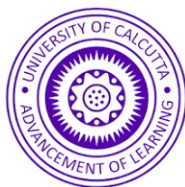


# **UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**



## **REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR FIVE YEAR (TEN SEMESTERS) INTEGRATED B. A. LL. B. COURSE-2025**

**Faculty of Law  
Department of Law  
University of Calcutta**



**REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR FIVE YEAR  
INTEGRATED B. A. LL. B. COURSE-2025**

**Regulations for Five Year (Ten Semesters) Bachelor Arts and Bachelor Laws (B. A. LL. B) course as per the Rules of Legal Education of the Bar Council of India under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) of the Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta.**

This Regulation shall be called as Regulations for Five Year (Ten Semesters) Bachelor Arts and Bachelor Laws (B. A. LL. B) course as per the Rules of Legal Education of the Bar Council of India under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) of the Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta, 2025.

**I. GRADING SYSTEM AND CONVERSION OF PERCENTAGE INTO GRADE(S)**

The following formula shall be applied for conversion of the percentage(s) to Grades and computing Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for Five Year (Ten Semesters) Bachelor Arts and Bachelor Laws (B. A. LL. B) of the University of Calcutta.

**(i) The marks secured by the students shall be converted to the Grades as mentioned below:**

<b>The % of Marks</b>	<b>Letter Grades</b>	<b>Grades Points (D)</b>
90 to 100	O (Outstanding)	10
80 to below 90	A+ (Excellent)	9
70 to below 80	A (Very Good)	8
60 to below 70	B (Good)	7
50 to below 60	B+ (Above Good)	6
40 to below 50	C(Average)	5
30 to below 40	P (Pass)	4
0 to below 30	F (Fail)	0
.....	AB (Absent)	0

**(ii) Letter Grade/ Grade Point:** It indicates the performance of a student in a paper/course described as Letter Grade/ Grade Point as mentioned above. A student obtaining Grade “F” or “AB” with Grade point “0” shall be considered failed and will be required to re-appear in the examination.

**(iii) Credit points:** Credit point is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course. Thus, credit points are obtained by multiplying credits in a course with grade point= Number of credits in a Course x Grade points.

**(iv) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The SGPA is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.

**(v) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** The CGPA is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.

**(v) Computation of SGPA and CGPA:** The following procedure shall be used to compute the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): First, the SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e.  $SGPA (S_i) = \frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$  Where  $C_i$  is the number of credits of the  $i$ th course and  $G_i$  is the grade point scored by the student in the  $i$ th course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.  $CGPA = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$  where  $S_i$  is the SGPA of the  $i$ th semester and  $C_i$  is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

**(vi) Table of Letter Grade Norm**

<b>CGPA</b>	<b>LETTER GRADE</b>
9 and above	O (Outstanding)
8 to below 9	A+ (Excellent)
7 to below 8	A (Very Good)
6 to below 7	B (Good)
5 to below 6	B+ (Above Good)
4 to below 5	C(Average)
Below 4	P (Pass)

**(vii). Assignment of Credit**

Every subject/ paper of 100 marks shall have 4 credits.

**II. ADMISSION TO COURSE, ELIGIBILITY, PROHIBITION, AND MINIMUM MARKS, SEMESTER SYSTEM, END SEMESTER TEST, AND MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION**

**(A) Admission:** Admission to First Semester of integrated 5 year B.A.LL.B. course shall be made in order of merit on the basis of an admission test (CU Law Entrance Test) to be conducted every year by the University.

**(B) Eligibility for Admission:** An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government.

Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course.

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitled a candidate to get admission into B.A.LL.B course but shall enable him to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the University from time to time. English shall be a subject studied by the applicant reflected in +2 or equivalent level Examination.

**(C) Prohibition to Register for two Regular Courses of Study:** No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by the same or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree program of the same institution. Provided that any short period part time certificate course on language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any course run by a Centre for Distance Learning of a University however, shall be excepted.

**(D) Minimum Marks in Qualifying Examination for Admission:** The minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks (best four subjects) in case of general category applicants and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination, such as +2 Examination in case of Integrated Five Years' course for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted into a Law Degree Program of the University. Other reserved categories of candidates shall obtain at least 40% in best 4 (Four) subjects. In case of Persons with disabilities candidate should have disability 40% or more and also should obtain at least 40% in best 4 (Four) subjects. In case of EWS (Economically Weaker Section) applicants should have minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks in best 4 (four) subjects and at the time of submission of application the applicants should have current year certificate of the Government. Reservation shall be as per the Government of West Bengal Rules.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the University concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.

Provided that percentage of marks (in +2 Examination) shall be counted in best 4 (four) subjects (excluding compulsory environmental studies of WBCHSE).

**(E) Semester System, Credit System, Minimum Period of Internship and Dress Code:** The course leading to integrated double degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than 18 weeks in double degree integrated course with not less than 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week.

There shall be for each paper (with 4 credit) Four class-hours for one hour duration each and one hour of tutorial/moot court/project work per week.

Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the Department of Law / affiliated colleges concerned shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the Department of Law / affiliated colleges concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course.

Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows: (For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe. (Optional for Girl students) Black printed sharee, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe. The Organization or Advocate under whom the internee is placed is required to follow suitable dress code.

**(F) End Semester Test:** No student of any of the degree program shall be allowed to take the end semester test in a subject if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 70% of the classes held in the subject concerned as also the moot court room exercises, tutorials and practical training conducted in the subject taken together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fail to attend 70% of the classes held in any subject, the Dean/Head of Law of the University or the Principal/Vice-Principal /Teacher-in-Charge of the affiliated Law Colleges, as the case may be, may allow the student to take the test if the student concerned attended at least 65% of the classes held in the subject concerned and attended 70% of classes in all the subjects taken together.

**(G) Medium of Instruction:** English shall be the medium of instruction of the course.

### **III. ACADEMIC CALENDAR**

The commencement of each academic year shall be with effect from first July and each odd semester (First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Semesters) shall be with effect from first July and will end on 31<sup>st</sup> December every year, while each even Semester (Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Semesters) shall be with effect from first January and will end on 30<sup>th</sup> June every year.

### **IV. DURATION OF COURSE AND RE-ADMISSION**

If a student fails to attend required number of classes and is declared discollegiate in any academic semester he/she may take re-admission within one month from the date of commencement of the semester. Provided further that in all case of re-admission of a student has to pass the Final semester

examination (Tenth Semester) within 8 (eight) years from the date of first admission in First Semester. **Explanation:** If at any point of time it becomes clear that a student will not be able to pass his/her Final semester examination (Tenth Semester) within 8 (eight) years from the date of first admission in First Semester, even if he or she passes all the subsequent examinations in the first chance, he/she shall not be allowed re-admission to continue the course.

## V. EXAMINATIONS AND VIVA-VOCE

(A) **Odd Semester and Even Semester:** The examination shall ordinarily be held at the end of every semester. First semester to Tenth semester examinations shall ordinarily be held at the end of each semester and shall commence at such time and the concerned authority and may fix and direct to be notified.

Explanation: Odd semester (First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Semesters) and even Semester (Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Semesters) shall be held alternatively.

The examination shall ordinarily be held at the end of every semester. The University shall, however, be at liberty to hold examination quicker frequency on continuing basis.

(B) **Duration of Examinations:** End Semester examination of each paper except clinical courses shall be of three hours duration carrying 80 marks under the control of Controller of Examinations of the University and remaining 20 marks shall be for internal assessment under the control of Department of Law and affiliated Colleges as the case may be.

(C) **Internal Assessment and Viva-Voce:** In each internal component of a paper of 20 marks of the concerned subject teacher shall assess the students as per the formula evolved by the concerned Department of Law or concerned affiliated law colleges from time to time. Evaluation and Viva-voce of the Clinical Courses shall be done/taken by the concerned Department of Law and concerned affiliated law colleges as the case may be.

(D) **Pass Marks:** In order to pass any Semester a candidate must obtain at least 30% marks in each paper.

(E) **Appearing Higher Semesters:** A candidate may appear at higher semester examinations without appearing/passing lower semesters. Thus a candidate may continue his/her course of study for the next higher semester without appearing lower semesters. Provided a candidate may appear a maximum of two semesters supplementary examinations only without appearing at any other / higher semesters as a whole within the stipulated time frame. Provided further a candidate may only appear at a single examination as a supplementary examination along with any other/higher semester examinations. Provided further that a candidate who is unsuccessful in a paper, he/she has reappear at the internal assessment process or clinical subject as the case may be. Provided further that if a candidate appears in all papers in a semester but fails to secure 30% marks in not more than two papers, he/she will be allowed to appear in not more than two papers along with the examinations of the higher semesters. However, such candidates shall be promoted to the next higher semester if he/she fulfills the requirement of the attendance of class.

(F) **Re-examinations of Answer Scripts:** Candidates appearing the examinations as a whole may apply in the prescribed form for the post publication of Re-examination of their answer scripts in not

more than two theoretical papers provided that they have secured at least 30% marks in aggregate of the remaining papers taken together.

**(G) Grace Mark:** A candidate failing to obtain the pass marks in a semester examination shall be given benefit of one additional mark in the paper in which he/she secure lowest mark and the same shall be shown in the tabulation role. However, in the mark sheet only the total marks shall be shown after such addition.

**(H) Spot Evaluation of End Semester Written Examination:** There shall be spot evaluation of answer scripts of written papers of 80 marks and answer scripts shall be coded by the Department of controller of examinations.

