



List of New Course(s) Introduced

Department : Law

Programme Name : B.A.LL.B.

Academic Year : 2019-20

List of New Course(s) Introduced

Sr. No.	Course Code	Name of the Course
1.	LLBCr301T	Family Law - II
2.	LLBCr302T	Constitutional Law - I
3.	BALLBCr303T	Political Science-III
4.	BALLBCr304T	Sociology - III
5.	LLBAECC301T	Hindi-I (AECC)
6.	LLBAECC302T	Environmental Studies-I (AECC)
7.	LLBCr401T	Law of Crimes-I
8.	LLBCr402T	Constitutional Law - II
9.	BALLBCr403T	Political Science-IV
10.	LLBCr404T	Economics-I
11.	LLBAECC401T	Hindi-II (AECC)
12.	LLBAECC402T	Environmental Studies-II (AECC)

विभागाध्यक्ष/HOD
वेधि अध्ययन शाला/School of Law
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)/Bilaspur (C G)



DEPARTMENT OF LAW



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR (C.G.)
(A Central University Established by the Central University Act. 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Minutes of Meetings (MoM) of Board of Studies (BoS)

Academic Year : 2018-19

School : School of Studies of Law

Department : Law

Date and Time : July 11, 2018 - 11:00 AM

Venue : Office of Head of Department

The scheduled meeting of members of Board of Studies (BoS) of Department of Law, School of Studies of Law, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur was held to design and discuss the B.A.LL.B. (I to X Semesters) and B.COM.LL.B. (I to X Semesters) scheme and syllabi.

The following members were present in the meeting:

1. Prof. D. D. Prusty (External Expert Member BoS), Principal, Government Naveen Law College, Bhatapara, Baloda Bazar)
2. Dr. V. S. Rathore (Dean, Professor, Dept. of Law cum Chairman, BOS)
3. Dr. Raghvendra Singh Thakur (HOD), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law-cum member, BOS)
4. Mr. Pravesh Dalei (Member BoS), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law)

Following points were discussed during the meeting

1. The members discussed for changes in marking scheme 70+30 of B.A.LL.B. (I to X Semesters).
2. The members discussed for changes in marking scheme 70+30 of B.COM.LL.B. (I to X Semesters).
3. The members discussed for implementation of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in courses of B.A.LL.B. and B.COM.LL.B. Programmes from the session 2018-219.

The committee discussed and approved the scheme and syllabi. The following courses were revised in B.A.LL.B. (III to X Semesters):

- ❖ Constitutional Law-I
- ❖ Law of Crimes-II



- ❖ Company Law
- ❖ Political Science-V
- ❖ Environmental Laws
- ❖ Jurisprudence
- ❖ Property Law
- ❖ Banking Law
- ❖ Taxation Law
- ❖ Land laws
- ❖ Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- ❖ Alternate Dispute Resolution
- ❖ Intellectual Property Rights

The following courses were also revised in B.COM.LL.B. (III to X Semesters):

- ❖ Constitutional Law-I
- ❖ Law of Crimes-II
- ❖ Company Law
- ❖ Environmental Laws
- ❖ Jurisprudence
- ❖ Property Law
- ❖ Banking Law
- ❖ Taxation Law
- ❖ Land laws
- ❖ Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- ❖ Alternate Dispute Resolution
- ❖ Intellectual Property Rights

