

Ordinance 251 A (for affiliated colleges)

Syllabi

*for*

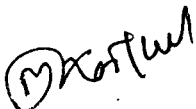
*B.A., LL.B. Five year Integrated Course*

*I Semester to X Semesters*

*Examination for the year 2014*

Prepared by 

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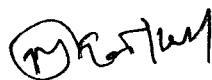


**Substituted Ordinance 251(A) in Chapter**  
**XXXIV – ( For Affiliated Colleges)**

- (1) There shall be an integrated Five years( Ten semesters) course for the degree of B.A.,LL.B. The examination for each paper in each semester shall be of 100 marks.
- (2) A candidate, who passed 10+2 examination with 50 % marks in aggregate, shall be eligible for admission to B.A, LL.B. I Semester class, provided that he is not of more than 21 years of age on 1st July in the year in which admission is sought i.e. (For the academic year 2010-2011 his date of birth should not be before 1st July, 1989). But a candidate belonging to SC/ST obtaining a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in the qualifying examination shall be considered eligible for admission to the said class;
- (3) The admissions will be made through an Entrance Test to be conducted by the University or if authorised then by the Institution comprising of a written test, personal interview and group discussion.
- (4) A candidate admitted to Five Years (10 Semesters Course) for the degree of B.A., LL.B. Five Year Law Integrated Course has to complete his study within 8 academic years from the academic year in which he has first taken admission.
- (5) A candidate would have three additional chances to clear the due papers in immediate subsequent examinations when conducted for the same paper as per the syllabus then in force, failing which he has to clear all the papers of that semester as an ex-student.
- (6) A candidate, who has passed any one semester term examination in not less than three papers by securing at least 40% marks in each of those three papers and at least 50% marks in the aggregate of those papers shall be eligible for admission to the next semester. A candidate who has appeared in any one semester term examination and the result has not been declared, may be eligible for provisional admission to the next semester, if the teaching has commenced but such provisional admission shall stand cancelled if he could not get the requisite eligibility on the declaration of his result of the term examination in which he has appeared.
- (7) A candidate who has completed a regular course of study in the I semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at B.A., LL.B. I semester term examination.
- (8) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester I and has completed a regular course of study of the II Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. II Semester examination.
- (9) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester II and has completed a regular course of study of the III Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. III Semester examination.
- (10) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester III and has completed a regular course of study of the IV Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A., LL.B. IV Semester examination.

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- (11) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester IV and has completed a regular course of study of the V Semester of B.A., LL.B. Shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. V Semester examination.
- (12) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester V and has completed a regular course of study of the VI Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VI Semester examination.
- (13) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VI and has completed a regular course of study of the VII Semester of B.A., LL.B. Shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VII Semester examination.
- (14) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VII and has completed a regular course of study of the VIII Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. VIII Semester examination.
- (15) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester VIII and has completed a regular course of study of the IX Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. IX Semester examination.
- (16) A candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate in at least 3 papers of Semester IX and has completed a regular course of study of the X Semester of B.A., LL.B. shall be eligible to appear at the B.A. LL.B. X Semester examination.
- (17) Instructions to each B.A. LL.B. class shall be imparted for a minimum period of six hours every day on 6 days of a week, including one hour of seminar/conference/debate, discussions.
- (18) A candidate, who after passing all the 10 semester examinations of B.A. LL.B., within eight years of his admission to Semester I of B.A., LL.B. Course and has completed a regular course of study in the University teaching Department of Law of affiliated colleges, subject to a provision of the Act, Ordinance, Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be awarded a degree of B.A. LL.B.



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B.A. LL.B. Five year Integrated course for the session 2011-12 and Onward

Semester	Subject Title
I	1. English-I
	2. Political Science-I
	3. Constitutional Law-I
	4. Legal & Constitutional History
	5. Law of Torts-I
II	6. English-II
	7. Political Science-II (International Relations)
	8. Constitutional Law-II
	9. Computer
	10. Law of Torts-II (Consumer Protection Laws)
III	11. Economics-I
	12. Sociology-I
	13. Public International Law-I
	14. Right to Information (Law)
	15. Contract-I
IV	16. Economics-II
	17. Sociology -II
	18. Foreign Language (French)
	19. Legal Research Methodology
	20. Contract-II
V	21. Family Law-I
	22. Labour Law-I
	23. Company Law-I
	24. Jurisprudence
	25. Forensic Science and Criminal Investigations
VI	26. Family Law - II
	27. Labour Law-II
	28. Company Law-II
	29. Health Law (Medical Jurisprudence)
	30. Law of Insurance
VII	31. Law of Property
	32. Administrative Law
	33. Public International Law-II
	34. Law of Crimes-I (IPC)
	35. Principles of Taxation Laws
VIII	36. Rajasthan Rent Laws
	37. Environmental Law
	38. Alternate Dispute Resolution
	39. Law of Crimes-II (IPC)
	40. Legislation and Interpretation of Statutes

- IX
41. Law of Evidence
  42. Criminal Procedure Code
  43. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting
  44. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments
  45. Intellectual Property Law
- X
46. Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation
  47. Drafting Pleading, Conveyancing & Rules of Court
  48. Criminology, Penology & Victimology
  49. Public Interest Lawyering and Para Legal Services
  50. Cyber Laws

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**Aims / Learning Objectives**

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Enhance the comprehension and analytical skills of the students.
3. Enrich their vocabulary.
4. help students acquire the ability to speak effectively in English in real-life situations
5. Develop the art of expression and train students in composition skills.

**Module- 1**

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following stories

- (a) "An Astrologer's Day" R.K. Narayan
- (b) "The Child" Premchand  
"The Gift of the Magi" O. Henry

**Module- 2**

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following prose pieces

- (a) "Education: Indian and American" Anurag Mathur
- (b) (1) "Bangle Sellers" Sarojini Naidu  
(2) "Where the Mind is Without Fear" Rabindranath Tagore

**Module- 3**

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poems

- (a) "My Financial Career" Stephen Leacock
- (b) "The World is Too Much with US" William Wordsworth

**Module- 4**

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following Poems

- (a) Speech on Indian Independence Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) (1) Sonnet : "When in disgrace..." William Shakespeare  
(2) "Success is Counted Sweetest" Emily Dickinson

**Module- 5**

(a) Legal Terms : FIR, plaint, written statement, plaintiff, defendant, appeal, tribunal, divorce, legitimate, illegitimate, adoption, maintenance, alimony, valid void, litigation, monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, crime, agreement, contract, fraud, minor, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, libel, slander, defamation, homicide, genocide, suicide, executive, legislature, judiciary, constitution, negligence, nuisance, precedent, prospective, mortgage, retrospective, summons, ultra vires, will, warrant, public, private

- (b) (1) Paragraph Writing  
(2) Punctuation

**Module- 6**

Transformation of sentences

- (a) Active/passive
- (b) Interrogative

**Module- 7**

- (a) Tenses
- (b) (1) Tenses  
(2) Comprehension

**Text Book**

1. The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman)

**Reference Books**

1. Thomson, A.J., and A.V. Martinet. *A Practical English Grammar*, New Delhi : OUP, 2005

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Paper I.2

Objectives

State and Government are the institutions which are regulating the behaviour of individual in society by its laws; Political Science is the subject which is dealing with these institutions. The objective of this course is to create awareness among the students about the various socio-economic and political issues, their Rights and Duties as well as to impart them the knowledge about the basic concept of political science which will lay the foundation of their study of law.

Module- 1

- (a) Political Science : Meaning, Nature and Scope, Traditional and Modern perspectives.
- (b) Behavioralism and post behavioralism.

Module- 2

- (a) State : (i) Meaning and elements  
(ii) Distinction between State and Government
- (b) Theories and functions of State: Liberal Democratic, Authoritarian and Welfare State

Module- 3

- (a) Rights and Duties : (i) Meaning and types of Rights and Duties
- (b) UN Declaration of human rights

Module- 4

- (a) Liberty (i) Meaning and definition, Negative and Positive concept of Liberty.  
(ii) Safeguards of liberty.
- (b) Property : Concept, Liberal and Marxian theory of Property.

Module- 5 Concepts:

- (a) Justice : Concept, legal political and socio-economic dimensions.
- (b) Equality : Meaning and definition, legal, political and socio-economic dimensions.

Module- 6 Law meaning, nature and liability and law

- (a) Democracy : Concept, Features and types.
- (b) Sovereignty: Concept Attributes.