## **VI. COURSE OUTLINE OF FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED B. A. LL. B. DEGREE**

Every paper/subject consisting with 100 marks out of which 80 marks shall be for end semester written examinations and 20 marks shall be for internal assessment by the Department of Law for the students taught in the Department and by the affiliated colleges for the students taught in the colleges. Clinical papers are to be evaluated/assessed internally by the Department and affiliated colleges as the case may be.

### **FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED B.A.LL.B. COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **FIRST SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	English - I	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Political Science - I	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Sociology – I	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	General Principles of Law of Contract	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Family Law – I	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### **SECOND SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	English - II	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Political Science - II	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Sociology – II	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Special Contract	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Family Law – II	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### **THIRD SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Political Science - III	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Sociology – III	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Economics – I	80 + 20 = 100	4

IV	Competition Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Political Science - IV	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Economics – II	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Constitutional Law - I	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Law of Crimes – I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### FIFTH SEMESTER

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Political Science - V	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Economics – III	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Constitutional Law - II	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Administrative Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Property Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### SIXTH SEMESTER

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Political Science - VI	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Law of Crimes – II (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita)	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Law of Copyright	80 + 20 = 100	4
V	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 500</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 20</b>

#### SEVENTH SEMESTER

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Public International Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Banking Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Law of Evidence (Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam)	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Compulsory Clinical Course– I	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 400</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 16</b>

**EIGHTH SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Human Rights Law and Practice	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Labour and Industrial Law - I	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Compulsory Clinical Course– II	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 400</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 16</b>

**NINTH SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Company Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Information Technology Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Labour and Industrial Laws - II	80 + 20 = 100	4
IV	Compulsory Clinical Course– III	80 + 20 = 100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 400</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 16</b>

**TENTH SEMESTER**

Paper	Subject	Marks (End Semester + Internal)	Credit
I	Taxation Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
II	Environmental Law	80 + 20 = 100	4
III	Compulsory Clinical Course– IV	100	4
		<b>TOTAL MARKS = 300</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT = 12</b>

**OVERALL (FIVE YEAR B.A.LL.B COURSE)**

Semester	No. of Papers	Marks	Credit
First Semester	5	500	20
Second Semester	5	500	20
Third Semester	5	500	20
Fourth Semester	5	500	20
Fifth Semester	5	500	20
Sixth Semester	5	500	20
Seventh Semester	4	400	16
Eighth Semester	4	400	16
Ninth Semester	4	400	16
Tenth Semester	3	300	12
	<b>Total Papers – 45</b>	<b>Total Marks – 4500</b>	<b>Total Credits – 180</b>

**VII. DETAILED SEMESTER WISE COURSE/ SYLLABUS CONTENTS**  
**(Five Year Integrated B.A.LL.B. Course)**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

**Paper I**  
**English I**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Poetry: Law Like Love – W.H. Auden; The Hanging Judge – Eavan Boland; The Case Won – William Cowper.
2. Drama: The Merchant of Venice, Trial Scene (Act IV, Scene I) – William Shakespeare; Trial Scene; Silence, the Court is in Session (Act III) – Vijay Tendulkar.
3. English Grammar: Articles, Prepositions, Tenses, Modals; Sentence Types: Assertive, Interrogative, Exclamatory, Imperative; Clauses and Phrases; Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds; Subject-Verb Agreement; Voice Change; Narration Change; Degree Change; Sentence Transformation (Simple/ Compound/ Complex); One-word Substitution; Correction of Common Errors including Idiomatic Errors.
4. English comprehension and Essay.

**Books Recommended:**

Vijay Tendulkar, *Silence! The Court is in Session*, Oxford University Press, 1978

William Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*. Ed. M.M. Mahood, Cambridge University Press, 2003. (*The New Cambridge Shakespeare Series*)

W.H. Auden. "Law Like Love", *Another Time, Selected Poems of W.H. Auden*. Penguin Modern Classics, 1979.

Eavan Boland. "The Hanging Judge". *The War Horse*. Arlen House, 1975.

William Cowper, "The Case Won", *Selected Poems of William Cowper*, Penguin Modern Classics, 1994.

**Paper II**  
**Political Science I**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction: Introduction to the study of Political Science/Politics; Origin, different meanings, definitions of Political Science; Scope of Politics- Ancient/Greek view, and Modern view; Significance of study of Political Science for Law.
2. State: Definitions; essential elements; distinction between State and Government, State and Nation and State and Society. Theories of the origin of state- Social Contract Theory: Views of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: Critical appraisal of the theory; Historical/Evolutionary Theory; Marxist Theory; Liberal theory; New Liberal theory.
3. Sovereignty: Definitions and meaning; Internal and External Sovereignty; Types of Sovereignty; Characteristics of Sovereignty; John Austin's theory of Sovereignty; Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty.
4. Liberty: Meaning, Definition, and Nature of Liberty; Kinds of Liberty (Positive and Negative); Liberty vs License; Liberty-Equality Debate.
5. Equality: Meaning, Definition, and Nature of Equality; Kinds of Equality: Social, Economic, Political, Legal; Liberty-Equality Debate.
6. Rights: Meaning and Nature of Rights; Theories of Rights- Natural Theory; Legal Theory; Marxist Theory; Classification of Rights; Relationship between Rights and Duties.

**Books Recommended:**

Asirvatham Eddy and K.K. Misra, *Political Theory*  
O.P. Gauba, *An Introduction to Political Theory* (New Delhi, Macmillan)  
Andrew Heywood, *Key Concepts in Politics* (London, Macmillian Education UK)  
J.C. Johari, *Principles of Modern Political Science* (New Delhi, Sterling Publisher)  
Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya: *Political Theory: An Introduction* (Pearson Education).  
Hoffman John and Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Theory* (London, Routledge)  
Sushila Ramaswamy, *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts* (New Delhi, PHI Learning)  
Andrew Heywood, *Political Ideologies: An Introduction* (London, Red Globe Press)  
David Held, *Political Theory Today* (Cambridge, Polity Press)

**Paper III**  
**Sociology I**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Nature of Sociology: Definition and meaning of Sociology, Subject matter and scope; Importance of studying Sociology, Sociology as a science; Sociology of commonsense; Relationship between Sociology and Law.
2. Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Culture and Civilization, Norms, Values, Role, Status.
3. Social Processes and Socialization: Cooperation, Conflict, Accommodation, Assimilation; Process, Agencies, Importance.
4. Social Groups: Definitions, classification, roles.
5. Social Stratification: Meaning, functions, types (caste, class, estate), social mobility.
6. Social Institutions: Economic, Political, Religious, Educational; Inter-relationships.
7. Family, Marriage and Kinship: Forms and functions.
8. Social Control and Change: Formal/informal agencies; factors like biological, cultural, technological; concept of culture lag; Marxist theory of social change.
9. **Gender and Society:** Feminist theories; Gender Roles and Stereotypes; Gender and Law (Dowry, Domestic Violence, Workplace Harassment);
10. **Sociology of Law:** Law and Social Change; Law as a social institution; Legal Pluralism; Crime, Punishment and Society; Intersectionality (Caste, Class, Gender).
11. Legal challenges in social work and fields of social work practice: Child welfare; Women welfare.

**Books Recommended:**

D.C. Bhattacharya – *Sociology*.

A. Giddens, *Sociology*.

G. Rocher, *A General Introduction to Sociology*.

Sunanda Goenka, *Gender Justice*

George Ritzer, *Encyclopaedia of Sociology*.

R.M. Maciver and Charles H. Page – *Society: An Introductory Analysis*

Kingsley Davis – *Human Society*

T.B. Bottomore – *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*

**Paper IV**  
**General Principles of Law of Contract**  
**Including Specific Relief**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Historical development of law of contract in India - Definition - Essentials of contract – Agreements which are not contracts- Void and voidable contracts, Standard form of Contract
2. Offer - Essentials - Kinds of offer - Invitation to offer - Lapse of offer; Acceptance - Essentials-Communicationofacceptance-Contractthroughpost-Provisionalacceptance-Revocation of acceptance.
3. Consideration - Definition and essentials - Past, present and future consideration – Privity of contract.
4. Capacity to contract - Contracts by or with Minors, lunatics, drunken, alien enemies, foreign sovereign, insolvents, convicts, and lawyers.
5. Free consent- Coercion -Duress-Undue influence-Misrepresentation - Fraud-Mistake.
6. Lawful object- Unlawful agreements- Agreements opposed to public policy-Recovery of things given under an illegal agreement - Wagering contract - Contingent contract –Uncertain agreement.
7. Discharge of contract - By performance - By impossibility of performance - By novation –By breach -Remedies for breach-Rules relating to damages.
8. Quasi-contract-Theories-Kinds of quasi-contract.
9. Specific Relief –Recovery of possession of immovable and moveable property -Specific performance of contract - Injunctions.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Specific Relief Act, 1963 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Avtar Singh –Law of Contracts  
Anson-Law of Contracts  
Pollock and Mulla- Law of Contracts  
Subba Rao–Specific Relief Act  
Mulla- Indian Contract Act

