



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

ACADEMIC YEAR

2022-23

(Sample Copy)

1.1.2 The Institution adheres to the academic calendar including for the conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE).



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A) ACADEMIC CALENDAR

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)



ACDEMIC YEAR – 2022-23
TENTETIVE ACADEMIC CALENDER



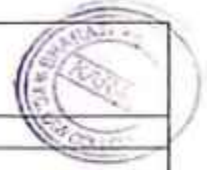
Month	Sr. No.	Date	Particulars
Date of commencement of Term			
Term I- 1st August to 15th December 2022			
Term- II - 2nd January 2023 to 17th June 2023			
August	1.	12 Aug 2022	केंद्र शासनाच्या आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव या अभियानांतर्गत नशा मुक्ती अभियान प्रतिज्ञा
	2.	15 th Aug.	Celebration of Independence Day
September	1.	5 September	Teacher's Day Celebration
	2.	8 th September	Literacy Day Program
	3.	17 th Sept. 2022	IQAC- BV's New Law College, Sangli organized a Faculty Development Programme (FDP)
	4.	21 Sep 2022	Physical Verification of Library Software and Infrastructure the Implementation of KOHA Software
October	1.	1 st October	Senior Citizen Day
	2.	2 nd October	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Lal Bahadur Shastri, former Prime Minister- Smruti Din
	3.	15 th October	Birth Anniversary of Late A.P.G.Abdul Kalam, (Vachan Prerana Din)
	4	22 th October to 26 th October	Diwali Vacation
	4.	31 st October	Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel Jayanti राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस
November	1.	7 th November	Student's Day Celebration
	2.	25 th November	Yashwantrao Chavan Smruti Din
	3.	26 th November	National Law Day, Vidhi Pushpa- Staff meeting



4.	27 th November	Late Abhijit Kadam Smruti Din
5	28 th November	Mahatma Phule Punyatithi/Smruti Din Elocution Competition

December	1.	6 th December	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Mahaparinirvan Din
	2.	15 th December	Term I End
January	1.	2 January, 2023	Opening of Term II Staff Meeting
	2	9 th January	Shri Rajan Sawant, Dy. Director and Shri Parag Tandale Coordinator, Baha'i Academy, Panchgani, Dist. Satara
		11 th January	Talent hunt Competition for students
	3.	12 th January	National Youth Day (Swami Vivekananda Jayanti) मा. श्री. विजय जोशी विषय - स्वामी विवेकानंद व आजचा तरुण प्रा. सुरेश राजपूत, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, बापुजी साळुंखे महाविद्यालय, कराड विषय - ओळख अंतरमनाच्या अगाध सामर्थ्याची
	4.	13 th January	Lead College Activity on Career opportunity Resource Person- Adv. Viraj Patil
	5.	23 rd January	Netaji Subhashchandr Bose Jayanti
	6.	25 th January	National Voter's Day Campaign
	7.	26 th January	Republic Day Celebration
8.	30 th January	Martyr's day	
7th January – 13th January- Prerana Saptah 7 th January is birth anniversary of Founder of Bharati Vidyapeeth's Hon.ble Late Patangraoji Kadam saheb and 13 th January is Birthdate of Hon.ble Vishwajeet Kadam saheb, Secretary Bharati Vidyapeeth.			
February	1.	4 th February	World Cancer Day Staff Meeting
	2.	13 th February	National Women's Day Sarojini Nayadu Jayanti
	3.	20 th February	Social Justice Day
	4.	25 th February	Lead College Activity, Research Methodology

	5.	27 th February	Marathi Rajbhasha Divas
March	1	8 th March	International Women's Day Lead College Activity Healthy Life style.
	2	15 th March	World Consumer Day
April	1.	14 th April	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanti Vidhi Pushpa
May	1.	1 st May	Maharashtra and Kamgar Din Staff Meeting
	2	10 th May	Bharati Vidyapeeths Foundation Day
17th June 2023 Term II End			




I/C Principal
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE
KARAD

B) TOPIC ALLOTMENT

Assignment Topics
SUBJECT – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
CLASS – Pre-IV

Roll No.	Student Name	Pattern	Assignment and Seminar Topics
5401	BHANDARI KETAN KASHINATH	CBCS	Nature and history of International Law
5402	CHAVAN DWARKADHISH SHARAD	CBCS	Necessity and objectives of International Law
5403	DESAI RUTUJA RAJENDRA	CBCS	Sources of International Law
5404	DHUMAL UJJWAL DEEPAK	CBCS	Basis of International Law Maritime Laws
5405	GHADGE SATYAJEET PRASHANT	CBCS	Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
5406	KAMBLE RISHIKESH SUNIL	CBCS	The concept of state and individual under International Law
5407	KAMBLE SONALI DILIP	CBCS	The concept of International legal Personality
5408	KARALE ADINATH BRAMHIANAND	CBCS	State as the Basis subject of International Law



5409	LOHAR PRAJAKTA RAJIV	CBCS	Individual as the Basis subject of International Law
5410	MANDAVE PRAJAKTA UDDHAV	CBCS	The International legal personality of nation and people struggling for Independence.
5411	MANE DHIRAJ NIVRUTHI	CBCS	The concept of Recognition
5412	MANE MADHAVI VIJAY	CBCS	The legal significance and kinds of recognition.
5413	MOHITE SIDDHI BHIMRAO	CBCS	The modes and forms of recognition of state.
5414	NAIK SHRAVANI SADASHIV	CBCS	Theories of recognition
5415	NERLEKAR DHANASHREE EKANATH	CBCS	The concept and foundation of legal succession states
5416	OSWAL ISHA JAYANTILAL	CBCS	Kinds of state succession
5417	OSWAL KHUSHI ASHOK	CBCS	Theories of state succession
5418	PADALKAR RUTURAJ MADHUKAR	CBCS	Consequences of state succession
5419	PATANKAR ARPITA DINESH	CBCS	The concept of International Legal Responsibility
5420	PATANKAR SHUBHAM	CBCS	Write a detailed note on the attributes of



	RAMCHANDRA		statehood.
5421	PATIL SUJIT ADHIKRAO	CBCS	General principle of International co-operation
5422	PAWAR SHIVANI DHARMARAJ	CBCS	The Principle of state Jurisdiction on Terrorism, Hijacking, Narcotics, War crimes and crimes against peace
5423	PAWAR YASH DAJI	CBCS	The law of treaties and its codification
5424	SHAH SARA RAVINDRA	CBCS	Parties to treaties and the right to Participate in treaties
5425	BHATMARE PALLAVI ARJUN	CBCS	Extradition
5426	DESAI AMARSINGH MARUTIRAO	100	Stages in the conclusion of Treaties
5427	DESAI CHIRAJ VIJAY	100	Explain in detail sources of International law.
5428	DONGARE RAJESH BHIMRAO	100	Kinds of state responsibility
5429	KAVADE SHIVRAJ VIJAYKUMAR	100	Approval and Accession of treaties
5430	KUMBHAR AKASH ARVIND	100	Theories as to subjects of International Law
5431	PAWAR RUSHIKESH SARJERAO	100	Principles and purposes of United Nations



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE KARAD

Critical Legal Essay

Class NLC IV 2022. Sem: VII

Subject: Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Subject teacher: Priety Ghatge Deshmukh

Sr. No.	Student Name	Critical Essay Topic	Short Note
1.	Bhandari Ketan Kashinath	White collar crimes	Cyber crimes
2.	Bhatmare Pallavi Arjun	Positive school of criminology	Juvenile delinquency
3.	Chavan Dwarkadhish Sharad	Prison System and administration	Domestic Violence
4.	Desai Rutuja Rajendra	Victimology, Nature and Scope	Role of Judiciary
5.	Dhumal Ujjwal Deepak	Non-institutional correctional methods	Grant of Pardon
6.	Ghadge Satyajee Prashant	Probation, Parole and Furlough	Forms of punishment
7.	Kamble Mansi Vinayak	Prison System and administration	Domestic Violence
8.	Kamble Rishikesh Sunil	Crime victims and role of institutions	Parole
9.	Kamble Sonali Dilip	Probation, Parole and Furlough	Role of NHRC
10.	Karale Adhinath Bramhanand	Victimology, Nature and Scope	Cyber crimes
11.	Lohar Prajakta Rajiv	Theories and forms of punishment	Grant of pardon
12.	Mandve Prajakta Uddhav	Non-institutional correctional methods	Furlough
13.	Mane Dhiraj Nivruthi	Sociological school	Concept of Crime
14.	Mane Madhavi Vijay	Pre classical and Neo-classical school	Immoral Trafficking
15.	Mohite Siddhi Bhimrao	Positive school of criminology	Juvenile delinquency
16.	Naik Shravani Sadashiv	Theories and forms of punishment	Organised Crime
17.	Nerlekar Dhanashri Eknath	Victimology, Nature and Scope	Cyber Crime
18.	Oswal Isha Jayantilal	Crime victims and role of institutions	White collar crimes
19.	Oswal Khushi Ashok	Theories and school of Criminology	Immoral Trafficking
20.	Padalkar Rutaraj Madhukar	Prison System and administration	Domestic Violence
21.	Patankar Arpita Dinesh	Crime victims and role of institutions	Parole



