

THE FIVE YEAR B. A., LL. B. INTEGRATED DEGREE COURSE IN LAW

I Semester:

- Course-I Kannada/Special English/ French (Kannada is compulsory for all those who have studied Kannada as a subject at the SSLC level)
- Course-II Sociology-I
- Course-III Political Science-I
- Course-IV Elements of research

II Semester:

- Course-I English
- Course-II Sociology-II
- Course-III Political Science-II
- Course-IV Economics-I

III Semester:

- Course-I History-I
- Course-II Political Science-III
- Course-III Economics-II
- Course-IV Constitution

IV Semester:

- Course-I Economics-III
- Course-II History-II
- Course-III Contract-I
- Course-IV Psychology

V Semester:

- Course-I Contract-II
- Course-II Law of Torts
- Course-III Family Law-I: Hindu Law
- Course-IV Criminal Law-I: Indian Penal Code

VI Semester:

- Course-I Company Law
- Course-II Property Law
- Course-III Administrative Law
- Course-IV Family Law –II: Mohammedan Law & Indian Succession Act

VII Semester:

- Course-I Environmental Law
- Course-II Labour Law
- Course-III Criminal Law - II: Criminal Procedure Code, etc
- Course-IV Jurisprudence
- Course-V **Clinical Course-I:** Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

VIII Semester:

- Course-I Public International Law
- Course-II **Optional-I:** Human Rights Law and Practice / Right to Information
- Course-III **Optional-II:** Banking Law / Insurance Law
- Course-IV **Clinical Course-II:** Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems

IX Semester:

Course-I	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Course-II	Optional-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I / Penology & Victimology
Course-III	Optional-IV: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation / Competition Law
Course-IV	Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
X Semester:	
Course-I	Law of Evidence
Course-II	Taxation
Course-III	Optional – V: Intellectual Property Rights-II / White Collar Crimes
Course-IV	Optional – VI: Women and Criminal Law & Law relating to child / Law Relating to International Trade
Course-V	Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court exercise and Internship

SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR THE FIVE YEAR B. A., LL. B. INTEGRATED DEGREE COURSE IN LAW

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COURSE I: SPECIAL ENGLISH

UNIT-I

Advise to a young man...-Felix Frankfurt
In the court- Anton Chekhar
Grammar: Parts of speech (Same word used as different parts of speech), sentence linkers, Models.

UNIT-II

The five functions of the Lawyer – Arthur Vanderbilt
Grammar: Synonyms and antonyms, homonyms and homophones.

UNIT-III

A plea for severest penalty - M.K.Gandhi
Composition, Paragraph writing, Report writing

UNIT-IV

On the Entirely reasonable Murder of a Police constable- G.B.Shaw
Composition: dialogue Writing, refutation of arguments.

UNIT-V

The law as a Jealous Mistress – Joseph Planck
Composition: Interpretation of Notices.

Text:

R.P.Bhatnagar and R.Bhatnagar- Law and Language.

Books Prescribed:

David Grene- Contemporary English Grammar: Structure and Composition.
R.P.Bhatnagar and R.Bhatnagar- English for Competitive Examinations

COURSE- I: FRENCH

COURSE-II: SOCIOLOGY-I

While giving an idea of the general principles of Sociology in the context of Indian society and its institutions, the course shall strive to reveal to the students the role of law as Social engineering. The essential moorings of law in society will be identified and the limitations of law as an instrument of social change will be highlighted through illustrations and empirical studies.

UNIT – I

Sociology as a Science

- a. Data, concepts and theory
 - b. The Comparative method
- Sociology and other Social Sciences
 - Sociology and History

- Sociology and Law
- Sociology and Psychology

UNIT – II

Basic concepts in Sociology

- a. Structure and Social system
- b. Status and Role
- c. Norms and Values
- d. Institutions, Community and Association

UNIT – III

Social Institutions –

- a. Marriage, Family and Kinship
- b. Economic Institutions
- c. Political Institutions
- d. Religious Institutions
- e. Educational Institutions

UNIT – IV

Social Stratification:

Caste and Class

Coercion, Conflict and Change

Social control, Order and Stability

UNIT – V

Sociology as a discipline: Law and Society, Sociology of Law, Law and Social Change, Sociology of Legal Profession.

