



TRC LAW COLLEGE

Affiliated to Dr.Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Ayodhya
(Approved by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)

The college is affiliated to Dr.R.M.L.Awadh University and it is committed to impart the curriculum developed and provided by the University. The curriculum has sufficient scope to sensitise these crosscutting issues relating to gender equality, human values, environmental sustainability and professional ethics.

Sr.No.	Programme	Course	Cross- Cutting Issues
1	LL.B. 1 st Year	Constitution Family Law Human Right	Human Right Gender equality Ethical values
2	LL.B. 2 nd Year	Labour Law Professional Ethics Law of Evidence	Gender equality Ethical values
3	LL.B. 3 rd Year	Law And The Child Environmental Law Women And The Law	Women and ChildsRights Gender equality Ethical values Environmental Sustainability
4	B.A. LL.B. 1 st Year	Human Right Siciology	Human Right Gender equality Social Issues
5	B.A. LL.B. 2 nd Year	Constitution Family Law	Human Right Gender equality Ethical values
6	B.A. LL.B. 3 rd Year	Political Science Labour Law	Gender equality Ethical values
7	B.A. LL.B. 4 th Year	Political Science Law And The Child Women And The Law Professional Ethics	Women and ChildsRights Gender equality Ethical values Law of Evidence
8	B.A. LL.B. 5 th Year	Environmental Law	Environmental Sustainability



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Paper - II CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

UNIT - I

Constitutional developments since 1858-1947; Making of Indian Constitution; Nature and special features of the Constitution of India, Rule of law & Separation of powers

UNIT - II

State under Article 12 of the Constitution, Right to Equality (Articles 14-18); Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22); Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)

UNIT - III

Concept of secularism: historical perspective; Right to freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28); Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30); Fundamental duties (51-A)

UNIT - IV

Directive Principles & directions for state policy - A new social order; Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, inter-relationship, judicial balancing, Constitutional amendments - to strengthen Directive Principles

UNIT - V

Remedies for enforcement of rights contained in Part III - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Prohibition, writ of Habeas Corpus, writ of Mandamus, writ of Certiorari, writ of Quo Warranto, writ of Prohibition

ACTS CONTAINED THEREIN




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Paper - III FAMILY LAW - I

UNIT - I

Who are Hindus?; Sources and schools of Hindu Law; Evolution of the institution of marriage and family; Hindu Marriage (Sections 5-8); Restitution of conjugal, rights and judicial separation (Sections 9-10); Nullity of marriage and divorce (Sections 11-18)

UNIT - II

Adoption: definition and conditions of valid adoption; effect of a valid adoption; Capacity of a male Hindu to take in adoption; Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption; Persons who cannot be adopted; Persons who cannot be adopted; Maintenance of dependent children who are not married; Transfer of family property and effect.

UNIT - III

Meaning of guardian; Kinds of guardian - natural guardian, testamentary guardian, guardian appointed by the court defacto and not guardians. Natural guardian of a Hindu minor, its qualifications and disqualifications; Natural guardian of adopted son; Powers of natural guardian; Intestate succession; Order of succession among heirs; Property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property; General rules of succession and exclusion from succession.

UNIT - IV

Joint family; Coparcenary property - Mitakshara and Dayabhaga; Karta of the joint family - his position, powers, privileges and obligations; Alienation of property - separate and coparcenary property; Debts - doctrine of pious obligations and antecedent debt.

UNIT - V

Partition - meaning of partition; partition how effected; Gifts - definition and subject-matter of gift; Gift when complete; Gift to unborn persons; Revocation of gift; will-definition; Meaning of Codicil; Persons capable of making will; What property may be disposed of by will-Mitakshara and Dayabhaga law; Revocation and alteration of will; Will when void.

