

Shivaji University, Kolhapur



Faculty of Humanities

(LL. B. – Five Years) Degree Programme

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-20)

w.e.f. July, 2019

(as Amended in March 2020)

NOTE :- In pursuance of our discussion in BOS Meeting changes have been made. Some rules or points are inserted which are shown in BOLD and UNDERLINE style.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Regulations and Guidelines
Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Five Years LL. B. Degree Programme
 (To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-20)
 (as Amended in March 2020)

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

- 5 Years LL. B. Part I, Sem I&II from Academic year 2019-20
- 5 Years LL. B. Part II, Sem III &IV from Academic year 2020- 21
- 5 Years LL. B. Part III, Sem V &VI from Academic year 2021- 22
- 5 Years LL. B. Part IV, Sem VII & VIII from Academic year 2022- 23
- 5 Years LL. B. Part V, Sem IX & X from Academic year 2023-24

The Course and Duration:

- a) Five Years LL.B. Degree programme combines Bachelor's Degree Course in Arts together with Bachelor's Degree Course in Law.
- b) The duration of the Five Years LL.B. Course shall be 5 academic years consisting of 10 semesters.
- c) **Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters:**

Course	July to November / December	December to April / May
First Pre-Law	Semester I	Semester II
Second Pre-Law	Semester III	Semester IV
Third New Law Course	Semester V	Semester VI
Fourth New Law Course	Semester VII	Semester VIII
Fifth New Law Course	Semester IX	Semester X

- 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. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule.2: Eligibility Criteria for Admission to Five Years LL.B.:

- a) Admission into Five Years LL.B. Five Year course is subject to MH-CET Government of Maharashtra with vide **G.R. No.201512041219497408, Dated: 4-12-2015** and Shivaji University, Bar Council of India (BCI) Rules and Regulations.
- b) An applicant who has completed 10+2 in any discipline of knowledge from any recognised board of Examination established by an Act of Parliament or by a State Legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for a Five Years programme leading to conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the 10 + 2 programme.

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

3. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule.3: Minimum marks in qualifying examination:

As per the rules stipulated from time to time by the Bar Council of India, the minimum percentage of marks shall be not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category of applicants, 42% for OBC category and 40% of the total marks in case of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) applicants

to be obtained for the qualifying examination i.e. 12th examination in any discipline for Five Years LL.B. Programme, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted in a Law Degree Programme of this University.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle the applicant to get admission into an affiliated law college but admission shall be subject to rules made by MH-CET Cell (Government of Maharashtra) from time to time.

4. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 4: Admission Procedure:** As per MH-CET admission procedure prescribed by Government of Maharashtra and BCI.

5. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 5: Medium of Instruction:**

English shall be the medium of instruction in the LL.B. Programme. However, the students may maintain internship record either in English or regional language.

6. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 6: Attendance:**

No student shall be permitted to appear for the end-of-semester examination in a given course unless he/she has, to the satisfaction of the course teacher, fulfilled the course requirements and has put in not less than 70% of the attendance in the course concerned.

Provided, that a student who has attended not less than 65% of the classes in each of the subjects prescribed may be permitted to keep the term for reasons to be recorded in writing and to the satisfaction of the Principal of the college or the Dean of the faculty as the case may be. The similar power is rest with the Vice-Chancellor or his authorized representative in the absence of the Dean Faculty of Law.

7. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule.7: Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:**

No law student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree programme with any other graduate or post – graduate degree run by this University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

8. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule.8: Courses in the Programme:**

a) **Five Years LL.B. First Year and Second Year Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC):** There shall be 14 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC) which include, General English, Sociology, Economics, History and Political Science as stipulated by BCI.

b) **Five Years LL.B. Third, Fourth, Fifth Years Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC)::** There shall be 30 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include all compulsory subjects as stipulated under the rules of Legal Education, 2008, prescribed by BCI. **It is applicable to students who are writing university theory examination in ENGLISH.**

c) **Five Years LL.B. Third, Fourth, Fifth Years Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC)::** There shall be **31** Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include all compulsory subjects as stipulated under the rules of Legal Education, 2008, prescribed by BCI. **(From Academic Year 2019-2020 as per BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write university examination in MARATHI. It means there will be total 31 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course.)**

- d) **Five Years LL.B. Clinical Courses:** There shall be 4 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include Practical Training subjects stipulated by BCI.
- f) **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):** There shall be 10 **Ability Enhancement Compulsory** Courses. It aims to impart general proficiency and skill enhancement in law discipline.
- g) Each course of Five Year LL.B. may be designed to include Lectures, Tutorials, Field Work, Project Work, Seminars, Practical Training, Assignments, Article / Paper Writing and Report Writing, etc. depending upon the contents and the nature of course. Each AECC subject per semester will be in self-instruction mode under the guidance of class mentor / class teacher and end-semester examinations shall be conducted by the college and marks obtained out of 50 per paper shall be communicated to the University along with internal marks of all subjects.

9. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 9: The CBCS System:** All programmes shall be run credit-based semester system. It is an instructional package developed to suit the needs of the students to keep pace with the developments in higher education and the quality assurance expected of it in the light of liberalisation and globalisation in the higher education.

a) **Credit:** The term credit refers to the weightage given to the course, usually in the relation to the instructional hours assigned to it. For instance, four clock hours theory course and one hour practical work for week is given five credits. However, in no instance the credits of a course can be greater than the hours allotted to it.

b) Five Year LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 54 courses of minimum 284 credits which include 44 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write University examination in ENGLISH).

c) Five Year LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 55 courses of minimum 290 credits which include 45 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to only those students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI).

d) All DSC Courses shall be of 70:30 pattern except 2 clinical papers in the final Year, namely 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship. Whereas, skill enhancement courses shall be of 50 marks internal written examination at the college level. For passing this examinations 2 credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examinations includes 25 objective type questions with 2 marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

10. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 10: Inclusion of Mandatory Subjects:**

a) **Democracy, Election and Good Governance (for Semester – I):** As per the recommendations of Government of Maharashtra and the Shivaji University, Kolhapur included in Five Year Law course. Every student is required to obtain minimum passing grade in this course as per the University norms for award of degree.

b) **Environmental Studies:** The subject of environmental studies shall be mandatory for II year of Five Year Law course (Semester IV). The examination pattern for this paper shall be as per existing norms of Shivaji University.

c) From Academic Year 2019-2020 as per norms of BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI.

11. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 11: Minimum Period of Internship:**

a) Each registered student shall have to complete the minimum of 20 weeks internship for Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and

Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the four Clinical courses as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II. The students may maintain internship record either in English or regional language.

b) Formal Dress Code during internship:

1. Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows: (For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.
2. (Optional for Girl students) Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.
3. The Organization or Advocate under whom the internee is placed is required to follow suitable dress code.

12. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 12: Examinations and Assessment:

The pattern of CBCS for Semester examinations shall be as mentioned below:

- a) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part I, Sem I & II: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- b) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part II, Sem III & IV: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- c) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part III, Sem V & VI: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- d) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part IV, Sem VII & VIII: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- e) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part V, Sem IX & X: **For all papers except 2 Practical Training papers, there will be 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level. For 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship, there will be 90 marks internal Practical work as per guidelines of BCI at College level, to be verified by External Examiner of University, and 10 marks VIVA to be conducted by External Examiners appointed by the University.**

13. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule 13: Weightage: There shall be 4900 marks for 5 years having 10 Semesters Five Years LL.B. CBCS Program with 284 Credits. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write University examination in ENGLISH).

There shall be 5000 marks for 5 years having 10 Semesters Five Years LL.B. CBCS Program with

290 Credits. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write university examination in ENGLISH).

a) FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part – I (Sem I & II):

For FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part I total 3+4 = 7 papers with 42 Credits.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem I (Personality Development and Communication Skills) and Paper 2 for Sem II (Legal Language) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be seven DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

b) Five Years LL.B. Part – II (Sem III & IV):

For Five Years LL.B. Part II total 4+3 = 7 papers with 42 Credits.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem III (Information and Communication Technology Law) and Paper 2 for Sem IV (Use of Law Journals, Law Reports) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be seven DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

c) Five Years LL.B. Part – III (Sem V & VI) : (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in ENGLISH)

For Five Years LL.B. Part III total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem V (Legal Research) and Paper 2 for Sem VI (Public Interest Lawyering) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- There shall be five DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

d) Five Years LL.B. Part – III (Sem V & VI) : There shall be SIX DSC papers in Semester VI with 70 marks for theory examination at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at college Level. (This is applicable to only those students who are writing university theory examination in MARATHI)

For Five Years LL.B. Part III total 11+2=13 papers with (6+7) papers for semester V and VI respectively and total Credits shall be 70 with 30 +2 and 36+2 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem V (Legal Research) and Paper 2 for Sem VI (Public Interest Lawyering) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers for Semester V and six papers for semester VI. (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI)
- There shall be six DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level. (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI).

e) Five Years LL.B. Part –IV (Sem VII & VIII)–

For Five Years LL.B. Part IV total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for SemVII (Fundamentals of Cyber Law) and Paper 2 for SemVIII (Law and Entrepreneur Skills) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- There shall be five DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

f) Five Years LL.B. Part –V (Sem IX & X)–

For Five Years LL.B. Part V total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem IX (Advocacy Skills) and Paper 2 for SemX (Criminal Law Investigation and Forensic Science) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- **For all papers except 2 Practical Training papers, there shall be 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level. For 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship, there will be 90 marks internal Practical work per paper, as per guidelines of BCI at College level, to be verified by External Examiner of University, and 10 marks VIVA to be conducted by External Examiners appointed by the University.**

There shall be no Theory Exam for 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship

Credit distribution chart for LL.B. Program with Course Code:

(This is applicable for students who are writing university theory examination in ENGLISH.)

Course Name	Total Courses (Papers)	Total Credits	% in total course
DSC : Discipline Specific Core Course	44	264	92.96
AECC : Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses	10	20	7.04
TOTAL	54	284	100%

- **Credit distribution chart for LL.B. Program with Course Code:**

(This is applicable for only those students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI.)

Course Name	Total Courses (Papers)	Total Credits	% in total course
DSC : Discipline Specific Core Course	45	270	93.10
AECC : Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses	10	20	6.90
TOTAL	55	290	100%

14. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule 14: Scheme of Examinations:

Following is the Scheme of Examination:

- a) Each DSC course of 6 credits will be assessed on basis of 100 marks. The marks will be divided under two heads, internal assessment 30 marks and End- Semester University Examination 70 marks. The student shall have to secure minimum 10 marks to pass in the internal assessment of the respective DSC course. For each DSC Course End Semester University Examination of 70 marks, the student shall have to secure minimum 25 marks to pass in the End-Semester University Examination. The minimum passing in each DSC Course shall be 35 marks (10+25) and the average passing percentage for every semester shall be 40 percent.

The weightage of internal assessment shall be based on the following.

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

- b) Each Ability Enhancement compulsory Course (AECC) of 2 Credits shall be of 50 Marks. This paper shall be in self-instructional mode under the guidance of class mentor or class teacher. 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.

Internal Assessment: For passing this examinations 2 credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examinations include 25 objective type questions with 2 marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

- c) The student failing in internal assessment of any course will be deemed to have failed in the End - Semester University Examination of the respective course. Such student shall be allowed to reappear for the internal assessment only in the next semester.
- d) Appearing in Internal Written Test of all DSC Courses and Skill Enhancement Courses is strictly compulsory.
- e) The internal assessment marks for each semester for all DSC Courses, AECC along with requisite Credits earned by the student for the Compulsory Foundation Course shall have to be sent to the University, prior to the commencement of the respective End - Semester University

Examination.

- f) A student who has passed in the internal assessment but has failed in the End - Semester University Examination, his / her internal marks and credits earned for respective course/paper will be carried forward till the validity of his / her respective semester.
- g) A student who has failed in the End- Semester theory examinations but passed in internal assessment can reappear for theory paper and his marks of internal assessment will be carried forward.
- h) **A student who opts for writing University End-semester examination in MARATHI has to pass in Advanced ENGLISH paper by time of completion of course. Failing which No Degree shall be awarded.**

15. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 15: Practical Training Papers:

- a) **Practical Training Paper I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations.** The theory End-Semester University Examination shall be 70 marks and internal assessment only 30 marks, **at College Level.**
- b) **Practical Training Paper II: Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR):** The theory End-Semester University Examination shall be 70 marks and internal assessment only 30 marks, **at College Level.**
- c) **Practical Training Paper III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (DPC):** The course will be taught with class instructions and simulation exercises. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in Drafting of pleadings carrying the total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in Drafting of Conveyancing, carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each). Remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce. **The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in practical training Course both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.**
- d) **Practical Training Paper IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship:** This paper may have 3 components of 30 marks each and a viva of 10 marks (Moot Court 30 Marks, Observance of Trial in Two Cases 30 Marks, Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparation and Internship Diary 30 Marks). **The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in practical training Course both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.**
- e) **Duration of Semester Examination for each theory paper -** The duration of Semester Examination for each theory paper of 70 marks shall be of three hours.
- f) **Standard of passing-** The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in each DSC Course both theory **(25 marks)** + internal assessment **(10 marks)** and average passing for every semester shall be 40 percent.
- g) **However ATKT rules shall be applicable to Theory Paper only as per University norms. A student who opts for writing University End-Semester examination in MARATHI, fails or pass in ENGLISH subject, shall not be considered for ATKT.**

16. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 16: Passing and Carrying Forward the Semester:

- 1) For grant of respective academic year, the student must have kept two terms with requisite attendance, must have appeared in the internal written test of each course / paper and has secured minimum passing marks in internal assessment of each course / paper shall be eligible.