**Paper V**  
**Family Law I**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Applicability of Hindu Law- Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient and Modern- Schools of Hindu Law.
2. Nature and Origin of Hindu Law: Evolution of the Institution of Hindu Marriage- Concept of Hindu Marriage- Marriage as sacrament-Forms of Marriage-Codified and Uncodified Laws.
3. Marriage and Divorce under Hindu Law: Conditions of Hindu Marriage- Doctrine of Factum Valet- Matrimonial Remedies Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Restitution of Conjugal Rights - Judicial Separation - Nullity of Marriage -Void Marriage and Voidable Marriage- Grounds of Divorce- Legitimacy of Children-Bars to Matrimonial Relief - Ancillary Relief Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
4. Adoption and Maintenance under Hindu Law: Adoption in Hindu Law- Origin and object of Adoption- Customary adoption- Changes introduced by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
5. Special Marriage Act, 1954: Conditions-Ceremonies-Effect of Marriage-Registration-Grounds for Divorce-Special Grounds for Women-Divorce by Mutual Consent-Advantages.
6. Hindu Succession Act 1956 with relevant case laws.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the aforementioned Acts and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Mulla- Hindu Law  
N. R. Raghavachari –Hindu Law  
S.N. Gupta-Maintenance and Guardianship  
Henry Maine -Hindu Law  
N.R. Raghavachari- Hindu Law: Principles and Precedents  
J.D.Mayne-Hindu law and usage  
ParasDiwan-Modern Hindu Law  
B.M.Gandhi-Hindu Law.  
Sir Hari Singh Gour-Hindu Code  
A.N.Saha- Marriage and Divorce  
G. Chakraborty-Law of Maintenance

## SECOND SEMESTER

### Paper I English II

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Drama: Justice – John Galsworthy (The Court Scene, Act II).
2. Essay: Francis Bacon, “Of Judicature”.
3. Letter Writing: Official Letters; Letters to Newspapers; Business Letters; Precis.
4. Legal Words (Latin): Functus Officio, In Loco Parentis, In Rem, In Personam, In Limine, In Lieu Of, De facto, De Jure, Affidavit, Donatio Mortis Causa, Ex Parte, In Re, Resjudicata, Inter Alia, Seriatim, Mandamus, Certiorari, Habeas Corpus, Quowarranto, Estoppel.
5. Legal Words (English): Complaint, Written Statement, Petition, Civil Matter, Criminal Matter, Jurisdiction, Revenue Matter, Summons, Warrant, Bail, Examination-in-chief, Cross Examination, Re-Examination, Alimony, Receiver, Injunction, Garnishee, Mandatory, Peremptory, Legal Right, Fundamental Right, Human Right, Legal Person, Precedent, Legislation, Equity, custom, International Declaration and Conventions, Jurisprudence, Arbitration, Alternative Dispute Resolution.

#### Books Recommended:

P. C. Wren and H. Martin, edited by Rao N.D.V. Prasad -High School English Grammar and Composition.  
W. W. S. Bhaskar and Prabhu - English Through Reading, Vols. 1 and II.  
Wilfred D. Best - The Students Companion. (Rupa and Co.)  
Oxford Dictionary of Law Oxford.  
The Law Student's Pronouncing Dictionary - Sweet and Maxwell, London.  
S. D. Mitra and A. C. Sen, Mitra's Legal and Commercial Dictionary.  
P. G. Osborn - A Concise Law Dictionary.  
Prem Lata Suri - English Grammar and Composition.  
Sweet Charles - A Dictionary of English Law.  
Francis Bacon, Of Judicature.  
John Galsworthy, Justice.

**Paper II**  
**Political Science II**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Organisation and Organs of the Government: Organisation of Government; Unitary form of government: Meaning, Nature, Merits and Demerits; Federal form of government- Meaning, Characteristics, Merits and Demerits; Centralising Tendencies in Federations, Quasi Federal Difference between Unitary and Federal forms of Government; Presidential and Parliamentary Forms of Government; Democracy and Dictatorship.
2. Wings of Government: Legislature; Executive; Judiciary.
3. Working of the Governmental Wings: Doctrine of Separation of Power; Parliamentary Sovereignty; Independence of Judiciary.
4. Concept of representation: Political Parties; Pressure Groups.
5. Electorate and Representation: Universal Adult Franchise; Women Suffrage; Representation- Territorial and Proportional Representation.
6. Public Opinion: Meaning and Nature; Agencies of Public Opinion; Role of Public Opinion.

**Recommended Books:**

Mohit Bhattacharya Political Theory

Asirvatham Eddy, Political Theory

Bhargava Rajeev and Acharya Ashok (ed), Political Theory: An Introduction

O. P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory

Heywood Andrew, Politics

Heywood Andrew, Political Theory: An Introduction

**Paper III**  
**Sociology II**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Origins of Indian Society: Village economy, jajmani system, pre-British social structures; British rule: Breakdown of village systems, commercialization of agriculture, rural poverty, rise of new classes.
2. Indian Society: Unity and Diversity; Continuity and Change.
3. Family System in India: Joint family – definition, characteristics, decline; relevant post-independence laws.
4. Caste System: Concept, varna, caste-class relationship, mobility, caste in politics.
5. Status of Women: Pre-British, British period, post-independence evolution.
6. **Sociology of Marginalized Communities:** Scheduled Castes and Tribes; Religious and linguistic minorities; LGBTQ+ rights and representation; Rights-based approach and Law.
7. Social and Cultural Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Industrialisation, Urbanisation.
8. Role of civil societies in social change: Communalism and Secularism; Environmental issues and Sustainable development; Agricultural policies.

**Recommended Books:**

- Rajni Kothari, Caste in Indian Politics  
S. B. Wad - Caste and the Law in India  
G. S. Ghurye - Caste and Race in India  
L. M. Kapadia - Marriage and Family in India  
D. C. Bhattacharya – Sociology  
A. R. Desai - Social Background of Indian Nationalism.

## **Paper IV**

### **Special Contract**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Indemnity- Definition, Implied indemnity, rights of indemnity holder, rights of indemnifier.
2. Guarantee – Definition, essentials, continuing guarantee, rights of surety against the creditor, principal debtor and co-surety, Surety's liability, Discharge of surety, Distinction between Indemnity and guarantee.
3. Bailment–Definition, Kinds, Rights and duties of bailor and bailee.
4. Pledge–Definition, Pledge by non-owners, Distinction between bailment and pledge.
5. Contract of Agency–Definition, Distinction between agent and servant, Agency by ratification, Sub-agent, Substituted agent.
6. Rights and duties of agent, Personal liability, Notice to agent is notice to principal, Termination of agency, irrevocable agency.
7. Sale of goods– Definition of sale and agreement to sell, Conditions and warranties, Sale by non-owners – CIF, FOB, Ex-ship contract, Sale by auction, Rules relating to passing of property in goods, Rights of unpaid seller.
8. Partnership–Definition, Distinction between partnership and co-partnership, Joint Hindu Family, Limited Company, Test to determine partnership, Registration of firm, Rights and duties of partners, Minor and partnership, Reconstitution of firm, Dissolution of the firm.
9. Limited Liability Partnership– Meaning, features and benefits of forming limited liability partnership, Disadvantages of limited liability partnership, Differences between limited liability partnership and traditional partnership firm, Differences between limited liability partnership and Company.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Specific Relief Act, 1963, Indian Partnership Act, 1932, and Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and relevant case laws on the subject.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press.

Avtar Singh- The Law of Contracts.

Mulla- Sale of Goods Act.

Pullock & Mulla-The Indian Partnership Act.

R. K. Bangia-Law of Contract

Madhusudan Saharay -Text Book on Indian Partnership Act with Limited Liability Partnership Act.

**Paper V**  
**Family Law II**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Origin and Development of Muslim Law: Persons Governed by Muslim Law- -Sources of Muslim Law: Ancient and Modern sources- Schools of Muslim Law: Statutory authority of courts to apply Muslim law.
2. Marriage under Muslim Law: Concept of Marriage- Nature and kinds of Muslim marriage- Essentials of valid Muslim marriage- Formalities in Muslim marriage- Impediments to marriage-Kinds of marriage-Concept of Dower: Kinds of dower-Remission of Dower- Enforcement of right to dower. Wife's rights and remedies on non-payment of dower.
3. Dissolution of Marriage and Maintenance under Muslim Law: Divorce under Muslim Law- Modes of dissolution of marriage- Types- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Maintenance- Persons entitled to maintenance- Maintenance of divorced women under Muslim Law, Criminal Procedure Code and the Muslim women Act, 1986.
4. Mohammedan Law of Inheritance And Succession: Rules Governing Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance- Administration of Estates Under Mohammedan Law.
5. Gifts (Hiba): Law Relating to Gifts: Meaning and essentials of a valid gift-Gift of Mushaa-Gift made during Marz-ul-Maut.
6. Religious and Charitable Endowments: Meaning- Kinds and Essentials- Wakf: Meaning- Kinds-Advantages and Disadvantages-Pre-emption: Origin-Classification-Effects-Constitutional Validity.
7. Wills, and inheritance
8. Indian Succession Act, 1925 and Divorce Act 1869.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the aforementioned Acts and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Mulla- Mohammedan Laws.  
Tahir Mahmood, Muslim Law in India.  
Syed Khalid Rashid, Muslim Law.  
A.A.A. Fyzee, Out Line of Mohammedan Law.  
Aquil Ahmed, Mohammedan Law.

## **THIRD SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Political Science III (Political Thought)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Political Obligation: Meaning, Nature; Theories of the Grounds of Political Obligation ; Political Obligation vs. Social Obligation; Limits to Political Obligation and Problem of Resistance; T.H Green's View on Political Obligation.
2. Power: Definition and Nature; Authority: Definition and Nature; Types of Authority; Legitimacy of Power.
3. Utilitarianism: Meaning, Origin and Basic Tenets; Jeremy Bentham's Contribution; J.S.Mill's Contribution.
4. Natural Law and Natural Rights.
5. Liberalism: Core Values- Main currents of liberalism (Classical Liberalism, Modern Liberalism and Neoliberalism); Liberal Democracy and Constitutionalism; End of History by Francis Fukuyama.
6. Socialism: Meaning and Definition; Core Values and its variants - Fabian – Syndicalism – Guild Socialism- Democratic Socialism.
7. Marxism: Meaning and Sources; Theories of - Historical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle, Exploitation, Alienation, Role of State; Contemporary relevance of Marxism.
8. Main Currents of Indian Political Thought: Gandhism- M. K. Gandhi's Ideas of Truth, Non-Violence, Purity of Ends and Means, Religion & Politics, Satyagraha and Sarvodaya; Social Justice Theory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Raymond G. Gettell history of Political Thought  
O. P. Gauba An Introduction to Political Theory  
V. P. Verma Modern Indian Political Thought  
Ernest Barker Principles of Social and Political Theory  
Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya, Political Theory: An Introduction

**Paper II**  
**Sociology III**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Social Problems in India: Concepts and approaches.
2. Major issues: Poverty, beggary, corruption, illiteracy, population explosion, unemployment.
3. Social evils: Child and bonded labour, divorce, dowry, violence against women, prostitution, AIDS, drug abuse, alcoholism.
4. Juvenile delinquency.
5. Sociology, Social Justice and Indian Legal System.
6. Socio- legal reform debates

**Books and Articles Recommended:**

Ram Ahuja - Crime Against Women.