ACT The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 The Hindu Succession Act, 1956




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LL. B. Second Semester

Maximum Marks: 100

PAPER-V
HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT- I

Human Rights- meaning and evolution of human rights
Human rights in Indian tradition- ancient, medieval and modern
Human rights in western tradition
Concept of natural law
Concept of natural rights, natural rights and human rights
Human rights in legal tradition- International Law and National Law

UNIT- II

United Nations and Human Rights
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - individual and group rights
Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966)
Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
European Convention on Human Rights
American Convention on Human Rights
African Convention on Human Rights
SAARC

UNIT- III

International Commission of Human Rights
Amnesty International
European Commission on Human Rights
U.N. Division of Human Rights
International Labour Organization
UNESCO
UNICEF


UNIT- IV

Human Rights in India
Human Rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution
Directive Principles- legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms
Judicial activism and protection of human rights in India
Role of Non-Governmental Organization

UNIT- V

Role of Courts, the Supreme Court, High Courts and other Courts
National Human Rights Commission
National Commission for Minorities
National Commission for Women




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National Commission for Backward Classes
National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes


Acts, etc.

The Charter of UNO
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Books

S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria, Law relating to Human Rights
S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights
S.K. Varma, Public International Law
Nirmal, C.J. (ed) Human Rights in India
P.R. Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1999), Universal, Delhi




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2016-17

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LL. B. Third Semester

PAPER- V

Maximum Marks: 100

LAW OF EVIDENCE (The Indian Evidence Act, 1861)

UNIT- I

The main features of Indian Evidence Act, 1861.
 Concepts in Law of Evidence- Facts, relevant facts and facts in issue- distinction.
 Evidence- oral and documentary, circumstantial evidence and direct evidence.
 Presumption.
 'Proving', 'not proving' and 'disproving'
 Witness.
 Appreciation of evidence
 Doctrine of res gestae
 Evidence of common intention
 Problems of relevancy of 'otherwise' irrelevant
 Relevant facts for proof of custom
 Facts concerning body and mental state.

UNIT- II


General principles concerning admission and confession
 Distinction between 'admission' and 'confession'
 Problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by any inducement, threat or
 promise
 Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer
 Admissibility of custodial confessions.
 Dying declaration- the justification for relevance on dying declaration
 Appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declaration.

UNIT- III

Expert witness.
 Who is an expert? types of expert evidence
 Relation of (reluctant) expertly proof of marriage
 The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony
 General principles concerning oral evidence
 General principles concerning documentary evidence.

UNIT- IV

Competency to testify.
 Spouse privilege
 Professional privilege
 General principles of examination and cross-examination
 Leading questions
 Unlawful questions in cross-examination


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Compulsion to answer questions put to witness
Hostile witness

UNIT- V

- Burden of proof
- General conception of onus probandi
- Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice.
- Estoppel- why estoppel? The rationale.
- Estoppel, res judicata, waiver and presumption
- Estoppel by deed
- Estoppel by conduct
- Equitable and promissory estoppel.
- Question of corroboration

Act

The Indian Evidence Act, 1861

Books

- Sarkar and Manohar on Evidence, (Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur).
- Ratan Lal Dhiraaj Lal, Law of Evidence (Wadhwa & Co.)
- Lal, Law of Evidence.
- Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence.

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LL.B. Third Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 100

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS- I

UNIT- I

Labour through ages- slave labour- guild system- division on caste basis.
Theories of labour and surplus value
Concept of social security
Characteristics of social security
Constituents of social security- traditional and modern
Social security under the Constitution of India.

UNIT- II

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
Historical background
Definition of important terms- Appropriate Government, Employer, Industrial establishment, Standing orders, and workman.
Procedure for certification of standing orders- date of operation of standing orders, register of standing orders, posting of standing orders, duration and modification of standing orders.
Certifying officer- powers and functions.
The Trade Unions ACT, 1926.
Object and essential features of the Trade Union Act
Definition and nature of trade union
Legal characteristics of a registered Trade Union.
Incorporation of registered Trade Union.
Registration of trade unions- appointment of Registrars, mode of registration, application to Registrar, contents of the copy of rules, registration.
Rights and liabilities of registered Trade Unions.
Privileges and immunities of Registered Trade Unions.

