacted for social security relating to maternity benefits; workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, minimum wages, income security medical care etc. These conventions have been ratified by India in 1964. Hence there are number of social security enactments passed by the legislature for the protection of rights of Industrial workers.

The concept of social and economic justice under the Constitution of India is a living concept of revolutionary import; it gives sustenance to the rule of law and meaning and significance to the idea of welfare state. The concept of social justice has become an integral part of industrial law which protects interest not only of employees but also of the government and society too. As without seeking welfare of the employees we cannot expect the required production and profit of the industry. The required profit only leads to enhance our national economy and national development. The national development would only be computed on international level.



By studying this subject the student can understand the problems of labour and social welfare in different angles. The object of different social security law clearly provided that how it will be helpful to the employee, society, nation at international level.

Teaching Learning Methods:

The lecture is a method of exposition. In this method the student can be motivated for learning. Visiting the Industrial tours, the student can understand the facilities, protection available to the workers.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

30 Marks

SYLLABUS --

SYLLABUS:

Unit-I: Social Security and Labour Welfare

- 1.1 Concept, Evolution and Objectives of Social security
- 1.2 Theories of Social Securities
- 1.3 Principles of Social security Legislations
- 1.4 Social Security and Constitutional Provisions
- 1.5 Social Security from an International Perspective

Unit-II: Employees' Compensation Act 1923

- 2.1 Nature, scope and objectives of the Act
- 2.2 Meaning of Disablement, Partial Disablement, Total Disablement
- 2.3 Employer's Liability for Compensation
- 2.4 Theory of notional extension
- 2.5 Procedure and Machinery to determine compensation

Unit-III: Factories Act, 1948

- 3.1 History and Objectives of the Act
- 3.2 Definitions - Manufacturing process, occupier, factory and worker
- 3.3 Provisions relating to Health, Safety and Welfare of workers
- 3.4 Employment of Children and Young Persons
- 3.5 Penalties and Procedure

Unit-IV: Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

- 4.1 Background, Constitutional validity and Object of the Act
- 4.2 Standing committee and Medical benefit council
- 4.3 Employees State Insurance Funds and Contribution
- 4.4 Benefits available under Employees Insurance Scheme
- 4.5 Adjudication and settlement of disputes

Unit-V: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

- 5.1 significant features of Maternity Benefit Act
- 5.2 Eligibility criteria for maternity benefits for women employee
- 5.3 Right of the women under Maternity Benefit Act
- 5.4 Employers obligations under the act
- 5.5 Powers and duties of inspectors

Unit-VI: Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

- 6.1 Objectives of the Act
- 6.2 Prohibition of Employment in hazardous occupation
- 6.3 Regulation of conditions of work of children
- 6.4 Child Labour Advisor Committee
- 6.5 Procedure and Penalties related to offences

Unit-VII: The Unorganized Workers and Social Security Act, 2008

- 7.1 Meaning of unorganized sector
- 7.2 Identification of unorganized problems
- 7.3 Framing of the Scheme
- 7.4 Central Government Scheme for workers
- 7.5 National Social Security Board

Unit-VIII: Other social Security legislations

- 8.1 Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
 - Object and Scope of the Act
 - Kinds of Provident Funds
- 8.2 Employer's liability under Employees Provident Fund Act
- 8.3 Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
 - Object and Scope of the Act
- 8.4 Eligibility for payment of Gratuity
- 8.5 The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
 - Significant features of the Act

References:

1. John, Bowers & Simon Honeyball: *Text book on Labour Law* (1996), Blackstone, London.
2. Srivastava, K. D., *Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act 1936* (1998), Eastern, Lucknow.



3. Srivastave, K. D., *Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act 1948* (1995), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. Srivastave, K. D., *Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies* (1990), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Srivastave, K. D., *Commentaries on Factory Act 1948* (2000), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
6. Giri, V. V., *Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15*, (1972) Indian Law Institute, Labour law and Labour Relation (1987) (1982) *Cochin University Law Review*, vol. 6pp. 153-210. *Reports of the National Commission on Labour*. Ch. 14-17, 22,23 and 24.
7. Rao, S. B., *Law and Practice on Minimum Wages* (1999), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
8. Seth, D. D. *Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act 1947* (1998), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
9. Sexena, R. C., *Labour Problems and Social Welfare Chapter 1. 5 and 6* (1974)
- 10 Goswami, V G, *Labour and Industrial Laws*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

DSC – 604 PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

(Paper – IV)

Objectives of the course:

The Tax system plays very significant role in governance of the Country. Tax is the right of government and duty of the citizen. In the context of a federal structure the distribution of the taxing powers assumes added significance. It is the fundamental duty of the citizen of this country to pay taxes to the Government.

