

**MAHARSHI DAYANAND SARASWATI UNIVERSITY, AJMER**



**पाठ्यक्रम**  
**SYLLABUS**

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSES OF STUDY**

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**Bachelor of Laws**

**LL.B.-I Year, LL.B-II Year, LL.B-III Year**

**2009-10 से प्रभावी(w.e.f.)**

**सत्र 2013-14**

**महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती विश्वविद्यालय, अजमेर**

**NOTICE**

1. Change in Statutes/Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/ Syllabus and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or remaking, and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change. The decision taken by the Academic Council shall be final.

**सूचना**

1. समय-समय पर संशोधन या पुनः निर्माण कर परिनियमों / अध्यादेशों / नियमों / विनियमों / पाठ्यक्रमों व पुस्तकों में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, तथा किसी भी परिवर्तन को छात्र को मानना होगा बशर्ते कि विश्वविद्यालय ने अन्यथा प्रकार से उनको छूट न दी हो और छात्र ने उस परिवर्तन के पूर्व वर्ष पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा न किया हो। विद्या परिषद द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय अन्तिम होंगे।

**BACHELOR OF LAWS**

Ordinance Relating to the Examinations in the Faculty of Law :

**0.251 (A) :** There shall be a three years course for the degree of LL.B. (P) and two years Course for the degree of LL.B. (A) and examinations shall be conducted at the end of each years, namely :

1. LL.B. (P)/LL.B. (A) First Year Examination at the end of the first year.
2. LL.B. (P)/LL.B. (A) Second Year Examination at the end of the Second Year.
3. LL.B. (P) Third Year examination at the end of the Third Year.

**0.252 (1) :** A candidate who has taken Bachelor's or the Master's degree in Arts / Science / Commerce / Medicine / Engineering / Nursing / Agriculture course or the degree of Shastri / Acharyas or the degree of Ayurvedacharya / Ayurveda Brahaspati of this University or of any other University or any of Bachelor's or Master's degree equivalent and recognized by this University with full course prescribed for the degree and secured a minimum of 45% (excluding any concessional marks) in the aggregate marks prescribed for the Examination for the aforesaid Degree shall be eligible for admission to LL.B. First Year Course. Provided that not more than. 20% of the total seats in LL.B. First Year shall be reserved for the candidates who will become eligible on the basis of Master's degree as defined above.

**N.B. : (1)** For the purpose of this Ordinance marks of only those subjects / papers shall be taken into account which had been considered for awarding division at the Bachelor / Master's Degree Examination.

(2) Candidates who have passed their qualifying examination with full course in one attempt or in parts or as private candidates or by correspondence will also be eligible for admission to the LL.B. (P)/LL.B. (A) First Year Course / Class provided they secure minimum percentage of marks as prescribed above.

**0.252 (2) :** Admission shall be made on the basis of merit and in accordance with rules made therefore by the competent authority.

**0.253 :** A candidate' who has completed a regular course of study in the University Teaching Department of Law or in an affiliated college for first year will, subject to the other provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the first year examination in LL.B. (A) LL.B. (P) Course depending on the course, he has taken.

**0.253 A :** A candidate who after passing the examination of the first year has completed a regular course of study in the University teaching department of law or in an affiliated college for the second year of LL.B. (P) / LL.B. (A) course will; subject to the other provisions of the Act, statutes, Orianances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the second year examination of LL.B (P) / LL.B. (A) course as the case may be.

**0.253 B :** A candidate who after passing the examination of the second year has completed a regular course of study in the University Teaching Department of law or in an affiliated college for the second year of LL.B. (P) /

LL.B. (A) course will, subject to the other provisions of the act, statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the Third year examination of LL.B(P).

**0.254 A :** A candidate who has once been awarded the degree of LL.B (A) by the University and has there after appeared and passed after having undergone a regular course of study in the Third year of the LL.B. (P) Course shall be awarded the degree of the Bachelor of Law (Professional)

**0.255 :** Every candidate of two years course for the degree of LL.B. (A) and the three years course for the degree, of LL.B. (P) shall present himself for examination in the paper prescribed in the Regulations.

**0.256 :** Each paper in I, II and III year-in the LL.B. (Professional) and II year in the LL.B. (Academic) Course Examination shall be of 100' marks.

#### **Ordinance 256-C**

The marks of all the examination viz. I year examination and II Year Examination in the case of LL.B. (A) degree and IIIrd year examination in the case of LL.B. (P) Degree will be counted together for classification of results.

(1) A candidate who fails at the LL.B. Ist year/IInd year or IIIrd Year examination but has obtained not less than 48% marks in aggregate and, individually 36% marks in at least six papers including the written papers namely 1-8, 2-8, 3-7 of papers in LL.B. III year of that examination shall be permitted to appear in not more than four theory papers of his choice at the following supplementary examination.

For a pass in the supplementary examination a candidate must have secured at least 36% marks in each paper in all the papers of the supplementary examination and 48% marks in aggregate in all the ten papers of that examination. Provided further that the marks awarded to candidates in the viva voce wherever applicable in the main examination will be carried forward for the supplementary examination of the paper to be declared successful candidate shall be required to secure 48% marks in aggregate and 36% in individual papers.

(2) If a candidate fails to clear the LL.B. I Year/II Year or III Year examination as the case may be, in the aforesaid manner in the supplementary examination, he will be required to reappear at the subsequent following examination in all the papers afresh as an ex-student and provisional admission, if granted in higher class, shall be treated automatically cancelled.

**N.B.:** The marks actually obtained by a candidate at the supplementary examination shall be taken into account only for the purpose of declaring him pass in the examination but not for awarding him division. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in the First Division and rest in the Second Division.

## FACULTY OF LAW LL.B EXAMINATION SCHEME OF EXAMINATION ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL

### **Regulation 21**

In Each of the LL.B. First Year and LL.B. Second Year (Academic/ Professional) Examinations and LL.B. Third Year (Professional) Examination, a Candidate must obtain for a pass not less than 48 % marks of the aggregate marks of the examination concerned provided that if a candidate fails to secure 36 marks in each separate paper, he will be deemed to have failed in the examination, notwithstanding his having obtained minimum percentage of marks of all the examinations viz First Year Examination and the Second Year Examinations in the case of LL.B. (A) degree and the First Year Examination, Second Year Examination and the Third Year Examination in the case of LL.B. (P) degree will be counted together for Classification of results. No division will be assigned to a candidate who appears at the First year Examination, in the case of LL.B. (a) degree and First Year Examination, and Second Year Examination in the case of LL.B. (P) degree :

#### **Provided further that :**

- (i) A Candidate who fails at the LL.B. First year, Second Year and Third Year Examination and has obtained not less than 48 % marks in atleast 60 % of the papers (i.e. 6 out of 10) will be permitted to re-appear in any one, two three or at the most four papers of his choice at the following supplementary.
- (ii) A Candidate who fails at the aforesaid supplementary will again required to reappear at the subsequent following examination in all the papers afresh as an ex-student and provisional admission, if granted in higher class, shall be treated automatically cancelled.

**N.B. :** The marks actually obtained by a candidate at the supplementary examination shall be taken into account only for the purpose of declaring him pass in the examination but not for awarding him division. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in the First Division and rest in the Second Division.

(For details of papers, maximum and minimum marks and syllabus etc., - see separate booklet of syllabus)

### **GENERAL GUIDELINES**

1. The number of papers and the maximum marks for each paper are shown in the syllabus. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory as well as in practical papers separately.
2. A candidate for the examination shall be required to offer all the ten papers in each class.
3. For a pass, a candidate shall be required to secure a minimum of 36 % marks in each paper and 48% marks in the aggregate of all the papers. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in

the First Division and rest in the Second Division. (See Ord. 256-C).

4. Pattern :
- (a) **Theory Papers** :- The question papers of all the theory papers shall consist of ten questions of 20 marks each. Each question shall be divided into two parts i.e. part (a) consisting of 16 marks and part (b) consisting of 04 marks.
- (b) **Clinical Papers** :- For clinical papers 1.8 and 2.8, the paper shall consist of ten questions of 16 marks each. Each question shall be divided into two parts i.e., part (a) consisting of 12 marks and part (b) consisting of 04 marks. For paper 3.7, the paper shall consist of ten questions of 10 marks each. Each question shall be divided into two parts i.e.. Part (a) consisting of 08 marks and part (b) consisting of 02 marks.
5. The candidate shall be required to attempt any five questions out of ten.
6. Duration : Three hours for all the papers at the Main University Examination.
7. Practical Records : The records/Files of clinical (practical) papers 1.8, 2.8, 3.7 and 3.8 neatly handwritten shall be submitted to the college/ Department at least three weeks before the commencement of the university examination. The details of viva-voce exam are shown in the syllabus.