UNIT- III

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
Object and essential features of the Industrial Disputes Act.
Definition of important terms- Industry, Industrial dispute, when an individual dispute becomes an industrial dispute, Public Utility Service, Wages and workman.
Provisions concerning Strike and Lock out, prohibitions, illegal strike and lock out, distinction between strike and lock out, lock out and closure.
Provisions concerning Lay off and Retrenchment, conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen.
Authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act- (1) Works Committee, (2) Conciliation Officer, (3) Board of Conciliation, (4) Courts of Inquiry, (5) Labour Court, (6) Industrial Tribunal, (7) National Tribunal and (8) Arbitration.
Reference of disputes to Boards, Courts or Tribunals.



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UNIT- IV

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Object and constitutional validity of the Act.

Contract labour and Contractor.

Advisory Board and State Advisory Boards

Registration of establishment employing contract labour, effect of non-registration, prohibition of employment of contract labour.

Licensing of contractors- grant of licenses, revocation, suspension, amendment of licences.

Welfare and health of contract labour.

UNIT- V

Position of child labour.

Contribution of ILO to prohibition and regulation of child labour.

Child labour and constitutional mandate.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

Aims and objects of the Act.

Prohibition of employment of children.

Regulation of conditions of work of children.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Aims and objects of the Act.

Who is a bonded labour? Indian scenario.

Fundamental rights against exploitation.

Abolition of bonded labour system.

Implementing authorities.

Vigilance Committee- Constitution and functions

Acts

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The Trade Unions Act, 1926.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1970.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Books

S.C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws (Universal, Delhi)

H.C. Saxena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare.

V.V. Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry.

Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987).

Report of the National Commission on Labour.

V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws (CLA, Allahabad)

S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws.



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B. Third Semester

PAPER- VII

Maximum Marks: 80

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS

UNIT-I

Development and importance of legal profession.
Legal profession during British period: under Mayor's Court and Supreme Court of Judicature.
Legal profession under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
Legal profession under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, Indian Bar Committee, 1923, and the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.
Legal profession after Independence- (i) legal profession under All India Bar Committee, 1951, and (ii) legal profession under the Advocates Act, 1961.

UNIT- II

Bar Council of India- constitution, powers and functions.
State Bar Councils- constitution, powers and functions.
Admission and enrolment of advocates- persons who may be admitted as advocates; disqualifications for enrolment.
Disposal of application for admission as an advocate.
Rights of an advocate.

UNIT- III

Professional ethics- meaning and necessity.
Standard of professional conduct and etiquette- duty to the court, duty to the client, duty to the opponent, duty to the colleagues, and residual duties.
Professional misconduct- meaning and scope.
Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India- powers and procedure.
Powers and procedure for initiating cases of misconduct by the State Bar Council.

UNIT- IV

Law of contempt.
Contempt of Courts Act, 1971- its object.
Contempt of court- meaning, categories of contempt of court- civil and criminal.
Contempt jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court.
Contempt by lawyers, judges, State and corporate bodies.
Defences in contempt proceedings- civil and criminal.
Remedies against the order of punishment.

UNIT- V

Bar-Bench relations.
The personality of an advocate.
Art of advocacy.



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LL. B. Fifth Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 100

LAW AND THE CHILD

UNIT- I: Social, Constitutional and International Legal Status of Child

Significance, scope and magnitude of the problem

Special status of child- national policies

Constitutional concern- Articles 15 (3), 24, 39 (e) and (f)

International concern and endeavour for the welfare of children: Minimum Wage

Convention; Child Rights Convention; and U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child

UNIT- II: Problems of Conception, birth

Legal status of the child in the womb

Sex selection: foeticide and infanticide

Tortious liability against injuries to unborn children

Coparcenary and property rights of the unborn children

Law relating to maternity benefit and relief

UNIT- III: Family Relations and Child and Legal Control of Child Labour

The status of a child in matters of marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, adoption, maintenance and custody

Statutory provisions regarding child marriage, guardianship, adoption and maintenance