Ram Ahuja - Youth and Crime.

Sunanda Goenka, Immoral Trafficking of Women and Children

Bela Datta Gupta - Contemporary Social Problems in India.

Kalpana Kannabiran, "Judiciary, Social Reform and Debate on 'Religious Prostitution' in Colonial India," 30(43) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59-69 (1995).

**Paper III**  
**Economics I**  
**(Economic Theory One)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Basic Concepts: Relevance of Economics in Law; Different branches of Economics, Basic Economic Problems, Economic systems, Price, Value, welfare, wealth, Scarcity, choice, Opportunity Cost, PPF
2. How markets work: Law of demand, Law of supply, Demand elasticity, supply elasticity, Market Equilibrium, Consumer Surplus, Producer Surplus.
3. Introduction to consumer Behaviour: Total Utility, Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Law of equimarginal Utility, Indifference Curve and its properties, Budget line, Consumer equilibrium.
4. Production: Inputs and Output, Average productivity of Factors, Marginal Productivity of Factors, Law of Diminishing Marginal Productivity, Three Stages of Production (short run and long run), Cost, Revenue.
5. National Income: Closed and Open Economy, National Income and its different concepts, Real versus Nominal GDP, Price indices, Circular Flow of Income, National Income as an Index of welfare.
6. Introduction of Classical and Keynesian Economics: Say's law, Simple Keynesian Model.
7. Money: Money and its Functions, Quantity Theory of Money, Inflation and Deflation, Types and Causes of Inflation, Anti-inflationary measures.
8. Banking: Central Bank and its Functions, Commercial Banks and its Functions, Credit creation, Credit Control measures, Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries.

**Books and Articles Recommended:**

K. K. Dewett, Modern Economic Theory  
Hal Varian -Intermediate Micro Economics, Norton & Co  
H. L. Ahuja - Modern Economics  
Joydeb Sarkhel - Microeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Theory  
Debes Mukherjee, Essentials of Micro and Macroeconomics, New Central Book Agency  
R. K. Lekhi - Economics

## **Paper IV**

### **Competition Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction to Competition law: Evolution and Growth of competition law, Monopoly, Globalization and New Changes, Concept of market, Open market, Regulated market, Salient features of the Competition Act, 2002.
2. Anti-competitive Agreements: Concept, forms and Treatment of anti-competitive agreements, Rules to determine Effects of Anti-Competitive Agreements, Agreements which do not cause adverse effects on Competition. Freedom of Contract and Constitutional Initiative.
3. Abuse of dominant position: Concept, forms and treatment in India, Essential facilities doctrine, Refusal, Pricings strategies and abuse of dominant position.
4. Combinations: Concept under the Competition Act, 2002, Regulation of Combinations- Relevant product Market, Relevant Geographical Market, Regulation of Cross-border combinations.
5. Competition Commission of India: Composition of CCI, Selection Committee for Chairperson and Members of Commission, Duties of CCI.
6. Powers and functions: Meeting of Commission, Procedure for Inquiry on Complaint under Section 19.
7. CCI Procedures: Procedure for investigation of Combination, Powers of Commission to regulate its own procedure.
8. Orders of Commission: Review, Rectification and Execution.
9. Competition Appellate Tribunal and Penalties: Composition of Tribunal, Procedure for filing Appeal, Procedure and Powers of Appellate Tribunal, Appeal to Supreme Court, Competition Advocacy.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Competition Act, 2002 and relevant case laws on the subject.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Avtar Singh, Competition Law.

TRamappa-Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments.

S. C. Tripathi, Competition Law.

Vinod Dhall, Competition Law Today-Concepts, Issues and the Law in Practice.

T. Ramappa- Lectures on Competition Law.

S.M.Dugar-CompetitionLaw

## Paper V

### Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction: Evolution of Torts; Elements of a Tort; Tort as a Private Law Remedy- Difference between Torts and Contracts; Torts and Crimes-Classification of Torts- Is it Law of Tort or Law of Torts? –General Principle of Liability.
2. Vicarious Liability: Express Authorization-Ratification-Abetment- Special Relationships- Master and Servant- Course of Employment-Control Test- Liability of Independent Contractor-Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.
3. Negligence: Duty of Care- Breach of Duty- Causation and Foreseeability-Proof of Negligence- Duty in Ordinary Cases- Duty of Care in Some Special Cases-Professional Negligence- Defences: Contributory Negligence (Res ipsa loquitor)-Extrajur causa non oritur actio-Exclusion of Liability-Insanity.
4. Strict Liability: The Rule in *Rylands vs. Fletcher*-Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous substances- Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster-Development of Law beyond Strict Liability-M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India-Absolute Liability.
5. Intentional Torts: Trespass to Person- Assault and Battery-Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress-False Imprisonment; Trespass to Land and Chattels-Nuisance- Public and Private- Trespass to Goods- General Defences to intentional Torts- Acts of State- Parental and Quasi-Parental Acts-Inevitable Accident-Consent- Self-defence - Defence of Property-Necessity- Plaintiff the Wrongdoer-Trifles. Injuries to Reputation: Defamation-Libel and Slander- Malicious Prosecution.
6. Remedies under Law of Torts: Kinds of remedies-Damages- Foreseeability of Damage- Remoteness of Damage-Judicial and Extra-Judicial Remedies.
7. Consumer Protection Act, 2019: History and Evolution- Scheme of the Act and its salient features-Consumerism under the Act- Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies under the Act and the Remedies There under-Consumer Advocacy.
8. Motor Vehicles Act-Salient features of the Act and Recent Developments.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the relevant Acts and case laws on the subject.

#### Books Recommended:

Akshay Sapre, Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Law of Torts.

Winfield and Jolcowicz, Law of Tort.

Ramaswamy Iyer, The Law of Torts.

R. K. Bangia, Law of Torts Including Compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Law.

P. K. Majumdar and R.P. Kataria, Law of Consumer Protection in India.

Avtar Singh, Introduction to the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection.

## **FOURTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Political Science IV (Political Evolution of Indian Constitution)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. The Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth 1600- Charter Act of 1726-Changes under the Regulating Act,1773- Adalat Systems and development of Judicial Institutions under the Plan of 1774-Act of Settlement 1781- Recognition of Powers of the Governor and Council to make regulation by the British Parliament.
2. Charter Act of 1813 and Extension of the Legislative Power- Charter Act,1833- Establishment of a Legislature of an All India Charter in 1834- Government of India Act,1856.
3. Indian Councils Act, 1861- Legislative Council and Composition, powers and functions- Powers conferred on the Governor.
4. Government of India Act,1909- Government of India Act,1919- Setting up a bicameral system of legislature at the Centre in the place of the imperial council consisting of one house.
5. Government of India Act,1935- Proposed All India Federation, Dyarchy at the Centre, Federal Legislature, Provincial Autonomy, Federal Assembly and Council of States, its composition, power and functions- Legislative Assemblies in the provinces and powers and functions- Judicial Reforms Dual Judicial System-Conflicts. The India Independence Act, 1947.
6. Framing of the Constitution of India- Role of Constituent Assembly.
7. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution, Election Commission and Electoral Process, Local Self Governance with Special Reference to West Bengal.

#### **Books Recommended:**

D. D. Basu Constitutional Law of India.  
V.D.Kulshrestha- Land marks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History  
M.P.Jain- Outlines of Indian Legal History  
S.K.Puri- Indian Legal and Constitutional History  
Jennings- Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution  
R.L.Hadgrave- India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation  
S Bhatnagar Rural Local Government in India.

**Paper II**  
**Economics II**  
**(Economic Theory Two)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Market: Perfect Competition, Monopoly: Features and Equilibrium output and Price determination.
2. Input Market: Labour Market and Liquidity Preference Theory, Profit.
3. Public Finance I: Public finance vs Private finance, Sources of Government Revenue, Types of Taxes: Direct & Indirect Tax; Progressive, Regressive and Proportional Tax, Principles of Taxation: Benefit and Ability to pay Approach, Public Expenditure.
4. Public Finance II: Public Debt and burden of Public Debt, Government Budget, Federal Finance, Fiscal Policy.
5. International Trade: Difference between Internal trade and International trade, Concept of Absolute Advantage and Comparative advantage, Gains from trade, Free trade and Protection, Concepts of Tariff and Quota, Basic ideas about Trade Liberalization, Bilateral Trade Agreements, Regional Trade agreements.
6. Balance of Payments and Exchange Rate: Concepts of BOP, BOT, Current Account, Capital Account, Autonomous and Accommodating Transactions, Causes and Solutions of BOP disequilibrium, Basic concepts of Exchange rates.
7. Basic Concepts of Development: Growth and Development, Broad indicators of development, -Per Capita Income, Inequality, Poverty and Gini Coefficient, Unemployment, Gender Inequality; Human Development Index.
8. Theories of Economic Development with reference to Indian Economy: Vicious circle of Poverty, low level equilibrium trap and Critical Minimum Effort thesis, balanced growth and unbalanced Growth.