- (2) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester I and II will be promoted to Semester III (Second year). The students who have passed minimum 5 papers out of 7 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (3) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester III and IV will be promoted to Semester V (Third Year). The students who have passed minimum 5 papers out of 7 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (4) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester V and VI will be promoted to Semester VII (Fourth year). The students who have passed minimum 7 papers out of 10 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (5) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester VII and VIII will be promoted to Semester IX (Fifth year). The students who have passed minimum 7 papers out of 10 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (6) *The student at the time of promotion to Third Year of Five Years LL.B. Course, must have completed First Year of Five Years LL.B. Pre-Law Course both Semesters I & II.*
- (7) *The student at the time of promotion to Fourth Year of Five Years LL.B. Course, must have completed First Year and Second Year of Five Years LL.B. Pre-Law Course both Semesters I,II,III, & IV.*
- (8) *The student at the time of promotion to Fifth Year of Five Years LL.B. Course, must have completed Third Year Five Years of LL.B. Course (Semesters I, II, III, IV, V & VI).*
- (9) **Award of Degree:**
The student who has passed Semester I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII & VIII shall be awarded with a LL.B. General Degree (Completion of Four Years).
- 10) *The student who has passed Semester I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX & X shall be awarded with FIVE YEARS LL. B. Special Degree (Completion of Five Years). (However, the student who has opted to write Theory examination/papers in Marathi language, must have cleared the Paper of Advanced English which is pre-requisite of completion of the Degree.)*

17. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 17: Gradation Chart:

Marks Obtained	Numerical Grade (Grade Point)	CGPA	Letter Grade
Absent	0 (zero)	-	-
0 – 34	0 to 4	0.0 – 4.99	F (Fail)
35 – 44	5	5.00 – 5.49	C
45 – 54	6	5.50 – 6.49	B
55 – 64	7	6.50 – 7.49	B+
65 – 74	8	7.50 – 8.49	A
75 – 84	9	8.50 – 9.49	A+
85 – 100	10	9.50 – 10.0	O (Outstanding)

Note:

- Marks obtained ≥ 0.5 shall be rounded off to next higher digit.
- The SGPA & CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points.
- Marks obtained in 50 marks or 200 marks paper shall be converted to 100marks.

Calculation of SGPA & CGPA

1. Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\sum(\text{Course credits} \times \text{Grade points obtained}) \text{ of a semester}}{\sum(\text{Course credits}) \text{ of respective semester}}$$

2. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(\text{Total credits of a semester} \times \text{SGPA of respective semester}) \text{ of all semesters}}{\sum(\text{Total course credits}) \text{ of all semesters}}$$

18. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 18: Result** - The result of each Semester shall be declared as Pass or Fail or Allowed to Keep Terms (A.T.K.T. for Sem II & IV) with grade/ grade points and Credits gained.

Revised Rules - These revised rules will be implemented with effect from the academic year 2019-20 onwards for LL.B. degree program. However the existing (i.e. pre-revised) rules shall remain in force for the students of old semester pattern during the transition period.

19. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 19: Question Paper Model:

The Question Paper of Three Year LL.B. 70 marks shall consists of total seven questions carrying 15 marks each, out of which a student can opt any four. The eighth question shall be mandatory consisting of four short notes out of which the students have to opt any two of 5 marks each.

Practical Training Paper I – Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System and Practical Training Paper II – Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR), the examination pattern is 70:30. For 70 marks University Written Examination will be conducted and for 30 marks internal assessment will be conducted at college level.

- a) Regarding practical training paper – III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (DPC) and Practical Training Paper – IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship, there shall be no theory examination. Viva Voce Examinations for 10 marks each will be conducted in presence of External Examiners appointed by the University. 90 marks will be allotted for both the papers, **at College Level** as per BCI norms.

The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in Paper III and IV practical training Courses both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.

Model Question Paper Format:

**First year of Five Years LL. B., (Semester I) CBCS,
Examination, October, 2019
Political Science – I (Paper – I)
Subject Code: _____**

Day & Date: _____

Total Marks: 70

Time: _____

Instructions:

1. Attempt any four questions from Q.No. 1 to 7.
2. Q. No. 8 is compulsory.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1.	_____	(15)
Q.2.	_____	(15)
Q.3.	_____	(15)
Q.4.	_____	(15)
Q.5.	_____	(15)
Q.6.	_____	(15)
Q.7.	_____	(15)
Q.8.	Write short notes (Any Two): 2 x 5	(10)
	a) _____	
	b) _____	
	c) _____	
	d) _____	

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CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme: Part – I

Semester I								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-101	Political Science-I (Local Self government)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-102	Political Science-II (Public Administration)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-103	English –I (Grammar and Usage)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-104	Personality Development & Communication Skill)	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	210	12.6	140	7.4	350	20	20

Semester II								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-201	Political Science-III (Organisation & Administration of the State Government)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-202	Economics-I (General Principles)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-203	History-I (General History)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-204	Sociology-I (General Principles)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC - 205	Legal Language	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	280	16.8	170	9.2	450	26	26

CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme Part - II

Semester III								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-301	Political Science-IV (Political Theory & Political Organisation)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-302	Sociology-II (Special Sociology)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-303	Economics-II (Special Economics)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-304	History-II (Legal History)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC - 305	ICT and Legal Education	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		280	16.8	170	9.2	450	26	26

Semester IV								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-401	Political Science-V (Foundation of Political Obligations)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-402	Political Science-VI (International Relations)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-403	English-II	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-404	Use of Law Journals, Law Reports	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		210	12.6	140	7.4	350	20	20

CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme Part – III

Semester V								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-501	Law of Contract (General Principles of Contract and Specific Relief Act)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-502	Constitutional Law -I	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-503	Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-504	Law of Crimes-I (Indian Penal Code)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-505	Family Law-I	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-506	Legal Research	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		350	21.0	200	11.0	550	32	32

CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme Part – III

(This is applicable for students who are writing university theory examination in ENGLISH .

Semester VI								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-601	Special Contract	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-602	Constitutional Law – II	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-603	Family Law - II	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-604	Environmental Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-605	Professional Ethics	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-606	Public Interest Lawyering	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		350	21.0	200	11.0	550	32	32

(This is applicable for students who are writing university theory examination in MARATHI .

Semester VI								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-601	Special Contract	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-602	Constitutional Law – II	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-603	Family Law - II	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-604	Environmental Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-605	Professional Ethics	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC - 607	Advanced English	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-606	Public Interest Lawyering	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	420	25.2	350	12.8	550	38	38

From Academic Year 2019-2020 as per norms of BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write university examination in MARATHI.

CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme Part - IV

Semester VII								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-701	Jurisprudence	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-702	Property Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-703	Company Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-704	Public International Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-705	Criminology	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-706	Fundamentals of Cyber Law	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	350	21.00	200	11.0	550	32	32

CBCS FIVE YEARS LL. B. Structure of Programme Part - V

Semester IX								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Exam Shivaji Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-901	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-902	Law of Evidence	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-903	Labour Law-I (Industrial Laws)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-904	Land Laws	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-905	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	No Theory Exam	4.2	45 + 45 = 90 Viva = 10	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-906	Advocacy Skills	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		280	21.0	270	11.0	550	32	32

Semester X								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Exam Shivaji Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-1001	Law of Crimes-II (Criminal Procedure Code)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-1002	Intellectual Property	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-1003	Labour Law –II (Social Securities Laws)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-1004	Principles of Taxation	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-1005	Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation & Participation in Trial Proceedings	No Theory Exam	4.2	30+30+30 = 90 Viva = 10	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-1006	Criminal Law Investigation & Forensic Science	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
Total		280	21.0	270	11.0	550	32	32

DSE: Discipline Specific Elective Courses (Compulsory) Total = 10 semesters = 44 papers. = Total 264 Credits.

AECC : Ability Enhancement Core Course (Compulsory) Total = 10 semesters x 1 paper = 10 papers. Each paper with 2 credits x10 semester = 20 Credits.

From Academic Year 2019-2020 as per norms of BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI.

(Following allotment of credits is applicable to students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI.)

DSE: Discipline Specific Elective Courses (Compulsory) Total = 10 semesters= papers = 44+ 1= 45 papers. Each paper 6 credits x 45 paper = 270 Credits.
AECC : Ability Enhancement Core Course (Compulsory) Total = 10 semesters x 1 paper = 10 papers of 2 credits each = 20 Credits

SCHEDULE – A

FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part I Syllabus (Semester – I) 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-I - 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- II - 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 – III – Gram Panchayat

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

UNIT – IV - Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad

- 4.1 Composition, functions and resources of Panchayat Samiti & Zilla Parishad
- 4.2 Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Block Development Officer
- 4.3 Chairman of Zilla Parishad and Chief Executive Officer

UNIT – V - 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 - VI - 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 - VII - 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 – VIII - 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. Shriram Maheshwar, 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. Shriram Maheshwari, 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 – I - 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- II - 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- III - Principles of Organisation

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

UNIT- IV - 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- V - 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- VI - Boards and Commissions in India

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

UNIT- VII - 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- VIII - 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

Recommended Books

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Public Administration | By Dr. M.P.Sharma |
| 2 | Public Administration | Prof.A.R. Tyagi, (Atmaram and sons publications) |
| 3 | Public Administration and Development | Stein Herold |
| 4 | The study of public administration | By Dwight Waldo |
| 5 | Management of Public Service | McGrav, New York |
| 6 | Dynamic Administration | By Follet |
| 7 | Public Administration in India | Khanna R.L., Mahindra Capital Publisher |

Reference Books :

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

DSC 103: ENGLISH – I (Grammar and Usage)

The Object of Study:

As Indian legal system is heavily imbedded in English language, the first skill that an Indian lawyer has to learn is to acquire strong grounding in English language and literature. Accordingly, English I is introduced as a compulsory course in law study as per BCI Rule – IV of part – IV on Standards of Legal Education. While insisting on ‘Proficiency in English’ the Bar Council of India expects the law graduates to have the minimum linguistic skills necessary for effective legal practice in the trial and appellate Court.

The skills contemplated as essential to a lawyer are communication skills (both written and oral) well as skills of comprehension (learning by reading and listening). There can be many methods and diverse materials in imparting those skills. The minimum expected by the courses is to give a functional knowledge of the language for the purpose of communication and comprehension in legal business. This would require obviously emphasis on both General English as well as English for legal purpose. The main focus, however, is on the use of English language for as the means and methods of effective communication, reading, writing and speaking, for the purpose of understanding and transaction of legal business.

Methodology of teaching-learning: The effective method of teaching-learning and developing language skill is to read more and more English literature especially literatures created by Judges and Jurists in the name of

Autobiography or biography or in special lecture-series. Listen, speak and write– are three straight ways of teaching-learning language. The analytical skill is developed with critical interpretations and explanation. So the best way to learn language is to work in tutorials and group participation, Class activities and lectures.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS :

UNIT –I -Introduction to Language and Communication :

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

UNIT –II - Grammar and Usages-Comprehensive Skills

- 2.1 Tense and concord
- 2.2 Conditionals
- 2.3 Noun modifiers (determiners, preposition phrases clauses)

UNIT –III -Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

- 3.1 Simple sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure)
- 3.2 Complex and compound sentences

UNIT –IV -Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

- 4.1 Basic transformations
- 4.2 Passives
- 4.3 Negatives
- 4.4 Questions

UNIT –V - Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

- 5.1 Reported speech
- 5.2 Question tags and short responses
- 5.3 Some common errors.

UNIT –VI -Compositions Skills

- 6.1 Paragraph Writing
- 6.2 Translation from regional language into English & vice-versa.

UNIT –VII - Compositions Skills

- 7.1 Formal Correspondence
- 7.2 Note taking

UNIT –VIII - Voluntary Communication Skills

- 8.1 Use of a Dictionary for words and idiomatic expressions.
- 8.2 Use of Law Lexicon for Legal Terms (relevant to the subject papers of LL.B. student)

Books :

1. A Handbook of English Grammar by R.W. Zandvoort – The English Language Book Society and Longman Group Ltd.

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

Reference Books :

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

AECC 104: Personality Development & Communication Skill

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.

Internal Assessment -For passing this examination, two credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examination includes 25 objective type questions with two marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1 Meaning of Personality
- 1.2 Types of Personality
- 1.3 Elements of Personality
- 1.4 Personality Determinants
- 1.5 Parents meet along with students.

UNIT – II SELF IMAGE AND AMBITION

- 2.1 Self – Image and personality
- 2.2 Centre of Personality
- 2.3 Improvement of images
- 2.4 Nature of Ambition person
- 2.5 Nature of Level Person

UNIT – III SELF CONFIDANCE & SELF STUDY

- 3.1 What is Self Confidence
- 3.2 Power of self Confidence
- 3.3 Self Confidence as mental condition
- 3.4 Success in self confidence
- 3.5 Nature and Importance of Self Study.

UNIT – IV DECISION POWER AND CREATIVITY

- 4.1 Secret of decision power
- 4.2 Challenge to decision power
- 4.3 Development of decision power
- 4.4 Nature of creativity
- 4.5 Greatest Capability

UNIT – V COMMUNICATION SKILL

- 5.1 Introducing People
- 5.2 Greeting People
- 5.3 Expressing Apologies, condolences
- 5.4 Description, Narration and Elocution

Books Recommended:

- 1) Therories of Personality – Hall Lizard, Camp Bell, Welevy Publication U.S.A.
- 2) Development Psychology – A Life span approach, - Elizabeth B. Hurlock
- 3) Understanding Psychology – Robert S. Feldman
- 4) Human Development Tata Macgraw Hill Edition USA
- 5) PalakSanjivani, Dr. Y.K. Shinde, BharatiVidyapeeth Publications
- 6) VyaktimatvaSanjeevani, Dr. Y.K.Shinde, Education Research and Rural Development Institute, Posewadi, Sangli.