Regulation of the employment of children in various occupations

Recommendations of the ILO and statutory protection

UNIT- IV: Contractual and Criminal Liability

Minor's agreement: nature, rationale

Liability in beneficial contracts

Testimony of children

Crimes committed by child; crimes committed by others in relation to children

Judicial proceedings in criminal cases

Statutory provisions: Sections 82, 83, 299 Explanation 3, 363A, 372 and 376 IPC; Penal

provisions contained in the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Young Persons Harmful

Publication Act, 1956; and Juvenile Justice Act, 2000



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UNIT- V: Law and Offences against Child

Juvenile Justice Act

Provision for the protection of neglected children

Institutions for the protection of neglected children

Child Welfare Boards and Juvenile Courts: constitution, powers, duties and functions

Protection of girls from immoral traffic

Prevention of vagrancy and beggary

Books

S.K. Awasthi: Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

Indian Law Institute: Child and the Law

Indian Law Institute: Treatise on the Juvenile Justice Act

P.L. Mehta and S.S. Jaswal: Child Labour and the Law

L.S. Shastri: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1996

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LL.B. Sixth Semester

PAPER- II

Maximum Marks: 100

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WILDLIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE

UNIT- I: Concept of Environment and Pollution

Environment: meaning and contents
Pollution: meaning; causes of environmental pollution and effects thereof; kinds of pollution
Historical Perspectives: (i) Indian tradition- dharma of environment; British period- industrial development and exploitation of nature; (ii) Constitutional perspective- Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duties
Emerging principles: 'Polluter pays'; 'Precautionary principle'; and 'Public trust doctrine'
International Regime: Stockholm Conference; Rio Conference; and Bio-diversity Convention

UNIT-II: Water and Air Pollution.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
Salient features of the Acts
Important definitions
Authorities- composition, powers and jurisdiction
Offences and penalties
Judicial approach

UNIT- III: Environmental Protection

Pollution control under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
Salient features of the Act
Important definitions
Powers of the Central Government
Offences and penalties under the Act
National Environment Tribunal and National Environment Appellate Authority- composition, powers and functions
Judicial approach- complex problems in the administration of environmental justice



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UNIT- IV: Wild Life Protection

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Salient features of the Act

Important definitions: animal; animal articles; closed area; trophy; wild animal; wild life; zoo; and sanctuary

Authorities under the Act: constitution; powers and functions

Prohibitions under the Act: hunting of wild animals and protection of specified plants

Protected Areas: Sanctuaries; national parks and closed areas

Trade and commerce in wild animals, animal articles, trophies and prohibitions thereof

Offences and penalties

UNIT-V: Cruelty to Animals

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

Salient features, aims and objects of the Act

Important definitions

Authorities under the Act: composition, powers and jurisdiction

Offences and penalties

Acts

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

Books

R.B. Singh & Suresh Mishra: Environmental Law in India

Kailash Thakur: Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India

Leelakrishnan. P: Law and Environment

Leelakrishnan. P: The Environmental Law in India

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LL. B. Sixth Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 100

WOMEN AND THE LAW

UNIT- I: Women in India

Pre- independence period: social and legal inequality in ancient and medieval India
Social reforms movement in India
Post-independence period: preamble of the Constitution; equality provisions in
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
Personal laws- unequal position of women
International Conventions and National Commission for Women

UNIT-II: Gender Inequality in Personal Laws

Inheritance and succession: position of women in Hindu law and Muslim law
Matrimonial property
Maintenance under personal laws and under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C.
Guardianship: right of women to adopt a child; problems of women guardianing
Domestic violence: causes and cure

UNIT- III: Women and Criminal Law

Insulting the modesty of woman
Dowry death
Rape
Adultery
Cruelty by husband or his relative for dowry
Dowry prohibition
Female foeticide

UNIT- IV: Women and Employment

Women in employment: causes, extent and importance
Equal remuneration for men and women
Maternity benefit
Other provisions for welfare and safety of women in industrial laws
Exploitation and harassment of women in work places



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UNIT- V: Protection and Enforcement Agencies