Prescribed Books:

1. S. R. Myneni - Sociology for law students.
2. Vidyabhushan and Sachdev - A Systematic Introduction to Sociology.

Reference Books:

1. U. S. Singh - Hand book on Sociology
2. Mac Iver and Page - Society
3. Bottomore. T. E. - Sociology, a guide to problems and literature
4. Johnson. H - Sociology – A Systematic Introduction
5. R. N. Sharma - Introduction to Sociology

COURSE-III: POLITICAL SCIENCE-I: POLITICAL THOUGHT & ORGANISATION

UNIT- I

Political Science- Definition, nature and scope; relations with other Social Sciences; geography and psychology.

Conception of State and government-

- a) State (defined); nature of the state; elements of the state (in detail) State – Society; state-association; state-government;

- b) Sovereignty- meaning, aspects, attributes Kinds (with special reference to political and legal sovereignty).

UNIT-II

Main currents of western Political thought (Ancient & Medieval)

- a) Aristotle
- b) Roman Legal system
- c) Natural Law and Natural rights- Cicero, St.Thomas Aquinas
- d) Machiavelli.

Modern Western Political Thought

Liberalism- a) in the West – features, merits and limitations; liberalist thinkers- Herbert Spencer, Bentham and J.S.Mills (a brief sketch).

Socialism- meaning and features- Evolutionary, revolutionary, democratic.

Marxism and Communism: Marxian and modern communism (a comparison)

UNIT-III

Indian political Thought- Ancient& Medieval

- a) Hindu- concept of state: 7 elements of the state; Government and administration: justice and law; function and duties of a ruler (Vedic, Classic, Kautilyan)
- b) Islamic thought & concept of the state; The Shariat as the basis of law: administration- Finance, welfare, Crime Punishment and justice.

Modern Political Thought- Western and Indian

Gandhian thought-

- a) Liberalism Vs Marxist thought in the east
- b) Totalitarianism- features, merits, demerits, Fascism & Nazism (a note)
- c) Democracy- Meaning, Essentials, merits, demerits, conditions for success
- d) Satya, Ahimsa and Sarvodaya: Basic principles of his philosophy: influences on him and his thoughts.

UNIT-IV

Political Organisation

- a. Constitution- meaning, classification, condition of a good constitution.
- b. Conventions- in unwritten and written Constitutions- ex UK, USA., India.
- c. Unitary and federal Governments- features, relative merits and demerits- eg. U.K., USA, India, Switzerland.
- d. Indian federation- features; how federal is India?

Organs of government:

- a) Legislature- meaning, functions; role Unicameralism- arguments for and against Bicameralism- Organisation, arguments for and against; Direct legislation

- b) Executive- meaning, kinds, functions, Parliamentary vs. Non-parliamentary executive.
- c) Judiciary – Organisation, functions, Independence; judicial activism.

UNIT-V

Representation- Electorate; Constituencies
Single member vs. multi member; universal adult franchise; right to vote for women; Minority representation.
Public opinion- meaning, nature, media
Public relations – meaning, principles & role.

Prescribed Books:

1. Lawrence O. Waalase. - Gettel's *History of Political Thought* .
2. Mockenzle Brown- *Indian Political Thought* from Ranade to Bhave.
3. Strong, O.F.- *Modern Political Constitutions* .

Reference Books:

1. Wheare K.C.- *Modern Constitutions*.
2. Wheare K.C.- *Federal Government* (Oxford Uni.Press)
3. Sabine: *A History of Political Theory*.
4. Cater & Harz- *Government and Politics in Twentieth Century*.
5. Hyper C.L. - *Political Thought*.

COURSE-IV: ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH

Objectives:

Law is arguably on autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, law is related to other processes in the society mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law. The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his law studies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, and fundamentals in legal research.

Course contents:

UNIT-I

Various types of Law: civil law, criminal law, etc.
Case Law Technique.

UNIT-II

Legal materials – Enactments, notifications, judgments, reports of commissions, etc.
Where to find and how to find these materials, how to check their validity.

UNIT-III

Methods of study.
Technical Terms.
Interpretation of statutes.

