

SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.

Faculty of Law

CREDIT & GRADE BASED SEMESTER SYSTEM RULES RELATING TO THREE YEAR LL.B. DEGREE COURSE AND FIVE YEAR B.A.LL.B DEGREE COURSE FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR-2014-2015 AND ONWARDS

a) Duration of the Programme : a) LL.B. Degree Course :- The duration of the programme is Three academic years which spread over 6- semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester . Each Academic year shall be divided into Two semesters. The academic session for odd semester(1st,3rd,5th) will commence as far as possible from 1st July,while for even semester (2nd 4th,6th) will commence from 1st January every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the LL.B. Course Structure

b)B.A.LL.B. Degree Course :- The duration of the programme is 5 academic years which spread over 10 semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester . Each Academic year shall be divided into Two semesters. The academic session for odd semester(1st,3rd,5th,7th and 9th) will commence as far as possible from 1st July,while for even semester (2nd 4th,6th,8th & 10th) will commence from 1st January every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the B.A.LL.B Course Structure

1. Medium of instruction : The medium of instruction and Examination shall be in English .

3. Eligibility for admissions :- A)Three Year LL.B. Degree Course:

a) For admission to the 1st Semester of Three Year LL.B. Degree Course, a student must have passed Three Years Duration Bachelor's Degree Examination in any Faculty of a recognised University with minimum 45% marks at the qualifying examination. However, the above percentage of marks will be 40% for the students belonging to SC/ST categories. Admission will be in accordance with the merit in qualifying Examination i.e Bachelors Degree (Three Year)

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

B) Five Year Integrated B.A., LL.B. Degree Course

a) For admission to the 1st Semester of Five Year Integrated B.A., LL.B. Degree Course, a student must have passed H.S.C. Examination (10+2 Pattern) or equivalent qualification with minimum 45% of marks at the qualifying examination. However, above percentage of marks will be 40% for the student belonging to SC/ST categories. Admission will be in accordance with the merit in qualifying Examination.

B) Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 or graduation/ Post graduation through Open University system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses

4. Attendance:-

No candidate will be admitted to the semester Examination unless he has completed 75% attendance in the given semester in each subject.

- 5. Definitions of terminology :** Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.
- a) **Course** : It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a semester. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester.
 - b) **Credit** : Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course.
 - c) **Credit Point (CP)**: It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.
 - d) **Credit Transfer**: The credit acquired for the courses in another University would be accepted on reciprocal basis subject to the UGC Norms.
 - e) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**: CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. It is obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.
 - f) **Grade Point** : Grade Point is weight allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper
 - g) **Grade Letter** : Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course/ Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There is a range of marks for each Grade
 - h) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**: SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. It is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.
- 6. Rules of Promotion/ ATKT :-**
- A) LL.B.Course.**
1. **To promote a student in to 2nd, 4th and 6th Semester:** A student is being eligible for promotion to the 2nd, 4th and 6th Semester must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd and 5th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester examination.
 2. **To promote a student in to 3rd Semester:** A student is being eligible for admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semester or must have got exemption in at least six Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.
 3. **To promote a student in to 5th Semester:** A student is being eligible for admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd and 4th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least six Papers of the 3rd and 4th Semesters & pass 1 & 2 Semester examination.
- B) For B.A.LL.B.Course.**
1. **To promote a student in to 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Semester:** A student is being eligible for promotion to 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Semester must have

successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester Examinations.

2. **To promote a student in to 3rd Semester:** A student for being eligible is admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semesters or must have got exemption in at least four Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.
 3. **To promote a student in to 5th Semester:** A student for being eligible is admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd and 4th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least four Papers of the 3rd and 4th Semesters & pass 1 & 2 Semester examination.
 4. **To promote a student in to 7th Semester:** A student for being eligible is admission to the 7th Semester must have either passed in the 5th and 6th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least Six Papers of the 5th and 6th Semesters & pass 3 & 4 Semester examination.
 5. **To promote a student in to 9th Semester:** A student is being eligible for admission to the 9th Semester must have either passed in the 7th and 8th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least Six Papers of the 7th and 8th Semesters. & pass 5 & 6 semester examination.
7. **Scheme of evaluation :-** The Students has to appear external evaluation (University Exam) for 70 Marks and Internal evaluation of 30 marks for each paper. The internal evaluation is a process of continues assessment. The nature of internal evaluation is decided by the principal of the college and concerned subject teacher at the beginning of semester. The distribution of 30 marks (any three components) internal evaluation shall be as follows.
- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| a) Home assignment | - | 10 Marks. |
| b) Test(mid/Pre Sem) | - | 10 Marks. |
| c) Seminar & Presentation | - | 10 Marks. |
| d) Project work(Doctrinal/Non Doctrinal) | - | 10 Marks. |
| e) Legal Literacy Camp (Topic Preparation & Presentation)- | | 10 Marks. |
| f) Legal Aid Clinic work (One Week) | - | 10 Marks. |
| g) Jail/Juvenile Home/Remand Home Visit | - | 10 Marks. |
| h) Viva- Voce | - | 10 Marks. |
| i) Participation & Assistance in Lok-Adalat | - | 10 Marks. |
| j) Writing case comment (Two Cases) | - | 10 Marks. |
| k) Internship(One Week) | - | 10 Marks. |