- Courts
- Family Courts
- National and State Commission for Women
- NGOs

Books

- A.S. Altekar: The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation
- Revasia & Revasia: Women, Social Justice and Human Rights
- Agnes, Flavia: Law and Gender Inequality
- Balram: Women Workers, the Labour Legislation in India
- Towards Equality- Report of the Committee on the Status of Women (Govt. of India)

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L.L.B-1st semester
Sociology-I (Paper-II)
(Introduction to sociology)

Maximum Time- 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

- 1) **The nature of Sociology:** The meaning of sociology, the sociological perspective, sociology and social sciences, the scientific and humanistic orientations to Sociological study.
- 2) **Basic concept:** Society, community, Institution, Association, Group, Status, Structure, Status and Role.
- 3) **Institutions:** Family, Religion and Education
- 4) **The Individual and Society:** Society, Culture and Socialization, Relation between individual and society.
- 5) **Social Stratification:** Meaning Forms and Treaties.
- 6) **Social Change:** Meaning and type, Evolution and Revolution. Progress and Development-Factors of Social change



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Maximum Marks: 100

PAPER- V
HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT- I

Human Rights- meaning and evolution of human rights.
Human rights in Indian tradition- ancient, medieval and modern
Human rights in western tradition
Concept of natural law
Concept of natural rights, natural rights and human rights
Human rights in legal tradition- International Law and National Law

UNIT- II

United Nations and Human Rights
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - individual and group rights
Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966)
Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
European Convention on Human Rights
American Convention on Human Rights
African Convention on Human Rights
SAARC

UNIT- III

International Commission of Human Rights
Amnesty International
European Commission on Human Rights
U.N. Division of Human Rights
International Labour Organization
UNESCO
UNICEF

UNIT- IV

Human Rights in India
Human Rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution
Directive Principles- legislative and administrative implementation of the rights norms
Judicial activism and protection of human rights in India
Role of Non-Governmental Organization

UNIT- V

Role of Courts: the Supreme Court, High Courts and other Courts
National Human Rights Commission
National Commission for Minorities
National Commission for Women
National Commission for Backward Classes
National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Acts, etc.

The Charter of UNO
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Books

S K Awasthi & R P Katara, Law relating to Human Rights
S K Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights
S K Varma, Public International Law
Nirmal, C.J. (ed), Human Rights in India
P.R Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1989), Universal Human Rights



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2010 - 2011

B.A. LL. B. Third Semester

PAPER-V

Maximum Marks: 100

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

UNIT - I

Constitutional developments since 1858-1947
Making of Indian Constitution
Nature and special features of the Constitution of India
Rule of law & Separation of powers

UNIT - II

State under Article 12 of the Constitution.
Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)
Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)

UNIT - III

Concept of secularism: historical perspective
Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)
Fundamental Duties (Article 51-A)

UNIT - IV

Directive Principles- directions for social change- A new social order
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, inter-relationship,
judicial balancing
Constitutional amendments- to strengthen Directive Principles

UNIT - V

Remedies for enforcement of rights contained in Part III- Habeas Corpus,
Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo-warranto under Articles 32 and 226 of
the Constitution
Judicial Review
Judicial activism and restraint

Act

Constitution of India

Books

G. Austin, History of Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience (Oxford)
Constituent Assembly Debates, Vol. 1-12
D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
H.M. Seervai, Constitution of India Vol.1-3
M.P.Singh (Ed.), V.N.Shukla, Constitutional Law of India
J.N.Pandey, Constitution of India



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2010 - 2011

B.A. LL. B. Third Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 100

FAMILY LAW- I (HINDU LAW)

UNIT-I

Who are Hindus?