Signature & Seal of HoD

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Scheme and Syllabus

MARKING SCHEME OF COURSES TAUGHT IN **B.A.L.L.B. FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED COURSE:-**

Semester	Name of the course	I ST UNIT TEST	II ND UNIT TEST	END SEMESTER EXAM	TOTAL
Semester I					
I	Law of Torts	15	15	70	100
	Law of Contract-I	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-I	15	15	70	100
	Sociology-I	15	15	70	100
	General & Legal English-I (AECC)	15	15	70	100
Semester II					
II	Family Law - I	15	15	70	100
	Law of Contract-II	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-II	15	15	70	100
	Sociology-II	15	15	70	100
	General & Legal English-II (AECC)	15	15	70	100
Semester III					
III	Family Law - II	15	15	70	100
	Constitutional Law - I	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-III	15	15	70	100
	Sociology - III	15	15	70	100
	Hindi-I (AECC)	15	15	70	100
	Environmental Studies-I (AECC)	15	15	70	100
Semester IV					
IV	Law of Crimes-I	15	15	70	100
	Constitutional Law - II	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-IV	15	15	70	100
	Economics-I	15	15	70	100
	Hindi-II (AECC)	15	15	70	100
	Environmental Studies-II (AECC)	15	15	70	100
Semester V					
V	Law of Crimes-II	15	15	70	100
	Company Law	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-V	15	15	70	100

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	Economics-II	15	15	70	100
	Administrative Law	15	15	70	100
	Environmental Law	15	15	70	100
	Semester VI				
VI	Law of Evidence	15	15	70	100
	Jurisprudence	15	15	70	100
	Political Science-VI	15	15	70	100
	Economics-III	15	15	70	100
	Labour Law	15	15	70	100
	Civil Procedure Code	15	15	70	100
	Semester VII				
VII	Property Law	15	15	70	100
	Banking Law/ Insurance Law/Merger and Acquisition	15	15	70	100
	Interpretation of Statutes /Legislative Drafting	15	15	70	100
	Industrial Laws	15	15	70	100
	Professional Ethics (SEC)	15	15	70	100
	Public International Law	15	15	70	100
	Semester VIII				
VIII	Drafting, Pleading, Conveyancing (SEC)	15	15	70	100
	Taxation Law	15	15	70	100
	IT Law/Competition Law	15	15	70	100
	Land Laws	15	15	70	100
	Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	15	15	70	100
	Equity and Trust/Financial Market regulation	15	15	70	100
	Semester IX				
IX	Alternative Dispute Resolution (SEC)	15	15	70	100
	Intellectual Property Right/Cross Border Investment	15	15	70	100
	Law of RTI/Civil Society and Public Grievances/ Citizenship and emigration Law	15	15	70	100

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	Seminar-I		30 (Viva)	70 (Seminar paper file)	100
	Criminology & Penology/Women and Law	15	15	70	100
	Law and Agriculture/Law of the Sea and International River	15	15	70	100
Semester X					
	Media Law/Govt. Accounts & Audit	15	15	70	100
	Cyber Law/Corporate Governance	15	15	70	100
	Moot Court & Internship Exercises (SEC)				100
X	Conflicts of Laws/IMF and World Bank	15	15	70	100
	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Paralegal Services (SEC)	15	15	70	100
	Seminar-II		30 (Viva)	70 (Seminar paper file)	100

Praveesh Dahiya
15/10/18

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दिनांक/हस्ताक्षर
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गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)/Bilaspur (C.G.)

To Praveesh Dahiya



B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

FAMILY LAW – II

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

- (1) **Muslim Shariyat Act, 1937.**
- (2) **Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939.**
- (3) **Family Courts Act, 1984.**
- (4) **The Muslim Women (Protection of rights on Divorce) Act 1986**
With special study of the case of - Mohd. Ahmad Khan Vs Shah Bano A.IR 1985S.C.945
- (5) **Special Marriage Act 1954.**

The above mentioned Acts and the following topics are prescribed for study:-

- (1) Conception, origin and development of Muslim Law.
- (2) Sources of Muslim Law.
- (3) Schools of Muslim Law.
- (4) Conversion to Islam.
- (5) Marriage.
- (6) Dower.
- (7) Divorce.
- (8) Parentage, Legitimacy and Acknowledgement.
- (9) The Law of Minority and Guardianship.
- (10) The Law of maintenance.
- (11) The Law of Gift & Will.
- (12) The Law of Waqf in India.
- (13) Death - Bed transactions.
- (14) Pre - emption .
- (15) The Law of Succession and administration.
- (16) Inheritance.



- (17) Uniform Civil Code - need for.
- Religious pluralism and its implications.
 - Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Constitution .
 - Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.
 - The idea of optional Uniform Civil Code.