Internship: A) Each registered student shall have to complete minimum of 12 weeks Internship for Three Years LL.B. Degree Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Integrated B.A., LL.B. Course stream during the entire

period of Legal studies under NGO, associated with human rights, environment, women empowerment child labour bonded labour etc. Trial and Appellate courts, Advocates, Judiciary, Police Station, Land Revenue and registrar office, Tribunals, Family Counselling Centre, Law firms, Companies, Local Self Government, Labour welfare department in factories etc. provided that Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all Students shall at least have gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

Each student shall keep internal record or Internship Diary to be evaluated by the concerned Teaching Faculty member. The marks shall be awarded in each paper in each Semester .

Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern: Based on his/her continuous evaluation, the academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external & internal examinations.

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme, shall be evaluated on the basis of:

(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject

(ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA),

(iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

(b) Marks for Extra Curricular Components (E.C.C) are to be awarded at the end of each even semester in recognition of achievements in sports/cultural/N.S.S/NCC as per the rules and instruction of the University provided in this regard from time to time. The marks shall be used for upgrading CGPA.

(c) At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme. The details regarding method of calculating SGPA & CGPA is explained in detail in para 3.

d) Student who passed Audit Course shall be given 'AU' grade, while students who failed in Audit course will be given 'X' grade. However, these grades and marks in Audit Course shall not be considered for calculation of SGPA & CGPA.

8. Standard of Passing:

1. A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the semester examination if he has obtained not less than 40 marks (28 external university, 12 in internal examination) in each paper & not less than an aggregate of 50% of Marks in all the papers of Semester examination.
2. A Candidate may be exempted from appearing in paper or papers of each semester in which he has secured not less than 50% marks.
3. A student who failed in University semester examination (Theory) and passed internal examination of paper (subject) shall be given FC Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination only. A student who failed in internal examination and passed in University Examination (Theory) shall be given FR Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination as well as internal examination.

9. **Grace Marks** 1% will be given for passing as per the existing rules (Ordinance)

10. Award of Grade Letter, Grade Points, Credit Points, SGPA, CGPA:

(a) Award of Grade Letter and Grade Points: Each course/paper shall be valued in Seven Grades. The letter grades and their equivalent grade points are listed below

Sr.No	Marks Obtained out of 100	Grade	Grade Points
1	75-100	O: Outstanding	06
2	65-74	A: Very Good	05
3	55-64	B: Good	04
4	50-54	C : Average	03
5	45-49	D : Satisfactory	02
6	40-44	E : Pass	01
7	00-39	F : Fail	00-FC (Failed in semester end Exam) 00-Fr (Failed in internal (CA) Exam)

(a) **Calculation of Credit Points (CP):** Credit Points for the course = **No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.**

(b) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the **total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.** SGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points. (e.g - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57)

SGPA =
$$\frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester}}{\text{Total Number of Credits for the Semester}}$$

Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(c) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) :** CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. CGPA shall be rounded to two decimal Points (e.g - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57)

CGPA =
$$\frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in all Semesters}}{\text{Total Credits of all Semesters}}$$

Provided that CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters.

