

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY KOLHAPUR



Faculty of Humanities

Master of Laws

(LL.B. - Five Year) Programme

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-20)

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

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 authorised 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 20 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include all compulsory subjects as stipulated under the rules of Legal Education, 2008, prescribed by BCI.
 - c) **Five Years LL.B. Discipline Specific Elective:** There shall be 6 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include optional subjects as stipulated under BCI Rules. These elective courses intend to nurture professional proficiency and skill of the Law Students.
 - d) **Five Years LL.B. Clinical Courses:** There shall be 4 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include clinical subjects stipulated by BCI.
 - e) **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.
 - f) Each course of Five Year LL.B. may be designed 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.
- c) All DSC Courses shall be of 70:30 pattern except 4 clinical papers. 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.

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: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.

13. FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule 13: Weightage: There shall be 4420 marks for 5 years having 10 Semesters Five Years LL.B. CBCS Program with 284 Credits.

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 Legal Research) 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):

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 –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.

e) Five Years LL.B. Part –V (SemIX & 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 SemIX (Advocay 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.
- There shall be five DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

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

Course Name	Total Courses(Papers)	TotalCredits	% in total course
DSC : Discipline Specific Core Course	44	264	92.96
AECC : Ability Enhancement CompulsoryCourses	10	20	7.04
TOTAL	54	284	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 08 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 27 marks to pass in the End-Semester University Examination. The minimum passing in each DSC Course shall be 35 marks (8+27) 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.

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.
- 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.
- c) **Practical Training Paper III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (DPC):** The course will be taught 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.
- 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).
- 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 + internal assessment and average passing for every semester shall be 40 percentages.
- g) **However ATKT rules shall be applicable to Theory Paper only as per University norms.**

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 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).*

(8) 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).

(5) 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).**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:

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

Calculation of SGPA & CGPA**1. Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**

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

2. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

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

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.

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 as per BCI norms.

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):	(10)
	a) _____	
	b) _____	
	c) _____	
	d) _____	

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	-	50	-	02
	Total	210	12.6	140	5.4	350	18	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	-	50	-	02
	Total	280	16.8	170	7.2	450	24	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	Information and Communication Technology	-	-	50	-	50	-	02
	Total	280	16.8	170	7.2	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	-	50	-	02
	Total	210	12.6	140	5.4	350	18	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	-	50	-	02
	Total	350	21.00	200	9.0	550	30	32

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	-	50	-	02
	Total	350	21.00	200	9.0	550	30	32

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	-	50	-	02
	Total	350	21.00	200	9.0	550	30	32

Semester VIII								
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-801	Interpretation of Statutes	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-802	International Human Rights	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-803	Administrative Law	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-804	Banking and Insurance	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-805	Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-806	Law and Entrepreneur Skills	-	-	50	-	50	-	02
	Total	350	21.00	200	9.0	550	30	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	-	45 + 45 = 90 Viva = 10	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-906	Advocacy Skills	-	-	50	-	50	-	02
Total		280	16.80	270	9.0	550	30	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	-	30+30+30 = 90 Viva = 10	1.8	100	06	06
AECC-1006	Criminal Law Investigation & Forensic Science	-	-	50	-	50	-	02
Total		280	16.80	270	9.00	550	30	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 x 10 semester = 20 Credits.

FIVE YEARS LL. B. Part I Syllabus
DSC 101: POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Local Self-Government)

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

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

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

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS :

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

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

UNIT-2 Evolution of Local Self-Government in India

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

UNIT -3 GramPanchayat

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

UNIT - 4 PanchayatSamiti and ZillaParishad

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

UNIT - 5 Municipal Corporation and Municipality

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

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

- 6.1` Problems and prospects of local self-government

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

UNIT - 7 Local Self-Government and Empowerment of citizens

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

UNIT -8 Constitutional Provisions on Local Self-government

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

Reference Books :

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

DSC 102: POLITICAL SCIENCE II (Public Administration)

The Object of Study:

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

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

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS :

UNIT - 1 Nature and Scope of Public Administration

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

UNIT- 2 Theories of Organisation

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

UNIT- 3 Principles of Organisation

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

UNIT- 4 Public Policy

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

UNIT- 5 Accountability and Control

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

UNIT- 6 Boards and Commissions in India

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

UNIT- 7 Independent Regulatory Commissions in India

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

UNIT- 8 Contemporary challenges of Public Administration

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

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

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 -1Introduction 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 -2 Grammar and Usages-Comprehensive Skills

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

UNIT -3Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

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

UNIT -4Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

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

UNIT -5Grammar and Usage's (Comprehension Skills)