### LL.B. I YEAR 2010

- 1.1 Law of Contract.
- 1.2 Special Contract.
- 1.3 Law of Tort including MV Act and Consumer Laws.
- 1.4 Family Law I (Hindu Law)
- 1.5 Family Law II (Muslim Law)
- 1.6 Constitutional Law of India-I
- 1.7 Environmental Law
- 1.8 Alternative Dispute Resolution - Clinical Course
- 1.9 Interpretation of statute and principles of legislations.
- 1.10 Equity and Trusts.

### LL.B. II YEAR 2011

- 2.1 Jurisprudence.
- 2.2 Law of Crimes I (Penal Code)
- 2.3 Property Law
- 2.4 Company Law
- 2.5 Public International Law.
- 2.6 Labour Laws.
- 2.7 Constitutional Law of India - II.
- 2.8 Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system.
- 2.9 Penology and Victimology.
- 2.10 International Human Rights.

### LL.B. III YEAR 2012

- 3.1 Law of Evidence.
- 3.2 Law of Crimes-II (Criminal Procedure Code)
- 3.3 Civil Procedure Code and Limitation.

- 3.4 Legal Language, Legal writing and General English.
- 3.5 Principles of Taxation Law.
- 3.6 Administrative Law.
- 3.7 Drafting, Pleading and conveyance Clinical Course
- 3.8 Moot Court, Exercise and Internship Clinical Course
- 3.9 Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy system.
- 3.10 Information Technology.

### PAPER-1.1 LAW OF CONTRACT

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Marks: 36

1. **Contract**
  - (a) Meaning, elements and characteristics of contract.
  - (b) Basis of Contract.
  - (c) Classification of Contract, including the standard form of contract.
2. **Proposal:**
  - (a) Meaning, elements, characteristics and kinds of proposal, distinction between proposal and invitation to Proposal.
  - (b) Acceptance: Meaning, Modes and Characteristics of Acceptance.
  - (c) Communication, revocation and termination of proposal and Acceptance.
3. **Consideration:**
  - (a) Meaning, definition and Elements of consideration.
  - (b) Significance and adequacy of consideration.
  - (c) Unlawful consideration and object.
  - (d) Concept of stranger to contract.
4. **Capacity to Contract :**
  - (a) Who cannot make a contract, who is minor and the place of minor under the law of contract.
  - (b) Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of unsound mind.
  - (c) Persons deprived of the capacity to contract.
5. **Free Consent:**
  - (a) Meaning of consent and free consent.
  - (b) Factors rendering consent not free and their effect upon the validity of contract.
6. **Void Agreements:**
  - (a) Agreements in restraint of marriage : freedom of trade and right to initiate legal proceedings.
  - (b) Agreements involving uncertainty : Wager and impossibility. Contingent Contract: Certain relations resembling to those created by contract (Quasi contract).
7. **Performance of Contract:**
  - (a) Who is liable to perform, joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
  - (b) Time, place and manner of performance.
  - (c) Discharge from liability to perform the contract.
8. **Breach of contract. :**
  - (a) Meaning and kinds.

- (b) Remedies for breach of contract.  
 (i) Damages-Measure of damages and remoteness of damages.  
 (ii) Specific performance of contract and injunctions under Specific Relief Act.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Carlil v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Com., (1883)1QB 256.
2. Bhagwandas v. Girdhari Lal & Co. AIR 1966 SC 543.
3. Motilal Padampur Sugar Mill Co. Ltd. v. State of UP, AIR 1979 SC 621.
4. Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt, All LJ (1913) 409.
5. Mohori Bibi v. Dhurmodas (1903) IA 172

**Suggested Reading :-**

1. Y.S. Sharma: Contract-I.
2. P.S. Atiyah : An Introduction to the Law of Contract.
3. Pollock : Principles of the Law of Contract.
4. Pollock & Mulla: Indian Contract & Specific Relief Act.
5. V.G Ranchandran: The Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act.
6. Anson: Law of Contract.
7. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract (English & Hindi)
8. सत्येन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :संविदा विधि।
9. धीरज शर्मा व श्याम बाकोड़िया : संविदा विधि

**PAPER-1.2. SPECIAL CONTRACT****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. **Contract of Indemnity and Guarantees:**
  - a. Meaning, Distinction between indemnity and guarantee and kinds of guarantees.
  - b. Rights of indemnity holder.
  - c. Rights of the surety, extent of liability of the surety.
  - d. Discharge of liability of the surety.
2. **Contracts of Bailment and Pledge:**
  - a. Meaning and kinds of contract of Bailment-Bailment without consideration.
  - b. Rights and duties of bailee and bailor.
  - c. Termination of contract of Bailment.
  - d. Position of the finder of goods under law.
  - e. Contract of pledge-meaning and definition. Pledge by unauthorized persons.
  - f. Rights and duties of pawner and pawnee.
3. **Contract of Agency:**
  - a. Definition, kinds and modes of creation of Agency.
  - b. Relations between the Principal and agent.:  
The Principal and third party and The agent and the third party.
  - c. Determination of agent's Authority :  
By the acts of parties and by operation of Law, Irrevocable authority.
4. **Contract of Sale of Goods:**
  - a. Sale-Meaning, Definition and Elements.
  - b. Agreement to sell, hire-purchase agreements and a contract for work and

- labour-meaning and distinctions from sale.
- c. Goods-existing, future and contingent.
- d. Conditions and warranties.
- e. Passing of Property and risk from seller to buyer.
- f. Sale by unauthorized person.
- g. Law relating to performance of sale.
- h. Rights of unpaid seller.
5. **Contract of Partnership :**
  - a. Meaning, definition, formation and the characteristics of contract of partnership.
  - b. Distinction between :
    - i Co-ownership and partnership;
    - ii Joint Hindu Family, firm and partnership; and
    - iii Company and partnership.
  - c. Position of Minor.
  - d. Relations of partners interse and relation of partners with third parties.
  - e. Registration of partnership firm.
  - f. Dissolution of partnership firm.

**Leading Cases :**

1. National Bank of India Ltd. v. Sohanlal, AIR 1962 Punj. 534.
2. Amritlal Goverdhan Lal v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1960 SC1432.
3. Patnaik & Co. v. State of Orissa, AIR 1965 SC 1655.
4. State of Gujarat v. Meman Mohd. AIR 1967 SC 1885.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. P.S. Atiyah : An Introduction to the Law of Contract.
2. Pollock : Principles of the Law of Contract.
3. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act.
4. V.G Ramchandran: The Law of Contract in India.
5. V.G Ramchandran : Law of Agency.
6. Y.S. Sharma : Contract II.
7. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract (English & Hindi).
8. Avtar Singh: Law of Partnership (English & Hindi).
9. Kapoor N.D. Mercantile Law.
10. धीरज शर्मा व श्याम बाकोड़िया : संविदा विधि II.

**PAPER-1.3 LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACT & CONSUMER LAWS.****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Definition, nature, scope, objects and elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or Discharge of Tortious Liability, Joint Tort-Feasors.
2. General Defences of Tortious Liability.
3. Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of common employment, State Liability, Absolute or Strict Liability.
4. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damages.
5. Torts to person and property including Negligence. Nuisance, nervous shock, interference with contract or business, intimidation, conspiracy,

deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.

6. Preliminary, Licensing of drivers of Motor Vehicles, Licensing conductor of stage carriages, Registration of Motor vehicles, control of transport vehicles, special provisions relating to stage transfer undertakings, construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles, control of traffic, motor vehicles, temporarily leaving or visiting India. Liability without fault in certain cases, Insurance of Motor vehicles against third party risks, claim tribunals Offences, penalties and procedure, Miscellaneous.
7. Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Definition, Consumer protection councils, Consumer Dispute Redressal agencies-Establishments, Jurisdiction Procedure and orders.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Ushaben v. Bhagya Laxmi Chitra Mandir, AIR 1970 Guj. 18.
2. N. Nagendra Rao v. State of A.P., AIR 1994 SC 2663.
3. Municipal Corpn. of Delhi v. Subhagwati, AIR 1966 SC 1750.
4. Rylands v. Fletcher, (1869) IRHT 330.
5. Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 500.