UNIT-IV

Elements of Legal Research: Research problem, hypothesis, experimentation, analysis and interpretation of data, report writing.

UNIT-V

Tools of research: Use of Library, observation, questionnaire, interview, sampling, case study, participation.

Book prescribed:

Williams Glanville- Learning the Law.

Good and Hatt- Social Science Research.

II SEMESTER:

COURSE-I: ENGLISH

UNIT-I

The Shaping of my Character- Dr.S.Radhakrishnan

What I Cherish Most- Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Shastry

Grammar: Kinds of sentence- simple, compound and complex sentences and use of conjunctives; Basic transformations.

UNIT-II

Eating for Health- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

T.V.Should never be held out as a carrot- the week.

Grammar: Active and passive voice; Direct and indirect speech (Reported speech)

UNIT-III

Indian crowds- Neeraj Choudhary

Our rising population: Causes and consequences- Dr.R.B.Sahay

Grammar: Propositions, determiners, question tags.

UNIT-IV

A dispassionate analysis of the Quit India Movement- V.M.Tarkunde

Federalism in India: Theory and Practice – Prof. S.C.Gangal

Grammar: Some common errors, vocabulary, legal terms, Idiomatic expressions.

UNIT-V

The development of Indian Literature- C.Rajagopalachari

Headache – R.K.Narayan

Composition skills: Paragraph writing, Note taking, formal correspondence.

Text:

M.Nagarajan, T.Shashishekhara & S.Ramamurthy (ed.)- Indian Prose for effective Communication: A practical Programme for Colleges.

Books Prescribed:

R.W.Zandvoort- A handbook of English Grammar.

Quirk, et. al.- Contemporary English grammar- Structure and Composition.
Michael Swan- Practical English Usage.

COURSE-II: SOCIOLOGY-II

UNIT – I

The development of Indian society

- a. Unity and Diversity
- b. Continuity and Change, Ancient, Medieval and Modern India as a pluralistic society.

India as a pluralistic society

- a. Varieties of cultural diversities
- b. Linguistic, Religious, Political, Economic and Cultural Communities

UNIT – II

Major institutions of Indian Society

- a. Family
- b. Caste
- c. Village

UNIT – III

Tribe and Caste in the traditional order - Caste and Class in the contemporary India
- The Backward Classes.

UNIT – IV

Trends of change in Indian Society: Rural and Urban, Problems and development programmes.

UNIT – V

Indian cultural values and development - Impact of Muslim and British cultures

Prescribed books:

1. S. R Myneni – Sociology for law students
2. M. N. Srinivas – Study of Indian Society
3. H. M. Johnson - Sociology – A systematic study
4. N. K. Bose - The structure of Hindu Society
5. G. S. Ghurye - Caste, Class and Occupation

Reference Books:

1. Peter Worsley - Introducing Sociology
2. Romesh Thapper - Tribe, Caste and Religion in India
3. A. R. Desai - Rural Sociology
4. M. N. Srinivas - Social change in modern India
5. D.M. Kapadia - Marriage and family in India
6. Kingsley Davis - Human Society
7. Mac Iver and Page - Society
8. Andre Beteille - The backward classes and the social order
9. M. N. Srinivas - Caste in Modern India

COURSE-III: POLITICAL SCIENCE-II: FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS

UNIT – I

Law- meaning and nature; sources of law; kinds of law; laws and morality; rule of law; Administrative law; Delegated Legislation; the concept of justice.

Rights- Meaning, nature, Kinds, Relationship between rights and duties, kinds of duties, Human rights in brief.

Liberty- Meaning, importance, kinds.

Equality- Meaning, importance, kinds

Relationship between Liberty and Equality.

Justice

UNIT – II

Legitimacy of Power- the Classical theory (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau) - Modern approaches to the notion of political obligation (Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim) - Theories of political legitimacy.

UNIT – III

The Problems of Civil Disobedience and Political Obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought, Thoreau, Martin Luther King (in brief)

UNIT – IV

Utilitarianism as an approach to Political Obligation – Jeremy Bentham and J.S.Mill (in brief)

Foundation of Promissory and Contractual liability.