Sources and schools of Hindu law

Evolution of the institution of marriage and family

Hindu Marriage (Sections 5-8)

Restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation (Sections 9-10)

Nullity of marriage and divorce (Sections 11-18)

UNIT -II

Adoption- definition and conditions of valid adoption, effect of invalid adoption

Capacity of a male Hindu to take in adoption

Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption

Persons capable of giving in adoption

Persons who may be adopted

Maintenance- dependents

Maintenance of dependents

Amount of maintenance

Transfer of family property and its effect

UNIT -III

Meaning of guardian

Kinds of guardian- natural guardian, testamentary guardian, guardian appointed by the court, de facto and ad hoc guardian

Natural guardian of a Hindu minor, its qualifications and disqualifications

Natural guardian of adopted son

Powers of natural guardian

Intestate succession

Order of succession among heirs

Property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property

General rules of succession and exclusion from succession

UNIT -IV

Joint family

Coparcenary property- Mitakshara and Dayabhaga

Karta of the joint family- his position, powers, privileges and obligations

Alienation of property- separate and coparcenary property

Debts- doctrine of pious obligations and antecedent debt

UNIT- V

Partition- meaning of partition; partition how effected

Gifts- definition and subject-matter of gift

Gift when complete

Gift to unborn persons

Revocation of gift



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Page No

Session-2011-12
5 year course
LL.B. V Sem
Session-2011-12
BALL P. V Semester
X I Paper

Board of Examiners
Political Science - I
(Principle of Political Theory)

Paper - III

✓ Maximum Time-3 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

- 1- Nature, Definition and Scope of Political Science, Methods and Approaches to the study of Political Science-Traditional & Behavioural, Relationship of Political Science with History, Economics, Psychology, Sociology, and Geography.
- 2- State-Its Elements Nation & Nationality, Major Theories of the Origin of the State-Divine, Force, Social, Contract and Evolutionary
- 3- Functions of the state-Liberal Welfare and Socialist theories.
- 4- Sovereignty-Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Absolutism and Pluralist Theories. Law-Definition, Sources and Classification of Law, Punishment and its Theories.
- 5- Concepts- Citizenship, Liberty, Equality, Rights & Duties.
- 6- Democracy, Socialism, Totalitarianism, Fascism, Nazism & Communism.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 100

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS- I

UNIT- I

Labour through ages- slave labour- guild system- division on caste basis.
Theories of labour and surplus value
Concept of social security
Characteristics of social security
Constituents of social security- traditional and modern
Social security under the Constitution of India.

UNIT- II

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Historical background

Definition of important terms- Appropriate Government, Employer, Industrial establishment, Standing orders, and workman.

Procedure for certification of standing orders- date of operation of standing orders, register of standing orders, posting of standing orders, duration and modification of standing orders.

Certifying officer- powers and functions.

The Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Object and essential features of the Trade Union Act

Definition and nature of trade union

Legal characteristics of a registered Trade Union.

Incorporation of registered Trade Union.

Registration of trade unions- appointment of Registrars, mode of registration, application to Registrar, contents of the copy of rules, registration.

Rights and liabilities of registered Trade Unions.

Privileges and immunities of Registered Trade Unions.

UNIT- III

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Object and essential features of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Definition of important terms- Industry, Industrial dispute- when an individual dispute becomes and industrial dispute, Public Utility Service, Wages, and workman.



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Provisions concerning Strike and Lock out, prohibitions, illegal strike and lock out. distinction between strike and lock out, lock out and closure.
Provisions concerning Lay off and Retrenchment, conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen.

Authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act- (1) Works Committee, (2) Conciliation Officer, (3) Board of Conciliation, (4) Courts of Inquiry, (5) Labour Court, (6) Industrial Tribunal, (7) National Tribunal, and (8) Arbitration.

Reference of disputes to Boards, Courts, or Tribunals.

UNIT- IV

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Object and constitutional validity of the Act.

~~Contract labour and Contractor.~~

Advisory Board and State Advisory Boards

Registration of establishment employing contract labour, effect of non-registration, prohibition of employment of contract labour.

Licensing of contractors- grant of licenses, revocation, suspension, amendment of licences.

Welfare and health of contract labour.

UNIT V

Position of child labour.

Contribution of ILO to prohibition and regulation of child labour.

Child labour and constitutional mandate.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

Aims and objects of the Act.

Prohibition of employment of children.

Regulation of conditions of work of children.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Aims and objects of the Act.

Who is a bonded labour? Indian scenario.

Fundamental rights against exploitation.