Module- 7

- (a) Power, Authority and Legitimacy
- (b) The Erite Theory/Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

Reference Books

1. M.P. Jain, Political theory liberal and Marxian.
2. L. Asirvatham, Political theory Lucknow House
3. William Ebenstein, Modern Political though (New Delhi Oxford and IBH)
4. V.D. Mahajan, Political theory
5. R.C. Aggarwal, Political theory
6. J.C. Johari, Political Science
7. O.P. Gaba, Political Science
8. Prof. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
9. Prof. S.L. Verma, Modern Political Theory

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**Aims and Objectives of the Course**

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of Public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 units of 4 Hour each.

**Module -1**

- (a) i. Indian Constitution in the making
- ii. Nature and Special features of the Constitution.
- (b) Citizenship of India

**Module -2**

**Equality and Social Justice**

- (a) i. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
- ii. Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity
- (b). Justice to the weaker sections of society: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backwards class, women and children.

**Module - 3**

- (a) i. Speech and expression
- ii. Media, press and information
- (b) i. Freedom of speech and contempt of court
- ii. Freedom of assembly

**Module - 4**

- (a) Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations
- (b) i. Rights of an accused-double jeopardy, self-incrimination and retroactive punishment
- ii. Preventive detention-constitutional policy

**Module - 5**

- (a) i. Concept of Secularism : historical perspective
- ii. Indian constitutional provisions relating Secularism
- (b) i. Freedom of religion and its scope
- ii. Religion and the State : its limitations and minority rights

**Module - 6**

- (a) i. Directive Principles-directions for social change-A new social order.
- ii. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, inter-relationship-judicial balancing.
- (b) i. Constitutional amendments-to strengthen Directive Principles.
- ii. Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights.

**Module - 7**

- (a) i. Methods of Constitutional amendments
- ii. Limitations upon constitutional power of amendments
- (b) i. Development of the basic Structure : Doctrine
- ii. Judicial activism and its Restraint

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## Judgments

1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
2. S.P. Gupta v. UOI, AIR 1982 SC 1991
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
4. Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1995 SC 2299
5. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. UOI, Air 1980 SC 1789
6. Hasinara Khatoon v. Home Secretary State of Bihar, 1979 SC 136
7. A.K. Gopalan State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
9. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
10. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
11. M.C. Mehta v. UOI(1987) ISCC 395 AIR 1987 1086
12. Rudul Shah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 1086
13. Bikunth Nath v. C.D.M.O., AIR 1992 SC 1368
14. Indra Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1995 SC 2299
15. P&O Stream Navigation Co. v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997)ISCC
17. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1981 SC 1829
18. Unnikrishnan v. State of A.P., AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawheny v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
21. I.R. Coelho (Dead) Through L.R.S. v. State of Tamil Naidu & ors. 2007 SC 137
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon'ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors.
23. Kehar Singh v. State (1989)
24. Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004.

## Recommended Books

1. Narinder Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
4. Dr. Seervai Constitution of India (1992) Vol. I/II/III

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**Aim and Objective**

This course attempts to provide a basic introduction to evolution of Law in India. Study of law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the Laws and legal institutions. A student of law should be exposed to the ancient social order and religious philosophy as well as to the systems of dispute settlement mechanisms existing in those days. The medieval period had influence in the development of legal system. The advent of the British was an event, which also had its influence.

The traditions of the past have made our modern legal system what it is, and still live on in it. Without a proper historical background, it may be difficult to appreciate as to why a particular feature of the system is as it is. The historical perspective throws light on the anomalies that exist have and their in the system.

**Module- 1**

- (a) i. Emergence of East India Company: Development of authority under charters
- ii. Administration of Justice in Madras 1639-1726
- (b) i. Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668-1726
- ii. Administration of Justice in Calcutta before 1726
- iii. The mayor's Courts and the Genesis of the Charter of 1726, Provisions of the charter, charter of 1753, defects of judicial system.

**Module- 2**

- (a) Adalat System
  - i. Grant of Diwani
  - ii. Execution of Diwani Functions
  - iii. Judicial Plan of 1772
  - iv. Defects of the Plan
  - v. New Plan of 1774
  - vi. Reorganization of adalats in 1780
  - vii. Reforms of 1781
- (b) i. The Regulating Act of 1773
- ii. The Charter of 1774 and establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
- iii. Defects of the Supreme Court

**Module- 3**

- (a) i. Act of Settlement, 1781
- ii. Major Defects
- iii. Supreme Court of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- (b) i. Judicial Reforms of Lord Carnwallis
- ii. Reforms in Administration of Criminal Justice

**Module- 4**

- (a) i. The Indian High Court Act of 1861
- ii. The Indian High Court Act, 1911
- iii. The Indian High Court Act, 1915
- iv. High Court under the Act of 1935
- (b) i. The Federal Court of India
- ii. Privy Council (A Unique Institution)
- iii. Appeals from India

**Module- 5**

- (a) i. The Charter Act of 1833
- ii. The Charter Act of 1853. Main Provisions and Defects
- (b) i. Main Provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861
- ii. The Indian Council Act of 1892

**Module- 6**

- (a) i. The Govt. of India Act, 1909
- ii. Minto Morley Reforms
- iii. Defects of the Act
- (b) i. Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919
- ii. Dual System

**Module- 7**

- (a) The Govt. of India Act, 1935 (Background)
  - i. Federalism
  - ii. Provisional Astronomy
- (b) Indian Independence Act, 1947

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**Some landmark cases-**

- (a) Issue of Raja Nand Kumar (1775): Whether a Judicial Murder ?
- (b) The Patna case (1777-79)
- (c) The Cossijurah case
- (d) The case of Kamaludin

**Reference books-**

1. M.P. Jain, Outlines of India Legal History
2. M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India
3. A.B. Keith, Constitutional History of India
4. Rankin G.C. Background to Indian Law
5. V.D. Kulshrestha, Landmarks in Indian Legal History

*Kulshrestha*

*(M) K. T. W.*

**Objectives of the course**

With rapid industrialization, tort action can be used against manufacturers and industrial units for products injurious to human beings. The emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful but also to failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Law of Torts is developing fast in present scenario and the Supreme Court has created liabilities for injuries caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries.

The following syllabus has been prepared with this perspective and will comprise of 7 units.

**Module – 1**

- (a) Evolution, Definition, Nature, Scope of Law of Torts
  - i. Meaning and Evolution of Torts
  - ii. Torts: Distinguished from contract, Quasi-contract and crime.
  - iii. Constituents of Torts
- (b) General Defences
  - i. *Volenti non fit injuria*
  - ii. Necessity, Act of God, Inevitable Accidents, Private Defence
  - iii. Judicial Acts, Mistake Statutory Authority.

**Module – 2**

- (a) Vicarious Liability
  - i. Principles and basis of liability
  - ii. Principle and Agent Relationship
  - iii. Master and Servant relationship
  - iv. Doctrine of common employment
- (b) Vicarious Liability of State
  - i. Position in England
  - ii. Position in India

**Module – 3**

- (a) Rules of strict and absolute liability
  - i. Rylands v. Fletcher
  - ii. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- (b) Negligence
  - i. Essentials of negligence
  - ii. Duty of care
  - iii. Principle of reasonable forcibility
  - iv. Standard of care
  - v. Nervous Shock
  - vi. Res ipsa loquitur

**Module – 4**

- (a) A Contributory negligence
  - i. Last opportunity rule
  - ii. Rules to determine contributory negligence
  - iii. Doctrine of alternative danger
  - iv. Difference between contributory and composite negligence
- (b) Remoteness of damages
  - i. Test of reasonable foresight
  - ii. Test of directness

**Module – 5**

- (a) Defamation
  - i. Liable and Slander
  - ii. Essentials of defamation
  - iii. Defences
- (b) Trespass to person
  - i. Assault, battery, mayhem
  - ii. False imprisonment
  - iii. Malicious prosecution

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## Module - 6

- (a) Trespass to land
  - i. Trespass ab initio
  - ii. Entry with licence
  - iii. Remedies
- (b) Nuisance.
  - i. Definition and kinds
  - ii. Essentials
  - iii. Defences

## Module - 7

- (a) Legal Remedies
  - i. Damages
  - ii. Injunctions
  - iii. Specific restitution of property
- b) Extra Judicial remedies
  - i. Abatement of nuisance
  - ii. Felonious Torts

## Suggested Case Laws

1. Usha Ben v. Bhagyalaxmi Chitra Mandir, AIR 1978 Guj. 103
2. Ramanuja Mudali v. M. Gagan, AIR 1984 Mad. 103
3. R.K. Kranjia v. K.M. D. Thakersay, AIR 1970 Bom. 424
4. D.P. Chowdhary v. Manju Lata, AIR 1997 Raj. 170
5. State of Punjab v. Deshraj, AIR 2004 P&H 113
6. Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti, AIR 1966 SC 1750
7. Y.S. Kumar v. Kuldip Singh, AIR 1972 P&H 326
8. Sumit Kumar v. Ladu Ram Sulania, AIR 2004 Raj. 30
9. Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjul Ben Jayanlilal Nakum (1997) 9 SCC 552
10. Rakesh Saini v. Union of India, AIR 2004 Del 107.