Idealism – its philosophy, merits and limitations- Kant, Hegel, T.H.Green (in brief)

UNIT – V

The problem of Punishment - Use of force by State against the citizen - The basis of criminal sanction

Theories of punishment.

The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

Power vs. Authority; authority and responsibility; legitimation.

Legitimation of power- classical thought 1) Hobbes, Locks and Rousseau.

Max Weber- theory of bureaucracy and authority. 3) Durkheim - Policy obligation.

Prescribed Books:

1. Rajni Kothari - Democratic Policy and Social Change in India, Crisis and Opportunities .
2. Karl Loewenstein - Political Power and the Governmental Process.
3. J. C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory

Reference Books:

1. Flatman -Political Obligation.
2. Leiser Burton (Ch. 12, Civil Disobedience), Liberty, Justice and Morals.

3. D. Entrives- the Nation of the State (Pages 1-10 Introduction, Part I, Ch. 10, pp. 141-155, Legality and Legitimacy.)

COURSE-IV:ECONOMICS-I: ECONOMIC THEORY

The objective of the course at the B.A., LL.B. level would be to sharpen the analytical faculty of the students, by highlighting an integrated approach to the conceptual and functioning aspects of the Economic Theory, Indian economy and Managerial Economics. Such an analysis is essential because the Indian economy is a unique amalgam of alternative competing and often conflicting theories and a proper understanding of its working is imperative if the student is to comprehend the ramifications that underlie most of the observed phenomena in the Indian economic set-up. The emphasis of the course is on overall social, political and economic environment influencing policy decisions. The course is divided into specific Units.

1. To acquire the knowledge of terms, facts, concepts, trends, principles, assumptions, etc. in Economics.
2. To develop familiarity with the basic terminology and elementary ideas of Economics.
3. To know different horizons of Economics which would investigate issues both at the micro and macro level.

UNIT-I

What is Economics? Definitions of Economics
Nature and Scope of Economics
Central Problems of an economy, production possibility curve and Opportunity cost.

UNIT-II

Consumer behaviour and demand
a) Consumer's Equilibrium-meaning and attainment of equilibrium through utility approach: Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Indifference Curve Analysis
b) Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, Demand curve.
c) Movement along and shifts in demand curve.
d) Elasticity of demand
Producer behaviour and law of supply- Supply Schedule and Supply Curve

UNIT-III

Laws of returns – Increasing, Constant and Diminishing
Production Function
Different Facets of Costs & Revenues of Production

UNIT-IV

Forms of Markets / Competition
Perfect Competition
Different Forms of Imperfect Competition

UNIT-V

Introductory macro economics
National Income and Related Aggregates

Measurement of National Income: Expenditure Method, National Disposable Income (Gross and Net), Private Income, Personal Income and personal Disposable Income
Determination of income and employment
Aggregate demand, Aggregate supply and their components
Propensity to Save and Propensity to Consume
Determination of Income and Employment
Keynesian Theory

Prescribed books:

D N Dwivedi- Macro Economics
Misra and Puri- Economic Environment of Business.
D M Mithani- Macro Economics

Reference Books:

A. Koutsoyiannis- Modern Micro- Economics
Bilas- Micro Economic Theory
J. Hirschleifer- Price Theory and Applications
Watson & Hallman- Price Theory and its uses
E.A.G. Robinson- Monopoly

III SEMESTER:

COURSE-I: HISTORY-I: INDIAN HISTORY

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

UNIT – I

Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage, Social, Political, Legal and in the area of Religion and Philosophy. (The teacher is expected to give special emphasis on study of village republics in ancient India, the organization of Central Government in Ancient India, experiment of decentralization.)

UNIT – II

Law givers and dispute resolution systems in ancient India (Administration of justice in ancient India -Pre-Islamic Period). Law relating to culture - The advent of Islam, interaction between Ancient Indian cultural heritage and Islamic culture and the emergence of synthetic Indian culture.

UNIT – III

Innovation by rulers of medieval period in the area of General and Revenue Administration, District Administration, Court Systems - Indian contact with the Europeans.

UNIT – IV

Socio-religious reform movement in Modern India and its legal culture -

Economic history of India during British period - Impact of the British rule on India.

UNIT – V

Impact of European culture and liberal thought on India - The Indian National Movement - The history of freedom struggle in India up to 1947. (The teacher is expected to give emphasis of different stages of Freedom movement.)