Leading Cases -

- Maina Bibi Vs Chowdhari Vakil Ahmad 30 CWN 673 (PC) A.I.R (1925) PC 63.
- Mohd. Aladad Khan Vs Mohd. Ismail Khan. - ILR 10 Alld. 289 (Judgement of Justice Mahmood only).
- Janjira Khaton Vs. Mohd. Fakrulla, ILR 49. Calcutta 477 AIR 92 Cal. 429.
- Kappor Chand. Vs Kida Nisha Air 1953 5 C 413

Books Recommended -

- A.A.A Fyzee - Outline of Muhammadan Law
- A.M. Bhattachargee - Muslim Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
- Mulla's Mohammadan Law.
- Family Courts Act 1984.
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Divorce) Act 1986.
- Special Marriage Act 1954.

Course Outcome	It gives the knowledge about evolution of Muslim law, its school, institution of marriage, dower, divorce, parentage, other aspects of Muslim personal law, and desirability of Uniform civil code.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

1. Introduction

Nature and special features of the Constitution

2. Parliamentary Government:

Westminster model - choice of parliamentary government at the Centre and States.

President of India: Election, qualifications, salary and impeachment.

Powers: legislative, executive and discretionary powers.

Council of Ministers.

Governor and state government - Constitutional relationship.

Legislative process: Practice of law-making.

Legislative privileges and fundamental rights.

Prime Minister-cabinet system - collective responsibility-individual responsibility.

Coalition Government: Anti-defection Law.

3. Federalism:

Federalism - principles: comparative study.

Indian Federalism: identification of federal features.

Legislative relations, Administrative relations, financial relations.

Governor's role.

Centre's powers over the states - emergency.

J & K - special status.

Challenges to Indian federalism.

4. Constitutional Processes of Adaptation and Alteration :

Methods of constitutional amendment.

Limitations upon constituent power,



Development of the basic structure: Doctrine of judicial activism and restraint.

5. **Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles :**

Directive Principles - directions for social change - A new social order.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - inter-relationship – judicial balancing.

Constitutional amendments - to strengthen Directive Principles.

Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights.

6. **Fundamental Duties :**

The need and status in constitutional set up.

Interrelationship with fundamental rights and directive principles.

7. **Emergency :**

Emergency - meaning and scope.

Proclamation of emergency - conditions - effect of emergency on Centre –State relations.

Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights.

8. **Judiciary under the Constitution :**

Judicial process:

Court System

The Supreme Court.

High Courts.

Subordinate judiciary.

Judges appointment, removal transfer and condition of service, judicial independence.

Judicial review: nature and scope.

9 **Services under the Constitution:**

Doctrine of pleasure (Article 310).

Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank (Article 311).

Exception to Article 311.

Leading Cases :

(1) Keshvanand Bharti v State of Kerala

(2) Golaknath v State of Punjab



(3) A.K. Gopalan v State of Madras

(4) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India

Select Bibliography :

(1) Dr. V.N. Shukia : Constitution of India.

(2) Prof. M.P. Jain : Constitution of India.

(3) J.N. Pandey : Constitution of India.

(4) H.M. Seervai : Constitution of India. Vol. 1 to 3 (1992), Tripathi, Rombay.

(5) D.D. Basu : Commentaries on the Constitution of India.

(6) D.D. Basu : Shorter Constitution of India, (1996), Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.

(7) Constituent Assembly Debates. Vol. 1 to 12 (1989).

(8) S.C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament (1978), Metropolitan, New Delhi.