## Suggested Reading

1. D.D. Basu, Law of Torts
2. Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal, The Law of Torts
3. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts
4. G.S. Pande, Law of Torts
5. B.S. Sinha, Law of Torts
6. S.P. Singh, Law of Torts

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**Aims / Learning Objectives**

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Generate interest of student in English language.
3. Make the student write correctly in English language and help them to express their ideas.
4. Enrich their vocabulary
5. Train students in composition skills

**Module- 1**

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter

- (a) The Bar (Page 49 – 62)
- (b) The Bar (Page 63 – 74)

**Module- 2**

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter

- (a) Chief Justice (Page 147 – 158)
- (b) Chief Justice (Page 159 – 169)

**Module- 3**

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapter

- (a) Chief Justice (Page 170 – 180)
- (b) Chief Justice (Page 180 – 189)

**Module- 4**

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : The following chapters

- (a) International Court
- (b) Epilogue

**Module- 5**

Foreign words:

- (a) axiom, joie-de vivre, judicature, jussoli, suo jure, suo loco, ad absurdum, addendum, a deux, ad extremum, ad fin, ad infinitum, ad initium, bon jour, monsieur, en masse, en route, sans, vis-à-vis, post script, post meridian, ante meridian, milieu, haute couture, petite, plaza, summum bonum, synopsis, virtuoso
- (b) Essential of brief writing; to make a brief about the loss of vehicle

**Module- 6**

Vocabulary

- (a) Idioms
- (b) i. One Word Substitutions  
ii. Prefixes/Suffixes, correction of verb

**Module- 7**

- (a) Report Writing
- (b) Letter writing (letter to Editor, resume writing)

**Text Book**

M.C. Chagla: *Roses in December* : Mumbai: Bhatriya Vidya Bhavan, 2000.

**References**

1. Thomson, A.J., and A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar, New Delhi: OUP, 2005.
2. Best, Wilfred D. The Students Companion, New Delhi: Rupa & Co., 2005

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M. Kartal

POLITICAL SCIENCE –II  
(International Relations)

(27) (10)  
Maximum Marks : 80

Paper 2.7

**Objectives**

Foreign Policy and Diplomacy are the instruments which are used by various Nations to achieve their national interests in the International Relations, so the objective of this course is to create the awareness and impart the information about the emerging trends of International Relations, which are responsible for the changing international scenario particularly after the post-war period.

**Module- 1**

- (a) International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- (b) Emerging trends in International Relations

**Module- 2**

- (a) National Power : Meaning, Elements and limitations.
- (b) Theory of balance of Power, Collective Security system.

**Module- 3**

- (a) Foreign Policy: Meaning, determinants and significance.
- (b) Diplomacy : (i) Meaning and Nature  
(ii) Relationship between Foreign policy and Diplomacy

**Module- 4**

- (a) Cold War : Meaning, Causes and impact on International Relations.
- (b) Détente, New Cold war and new détente, implications of the collapse of USSR

**Module- 5**

- (a) Decolonization: Causes, rise of third world and its impact on International Relations.
- (b) International Power structure : Bi-Polarity, Uni-Polarity, Multy-Polarity and steps towards Multy-Centralism.

**Module- 6**

- (a) Neo-colonialism : meaning and causes of its emergence.
- (b) Multi-national Corporations: meaning and role of MNCs in International Relations.

**Module- 7**

- (a) Relationship of India with US and Russia.
- (b) Relationship of India with China and Pakistan.

**Reference Books**

1. Norman D. Palmer and Howard C. Perkins – International Relations the world community in transition 1985
2. Raymond Aron – Peace and war a theory of International Relations
3. H.J. Morganthau – Politics among Nations
4. J.C. Johari – International Politics
5. Prem Arora – International Relations and foreign policy

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**Aims and Objectives of the Course**

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of Public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 units of 4 Hour each.

**Constitution, History and Development**

**Module -1**

- (a) i. Freedom of Trade/business
- ii. Emergency, meaning and scope
- (b) i. Proclamation of emergency-conditions and effect of emergency on Centre-state relations.
- ii. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights

**Module -2**

- (a) i. President of India
- ii. Election, qualification, salary and impeachment
- (b) i. Power: legislative, executive and discretionary powers
- ii. Council of Ministers in union and states

**Module -3**

- (a) Prime Minister cabinet system-Collective Responsibility, individual responsibility.
- (b) i. Federalism-principles: comparative study
- ii. Indian Federalism: identification of federal features

**Module -4**

- (a) Legislative relation between union and states
- (b) i. Administrative Relations
- ii. Financial relations

**Module -5**

- (a) i. Governor and its role in States
- ii. Centers powers over the state-emergency
- (b) Challenges to Indian federalism

**Module - 6**

- (a) i. The Supreme Court
- ii. High Courts
- (b) i. Judges: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of service: judicial independence
- ii. Judicial review: nature and scope

**Module - 7**

- (a) i. Freedom of Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right
- ii. Doctrine of pleasure (Art.310) of the constitution
- (b) i. Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank (Art. 311) of the constitutional
- ii. Exceptions to Art. 311 of the constitution.

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**Judgments**

1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
2. S.P. Gupta v. UOI, AIR 1982 SC 1991
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
4. Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1995 SC 2299
5. Minerva Mills Ltd v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1789
6. Hasinara Khatoon v. Home Secretary State of Bihar, 1979 SC 136
7. A.K. Gopalan State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bangal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
9. Rural Litigatino and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.
10. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
11. M.C. Mehta v. UOI (1987) ISCC 395 AIR 1987 1086
12. Rudul Shah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 1086
13. Bikunth nath v. C.D.M.O., AIR 1992 SC 1368
14. Indra Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1995 SC 2299
15. P & O Stream navigation Co v. Secy of State (1861) 5 HCR
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
17. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1981 SC 1829
18. Unnikrishnan v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawheny v. UOI Air 1993 SC 1789
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
21. I.R. Coelho (Dead) Through L.R.S. v. State of Tamil Naidu & ors, 2007 SC 137
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon'ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors
23. Kehar Singh v. State (1989)
24. Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004

**Recommended Books**

1. Dr. Narender Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of Indian
4. Dr. Seervai Constitution of India (1992) Vol. I/II/III
5. Dr. M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukla

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# COMPUTER

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Paper 2.9

Maximum Marks : 80

## Module-1

1. Computer Fundamentals: Characteristics of Computers (Versatility, Basic operations, speed accuracy, automation, storage, etc.).
2. Anatomy of Computer: Input Devices, Output Devices, Central Processing Unit, Storage Devices.
3. Classification of Computers: Micro, Mini, Mainframe, Super Computer).
4. Computer Software: Definition, Types of software-System and application software.
5. Operating System: Definition, Need, Types, Functions, Popular operating system and their applications.
6. Programming languages: Types of programming languages-Low level, high level programming languages and their evolution, oops.
7. Communication System: Data communication system, different data transmission mediums (twisted pair, Coaxial, Microwave, Communication Satellite. optical fiber) and their advantages.
8. Networking systems: Need, types, Internet working, Networking Standards.

## Module- 2 (Operating System-MS-Windows)

1. Windows: Definition, Evolution of Windows, components, moving, resizing and closing a window. Features ( User interface, file naming, easier mailing facility, easier remote access,
2. Working with Dialog boxes: Text boxes, list boxes, drop-down list boxes, option button, check box.
3. Using Menus: Special indicators in window, a triangle, ellipses, a dot, a key combination, grey option using scroll bars.
4. Navigating Windows: Using Windows explorer, Searching files and folders. Accessing a drive. Creating and moving a shortcuts
5. File & Folders: Difference between file and folders, Creating a file in an application, Creating a folder, copying files in a folder.
6. Creating copy of a file, creating subfolders, moving and renaming files and folders,.
7. Customizing desktop: Customizing Task bar, Setting time & date of the system, using desktop themes, changing desktop of system, Setting patterns, Color palette, setting screen savers, changing appearance of a window.
8. Installing a printer, making a default printer, Printing a document.