Prescribed Books:

H. V. Sreenivasa Murthy – History of India part I and II
R. C. Agarwal – Constitutional Development and National Movement of India
Iswari Prasad – Medieval India
Bipin Chandra – Freedom Struggle

Reference Books:

A. S. Altekar- State and Government in Ancient India.
R. C. Majumdar – (Ed) – History and Culture of the Indian People (Relevant chapters on Political, Socio, Economic, cultural and legal understanding in India)
Griffith - Impact of British Rule on India
Sumith Sarkar – Modern India.
A. R. Desai – Social Background of Indian Nationalism.

COURSE-II: POLITICAL SCIENCE-III: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNIT-I

1. Nationality- definition and meaning; elements that help develop nationality.
2. Nationalism- definition, meaning brief history (W. & E.), features, merits and demerits.
3. State, Nation, Nationality- mono-national and Multi-states.
4. Internationalism- Philosophy, reasons for growth, a brief history and scope. International relations and international relations and international politics.
5. National Power- meaning, major sources and elements (Geography, population, Natural resources, food, raw materials, Scientific development; technology; Industrial Capacity) military preparedness, National character, morale leadership and quality of govt.

Limitations of national power - a) International morality

b) International Public opinion

c) International law-definition, scope, sources and limitations, codification,

d) War- meaning, causes, advantages and disadvantages; Earlier and modern Warfare – compared.

e) Economic Interdependence.

UNIT-II

Diplomacy- an instrument of national policy- definition and importance, a brief history, types of diplomacy, functions, organisation and protocol, privileges and immunities of diplomats

Subversion, propaganda and Terrorism.

Peaceful change-

- a) Balance of power- Meaning, Characteristics, Devices and instruments, Balance of power in the modern world.
- b) Collective Security- Meaning, principles, features, problems, conditions for success, NATO, SEATO.
- c) Alliances
- d) Disarmament History, problems, success and failures- example.

UNIT-III

Instruments of peaceful change- a) Negotiation b) Mediation c) Arbitration d) conciliation and e) Judicial settlement. (Each is to be defined, its features, highlighted, its limitations explained with suitable examples. Each instrument has to be compared and contrasted with the other).

UNIT-IV

International Organisation-

- a) League of Nations – history, formation and causes for failure
- b) UNO- formation, preamble, character, aims, members, principal organs, ECOSOC and specialised agencies- IBRD, IMF, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, Achievements of the UNO- failures,
- c) Common Wealth of Nations- Brief history, aims, members, organisation and working.

UNIT-V

Major areas of conflict- East, West, North, South- a Special emphasis on migration, balance of payment, international trade.

Regional Organisations- Arab League, OAU, OAS, EC, CMEA (Comecon) - A brief sketch , SAARC- formation, aims, organisation and working – a special reference to India's contribution.

Book prescribed:

1. Sakti Mukherjee - International Organization.
2. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations.
3. D.W.Boweet, International Institutions.
4. C.P.Scchleicheor- International Relations.
5. Vermon Van Dyke- International Policies
6. Palmer and Porkins- International Relations.
7. E.H.Hentment- The Relations of Nations.

COURSE-III: ECONOMICS-II: INDIAN ECONOMY

Objectives:

1. To acquire knowledge of contemporary economic problems and to appreciate the efforts being made to solve these problems.
2. To develop an understanding of the Nation's physical and human resources and how to avoid their misuse.
3. To understand the various economic processes that help in improving our standard of living.

UNIT-I

Economic Development and Growth

Meaning of Economic Development and Growth
Indicators of Economic Development
Indicators of Economic Growth

Obstacles to development and growth

Vicious Circle of Poverty
Population Explosion
Low Productivity of Agriculture
Scarcity of Capital
Inappropriate Technology
Socio-Cultural Obstacles
Political and Administrative Obstacles
External Bottlenecks

Characteristics of Indian Economy

UNIT-II

Trade Union Movement in India

UNIT-III

Planning in India
Progress under Five Year Plans

UNIT-IV

Problems and Prospects of Indian Agriculture – Green Revolution
Indian Agriculture and WTO

UNIT-V

Problems and Prospects of Indian Industry – Large, Medium and Small
Labor and Trade Union Movement in India

Prescribed books:

Datt R. & K.P.M. Sundharm- Indian Economy.
Misra S.K. & V.K.Pure- Indian Economy .
Agrawal A.N. - Indian Economy Problem of Development and Planning.
Johnson P.A. - Development Issues of Indian Economy.