FIVE YEARS LL.B. Part I Syllabus (Semester – II)
DSC 201: POLITICAL SCIENCE III
(Organization and Administration of the State Government)

The Object of Study:

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

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

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

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

	: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS**UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

- 1.1 Federal Structure of India
- 1.2 Division of Powers between Centre and state
- 1.3 Organisation of Government at the State level

UNIT II - STATE EXECUTIVE

- 2.1 Governor
- 2.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
- 2.3 Relation between the Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

UNIT III - STATE LEGISLATURE

- 3.1 Legislative Assembly: Composition, powers and functions
- 3.2 Legislative Council: Composition, powers and functions
- 3.3 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

UNIT IV - STATE JUDICIARY

- 4.1 Organisation of the State Judiciary
- 4.2 High Court: Composition and Jurisdiction
- 4.3 District and Sessions Court & Subordinate Courts: Composition and Jurisdiction

UNIT V - CENTER-STATE RELATIONS

- 5.1 Center-State relations with regard to Legislative matters
 - 5.1.1 Center-State relations with regard to Administrative matters
 - 5.1.2 Commission and recommendations to improve Center-State Relations

UNIT VI - POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

- 6.1 National and State Political Parties
- 6.2 Pressure groups: labour groups, women groups, youth groups, farmer groups and business groups
- 6.3 The role of regional political parties in Indian Political system in the backdrop of coalition governments

UNIT VII - COMMISSIONS IN THE STATE

- 7.1 State Public Service Commission
- 7.2 State Finance Commission
- 7.3 State Election Commission

UNIT VIII - FUNCTIONARIES

- 8.1 Advocate General
- 8.2 Lokayukta

Reference Books :

1. State Governments in India by Dr. Shriram Maheshwari, The MacMillan Company of India Ltd, Delhi
2. Indian Polity by M. Laxmikant, Tata Mc Graw Hill New Delhi
3. Public Administration by M. Laxmikant, Tata Mc Graw Hill, Chennai
4. Panchayat and Rural Development by Raghav Rao
5. Politics in India by Kothari Rajani

DSC 202: ECONOMICS – I (General Principles)

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

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

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

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

	: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I - NATURE, SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS

- 1.1 Definitions, Importance, Nature and Scope of Economics
- 1.2 Importance of Micro- and Macro-Economics
- 1.3 Economics as a basis of Social Welfare and Social Justice
- 1.4 Economics and its relevance to law

UNIT – II - LAW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Meaning of Demand, Factors affecting demand
- 2.2 Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand, Demand Curve, Exceptions to law of demand
- 2.3 Utility – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility and Law of Equi-Marginal Utility
- 2.4 Law of Supply, Factors affecting Supply, Elasticity of Supply

UNIT – III - LAW OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

- 3.1 Meaning of Production, Factors of Production, Production Function
- 3.2 Theories of Production- Law of Variable Proportions, Assumptions of Law, Three Stages of the Law, Explanation, Meaning, Types/Classification of Costs
- 3.3 Cost of Production- Cost Analysis
- 3.4 Equilibrium Analysis- Meaning, Types, Equilibrium of Firm and Industry

UNIT – IV - MARKET-DETERMINATION OF PRICES

- 4.1 Market- Meaning, Definition, Classification/Types of Market
- 4.2 Perfect Competition Market
- 4.3 Monopoly- Monopolistic competition
- 4.4 Oligopoly- Characteristics, Price and Output determination

UNIT –V - THEORIES OF MONEY AND BANKING

- 5.1 Definition of Money, Function of Money, Importance of Money
- 5.2 Concept Inflation, Deflation and Reflation- Causes and effect of Inflation and Deflation
- 5.3 Functions of Commercial Bank, Co-operative Banks
- 5.4 Reserve Bank of India- its Role

UNIT – VI -PUBLIC FINANCE, FISCAL POLICY AND DEFICIT FINANCING

- 6.1 Meaning, Concept and Importance and Branching Public Finance
- 6.2 Taxation- Meaning, Importance, Merit and Demerits
- 6.3 Classification of Taxes- Direct and Indirect Taxes
- 6.4 Objectives of Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy

UNIT –VII - ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAW

- 7.1 Economic analysis origin and development
- 7.2 Economic legislations
- 7.3 Labour Legislations
- 7.4 New Economic Reforms : Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

UNIT – VIII - INTERACTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF LAW AND ECONOMICS

- 8.1 Formality and Informality of Law.
- 8.2 Economic analysis of tort law
- 8.3 Economic analysis of Contract law
- 8.4 Economic analysis of Consumer Protection Law

Books

1. The Essentials of Economics – A.W. Stonier & D.C. Hague.
2. A Text Book of Economics – J.L. Johnson.
3. Economics and Introductory Analysis – Paul Samuelson
Vaish&Sundaram.
4. Econmics for Law Students- SurabhiArora, Central Law
Publications, Allahabad
5. An Introduction to Economis 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 – I - 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 – II - 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-III – 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 –IV - 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 –V - MODERN INDIA

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

UNIT-VI - JUDICIAL REORGANIZATION UNDER EAST INDIA COMPANY

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

UNIT –VII - 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 –VIII - STRUGGLE AGAINST CASTE-BASED EXPLOITATION AND LAW

- 8.1 Causes for awakening Caste consciousness
- 8.2 Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalana Movement-1902
- 8.3 VokkaliyaSangh- 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 studied in the sociological way. This sociological way is through consistent interaction with the social institutions, socially dominant factors and social structural set up. Special lectures by eminent experts are ways of part of the studies

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

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

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

: 30 Marks

UNIT –I - 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- II - 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-III - 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 – IV - 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 – V - 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- VI - 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 –VII - 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 – VIII - 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 Pascual Gisbert – 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 PublishersLtd,Lucknow
7. Sociology of Indian Society by C.N.SankarRao, S.Chand& Company Ltd., Delhi.
8. Law and Social Transformation byDr.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 Kingshey 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 PressDemocratic 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.

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.