22.	Patankar Shubham Ramchandra	Positive school of criminology	Punishments
23.	Patil Sujit Adhikrao	Non-institutional correctional methods	Furlough
24.	Pawar Shivani Dharmaraj	Probation, Parole and Furlough	Forms of punishment
25.	Pawar Yash Daji	Prison System and administration	Organised Crime
26.	Shah Sara Ravindra	Theories and Forms of Punishment	Remission of sentence
27.	Desai Amarsingh Marutirao	Non Institutional Correctional methods	Commutation of sentence
28.	Desai Chirag Vijay	White collar crimes	Cyber crimes
29.	Dongare Rajesh Bhimrao	Positive school of criminology	Juvenile delinquency
30.	Kawade Shivraj Vijaykumar	Positive school of criminology	Juvenile delinquency
31.	Kumbhar Akash Arvind	Theories and forms of punishment	Organised Crime
32.	Pawar Rushikesh Sarejrao	Victimology, Nature and Scope	Cyber Crime



Subject teacher: Priety Ghatge Deshmukh

Question Bank

Subject Code - 74799

Subject Name- Law of Contract

(General Principles of Contract & Specific Relief Act)

Paper I

Broad Questions

1. What are the historical backgrounds of Indian Contract Laws?
2. Define contract and what are the essentials of valid contract?
3. What do you mean by E-Contract? Elaborate the concept of e-contract with the help of Statutory provision.
4. What is meant by Contract? Discuss the nature and scope of Indian Contract Act, 1872.
5. What do you mean by Agreement? Discuss various kinds of agreements.
6. All agreements are not contracts but all contracts are agreements. Discuss the statement with the help of examples.
7. What is meant by offer? Explain the essential elements of valid offer.
8. What is Acceptance? What are the essential elements of valid acceptance?
9. Explain in detail the law relating to 'Competence of parties' to contract.
10. "A contract with a minor is void ab initio". Explain with the help of decided cases.
11. What do you understand by 'Capacity to Contract'? What is the effect of agreement made by person not qualified to contract?
12. What is consent? When consent is said to be free? Distinguish between Misrepresentation and fraud?
13. Define Free Consent? Distinguish between Coercion and Undue Influence.
14. Define Free Consent? Explain mistake U/sec. 20, 21 and 22 of Indian Contract Act?
15. Define Consideration. Discuss the essential elements of Consideration?
16. Define 'Consideration'. Explain its essential elements and types. Are there any exceptions to the general rule 'No consideration, no contract'.
17. Explain what considerations and objects are lawful and what not?
18. What are the agreements opposed to public policy explain with examples?
19. An agreement in Restraint of trade is void. Explain this statement with exception if any.
20. What are the essentials of a contingent contract? Explain the types of contingent contract
21. What agreements are considered as agreement in restraint of trade? What are the exceptions to it? Explain
22. Impossibility of performance leads to discharge of contract – Examine the above statement with the reference to statutory provisions and case laws.
23. What do you understand by discharge of contract? Mention the ways in which contract would be discharged.
24. An agreement entered into by way of wager is unenforceable in law. Explain with essentials of wagering agreement.
25. Discuss the relations resembling those created Contract.
26. Write full note on "Government as a contracting party".



27. Write a detail note on "Standard form of Contract".
28. Explain the concept and classification of Quasi Contract.
29. How preventive relief is granted? Is it incumbent on the court to grant such relief?
30. State the difference between Temporary and Perpetual Injunction.
31. Which contract cannot be specifically enforced under Specific Relief Act 1963
32. What are the remedies available for breach of contract?

Short notes:

1. E-Contract
2. Communication of offer
3. Modes of Revocation of offer
4. Intention to create legal relationship
5. Coercion
6. Minors agreements
7. Voidable Contracts and its effect
8. *Consensus Ad idem*
9. Mistakes as to Subject Matter of Contract
10. Effects of Minor's Agreement
11. Contract with pardanashin ladies
12. *Nudum Pactum*
13. Privity of Contract and Exceptions to Privity Rule
14. Past Consideration
15. Exception U/sec. 25 of Indian Contract Act
16. Illegal consideration and immoral consideration
17. Agreement in restraint of marriage
18. Uncertain agreement
19. Contingent agreement
20. Agreement without consideration
21. Anticipatory breach of contract
22. Novation
23. Wager agreement
24. Performance of contract
25. Standard Form of contract
26. Government as contracting party



- 27. Quasi Contract
- 28. Necessary Supplies
- 29. Mandatory Injunction
- 30. Cancellation of Instrument
- 31. Types of Damages
- 32. Perpetual Injunction



ASSIGNMENT (Internal Term Work)

Student have to write Assignment on **Four Broad Questions** and **Four Short Notes** allotted to him/her.

INTERNAL TERM WORK – GUIDELINES

LL.B. I	ASSIGNMENT	Four Broad Questions, Four Short notes
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1. Assignment questions allotted by the concerned subject teacher as per the syllabus.
2. Assignment shall be in Question-and-Answer form.
3. It shall be handwritten only.
4. It will be better to check draft of Q&A, so as corrections / improvements can be made for better output.
5. Object of Assignment is to make student to understand the question while writing the answer.
6. Collect Several assignments of several students will help to compile comprehensive notes of the concerned subject.
7. Write Assignment on A4 size blank xerox paper, on one side only.
8. Write each question on separate page.
9. Write your Name, Class, Roll No., Subject and Subject Teacher, Date of Submission on first page. (use COVER PAGE given herewith)
10. Give Index at first page mentioning Question and Page numbers.
11. Give page number at middle bottom of each page.
12. Specimen is provided herewith for your perusal.



**BIHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD
LL.B. I, SEM. I AY 2022-23**

ASSIGNMENT (Internal Term Work)

Roll No.	Student Name	Assignment Questions (refer Question Bank)							
		Broad Questions				Short Note			
3101	Bendre Yashvantdatt Mohanrao	1	5	15	4	2	1	10	8
3102	Bhosale Shambhuraje Atmaram	2	7	16	5	4	2	11	10
3103	Bhosale Snehal Shahaji	3	9	17	6	6	3	12	12
3104	Channe Adhik Sampat	4	11	18	7	8	4	13	14
3105	Chaudhari Madhukar Ramesh	5	13	19	8	10	5	14	16
3106	Desai Abhijit Madhukar	6	15	20	9	12	6	15	18
3107	Deshmukh Dhananjay Gulabarao	7	17	21	10	14	7	16	20
3108	Deshmukh Shefali Hemant	8	19	22	11	16	8	17	22
3109	Dixit Devyani Prashant	9	21	23	12	18	9	18	24
3110	Gujar Eesha Girish	10	23	24	13	20	10	19	26
3111	Hajare Nanaso Dnyandeve	11	25	32	14	22	11	20	28
3112	Hardas Siddharth Panditrao	12	27	26	15	24	12	21	30
3113	Hegade Hari Dnyandeve	13	29	27	4	26	13	22	8
3114	Jagdale Kuladip Nivrutti	14	31	28	5	28	14	23	10
3115	Jangamswami Vaibhav Prakash	15	31	32	6	30	15	24	12
3116	Javir Anjali Devanand	16	30	28	7	31	2	25	14
3117	Joshi Sonali Gaurishankar	17	25	27	8	32	4	26	16
3118	Kachare Sanket Satish	18	20	1	9	3	6	8	10
3119	Kale Trupti Sunil	19	15	2	10	4	8	10	11
3120	Kale Tushar Jagannath	20	10	3	11	5	10	12	12
3121	Kamble Digambar Dadasaheb	21	32	4	12	6	12	14	13
3122	Kamble Nilima Niranjan	22	31	5	32	7	14	16	14
3123	Kamble Rupesh Vilas	23	30	6	31	8	16	18	15
3124	Kamble Shivam Subrao	24	25	7	30	9	18	20	16
3125	Kamble Tushar Hanmant	25	27	8	29	10	20	22	17
3126	Kanase Suraj Shrirang	26	29	9	28	11	22	24	18
3127	Kharamate Sneha Subhash	27	31	10	27	12	24	26	19
3128	Khatal Reshma Anol	28	29	1	26	13	26	28	20
3129	Khot Megharani Babaso	29	27	2	25	14	28	30	21
3130	Kokare Shambala Vijay	30	25	3	24	15	30	8	22
3131	Kulkarni Siddharth Subhash	31	29	4	23	1	3	10	23
3132	Kumbhar Priyanka Keshav	32	25	5	22	2	4	12	24