#### Suggested Readings :

1. G.S. Pandey : Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.
2. Winfield : Law of Torts.
3. Ramaswami Iyer : Law of Tort.
4. B.S. Sinha : Law of Torts.
5. Salmond : Law of Torts.
6. Street : Law of Torts.
7. Ratanlal Dhirajlal : Law of Torts.
8. Avtar Singh : Law of Consumer Protection.
9. Venkateshwar : Consumer Protection in India.
10. जी.एस. पाण्डे : अपकृत्य विधि एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम।
11. ए.के. दीक्षित : उपकृत्य विधि एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण कानून।
12. शर्मनलाल अग्रवाल : अपकृत्य विधि के सिद्धान्त।
13. आर.के. बांगिया : अपकृत्य विधि एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण
14. शैलेन्द्र कुमार अवस्थी : उपभोक्ता संरक्षण कानून।

#### PAPER-1.4- FAMILY LAW-I (HINDU LAW)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

1. Hindu Law : Sources, Schools and application, Coparcenary. Joint family property and self-acquired property. Karta & His powers and obligation. Religious and Charitable Endowments. Essentials of an endowment, kinds shebait and Mahant.
2. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 : Condition of Hindu Marriage its ceremonies and registration. Void and voidable marriages. Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, legitimacy of children. Void-voidable marriages. Divorce, alternative relief in divorce, proceedings of divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, divorced persons when may marry

again, Jurisdiction of procedure.

3. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 : Succession to the property of a Hindu Male. Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of Hindu female. Succession to the property of Hindu female. General rules and disqualifications of Succession, Escheat.
4. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 : Requisites of valid adoption, Capacity to take in adoption, Effects of adoption, persons who may be adopted, other condition for a valid adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions and Maintenance.
5. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 : Natural guardians and their powers. Testamentary guardians and their powers. De-facto guardian, general provisions of guardianship.
6. Partition Under Hindu Law : Meaning, property for partition, persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how affected. Determination of shares, Re-opening of partition. Re-union. Debt-Doctrine of pious obligation: Antecedent Debt.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Shastri Yajna Purushasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966 SC 1119.
2. Hanooman Prasad v. Mussamat Babooee Munraj Koonwaree, (1856) 6 M.I.A. 305.
3. Gita Hariharan v. State Bank of India, AIR 1996 SC 1149.
4. Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati, AIR 1957 SC 176.
5. Dr. N.G. Dastane v. Sucheta Dastane, AIR 1975 SC 1534.
6. Dharmendra Kumar v. Usha Kumar, AIR 1977 SC 2218.
7. Tulsan v. Sessa Reddy, AIR 1977 SC 1944.

#### Suggested Readings :

1. Dr. P.C. Jain and Mukesh Agarwal : Hindu Law.
2. Mulla: Principles of Hindu Law.
3. Raghvachari : Hindu Law Principles and Procedures.
4. Paras Diwan : Modern Hindu Law.
5. Tahir Mahmood : Hindu Law.
6. Dr. U.C. Shankhla : Fundamental Principles of Divorce Law
7. पारस दीवान : आधुनिक हिन्दू विधि।
8. यू.पी.डी. केसरी : हिन्दू विधि।
9. कमल सारस्वत : हिन्दू विधि।
10. बसन्ती लाल बाबेल : हिन्दू विधि।
11. डा. पी.सी. जैन : हिन्दू स्त्री के सम्पत्ति के अधिकार।

#### PAPER-1-5 FAMILY LAW-II (MUSLIM LAW)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

1. Mohammedan Law : Origin development sources, schools. Application, Interpretation and conversion.
2. Marriage : Nature of marriage, essential of marriage Khyar-ulbulug Iddat, Khilwat-us-sahih, Matrimonial stipulations, kinds of marriage and effects of marriage.

3. Mehr : Meaning, nature, kinds, objects and subject matter. Wife's right on non-payment of dower. Dissolution of Marriage : Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Talaq-el-Tafweez, Mubarat, Khula, Lian, Faskh, Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Legal effects of divorce.
4. Pre-emption : Meaning, nature and classification of Haq shufa (Pre-emption), Right of pre-emption, when conflict of law, subject matter and formalities of pre-emption, legal effects of Pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.
5. Gift (Hiba) : Meaning and requisites of gift (hiba): Gift of Musha, Conditional and future gifts, Life estate, Life interest, Hiba-bil-ewaz, Hiba-bil shart-ul-ewaj.
6. Will (Vasiyat): Competency of testator and legatee, valid subject of will, testamentary limitations, formalities of a will and abatement of legacy.
7. Legitimacy and Acknowledgement: Legitimacy and Legitimation, presumption of legitimacy under Muslim law and section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, conditions of a valid acknowledgement.
8. Maintenance : Persons entitled to maintenance, Principles of maintenance, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986,
9. Death Bed Transactions : Meaning and effect of Marj-ul-maut.
10. Wakf : Meaning, essentials and kinds, Beneficiaries of wakf. The Wakf validating Act, 1913. Formalities for creation of wakf, wakf of Musha, Muslim religious institutions and officers. Administration of Wakfs, Mutawali.
11. Inheritance : General Principles of Law of inheritance. Doctrine of Aul and Radd under hanafi and shia law.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Maina Bibi v. Chaudhary Vakil Ahmed, (1923) 52 IA 145.
2. Habibur Rehman v. Altaf Ali (1921) 481A 114.
3. Moonshree Buzul-ul-Rahman v. Luteefun Nissa, (1861) 3 MIA 379.
4. Abdul Fata v. Russomoy Choudhary, (1894) 221A 76.
5. Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Dr. P.C. Jain and P.K. Gupta : Mohammedan Law.
2. Fyzee : Mohammedan Law.
3. Mulla : Principles of Mohammedan Law.
4. B.R. Verma : Islamic Law.
5. Aquil Ahmed: Mohammedan Law (English & Hindi)
6. Amir Ali : Mohammedan Law.
7. डा० पी.सी. जैन व अग्रवाल : मुस्लिम विधि।
8. डी.एस. थालोर : मुस्लिम विधि।
9. बसन्ती लाल बाबेल : मुस्लिम विधि।
10. जे.डी. सिंह : मुस्लिम विधि।
11. के.पी. वर्मा : मुस्लिम विधि।

**PAPER-1.6 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA****Max. Marks: 100****Min. Marks: 36**

1. Characteristics of the Indian Constitution: Salient Feature, Preamble, Federal Structure, Form of the Government.
2. Union of India and Its Territory : Territory of India, Admission or Establishment of New States.
3. Citizenship : Citizenship-Constitutional Provision and Dual Citizenship, Citizenship of Corporations.
4. Union Parliament : Organization, Procedure regarding enactment of Legislation, Parliamentary privileges.
5. Union and State Executive : The President, His Powers, viz., Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and Position including Ordinance Making Power, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Governor and his Powers.
6. Legislative Relations : Distribution of Powers between Union and the States, Extent of Legislative Powers, Doctrine of Territorial Nexus, Doctrine of Pith Substance, Doctrine of Colorable Legislation and Doctrine of Repugnancy, Residuary Powers.
7. Emergency Provisions : National Emergency, Failure of Constitutional Machinery, Civil Liberties and Emergency, Financial Emergency.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj narain AIR 1975SC 2299.
2. State of Rajasthan v. Union India AIR 1977 SC 1361.
3. In Re-The Gujrat Legislative Assembly AIR (1974) 2 SCC 33.
4. U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi AIR 1970 SC 2097.
5. Kehar Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 653.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Constitution of India as amended up-to-date.
2. Prof. G.S. Pandey : Constitutional Law of India.
3. V.N. Shukla : Constitution of India.
4. M.P. Jain : constitutional law of India (Eng. & Hindi)
5. D.D. Basu: Introduction of the Constitution of India.
6. Paras Diwan : Constitutional of India.
7. M.C.J. Kagzi: Constitution of India.
8. गंगासहाय वर्मा : भारत का संविधान।
9. जयनारायण पाण्डे : भारत की संवैधानिक विधि (हिन्दी अंग्रेजी)
10. जी.एस. पाण्डे : भारत की संवैधानिक विधि।

**PAPER-1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW****Max. Marks: 100****Min. Marks: 36**

1. Introduction : (a) Concept and Dimensions of Environment; Enormity of Environmental degradation and its causes; environmental concern in the Traditional knowledge system of India; Environmental concern in Modern India, post-independence Policy Framework.
2. Constitution and the Environment : Dimensions of the right to pollution free environment under Article 21 of the Constitution of India; Specific

Constitutional provisions to ensure Pollution free Environment; Judicial activism and environment protection

3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 : Application of the Act, Definitions. Constitution of Central, State and joint boards; power and functions of the board; qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof; powers to give direction; funds, accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
4. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 : Application of the Act, Definitions. Constitution of Central, State and joint boards; power and functions of the board; qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof; powers to give direction; funds, accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
5. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : Application of the Act, Definitions; General powers of the Central Government including the powers to give directions; prevention and control of Environmental Pollution and procedure thereof; penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous.