Internal Assessment -For passing this examination, two credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examination includes 25 objective type questions with two marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

SYLLABUS

UNIT - I - 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 – II - 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
 - Actio personalis moritur cum persona
 - Audi Alteram Partem
 - Delegatus non potest delegare
 - Ex turpi causa non oritur action
 - Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat
 - Res ipsa loquitur
 - Ubi jus ibi remedium
 - volenti non fit injuria
 - Salus populi est suprema lex
- 2.4 Latin Phrases
 - De facto, De jure, Ultra vires, Caveat emptor, amicus curiae, Ratio decidendi, Null and void, Sine die statusquo, Quo warranto,

UNIT – III - BASIC ELEMENTS OF LEGAL WRITING

- 3.1 Fundamental principle of legal writing
- 3.2 General guidelines relating to legal writing
- 3.3 Book Review
- 3.4 Use of library-Books, Journals, Magazines, E-library etc.,

UNIT – IV - CASE STUDY

Books:

1. B. M. Gandhi., Legal language, legal writing and General English. Eastern Book Company.
2. Blacks' Law Dictionary, Universal Publishing ltd.
3. Brooms' Legal Maxims, Universal Publishing ltd.,
4. S. C. Tripathi, Legal Language, Legal writing and General English. Central law publications,
5. Madabhushi Sridhar, Legal language.
6. Anirudh Prasad, Outlines of Legal Languages in India, Central law publications,

SECOND YEAR OF FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE

(SEMESTER – IV)

DSC 301: POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION) (Paper – I)

Object of the Study: The study of Political science is fundamental to legal education. This paper covers the philosophical and organizational base of political science. The study of western and Indian political thought is the base of understanding the origin and development of Law and legal process. The study of organisation of different governments will help the student develop clarity and understanding of political systems and their functioning

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: CONCEPTION OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

- 1.1 Definitions and Elements of State
- 1.2 Difference between
 - a) State and Government
 - b) State and Association
 - c) State and Society

UNIT II: THEORIES OF ORIGIN OF STATE

- 2.1 Divine Origin Theory
- 2.2 Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau)
- 2.3 Evolutionary Theory
- 2.4 Force Theory

UNIT III : STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY

- 3.1 Meaning, attributes and kinds
- 3.2 Austin's Theory of Sovereignty
- 3.3 Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty

UNIT IV: MAIN CURRENTS OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

4.1 Ancient Political Thought

- a) Plato – Ideal State
- b) Aristotle – Ideal State and Revolution

4.2 Medieval Political Thought

- a) Machiavelli – The Prince

4.3 Modern Political Thought

- a) Marxism – Dialectical Materialism, Socialism and Communism
- b) Liberalism and Neo-liberalism

UNIT V : MAIN CURRENTS OF INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

5.1 Ancient Political Thought

- a) Vedic and Kautilya's concept of State

5.2 Medieval Political Thought

- a) Islamic Concept of State

5.3 Modern Political Thought

- a) Gandhism – Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha Sarvodaya and State
- b) Marxist thought in India – M. N. Roy, Ram Manohar Lohia and Jawaharlal Nehru

UNIT VI: THE TOTALITARIAN STATE

6.1 Fascism

6.2 Nazism

6.3 Military rule and One Party Democracies

UNIT VII : FORMS OF GOVERNMENT – FEATURES, MERIT AND DEMERITS OF:

7.1 Unitary Government

7.2 Federal Government

7.3 Presidential Government

7.4 Parliamentary Government

UNIT VIII : ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

8.1 Meaning, powers and functions of

- a) Legislature
- b) Executive
- c) Judiciary

8.2 Separation of Powers

8.3 Independence of Judiciary

BOOKS:

- 1) Political Theory: V. D. Mahajan, S. Chand Publishing
- 2) Political Theory and Organisations: S. A. H. Haqqi and L. S. Rathod, Eastern Book Company
- 3) Political Theory: Dr. Eddy Asirvatham and K. K. Mishra, S. Chand Publishing
- 4) Principles of Modern Political Science: J. C. Johari, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- 5) Western Political Thought: S. K. Sharma and Urmila Sharma, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
- 6) A History of Political Thought: Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

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.

UNIT - VII - INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

- 7.1 Financial Markets : Money & Capital Markets in India.
- 7.2 Black Money & Corruption: Causes and measures

UNIT - VIII - INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1 Foreign Capital : Meaning, Need and Policy of Govt. Of India
- 8.2 Multi National Corporation (MNCs) : Definition, merits and Demerits.

Recommended Reading :

- 1) R. Dutt and K.P.M Sundaram, “Indian Economy”, S. Chand & Company Ltd, Delhi.
- 2) Mishra & Puri, “Indian Economy”, Himalaya Publishing, Mumbai.
- 3) Agrawal, A.N., “Indian Economics”, Vikas Publication, Delhi.
- 4) H.L.Bhatiya, “Public Finance” Vikas Publication, Delhi.
- 5) Suraj B. Gupta, “Monetary Economics”, S.Chand & Comp. Ltd, Delhi.
- 6) Dr. S.R.Myneni, “ Principles of Economics”, Allahabad Law Agency.
- 7) Dr. S.R.Myneni, “ Indian Economy”, Allahabad Law Agency.

**DSC -304 - HISTORY – II (Legal History)
(PAPER – IV)**

Objectives: The Legal System has been developed passing through different stages. For the proper understanding the development of legal system of the country, it is necessary to study the History of court system in India, legislature and legal system.

Legal system in India is originated and developed mainly during British Rule. By studying this paper the student will come to know Establishment and organization of the East India Company, Administration of Justice before British Rule, during British Rule and after British Rule i.e. after Independence. The students will study Establishment and organization of various courts.

Teaching and learning: Generally the Lecture method, Seminar Method, Discussion Method, Case Law Method, and court visits shall be the main methods of 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 - HISTORY OF COURTS AND LEGISLATURE (1600-1781)

- 1.1 Administration of justice in the Presidency Towns- and Development of courts and Judicial Institution under East India Company.
- 1.2 Mayor's Courts, The Charter of 1726 & 1753.
- 1.3 Judicial Reforms of Warren Hastings Judicial Plan of 1772, 1774, 1780, 1781.

**UNIT –II-HISTORY OF COURTS AND LEGISLATURE – SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA
(1773 - 1832):**

- 2.1 Regulating Act 1773.
- 2.2 Charter of 1774.
- 2.3 Supreme Court at Bombay and Madras 1823.

UNIT – III - JUDICIAL REFORMS OF LORD CORNWALLIS

- 3.1 Judicial Plan of 1787.
- 3.2 Judicial Plan of 1790.
- 3.3 Judicial Plan of 1793.

UNIT – IV - PROCESS OF CODIFICATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES (1833-56):

- 4.1 The Charter Act of 1833.
- 4.2 Establishment Legislature of an All India Charter in 1834.
- 4.3 Establishment of Law Commissions & Law Reforms.

UNIT –V - PRIVY COUNCIL

- 5.1 Basis of Privy Council jurisdiction
- 5.2 Appeals to Privy Council
- 5.3 Reorganization of Privy Council
- 5.4 Demise of Appeals to Privy Council

UNIT – VI - HISTORY OF COURTS (1857-1915):

- 6.1 The First War of Indian Independence 1857.
- 6.2 Establishment & Development of Indian High-Courts (Act of 1861, 1911, 1915)

UNIT – VII - LEGISLATURES IN INDIA (1892-1947):

- 7.1 Indian Council Act 1892
- 7.2 Indian Council Act 1909
- 7.3 The Government of India Act – 1919.
- 7.4 The Government of India Act – 1935.
- 7.5 Cripps Mission – 1942.
- 7.6 Cabinet Mission – 1946.
- 7.7 Indian Independence Act – 1947.