Roll No.	Student Name	Assignment Questions (refer Question Bank)							
		Broad Questions				Short Note			
3133	Kumbhar Shital Vasant	20	2	5	29	1	2	8	13
3134	Kumbhar Swapnil Chandrakant	26	4	7	19	2	4	10	14
3135	Kumthekar Madhav Bhalchandra	32	6	9	30	3	6	12	15
3136	Lokhande Swapnali Vinayak	22	8	11	29	4	8	14	16
3137	Lugade Laxman Maruti	1	10	13	32	5	10	16	17
3138	Madane Sachin Raghunath	2	12	15	31	6	12	18	18
3139	Mane Hrishikesh Tanaji	3	14	17	30	7	14	20	19
3140	Mohite Vikram Tanaji	4	16	19	29	8	16	22	20
3141	Mujawar Sardar Yusuf	5	18	21	28	9	18	24	21
3142	Pachange Rupali Raghunath	6	20	23	27	10	20	26	22
3143	Padwal Madhavi Rajaram	7	22	25	26	11	22	28	23
3144	Pathan Asifkhan Tayyabkhan	8	24	27	25	12	24	30	24
3145	Patil Aishwarya Ashok	9	26	29	24	13	26	8	25
3146	Patil Bajrao Rajaram	10	28	31	23	14	28	10	26
3147	Patil Nivas Mohanrao	11	30	24	27	15	30	12	27
3148	Patil Rani Sunil	12	32	29	4	10	31	14	28
3149	Patil Sujit Dhondiram	13	31	16	5	11	32	16	29
3150	Pethkar Rohan Satish	14	32	15	6	12	3	18	30
3151	Raskar Vikram Dhondiram	15	16	14	7	13	4	20	1
3152	Sabale Vaibhav Vijay	16	15	13	8	14	5	22	2
3153	Sapkal Shubham Govind	17	14	12	5	15	6	24	3
3154	Shewale Kiran Mohan	18	13	11	7	16	7	26	4
3155	Shid Pooja Rajaram	19	12	10	9	17	8	28	5
3156	Shinde Samrudhi Ashok	20	11	1	11	18	9	30	6
3157	Suryawanshi Neha Vikas	21	10	2	13	19	10	8	7
3158	Suryawanshi Pooja Bahasaheb	22	5	3	15	20	11	10	8
3159	Suryawanshi Vishal Shivaji	23	7	4	17	21	12	12	9
3160	Sutar Nihal Shakil	24	9	5	19	22	13	14	10
3161	Thorat Swati Ranjit	25	11	6	21	23	14	16	11
3162	Thorawade Payal Anil	26	13	7	23	24	15	18	12
3163	Velapure Smita Shivaji	27	15	8	25	25	2	20	13
3164	Waghmode Sagar Baban	28	17	9	27	26	4	22	14
3165	Waikar Priyanka Namdeo	29	19	1	29	27	6	24	15
3166	Yedage Sandip Tukaram	30	21	2	31	28	8	26	1



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD
LL.B. - III Semester-V **A. Y. - 2022-23**
SUBJECT: LABOUR LAWS-I

Allotment of Seminar Topics

Roll No.	STUDENT NAME	Pattern	SEMINAR TOPICS
3301	BAMANE ARCHANA SHIVAJIRAO	CBCS	Trade Unions - Concepts and Development
3302	BHALERAJ AJINKYATEJ PRAKASH	CBCS	Collective Bargaining and Trade Disputes
3303	BHINGAREDEVÉ VIDYA SANJAY	CBCS	Critical Study of the term 'Industry' under Industrial Disputes Act
3304	BHISE SWAPNIL POPAT	CBCS	A Critical Study of Trade Unions Act, 1926
3305	CHAVAN SUHAS DILIP	CBCS	Role of Judiciary in Fixing and Raising minimum wages
3306	CHOPADE VAISHALI JAGANNATH	CBCS	A Study of Fine and Absence from Duty as permissible deductions
3307	DESHMUKH RANVEER RAMESH	CBCS	A study of Law relating to "Lay-off"
3308	DESHMUKHE ROHAN RAJENDRA	CBCS	A Critical Study of Deductions from wages
3309	DHUMAL NIRAJ RAMESHRAO	CBCS	A Study of laws relating to 'Strikes'
3310	GAWALI RUPALI KAILAS	CBCS	Concept and Legal Nature of Standing Orders
3311	GHADAGE MAHESH BABASAHEB	CBCS	A Study of Labour Policies in India
3312	GHEVADE ANIKET ANIL	CBCS	Role of trade union in solving the labour problems in India.
3313	GODASE POONAM VIJAY	CBCS	Concept of wages & deduction from wages
3314	GODASE VIJAY BHAGAVAT	CBCS	Role of Judiciary and Payment of Wages Act
3315	HAKE VISHAL BABURAO	CBCS	Role of Authorities under the Payment of Wages Act
3316	JADHAV SANJAY KISAN	CBCS	A critical study of minimum wages act 1948 w.s.r. to Construction field
3317	JADHAV SUPRIYA SURESH	CBCS	A Study of Law relating to prevention of Unfair Labour Practices in India
3318	JADHAV SWATI SHIVAJI	CBCS	Growth of labour legislation in India
3319	KADAM KANIFNATH EKNATH	CBCS	Authorities for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes w. s. r. to Adjudication
3320	KADAM PRADIP JAYAVANTRAO	CBCS	A Study of laws relating to 'Retrenchments'
3321	KAMBLE NIKHIL NANASO	CBCS	Role of Industrial Tribunal under Industrial Dispute Act



3322	KHARSANDE NEHA RAJARAM	CBCS	Procedure and bindingness of Standing Orders
3323	KHARSANDE PRAJAKTA RAJENDRA	CBCS	A study of Law relating to "Lock-outs"
3324	KIRPEKAR KALYANI SUNIL	CBCS	A Critical study of The Apprentices Act, 1961
3325	KURLE MAHESH ARUN	CBCS	A Study of Judicial trends in interpretation of the term 'Industry'
3326	KUTE SUPRIM JAGANNATH	CBCS	Authorities for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes w. s. r. to Arbitration
3327	LAD MILIND MADHUKAR	CBCS	A comparative study of Minimum, Fair and Living Wages
3328	MADANE TEJASHRI DATTATRAY	CBCS	A critical study of Minimum Wages act 1948
3329	MAHADIK DIGAMBAR MOHANRAO	CBCS	Authorities for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes w. s. r. to Conciliation
✓ 3330	MANE KOMAL SHANKAR	CBCS	Role of Advisory Board and Central Advisory Board
✓ 3331	MOHITE AASAWARI DATTAJIRAO	CBCS	A study relating to rights of obligations of trade union in india
3332	MOHITE SANJAY MAHADEO	CBCS	A Critical Study of Strikes in Public Utility Services
✓ 3333	PADWAL SHITAL JAYWANT	CBCS	Role of Authorities under the Apprentices Act
3334	PANDHARBALE KUMAR ANNA	CBCS	Rights & Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions
3335	PANHALE MUKUND RANGRAO	CBCS	Industrial Revolution in India
3336	PATIL SAURABH BAJIRAO	CBCS	Identification of Labour Problems & Labour Movements in India
3337	PATIL DIPALI NARAYAN	CBCS	Registration of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926
✓ 3338	PATIL POONAM SIMANT	CBCS	Rights & Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions
✓ 3339	PATIL TANUJA PANDURANG	CBCS	Procedure for recognition of Trade Union and Cancellation
✓ 3340	PHALLE RAHUL PRAHLAD	CBCS	Powers & Procedure of Courts and Penalties under the MRTU and PULP Act, 1971
3341	SATHE AKASH GUNWANT	CBCS	Concept of Illegal Strikes and Lock-outs under the MRTU and PULP Act, 1971
✓ 3342	SHAIKH TANUJA MAJID	CBCS	Principles of Industrial Adjudication
✓ 3343	SHINDE SOURAV PRAKASH	CBCS	Principles of Labour Legislation
✓ 3344	SOLANKI YASH NITIN	CBCS	Recent developments of Labour Codes
3345	THORAT NANASAHEB VISHNU	CBCS	Constitutional Provisions and Labour
✓ 3346	WAIDANDE AMIT SHAHAJI	CBCS	Rights and Obligations of Recognised Trade Unions



C) VIVA SCHEDULE

Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Term Work - Viva Schedule [Exam. :- Oct. 2022]

NLC-III (Sem-5)		CBCS Pattern			2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Wednesday, 7.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Family Law I	Ms. D. P. Patil	5301-5353	53
Thursday, 8.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Law of Contract	Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi/ Ms. D. P. Patil	5301-5353	53
Friday, 9.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Law of Crimes I (IPC)	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	5301-5353	53
Saturday, 10.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Law of Torts	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	5301-5353	53
Monday, 12.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Constitutional Law I	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	5301-5353	53
Wednesday, 14.12.2022	AECC	Legal Research	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	5301-5353	53

NLC-IV (Sem-7)		CBCS Pattern			2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Wednesday, 7.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Company Law	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	5401-5425	25
Thursday, 8.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Property Law	Shri. U. V. Sawant	5401-5425	25
Friday, 9.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Jurisprudence	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	5401-5425	25
Saturday, 10.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Public International Law	Dr. A. A. Thorat Ms. D. D. Patil	5401-5425	25
Monday, 12.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Criminology	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	5401-5425	25
Wednesday, 14.12.2022	AECC	Fundamentals Cyber Law	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	5401-5425	25