## Module- 3 (MS-Word)

1. Word Processing: Definition, Advantages, Functions, Popular word processors.
2. Working with MS-Word: Word application window, Getting help, creating, saving, closing and opening a document.
3. Editing a document: Navigating a document, Undo and Redo, Character level editing, Forming a block, Text correction and deletion. Moving, copying, finding and replacing text.
4. Templates and Wizards: Introduction of templates, using documents on templates, using wizards to create a document.
5. Page Formatting: Meaning, Setting paper size, orientation, setting margins. Setting header and footer. Inserting page no. and date. Inserting page break. Text alignment and indentation. Setting Tabs.
6. Text Formatting: Copying removing characters, using styles, modifying the styles. Setting border and shading.
7. Tables: Creating a table, changing the display of table, adjusting row column width. Applying arithmetic computation in table.
8. Mail merging: Meaning, Setting up main document, creating data source, merging a document, Using labels and Envelop wizards.

## Module- 4 (MS-Excel)

1. Electronic Spread sheet: Definition, History, Terminology, Features, Application and Advantages.
2. Basics of MS-Excel: Starting MS-Excel, Components, Workbook, Worksheet, online help. Creating a Workbook, Data Entry in a work book. Copying and moving data saving a work book. Saving and Retrieving a work book.
3. Editing: Editing a cell, selecting range, deleting cell, column, row, worksheet. Renaming, moving, copying and moving a worksheet. Protecting a workbook.
4. Formatting: Adjusting a column width, row height, hiding /unhiding rows and columns, aligning a worksheet data. Number, currency, date formats.
5. Functions: Types of function in MS-Excel, Syntax, Mathematical function, logical function, date/time function. Function Wizard
6. Formula: Entering a formula, referencing technique, naming range, moving & copying formula.
7. Charts: Creating Charts, Components of a chart, types of a chart, using chart wizard, Moving and resizing charts, saving & retrieving charts.
8. Printing: Defining page layouts, setting header and footers, hiding gridlines, print preview, printing a worksheet.

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## Module- 5 Power Point

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## Module- 6 (Internet)

1. Definition, Scope, History, Applications, services.
2. Getting Connected: Dial-up Connection, Direct & Dedicated connections.
3. World Wide Web: Meaning, Webpage, website, hyperlinks. Using web browsers. Domain name system. IP Address. TCP/IP Account (2 Lect.)
4. E-mailing: concept, Working, protocol, free email services.
5. HTML: Tags layout of HTML document, Creating HTML Document, Adding comment, Heading, color settings, inserting an image, Hyper link. (3 Lect.)

## Module-7 (Networking system)

1. Concept of Networking: Meaning, Need, Types, Media.
2. Information System: Types of information, Levels, Quality, Components, functional areas.
3. Data Communication: Meaning, Elements, Modes, Speed, Mediums, Types of data transmission. (2 Lect.)
4. Computer Networks: definition, Terminology, Technology ( LAN, WAN, MAN etc.), Server, client, Work group, Host, System administrator. (2 lect.)
5. Network Applications: Topologies and their advantages, Role of Protocols, Communication Protocols.
6. Internetworks: Definition, Advantages, Popular Internetwork in India.

## Books:

1. Introduction to computers, Peter Norton, TMH
2. Computer Fundamentals, P.K.Sinha, BPB
3. MS-Word 2003 complete reference.
4. MS-Excel 2003 complete reference.
5. MS-Access 2003 complete reference.
6. Internet-An Introduction, CISTems-TMHseries.
7. Computer Sciences, D.P.Nagpal, PHI
8. Internet- Every Thing You Need To Know, D.E. Comer, PHI
9. Comdex Computer Course Kit, Vikas Gupta, Dreamtech, N.Delhi

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**Law of Torts - II**  
**(Consumer Protection Laws)**

Paper 2.10

Maximum Marks : 80

**Objectives of the Course**

Consumer protective measures under Indian law have attained new legal and economic horizons in modern times. Consumer is victim of competitive social and economic forces prevailing in the society due to his technical ignorance, lack of time and weakness for competitive price. The law relating to consumer protection lying scattered in myriad provisions of various legislations and judicial decisions in India, so connected with the human rights for a healthy life and environment has now a core subject to be taught as an indispensable part of a socially relevant curriculum.

This syllabus with the above objective in view comprises of 7 units.

**Module- 1**

- (a) Consumer Protection – its necessity
- i. Consumerism in India
  - ii. Need of Consumer Protection Act, 1986
  - iii. Objectives and scope of Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- (b) Consumer, the concept
- i. Definition of consumer
  - ii. Position of third party beneficiary
  - iii. Voluntary and involuntary consumer
  - iv. When a person is not a consumer

**Module- 2**

- (a) Consumer of goods
- i. Meaning of defects in goods
  - ii. Standards of purity, quality, quantity and potency
  - iii. Price control
  - iv. Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods
- (b) Unfair trade practices
- i. Misleading and false advertising
  - ii. Unsafe and hazardous products
  - iii. Bargain price
  - iv. Falsification of trademarks

**Module- 3**

- (a) Consumer Protection Councils
- i. Constitution and procedure of central consumer protection council
  - ii. Constitution and procedure of state consumer protection council
  - iii. Consumer rights
- (b) Service
- i. Deficiency-meaning
  - ii. service rendered free of charge
  - iii. Service under a contract of personal service

**Module- 4**

- (a) Medical service
- i. How to determine negligence
  - ii. Patient is a consumer
  - iii. Denial of medical service: violation of human rights
- (b) Insurance
- i. Controversy regarding insurance claim
  - ii. Insurance interest
  - iii. Insurance service
  - iv. Beneficiary of group insurance is consumer

**Module- 5**

- (a) Public Utilities
- i. Supply of electricity
  - ii. Postal service
  - iii. Telephonic service
  - iv. Housing
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Module- 6

- (a) Redressal Mechanism
- i. Consumer dispute redressal agencies
  - ii. Jurisdiction of District Forum, the state commission and the national commission Part B Power to set aside ex parte order, transfer of cases circuit benches, finality of orders

Module- 7

- (a) Enforcement of Consumer rights
- i. Execution of orders of district forum, state commission and the national commission
- (b)
- i. Judicial Review
  - ii. Public interest litigation
  - iii. Class action
  - iv. Administrative remedies

Suggested Judgments

1. Dr. Laxman Balkrishna Joshi v. Dr. Trimbak Babu Godhbole and another, AIR 1969 SC 128
2. Dr. J.J. Merchant and others v. Shrinath Chaturvedi, AIR 2002 SC 2931
3. Indian Medical Association v. Shantha (1995) 6 SCC 243
4. Lucknow Development authority v. M.K. Gupta 1994(1) SCC 243
5. Laxmi Engineering works v. P.S.J. Industrial Institute 1995(2) CPJ 1(SC)
6. New India Assurance Company Ltd. v. D.N. Sainani, AIR 1997 SC 1938
7. State of Karnataka v. paramjit Singh and others ii (2006) SPJ6(SC)
8. Smt. Shashi Gupta v. LIC and another (1995) Suppl. (i) 1 SCC 754
9. Synco Industries v. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur 2002(3) CPR 105(SC)
10. Top line shoes ltd. v. Corporation bank, AIR 2002 SC 2487.

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**Module I: Introduction to Economics**

- Basic concept of Economics: Definition, Scope, Basic problems.
- Form of economic analysis: Macro Vs Micro economics, Normative Vs Positive economics, Static Vs Dynamic, Partial Vs General, and Long-run Vs Short-run.
- Free Enterprise: Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy and Economic Planning.
- Economics offences and economic legislation.

**Module II: Introduction to Microeconomics**

- Theory of consumer behavior
- Theories of Demand- Demand function, Law of Demand.
- Concept of Utility and Utility theory- Utility Approach, Indifference Curve Approach.
- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility and Equi-Marginal Utility.