UNIT – VIII - GROWTH OF LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA

- 8.1 Legal Profession in Pre-British India (During Hindu & Muslim Period)
- 8.2 Legal Profession in British India (Legal Practitioners Act 1879 Indian Bar Committee 1923, The Indian Bar Council Act, 1926)
- 8.3 Legal Profession in India after Independence

Recommended Source of Material:

1. Herbert Cowell. The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India – 6th Ed, Rev. S. C. Bagchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936.
2. Sir, Coutenay Ilbert, the Government of India, 2nd Ed. London OUP 1907.
3. M. D. Indian Legal History, Dhanwantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi.
4. A. B. Keith – A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935 2nd Ed Allahabad, Central Book Depot. 1961.
5. G. and Appadorai – Speeches and Ecuments on the Indian Constitution. 1945
6. M.P. Jain – Outlines of Indian Legal History - 5th ed. 2004 Pub.-Wadhwa and Company
7. Arvind S. Avhad- The Indian Legal History- ed-2008 – Hind Law Publications
8. J.K. Mittal- Indian Legal & Constitutional History- 1st ed-2003, pub-Allahabad Agency

AECC 305 : ICT and LEGAL EDUCATION

Aims : This course have been designed with the following aims:

1. Student will achieve competency in acquiring knowledge of basic concepts of ICT,
2. Inculcation of interdisciplinary subjects like ICT will make students techno savvy for law profession,
3. The students will learn and develop skills of ICT helpful in legal profession.

Objectives: This course has been designed with the following objectives:

1. To learn different skills for application of ICT skills like online data base for law profession.
2. To learn information technology and legal education.
3. This course will make students aware about ethical norms and scientific temperament while using internet.
4. Learn ICT application for e-justice delivery system.
5. Learn to apply e-governance and e- court process in personal and professional life.

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.

Internal Assessment -For passing this examination, two credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examination includes 25 objective type questions with two marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I - INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- 1.1 Information Technology and Legal Education: Concept, meaning and Importance
- 1.2 ICT Application In Teaching-Learning Purpose In Legal Education
- 1.3 Merits of ICT Application In Legal Education
- 1.4 Approaches to Develop Better Communication Skills, Service Orientation, Verbal Non-Verbal Communication, Barriers In Communication and Relationship Building

UNIT – II - FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

- 2.1 Computers and its Impact in Society
- 2.2 Introduction to Ms Office, Word, Power-Point, Excel
- 2.3 Basic Concepts of IT, Data Processing: Data and Information
- 2.4 Computer Networks, World Wide Web, Electronic Mail

UNIT – III - ONLINE DATA BASE & LEGAL EDUCATION

- 3.1 Understanding Legal Data Bases, Use of Online Legal Databases and Its Significance in Legal Education
- 3.2 Useful Legal Web-Portals, Websites For Lawyers
- 3.3 Data Basics, E-Library and Open Access Journals
- 3.4 Tools for Legal Research and Use of Search Engine

UNIT – IV - ICT AND COURT ADMINISTRATION

- 4.1 Application of ICT in Court Administration
- 4.2 E-Litigation & E-Governance In Court Procedure, E-Courts: Needs of The Present Era
- 4.3 ICT Application In Justice Delivery System
- 4.4 National Policy For Implementation of ICT In Judiciary

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Raja Raman V: Fundamental of Computers (4th Edition.), Prentice, Hall of India, New Delhi

B. Ram: Computer Fundamentals, New Age International Pvt. Ltd

Norton, Peter: Introduction to Computers, Mc-Graw-Hill

S. Jaiswal: Fundamental of Computer & IT, Wiley Dreamtech India

Dr. S.R. Myneni: Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency,2012

C.R. Kothari: Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers,2004

Prof. Dr. Rattan Singh: Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2013

(SEMESTER – IV)**DSC 401: POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper - I)
(Foundations of Political Obligation)**

Objective of Study :- Political obligation is distinctly a problem in modern democratic theory. Individual consent has taken central stage in providing legitimacy to the political authority of the sovereign modern democratic theory is therefore related to understanding of individual liberty, equality and the capacity to give informed consent to the political process.

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 TO POLITICAL OBLIGATION:**

- 1.1 Meaning and nature
- 1.2 Grounds of Political obligation
- 1.3 Individual Political Obligation towards State
- 1.4 Limitations of Political obligation

UNIT – II - THEORIES OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION

- 2.1 Divine
- 2.2 Consent
- 2.3 Prescriptive
- 2.4 Idealistic
- 2.5 Marxist

UNIT – III - POWER AND AUTHORITY

- 3.1 Meaning, Definition, features of- Power and authority
- 3.2 Kinds of Power and authority
- 3.3 Theories of political Power
 - Power Theory
 - Sociological
 - Marxist
 - Elite
- 3.4 Relationship between Power and Authority

UNIT – IV - LEGITIMACY OF POWER:

- 4.1 Meaning, Definition, features of Legitimacy
- 4.2 Theories of Political Legitimacy Idealist, Prescriptive, Marxist, Liberal
- 4.3 Political legitimacy and Effectiveness

UNIT – V- UTILITARIANISM

- 5.1 Meaning, Definition, features of- Utilitarianism
- 5.2 Utilitarianism : Jeremy Bentham
- 5.3 Utilitarianism : J. S. Mill
- 5.4 Utilitarianism as an approach to political obligation

UNIT – VI - CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND POLITICAL OBLIGATION:

- 6.1 Henry David Thoreau
- 6.2 Mahatma Gandhi on Civil Disobedience, Neo-Gandhian movements- Sarvodaya, Bhoodan, Sampattidan and Gramdan
- 6.3 Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela

UNIT – VII - THE PROBLEM OF OBEDIENCE TO UNJUST LAWS:

- 7.1 Just Laws and unjust laws
- 7.2 Opinion of political thinkers -Plato, Bentham, Bodin and Kant Grotius
- 7.3 Methods of Disobedience
- 7.4 Safeguards against unjust laws

UNIT - VIII - FOUNDATION OF PROMISSORY AND CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY

- 8.1 Meaning, Definition, Essentials of- Promise
- 8.2 Promissory Liability
- 8.3 Meaning, Definition, Essentials and types of- Contract
- 8.4 Contractual Liability

Recommended Reading :

- 1) J C Johari, “Contemporary Political Theory”, Sterling Publishers(P) Ltd, Greater, Novida.
- 2) Dr. S. R. Myneni, “Foundations of Political Obligation”, New Era Law Publications, Faridabad.
- 3) Dr. Alok K. Gupta, “Political Science –II (Political Obligation)”, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 4) O P Sinha - “Political Obligation” Central Law Publications, Allahabad

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

DSC 403 : ENGLISH – II (Paper – III)**Objectives :**

The proficiency in English is essential for the Law Graduates to understand and argue the cases in the courts. After studying this paper the students will come to know the vocabulary, comprehensive skill, composition skill, reading and writing skills.