LL.B-III (Sem-5)		CBCS Pattern			2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total
Wednesday, 7.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Civil Procedural Code	Adv. S. S. Kolekar Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi	3301-3346	46
Thursday, 8.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Land Law	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	3301-3346	46
Friday, 9.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Labour Law I	Shri. S. H. Mane Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi	3301-3346	46
Saturday, 10.12.2022	09:00 onwards	Law of Evidence	Shri. U. V. Sawant	3301-3346	46
Monday, 12.12.2022	AECC	Advocacy Skills	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3301-3346	46



Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Term Work - Viva Schedule (Exam. :- March/April 2023)

NLC-III (Sem-6)			CBCS Pattern		2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Tuesday, 16.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Constitutional Law II	Shri. S. H. Mane	5301-5353	53
			Ms. D. P. Patil		
Wednesday, 17.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Environmental Law	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	5301-5353	53
			Dr. A. A. Thorat		
Thursday, 18.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Family Law II	Dr. M. S. Khannar	5301-5327	27
		Special Contract	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	5328-5353	26
Friday, 19.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Special Contract	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	5301-5327	27
		Family Law II	Dr. M. S. Khannar	5328-5353	26
Saturday, 20.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Professional Ethics	Shri. U. V. Sawant	5301-5353	53
Monday, 15.05.2023	AIECC	Public Interest Lawyering	Prof. U. V. Sawant	5301-5053	53

NLC-IV (Sem-8)			CBCS Pattern		2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Tuesday, 16.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Interpretation of Statutes	Shri. U. V. Sawant	5401-5425	25
			Dr. A. A. Thorat		
Wednesday, 17.05.2023	09:00 onwards	International Human Rights	Ms. D. P. Patil	5401-5425	25
Thursday, 18.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Administrative Law	Ms. R. M. Patil	5401-5425	25
Friday, 19.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Alternative Disputes Resolution	Ms. D. P. Patil	5401-5425	25
Saturday, 20.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Banking & Insurance	Adv. S. S. Kojekar	5401-5425	25
Monday, 15.05.2023	AIECC	Law and Entrepreneurship Skills	Shri P. A. Jadhav	5401-5025	25

LLB-III (Sem-6)			CBCS Pattern		2022-23
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Tuesday, 16.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Criminal Procedural Code	Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi	3301-3346	46
			Adv. A. Y. Patil		
Wednesday, 17.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Taxation Law	Adv. P. P. Sawant	3301-3346	46
Thursday, 18.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Intellectual Property Law	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3301-3346	46
Friday, 19.05.2023	09:00 onwards	Labour Law II	Shri. S. H. Mane	3301-3346	46
			Adv. N. A. Pansare		
Monday, 15.05.2023	AIECC	Criminal Law Investigation & Science	Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi	3301-3346	46



Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Term Work - Viva Schedule [Exam. :- Oct./Nov. 2022]

LL.B-I (Sem-1)		CBCS Pattern		2022-23	
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Monday, 27.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Constitutional Law-I	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	3101-3133	33
		Law of Contract	Ms. S. U. Suryavanshi	3134-3166	33
Tuesday, 28.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Law of Contract	Ms. D. P. Patil	3101-3133	33
		Constitutional Law-I	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	3134-3166	33
Wednesday, 29.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Law of Torts	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3101-3133	33
		Law of Crimes-I (IPC)	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	3134-3166	33
Friday, 31.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Law of Crimes I (IPC)	Shri. P. A. Jadhav	3101-3133	33
		Law of Torts	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3134-3166	33
Wednesday, 01.04.2023	09.00 onwards	Family Law-I	Ms. D. P. Patil	3101-3133	33
		Family Law-I	Ms. R. M. Patil	3134-3166	33
Monday, 03.04.2023	AEC	Legal Research	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	3101-3166	66

LL.B-II (Sem-3)		CBCS Pattern		2022-23	
Day & Date	Time	Subject	Faculty	Roll no.	Total Students
Monday, 27.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Property Law	Shri. U. V. Sawant	3201-3255	55
Tuesday, 28.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Criminology	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3201-3255	55
			Adv. N. A. Pansare		
Wednesday, 29.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Jurisprudence	Dr. M. S. Khairnar	3201-3255	55
Friday, 31.03.2023	09.00 onwards	Public International Law	Dr. A. A. Thorat	3201-3255	55
			Ms. D. D. Patil		
Wednesday, 01.04.2023	09.00 onwards	Company Law	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3201-3255	55
Monday, 03.04.2023	AEC	Fundamentals Cyber Law	Ms. P. K. G. Deshmukh	3201-3255	55



D) SUBMISSION

Roll No. 3203

Class LLB(II)



Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
NAAC Accredited B++

Assignment/ Internal Record
Submission

Name : Anjun Sachin Bhattad

Class : LLB(II), SEM - IV

Subject : Administrative law

Date Of Submission : 31/07/2023

Faculty Incharge : Prof. R.M. Patil

Submitted to
The Principal
Academic Year 2022-2023

Patil
Faculty 31/07/23



[Signature]
I/C Principal
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College
Karad



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S YASHWANTR
N LAW COLLEGE,**

Malkapur-Karad
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)



LL.B. II, SEM. IV AY 2022-23

CRITICAL LEGAL ESSAY (Internal Term Work)

Name of Subject Administrative law

Name of Subject Teacher Prof. R.M. Patil

Name of student Arjun Sachin Bhattach

Roll No. 3203

Date of Submission 31/07/2023

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Sr. No.	Topic of Critical Legal Essay	Page No. (from - to)
1	Doctrine of Rule of law	1 - 15

Signature of Student

Arjun Bhattach



Signature of Subject Teacher

Patil

Name :- Arjun Sahin Bhattad

Roll. No. :- 3203

Class :- LLB (II), Sem. :- IV

Subject :- Administrative law

Subject
Teacher :- Prof. R.M. Patil

Doctrine OF Rule OF law

- Synopsis :-
- a) Introduction
 - b) meaning.
 - c) History.
 - d) Rule OF law in India
 - e) Advantages OF Rule OF law
 - f) Disadvantages
 - g) Critical Analysis.
 - h) Conclusion.

Doctrine of Rule of Law.

-> Introduction:-

Administration law is a branch of public law. It deals with the relationship of individuals with the government. The main object of this law, is to protect individual rights.

Administrative law is the legislation dealing with the interaction between citizens of a citizen country & government. It describes regulatory & quasi-judicial authorities organisation & power structures to implement the Rule of law.

Administrative law serves as a framework to ensure that Administrative agencies operate within the limits of their authority & adhere to Fair & transparent process. The administrative law is not a codified law instead it is a judge-made law, which has evolved over-time.

The term "Rule of law" is a legal & political concept, that refers to a system, where laws are supreme & apply equally to all individuals & entities, irrespective of their status or position.

It emphasizes the idea, that no one is above the law, including government officials & institution.

The concept of Rule of law promotes a just & predictable legal framework that safeguards individuals rights & ensures fair treatment.

by meaning :-

The term "Rule of law" is derived from a French expression "La de principe" "Legalite". i.e. (the principle of legitimacy), referring to a government based on Rule of law & justice, contrast to dictatorship.

The concept of Rule of law (ROL) is one of the basic principle of the English

Constitution. It has been accepted in the constitution of U.S.A & India as well.

In simple words, according to Doctrine of Rule of law, a government cannot work on its own whims & fancies. It has to follow, the principles of law.

The doctrine of Rule of law has been described as the supremacy of law. This means that where there is Rule of law, there no person can be said to be above the law. Even the functions & actions of the executive organ of the state, shall be within the ambit of the law.

History :-

The concept of Rule of law was first originated by "Sir Edward Coke", the Chief Justice of England, at the time of King James I.

Coke was the first person, to criticise the maxim of Divine concepts. The doctrine of Rule of law, was later

developed by Prof. A.V. Dicey.

In his influential book, "Law of the Constitution" published in 1885, Prof. A.V. Dicey established the notion of Coke & outlined 3 principles or postulates of the Rule of Law.

1) Supremacy of Law :-

According to Dicey, the Rule of Law refers to the complete dominance or supremacy of law, as opposed to the impact of arbitrary power or broad discretionary power.

It implies, the removal of the possibility of government arbitrary behaviour. This essentially means that a man cannot be legally detained, punished or forced to suffer in his body or property, unless he has gone through a fair legal process & violated a rule that was created in accordance with

ordinary legal procedure, before an ordinary court of law.

2) Equality before law :-

According to the 2nd principle of Dicey, equality before the law & equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law of land to be administered by the ordinary law courts.

Dicey thought that excluding government employees from the jurisdiction of regular court of law & giving them, access of special tribunals, was the antithesis of equality.

He claimed that, any interference with the court's authority & any limitations on the subject's unhindered access to them, would be in violation of his rights.