#### Leading Cases :

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965.
2. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115.
3. Municipal Council of Ratlam v. Vardichand AIR 1980 SC 1622.
4. Vallore Citizen Forum v. Union of India.
5. Tarun Bharat Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1992 SC 514.

#### Reading material :

1. Thorough reading of the following statutes :
  - a. Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
  - b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
  - c. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
  - d. Rajasthan Noises Control Act, 1963.
2. Armin Resencranz, Shyam Devan and Martha L. Noble : Environmental Law and Policy in India.
3. Justice Krishna Aiyer : Environmental Pollution and Law.
4. Dr. SB Verma: Environmental Law, Pollution and Management.
5. Suresh Jain and Vimla Jain : Environmental Law of India.
6. Kailash Thakur ; Environmental Protection, Law and Policy in India (Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi)
7. Citizen Report, Pub. by Centre for Sc & Environment, Delhi.
8. डा० सुरेन्द्र सिंह : आधुनिक पर्यावरण विधि।
9. डा० हेम बारी : पर्यावरण विधि।
10. अनिरुद्ध प्रसाद : पर्यावरण संरक्षण विधि की रूपरेखा।
11. आर.एल. राठी : पर्यावरण विधि।

## PAPER-1.8. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION : CLINICAL COURSE

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts

	Max. Marks	Min. Marks
a. Written Paper	80	29
b. Viva voce Exam.	20	07

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately ( 29 marks out of 80 and 7 marks out of 20 marks)

#### (a) Written Paper :

1. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 : General provisions, arbitration agreements; Arbitral tribunals ( composition and jurisdiction) conduct of arbitral proceedings. Arbitral awards, Termination of proceedings, setting aside of arbitral award enforcement of arbitral awards.
2. Conciliation, appointment of conciliators. Relationship of conciliators with the parties, settlement agreement status and effect of settlement agreements, Termination of Conciliation proceedings. Resort to arbitration of judicial proceedings costs and deposits.
3. Alternative dispute and resolution system : Objects role of Committee for Implementation of Legal Aid Scheme (CILAS). The legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Functions of National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Service Authority and District Legal Service Authority. Organisation of Lok Adalats, Jurisdiction and powers of Lok Adalat. Procedure for determination of disputes before the Lok Adalat. Study of other alternative dispute resolution system in brief such as Gram Panchayat. Family courts and Commissioner for a Panchayat.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Sundaram Finance Ltd. (1999) 2 SCC 479 NIPC India Ltd. Interpretation of provision 96 Act, 1940. Section 9.21, Discussed (The scope of the Act discussed).
2. State of U.P.V. Harishchandra & Co., Arbitration Power to grant interest.
3. Union of India v. Girdhari Lal, 1998(2) 1403 the Scheme of the Act Discussed whether D.J. Designation by C.J. as subordinate authority to HC (section 6 of the act.
4. NMTCLtd. v. Starlight Industries Ltd., 1996(4) CCS 219 (S) appointment of arbitrator 7,10,11.
5. Lotus Investment and Securities v. Pramod S. Tiberwal, 1996(2) CCS 579 (Bom) Setting aside or award.
6. State of Rajasthan v. Bharat Construction Col., 1998 (4) CCS 172 (Raj.)

#### Suggested readings :

1. G.C. Mathur, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
2. S. Krishnamurthy : Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
3. P.M. Bakshi : Arbitration Law.
4. O.P. Tiwari : The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
5. Avtar Singh : Law of Arbitration and Conciliation (English & Hindi)
6. State of Rajasthan v. Bharat Construction Co., 1998 (4) CCS 172 (Raj.)
7. N.V. Paranjape : arbitration and "conciliation act (English & Hindi)



- 8- पी.आर. स्वर्णकार : मध्यस्थ, सुलह एवं अनुकल्पी विवाद निपटारा विधि।
- (b) Viva Voce: The candidate shall be required to prepare a file containing programme of conciliation and Negotiation skill and case studies. The division of marks will be as under:
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| i. Preparation of File regarding conciliation, | 10 |
| Negotiation skill and case study:              |    |
| ii. Viva Voce                                  | 10 |
- The viva-voce Examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 persons. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

### PAPER-1.9 INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLE OF LEGISLATION :

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Min. Marks : 36**

Meaning of Interpretation : Basic principles of interpretation intention of the Legislature, Statute to be read as a whole, Plain meaning rule, Harmonious Construction, Golden and Mischief rule Pith and Substance rule.

Aids to Interpretation : External Parliamentary Legislative debates, Statement of objects and reasons. Dictionary, Statute in Parimateria, Contemporanea expositio, Internal Title, Preamble, Heading, marginal notes, proviso and Foot Notes. principles of interpretation of constitution and penal and fiscal statutes.

Principles of modern legislation, public opinion and legislation.

#### Leading cases :

1. Heydon's case (1584) e Co. Rep. 7a p.76: ER 637.
2. Bengal Immunity Company v. State of Bihar, AIR 1955 SC 661.
3. Alamgir v. State of Bihar, AIR 1959 SC 436.
4. Indersingh v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1957 SC 507.

#### Suggested Readings :

1. Maxwell : The Interpretation of Statute.
2. Crawford : Statutory Constitution.
3. Craies: Statute Law
4. Swarup : Interpretation of Statutes.
6. Bindra : Interpretation of Statutes.
6. Sarathi : Interpretation of Statutes.
7. T. Bhattacharya : Interpretation of Statutes (English & Hindi)
8. Bentham : Theory of Legislation.
9. Dicey : Law and Public opinion in England.
10. डा० राधा गुप्ता : कानूनो की निर्वचन।
11. सुबोध टण्डन : अधिनियमों की निर्वचन।

### PAPER-1.10 EQUITY AND TRUST

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Min. Marks : 36**

1. Equity : Concept of Equity-Origin and Growth of Equity in England-Maxims of equity Equitable rights-Equitable remedies.
2. Indian Trusts Act, 1982 : Definition-Creation of Trusts-Duties and

- Liabilities of Trustees-Rights and Powers of trustees-Disabilities of trustees- Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary, Vacating the office of Trustees-extinction of Trustees-Certain obligations in the nature of Trusts.
3. Rajasthan Public Trusts Act, 1959; Definition and validity of certain public trusts-Registration of Public Trusts-Management of Public Trust property-Powers of officers in relation to Public Trusts-Control of Public trusts-Social provisions in respect to certain trusts-Dharmada-Procedure and Penalties.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Shri Lakshmindar Thiraths Swamiar of Shri Shirur Mutt, 1954 ASC 282.
2. Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syed Hyussain Ali, AI 1861 SC 1403.
3. Surajmal Singhvi cv. State of Rajasthan, 1966 RLW 566.
4. Tilakayat shri govindlalji v. state of Rajasthan AIR 1963 SC 1630.