**Books Recommended:**

Joydeb Sarkhel - Microeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Theory  
Debes Mukherjee– Essentials of Micro and Macroeconomics, New Central Book Agency.  
Todaro and Smith – Economic Development, Pearson Education.  
A.N. Agarwala and S. P. Singh- Economics of Underdevelopment, Oxford.  
K.K. Dewett - Modern Economic Theory  
Hal Varian -Intermediate Micro Economics, Norton and Co  
H. L. Ahuja - Modern Economics

**Paper III**  
**Constitutional Law I**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Preamble—its significance and importance.
2. The Union and its territory (Articles 1-4) and Citizenship (Articles 5-11).
3. Fundamental rights (Articles 12-35) and Significance of Fundamental Rights.
4. Definition of State (Article 12), Definition of law (Article 13) – Doctrine of Judicial review, Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Eclipse, Waiver of Fundamental Rights.
5. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) and non-discrimination, right to protective discrimination, doctrine of classification.
6. Right to freedom (Articles 19-22), freedom of speech and expression, right to life.
7. Right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24).
8. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28).
9. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30).
10. Right to constitutional remedies (Articles 32-35).
11. Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51) and Their Legal implications, Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
12. Present Position of Right to Property (Article 300A).
13. Fundamental Duties (Article 51A).
14. Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)—Theory of basic structure.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Constitution of India and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

- V. N. Shukla—Constitution of India.
- D. D. Basu- Shorter Constitution of India.
- M. P. Jain –Constitution of India.
- H. M. Seervai-Constitution of India.
- K. C. Wheare— Modern Constitution.
- Granville Austin— Indian Constitution: The Corner Stone of a Nation.

**Paper IV**  
**Law of Crimes I**  
**(Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Concept of Offence: Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
2. Introduction to criminal law, jurisdiction and Punishments.
3. General explanations and general Exceptions.
4. Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy and Attempt.
5. Offences against Woman and Child.
6. Offences affecting the Human Body.
7. Offences against the State.
8. Offences Relating to Elections.
9. Offences against the Public Tranquillity.
10. Offences By or Relating to Public Servants.
11. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.
12. Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.
13. Offences Relating to Religion and property.
14. Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Kenny - Outlines of Criminal Law  
Nelson - Indian Penal Code  
Nigam - Law of Crimes  
Achuthan Pillai - Law of Crimes  
H. S. Gour- Indian Penal Code  
Rattan Lal - Indian Penal Code  
K. D. Gaur - Cases and Materials in Criminal Law  
P. S.A. Pillai – Criminal Law

## **Paper V**

### **Land Laws including Ceiling and Other Local Laws**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

The land laws including Ceiling and Other Local Laws are to be studied with special reference to the West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955, the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act 1956, and the West Bengal Apartment *Ownership* Act 1972 and relevant case laws on the subject.

#### **Books Recommended:**

M. R. Mallick, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955 with the West Bengal Rules 1965.

A. N. Saha, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955 with the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1981.

A. N. Saha, The Premises Tenancy Act 1956 with Rules.

S. K. Sen, The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act 1956.

M. R. Mallick, The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act.

## **FIFTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Political Science V (International Relations)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. The Study of International Relations: Definition, Nature of Study and Contents of Study; Evolution as an Academic Discipline.
2. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealism- Liberalism- Neo-liberal Schools; Realism and Neo-Realist Schools; John Rawls' theory of Global Justice- Law of Peoples.
3. National Power-Meaning, Definition and Nature; Role- Elements of National Power; Limitations of National Power.
4. Problems of War and Peace: Balance of Power; Collective Security; Nuclear Deterrence.
5. Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: Meaning and Scope of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy; Evolution of Diplomacy and Impact of Diplomacy on Foreign Policy; Role of Multinational Companies and their impact on Foreign Policy and Diplomacy; Determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
6. Major Areas of Conflict in International Relations: East-West Relations and the Cold War: Origin, Causes, Stages, Impacts and End of the Cold War; Breakdown of USSR; North-South Relations.
7. The Third World and Non-Aligned Movement: The Third World: Common Features, Problems, Role in International Society; Non-aligned movement: Contributions, Problems, Relevance.
8. International Order in 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Plamer and Perkins- International Relation  
W. D. Coplin, Markham - Introduction to International Politics  
Joseph Frankel International Relations in a Changing World  
Jayanta Kumar Roy International Relations  
J C Johari International Relations and Politics  
V N Khanna International Relations

**Paper II**  
**Economics III**  
**(Indian Economy)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Indian Economic Planning: Growth and development under different policy regimes (from planning to market based development), Niti Aayog, performance of Indian Economy from the time of emergence of Niti Aayog.
2. Some Basic Issues: Features of development of the Indian Economy-journey from a developing country towards a developed country, Trend in National Income and change in sectoral composition overtime, Demographic profile of Indian Economy, Population explosion and Demographic dividend in Indian economy, Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment in India.
3. Agriculture: Agriculture since Independence, Agricultural taxation, Agriculture Finance, Agricultural Marketing, Post –reform agricultural performance and its crisis.
4. Industry: Industrial growth under planning regime, Industrial disputes, Role of Trade Union and social security measures in India, Disinvestment policy and Privatisation, SMEs, MSMEs, Self-help groups, Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
5. Service Sector: Growth of Service Sector in India with special reference to health and education, Service led Growth, Growth in Trade of services (Financial sector, Information Technology Sector, Outsourcing), Impact of liberalization on Service sector.
6. Financial Sector: Indian Financial System, Role of Reserve Bank of India and Commercial Banks, Development Banks, Non-Banking financial intermediaries.
7. Indian Public finance: Sources of revenue of Union and State Governments, Introduction of GST and its implication, Centre- State conflict on finance.
8. External sector: International Trade in India (Planning period and post-planning period), Economic liberalization and economic reforms in India, Globalization, BOP position of India (Pre and Post liberalization era), Foreign Capital, Foreign Aid, Foreign Direct Investment, Globalization.

**Books Recommended:**

Ruddar Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram–Indian Economy, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi  
S. K. Mishra and V. K. Puri – Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing Co. ,Mumbai  
Agarwal ,A. N. – Indian Economy, Vikash Publishing Co. Delhi.

**Paper III**  
**Constitutional Law II**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. The Union Executive (Articles 52-78): The nature and extent of executive power – Position, powers and functions of the President – Procedure for the election and impeachment of President. Vice President – Power, Function, Election and removal. The Position, powers, functions and duties of the Council of Ministers – Position and power of the Prime Minister – Attorney General of India.
2. The State Executive (Articles 152-167): Executive power of the State – Constitutional position of Governor – Powers, functions and duties, appointment and removal–Relationship between the Council of Ministers and Governor–Advocate General for the State.
3. Union Legislature (Article 79-123): Union Parliament–Powers of chairman–Deputy Chairman, Speaker and Deputy Speaker – Their removal from office– Salaries and immunities of Parliament and its members - Legislative procedure - Various stages in the enactment of a statute – Sittings of House – Procedure relating to original bills, money bills and other financial bills – Annual financial statements – Assents to bill - Powers of President to promulgate ordinances during recess of Parliament.
4. State Legislature (Article 168-213): Composition and duration of the Houses-Legislative procedure and privileges of the House.
5. Union judiciary (Article 124-147): Constitution and Composition of the Supreme Court – Qualification, appointment– Removal of judges–Original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. State judiciary (Article 214-237): High court judges’ appointment- Qualification, condition of services- Removal and transfer – Powers and jurisdiction of High Courts, Subordinate Courts–Appointment of district judges–Control over Subordinate Courts.
6. Legislative and Administrative Relations between the Union and the States: Legislative relations (Articles 245-255), Administrative relation (Articles 256-263).
7. Services under the Union and States (Article 308-323)-Doctrine of pleasure.
8. Emergency provision (Article 352–360)

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Constitution of India and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

- V. N. Shukla-Constitution of India.
- D. D. Basu –Shorter Constitution of India.
- M. P. Jain –Indian Constitutional law.
- H. M. Seervai–Constitutional law of India.
- K. C. Wheare–Modern Constitution.
- Granville Austin–Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of Nation.

**Paper IV**  
**Administrative Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction: Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance of Administrative Law; Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law; Basic Doctrines- Rule of Law and its application in India, Doctrine of Separation of Powers and its relevance in Contemporary Times.
2. Delegated Legislation: Meaning of Delegated Legislation and reasons for its Growth in India; - Excessive delegation, Permissible and Non permissible Delegated Legislation, Sub-delegation, Conditional Legislation; Control Mechanisms of Delegated Legislation- Judicial Control Doctrine of ultravires - substantive ultravires and procedural ultravires; Parliamentary Control, Publication of Delegated Legislation.
3. Administrative Adjudication, Directions, and Discretion: Meaning, and Mechanism for Administrative Adjudication (Articles 323A and 323B; Administrative Tribunals established under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985); Meaning, Nature and Need for Administrative Directions; Meaning and significance of Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion.
4. Natural Justice: Concept, Evolution and Importance, Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against Bias- Meaning, importance and essentials; Rule of Fair Hearing- Meaning, importance and essentials, Doctrine of Reasoned Decisions, Exceptions to Natural Justice; Violations of Natural Justice; Application of Natural Justice in India.
5. Review of Administrative Actions and Remedy: Judicial Review- Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts, when the writs can be issued, when the writs cannot be issued; Doctrines developed by Judiciary – Illegality, Irrationality, Procedural Impropriety, Doctrine of Proportionality; Doctrine of Reasonableness, Legitimate Expectation, Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel, Exclusion Clause; Other remedies for administrative action–Statutory Remedies, Equitable Remedies, Ombudsman –Lok Pal and Lokayukta (Only an Overview of these Other Remedies are discussed).