3) The Predominance of legal spirit or Judge made law :-

The 3rd pillar of the Dicey's concept of Rule of law is the predominance of legal spirit. According to Dicey, there must be an enforcement authority & that authority could be obtained in the courts.

The courts are the enforcers of the Rule of law & must be impartial & free from all external influences. Therefore, freedom of judiciary is an important pillar of Rule of law.

It is generally thought, that a written constitution is the source of civil liberties. But this is not true, as Britain has an unwritten constitution. The spirit of laws is the real source of law in Britain. The spirit of law is reflected in its customs, meetings & judicial decisions.

d) Rule of law in India :-

The Indian Constitution has very well adopted the doctrine of Rule of law. Article 14 to 18 of the Part III of the Indian Constitution, guarantees equality & Non-discrimination.

Under the Constitution, the Rule of law pervades over the entire field of administration & every organ of the state is regulated by Rule of law.

However, strict adherence to the Rule of law as envisaged by Dicey is impractical. Administration is the need of the day, it cannot be sidelined.

In the case of Indira Nehru Gandhi v/s Raj Narayan, the apex court held that the Rule of law embodied in Article 14, of the Constitution is the "Basic Feature" & it cannot be destroyed, even by the amendment to the Constitution, under Article 368 of Constitution.

Further in the case of Maneka Gandhi v/s Union of India, the Supreme Court established Rule of law, that no person can be deprived of his life & personal liberty except by the procedure established by law, under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

e) Advantages of Rule of law :-

- 1) It supports the equality of all citizens before the law.
- 2) It prevents the arbitrary use of power.
- 3) It secures a non-arbitrary form of government.
- 4) Research shows that the Rule of law correlates, to higher economic growth, greater peace, improved health outcomes more education & less inequality.
- 5) The Rule of law also promotes stability in the government as well all the organs

OF organs government act according to the stated laws.

E) Disadvantages OF Rule OF law :-

- 1) Dickey ignored the importance OF codification OF law.
- 2) Dickey also misunderstand the concept OF "droit Administratif".
- 3) He ignored the need OF Administrative law OF Administrative discretion.
- 4) He opened the place OF tribunals & other quasi-judicial dispute settlement authorities.

g) Critical Analysis :-

The Rule OF law is a Fundamental principle in democratic societies that ensures the fair & equal treatment OF all individuals under the law, regardless OF their status, wealth or influence.

A critical analysis OF the rule OF law also highlights some potential challenges

4 limitations :-

1) selective Enforcement :-

In practice the rule of law may not always be applied uniformly. There can be instances where those in power manipulate or selectively enforce the law to benefit certain individuals or groups, leading to a perception of inequality & injustice.

2) Access to Justice :-

Despite the Rule of law, not everyone has equal access to legal representation or the means to seek justice.

Economic disparities can hinder the ability of marginalized & disadvantaged populations to defend their rights effectively.

3) Influence of Power & Money :-

Wealth & power can influence legal processes, leading to the manipulation of the legal system in favor of those with resources. This can undermine

the principle of equal treatment under the law.

4) Global & Transnational Law :-

The Rule of Law faces challenges in addressing local global issues & holding individuals & corporations accountable across borders.

Despite these challenges, the Rule of Law remains a vital foundation for a just & democratic society. Efforts to strengthen the rule of law should address these critical issues, ensuring that laws are justly enforced, accessible to all, & free from political influence.

by conclusion :-

To conclude, the doctrine of Rule of Law, ensures that all individuals including the government are subject to & governed by the laws & that no one above is above the law.

The Rule of Law is essential for the functioning of democratic society &

protection of individual Right.

The Indian-legal system, strives to uphold the Rule of law & maintain the principles of equality & justice for all its citizens.

References:-

1) www.blog.ipleaders.in.

2) www.lawbhoomi.in

3) Dr. Mahendra Khatnair Sir - Notes on Administrative law.

4) C.K. Takwani Book on Administrative law.

seen
31/07/23.

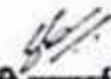
E) MARKS OUT OF 30

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
College Mark Entry Check List For Exam Oct-2022

Course : Three Year Law (CBCS) **Pattern** : Semester
Course Part : Three Year Law (CBCS) Semester I (68 -English)
Paper : (74836) 74836-Constitutional Law - I (Termwork)
Max. Marks : 30
College : (257) Yashwantrao Chavan Law College

Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	
5736	25		5777	24					
5737	20		5778	14					
5738	20		5779	Ab					
5739	Ab		5780	21					
5740	Ab		5781	20					
5741	23		5782	25					
5742	14		5783	22					
5743	25		5784	23					
5744	Ab		5785	Ab					
5745	15		5786	15					
5746	Ab		5787	16					
5747	20		5788	17					
5748	Ab		5789	17					
5749	24		5790	15					
5750	24		5791	28					
5751	14		5792	23					
5752	22		5793	Ab					
5753	21		5794	17					
5754	19		5795	Ab					
5755	21		5796	24					
5756	Ab		5797	18					
5757	17		6474	17					
5758	23		Total Student :	63	Absent :-	13			
5759	Ab								
5760	15								
5761	Ab								
5762	18								
5763	22								
5764	22								
5765	Ab								
5766	17								
5767	18								
5768	13								
5769	21								
5770	15								
5771	25								
5772	25								
5773	20								
5774	18								
5775	17								
5776	16								




प्रभारी प्राचार्य
भारती विद्यापीठाचे
दशरुद्रराव . सुभाषिणी महाविद्यालय, वस्त्रक

Ab = Absent

Date : 20/05/2023

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
College Mark Entry Check List For Exam March-2023

Course : Five Years Law (CBCS) Pattern : Semester
 Course Part : Five Year Law (CBCS) Semester2 (68 -English)
 Paper : (74788) 74788-Sociology-I (General Principles) (Termwork)
 Max. Marks : 30
 College : (257) Yashwantrao Chavan Law College

Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign
9429	Ab		9470	26				
9430	Ab		9471	Ab				
9431	22		9472	24				
9432	22		9473	25				
9433	24		9474	24				
9434	22		9475	26				
9435	23		9476	25				
9436	24		9477	26				
9437	25		9478	25				
9438	24		9479	25				
9439	22		9480	25				
9440	25		9481	23				
9441	24		9482	25				
9442	24		9483	26				
9443	23		9484	26				
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9445	23		9486	26				
9446	24		9487	26				
9447	23		9488	25				
9448	23		9489	25				
9449	24		9490	26				
9450	23		9491	25				
9451	23		Total					
9452	23		Student :	63	Absent :-	3		
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9454	25							
9455	25							
9456	25							
9457	24							
9458	24							
9459	25							
9460	23							
9461	26							
9462	25							
9463	26							
9464	26							
9465	25							
9466	26							
9467	23							
9468	26							
9469	26							



I/C Principal
 Bharati Vidyapeeth's
 YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE
 KARAD.

Ab = Absent

Date : 01/09/2023

Page 1 of 2

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
College Mark Entry Check List For Exam March-2023

Course : Five Years Law (CBCS) **Pattern** : Semester
Course Part : Five Year Law (CBCS) Semester4 (68 -English)
Paper : (83229) 83229-Environmental Studies (Termwork)
Max. Marks : 30
College : (257) Yashwantrao Chavan Law College

Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign
9937	25		9978	26				
9938	25		9979	25				
9939	29		9980	27				
9940	28		9981	26				
9941	29		9982	29				
9942	26		9983	25				
9943	24		9984	28				
9944	28		9985	26				
9945	28		9986	29				
9946	29		9987	29				
9947	26		9988	28				
9948	26		9989	29				
9949	26		9990	25				
9950	25		9991	27				
9951	27		9992	25				
9952	25		9993	25				
9953	27		9994	30				
9954	25		9995	29				
9955	26		9996	24				
9956	25		Total Student :	60	Absent :-	0		
9957	29							
9958	29							
9959	30							
9960	26							
9961	28							
9962	28							
9963	25							
9964	30							
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9968	25							
9969	25							
9970	29							
9971	29							
9972	29							
9973	25							
9974	25							
9975	30							
9976	30							
9977	29							



[Signature]
I/C Principal
Dhoraji Vidyapeeth's
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR

Ab = Absent

Date : 05/09/2023

**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR**

Mark Entry CONFIRM List March-2023

257 -Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, KARAD

Program Name **5526 Five Years Law (CBCS)**
 Program Part **Five Year Law (CBCS) Semester2**
 Course **T4786-Economics - I (General Principles)-Termwork(30)**

Regular
 Pattern **Semester**
 Total Student **63**

Seat No	Marks	Seat No	Marks	Seat No	Marks	Seat No	Marks	Seat No	Marks	Seat No	Marks
9429	AB	9472	27								
9430	AB	9473	25								
9431	AB	9474	23								
9432	25	9475	26								
9433	24	9476	22								
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9444	24	9487	27								
9445	23	9488	25								
9446	25	9489	25								
9447	25	9490	28								
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9450	24										
9451	24										
9452	23										
9453	23										
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9456	24										
9457	25										
9458	27										
9459	27										
9460	24										
9461	25										
9462	25										
9463	28										
9464	28										
9465	27										
9466	24										
9467	22										
9468	26										
9469	22										
9470	27										
9471	AB										



	AB	P	Total
Total	4	59	63

Internal Examiner _____

Principal

AD = Absent, TNG = Term Not Granted, NA = Any Other Case
 4/1/2024

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
College Mark Entry Check List For Exam Oct-2022

Course : Three Year Law (CBCS) Pattern : Semester
 Course Part : Three Year Law (CBCS) Semester 3 (68 - English)
 Paper : (74848) 74848-Property Law (Termwork)
 Max. Marks : 30
 College : (257) Yashwantrao Chavan Law College

Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign	Seat No	Marks	Student Sign
6473	16		6514	23				
6474	18		6515	18				
6475	17		6516	20				
6476	Ab		Total	44	Absent :-	3		
6477	18		Student :					
6478	17							
6479	16							
6480	23							
6481	20							
6482	20							
6483	16							
6484	16							
6485	17							
6486	21							
6487	21							
6488	17							
6489	22							
6490	17							
6491	Ab							
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प्रभारी प्राचार्य
भारती विद्यापीठाचे
समन्वयक

Ab = Absent
 Date : 20/05/2023

F) UNIT TEST



Name - Namrata Shankar Bhosale.