Course Outcome	Students would understand making the Constitution with its present nature, some basic concepts about federalism, secularism, equality, social justice, fundamental rights and duty, directive principles, judiciary, process of amendment of Constitution.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

POLITICAL SCIENCE III

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

1. The Constitution of Great Britain

- Growth of the British Constitutional System
- Salient Features of the British Constitutional
- The British Executive
- The British Parliament
- British Judiciary
- Political Parties

2. The Constitution of United States of America

- Salient Features of the American Constitution
- The American Federalism
- The American Presidency
- The Congress
- The Senate
- Political Parties
- The Federal Judiciary

3. The Constitution of Switzerland

- Main Features of the Swiss Constitution
- The Federal Legislature
- The Federal Executive
- Political Parties



- Direct Democracy in Switzerland

4. The Constitution of Canada

- Salient Feature of Canadian Constitution
- The Dominion Executive
- The Dominion Parliament
- The Judicial System
- The Political Parties

5. The Constitution of People's Republic of China

- Main Features of the Chinese Constitution
- The Executive
- The Legislature
- The Judiciary
- Rights and Duties of People

6. The Constitution of Australia

- Main Features of the Australian Constitution
- The Australian Federation
- The Executive Government
- The Federal Parliament

The Federal Judiciary

Course Outcome	It enable students to compare the Indian Constitution with the political system of Britain, USA, Switzerland, South Africa, China, and Australia.
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B.A.L.L.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

SOCIOLOGY - III

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Development

Concept of development, Agencies of development and Scope of Sociology of Development

Unit 2: Social Progress, Evolution and Development

Meaning, characteristics and conditions of Social progress

Meaning, characteristics and conditions of Evolution

Development, progress, evolution, change and their similarities and differences

Unit 3: Perspectives of Development

Economic Growth, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development

Unit 4: Theories of Social Change

Evolutionary theory, cyclical theory, Deterministic theory and Marxian theory

Unit 5: Theories of Underdevelopment and development

Underdevelopment Theories: Baran's theory, World System theory, Dependency theory & Theory of Unequal Exchange

Development Theories: Theory of Economic Growth, Theory of Positivistic Development and Theory of Realistic Development

Unit 6: Development & India

Path of Development, Different Phases of Development, ICT Revolution in India, Development and Social Sectors

Unit 7: Globalization and development

Concept & Features of Globalisation, Economic, Social and Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation

Suggested Readings



- Battacharya, Purushottam and Roy, AjitavaChaudhuri (ed.) 2000. Globalisation and India: A Multidimensional Perspective. Lancers Books: New Delhi.
- Desai, A.R. (ed.) 1971. Essays on Modernisation of Underdeveloped Societies, Vol 1. Thacker and Co. Ltd.: Mumbai.
- Dube, S.C. 1992. Understanding Change. Vikas Publishing House: New Delhi
- Dube, S.C. 1988. Modernisation and Development. Sage Publication: New Delhi
- Gandhi, M.K. 1938. Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. Navajivan Trust: Ahmedabad
- Gandhi, M.K. 1968. The Selected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Vol. III. Navajivan Trust: Ahmedabad
- Hazel, Henderson. 1999. Beyond Globalisation: Shaping a Sustainable Global Economy. West Hartford, CT: Kumarian
- Khor, Martin. 2001. Rethinking Globalisation: Critical Issues and Policy Choices. Books for Change: Bangalore
- Kuppaswamy, B. (2004). Social Change in India, Konark publishers Pvt. Ltd. Delhi
- Mohanty, R. N. (2002). Understanding Social Change, KitabMahal
- Nanda, B.R. 1958. Mahatma Gandhi: A Biography. Oxford University Press: Delhi
- Ritzer, George. 2000. Modern Sociological Theory. 5th edition. McGraw Hill Higher Education
- SighaRoy, D.K. 2003. Social Development and the Empowerment of the Marginalised: Perspectives and Strategies. Sage Publication: New Delhi.
- Singh, Sheobahal (2010). Sociology of Development, Rawat, Jaipur
- Singh, Y. 1977. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Rawat Publications: Jaipur & Delhi.
- Streten, P. 1998. "The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations to Development". In Political Economy Journal of India. Vol-6 No.2: 111-21

Course Outcome	It enable students to know the concept of developments with respects to its theories, process, parameter, its phase in India, and global development.
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B.A.L.L.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

HINDI - I

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 2

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Course	It enables the student to have basic knowledge of Hindi
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Outcome	Language and develop in them communication skill in this language.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-III

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-I

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 2

Unit 1: The multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies.

Definition, Scope and Importance, Need for awareness.