Reference Books:

Kapila Uma (ed) - Indian Economy Since Independence.
Dewett Kewal- Indian Economy.
B.N.P. Singh- Indian Economy Today Changing Contours.
Mamoria C.B. - Agricultural Problems of India .

COURSE-IV: CONSTITUTION*

IV SEMESTER:

COURSE-I: ECONOMICS-III: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives:

1. To know the functioning of the financial institutions in India
2. To know the working of the government financial system

3. To know the influence of international institutions like WTO, IMF and the World Bank and their impact on India

4. To acquire skills in interpreting simple statistical data.

The paper also deals with simple tools and techniques, which will help of student in data collection. We would have to provide a variety of teaching methods ranging from lectures to seminar, group discussion, practical workshop, sessions where research work is presented. Course should be assessed in diverse ways to suit course content.

UNIT-I

Theories of Economic Development

Classical Theories - Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus

Karl Marx's Theory of Economic Development

Shumpeterian Theory of Economic Development

UNIT-II

Money and Banking

Money-Meaning, evolution and functions

Central Bank-Meaning and Functions

Role of Reserve Bank of India

Commercial Banks-Meaning and Functions.

UNIT-III

WTO and its Effects on Indian Industry and Agriculture

WTO Basic History

WTO Evolution and Functions

WTO Implications for India

Role of IMF and World Bank fostering the Development of Less Developed Economies

UNIT-IV

GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND ECONOMY

Government Budget-Meaning and its components

Objectives of Government budget

Classification of receipt-revenue and Capital:

Classification of expenditure-revenue and capital, plan and non –plan, Developmental and non-developmental.

Different forms of Budgetary Deficits

Deficit Financing

UNIT-V

BUSINESS CYCLES

Meaning of Business Cycles, Phases of Business Cycles, Types of Business Cycles, Theories of Business Cycles and Control of Business Cycles

Prescribed Books:

Adelman, I.- Theories of Economic Growth and Development.

Behrman, S. and Srinivasan T. N. - Handbook of Development Economics

Ghatak, S. - An Introduction to Development Economics.

Hayami, Y. - Development Economics.

Reference Books:

Higgins, B. - Economic Development.

Kindleberger, C. P. - Economic Development.

Meier, G.M. - Leading Issues in Economic Development

Myint, Hla- The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries.

Myint, Hla- Economic Theory and Under Developed Countries

Thirlwal, A.P. - Growth and Development.

COURSE-II: HISTORY-II: LEGAL HISTORY

Objectives:

This course deals with history of courts, legislature and legal profession in India.

Course contents:

UNIT – I

Administration of justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts and Judicial Institutions under the East India Company.

Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts - Reforms made under the plan of 1774 and re-organisation in 1780.

Regulating Act – 1773 – Supreme Court at Calcutta – Its composition, power and functions – Failure of the Act of 1781 – Supreme Court vis-à-vis Mofussil Courts.

UNIT – II

Judicial measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1793 progress of Adalat system, under Sir John Shore - Conflicts arising out of the Dual Judicial System – Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 – The Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution -Development of Rule of Law - Separation of powers - Independence of Judiciary.

Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions – Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from India - Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

UNIT – III

Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth I, 1601 – (Changes under Regulating Act, 1773- Act of 1781 - Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make regulations by the British Parliament.)

Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the three councils and subjection of the same to greater control.

Act of 1833 – Establishment of a legislature of an all India Character in 1834 -The Indian Council Act, 1861 - Central Legislative Council: its composition, powers and functions - powers conferred on the Governor.

Government of India Act of 1909 – Government of India Act, 1919 - Setting up of bicameral system of Legislature at the centre in place of the Imperial consisting of one House.

UNIT – IV

Government of India Act, 1935 – The Federal Assembly and the Council of States: its composition, powers and functions, legislative assemblies in the provinces and the powers and functions - Legislative Councils in the provinces, power and functions.