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

UNIT -6Compositions Skills

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

UNIT -7 Compositions Skills

- 7.1 Formal Correspondence
- 7.2 Note taking

UNIT 8 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 105: Personality Development & Communication Skill

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 Confidence & 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) Theories 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 II Syllabus
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 1 Introduction to organisation 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 2 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 3 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 4 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 5 Center-State Relations

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

UNIT 6 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 7 Commissions in the State

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

UNIT 8 Functionaries

- 8.1 Advocate General
- 8.2 Lokayukta

Reference Books :

1. State Governments in India by Dr. ShriramMaheshwari, The MacMilan Compacy of India Ltd, Delhi
2. Indian Polity by M. Laxmikant, Tata McGrawHill New Delhi
3. Public Administration by M. Laxmikant, Tata McGrawHill, Chennai
4. Panchayat and Rural Development by RaghavRao
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 -1Nature, Scope and Importance of Economics**

- 1.1 Definations, 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 -2 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 -3 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 -4 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 -5 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 -6 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 -7 Economic Analysis of Law

- 7.1 Economic analysis origin and development
- 7.2 Economic legislations
- 7.3 Labour Legislations
- 7.4 New Economic Reforms : Liberalisation
Privatisation and Globalisation

UNIT 8 Interactional Dimensions of Law and Economics

- 8.1 Formality and Informality of Law.
 - 2.4 Economic analysis of tort law
 - 2.5 Economic analysis of Contract law
 - 2.6 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. Economics for Law Students- Surabhi Arora, Central Law
Publications, Allahabad

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

Reference Books

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

DSC 203: HISTORY-I (General History)

Object:

It is widely believed and perhaps rightly so that today's problems and solutions thereto lie hidden in History. Institutions, people and the culture inherently makes one understand as to how to critically appreciate a fact-situation. Thus a lawyer is required to understand the history of political establishment, social institutions and thus evaluate the legal and judicial structure and process.

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

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

Evaluation methods:Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

Syllabus

UNIT -1Ancient 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 -2Sources of Law

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

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

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

UNIT -4Judicial Administration in Medieval India

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

UNIT -5 Modern India

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

UNIT-6Judicial Reorganisation 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 (!828-1833)
- 6.4 Analysis of Judiciary System under British
-Positive-Negative

UNIT -7 Emancipation of Women and Law formation

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

UNIT -8Struggle 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 studies in the sociological way. This sociological way is through consistent interaction with the social institutions, socially

dominant factors and social structural set up. Special lectures by eminent experts are ways of part of the studies especially in determining the models of study. Group discussion is also a good process of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

UNIT -1 Introduction

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

UNIT-2 Conceptual and Theoretical Orientations in Sociology

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

UNIT-3 Relationship between Sociology and Other Social Sciences

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

UNIT -4 Social Institutions

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

UNIT -5 Social Differentiations and Social Stratification

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

UNIT-6 The Development of Indian Sociology

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

UNIT -7 Law and Society

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

UNIT -8 Contemporary Social Issues in India

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

Books prescribed

1. Fundamentals of Sociology by pascualGisbert – Orient Longmans – Chapters 1 to 4, 6 to 9 and 11 to 13
2. Social change India by B. Kuppuswamy – Vikas Publishing Hose Pvt. Ltd. Second Revised and Enlarged Edition. Chapters 1 to 4 and 12 to 20.
3. Law in changing society by W. Friedman –only introduction.
4. Text Book on Sociology for Law Students Part-I by S.R.Myneni, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. Sociology for Law Students by Prof.T.K.Oommen, Dr.C.N.Vnugopal, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
6. Sociology a Systematic Introduction by Harry M.Johnson, Allied Publishers Ltd, Lucknow
7. Sociology of Indian Society by C.N.SankarRao, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi.
8. Law and Social Transformation by Dr.G.P.Tripathi, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
9. Hand Book on Pre-Law First Year by Expert Eminent Authors, C.Seetharaman & Co., Madras.
10. Sociology-Indian Society, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad Study Material.

Reference Book:

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

AECC 205: Legal Language

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

Unit 1-Language and Law

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

Unit 2- Legal Maxims and Phrases

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

- Audi AlteramPartem
- Delegatus non potestdelegare
- Ex turpicausa non oritur action
- Ignorantiafactiexcusat,ignorantjuris non excusat
- Res ipsa loquitur
- Ubi jus ibiremedium
- volenti non fit injuria
- Saluspopuliestsupremalex

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 3- 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 4-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,