**Module III: Theory of Supply and Consumer Behaviour**

- Law of Supply, Supply Function.
- Price determination, Shift of Demand and Supply.
- Elasticity of Demand and Supply.
- Applications of Demand and Supply- Tax floor and ceilings, Applications of Indifference curves-Tax, Labor and Work.
- Law of Consumer Surplus.

**Module IV: Revenue & Market structure**

- Revenue Concepts.
- Classification of Markets- Pure and Perfect Competition, Monopolistic, Imperfect Competition, Monopoly (Anti-Monopoly Law), Duopoly, Oligopoly and Cartels, Types of Horizontal Cartels, Market allocating Cartels and Price Fixing Cartels
- Concept of Dumping- to be substantiated with the cases of International Court of Justice, Competition Law.

**Module V: Introduction to Macroeconomics**

- Interdependence of Micro and Macro Economics.
- Basic Concepts- Stock and Flows, National Products, Domestic Product, Aggregate Consumption
- Circular Flow of Income.
- National income, Real and Nominal GNP.
- Inflation-Demand Pull and Cost push, Inflation and Rate of Interest.

**Module VI: Theory of money**

- Function of Money, Classification, Supply and Demand for Money.
- Effects of Money on Output and Prices.
- Money Markets and Capital Markets.
- Inflation and Deflation
- Concepts of Banking Sector: Bank rate, Cash Reserve Ratio(CRR), Statuary Liquidity Ratio(SLR)

**Module VII: Introduction to Indian Economy**

- Indian Economy: Structure and condition
- Trends of Population growth
- Post Independence economic policy in India (1991).
- Unemployment and Employment Generation Schemes in India.
- Poverty and Special study of Rural Poverty in India.

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### Sociology (Schools of Law) -I

- i. Natural School of Law  
(Greek, Medieval, Modern classical era)
  - ii. Natural Law and Social Contract
  - iii. Reaction against positivism;
- 
- i. Analytical School of jurisprudence- origin
  - ii. Analytical Legal Positivism
  - iii. Utilitarian individualism- Bentham;

#### (Neo- Austiman School of Jurisprudence)

- i. Positivism in Law- H.L.A. Hart
  - ii. Holand, Salmond, Markfy
  - iii. Lawyers Extraversion- Stone;
- 
- i. Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law
  - ii. Implications of Pure Theory and its criticism;
- 
- i. Historical School of Jurisprudence  
(Savignij's theory of Volkgeist, Puchta, Henry Maine);
- 
- i. Sociological School of Jurisprudence  
(Roscoe Pound, Duguit, Ihering, Ehrlich);

#### Realistic School of Jurisprudence

- i. American Realism- Gray, Holmes, Lewellyn, Jerome Frank
- ii. The Scandinavian Realists- Hagerstrom, Olivercrona, Lundstedt.

#### Case Laws

#### Selected Bibliography

1. Alex Inkles: What is Sociology
2. Williams O. Goode: Principles of Sociology
3. Kingsley Davis: Human Society
4. Singhi & Goswani- Samajsastra EK Vivechan
5. S.N. Dhyani
6. Dias
7. V.D. Mahajan

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**Aims and objectives :**

To make students aware of law governing human conduct in global world.

**Module – 1**

- (a) i. Nature and scope of international law
- ii. Definition, Significance and difference between private and public International law
- (b) i. Sources of International law
- ii. Subjects of International law
- iii. Means of Acquisition of territory

**Module – 2**

**Concepts of International Law**

- i. Relationship between municipal law and International law
- ii. Concept of Nationality and Treatment of Aliens

**Module – 3**

- i. Recognition of States.
- ii. Asylum, Extradition

**Module – 4**

- i. Intervention
- ii. Diplomatic agents

**Module – 5**

- i. Law of the seas, Territorial water, Contiguous Zone, continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas
- ii. Disarmament

**Module – 6**

- i. War
- ii. Pacific and Compulsive means of Settlement of disputes
- iii. Rules of Warfare

**Module – 7**

- (b) i. Neutrality
- ii. War Crimes

**Books referred**

1. International Law and Human Rights, Dr. S.K. Kapoor
2. International Law and Human Rights, M.P. Tondon and Dr. V.K. Anand
3. International Law, Dr. Gurdip Singh

**Cases referred**

1. Harbajan Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 9
2. Century Twenty one (P) ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1987 Delhi p. 124
3. Daya Singh Lahoria v. Union of India, AIR 2001 SC p. 1716
4. Earth builders v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1997 Bombay p. 148
5. Sagarmull Agarwala v. Union of India, AIR 1980 Sikkim p. 22
6. Mobarak Ali Ahmad v. State of Bombay AIR 1957 SC p. 857
7. Sugandha Roy v. Union of India, AIR 1983 Calcutta p. 468

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Right to Information (Law)

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Paper 3.14

Maximum Marks: 80

This Course comprises of seven Modules of eight hour teaching duration. Each Module has been divided in to two units again to be discussed in four hours in one week.

**Module – 1**

- (i) Constitutional validity, Objects and reasons of the Right to Information Act, 2005
- (ii) The Public Records Act, 1993
- (iii) Historical back ground of the movement for the Right to Information Act, 2005
- (iv) Preamble and Special features of the Right to Information Act, 2005
- (v) RTI and relation between Corruption and democracy
- (vi) Revelation of information in conflict with public Interest

**Module – 2**

- (i) Definitions
- (ii) Right to Information

**Module – 3**

- (i) Obligations of the public authority
- (ii) Designation of Public Information Officers
- (iii) Request for obtaining information under the Act

**Module – 4**

- (i) Disposal of request for obtaining information by Public Information Officers
- (ii) Exemption from disclosure of information
- (iii) Grounds for rejection to assess in certain cases
- (iv) Sever ability of information
- (v) Third party information

**Module – 5**

- (i) Constitution of Central Information Commission
- (ii) Term of office and conditions of service
- (iii) Power and Functions of Central Information Commission
- (iv) The Right to Information (Regulation of fee and cost ) Rules, 2005

**Module-6**

- (i) Constitution of State Information Commission
- (ii) Term of office and conditions of service
- (iii) Power and Functions of State Information Commission
- (iv) The Central Information Commission (Appeal procedure) Rules, 2005

**Module-7**

- (i) The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011

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**CONTRACT - I**

Paper 3.15

Maximum Marks : 80

**Aims and Objectives of the Course**

Every society is governed by some contractual obligation and certain general Principles of Contract. Making of a Contract is now a days a Common Phenomenon. The subject will ensure better understanding about the subject. It will acquaint students with the conceptual and operational parameters of the contractual obligations. Specific Enforcement of the contract is also an important aspect of the law of contracts, so it has been introduced alongwith the general principles of the contract.

**Module – 1**

- (a) History and nature of Contractual Obligations
- (b) Formation of Contract: Proposal and Acceptance

**Module – 2**

- (a) Consideration
- (b) Capacity to Contract

**Module – 3**

- (a)
  - i. Coercion
  - ii. Undue Influence
  - iii. Misrepresentation
- (b)
  - i. Fraud
  - ii. Mistake

**Module – 4**

- (a) Void Agreements
- (b) Legality of Object and Consideration

**Module – 5**

- (a) Modes of discharge of contract
  - i. Performance
  - ii. Wagering Agreements
- (b)
  - i. Impossibility of Performance
  - ii. Anticipatory Breach

**Module – 6**

- (a) Quasi Contract
- (b)
  - i. Breach of Contract and Damages
  - ii. Measurement of Damages
  - iii. Standard form of Contracts

**Module – 7**

**Specific Relief Act, 1963**

- (a)
  - i. Contracts which are specifically enforceable
  - ii. Contracts which are not specifically enforceable
  - iii. Injunction
- (b)
  - i. Rescission and Cancellation of Contract
  - ii. Discretion of Court

**Judgments**

1. Bhagwandas Goverdhan Dass Nadia v. M.S. Girdari Lal Parshottam Dass and Co., AIR 1966 SC 548
2. Khan Gul and Ors v. Lakha Singh, AIR 1928 SC Lahore 609
3. Sonia Bhatia v. State of U.P., AIR 1981 SC 1274
4. Gheru Lal Parakh v. Mahadeo Das, AIR 1959 SC 781
5. Satya Brata Ghosh v. Mugneeram Bangur and Co., AIR 1954 SC 44
6. Puran Lal Shah v. State of U.P., AIR 1971 SC 712
7. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Anr. v. National Highway Authority of India and Anr., AIR 2005 Del. 298
8. Shree Balaji Coal Linkers, U.P. v. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd and Ors., AIR 2004 All. 141
9. Prentice Hall India Pvt. Ltd. v. Prentice Hall Inc. and Ors., AIR 2003 Del. 236
10. M/s Harayna Telcom Ltd. v. Union of India and Anr., AIR 2006 Del. 339

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act
2. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract
3. Beales (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract
4. G.C. Cheshire and H. Fifoot and M.P. Furmington, Law of Contract
5. Banerjee, S.C., Law of Specific Relief
6. Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief
7. Subha Rao, Law of Specific Relief

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# ECONOMICS-II

Paper 4.16

Maximum Marks : 80

## Module I: Micro and Macro economics Policies

- Competition Law & Consumer Protection: Overview of Competition Law & Unfair Trade Practices.
- Evolution of Competition Law at Global Level and in India.
- Treatment of Cartels and Vertical Agreements under India's Competition Law.
- Law relating to Macro economics Policies.
- Problems Estimates of National Income in India.