Unit 2: Natural Resources

Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

Natural resources and associated problems

- Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies, Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
- Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dam's benefits and problems.
- Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
- Food resources: World food problem changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer - pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
- Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, case studies.
- Land resources: Land as resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.
 - Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.
 - Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

Unit 3: Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem.
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- Producers, consumers and decomposers.
- Energy flow in the ecosystem.
- Ecological succession.



- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem
(a) Forest ecosystem, (b) Grassland Ecosystem, (c) Desert Ecosystem, (d) Aquatic Ecosystem (ponds, stream, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit 4: Biodiversity and its Conservation

Introduction-Definition, Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity, Bio-geographical classification of India, Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values, biodiversity at global, National and local levels, India as a mega-diversity nation, Hot-spots of biodiversity, Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, Endangered and endemic species of India, Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ, Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Course Outcome	It develops a sense in students about environmental science, particularly about natural resources, ecosystem, biodiversity and its need to be conserved.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

Law of Crimes-I

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

A. Indian Penal Code 1860 with the Special Reference of the following
(Sections/ Provisions relating to the quantum of punishment are excluded)

1. General:

Conception of Crime:.

Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and Tribal law.

Macaulay's draft based essentially on British notions.

State's power to determine acts or omissions as crimes.

State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime.

Distinction between crime and other wrongs.

IPC : a reflection of different social and moral values.

Applicability of I.P.C. : Territorial, Personal.

Salient features of the I.P.C.

2. Elements of Criminal liability :

Author of crime - natural and legal person.

Mens rea - evil intention.

Importance of mens rea.

Recent trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences.

Act in furtherance of guilty intent.

Omission.

Injury to another.

3. Group liability :

Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace.

Common intention.

Abetment : Instigation, aiding and conspiracy., Mere act of abetment punishable.



Unlawful assembly, Basis of liability.

Criminal conspiracy.

Rioting as a specific offence.

4. Stages of a crime :

Guilty intention - mere intention not punishable.

Preparation:

Preparation not punishable.

Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of peculiar kind such as possession of counterfeit coins, false weights and measures

Attempt:

Attempt when punishable - specific provisions of IPC.

Tests for determining what constitutes attempt - proximity, equivocality and social danger.

Impossible attempt.

5. Factors negating guilty intention:

Mental incapacity:

Minority.

Insanity - impairment of cognitive faculties, emotional imbalance.

Medical and legal insanity.

Intoxication - involuntary.

Private defense - justification and limits.

When private defiance extends to causing of death to protect body and property.

Necessity.

Mistake of fact.

6. Types of punishment:

Death :

Social relevance of capital punishment.

Alternatives to capital punishment.

Imprisonment - for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment.

Forfeiture of property.



Fine.

Discretion in awarding punishment.

Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences.

7. Specific offences against human body:

Causing death of human beings: Culpable homicide.. Murder.

Distinction between culpable homicide and murder.

Specific mental element: requirement in respect of murder.

Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Grave and sudden provocation.

Exceeding right to private defense.

Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force.

Death in sudden fight.

Death caused by consent of the deceased - euthanasia and surgical operation.

Death caused of person other than the person intended.

Miscarriage with or without consent.

Rash and negligent act causing death.

Hurt - grievous and simple.

Assault and criminal force.

Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement - kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India.

Abduction.

8. Offences against women:

Insulting the modesty of woman.

Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of woman.

Causing miscarriage without woman's consent:

Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent.

Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse.

Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution.

Rape; Custodial rape. Marital rape.



Prevention of immoral traffic.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives.

Prevention of Sati.

Prohibition of indecent representation of women.

9. Offences against Property :

Theft.

Cheating.

Extortion.

Robbery and dacoity.

Mischief.

Criminal misrepresentation and criminal breach of trust.

B. New kinds of crimes such as terrorism, pollution and adulteration.

Leading Cases :

- (1) Reg V/s. Govinda : ILR 1876 Bombay 342.
- (2) Inzargul Khan V/s. King Emperor: ILR 1936 Nag. 194.
- (3) Mehboob Shah V/s. Emperor: AIR 1945 P.C. 118.
- (4) AmzadKhanV/s. State : AIR 1952 SC 165.