Abolition of bonded labour system.

Implementing authorities.

Vigilance Committee- Constitution and functions

Acts

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The Trade Unions Act, 1926.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1970.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.



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Books

- S.C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws,(Universal, Delhi).
R.C.Saxena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare.
V.V.Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry.
Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987).
Report of the National Commission on Labour.
V.G.Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws (CLA, Allahabad)
S.N.Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws.

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B.A. LL. B. Seventh Semester

PAPER-I

Maximum Marks: 100

Political Science III

(Representative Western Political Thinkers)

Unit-I

Plato (Republic), Aristotle,

Unit-II

St. Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Montesquieu,

Unit-III

Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau,

Unit-IV

J.S. Mill, T.H. Green, Bodin, Bentham,

Unit-V

Karl Marx, Mao Tse Tung,




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B.A. LL. B. Seventh Semester

PAPER- IV

Maximum Marks: 100

WOMEN AND THE LAW

UNIT- I: Women in India

Pre- independence period: social and legal inequality in ancient and medieval India

Social reforms movement in India

Post-independence period: preamble of the Constitution; equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

Personal laws- unequal position of women

International Conventions and National Commission for Women

UNIT-II: Gender Inequality in Personal Laws

Inheritance and succession: position of women in Hindu law and Muslim law

Matrimonial property

Maintenance under personal laws and under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C.

Guardianship: right of women to adopt a child; problems of women guardianing

Domestic violence: causes and cure

UNIT- III: Women and Criminal Law

Insulting the modesty of woman

Dowry death

Rape

Adultery

Cruelty by husband or his relative for dowry

Dowry prohibition

Female foeticide



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UNIT- IV: Women and Employment

Women in employment: causes, extent and importance

Equal remuneration for men and women

Maternity benefit

Other provisions for welfare and safety of women in industrial laws

Exploitation and harassment of women in work places

UNIT- V: Protection and Enforcement Agencies

Courts

Family Courts

National and State Commission for Women

NGOs

Books

A.S. Altekar: The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation

Revasia & Revasia: Women, Social Justice and Human Rights

Agnes, Flavia: Law and Gender Inequality

Balram: Women Workers, the Labour Legislation in India

Towards Equality- Report of the Committee on the Status of Women (Govt. of India)




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B.A. LL. B. Seventh Semester

PAPER- VI

Maximum Marks: 80

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS

UNIT-I

Development and importance of legal profession.

Legal profession during British period: under Mayor's Court and Supreme Court of Judicature.

Legal profession under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Legal profession under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, Indian Bar Committee, 1923, and the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.

Legal profession after Independence- (i) legal profession under All India Bar Committee, 1951, and (ii) legal profession under the Advocates Act, 1961.

UNIT- II

Bar Council of India- constitution, powers and functions.

State Bar Councils- constitution, powers and functions.

Admission and enrolment of advocates- persons who may be admitted as advocates; disqualifications for enrolment.

Disposal of application for admission as an advocate.

Rights of an advocate.

UNIT- III

Professional ethics- meaning and necessity.

Standard of professional conduct and etiquette- duty to the court, duty to the client, duty to the opponent, duty to the colleagues, and residual duties.

Professional misconduct- meaning and scope.

Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India- powers and procedure.

Powers and procedure for initiating cases of misconduct by the State Bar Council.




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UNIT- IV

Law of contempt.

Contempt of Courts Act, 1971- its object.

Contempt of court- meaning, categories of contempt of court- civil and criminal.

Contempt jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Contempt by lawyers, judges, State and corporate bodies.

Defences in contempt proceedings- civil and criminal.

Remedies against the order of punishment.

UNIT- V

Bar-Bench relations.

The personality of an advocate.

Art of advocacy.

Seven Lamps of advocacy.

ACTS

Indian Advocates Act, 1961.

Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

Books

Krishnamurthy Iyer on Advocacy.

The Contempt Law and Practice.

Bar Council Code of Ethics.

S.P.Gupta, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations, (CLA, Allahabad)

50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court.