Law Reforms and the Law Commissions.

Legal Profession in Pre-British India: Rules, Training and functions - Law practitioners in the Mayor's courts established under the Charter of 1726 - Organisation of legal profession under the Charter of 1774 - Legal Profession in Company's Court.

UNIT – V

Provision for Enrolment of Advocates - vakils and attorneys under Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the Advocates under the letters patent issued.

Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 – Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 1923.

The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 – The All India Bar Committee, 1951.

The Advocates Act, 1961.

The development of Legal Education - History of Law Reporting in India.

Prescribed Book:

M. P. Jain - Outlines of India Legal History.

Reference Books:

Herbert Cowelle - The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.

Sir Courtenay Lebert - The Government of India.

A. B. Keith - A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935.

Gwyer and Appadori - Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution 1945-1947 (2 Vols.) .

M. V. Pylee - Constitutional History of India (1600-1950).

Kulsreshtha .V. L - Indian Legal and Constitutional History.

N. R. Madhava Menon - History of Courts.

COURSE-III CONTRACT-I*

COURSE-IV PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives:

Human behaviour is so pervasive that it encompasses every activity of man. The subject, Psychology attempts to understand the nature of behaviour and the mental process of human beings. It becomes essential on the part of the law students to understand and apply the knowledge of Psychology in several aspects of legal implications. Hence the basic principles of Psychology are the contents of this course.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Nature of Psychology, Methods of Psychology, approaches to Psychology, contemporary psychology and its application.

UNIT-II

Perceptual Processes- Principles of perceptual organisation, perceptual selectivity, stimulus and personal factors and their implications- cognitive dissonance- perceiving and judging people.

UNIT-III

Motivation –needs, content and processes- wants, goals and self, primary and secondary motives, theories of motivation, emotions, emotional intelligence.

UNIT-IV

Interpersonal behaviour, interpersonal response traits, characteristics of interpersonal response traits, frustration, self and interpersonal response traits, self esteem, principles of self perception, self regulation and self presentation, interpersonal communication, nonverbal communication, developmental process of personality, deviant behaviour.

UNIT-V

Attitudes, Nature and measurement of attitudes, formation of attitudes, changing of attitudes, factors influencing the change, implications in the present social context.

Prescribed Books:

D.mayers- Introduction to Psychology

Hilgard- Atkinson and Atkinson, Introduction to Psychology.

Reference Books:

Eastwood Atwaters- Psychology for Living.

Krech, Crutchfield and Ballachey- An Individual in Society

Feldman R.S.- Understanding Psychology.

V SEMESTER:

Course-I Contract-II*

Course-II Law of Torts*

Course-III Family Law-I: Hindu Law*

Course-IV Criminal Law-I: Indian Penal Code*

VI SEMESTER:

Course-I Company Law*

Course-II Property Law*

Course-III Administrative Law*

Course-IV Family Law –II: Mohammedan Law & Indian Succession Act*

VII SEMESTER:

Course-I Environmental Law *

Course-II Labour Law*

- Course-III** Criminal Law II: Cr. P. C., Etc*
Course-IV Jurisprudence*
Course-V **Clinical Course-I:** Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System*

VIII SEMESTER:

- Course-I** Public International Law *
Course-II **Optional-I:** Human Rights Law and Practice* / Right to Information*
Course-III **Optional-II:** Banking Law* / Insurance Law*
Course-IV **Clinical Course-II:** Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems*

IX SEMESTER:

- Course-I** Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act*
Course-II **Optional-III:** Intellectual Property Rights-I* / Penology & Victimology*
Course-III **Optional-IV:** Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation / Competition Law*
Course-IV **Clinical Course-III:** Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance*

X SEMESTER:

- Course-I** Law of Evidence*
Course-II Taxation*
Course-III **Optional – V:** Intellectual Property Rights-II* / Whit Collar Crimes*
Course-IV **Optional – VI:** Women and Criminal Law & Law relating to child / Law Relating to International Trade*
Course-V **Clinical Course-IV:** Moot Court exercise and Internship*

* The curriculum to these papers will be the same as given in the syllabus of LL. B. Three Year Degree Course