#### Suggested Readings :

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

### PAPER-2.1 JURISPRUDENCE

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Min. Marks : 36**

1. Meaning, definition of Jurisprudence, General and particular Jurisprudence, Importance of Jurisprudence.
2. Analytical School of Jurisprudence: Chief Exponents, background, basis tenets of school, law in terms of and a product of state.
3. Historical School : Its basic tenets thinkers of the school; their theories and contributions; Sociological school of jurisprudence; its basic tenets; Basic Principles of various jurists; Contribution of the school
4. Natural Law School: Realist School, Principles and Contribution; Definition of Law given by different jurists and its relevance.
5. Administration of Justice : Theories of punishment; sources of law legislation, judicial precedent and custom as source of law.
6. Concepts of rights and duties; Their relationship, person, personality, kinds of person. Theories of personality.
7. Concept of possession, Ownership, meaning, definition, kinds and utility in modern law, concept of liability, property and obligation.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Keshvanand Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461, (Per Mathew J.), 1974; Paras 1617-1620(Sovereignty) 1685-1698 (Natural law and natural rights) 1762-129 (Roscoe Pound and Sociological Jurisprudence) 1738-17451 (Property rights and Social Justice)
2. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 970 PARAS 18,19, Per Kania C.J.) . Paras 107-109 (Per Patanjali Shastri) {ara 192 (Per Mukherji

- J.) Paras 2289 (Per Das J. Natural Law and Positive Law).
3. Maharaja Shree Umed Mills Ltd. v. Union of India AIR 1963 SC 953 Paras 12, 13, 14 (Per S.K. Das) Concept of Law; Legislative agreements).
  4. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. v. Income Tax Commissioner, AIR 1965 Raj. 162, Paras 12, 13, 14, (Per Tyagi)(Sovereignty, separation of powers and functions).
  5. Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Rajanarayan, AIR 1975 SC Paras 210 and 299 (Per Mathew J.) (generally as a property of law)
  6. In Re article 143 (Keshav Singh), AIR 1965 SC 745 Paras 9-17 (Per Sarkar J. Law making by judicial and legislative comity).
  7. Bengal Immunity Co., v. State of Bihar, AIR 1955 SC 62 Precedent).
  8. Trilokchand Motichand v. H.B. Munshi, AIR 1970 SSC 893.L
  9. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 sc 597.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Salmond : Jurisprudence.
2. Dias : Jurisprudence.
3. S.N. Dhyani : Jurisprudence - A Study of Indian Legal Theory.
4. Henery Maine : Ancient Law
5. Prof. K.B. Agarwal : Some Thoughts on Modern Jurisprudence.
6. Vijay Mani Tripathi : Jurisprudence.
7. N.V. Paranjape : Jurisprudence (English & Hindi)
8. मंजू कूलवाल : विधि शास्त्र एवं विधि के सिद्धान्त।
9. अनिरुद्ध प्रसाद : विधि शास्त्र एवं विधि के सिद्धान्त।
10. डा० राधा गुप्ता : विधि शास्त्र एवं विधि के सिद्धान्त।

**PAPER-2.2 LAW OF CRIMES-I PENAL CODE****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. General Introduction: Nature, scope and definition of crime: Mental elements in crimes, intention, motive knowledge; extent and operation in case of intra and extra territorial operation ; General explanation, Common intention and common object, punishments and its kinds.
2. General Exceptions: Mistake of fact and mistake of law; judicial act, accident, necessity, child's act, act of person of the unsound mind. Intoxication, trifling act; right of private defence of person and property; abetment; criminal conspiracy.
3. Offences against the State : Wagering war against the state and sedition etc.
4. Offences against public tranquility; Unlawful Assembly; rioting; promoting enmity between different classes, affray; contempt of lawful authority of public servants; False evidence and offences against public justice; Public nuisance, rash driving or riding.
5. Offences relating to Religion : Injury of defiling place of worship; disturbing religious assembly, trespassing on burial places, uttering words to injure religious feelings.
6. Offences affecting Human body. Culpable homicide, murder, homicide by rash or negligent act, dowry deaths; Hurt simple and grievous, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; criminal force and assault; Kidnapping abduction, rape, unlawful sexual intercourse and natural offences.

7. Offences against property: Theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity; Criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, receiving and retaining or concealment of state property; Cheating, mischief and criminal trespass.
8. Offences relating to documents: Forgery or making a forged document.
9. Offences relating to marriage: Bigamy, marriage or fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage, adultery, enticing or deceiving a married woman; Cruelty by husband or relatives of husband.
10. Defamation: Criminal intimidation and words leading to the insulting the modesty of woman.
11. Stages of Crime Intention, preparation, attempt and action.

**Leading Cases:**

1. Reg. v. Govind IR 1876 I Bom 342.
2. Kedarnath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962 SC 955.
3. T.V. Vadgamma v. State of Gujart, AIR 1973 SC 2213.
4. Veliji Raghavji v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1965 SC 1433.
5. K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605.
6. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab , AIR 1980 SC 896.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal : the Indian Penal Code (English & Hindi)
2. T. Bhattacharya : The Indian Penal Code (English & Hindi)
3. Hari Singh : Penal Law of India.
4. Jaspal Singh : Indian Penal Code.
5. एस.एस. श्रीवास्तव : भारतीय दंड संहिता।
6. राजाराम यादव : भारतीय दंड संहिता।
7. सुरेश व्यास एवं महावीर प्रसाद : भारतीय दण्ड संहिता।
8. अमर सिंह : दण्ड विधि के सिद्धान्त एवं भारतीय दण्ड संहिता।

**PAPER-2.3 PROPERTY LAW****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Transfer of Property Act 1882: Definitions, General Principles relating to transfer of property. Specific Transfer; provisions relating to the sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims.
2. Indian Easement Act 1882 : Easement in general; imposition and transfer of easements; incident of easements; distribution of easements; extinction, suspension and revival of easements; and license.

**Leading cases :**

1. Smt. Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay and others, AIR 1958 SC 532.
2. Rajendra v. Santa Singh, AIR 1973 SC 2537.
3. Kreglinger v. New Patagonia Meat and Cold Storage Comp. Ltd., (1914) AC 25.
4. Union of India v. Sharda Mills Ltd., AIR 1973 SC 281.
5. Nathu Lal v. Phool Chand, AIR 1970 SC 546.
5. Jamma Masjid v. Davish and others, AIR 1962 SC 847.

**Suggested reading :**

1. Mulla: Transfer of Property Act.

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2. S. Shah: Lectures on Transfer of Property.
3. I.C. Saxena: Transfer of Property.
4. B.B. Mitra: Transfer of Property.
5. S.R. Bhansali and Sharma: Sampatti Antaran Adhinyam.
6. S.N. Shukla: Sampatti Antaran Adhinyam.
7. G.P. Tripathi: Sampatti Antaran Adhinyam.
8. Indian Easement Act, 1882.
9. राधारमण गुप्ता : सम्पत्ति अंतरण एवं सुखाधिकार।

**PAPER-2.4: COMPANY LAW****Max. Marks: 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Definition and Nature of Company: Classification of companies, formation, promotion and incorporation of companies.
2. Memorandum of Association : Doctrine of ultra virus, Articles of Association, doctrine of indoor management, prospectus of a company.
3. Share capital issue and allotment of shares, members, dividends, interest and commission.
4. Borrowing powers, charges, mortgages and debentures.
5. Directors, other managerial persons, accounts and audit.
6. Meetings, majority powers and rights of minority share holders, protection of a company from oppressions and mismanagement, investigation of company's affairs.
7. Reconstruction and amalgamation of company.
8. Winding up-General provisions, illegal Association and Defunct Companies.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Aron Soloman v. Soloman and Co., (1897) AC 22.
2. Royal British Bank v. Turku, (1856) 119ER 886.
3. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance v. S.N. Das Gupta, AIR 1956 Cal., 414.
4. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co., Ltd. v. State of Bihar AIR 1965 SC 40.
5. Shanti Pd. Jain v. Kalinga Tube Ltd. AIR 1965 SC 1535.
6. Vasudev Ram Chandra Shetal v. P.J. Shanker, AIR 1974 SC 1728.
7. Bajaj Auto Ltd. v. N.K. Farodia & Others, AIR 1971 SC 321.
8. Beli House ZLtd. v. City Wall Properties Ltd., (1966) 2 WLR 1323.1
9. Seth Mohan Lal v. Grain Chambers Ltd., AIR 1968 SC 777.
10. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd. v. Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, (1973) 43 Co. cases 275.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Indian Companies Act, 1956 with upto date amendments.
2. Aiyas : The Companies Act, 1956.
3. Shah: Lectures on Company Law.
4. Avtar Singh : Company Law (English & Hindi)
5. Ramayya : A Guide to Company Law
6. N.V. Paranjpe : Company Law (English & Hindi)
7. उमेश मणि त्रिपाठी: कम्पनी विधि

**PAPER-2.5 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Definition of International Law: Nature and basis of International Law; Sources of International Law.
2. Relationship of international law and municipal law, codification of international law, subjects of international law, place of individual in international law.
3. State territory : Theory of recognition of state, acquisition and loss of state territory, state jurisdiction, state succession.
4. Law relating to Sea, Outer space, Asylum.
5. Extradition, diplomatic agents.
6. U.N.O. General Assembly; Security Council; International Court of Justice.
7. Settlement of Dispute, intervention, war, laws of war, war crimes, aggression.
8. Belligerent occupation: Neutrality, Blockade and control.
9. Human Rights: Concept of Human Rights : Convention and covenant of Human Right, Asylum, War crimes and war trials.
10. International terrorism, disarmament: Air Craft hijack.