Important Note: The remaining 20 marks will be given in a Viva- voce examination which will test the knowledge of the subject. The viva-voce shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting one external examiner and one internal examiner appointed by the Board of Studies.



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B.A. LL. B. Eighth Semester

PAPER- IV

Maximum Marks: 100

LAW AND THE CHILD

UNIT- I: Social, Constitutional and International Legal Status of Child

Significance, scope and magnitude of the problem

Special status of child- national policies

Constitutional concern- Articles 15 (3), 24, 39 (e) and (f)

International concern and endeavour for the welfare of children: Minimum Wage Convention; Child Rights Convention; and U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child

UNIT- II: Problems of Conception, birth

Legal status of the child in the womb

Sex selection: foeticide and infanticide

Tortious liability against injuries to unborn children

Coparcenary and property rights of the unborn children

Law relating to maternity benefit and relief

UNIT- III: Family Relations and Child and Legal Control of Child Labour

The status of a child in matters of marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, adoption, maintenance and custody

Statutory provisions regarding child marriage, guardianship, adoption and maintenance

Regulation of the employment of children in various occupations

Recommendations of the ILO and statutory protection




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UNIT- IV: Contractual and Criminal Liability

Minor's agreement: nature, rationale

Liability in beneficial contracts

Testimony of children

Crimes committed by child; crimes committed by others in relation to children

Judicial proceedings in criminal cases

Statutory provisions: Sections 82, 83, 299 Explanation 3, 363A, 372 and 376 IPC; Penal provisions contained in the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Young Persons Harmful Publication Act, 1956; and Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

UNIT- V: Law and Offences against Child

Juvenile Justice Act

Provision for the protection of neglected children

Institutions for the protection of neglected children

Child Welfare Boards and Juvenile Courts: constitution, powers, duties and functions

Protection of girls from immoral traffic

Prevention of vagrancy and beggary

Books

S.K. Awasthi: Juvenile Justice Act, 1986


Indian Law Institute: Child and the Law

Indian Law Institute: Treatise on the Juvenile Justice Act

P.L. Mehta and S.S. Jaswal: Child Labour and the Law

L.S. Shastri: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1996




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B.A.LL.B. Ninth Semester

PAPER- I

Maximum Marks: 100

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WILDLIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE

UNIT- I: Concept of Environment and Pollution

Environment: meaning and contents

Pollution: meaning; causes of environmental pollution and effects thereof; kinds of pollution

Historical Perspectives: (i) Indian tradition- dharma of environment; British period- industrial development and exploitation of nature; (ii) Constitutional perspective- Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duties

Emerging principles: 'Polluter pays'; 'Precautionary principle'; and 'Public trust doctrine'

International Regime: Stockholm Conference; Rio Conference; and Bio-diversity Convention

UNIT-II: Water and Air Pollution

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Salient features of the Acts

Important definitions

Authorities- composition, powers and jurisdiction

Offences and penalties

Judicial approach

UNIT- III: Environmental Protection

Pollution control under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Salient features of the Act

Important definitions

Powers of the Central Government

Offences and penalties under the Act

National Environment Tribunal and National Environment Appellate Authority- composition, powers and functions

Judicial approach- complex problems in the administration of environmental justice



UNIT- IV: Wild Life Protection

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Salient features of the Act

Important definitions: animal; animal articles; closed area; trophy; wild animal; wild life; zoo; and sanctuary

Authorities under the Act: constitution; powers and functions

Prohibitions under the Act: hunting of wild animals and protection of specified plants

Protected Areas: Sanctuaries; national parks and closed areas

Trade and commerce in wild animals, animal articles, trophies and prohibitions thereof

Offences and penalties

UNIT-V: Cruelty to Animals

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

Salient features, aims and objects of the Act

Important definitions

Authorities under the Act: composition, powers and jurisdiction

Offences and penalties

Acts

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

Books

R.B. Singh & Suresh Mishra: Environmental Law in India

Kailash Thakur: Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India

Leelakrishnan. P: Law and Environment

Leelakrishnan. P: The Environmental Law in India




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