Teaching Learning Method : The effective method of teaching learning and developing language is to read more English Literature. The Literature relates to legal matters is essential to learn, lecture series, listen, speak, handwriting methods of shall be apart from group discussion.

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 – VOCABULORY Part - I**

- 1.1 Introduction to vocabulary building
- 1.2 Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes)
- 1.3 Certain set of expression and phrases

UNIT – II – VOCABULORY Part - II

- 2.1 One word substitution
- 2.2 Words often confused
- 2.3 Verities of sentences, structure and verbs
- 2.4 Confused words triplets

UNIT –III – COMPREHENSION SKILLS

- 3.1 Concern logical fallacies
- 3.2 Comprehension of legal text
- 3.3 Importance of Legal Language

UNIT – IV – COMPOSITION SKILLS

- 4.1 Precise writing, Summarizing and Briefing
- 4.2 Brief writing and Drafting Reports
- 4.3 Rapid reading and debating exercise

UNIT – V – ESSAY WRITING ON TOPICS OF LEGAL ASPECTS / CURRENT ISSUES

- 5.1 Constitution – Justice, Fundamental Rights and Duties
- 5.2 Lok Nayalaya and Naya Panchayat
- 5.3 Social Justice
- 5.4 Bar and Bench Relation
- 5.5 Capital punishment
- 5.6 Rule of Law and Separation of powers, comment on judicial decisions

UNIT –VI – SPEECH WRITING

- 6.1 Contents of speech
- 6.2 Reading allowed (knowledge of proper pauses)
- 6.3 Key sounds their discrimination and account
- 6.4 Consulting a pronouncing dictionary
- 6.5 Transcription
- 6.6 Weak forms and contraction

UNIT – VII – LAW AND LANGUAGE

- 7.1 Law related literature
- 7.2 Use of cohesive devices (legal drafting) (case writing)

UNIT – VIII – LEGAL MAXIMS AND LEGAL TERMS**8.1 – Legal Maxims**

- (a) Falus in uno Falsus in omnibus
- (b) Donatio mortis causa
- (c) Vigilantibus non Dormientibus, jura Subvenient
- (d) Nemo Dat quad non Habet
- (e) Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Edam Causa
- (f) Volunti non fit injuria
- (g) Ubberime Fide
- (h) Qui facit per alium facit per se
- (i) Actori Incumbit Onus Probandi
- (j) Caveat Emptor

8.2 - Legal Terms

Ipsa Facto, ab initio , abandonment, abscond, accessory, accord and satisfaction, addendum, bail bondsman, bid, burglary, de novo, delinquent, deportation, emancipation, eminent domain, encumbrance, escalator clause, estoppels, garnishment, guardian ad litem, illusory promise, impleader, in personam, inchoate, mail box rule, malfeasance, mayhem, mesne profits, parental neglect, seduction, sentence, sequester, severable contract, waiver, wind up, quantum meruit, question of fact.

AECC 404 : USE OF LAW REPORTS AND LAW JOURNALS**Objectives :**

The objective of this course is to provide a law student with basic information about various law reports and law journals. Law reports are series of books that contain judicial opinions from a selection of case law decided by courts. When a particular judicial opinion is referenced, the law report series in which the opinion is printed will determine the case citation format. The Supreme Court Reports (SCR) is the official reporter for Supreme Court decisions, in addition some private reporters are also authorised to publish court decisions. Law journals generally express views on topical legal issues, generating cross current of ideas on emerging matters. In addition to the Law Reporters and Journals there are many law magazines which updates the knowledge and covers the Current socio – legal issues. Magazine provides Latest Legal news, Supreme Court news, commentary and brief analysis of court cases. This also helps the law fraternity. The course aims to equip the law student for effective and maximum use of ICT in teaching-learning processes.

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.

Internal Assessment -For passing this examination, two credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examination includes 25 objective type questions with two marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I - LAW REPORTING

- 1.1 Principles of Law Reporting - The Doctrine of Precedent
- 1.2 Law Reports of Supreme Court
- 1.3 Law Reports of High Courts
- 1.4 Other Law Reports
- 1.5 Official and Private Reporting, SCR, ISCLR, AIR, SCC
- 1.6 Copyright in Law Reports/Law Journals
- 1.7 1.8 Computer aided search of case law reported in law reports

UNIT – II - USE OF LAW JOURNALS

- 2.1 Indian Law Journals
- 2.2 Foreign Law Journals

UNIT – III - USE OF LAW MAGAZINES

- 3.1 Legal News and Views
- 3.2 Practical Lawyer
- 3.3 Law teller
- 3.4 LawZ
- 3.5 Down to Earth
- 3.6 Nayadeep
- 3.7 Women's Link

UNIT – IV - USE OF INTERNET

- 4.1 Use of Internet and Legal Education
- 4.2 Law related websites : basic knowledge, Selection of appropriate websites
- 4.4 Various law related websites –LiveLaw.in, Path Legal, Lawctopus, IndianKanoon, Manupatra, LexisNexis, Google Scholar, legallyindia
- 4.4 Finding law – domestic and international
- 4.5 Finding case law – domestic and international
- 4.6 Legal Software : General Information and Use

Suggested Readings –

Nandan Kamath : Law relating to Computers and Internet, Universal

Allan M Garten : Internet : Law and Legal Profession

Kant D. Stuckey : Internet and Online Law - Michael D. Rostoker : Computer Jurisprudence and Legal Responses to the Information, Revolution

Rega Surya Rao : Use of Internet, Internet for Law Students and Legal Profession, Asia.

Baxi Upendra : "Legal Education in 21st Century" - : "Towards Socially Relevant Legal Education" A Consolidated Report of the UGC Workshop on Modernization of Legal Education.

B.M. Gandhi : V.D. Kulshrestha's Landmarks in Legal and Constitutional History, See Chapter-21, Eastern.

N.R. Madhawa Menon : Reflection on Legal and Judicial Education, Universal.

- Law Reports / Law Journals Refer Volumes of ----

- AIR

- All India Reporter

- SCC

- Supreme Court Cases

- ILR – Indian Law Reporter etc.

- Indian Bar Review – published by the Bar Council of India
- Journal of Indian Law Institute – published by ILI, New Delhi
- Journal of Indian Society of International Law – published by ISIL, New Delhi
- Journal of the Constitution and Parliamentary Studies – published by Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi
- Law Journals – published by Indian Universities
- Foreign Journals – published by foreign universities namely Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge etc.
- Journal published by SAGE