**Books Recommended:**

M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain–Principle of Administrative Law  
I. P. Massey –Administrative Law  
S. P. Sathe –Administrative Law  
S.P. Sathe –The Tribunal System in India

**Paper V**  
**Property Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. The Law of Property in India– Meaning and Definition of Property and Transfer of Property- Interpretation of Movable and Immovable Property- Prior to 1882 -Transfer of Property Act, 1882 –Scope and object of the Act –Transfer *intervivos*.
2. The concept of property -Moveable and immovable property -Things attached to earth -Notice- Attestation.
3. Parties to transfer-Transferable property-Formalities of transfer (Section 59)-Illegal restraints (Sections 10 -12, 17, 18)- Conditional transfer -Transfer in favour of unborn person(Section 13)-Rule against perpetuity (Section 14).
4. Transfer by ostensible owner (Section 47)-Doctrine of limited owner (Section 38 ) Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppels (Section 43)- Fraudulent transfer (Section 52) –Doctrine of *lispendens* (Section 53)-Part performance (Section 53-A)
5. Sale -Definition -Mode of transfer by sale -Contract for sale -Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller-Discharge of encumbrance.
6. Mortgage-Definition of concepts –Kinds of mortgage-Rights and liabilities–Redemption and foreclosure -Marshalling and contribution.
7. Lease -Definition -Kinds of lease -Lease how made-Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee- Termination of lease.
8. Gift and Exchange-Definition -How made and effected -Revocable gifts -Onerous gifts Universal donee-Concept of Exchange-Definition of Actionable Claims.
9. Easement – Nature of Easements, Creation of Easements- Characteristics and Extinction- Licenses and related Sections of Indian Easements Act.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Easement Act, 1882 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Mulla-Transfer of Property  
B.P.Mitra-Transfer of Property  
Krishna Menon-Transfer of Property  
Shaw-Lectures on Property Law  
Tiwari-Transfer of Property  
H.S.Gour-Transfer of Property Act  
R.K.Sinha-Transfer of Property Act  
Goyel-Law of Easements and Licence  
Sanjeeva Row- Easement Act.

## **SIXTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Political Science VI (United Nations and Regional Organizations)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Emergence and growth of League of Nations - An Overview.
2. United Nations - Objectives - Principles of United Nations - Structure and Organs of United Nations (General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and International Court of Justice).
3. UN's Specialized Agencies - Meaning and significance- UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO and IAEA
4. Relevance of the United Nations in the present context.
5. Need for Democratization of UN- G4 and Issue of Permanent Membership of Security Council.
6. Difference between International Organizations and Regional Organizations.
7. Historical evolution of Regional Organizations - Structure and functions of EU, African Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC, IBSA and BRIICS (as updated).
8. UN and Regional Arrangements (UN Charter Art 52 to 54)

#### **Books Recommended:**

- Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, Columbia University press, New York, 1977.
- Joseph A. Camilleri and Jim Falk, *The End of Sovereignty: The Politics of a Shrinking and Fragmenting World*, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 1992.
- N. Chomsky, *Pirates and Emperors International Terrorism in the Real World*, revised edition, Black Rose Books, Montreal, 1995.
- I. Claude, *Power and International Relations: Power and Justice*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1986.
- Theodore Geiger, *The Future of the International System*, Unwin Hyman, Boston, 1988.
- Theodore Geiger, *The Political Economy of International Relations*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1987.
- Barry Hughes, *Continuity and Change in World Politics*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1991. 9.
- Evan Luard, *Types of International Society*, The Free Press, New York, 1976. 10. Pettman, Ralph: *International Politics*, Longman, 1991.

**Paper II**  
**Law of Crimes II**  
**(Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction to criminal procedure and relevant concepts.
2. Constitution of criminal courts and offices.
3. Power of courts, Powers of Superior Officers of Police and Aid to the Magistrates and the Police.
4. Arrest of Persons.
5. Processes to Compel Appearance and Processes to Compel the Production of Things.
6. Attachment and Forfeiture of Property and Keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.
7. Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents, and Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity.
8. Information to the Police and Their Powers to Investigate, and Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.
9. Conditions Requisite for Initiation of Proceedings, Complaints to Magistrates, and Commencement of Proceedings Before Magistrates.
10. Charge, Trial Before A Court of Session, Trial of Warrant-Cases by Magistrates, Trial of Summons-Cases By Magistrates, and Summary Trials.
11. Provisions as to Accused Persons of Unsound Mind.
12. Judgment, Appeals, Reference and Revision, Transfer of Criminal Cases.
13. Provisions as To Bail and Bonds.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Ratan Lal - Code of Criminal Procedure  
Sarkar, Code of Criminal Procedure  
R. V. Kelkar, Outlines of Criminal Procedure.  
Basu - Code of Criminal Procedure.  
Sohonis' Code of Criminal Procedure.  
Nandhials' Code of Criminal Procedure.  
P. RamanathanIyer's - Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Paper III**  
**Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Nature and Scope: Substantive and procedural law; Code of Civil Procedure is an adjective law: classification and importance, retrospective operation of law, the Code, adversarial procedure and inquisitorial procedure- similarity and differences; Efficacy of adversarial procedure, delay and other problem.
2. Jurisdiction of civil courts: determination of jurisdiction; classification of jurisdiction; suit of civil nature; Ousting jurisdiction of civil courts; *Res-subjudice* and *Res-judicata*; Foreign judgment.
3. Place of suing: Sections 15-21A; Transfer and withdrawal of suits (Sections 22-25).
4. Parties to suit, Framing of suit, recognized agents, pleaders, and institution of suit.
5. Issue and service of summons, appearance of parties and consequences non-appearance.
6. First hearing; discovery; inspection; admission; production of document and affidavits.
7. Trial; withdrawal and adjustment of suits; judgment; decree.
8. Interlocutory and interim orders.
9. Appeals; reference; review; revision.
10. Execution: General principles; Mode of execution; arrest and detention; attachment of property and distribution of assets; sale and delivery of property.
11. Restitution; caveat; inherent power; and commercial courts.
12. Limitation Act: Definitions; limitations of suits, appeals, and applications; computation of limitation.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and Limitation Act 1963 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Jatindra Kumar Das, Code of Civil Procedure  
Mulla– The Code of Civil Procedure  
C.K.Takwani–Civil Procedure with Limitation Act  
T.P.Tripathy– The Code of Civil Procedure  
Mitra–Law of Limitation

**Paper IV**  
**Law of Copyright**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Theoretical Foundations of Law of Copyright Nature and Meaning-Copyright as Property-General Principles-Special Features-Justification for Providing Copyright to authors: Labour Theory, Personality Theory. Economic Incentive Theory, Social Requirements Theory.
2. Origin and Development of Law of Copyright -1886 Berne Convention, 1952 Universal Copyright Convention, 1961 Rome Convention, 1994 TRIPS Agreement, 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty, 2012 Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, Utility of International Copyright Law in, India-Development in India: Copyright Act, 1847, Copyright Act, 1914, Copyright Act, 1957 with Amendments.
3. Works in Which Copyright Subsists Concept of Originality-Idea and Expression Dichotomy- No Copyright in Common Property- Literary Work-Dramatic Work- Musical Work- Artistic Work-Cinematograph Film-Sound Recording.
4. Author of Work, Owner of Copyright and Rights of Copyright Owner-Meaning of Author and Work-Ownership of Copyright- Transfer of Ownership of Copyright- Recognized Rights of Copyright Owner.
5. Term, Licencing and Registration of Copyright-Terms of Copyright in Published Works, Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works, Posthumous Work, Photographs, Cinematograph Films and Sound Recording-Licencing of Copyright-International Copyright-Procedure for Copyright Registration.
6. Rights of Broadcasting Organisation and of Performers-Concept-Indian Broadcasting Organisation: Regulatory Framework, and Their Importance, International Protection, Broadcasting Rights under Indian Copyright Act-Rights of Performers at International Level-Protection of Performer's Rights in India.
7. Protection of Copyright in Internet-Concepts of Internet, Internet Protocol, Domain Name, Browsing on Internet, Caching, Linking, E-Mail and Bulletin Board Service-Rights of Reproduction in Internet-Liability of Internet Service Provider- Jurisdictional Issue in Internet Disputes.
8. Infringement of Copyright and Defence of Copyright Liability-When Copyright is deemed to be Infringed? Defence of Copyright Liability.
9. Enforcement of Copyright-TRIPS Agreement Mandate on Enforcement-Administrative and Judicial Remedies in India.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Copyright Act 1957 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Jatindra Kumar Das, Law of Copyright, PHI Learning.  
W.R. Cornish-Intellectual Property, Sweet and Maxwell  
S. N. Mandal-Copyright Laws: Cases and Materials  
Alka Chawla- Copyright Law

**Paper V**  
**Jurisprudence and Legal Theory**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Definition, Meaning, Nature, Classification and Importance of Jurisprudence, Meaning of Law, Relationship between Law and Morality.
2. Theories of Law-Natural Law Theories, Historical School of Law, Analytical Theories of Law, American Realism, Pure Theory of Law, Sociological Theories, Feminist Jurisprudence.
3. Sources of Law- Legislation, Precedent and Custom.
4. Administration of Justice- Meaning and Various Theories of Punishment.
5. Legal Right- Meaning, Basis and Elements of Legal Right, Relation Between Rights and Duties, Kinds of Legal Rights, Theories of legal rights.
6. Ownership- Meaning and Characteristics of Ownership, Kinds of Ownership.
7. Possession- Meaning, Elements of Possession, Kinds of Possession, Distinction between Ownership and Possession.
8. Legal Personality- Meaning, Natural Person and Artificial Person, Legal Status of Animals, Dead Persons and Unborn Persons, Theories of Corporate personality.