## Module II: Principles of Public Finance

- Tax-System: Its meaning and classification.
- Public Finance vs. Private Finance.
- Central Budget.
- Burden of tax, deficits and debts.
- Fiscal Policy- Concept, Objective and Instruments.

## Module III: International Trade

- Free Trade and Protection.
- Fixed and Flexible Exchange rates.
- Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment..
- Exports and Imports- Policy.
- Exports Protection and Import Substitution.
- International Trade Law.

## Module IV: Foreign Investments and Internal Finance

- Deficit Financing.
- International Investments- Policy and Procedure.
- International Aid, Relation in India.
- International Institution- IMF, WTO and World Bank.
- International Trade Law.
- Foreign Direct Investment : Policy and Procedure

## Module V: Banking System in India

- Functions of Central Bank (RBI), Credit Control.
- Commercial Banking-Functions, Organization and Operations.
- Rural Money Market.
- Central State Financial relations.
- Non-banking Financial Institution- Meaning, Role, Banks vs. NBFI.
- Concept of Financial Inclusion and Micro Financing.

## Module VI: Economics Reforms (A)

- Planning Process-Objectives and Strategies.
- Economic reforms with special reference to money market, banking and international trade, with special reference to India.
- The role of Public, private & joint sectors: large, medium and small industries.
- Industrial Policy and Law

## Module VII: Economic Reforms (B)

- Basic characteristics of an underdeveloped economy.
- Liberalization and Globalization of Indian Economy.
- Business Cycle and its features.
- Land reforms and causes of low agriculture productivity.
- Commercialization of agriculture.

## SOCIOLOGY –II

Paper 4.17

Maximum Marks : 80

### Aims and Objectives

- To elaborate the basic concepts of the subject
- To make the learner know the relationship between Law and Sociology
- To interpret the procedures of formulation of Human grouping
- To get acquainted with the integrative and disintegrative social processes
- To understand the functioning and importance of social institutions

### Module- 1

- (a) i. Sociology–Definitions and Importance  
ii. Scope of Sociology  
iii. Nature of Sociology
- (b) i. Methods in Sociology  
ii. Relationship between Law and Sociology

### Module- 2

- (a) i. Norms–Definitions and Importance  
ii. Values–Definitions and Importance  
iii. Status–Meaning, Types and Importance
- (b) i. Role–Definitions, Types and Importance  
ii. Relationship between Role and Status

### Module- 3

- (a) i. Social Groups–Meaning, Forms  
ii. Community–concept, Definitions and Importance  
iii. Association–Concept, Definition and Importance
- (b) i. Social Processes–Concept  
ii. Disintegrative Social Processes (Competition, Conflict)  
iii. Integrative Social Process (Accommodation, Assimilation, Adjustment)

### Module- 4

- (a) i. Institutions–Definitions, Importance  
ii. Different types of Institutions (Social, Political and Economic)
- (b) i. Social Stratification–Meaning, Forms  
ii. Theories of Stratification–(Karl Marx / Davis Moore)

### Module – 5

- (a) i. Social Control Concept, Importance  
ii. Formal Agencies of Social Control  
iii. Informal Agencies of Social Control
- (b) i. Social Change–Definitions, Features, Importance  
ii. Theories of Social Change  
iii. Pattern of Social Change

### Module – 6

- (a) i. Socialization–meaning, Importance  
ii. Different Agencies for Socialization (Formal, Informal)
- (b) i. Culture–Meaning, Characteristic, Importance  
ii. Theory of Cultural Lag  
iii. Culture and Civilization

### Module – 7

- (a) i. Customs–Meaning, Importance  
ii. Modes of Acquiring Customs (Language, Symbolic Interaction)
- (b) i. Problems and Perspectives of Linguistic Communities  
ii. Problems and Perspectives of Religious Communities  
iii. Role of Legislation

### References

1. Johnsons, M. Turner (1960), *Sociology – A Systematic Introduction*, Allied Publishers Ltd., Delhi
2. *Unique Introduction to Sociology*, U.P.S.C. Publication, New Delhi
3. Ahuja Ram (1999), *Indian Social System*, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur
4. Ghurey G.S. (1999), *Caste and Race in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
5. Singh, Yogendra, (2002), *Modernization of Indian Traditions*, Rawat Publishers, New Delhi
6. Haralambos, M. (1998), *Sociology – Themes and Perspective*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. *Introduction to Sociology*, Spectrum Publishers, New Delhi
8. Thorpe Showick (2006), *The Pearsons Concise General Knowledge Manual*, Pearsons Education, New Delhi
9. Madan T.N. (2004), 'India's Religion', Oxford University Press, New Delhi
10. Elliott N. Carolyn (2006), 'Themes in Politics–Civil Society and Democracy', Oxford University Press, New Delhi

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(M) marks

## Foreign Language (French)

Paper 4.18

Maximum Marks : 80

### Module- 1

- i The alphabet
- ii The accents
- iii Elision
- iv Liason
- v To spell one's name
- vi Numbers 1-10
- vii verbs : être and s'appeler
- viii Greet someone

### Module- 2

- i Indefinite articles
- ii verbs : avoir, habiter, apprendre  
Nationalities and Professions
- iii Numbers 11-69
- iv Filling up an official form

### Module- 3

- i 70-100 counting
- ii Definite articles
- iii Interrogation using "est-ce que...?" [oui / non ]
- iv Negation
- v Interrogation using "quel, où?"
- vi Presenting Vous

### Module- 4

- i Possessive Adjectives [mon, ton, son]
- ii Verbs : aimer, adorer, préférer, detester [verbs ending-er]
- iii Interrogation [verbs, quell, ou?]
- iv Telling and asking time

### Module- 5

- i Days of the week and months
- ii Hobbies-faire /du/de/la
- iii. To speak about your likes and dislike
- iv. Interrogation [verbs quell, ou/rui quest ce que]
- v. To write a short letter informing about oneself

### Module- 6

- i seasons
- ii Expressions with AVOIR
- iii. Verbs : aller, pouvoir, vouloir
- iv Making polite requests
- v Interrogation using "Quand"
- vi Activities during vacations
- vii Recent past-vebur + de + infinitive
- viii Near future-aller + infinitive
- ix letter about one's vacation
- x Nouns [plurals]

### Module- 7

- i Pronom Tonique
- ii Making an appointment
- iii Verbs : venire, sortir, connaître, savoir
- iv Inviting a friend
- v Accepting / refusing an invitation

*Prakash*

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# LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - I

Paper 4.19

Maximum Marks : 80

## Module- 1

- (a) Research Methodology – Introduction
  - i. Meaning of Research
  - ii. Objectives of Research
  - iii. Motivation in Research
- (b) Legal Research
  - i. Types of Research
  - ii. Research Approaches
  - iii. Significance of research

## Module- 2

- (a) Research Methods and Methodology
  - i. Research and Scientific Method
  - ii. Research Process
  - iii. Criteria of Good Research
- (b) Legal Methods
  - i. Legal Materials
  - ii. Citation of Legal materials

## Module- 3

- (a) Defining the Research Problem
  - i. Meaning of research Problem
  - ii. Selecting the Problem
- (b) Necessity of defining the research problem
  - i. Techniques involved in defining a problem
  - ii. Criteria of research problem

## Module- 4

- (a) Research Design
  - i. Meaning of research design
  - ii. Need of research design
- (b) Features of good design
  - i. Concepts relating to research design
  - ii. Different research designs