The main objective of the course is providing knowledge of frame work of taxation system in India to impart knowledge of the basic principles of underlying the substantive provisions of income tax, GST Law to the student. To equip students with application of principles and provisions of Tax laws in computation of income and taxation of a person excluding companies under various heads of income and their assessment procedure.

Methods of teaching-learning:

Lecture and Case-study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Visits to the Authorities like Income Tax Authorities or GST Authorities can be organized for better understanding of Practical aspect of Subject. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise.

DSC 302 : SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper II)

Objectives:

Sociology is an academic and applied discipline that studies society and human social interaction. As a discipline sociology incorporates a cluster of sub disciplines that examine different dimensions of society. It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it. However, this familiarity is likely to be superficial, selective and rather fragmentary. The course is aimed at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian society. It is hoped that the sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various social and legal dimensions.

Methods of Teaching Learning:

Lecture, case study method, project method, seminar method, field visits etc. shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Special lectures by eminent teachers and group dissections are good process of teaching learning.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination: 70 marks
Internal Examination: 30 marks

Internal Assessment: Assignment/Project Work/Presentation	: 20 marks
Viva Voce (College level)	: 10 marks
	30 marks

SYLLABUS:

UNIT – I - INDIAN SOCIETY COMPOSITION

- 1.1 Indian Society- Nature and Characteristics
- 1.2 Meaning ,Types and characteristics of Indian Society –Tribal ,Rural ,Urban
- 1.3 Diversity – Geographical, Linguistic, Cultural and Religious

UNIT – II - SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 2.1 Meaning, Causes and Types of Social Movements
- 2.2 Peasant movements
- 2.3 Dalit movements
- 2.4 Student movements
- 2.5 Women movements
- 2.6 Environmental movements

UNIT – III - NEW TRENDS OF CHANGE IN INDIAN SOCIETY AND ITS IMPACT

- 3.1 Meaning and Nature of Social Change
- 3.2 Factors of Social Change
- 3.3 Urbanisation and Social change
- 3.4 Westernisation and Social Change
- 3.5 Sanskritisation and Social Change

UNIT – IV - INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 4.1 Concept and Characteristics of Social Problems.
- 4.2 Causes and Types of Social Problems.
- 4.3 Reactions /Solutions to Social Problems.



UNIT – V - GENDER BASED PROBLEMS

- 5.1 Meaning and Nature of Gender based Problems
- 5.2 Forms/Types of Violence against Women - Dowry, Rape and Female Foeticide
- 5.3 Measures to Control Violence against Women.

UNIT – VI - KEY SOCIAL ISSUES AND MEASURES TO CONTROL

- 6.1 Juvenile Delinquency
- 6.2 Youth Unrest
- 6.3 Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction
- 6.4 Cyber Crime

UNIT – VII - MODERN SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS - I

- 7.1 Concept, Nature, Scope and Objectives of Social Legislations
- 7.2 Protective Laws –Sexual Harassment and Law
- 7.3 Law relating protection of women from domestic violence

UNIT – VIII - MODERN SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS-II

- 8.1 Protective Laws- Maintenance and Welfare of Senior Citizens
- 8.2 Protective Laws- Prevention of Atrocities against SC and ST
- 8.3 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Reference Books:

- Navendu K. Thakur – An Introduction to sociology Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
- Dr. L. M. Singhvi (General Editor) Law and poverty cases and materials.
- N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Mumbai.
- Aron.Raaymond.19567 (1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thought (2 Volumes). Harmondworth. Middlesex: Penguin Books.
- Barnes,H.E.1959. Introduction to the history of sociology, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Coser, Lewis A 1979. Masters of sociological thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Contemporary
- Manikyam,Sita K. 2009. Cyber Crimes: Law and Policy Perspectives, Hind Law House, Pune.
 - Shankar Rao, C.N. 2007, Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to social Thought, S. Chand & Company LTD. New Delhi.
 - Myneni ,S.R. Sociology , 2015. Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.
 - Vidya Bhushan and D. R. Sachdeva. Sociology. 2013, KitabMahal, Allahabad.