Roll - 2202

Subject - Law relating to consumer protection and competition.

11
20
AM

Q.1.

2) Define the term consumer and discuss various rights of consumers.

1) Introduction -

Consumer protection Act is main law which provides protection to the consumers. This consumer protection Act was enacted in 1986 for the protection of consumer. The consumer protection Act gives various rights to the consumer such as right to safety, right to informed, right to be heard and assured, right to seek redressal, right to the consumer education.

2) Definition -

Consumer means a person who buy the goods and services for consideration. Also the consumer is the person who use the goods and services with the permission of purchaser for consideration is known as consumer.

Consumer is also called as buyer. The person who sales the goods and services for the consideration is known as seller.

3) Consumer protection Act 1986 -

Consumer protection Act was enacted to provide protection to the consumer. This Act provide protection against marketing of product which are hazardous to the life of human life. These Act also provide the various rights to the the consumer such as right to safety, right to be informed, right to choose, right to be informed, rights to be heard and assured. This Act provides the remedy to consumer who consumer having grievance against them. This Act also gives the right of redressal to the consumer.



4) Rights of Consumer -

There different rights are provided for the consumer. There are six main rights are given to the consumer. These are as follows.

- i) Right to safety - Right to safety provides the protections to the consumer against marketing of products are hazardous to the life of person.
- ii) Right to informed - Consumer has right to informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of product. The rights empowers the consumer to ask for the information about the product. Consumer should buy the good quality product which are marked by IS and IG mark.
- iii) Right to choose - Consumer has right choose the goods and services. Consumer has right to choose the good quality and at affordable price goods and service. He has right choose the product as he likes.
- iv) Right to be heard and Assured - When consume have any grievance he has right to be heard and assured that he will get the intrest in consideration.
- v) Right to seek redressal - When any grievance both the consumer he has right to seek redressal in the suitable Forum. Consumer has right to claim the damages in the suitable Forum.
- vi) Right of consumer education - Consumer has right to know about the rights of consumer. He has right to know about the information of goods and services.

6

5) Conclusion -

The consumer is a person who buy the goods and services in consideration. Also the consumer is the person who use the goods and services with the permission of person who sale the good and services. There are six rights provided to the consumer. Rights are provided to the consumer to give the protection to the consumer from the unfair trade practices.

Q7 Consumer rights to safety -

1) Introduction -

Consumer means the person who buy the goods and services in consideration. Consumer also means the person who use the goods with the permission of person sales the goods. The consumer protection provides various right to the consumer. These are a) right to safety, right to informed, right to redressal and right to be heard and right of consumer education.

2) Consumer rights to safety -

Rights to safety are the right provide to the consumer against the marketing of goods and services are hazardous to the life of consumer.

Consumer has right to informed about quality, quantity and purity, potency, standard and price of good. Consumer has right to buy the product of good quality.

Consumer has to right to purchase the goods and services of good quality which are safe for his health. Products are sale in market are sometime contaminated and which directly affected on the health of human. it causes heart problem and other disease. Consumer has right to claim the damage against the goods in suitable court.

Consumer has right to know about the quality of good consumer should purchase the good with verified marked products which having the ISO marked and ITC marked products.

3) Conclusion -

Consumer protection act 1986 provides the six rights to the consumer. Consumer has right to safety. These right provided to the consumer against the marketing of products which are hazardous to the life of human and marketing unfair trade practice.



E. 2

2) Genesis of Consumer rights - UN Role.

1) Introductions -

United nations guidelines of consumer protect is main guideline for the various nation for making laws and legislations for the consumer protection. law. There are various legislation make for the protection of consumer, such as consumer protection Act, trade mark Act, sales and goods Act, prevention of food adulteration Act, essential commodities Act etc.

2) United Nations Role -

United nation adopted the guidelines for the protection of consumer in 1955 (UNGCP). Later these guidelines are expanded by the social and economic council on july 1985. Recently it is revised by General Assembly on December 2015.

United nation guideline for consumer protection (UNGCP) are the main guideline provide the guideline for making laws and legislation for the protection of consumer by the various nation. Consumer Protection Act was enacted for the protection of consumer from the unfair trade practice.

3) Rights of Consumer -

Consumer is the person who buy the services and good for consideration is known as consumer. Also the consumer means a person who purchase the goods and services for use with the permission of person who sale the goods. There are various rights are given to the consumer. These are as right to informed, right to safety, right to be heard, right to redressal and right to consumer education.

4) Conclusion -

United nation adopted the guidelines for the protection of consume on 1955. These guideline are the main guideline for making the legislation for the protection of consumer. Consumer protection Act 1986 was enacted for the protection of rights of consumer.

Unit Test No. 2



8/20

Name - Rajvardhini S. Bhosale

Roll No. - 03

Subject - Banking law

Date - 9/12/2022

Q.1. Explain relationship between Banker and Customer.

Ans:- Introduction

Meaning

A) General Relationship between Banker & Customer

a) relationship as Debtor & Creditor

b) relationship as Pledger and Pledgee

c) Bailor and Bailee

d) Trustee and beneficiary

e) Mortgagor and Mortgagee

B) Special Relationship between Banker and customer

i) Honour of cheque

ii) Maintaining Secrecy

iii) Agent and Principal

iv) Custodian of valuables

v) Keeping proper record.

Introduction-

The relationship between Banker and customer is based on trust. Such relationship is a kind of legal contract. Nowadays bank has become pivotal element in the economy. When a customer fills up the form and deposit money in bank account it establishes a debtor-creditor relationship.

Meaning -

As mentioned above banker-customer relationship depends on trust. Banker is bound to perform his duties towards customer in order to maintain such relationship. Customer while availing such rights, is also bound to perform his duties towards banks. Basically this relationship expects mutual trust between

both elements.

A) General relationship between Banker and Customer

When a customer is intended to open an account in a bank he fill up all the details in form and hence the legal contractual relationship is formed. Generally the relationship between banker and customer is of debtor and creditor.

a) Relationship as Debtor and Creditor.

i) At the time when a customer deposits money into an account, the bank becomes debtor. Bank can use that money according to its policy. Customer becomes the creditor. He can withdraw his money whenever he wishes to do so. Before withdrawal he is bound to inform banker.

ii) When bank advances loans to a customer it becomes creditor and customer becomes debtor. Bank charges interest over the amount of loan. Customer being a debtor is obliged to pay the interest and the amount of loan within specified period of time.

b) Relationship as Pledger and Pledgee. -

When a customer deposits any article (goods or documents) into bank bank becomes pledger. It is the duty of bank to assure the safety of articles pledged.

c) Relationship as Bailor and Bailee.

The Term Bailment has elaborated in Section 148 of Indian Contract Act 1872. When a goods is given to transferred to transferer for any specific purpose on a condition to be returned after the fulfillment of that purpose is considered as bailment. When any valuable article is transferred to a bank for a specific purpose such as to secure its debt banker becomes pledger.

Q.21 Short Notes -

2) Functions of RBI

Reserve Bank of India is the Central Bank of India. It was established in 1935 under the RBI Act 1934. It is situated in Mumbai. It performs several functions in order to maintain financial stability of the Indian economy -

Such functions of RBI are as follows -

A) Monetary functions

1) Issue of currency Note -

RBI undertakes the function of issuing currency notes except "one rupee note". One rupee note is issued by the Government of India. It is one of the most important functions of RBI to run the economy smoothly.

2) Central Depository for foreign exchange -

RBI maintains deposit of foreign currency on behalf of Government of India. All the transactions made in foreign currency deposit currency in RBI.

3) Lender of last resort.

Other commercial banks in the country can seek help from RBI at the time of financial crisis over them. They can borrow money from RBI in order to tackle the crisis.