## Module- 5

- (a) Small Project writing
  - i. Formulating an Project topic
  - ii. Extensive literature survey
- (b) Collection and interpretation of data
  - i. Developing a working hypothesis
  - ii. Generalisations and interpretations

## Module- 6

- (a) Presentation of a small Legal project
  - i. Title of the project, Name and address of the author, Abstract or synopsis, Introduction
  - ii. Text of the project, Division of text, Footnotes, Judicial cases
- (b) Summary and conclusions
  - i. Appendices, acknowledgement
  - ii. Definitions, Tables and Illustrations

## Module- 7

- (a) Style sheet
  - i. Style and tense
  - ii. Words, spellings, usages and legal terms
- (b) Punctuations
  - i. Full stop, Coma, Colon, Semicolon,
  - ii. Quotation mark, Round brackets, Square brackets, Dash, Hyphen

## Recommended Readings

1. Verma S.K. and Wani M. Afzal, *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2001
2. Kothari C.R., *Research Methodology*, New Age International (P) Ltd., 2007
3. Sanjiva Rao A. and Tyagi Deepak, *Research Methodology with SPSS*, Shree Niwas Publications, Jaipur, 2009
4. Karkara G.S., *Towards Creative Legal Research and Productive Methodology*, Journal of Legal Studies, Department of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Vol. XXXV, 2004-05, pp. 22-68.
5. Karkara G.S., *Editorial Note*, Journal of Legal Studies, Department of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Vol. XXXIX, 2008-09

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## LAW OF CONTRACT -II

Paper 4.20

Maximum Marks : 80

### Aims and Objectives of the Course

The Subject is introduced for understanding and appreciating the Basic essentials of a valid contract. It will provide understanding of the contractual relationship in various instances. The subject is emphasizing on the intricacies of the Contract concerned. It provides an insight into the justification for the statutory provisions for certain kinds of the Contract.

### Module – 1

Indian Contract Act

- (a) Indemnity and Guarantee
- (b) Bailment

### Module – 2

- (a) i. Pledge  
ii. Government as a Contracting Party
- (b) Agency

### Module – 3

Sale of Goods Act, 1930

- (a) Concept of Sale and Agreement to sell
- (b) Implied Conditions and Warranties

### Module – 4

- (a) Transfer of Title and Property
- (b) Performance of Contract

### Module – 5

- (a) i. Rights of Unpaid Seller  
ii. Suit for Breach of Contract
- (b) Indian Partnership Act, 1932  
Nature and Definition

### Module – 6

- (a) Relationship of Partners Interse, Registration of Firm
- (b) Relationship of Partners with Third Party

### Module – 7

- (a) Incoming and Outgoing Partners
- (b) Dissolution of Firm

### Judgments

1. Maharashtra State Electricity Board v. Official Liquidator, AIR 1988 SC 1497
2. Bank of Bihar v. State of Bihar, AIR 1971 SC 1210
3. P.S.N.S.A.C. and Co. v. Express Newspapers, AIR 1968 SC 741
4. Collector of Customs v. Pednekar and Co., AIR 1978 SC 1408
5. Vijaya Bank and Ors. V. Naveen Mechanised Construction Ltd., AIR 2004 Bom. 362
6. Veer Prabhu Marketing Ltd. and Ors. V. State of Maharashtra
7. Veer Prabhu Marketing Ltd and Ors. V. State of Maharashtra
8. Suresh Kumar Rajinder Kumar v. K. Assan Koya and Sons, AIR 1990 AP 20
9. Jute Distributors v. Sushil Kumar Gupta, AIR 1974 Ca. 386
10. M/s Devi Dayal Sales Pvt. Ltd. v. National Supply Corp. and Ors., AIR 2006 Cal. 301
11. Shivagodia Ravjit Patel v. Chander Kant Neelkanth Sadalga, AIR 1965 SC 212
12. Narayanappa v. Bharkara Krishnappa, AIR 1966 SC 1300

### Suggested Readings

1. Pollock and Mulla, Law of Contract
2. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract
3. G.C. Cheshire and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Furmston, Law of Contract
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase
5. J.P. Verma (ed.), The Law of Partnership in India
6. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sales of Goods Act
7. Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act
8. A.G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods
9. Avtar Singh, Law of Partnership

(1) *Contract*

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# Family Law -I

Paper 5.21

Maximum Marks : 80

## Objectives of the Course

The Course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

### Module – 1

- (a) Application of Hindu Law
  - i. Who are Hindus
  - ii. Followers of Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism
  - iii. Hindus by declaration, Birth
  - iv. Converts and reconverts to Hinduism
- (b)
  - i. when one or both parents are Hindus
  - ii. Persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews by Religion Schedule Tribe

### Module – 2

- (a) Concept of Marriage
  - i. Hindu Marriage a Sacrament or Contract
  - ii. Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - iii. Forms of Marriage
- (b)
  - i. Capacity to Marry : Mental Capacity : Age
  - ii. Ceremonies of Marriage
  - iii. Guardianship in Marriage
  - iv. Intercaste & Inter religious Marriages
  - v. Marriages between Hindus and Non Hindus

### Module – 3

- (a)
  - i. Sapinda Relationship and Degree of Prohibited Relationship
  - ii. Bigamy : should bigamy be permitted in some limited cases
- (b)
  - i. Matrimonial Remedies
  - ii. nullity of Marriages
  - iii. Option of Puberty
  - iv. Restitution of Conjugal Rights
  - v. Judicial Separation

### Module – 4

- (a)
  - i. Divorce : Desertion, Cruelty, Adultery & other grounds for Matrimonial Relief
  - ii. Wife's Special grounds for Divorce
- (b)
  - i. Divorce by Mutual Consent
  - ii. Theories of Divorce : Guilt Theory, Consent Theory, Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage Theory of Divorce

### Module – 5

- (a)
  - i. Bars to Matrimonial Relief
  - ii. Doctrine of Strict Proof
- (b)
  - i. Taking Advantage of one's own wrong
  - ii. Accessory
  - iii. Connivance
  - iv. Condonation
  - v. Collusion
  - vi. Delay
  - vii. Other legal Grounds, Reconciliation

### Module – 6

#### Muslim Marriage

- (a)
  - i. Concept of Marriage
  - ii. Capacity to Marry
  - iii. Kinds of Marriage
- (b)
  - i. Classification of Marriages
  - ii. Shahih Marriage
  - iii. Batil Marriage
  - iv. Fasid Marriage
  - v. Guardianship in Marriage
  - vi. Essential Validity

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## Module – 7

- (a)
  - i. Mahr
  - ii. Specified & Proper
  - iii. Dower as Debt : Its nature and enforcement
- (b)
  - i. Divorce
  - ii. Express Talaq
  - iii. Implied & Contingent Talaq
  - iv. Delegated Talaq
  - v. Formalities of Talaq
  - vi. Talaq at the Instance of Wife

## Case Laws:

1. Bhaurao v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1965 SC 1564
2. Mahendra v. Sushila, AIR 1965 SC 364
3. Shamim Ara v. State of U.P., 2002(4) RCR Civil 340
4. Kailashwati v. Ayodhia Prakash, 1977 PLR 216
5. M.M. Malhotra v. UOI & others, AIR 2006 SC 80
6. Seema v. Ashwani Kumar, AIR 2006 SC 1159
7. Vinita Saxena v. Pankaj Pandit, AIR 2006 SC 1662
8. Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli, AIR 2006 SC 1676
9. Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945
10. Daiel Latifi v. UOI, 2001 (7) SC 40

## Reference :

1. Paras Diwan, Hindu Law (1985)
2. Paras Diwan, Muslim Law
3. Mulla, Muslim Law
4. Fyzee, Outlines of Muslim Law
5. Tahir Mahmood, Hindu Law
6. Jaspal Singh, Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
7. N.D. Basu, Law of Succession

*M. Anand*

# LABOUR LAW - I

Paper 5.22

Maximum Marks : 80

## Module – 1

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

- (a) Historical Development of Industrial Disputes, Legislation in India.
- (b) Object, scope and reasons
- (c) Definition of important terms.