**Leading cases :**

1. United Kingdom v. Norway (Anglo Norwegian Case), ICJ Report 1951p.116.
2. The Nuremberg Judgment, International Military Tribunal Nuremberg 1946 AJIL Vol. 41, 1947 p. 12.
3. In Re Govt. of India and Mubarak Ali Ahmad, 1952 1 IER 2060.
4. Kitch Tribunal Award Case-Foreign Affairs Report, Vol. XVII March 68.
5. Right to Passage over Indian Territory Case, ICJ Report p.06.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Stark: An Introduction to International Law.
2. Oppenheim : International Law, Vol. I & II.
3. Breirly : The Law of Nations.
4. Dr. Kusum Jain : Foundation of Human Rights.
5. S.K. Kapur : International Law (English & Hindi)
6. M.P. Tondon : International Law (English & Hindi)
7. Nagendra Singh : Lectures on International Law.
8. बसन्ती लाल बाबेल : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि एवं मानवाधिकार
9. दिलीप जाखड़: मानवाधिकार
10. डा. कला मुणेत : मानवाधिकार,

**PAPER-2.6 LABOUR LAW****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 ; Scope and objects, definitions, works committee, authorities for solving disputes, reference power, lay off, retrenchment, closure, strike, lock out, penalties, unfair labour practices.
2. The Trade Union Act, 1926 : Definition, Registration of trade Unions, functions of registrar, cancellation of registration, appeals, incorporation or registered trade union. Funds of trade union, rights and liabilities of

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registered trade union, including immunities, office bearers, change of names, amalgamation. Dissolution of Trade Unions, Recognition of Trade Unions, Penalties.

3. Factories Act, 1948 : Definitions, inspectors, provisions regarding health, safety, welfare and working hours of workers, provisions relating to hazarder process, employment of young persons, annual leave with wages, penalties.
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Objects, definitions, Concept of minimum wage, fair wage and living wage, fixation of minimum rates of wages, advisory boards, committees, inspectors, payment of minimum rates of wages, overtime claims and miscellaneous provisions in the Act.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Workmen of Indian Standard Institution v. Indian Standard Institution, AIR 1976 SC 145.
2. Burmah Shell Co. v. Burmah Shell Management Staff Association, 1970 IFLJ 590 SC; AIR (1971) SC 922.
3. Workmen of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. v. The Management of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. AIR 1973 SWC.
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. cv. Ludh Budh Singh (1970) LLJ 180 AIR 1972 SC 103.
5. Jay Engineering Works v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968 Cal. 406.
6. Bidi Leaves and Tobacco Merchants Association, Gondia and others, v. State of Bombay, AIR 1962 SC 486.
7. Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa, AIR 1978 SC 5.
8. Express Newspapers Ltd. v. Union of India and others, AIR 1958 SC 578.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Indian Law Institute : Law and Labour Management Relations in India.
2. Rustamjee : The Law of Industrial Disputes.
3. O.P. Malhotra: law of industries disputes Vol. I & II.
4. M.J. Mathew : Labour & Industrial Law.
5. S.N. Dhyani : Trade Unions and the Right to Strike.
6. S.N. Mishra : Labour and Industrial Law (English & Hindi)
7. गोपीकृष्ण अरोड़ा: श्रम विधि
8. गंगा सहाय शर्मा: श्रम एवं औद्योगिक विधियां।
9. एन.डी. शर्मा: श्रम विधि
10. बी.डी. रावत: श्रम एवं औद्योगिक विधि

**2.7 - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA - II**

1. **Fundamental Rights** : Origin and Development Against whom Fundamental Rights are available, State Judicial Pronouncements on "Other Authorities:, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Severability and Doctrine of Waiver, Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
2. **Fundamental Rights** : Special Emphasis shall be placed on the Following Rights;  
Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)

Right to Freedom (Article 19)

Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)

Right to Freedom of Religion and Minority Rights (Article 25 to 30)

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32).

3. Directive Principles of State Policy : Importance and Relationship with Fundamental Rights.
4. Judicial Power : Union and State Judiciary-Composition and Jurisdiction, Tribunals under Constitution, Judicial Review and PIL, Writ Jurisdiction.
5. Service under the Union and the State : Constitutional protection to civil servants, Public Service Commission of the Union and States.
6. Amendment of the Constitution : Power and Procedure, Basic Structure of the Constitution.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Minerva Mills v. Union of India AIR 1980 SC 1789.
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597.
3. Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel AIR 1985 SC 1416.
4. Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerla, AIR 1973 SC 1461.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Constitution of India as amended up-to-date.
2. Prof. G.S. Pandey : Constitutional Law of India.
3. V.N. Shukla : Constitution of India.
4. M.P. Jain : constitutional law of india (Eng. & Hindi)
5. D.D. Basu: Introduction of the Constitution of India.
6. Paras Diwan : Constitutional of India.
7. M.C.J. Kagzi: Constitution of India.
8. गंगासहाय शर्मा : भारत का संविधान।
9. जयनारायण पाण्डे : भारत की संवैधानिक विधि (हिन्दी अंग्रेजी)
10. जी.एस. पाण्डे : भारत की संवैधानिक विधि।

**PAPER 2.8 - PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS : CLINICAL COURSE**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Min. Marks : 36**

This paper shall consist of the following two part :

	Max. Marks	Min. Marks
Written Paper	80	29
Viva Voce	20	07

The candidate must secure pass marks in part (A) & (B) separately.

**(a) Written Paper :**

Professional Ethics : Meaning and scope. Duties of an Advocate towards the Court, his client, other fellow Advocates and the Public. Bar-bench relations: meaning necessity, nature and scope. The contempt law and practice, Supreme Court pronouncements in relation to (a) the Bar-bench relations and (b) the contempt of court.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. The Bar Council Code of Ethics.

2. Advocates Act, 1961.
3. The Contempt of Court Act, 1971.
4. Mrs. Krisnamurthy book on "Advocacy".
5. Anirudh Prasad : Principles of Ethics of Legal Profession in India (Accountability for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations)
6. T. Bhattacharya : Contempt Law (English & Hindi)
7. Major judgments of the Supreme Court on misconduct.

## (b) Viva Voce

The candidate shall be required to submit in writing the facts, arguments and the principles of law laid down in any ten important decisions of the Supreme Court disciplinary Committee of Bar councils. The division of marks will be as under:

- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Record submitted by the student: | 10 marks |
| 2. Viva voce                        | 10marks  |

The viva-voce Examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 persons. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner.

**2.9 - PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

**Definition of Punishment:** Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of Punishment: Expiatory Preventive and reformatory and purposes of punishment. Penal Science in India : History of punishment Pre classical School, Neo classical Positive school. The reformers, Clinical school and multiple Causation approach.

**Kinds of Punishment :** Modes of treatment of offenders, corporeal punishment, transportation of criminals, Capital punishment, Imprisonment, reactional treatment, parole, compensation, admonition, sex and adolescent offenders, indeterminate Sentences, Borstal school, Criminal procedural Jurisprudence. Constitutional Guarantees. Principles of natural justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trial, detinue and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

**Victimology :** Need for compensation, compensation and rehabilitation, compensation as a mode of punishment and constitutional perspective of compensation.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR (1981) SC 746.
2. R.K. Garg v. union of india (1981) 133 ITR 239.
3. Mithu v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983.SC 473.

**Reading suggestions :**

1. Korm, R.R. and Mc Gorble, LW- Criminology & Penology.
2. Grunhut - Penal Reforms.
3. Garden Rose - The Struggle for Penal reform.
4. I.L.I. - Essays on Indian Penal Code.
5. Ben; Penology - Old and New - Tagore Law Lectures.