Bibliography :

- (1) K.D. Gaur: Criminal Law - Cases and Materials (1999), Butter worths, India.
- (2) Ratanlal-Dhirajlal : Indian Penal Code (1994 Reprint).
- (3) B.M. Gandhi : Indian Penal Code (1996), Eastern, Nagpur.
- (4) K.D. Gaur, A text book on the Indian Penal Code (1998), Universal, Delhi.

Course Outcome	It makes understand about the offences, its nature and kinds, and punishment principles with special emphasis to Indian Penal Code.
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B.A.L.L.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

Constitutional Law-II

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

- (A) Indian Legal History
- (1) (a) Charter of 1726 (The Mayors Court)
(b) Charter of 1753
- (2) Grant of Diwani.
- (3) The Regulating Act 1773.
- (4) The Act of settlement 1781.
- (5) Charter of 1774 and Establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- (6) Some Landmark Cases -
- (a) Issue of Raja Nand Kumar (1775):
- (b) The Patna Case (1777-79).
- (c) The Cossijurah Case (1779-80)
- (7) Judicial Reforms -
- (a) Judicial Reforms of Warren Hasting.
- (b) Judicial reforms of Cornwallis.
- (c) Reforms of SirJohnShore.
- (d) Reforms of Lord Wellesley.
- (e) Reforms of Lord Minto.
- (f) Reforms of Lord William Bentinck.
- (g) Judicial Reform of Amherst.
- (8) Charter Act 1833; Codification of Laws; Law Commission.
- (9) Charter of 1853.
- (10) Growth of Criminal Law.
- (11) Growth of Personal Law of Hindus & Muslims.



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- (12) Influence of English Law in India.
- (13) Prerogative writs in India.
- (14) Racial discrimination.
- (15) History of the Doctrine of Justice equity and good conscience, Gentoo Code.
- (16) Establishment of High Courts -
- (a) The Indian High Court Act 1861.
 - (b) Government of India Act 1935: more High Courts created.
 - (c) Government powers & Jurisdiction of High Courts.
 - (d) Post constitutional developments.
- (17) The federal Court of India.
- (18) Privy Council
- (a) History.
 - (b) Jurisdiction.
 - (c) Appeals from India.
 - (d) A unique institution.
- (19) Modern or present Judicial System of India -
- (a) Supreme Court
 - (b) High Courts
 - (c) Subordinate Courts, Labour Courts. (With special reference of Chhattisgarh)
- (B) Constitutional History of India.
- Constitutional development since 1858 to 1947 with special reference to the following topics -
- (1) The Govt. of India Act 1858.
 - (2) The Indian Councils Act of 1861.
 - (3) The Indian Councils Act of 1892.
 - (4) Morley-Minto reforms, 1909/ Indian Council Act 1909.
 - (5) Montague - Chelmsford reforms, 1919.
 - (6) The Simon Commission. Nehru Report. First, Second and third round table Conference.
 - (7) Government of India Act 1935 - Federal system of government.
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- (8) The Cripps mission, 1942; Cabinet Mission. 1946; Lord Wavell Plan, Mountbatten Plan.
- (9) Formation of the Interim Government, Constituent Assembly of India.
- (10) The Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Books Recommended -

- (1) M.P. Jain - Outlines of Legal History (1998) Tripathi.
- (2) M.Rama Jois - Legal and Constitutional History of India (1984) Two Volumes.
- (3) V.D Kulshrestha's Landmarks in Indian Legal History (1992), Eastern Lucknow.
- (4) A.B. Keith - Constitutional History of India (1600 - 1936).
- (5) Dr. N.V.Paranjape - Constitutional History of India.