## Module – 2

- (a) Various modes of Settlement of disputes under I.D. Act, 1947
- (b) Voluntary Arbitration and compulsory Adjudication

## Module – 3

- (a) Strike and Lock-out
- (b) Lay off and Retrenchment

## Module – 4

The Trade Union Act, 1926

- (a) (i) Definitions
- (ii) Registration of Trade Unions
- (b) (i) Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions.
- (ii) Recognition of Trade Unions

## Module – 5

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- (a) (i) Concept of Wage.
- (ii) Minimum, Fair and Living Wages
- (b) Fixation and revision of minimum wages

## Module – 6

Maternity Benefits Act, 1961

- (a) Nature of benefits, eligibility, other privileges available
- (b) Portraiture, Role of Inspectors.

## Module – 7

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

- (a) Concept and basis for the Calculation of Bonus
- (b) Eligibility and disqualification for Bonus.

## Suggested Readings

1. Vaid K.N. : Labour Welfare in India
2. Kothari G.L. : Wages Dearness Allowances and Bonus
3. Chopra D.S. : Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
4. Misra S.N. Labour and Industrial Laws
5. Srivastava K.D. : Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
6. Srivastava K.D. : Commentary on Minimum Wages Act, 1948
7. Srivastava K.D. : Commentary on Trade Union Act, 1926
8. Seth D.D. : Commentary on Industrial Disputes Act, 1948
9. O.P. Malhotra : The Law of Industrial Disputes
10. O.P. Malhotra : Law of Industrial Disputes
11. Bagri – Industrial Disputes Act.
12. Pair : labour Law in India.

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# Company Law I

Paper 5.23

Maximum Marks : 80

## **Aims and Objectives:**

Industrialisation plays a very vital role in the economic development India. In the post independence era, the industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing and financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In a developing society like India, vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount on such hurdles.

This course comprises of seven units of eight hour duration. Each unit is further divided into two parts.

## **Module – 1**

Definition Evolution and Nature of company

- (i) Advantages of Incorporation.
- (ii) Disadvantages of Incorporation.

## **Module – 2**

(a) Registration and Incorporation

- (i) Pre-incorporation Contracts.
- (ii) Kinds of Companies

(b) Conversion of private company into public company and public company into private company

## **Module – 3**

(a) Memorandum of Association

- (b) Name clause
- (c) Registered office clause
- (d) Object clause - necessity

## **Module – 4**

(a) Doctrine of Ultravires

(b) Consequences of Ultravires Transactions

(c) Articles of Association and relationship between Article of Association and Memorandum of Association

## **Module – 5**

(a) Binding force of Articles of Association

(b) Alternation of Article of Association.

(c) Constructive notice of memorandum of Association and Articles of Association

## **Module – 6**

(a) Doctrine of Indoor Management

(b) Exception to Doctrine of Indoor Management

## **Module – 7**

(a) Prospectus – Definition

(b) Statement in lieu of Prospectus

(c) Remedies for misrepresentation in prospectus

## **Judgments**

1. Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd. (1986) comp. cas. 548
2. New horizons ltd another v. Union of India (1995) comp.L.J. 100(SC)
3. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar v. HC, AIR 1963 SC 1185
4. Raymonds synthetics ltd. v. Union of India (1992) 73 comp. cas. 762 (SC)
5. ICICI ltd v. Srinivas agencies (1996) (2) SCALE 774 (SC)
6. Union of India v. Shalimar works ltd. (1987) comp.cas. 664
7. Bajaj Auto ltd. v. N.K. Firodia & ors, AIR 1971 SC 321
8. Unity company v. Diamond suger mills, AIR 1971
9. M/s. Madhusudan Goverdhan Das and Company v. Madhav Wollen Industries Ltd., AIR 1971 SC 2600
10. Shanti Prasad Jain v. Kalinga Tubes LTD, AIR 1965 SC 1535

## **Suggested Readings**

1. S.M. Shan : Lectures on Company Law, N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai
2. Avtar Singh : Company Law, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
3. Taxmans : Company Law and Practice.
4. A.Ramaiya : Guide to Companies at, Wedhwa
5. S.M. Shaw : Lectures on Company Law, Tripathi, Mumbai
6. Topham and Lvamy: Company Law, Butterworth
7. L.C.B. Gower : Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet and Maxwell, London
8. Palmer : Plmers Company Law, Stevans London

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# JURISPRUDENCE

Paper 5.24

Maximum Marks : 80

## Aims and Objectives:

The objective lies in opportunity for lawyers to bring theory and life into focus as it concerns human thought in relation to society. The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and working of a legal system. The objective is to acquaint the students with contemporary concepts and trends in legal theory. Those concepts and methods of analysis of law which persons – the judges, lawyers and jurists encounters in the course of their work are introduced.

### Module – 1

- i. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence.
- ii. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
- iii. Sources of Jurisprudence  
customs, legislations, precedents)

### Module – 2

- i. Natural School of Law  
(Greek, Medieval, Modern Classical era, Reaction against positivism)
- ii. Analytical School of Jurisprudence.  
(Bentham, Austin, H L A Hart)

### Module– 3

- i. Kelson's Pure Theory of Law and its criticism
- ii. Historical School of Jurisprudence  
(Savigny, Puchta, Henry Maine)

### Module– 4

- i. Sociological School of Jurisprudence  
(Rescopound, Ihering, Duguit)
- ii. Realist School of Jurisprudence  
(Lewellyn, Karl, J N Frank, Oliveronna, Alf Ross)

### Module– 5

- i. Rights and Duties
- ii. Property

### Module– 6

- i. Possession
- ii. Ownership

### Module– 7

- i. Liability
- i. Obligation

### CASE LAWS :

1. Maneka Gandhi v. U.O.I., AIR 1978 SC 597
2. Keshawananda Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
3. Hussainarra Khatoon v. State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360
4. Olega Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, AIR 1986 SC 180
5. Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549
6. Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945
7. People's Union for Democratic Rights v. U.O.I., AIR 1982 SC 1473
8. Parmanand Katata v. U.O.I., AIR 1989 SC 2039
9. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 898
10. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorajan, AIR 1951 SC 228

### Selection Bibliography:

1. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – The Philosophy and Method of Law
2. Dias, Jurisprudence- Aditya Books (N.D.)
3. Dhyani, S.N. Jurisprudence- Fundamentals of Jurisprudence
4. Mahajan, V.D. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

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# Forensic Science and Criminal Investigation

Paper 5.25

Maximum Marks : 80

## Module- 1

### The Role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal and Civil Cases:

- (a) The basic question in investigation – Qui Bono; the scene of crime; discovery of traces of physical evidence; classification and reference to classified record.
- (b) Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected; material; the principles of exchange; the principles of heredity, Taxonomy, etc.

## Module- 2

### (a) The Establishment of Identity of Individuals :

Branding, tattooing, Mutilating, Scars, and Moles Bartillon system : photography; fingerprints; ridge characteristics; proscopy.

### (b) The Establishment of Partial Identity of Individuals :

Footprints: hair, skin; blood grouping; physical peculiarities.

## Module- 3

### (a) The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Shape and Size:

Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints; type and tread marks; die and tool marks; upure or fracture marks.

### (b) The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis:

Paints; coloured objects; metals; alloys; Chain and the earthen wares; cements; plaster; bricks; dusts; soil; minerals; plastics.

## Module- 4

### Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting:

- (a) Paper, its types and identification; inks; pencils and writing tools; handwriting habit and flow; disguised writing; comparison and points of identity; sample;
- (b) Various type of forgery and their detection; additions; erasures alterations; seals; rubberstamps; type-writing; printing; blocks.

## Module- 5

### The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems:

- (a) Types of fire-arms and their use; time and range of firing;
- (b) Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet;

## Module- 6

### Injuries to Persons:

- (a) Evidentiary value of details of injuries; traces left by the weapon used; its range and direction; danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems.
- (b) The flow of blood from injuries; the shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects; accidental deaths and suicides.

## Module- 7

### (a) Miscellaneous Forensic Science Methods:

Restoration of numbers; examination of the walking picture of footprints; clothing; cooper wire; prices of wood etc.

### (b) Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated a Forensic Sciences Laboratory viz. Evidence:

Findings of scientific methods of investigation; DNA, Narco analysis Brain mapping and lie Detector Tests.

## References :

1. Gour, A.N, : Fire Arms, Forensic Ballistics, Forensic Chemistry and Criminal Jurisprudence.
2. Lucas A, : Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation.
3. Lundquist, F, : Methods of Forensic Science (Vol. 1)
4. Moreland, N : Science in Crime detection illustrated.
5. Kaul; Narco Analysis, Brain Mapping and Lie Detector Tests.