6. Elion - Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law.
7. Gillin - Criminology and Penology.
8. Beccaria - Crime and Punishment.
9. एल.वी. पराजपे अपराध एवं दण्ड प्रशासन
10. एम.एस. चौहान - अपराधशास्त्र एवं अपराधिक विज्ञान सिद्धान्त।
11. बी.एल. बाबेल - अपराधशास्त्र
12. The Criminal Procedure Code.
13. The Constitution of India.
14. Sutherland and Gisey : Criminology.
15. Ahmed Siddique - Criminology.

**2.10 - INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. The concept of human rights - Origin and Development. Theoretical basis of human rights - UN Charter - ILO.
2. UDHR - Impact on Constitution of India - ICCPR and international covenant on economic social and cultural rights.
3. Regional connections on Human rights - American convention on Human rights - European Convention-African charter on Human Rights.
4. Implementation of Human rights in India - Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
5. Role of judiciary in enforcing human rights - NGO's and Human Rights in India.

**Suggested Reading :**

1. Basic documents on Human Rights.
2. Carey John - UN Protection of Civil and Political Rights - New York: Oceana.
3. Bhalla S.L. : Human Rights; an Institutional Frame Work for Implementation.
4. V.R. Krishna : Human Rights and the Law; Vedpal Law House.
5. Thomas M.A. : The struggle for Human Rights - Asian Trading Corporation, Bangalore.
6. U. Cahndra - Human Rights - Allahabad Law Agency.

**LL.B. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION****PAPER-3.1-LAW OF EVIDENCE****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36****Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**

1. **Preliminary :** Application of Indian Evidence Act. Definition : Court, fact in issue and relevant fact, evidence-meeting and its kinds, proved, disproved, not proved., may presume, shall presume and conclusive proof, presumptions of fact and law, presumptions regarding documents. Relevancy of facts : Explaining res-gestae, occasion, cause, effect; motive intention, preparation, previous and subsequent conduct, introductory and explanatory facts, facts and otherwise relevant become relevant, accidental and incidental facts. Facts which need not be proved, Improper

admission and rejection of facts.

2. Admission and Confession :
  - a. Admission : Definition, whose admission is relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission is not conclusive proof, admissions an estoppels.
  - b. Confession : Definition, its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, confession to police officer, confession in the custody of police confession of Magistrate, confession by co-accused.
  - c. Difference between admission and confession, Relevancy of statements;
    - i. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witness.
    - ii. Statement made ;under special circumstances.
    - iii. Relevancy of judgment of a court law.
    - iv. Opinions of third person.
    - v. Opinion of experts/third person.
    - vi Relevancy of character.
3. Evidence : Oral evidence, documentary evidence, kinds of documentary when secondary evidence is relevant. Public and private document. Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence : Application of this principle and its exceptions, ambiguous documents, kinds of ambiguity.
4. Burden of Proof : Meaning, general principles of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases and exceptions to it. When burden of proof shifts, proof of legitimacy of child, proof in dowry deaths and in the matters of rape.
5. Estoppel : Meaning, essentials, nature and its kinds. Witnesses Competency of witness, when person and be compelled to appear as witnesses, privileged communications and documents, accomplice hostile witness.
6. Examination of Witnesses : Order of examinations, kinds of examinations, leading question, impeaching the credit to witness, questions which can and which cannot be asked, refreshing the memory of witness, production of document Judge's power to put questions and to order production. Effect of improper acceptance or rejection of evidence.

#### Leading Cases :

1. Nishi Kant Jha v. State of Bihar, AIR 1969 SC 422.
2. Himachal Pradesh Administration v. Om Prakash. AIR 1972 SC 975.
3. Sat Pal V. Delhi Administration, AIR 1976 SC 294.
4. Laxmipat Chorasias v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1968 SC 938.
5. Pakala Naraya Swami v. Emperor, AIR 1939 PC 47.
6. Bhardwade Bhogin Bhan Herrji Bhai v. State of Gujrat, AIR 1988 SC 753.
7. RM Malkani v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1973 SC 157.

#### Suggested Readings :

1. Ratan Lal : The Law of Evidence.
2. Batuklal : Law Evidence.
3. Vepa P. Sarathi : Law of Evidence.
4. Avtar Singh : Law of Evidence.
5. G.S. Pande : Law of Evidence (English & Hindi)

## PAPER-3.2-LAW OF CRIMES II (Criminal Procedure Code)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks : 36

1. Preliminary :
  - (a) Object, Extent and definitions (Chapter-I)
  - (b) Duties of Public :
    - i. To assist police and Magistrate.
    - ii. To give information about certain offences (Chapter IV Ss. 37 to 40)
2. Criminal Courts :
  - (a) Territorial divisions and Classifications (Chapter II, Ss. 10, 14, 15, 19, 22 and 23).
  - (b) Powers (Chapter II, ss. 26 TO 31 )
3. Pre-Trial Procedures :
  - (a) Process to compel appearance (Chapter VI)
  - (b) Process to compel Production of things (Chapter VII)
  - (c) Arrest of Persons Chapter V)
  - (d) Information to the Police and their powers of Investigation (Chapter XII)
  - (e) Bail (Chapter XXXIII).
  - (f) Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility (Chapter X).
4. Jurisdiction of the Courts in the inquiries and Trials (Chapter XIII)
5. Complaints to Magistrates and Cognizance of Offence (Chapter-XV and XIV). (Charge Chapter XVII).
6. Types of Trials :
  - i/ Trial before Court of Session (Chapter XVIII).
  - ii/ Trial of Summons and Warrant Cases (Chapter XIX & XX)
  - iii/ Summary Trials (Chapter XXVII).
  - iv/ Judgment
7. Appeals (Chapter XXIX) References and revision (Chapter XXX)
  - (b) Misc. Provisions :
    - i/ Period of Limitation (Chapter XXXVI).
    - ii/ Irregular Proceedings (Chapter XXXV).
    - iii/ Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict.
    - iv/ Legal Aid to accused at State Expenses (S. 304)
    - v/ Pardon to an accomplice.
    - vi/ Saving to Inherent powers of High Court.
    - vii/ Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents.
    - viii/ Plea Bargaining (S. 265A to L).

#### Leading Cases :

1. Tehsildar Singh v. State of Delhi, AIR 1955 SC 196.
2. State of U.P. v. Singhara Singh, AIR 1964 SC 359.
3. Nisar Ali v. State of UP, AIR 1957 SC 336.
4. Purshottam Das Dalmia v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968 SC 1989.
5. State of Andhra Pradesh v. Ganeshwara Rao, AIR 1968 SC 1050.

6. Satwant Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956 SC 415.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Ratan Lal : Criminal Procedure Code (English & Hindi)
2. A.C. Ganguli : A Guide to Criminal Code Practice.
3. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
4. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
5. B.D. Khatri : Law of Probation in India along with Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
6. N.K. Chakravarti : Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice.

**PAPER-3.3 CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Definitions-suits in general suit of civil nature, stay of suit, res-judicata, Res subjudice, Foreign Judgment, Place of trial, Transfer of suits, Joinder non-joinder and mis-joinder of parties and causes of action. Service of summon and pleadings.
2. Execution in general : Courts which decrees may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decrees, transfer of decrees for execution and modes of execution. Stay of execution, Suits in particular cases (Orders XXIX to XXIII). Abatement of suits.
3. Supplemental proceedings. Attachment before judgment, Arrest before judgment, Temporary injunction and Appointment of Receiver.
4. Appeals : Appeals against order and appeals against decree, Review, Revision and Reference.
5. The Limitation Act 1963 (Omitting the Schedule). Purpose, policy, nature and scope of the Act, Definitions : Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, plaintiff, period of limitation, relationship between limitations, laches, acquiescence, estoppel and rejudicate; Limitation of suits, appeals and applications, disability, computation of period of limitation acknowledgement and part payment, acquisition of ownership by prescription.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Shri Sinha Ramanuja v. Ramanuja, AIR 1961 SC 1720.
2. Seth Hukumchand v. Maharaja Bahadur Singh, 60 IA 313.
3. Narain Bhagwant Rao v. Gopal Vinayak, AIR 1960 SC 104.
4. Garikapati Veerava v. N. Subhia Chaudhary, AIR 1957 SC 540.
5. Deoki Nandan v. Murlidhar, AIR 1957 SC 133.
6. Deity Pattabhirama Swamy v. Hanmayya, AIR SC 57.
7. S.N. JAKATI V. B.M. Borker, AIR 1959 SC 282.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Mulla : Civil Procedure Code.
2. S.N. Singh : Civil Procedure Code.
3. Sahai on Civil Procedure Code (English & Hindi)
4. M.P. Tandon : Civil kProcedure (English & Hindi)
5. A.N. Pandey : Civil Procedure Code (Hindi).