Course Outcome	This enable students to know the legal and constitutional history of India.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

Political Science-IV

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

1. The Classical Tradition
 - a. Plato: Methodology, Republic, Education, Communism, Ideal State, Justice and Reason
 - b. Aristotle: Teleology, Constitutionalism, State, Slavery,
 - c. Manu: Idealism, Laws, Nature of state,
 - d. Kautilya: State, Polity Governance and Administration
 - e. Sukra: Nature of State
2. Islamic Tradition
 - a. Ziauddin Barni: Indian Polity, State
 - b. Abul Fazl: Sovereignty, Governance, Administration
3. The social Contract Tradition
 - a. Buddhism: Apostle of Egalitarianism, Challenges to Vedas
 - b. Jainism: State
 - c. Hobbes: Scientific Materialism, Theory of Social Contract, Sovereignty, and Individualism.
 - d. Locke: Natural Law, Natural Rights, Social Contract, Liberalism
 - e. Rousseau: Social Contract, General Will.
 - f. John Rawls: Liberal tradition, An Alternative to Utilitarian Approach, A Theory of Justice
 - g. Amartya Sen: Capability Approach, Idea of Justice
4. Renaissance Tradition
 - a. Machiavelli: Prince, Discourses, Human Nature, Religion, Ethics and Politics, Child of Renaissance.
 - b. Raja ram Mohan Roy: Civil and Religious Rights
 - c. Swami Vivekananda: Nationalism

Course Outcome	This enables to know some traditions in the study of politics, viz., classical, Islamic, social contract and renaissance.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

Economics-I

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 4

Module I. Introduction of Economics

Definitions, Branches of Economics, Importance and use of economics to law professionals,

Module II Utility and Demand

Basic Concepts: Utility, Demand, Supply, Value and Price, Cardinal and Ordinal Approach, Consumer equilibrium,

Module III Theory of Production

Factors of Production, Production function, Return to Factor and Return to Scale, Different concepts of costs, Producer's equilibrium

Module IV Market (Price and output determination).

Classification of markets, Price and output determination in different markets : Perfect competition, Monopolistic competition,

Module V. Factor Pricing Theory of marginal productivity of distribution, Classical and modern theories of Wages, Rent and Interest, Profit

Module VI National Income

Concepts of National Income . GDP, GNP, National Income Accounting, Measurement of National Income,

Module VII. Macro-economic Theory



Keynesian Theory, Theory of Effective Demand, Employment,

Investment function, Capital formation, money, trade cycles

Module VIII Macro-economic Policies

Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, Agriculture Policy, Industrial Policy

New Economic policies

Course Outcome	It gives the knowledge of basic principles of micro-economics, viz., utility and demand, production factor, market, factor pricing, national income, as well as knowledge of theories and policies of macro-economics.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

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Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 2

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Course Outcome	It develops among students writing skill in different environment, viz., office, press, business and commerce, and digital world, as well as it develops in them a sense of Hindi literature with different kinds.
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B.A.LL.B. (Five year Integrated Course)

SEMESTER-IV

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-II

Marks: 100 [70+30]

Course credits: 2

Unit-I: Environmental Pollution

- Causes, effects and control measures of
 - a) Air Pollution (b) Water Pollution, (c) Soil Pollution
 - d) Marine Pollution (e) Noise Pollution, (f) Thermal Pollution
 - g) Nuclear Hazards.
- Solid waste management Cause, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of and individual in prevention of pollution.
- Pollution case studies
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides

Unit-II: Social Issues and the Environmental

From unsustainable to sustainable development, urban problems related to energy, water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management, resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problems and concerns, Case studies, environmental ethics, issues and possible solutions, waste and reclamation, consumerism and waste products, environment protection act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Water (Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Wild Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act. Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation, Public Awareness.

Unit-III: Human Population and the Environment

Population growth, variation among nations, Population explosion-Family Welfare Programme, environment and Human, health human rights, Value Education, HIV/AIDS, Women and Child Welfare, role of Information Technology in environment and human health, Case Studies.

Unit-IV: Field Work

Visit to local area to document environmental assets-river/grassland/hill/mountain, Visit to a local polluted site-Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural, Study of common plants, insects, birds, Study of simple ecosystem-pond, river, hill slopes etc.

Course Outcome	It increases the level of study about environment issues, particularly about different kind of pollution, its impact upon human population and possible solution, and gives practical training towards environmental assessment.
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