DSC 303 : ECONOMICS – II (PAPER – III)

Objective :- The Knowledge of Indian Economy is now important in everybody in legal profession. The Syllabus is prescribed to acquaint the students with emerging issues in the economy at the National & International level.

Teaching Learning Methods : Lecture method & group discussion methods:

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination: 70 marks
Internal Examination: 30 marks

Internal Assessment: Assignment/Project Work/Presentation : 20 marks
Viva Voce (College level) : 10 marks

30 marks

SYLLABUS :

UNIT – I - INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy
- 1.2 National Income in India : Trends and Limitations of National Income Estimation
- 1.3 Human Development of India : Concept , Measurement & Progress

UNIT – II - PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- 2.1 Poverty in India : Concept, Nature, Causes & Measures
- 2.2 Issues of Employment, Skill Development, make in India Programmers, Issues of SEZ
- 2.3 Population in India : Characteristics, causes, Measures to control population growth.
- 2.4 Inflation : Meaning, Causes, Remedies

UNIT – III - INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 Large Scale Industries: Progress and problems of Cotton & Textile and Sugar Industry
- 3.2 Small Scale Industries in India: Role of Small Scale Industries, Problems & Remedies
- 3.3 Industrial Policy 1991
- 3.4 Issues of Industrial Labour & Legislation.

UNIT – IV - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy
- 4.2 Patterns of Land holding in India
- 4.3 Green Revolution in India & its impact on Agriculture.
- 4.4 Agriculture labours : Problems & Suggestions.

UNIT – V - ECONOMIC PLANNING

- 5.1 Objectives of Economic Planning
- 5.2 Twelfth & Thirteenth Five year Plans: Objectives, Strategy & Evaluation
- 5.3 Mixed Economy and Economic Planning

UNIT – VI - INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

- 6.1 Financial Relation of Centre & State Government under Constitution.
- 6.2 Thirteenth and Fourteenth Finance Commission
- 6.3 Revenue and expenditure of Central & State Governments.



DSC 402 : POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – II)
(International Relations & International Organizations)

Object :

The study of the subject Political science by the students of law is a base for their legal education. It is necessary to study the relations between the independent and sovereign state of the world. This has to be accompanied by the study of International and regional organization as well, as they are part of the collective efforts taken by the nations regarding international issues.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination: 70 marks
 Internal Examination: 30 marks

Internal Assessment: Assignment/Project Work/Presentation : 20 marks
 Viva Voce (College level) : 10 marks

30 marks

SYLLABUS:**UNIT – I - INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- 1.1 Meaning, definition and importance of international relation
- 1.2 Nature and scope of international relations
- 1.3 Approaches to study of International relations

UNIT – II - COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL POWER

- 2.1 Tangible components – Geography, Population, Natural Resources, Technology and Military Force
- 2.2 Intangible components – Ideology, Leadership, National morale and National character

UNIT – III - LIMITATIONS OF NATIONAL POWER

- 3.1 International Law
- 3.2 International Morality
- 3.3 World Public Opinion

UNIT – IV - WAR

- 4.1 Meaning, Definition and nature
- 4.2 Traditional causes: Religious, geographical, economic, boundary and cultural
- 4.3 Modern causes: International trade, balance of payment and Protectionism
- 4.4 Consequences of war

UNIT – V - PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS OF DISPUTES

- 5.1 Balance of Power
- 5.2 Collective Security
- 5.3 Pacific Settlement of Disputes
- 5.4 Diplomacy
- 5.5 Disarmament

UNIT – VI - UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AGENCIES

- 6.1 Establishment and Objectives
- 6.2 Organs of United Nations, their powers and functions
- 6.3 Specialized agencies: UNESCO, WHO, ILO, IMF, IBRD, FAO & UNICEF



UNIT – VII - REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- 7.1 Meaning and importance of regional organisations
- 7.2 NATO, SAARC & OPEC
- 7.3 Threats of regional organisations

UNIT – VIII - WORLD COMMUNITY AND WORLD GOVERNMENT

- 8.1 Possibilities of World Community
- 8.2 Obstacles to World Community
- 8.3 Possibilities of World Government
- 8.4 Obstacles to World Government

BOOKS:

1. International relations: Palmer and Perkins, CBS Publications
2. International Relations: Peu Ghosh, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited
3. International Relations: Shrivastva and Joshi, Krishna Prakashan Media
4. International relations and Organisation: Dr. S. R. Myneni, New Era Law Publications