6. B.B. Mitra : On Limitation Act.

**PAPER-3.4 LEGAL LANGUAGE, LEGAL WRITING & GENERAL ENGLISH****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36****(A) Vocabulary :**

1. Use of legal phrases and terms.
2. Pairs of words.
3. One word substitution.
4. Latin Maxims

**(B) Composition Skills :**

1. Brief Writing and drafting notice, letters and applications.
2. Essay writing on topics of legal interest.
3. Translation (from English to Hindi and Hindi to English)

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Galnville William : Learning the Law.
2. Wren & Martin : English Grammar.
3. Ganga Sahai Sharma : Fundamentals of Legal Writings.
4. Anirudh Prasad ; Legal Language & Writing.
5. Surendra Yadav : Legal Language & Legal Writing including General English.
6. Gangshai Sharma : Legal Language and Legal Writing including General English.
7. Hindi English Legal Glossary : Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan, Ministry of Law, Government of India, New Delhi.
8. David Green : Contemporary English Grammar, Structure and Composition.
9. Ishtique Abidi : Law and Language.
10. Law Lexicon & Legal Maxims by Vnketrmanaia.

**PAPER-3.5-PRINCIPLE OF TAXATION LAW****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1954.
3. Raj. VAT A ct, 2005.

**Leading Cases :**

1. P. Krishna Menon v. CIT, AIR 1956 SC 75.
2. CIT West Bengal v. Benoy Kumar Saha Roy, AIR 1958 SC 761.
3. Mala Ram & Sons v. CIT 184 1956 SC 367.
4. Pingle Industries Ltd. v. CIT, AIR 1960 SC 1034 ITO Banaras (1964) IIR 507.
5. Benares Cloth Dealers Syndicate v. (To Benares 1964 ITR 50).
6. CIT v. Kothari (1963) 40 ITR 107 (SC)

**Books Recommended :**

1. Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1954.
3. Value Added Tax Act, 2005.

4. R.K. Lakhotia : Law and Practice of Income Tax in India.
5. A.K. Saxena : Law of Income Tax in India .
6. S.L. Jain : Ayakar Vidhi.
7. Bhagwati Prasad : Ayakar Vidhi.

**PAPER-3.6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. Nature, definition and scope of Administrative Law.
2. Principles of Natural Justice.
3. Delegated Legislation :
  - i Factors leading to its growth.
  - ii Restraints on delegation.
  - iii Control : Judicial and Legislative.
4. Rule of Law
5. Ombudsman and CVC.
6. Public undertakings and public corporations.
7. Administrative agencies and tribunal.

**Leading Cases :**

1. A.K. Kripak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150 ; (1969) 2 SCC 262.
2. In re-Delhi Laws Act etc. AIR 1951 SC 332.
3. Raj Narayan v. Chairman, Patna Administration, AIR 1954 SC 569.
4. Syed Yaqoob v. Radha Krishan, AIR 1964 SC 477.
5. Rohtash Industries Pvt. Ltd. v. S.D. Agarwal, AIR 1969 SC 707.
6. Sate of Karnataka v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 68.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Jain & Jain : Administrative Law.
2. S.P. Sathe: Administrative Law.
3. U.P.D. Kesri : Administrative Law (English & Hindi)
4. I.P. Massey : Administrative Law.

**PAPER-3.7 DRAFTING PLEADING & CONVEYANCE****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

This paper shall consist of :

	Max. Marks	Min. Marks
(a) Written Paper	50	18
(b) Practical exercises in drafting and conveyancing		
Viva-voce	50	18

The candidate must secure pass marks in Part A &amp; B separately.

**Outline of course**

- (a) **Drafting** : General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules should be taught.

**Pleadings :**

- i/ Civil : Complaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
- ii/ Criminal : Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, Bail

Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

- iii/ **Conveyance** : Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed.

- iv/ **Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition.**

- b. **Practical exercises in drafting and Conveyancing & Viva voce.**

The candidate shall be required to prepare 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total 15 marks 1 marks of each and 15 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 15 marks ( 1 mark for each exercise), remaining 20 marks will be given for Viva-voce.

The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 persons. In this committee there shall be two internal examiners and one External examiner.

**PAPER-3.8- MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP: CLINICAL COURSE****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

- (a) **Moot Court (30 marks)** Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
- (b) **Observance of Court Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks).** A diary is to be maintained for observations of the various steps of the Court proceedings.
- (c) **Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks):**

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

The candidate must submit written record of all the three components before the viva-voce examination

Written Record	90
Viva-voce	10

The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of 3 persons. In this committee their shall be two Internal examiners and one External examiner.

**PAPER-3-9LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENNURE & TENANCY SYSTEM****Max. Marks : 100****Min. Marks : 36**

1. **Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955** : Objects and reasons, definition. Khudakhasht Section 1 to 13. Ijaredars grove holder (sections 194 to 205). Classes of tenants (Section 14 to 17A) conferment of rights of



subtenants or tenants Khud Khasht (Section 19) Primary rights of tenants sections 31 to 37. Surrender, abandonment and extinction of tenancies (sections 55 to 64),

Improvement Trees (Sec. 65 to 87) declaratory suit (Sec 88 to 92) Determination and modification of Rent (sections 93 to 129). Payment and Recovery of Rent, Remedies for wrongful ejection (section 216 to 221. Provision for injunction and appointment of receiver (sec.212)) Appeal, review, revision (section 222 to 232). Reference, Questions of proprietary rights in revenue courts (section 239) Question of Tenancy Rights in civil court (section 242) conflict of Jurisdiction (section 243)

2. **Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956** : The Board of Revenue, Revenue courts and officers (section 4 to 30) Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review (Ss 74-87) Land (Ss 88 to 105) Survey (Ss.100-112). Record of Rights. Maintenance of maps and record, Annual Registers (Ss 113-137). Settlement Operation : Rent Ratio; determination of rent, term of settlement. (Ss. 142 -177). Collection of Revenue ( Ss. 224 to 257).
3. **Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001** : Definition, Rent kinds, fixation eviction of tenants, grounds, restriction on eviction, restitution of possession, waiver on default. Power & Jurisdiction Rent Tribunals.

**Leading Cases :**

1. Khemchand v. State and Others, 1999 DNJ Raj. 239.
2. Sarla Ahuja v. United Ins. Co. Ltd., AIR 1999 SC 100.
3. Nathu singh V. Laxman singh, 1995 RRD 124.
4. Panne Singh v. Guman Singh, 1964 RRD 101.
5. Bhonra v. Ganesh 1996 RRD 71.
6. Shivshankar v. Murlī Sri Bade Muthuresthan, 1996 RRD 316.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. S.K. Dutta :Rajasthan Tenancy Law, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, Rent Control in Rajasthan./
2. Mathur & Mathur : Land Laws in Rajasthan.
3. Dr. G.S. Karkara : Land Laws in Rajasthan (English & Hindi)
4. Dr. Anil Kaushik : Rajasthan Bhumi Vidhiyan

**PAPER-3..10 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Min. Marks : 36**

**The Information Technology Act, 2000.**

Preliminary, Digital Signature, Electronic governance, Attribution acknowledgement and dispatch of electronic record. Secure electronic records and secure digital signatures, regulation of certifying authorities. Digital signature certificates, Duties of subscribers, Penalties and adjudication. The Cyber regulations appellate tribunal, Offences, Network, Service providers not to be liable in certain cases, Miscellaneous.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. S.R. Bhansali - The Information Technology Act, 2000.
2. Vakul Sharma : Law & Practice, Information Technology.
3. Nandan Kamath : Law Relating to Computer, Internet and E. Commerce.
4. M.N. Doja : Fundamentals of Computer and Information Technology.
5. M.M. Mayand ; F . Commerce.