**Books Recommended:**

Salmond- Jurisprudence  
G. W. Paton- Jurisprudence  
Dias- Jurisprudence  
Friedman- Legal Theory  
B. N. Mani Tripathy- Jurisprudence and Legal Theory  
M. J. Sethna- Contributions to Synthetic Jurisprudence  
S. N. Dhyani- Fundamentals of Jurisprudence  
Lloyd-Introduction of Jurisprudence  
V. D. Mahajan-Jurisprudence

## **SEVENTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Public International Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Definition and Nature, origin and Basis of International Law.
2. Sources of International Law
3. Subjects of International Law and Relation between International Law and Municipal Law.
4. Recognition
5. State Jurisdiction.
6. Nationality, Extradition and Asylum.
7. Treaties
8. Amicable means of Settlement of Disputes.
9. United Nations- Purposes, Principles, Membership and Principal Organs and Codification of international law.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Starke- Introduction to International Law  
Oppenheim-International Law: A Treatise  
H. O. Agarwal - International Law  
Radharaman Chakraborty- UNO: A Study in Essentials.  
Ian Brownlie- Principles of Public international Law  
D. J. Harris- Cases and Materials on International Law

**Paper II**  
**Banking Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Negotiable Instruments: Parties to notes, bills, and cheques; of Negotiation; of Presentment; Payment and Interest; Discharge From Liability on Notes, Bills and Cheques; Notice of Dishonour; noting and protest; reasonable time; Acceptance and Payment for Honour and Reference in case of Need; compensation; Special Rules of Evidence (presumption and estoppels).  
The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 with amendments in force and relevant case laws on the subject.
2. Reserve Bank of India: Incorporation, Capital, Management and Business; Central Banking Functions; Collection and Furnishing of Credit Information; Non-Banking Institutions Receiving Deposits and Financial Institutions; Joint Mechanism; Monetary Policy.  
The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 with amendments in force and relevant case laws on the subject.
3. Banking Regulation: Business of Banking Companies; Control over Management; Suspension of Business and Winding up of Banking Companies; Special Provisions for Speedy Disposal of Winding up Proceedings; Provisions Relating to Certain Operations of Banking Companies.  
The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Banking Regulation Act 1949 with amendments in force and relevant case laws on the subject.
4. Regional Rural Bank: Incorporation and Capital of Regional Rural Banks; Business of A Regional Rural Bank; Accounts and Audit; Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Regional Rural Bank Act 1976 with amendments in force and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Book Recommendations:**

Avtar Singh, Laws of Banking and Negotiable Instruments: An Introduction.

Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India.

J. M. Holden, The Law and Practice of Banking

K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sarma, Modern Law of Insurance in India

**Paper III**  
**Law of Evidence**  
**(Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam)**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction to law of evidence and relevant concepts.
2. Relevancy of Facts.
3. Facts which need not be proved.
4. Oral Evidence and Documentary Evidence.
5. Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence.
6. Burden of Proof, and Estoppel.
7. Witnesses and Examination of Witnesses.
8. Improper Admission and Rejection Of Evidence.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Ratan Lal and Dheeraj Lal, Law of Evidence.  
Mulla, Law of Evidence.  
M. Munir, Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence.  
Vepa P. Saradhi: Law of Evidence.  
Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence.  
V. Krishnama Chary, The Law of Evidence.

## **Paper IV**

### **Compulsory Clinical Course– I (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance) Full Marks: 100**

**(Evaluation:** This paper will be evaluated through Internal Assessment by the Department and Affiliated colleges as the case may be)

The marks will be awarded in respect of the following components. All the components prescribed here under are compulsory.

1. Drafting of Pleadings: 45 marks

(A) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

(B) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

(C) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition.

The student shall do 15 practical exercises in drafting of pleadings (carrying 3 marks each) and submit the same in a record form

2. Drafting of Conveyance: 45marks

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

The student shall do 15 practical exercises in drafting of conveyancing (carrying 3 marks each) and submit in a record form.

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges.

3. Viva-Voce: 10 marks

## **EIGHTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Human Rights Law and Practice**

[Total Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights Law- Definition, International and Indian developments, Ancient, Medieval, British and Post Independence Indian Perspective Theories of Human Rights Law- Theories Based on Natural Rights- Theory Based on Equality of Respect and Concern- Theories Based on Human Dignity- John Rawls's Theory of Justice and Its Application to Human Rights Law- Amartya Sen's Theory of Human Rights.
2. International Bill of Human Rights- Formulation of International Bill of Human Rights- 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights- 1966 Covenants on Civil and Political Rights- Economic, Social and Cultural Rights- Relationship between the Two Sets of Rights: ICCPR and ICESCR- First, Second and Third Generations of Human Rights- Reservations on Human Rights treaties and Indian Practice.
3. Human Rights Law and Protection Against Inhuman Wrongs- Genocide, Apartheid, and Prevention of Torture and Other Inhuman Treatment and Punishment, Elimination of Racial Discrimination- Abolition of Slavery and Slave Trade- Abolition of Death Penalty.
4. Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law Rights Recognised in the International Covenants- 1966 ICESCR-1966 ICCPR- Rights Recognised in the Constitution of India: Whether Judicially Enforceable or Judicially Cognizable?-Enforcement of Human Rights by the High Courts and Apex Court in India.
5. Human Rights Law and Protection of Women and Children- Gender Neutral Human Rights Law in Women Perspective- Elimination of Discrimination against Women- Gender Specific Human Rights Law Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace-Protection of Children under International and Indian Human Rights Law.
6. Human Rights Law and Protection of Persons with Disabilities- Magnitude of Disability in Human Rights Perspective-Different Approaches: Religious Approach, Charitable Approach, Medical Approach, Social Relations Approach, Human Rights Approach United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -Rights of Persons with Disabilities in India.
7. Human Rights Law and Protection of Indigenous Peoples- Discrimination against Indigenous Peoples- Development of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at International Level- Right of Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples-Rights Elaborating the Contents of Self-determination- Rights of Indigenous Peoples under the Constitution of India- Fifth and Sixth Schedule.

8. Protection of Human Rights Act 1993- Human Rights Commissions-Structure, Functions and Powers and their Role in Protecting Human Rights-Human Rights Courts.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the aforementioned international instruments, the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Jatindra Kumar Das, Human Rights Law and Practice, PHI Learning.  
D. D. Basu-Human Rights in Constitutional Law  
Nagendra Singh- Human Rights and The Law.  
V.R. Krishna Iyer- Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs.  
R .C. Hingrorani- Human Rights in India  
Paras Diwan- Human Rights and The Law.  
Upendra Baxi- (i) Human Rights in a Posthuman World (ii) The Future of Human Rights

**Paper II**  
**Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation**

[Total Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Meaning of Interpretation and Construction- methods of interpretation and utility of rules of interpretation.
2. Principles of Legislations- Definition, Nature and Scope; Types; Individualism; Utilitarianism; Collectivism.
3. Basic Rules of Interpretation: Literal Rule, Golden Rule and Mischief Rule, Harmonious Construction.
4. General Principles of Interpretation: Statute to be read as a whole- Intention of Legislatures- Statute to be constructed to make it effective and workable.
5. Subsidiary Rule of Interpretation: Mandatory and Directory Provisions. Use of “Shall” and “May”, “It shall be lawful”, “shall have power”, “Or”, “And”, “as”.
6. Internal Aids and External Aids to Construction.
7. Interpretation of Taxing Statute, Penal Statute.
8. Interpretation of Social and Beneficial Legislation.
9. Interpretation of Constitution.
10. Maxims: Noscitur a Sociis; Ejusdem Generis; Causus Omissus; Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius; Redendo Singula Singulis; Generalia Specilibus non Derogant.
11. The General Clauses Act, 1897: Definition and Salient Features.

**Books Recommended:**

G. P. Singh- Principle of Statutory Interpretation  
V.P. Sarathi- Interpretation of Statutes  
Maxwell-Interpretation of Statutes  
P.M. Bakshi- Interpretation of Statutes  
T. Bhattacharya- Interpretation of Statutes  
A.B. Kafaltiya-Interpretation of Statutes  
M.P. Tandon- Interpretation of Statutes  
J. Bentham, Theory of Legislation.

**Paper III**  
**Labour and Industrial Law I**

[Total Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Law Relating to Industrial Relations: Bi-Partite Forums, Trade Unions, Standing Orders, Notice of Change, Voluntary Reference of Disputes to Arbitration, Mechanism for Resolution of Industrial Disputes, Strikes and Lock-Outs, Lay-Off, Retrenchment and Closure, Special Provisions Relating to Lay-Off, Retrenchment and Closure in Certain Establishments, Worker Re-Skilling Fund, Unfair Labour Practices, Offences and Penalties.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and relevant case laws on the subject.

2. Law Relating to Wages: Minimum Wages, Payment of Wages, Payment of Bonus, Advisory Board, Inspector-Cum-Facilitator, Offences, Penalties and other Relevant Miscellaneous Issues.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Code on Wages, 2019 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

S. N. Mishra–Industrial and Labour Law  
Chopra-Minimum Wages Act  
Chopra- Payment of Wages Act  
P. L. Malik -Employee State Insurance Act

## **Paper IV**

### **Compulsory Clinical Course– II (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting system) Full Marks: 100**

**(Evaluation:** This paper will be evaluated through Internal Assessment by the Department and Affiliated Colleges as the case may be)

This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials: (i) Books on “Advocacy”, (ii) Contempt Law and Practice; (ii) Bar Council Code of Ethics; (iii) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject.

Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the Department of Law and Affiliated law Colleges as the case may be with following marks distributions:

1. Professional Ethics: on Bar Council of India Code of Ethics: 40 Marks.
2. Case-study on Supreme Court Judgments: 20 Marks.
3. Bar-Bench Relations: 10 Marks.
4. Accountancy for Lawyers: 20 Marks.
5. Viva-Voce: 10 Marks.

## **NINTH SEMESTER**

### **Paper I Company Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction to law of company and relevant concepts.
2. Incorporation of Company, Prospectus and Allotment of Securities.
3. Share Capital and Debentures.
4. Acceptance of Deposits by Companies, and Registration of Charges.
5. Management and Administration, Declaration and Payment of Dividend.
6. Accounts of Companies, Audit and Auditors.
7. Appointment and Qualifications of Directors, Meetings of Board and Its Powers.
8. Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel, Inspection, Inquiry and Investigation.
9. Winding Up.
10. Companies Incorporated Outside India.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant case laws on the subject.

#### **Books Recommended:**

Gover, Principles of Modern Company Law.  
A Ramaiya, Guide to Indian Companies Act  
Avtar Singh, Company Law  
Taxmann's, Company Law

**Paper II**  
**Information Technology Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Introduction: Object and Subject-matter of information Technology Law, Concept of Computer, Computer System, Computer Network and Internet, History and Development of Information Technology Law in the U.S. A., the U.K. and India.
2. Jurisdiction in Cyberspace: Jurisprudential Overview Territoriality of Law and Nature of the Information Technology Law.
3. Electronic Governance: Legal Recognition of Electronic Records, Use and Retention of E-Records, Electronic Gazette, Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence.
4. Digital Signature: Concept of Digital Signature, Use of Digital Signatures in Government Records, Secure Digital Signatures, Certifying Authority, Digital Signature Certificates, Duties of Subscribers.
5. Abuse of Information Technology and Civil Liability.
6. The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal.
7. Offences under Information Technology Law: Concept of Cyber Crime, Hacking in Cyberspace, Cyber Fraud, Cyber Theft, Cyber Terrorism. Cyber Pornography.
8. Liability of Network Service Providers.
9. Powers of Police Officers and Other Authorities.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Information Technology Act, 2000 with amendments in force and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

David Bainbridge - Introduction to Computer Law.

Rodney D Ryder Guide to Cyber Laws (Information Technology Act, 2000, E-commerce, Data Protection and the Internet).

Vakul Sarma Information Technology Law and Practice: Law and Emerging Technology, Cyber Law and E-Commerce.

Nandan Kamath, (ed.) - Law Relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce.

M.Dasgupta-Cyber Crime in India: A Comparative Study.

**Paper III**  
**Labour and Industrial Law II**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Law Relating to Social Security: Role of Social Security Organisations, Employees' Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Gratuity, Maternity Benefit, Employee's Compensation, Social Security and Cess in Respect of Building and Other Construction Workers, Social Security for Unorganised Workers, Gig Workers and Platform Workers, Finance and Accounts, Authorities, Assessment, Compliance and Recovery, Offences and Penalties, Employment Information and Monitoring, and other Relevant Miscellaneous Issues.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Code on Social Security, 2020 and relevant case laws on the subject.

2. Law Relating to Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions: Registration, Duties of Employer and Employees, Occupational Safety and Health, Health, Safety and Working Conditions, Welfare Provisions, Hours of Work And Annual Leave with Wages, Maintenance of Registers, Records and Returns, Inspector-Cum-Facilitators and Other Authority, Special Provision Relating to Employment Of Women, Special Provisions for Contract Labour and Inter-State Migrant Worker, Contract Labour, Inter-State Migrant Workers, Audio-Visual Workers, Mines, Beedi and Cigar Workers, Building or Other Construction Workers, Factories, Plantation, Offences and Penalties, Social Security Fund, and other Relevant Miscellaneous Issues.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

O. P. Malhotra-Industrial Disputes  
S. N. Mishra-Industrial and Labour Law  
S.K.Puri -Industrial and Labour Law

## **Paper IV**

### **Compulsory Clinical Course– III (Alternate Dispute Resolution) Full Marks: 100**

**(Evaluation:** This paper will be evaluated through Internal Assessment by the Department and Affiliated colleges as the case may be)

The marks will be awarded in respect of the following components. All the components prescribed here under are compulsory.

1. Observance of proceeding in the Legal Aid Center and at Lok Adalats- 30 MARKS

(Students shall attend and record the proceedings of the Legal Aid Center and at Lok Adalats over the course of the semester on different dates and submit it in a record. Students shall record 5 cases each. Total 10 cases of 2.5 marks each).

2. Observance of Mediation and Conciliation proceedings- 30 Marks

(Students shall attend and record the Mediation and Conciliation proceedings over the course of the semester on different dates and submit it in a record. Student shall record 5 proceedings each. Total 10 cases of 2.5 marks each).

3. Arbitration or Negotiation simulation exercises- 30 Marks

(Students shall be required to undergo a model arbitration process along with written submission on a hypothetical problem)

4. Viva-Voce- 10 Marks

Viva-voce shall be on the above three components recorded by the student.

## TENTH SEMESTER

### Paper I

#### Taxation Law (Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax)

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Basic concept: Direct and indirect tax, History of tax law in India, Principles of charging income tax, exemption and deduction, tax evasion, tax avoidance, tax planning, rate of tax.
2. Definitions: person, Assessee, Assessment year, previous year, income, gross total income, heads of income, casual income, business, capital assets. Capital receipts and revenue receipt, capital expenditure and revenue expenditure, amalgamation.
3. Residential status of assessee, and scope of total income, income deemed to be received/accrue or arise in India, and income which do not form part of total income.
4. Heads of income: income form salary, income from house property, income form profits, and gains from business or profession, income form capital gains and income from other sources.
5. Deduction of gross total income, computation of total income and tax payable thereon, filing of return of income, relief when salary etc, paid in arrears or in advance.
6. Assessment, self-assessment, inquiry before assessment, best judgement assessment, income escaping assessment.
7. Appeal and revision.
8. Constitutional aspects of goods and service tax in India: Basic concept, constitutional amendment and scheme.
9. Legislative aspects of goods and service in India: Relavant legislations in force in connection to goods and service in India, payment of tax and filing of returned, refund, liability, appeal and revision.

#### Books Recommended:

V.S. Datey, Indirect Tax: Law and Practice.  
Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta, Systemic Approach to Income tax and Sales Tax.  
T.N. Manoharan, Students hand Book on Income tax Law.  
V. K. Singhania, Students Guid to Income tax.  
Taxman Income Tax Act.  
H.C. Malhotra, and S.P. Goyal, Direct taxes.  
Rajesh Kumar, Law of Goods and Service Tax.  
Tarun Jain, Goods and Services Tax-Constitutional law and Policy.

**Paper II**  
**Environmental Law**

[Full Marks 100 out of which 80 marks shall be for written End Semester Examination and 20 marks for internal assessment]

1. Adverse Impact of Various Policies on Natural Environment and 1972 Stockholm Declaration, 1992 Rio Declaration, 2002 Johannesburg Declaration, Rio +20.
2. Environment Policy in India- Constitutional Mandates, Enlargement of Article 21 of the Constitution.
3. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974-Administration and Functioning of Pollution Control Board- For Human Being Pertaining to Water, Air, Noise and Nuclear Radiation-For Non Human Being Pertaining to Wild Life, Land Use, Irrigation, Forests etc.
4. Role of the judiciary to Protect Environmental Pollution- Enlargement of Locus Standi and Concept of Public Interest Litigation, Principles evolved.
5. Legal sanctions and Strategies to Control Pollution with Reference to Environment Act, Air Act, Water Act and Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995.
6. Indian Forest Act, 1927.
7. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
8. Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
9. Biological Diversity Act, 2002
10. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the relevant legislations and relevant case laws on the subject.

**Books Recommended:**

Alan Boyle and Patricia Bernie - International Law and Environment, Oxford.

P. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India, Butterworths.

Elli Louka - International Environmental Law, Cambridge

V. N. Paranjape - Environmental Law

P. S. Jaswal- Environmental Law

### Paper III

#### Compulsory Clinical Course– IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internship) Full Marks: 100

**(Evaluation:** This paper will be evaluated through Internal Assessment by the Department and Affiliated colleges as the case may be)

The assessment is to be awarded in respect of the following components. All the components prescribed here under are compulsory and eventually, the students should do all of them without fail. In case, any student fails to do any particular component, he is to be treated absent for this paper as a whole and he should be required to do all the components fresh as and when it is scheduled for examination by the University.

1. Moot Court (Three problems) -30 Marks  
    Memorials (3x 5marks)-----15 Marks  
    Presentation (3x 5marks)-----15 Marks

Every student is required to do three moot courts with 10 marks for each. The Moot Court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

2. Client Interviewing Techniques, pre-trial preparations and Internship Diary- 30 Marks

Each Students will observe interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office and record the proceedings, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. Which should be recorded by the students which will carry 15 marks.

3. Observation of Trial -30 Marks  
    (A) Civil Case -15 Marks  
    (B) Criminal Case -15 Marks

Students are required to attend two trials, one Civil trial and one Criminal Trial (15marks each).They will maintain a record and enter the various stages of trial observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.

4. Viva-Voce -10 Marks