4) Banker's Bank -

Reserve Bank of India acts as Banker's Bank. It accepts the deposits from other commercial banks, and advances loan to them.

B) Advisory Functions

1) RBI provides financial to the government whenever it seeks for such advices. It is the duty of RBI to keep data and information of

customer becomes pledgee

d) Relationship as customer/Trustee & Beneficiary

Banks acts as a trustee for its customer in respect to some property. It undertakes all the functions of trustee mentioned in the Trust Act.

B) Special relationship between Banker & Customer.

i) Honour of cheque -

Bank is obliged to honour every cheque issued by a customer upto the standing balance into his account. Banker cannot refuse to honour the cheque unless it exceeds the standing balance of account.

ii) Maintain Secrecy -

Relationship of customer and banker is based upon trust. In order to maintain such trust it is the duty of banker to keep the details of a customer. It should not be disclosed to any third party.

iii) Agent and Principal -

Relationship as an agent and Principal is created between a banker and a customer. Bank accepts cheques, salary, bills on behalf of its customers. It also pays off the light bills, insurance premiums etc on behalf of its customers.

iv) Custodian of valuables -

As bank provides safe deposit service to its customers on payment of certain amount, it is the duty of banker to protect the valuables deposited into the locker. Responsibility of such articles kept in locker is of banker.

v) Keeping proper record -

To maintain a healthy relationship with the customer banker should keep the proper records of the transactions made out of the account of a customer.

5

financial aspects to provide advisory services to government

2) State governments can also seek help from RBI in order to maintain its financial stability

3) Dishonour of Cheque

1) As there is the relationship between the banker and customer, it is the duty of both to maintain that mutual trust

2) Bank is bound to honour the cheque if issued up to the standing amount of account

3) When any customer draw a cheque exceeding the balance in an account the cheque get dishonoured. Bank cannot honour the cheque.

①

4) Such type of ~~an~~ dishonour of cheque is considered as criminal offence.

5) The customer liable for dishonour of cheque is charged with Sec. 148 of Negotiable.

G) HOME ASSIGNMENT

Assignment - 1

Jagtap Manasi

NLC-III (Sem-V)

AY-2022-23.

Sub-Law of Torts

Q 1) What is tort and difference between tort and crime.

→ Introduction

The term 'tort' is French in origin which is a synonym to 'wrong' in English.

The word 'tort' originated from the Latin word 'torum' which means 'to twist, i.e. not straight and correct'. A Roman word 'delict' depicts some meaning as tort. Tort may be said to mean a conduct which is not straight or lawful, but it is twisted, crooked or unlawful.

(A person who commits a tort or wrong is called a 'tortfeasor' or 'wrongdoer')

(His wrongful act is called a 'tortious act')

Winfield and Jolowicz in his book on 'tort' remark that "A satisfactory material definition of tort is almost certainly an impossibility". A scientific definition of a tort has not yet been formulated. It is not possible to give any precise definition of tort because the law of torts comprises a large number of wrongs of diverse species whose historical development has been rather fragmentary and piecemeal. The law of tort is still growing and has not yet reached saturation point. Street in his "Foundation of Legal Liability" states that "No definition of tort must specify the condition under which delictual liability arises."

Definitions

By Indian Authors

✓ According to Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal in their book the law of torts a tort means "a civil wrong, independent of contract for which the appropriate remedy is an action for damages."

• R.K. Bangia defines

tort as a civil wrong which is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages and which is other than a mere breach of contract or breach of trust.

• P. Ramanatha Aiyer in his "The law of Torts" says that "Tort may be defined to be an injury or a wrong committed with or without force to the person or property of another and such injury may arise by either the non-feasance, malfeasance or misfeasance of the wrongdoer."

✓ By Foreign Authors

Clarke and Lindsell

"A tort may be described as a wrong independent of contract for which the appropriate remedy is a common law action."

• Sir John Salmond and Heuston :

"Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively breach of contract or breach of trust or other merely equitable obligation."

Fraser :

A tort is an infringement of a right of a private individual giving a right of compensation to injured party.

Meaning

The word 'tort' has been explained in Chambers Dictionary, thus: "Tort is any wrong or injury not arising out of contract for which there is remedy by compensation or damages." In advanced Learner's Oxford Dictionary of Current English, "tort means 'private or civil wrong for which wronged person may get redress in a law-court'." 'Law of torts, a tort means "a civil wrong independent of contract, for which appropriate remedy is an action of damages."

"A tort may be described as a wrong independent of contract for which the appropriate remedy is a common law action."

Difference between Tort and Crime:

Tort	Crime.
1. A tort is an infringement of private rights belonging to an individual.	A crime is an ^{infringement} invasion of public rights or duties affecting the whole society community.
2. In tort the civil action is brought by the injured party himself.	In crime, proceedings are conducted in the name of the state.
3. In tort, the intention of wrongdoer is of secondary importance and in some cases of no importance at all.	In crime the intention is of primary importance.
4. Tort is considered as a private wrong.	Crime is regarded as a public wrong.
5. In tort a wrongdoer has to pay damages to the injured party.	In crime a wrongdoer is punished by the state in interest of society.
6. Whatever amount paid for tortious acts in the forms of compensation goes to injured person.	The amount of fine imposed in criminal act goes to Government treasury.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. Most of law of Torts is Judge made - law. It is not codified. | All the crimes are defined and codified. |
| 8. The purpose of awarding compensation to injured party is to make good loss suffered by him. | The purpose of the criminal law is to protect the society by preventing and deterring offenders from committing further offences. |
| 9. The nature of punishment is light that too in the form of awarding damages. | The nature of punishment is heavy and serious from death to fine as per the severity of offence. |
| 10. Mens rea has no place in tort. | Generally an act shall not be punished as a crime, unless there is mens rea actually present in wrong doer. |
| 11. Burden of proof lies on complainant (injured party). | Burden of proof lies on the State. |
| 12. Principles of Natural Justice - good conscience, equality etc. are followed in fixing the wrong-doer's liability. | Strict rules of procedure and principles are followed in fixing the liability of the criminals. |

*Proof
burden*

13. Tort is of recent origin

crimes exists from ancient times.

Conclusion

It is clear that. It is very impossible to give an exact definition for tort. By Indian Authors give the definition of tort that tort means "a civil wrong, independent of contract, for which appropriate remedy is an action for damages tort as a civil wrong which is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages and which is other than a mere breach of contract or breach of trust. Now, the main difference between Tort and crime is in tort the intention of wrong-doer is secondary importance and in crime the intention is of primary importance.

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Change
Conclusion

1. Explain in detail Damnum Sine Injuria, Injuria sine damnum and ubi Jus ibi remedium.

→ Introduction

One of the essential element of tort is that wrongful act committed by defendant must result in legal damage to plaintiff. legal damage means breach of legal duty. whether a damage is legal damages or not can be understood with help of two maxims

- i) Damnum Sine injuria.
- ii) Injuria sine damnum.

Meaning

Damnum means damage in terms of substantial loss of money, comfort, health service etc. 'Sine' means without. Injuria means a breach of legal right or infringement of legal private right or ~~infringe~~ infringement. But it should not be wilful or malicious. The maxim 'damnum Sine injuria' means damage or loss without infringement of legal private right. In rem know the word Injuria means doing harm or injury by infringing the private right 'Sine' means without and damnum means damage or substantial loss of in respect of money, comfort, health or the like. So Injuria Sine damno means infringement of legal private right without any actual damage.

The law of tort is said to be development of Maxim ubi-jus ibi-remedium. Jus means the legal authority to demand reparation or something and remedium means the right of action. Thus, the maxim ubi-jus-ibi-remedium means there is no wrong without a remedy.

1] Damnum sine Injuria:-

Damnum means damage, reparation or something and remedium means the right of action. Thus, the maxim ubi-ibi-remedium means there is no wrong without a remedy. Damnum means damage in terms of substantial loss of money, comfort, health, service etc. Sine means without. Injuria means a breach of services etc. sine private right in rem. Thus, no action lies for these damages or loss, however substantial, caused by an act which does not infringe some legal right to act which does not infringe some legal right to plaintiff. According to Salmond "There are many acts which though harmful are not wrongful and give no right of action to him who suffers their effects."

Case - 1

In Gloucester Grammar School case (1410) 7 B. Hill 11 Hen 4 of 47 P 21, 30] the defendant set up a rival school next door to the plaintiff who sustained pecuniary loss.

Judgement

It was held that no suit could be as there was no infringement of the legal right of Grammar School it suffered pecuniary loss.

Case 2

In *Chesmore vs Richards* [(1859) 7 HCl 319] The plaintiff a mill owner was for the past 60 years using water for his mill from a stream which was fed by rainfall percolating through underground strata to the rainfall through to the stream but not flowing in defined channels.

Judgement

The defendant was not responsible for injury.

Case - 3

In *Mogal Steamship Co v Mograon Golu and Co.* a number of Steamship Companies combined together and drove the plaintiff company out of the tea carrying trade by plaintiff reduced freight.

Judgement

The House of Lords held that the plaintiff had no cause of action as defendant had by lawful means acted to protect and extend their trade and increase their profits.

2] Injuria sine damnum

The word 'Injuria' means doing or injury infringing the legal private right side means without and damno means damage or substantial loss in respect of money comfort health or the like so "Injuria sine damno" means that where there is a violation of private right in rem without any actual loss or damage through as Sault battery false imprisonment trespass etc. the person whose right is so violated is entitled to bring an action.

'Injuria' means the infringement of legal right. Rights have been classified into absolute and qualified. An absolute right is one violation of which is action we per se. The combination of injuria and damnum must be found in every tort must there for be qualified.

Case - 1

A leading case of Injuria sine damnum is Ashby vs. White (1703) 1 Sm 1029. In this case the plaintiff was defendant was returning officer.

Judgement

He did not suffer any actual loss because candidate for whom he tendered his vote was elected.

3) Ubi Jus ibi remedium (There is no wrong without remedy)

The law of Torts is said to be the development of maxim ubi Jus remedium Jus means authority to demand reparation means there is no a right there is remedy or there is no right a remedy.

originally there was no distinction between various wrongs like torts crimes etc. Remedies were given only by way of writs. Thus there was action for wrong only if a writ was available. Thus, there was a right for wrong only if a writ was available i.e. if remedy a right was recognised. If there was no remedy there was no right. The law was 'ubi remedium ibi Jus is remedy, there is a right.'

But the law now is Ubi Jus ibi remedium [where, there is a right, there is remedy]

Case - 1

The case of Ashby vs White (1703) 125 ER 251 established for the first time the principle of ubi Jus remedium.

Jugement

Lord Holt CJ. that "if the plaintiff has a right he must of necessary has a means to vindicate and maintain it, and a remedy if he is injured in exercise of enjoyment of it and indeed it is a vain

thing to imagine a right without a remedy for wrong of right and want of remedy are reciprocal

Conclusion

These two maxims *Injuria sine Damnum* & *Damnum sine Injuria* are used by the common law courts to delineate a moral wrong from a legal wrong. Both these legal maxims are essential in tort law. Under Tort Law, both these maxims are important. *Damnum sine Injuria* says that even if there is any moral wrong for the harm suffered by the plaintiff, no action can be brought before any court of law as there is no legal right in place. *Injuria sine Damnum* says legal right is violated so action can be brought in a court of law.

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Assignment - 3

Name: _____
Date: _____

g) Define Tort. write Exception general Principle personal of capacity.

Introduction

The term 'tort' is French in origin which is a synonym to wrong in English. The words tort originated from the Latin word *torium* which means to twist i.e. not straight and correct. A Roman word *delict* depicts some meaning as tort. Tort may be said to mean a conduct which is not straight or lawful but it is twisted, crooked or unlawful. The general principle is 'All persons have the capacity to sue and be sued in tort but there are certain exceptions to this general rule and is subject to modification in respect of certain categories of persons.'

↳ Convicts

A convict is a person whom judgment of death or penal servitude has been pronounced on any charge of treason or felony. In England a convict on any charge of treason or felony cannot sue for wrongs to his property.

English law - Criminal Even when undergoing imprisonment, have the same right of action for torts as a man with a blameless life. Those who break the law remain the Queen's subjects they are not her enemies.

2) Alien Enemy

In England, if England declares war with any country, the persons of that country are declared as alien enemies. If England declares war with any country, if England declares war against any country, for example France, then the people of that country become as alien enemies to England. In English law, an alien enemy cannot maintain an action except when duly licensed or by an order in council, or unless he come into British dominion under a flag of truce.

3) Husband & wife

In England, at common law, prior to the Married Women's Property Act 1872 & the Law Reform Act 1935, a married woman could not sue for any tort committed by a third person unless her husband joined with her, to the extent of property he acquired through her. The Law Reform Act, 1935, changed the position and now a husband is not liable for any tort of his wife, whether committed by her or after marriage merely because he is her husband.

4) Corporation

A corporation is an artificial juristic person. It is considered as a legal person. The features of a corporation lie in name, perpetuity of existence, and capacity to sue.

and be sued a) A corporation can sue, for torts against itself, for malicious presentation of a winding-up petition.
b) a libel charging it with insolvency or with dishonest or incompetent management aimed in Constitution of India. the President and Governors shall not be answerable, to any court. under Section 873 of CPC no ruler of any former.

2) Public officials

Government officials in England are employed in service of crown and crown cannot do any wrong and therefore, they cannot be sued in their representative capacity for torts committed by them or against a public official for acts done in exercise of sovereign power provided that act is such as can be performed only by sovereign.

In India, if a tort is committed by Government - servant during course of employment then Government shall be held responsible.

3) Judicial officers

No judge, magistrate, collector or other persons acting judicially can be sued in any court for any act done by him in discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within limits of his jurisdiction. Judicial officers

A child in mother's womb

In England for a long time, an infant can sue for any tort done to him, but he cannot maintain an action for injuries sustained while *en ventre sa mere*.

Case.

In *Walker v. G.N. Ry* [1891] 28 LR (IR) 69 it was held that child could not maintain an action for damages, where a woman who was with child in womb was injured by railway accident.

The decision was based on ground that there was no duty of care to an unborn person who was not legal person.

5 Bankrupts or Insolvents

An insolvent person whose property is administered for and distributed among his creditors in accordance with provisions of system of law is called as bankrupt.

In any tortious act is done against person of insolvent, such as assault, defamation on his name, if may be pointed out that where a tort caused injury both to his person and property.

6 Ambassadors

Ambassadors or diplomatic agent cannot be sued for torts either in courts

Protection Act, 1850 grants protection to judicial officers for any in discharge of his judicial duty

7] Foreign State

In England, foreign state cannot sue in court unless such state has been recognised by her/his majesty.

In India, as regards foreign state under section 84 CPC, foreign state may sue in any court in India provided that such state has been recognised by central Government & provided that central Government & provided also that object of suit is to enforce a private right vested in head of state or in any office of such state in his public capacity.

III Person who cannot be sued

under law of tort there are following types of persons who not be sued.

1] Crown or King

In England it is a fundamental principle that 'the king can do no wrong' and immunity of crown for civil liability is based on above maxim. So an action for personal wrong will not lie against crown.

In England for wrongs committed by servants. In present India there is no king. As for the provision. ensh

of India on Principles of International Policy. In India no suit can be brought against an ambassador or high Commissioner or other diplomatic envoy without consent of Government of India.

The immunity given to Ambassadors extends also to family to such Ambassadors. The diplomatic privilege does not impart immunity from legal liability but only exemption from local Jurisdiction.

5) Infants / Minors

Infant is a child during first few years of its life means childhood to the age of seven years; minor. An infant means in law, a person who is below twenty-one years in England. The first rule as to liability of minors for their torts is that ordinary infancy per se is no defence to an action for tort. Infants are liable for wrong of omission as well as for wrongs of commission.

Case

In *Swaroop Chhore v. Gowardhan* (1955) The court observed that infants are held liable for assault, false imprisonment, libel, slander, sedition, trespass, wrongful detention of goods, fraud, embezzling money and for nuisance and injuries to their neighbours arising from negligent use and management of their property.

7] Lunatic or persons of unsound mind

The term 'lunatic' is derived from Latin 'Luna' in consequence of supposed influence of moon on mental disorders & from 'lunatus' which includes with reference to lucid intervals enjoyed by sufferers from lunacy.

Lunatic means an idiot or person of unsound mind. The word idiot and unsound mind. The word idiot indicate an abnormal state of mind. A lunatic is one who hath had understanding but; by disease, grief or other accident has lost use of his reason. Lunatic means a person suffering from unsoundness.

8] Drunkard

In law of tort drunkenness is not a good defence. The drunkard knows consequences of what he does. An act done voluntarily knowing nature of fact is tort liable for damages. Hence drunkard is liable for torts if drinks voluntarily & act in such way to injure others.

9] Corporation

A corporation cannot be sued unless

- 1) the act done within scope of authority of agent employees by it &
- 2) the act done was within purpose of incorporation
- 3) malicious prosecution

When suit is against corporation for any of these torts, the plaintiff in addition to necessary ingredients, must prove that servant

or agent was acting in course of employment & act complained of was done by him for benefit of Corporation & within scope of his authority.

1) Trade union

A trade union is a legal person like university or corporation. It shall not be sued for torts which involve mental condition necessary for its commission but trade union may be held responsible consequently may be sued for torts committed by its members. But under Indian Trade Union Act, a trade union may be sued like other person.

Conclusion

A person who suffers injury has the right to file a case against the person who caused him harm. But there are certain categories of people who cannot sue or person for their loss & also there are some people who cannot be sued by any person, like foreign ambassadors, public officials, infants, sovereigns, alien enemy. But there are certain limitations where these categories of people can sue & can be sued subject to the permission of the central government. And unless they themselves waived their privilege by submitting to the jurisdiction of the court.