11. Award of the Degree: For LL.B. A student will be eligible for the award of LL.B (3- yrs) Degree only when he has successfully completed all the prescribed 30 courses with a total of 180 credits and obtained a minimum CGPA of 2.50 out of 6.00 and after payment of prescribed fee The result of the successful candidates as per the following criterion:

For BALL.B. A student will be eligible for the award of B.A.LL.B (5 yrs) Degree only when he has successfully completed all the prescribed 42 courses with a total of 252 credits and obtained a minimum CGPA of 2.50 out of 6.00 and after payment of prescribed fee The result of the successful candidates as per the following criterion:

Final CGPA Grade

CGPA	Grade	Equivalent percentage of marks
5.50-6.00	O : Outstanding	75-100
4.50 -5.49	A : Very Good	65-74
3.50-4.49	B : Good	55-64
2.50-3.49	C : Pass	50-54
0.00-2.49	F : Fail	00-49

Solapur University, Solapur
Nature of Question Paper for CGPA Pattern
Faculty of Law Model Question Paper (W.e.f. June 2014)
All Questions are Compulsory

Time: 2:
30 hrs

Total Marks -70

Q.1 Multiple choice questions (four alternatives should be given) 14x 1 = 14

1. -----
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

Q. 2 Answer the following (Any 7 out of 8) 2x7 =14

Q. 3 (a) Write Short Notes (Any 2 out of 3) 2x4 = 08
(b) Write Short Notes (Any 2 out of 3) 2x3 = 06

Q. 4 Answer any two Questions out of 4 (Broad Question) 2x7 = 14
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Q. 5 A Broad Question (a) & (b) 2x7 = 14

LL.B.COURSE STRUCTURE
LL.B.PART-I SEMESTER-1 (W.E.F.2014-2015)

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
1	I	Law of Contract	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
2	II	Special Contract	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
3	III	Law of Tort including MV Accident and consumer protection Laws	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
4	IV	Law of Crimes Paper-I : Penal Code	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
5	V	Constitutional Law -I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

LL.B.PART-I SEMESTER-1I

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
6	VI	Family Law -I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
7	VII	Administrative Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
8	VIII	Labour & Industrial Law-I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
9	IX	Public International Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
10	X	Environmental Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

LL.B.PART-II SEMESTER-III (W.E.F.2015-2016)

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Mark	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
11	I	Jurisprudence	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
12	II	Property Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
13	III	Labour & Industrial Law-II	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
14	IV	A) Interpretation of Statues and Principles of Legislation OR B) Banking Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
15	V	A) Penology & Victimology OR B) Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

LL.B.PART-II SEMESTER-1V

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
16	VI	Family Law-II	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
17	VII	Constitutional Law-II	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
18	VIII	A) Insurance Law OR B) Trade Mark & Design	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
19	IX	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course)	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
20	X	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course.)	06	50+50=100	02-Hrs

LL.B.PART-III- SEMESTER-V (W.E.F.2016-2017)

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
21	I	Law of Crimes -II	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
22	II	Law of Evidence	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
23	III	Civil Procedure Code& Limitation Act	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
22	IV	Principal of Taxation Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
25	V	Company Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

LL.B.PART-III- SEMESTER-VI

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
26	VI	A)Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System OR B)Health Law.	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
27	VII	A)International Organization OR B)Equity & Trust.	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
28	VIII	A)Women and Criminal Law OR B)International Human Rights	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
29	IX	Drafting ,Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Course)	06	100	No Theory Exam
30	X	Moot Court ,Exercise and Internship (Clinical Course)	06	100	No Theory Exam

SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY

SOLAPUR

Syllabus for

First and Second Semester of Three Year LL.B. Course and Fifth and Sixth Semester of the Five Year Integrated B.A., LL.B Degree Course

(Introduced from the academic Year 2014-2015)

LL.B.COURSE STRUCTURE**LL.B.PART-I SEMESTER-1 (W.E.F.2014-2015)**

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
1	I	Law of Contract	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
2	II	Special Contract	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
3	III	Law of Tort including MV Accident and consumer protection Laws	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
4	IV	Law of Crimes Paper-I : Penal Code	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
5	V	Constitutional Law -I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

LL.B.PART-I SEMESTER-1I

S. No	Paper No	Title	Credit	Total Marks	Duration of Exam
				Ext+Int =Total	
6	VI	Family Law -I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
7	VII	Administrative Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
8	VIII	Labour & Industrial Law-I	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
9	IX	Public International Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs
10	X	Environmental Law	06	70+30=100	2:30 hrs

**SEMESTER – I OF THREE YEAR LL.B. DEGREE COURSE AND
SEMSTER – V OF FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED B.A., LL.B. DEGREE COURSE**

PAPER - I

LAW OF CONTRACT

Objectives of the Course:-

Every man in his day-to-day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts. Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way of living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises." In this sense India is also a "Promissory" Society.

The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making a power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they choose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are enacted in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1872.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations.

Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the Law of Contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

SEMESTER – I & V

1. General Principles of Law of Contract

- 1.1 History and nature of contractual obligations
- 1.2 Agreement and Contract: definition, elements and kinds.
- 1.3 Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements. Communication and revocation - proposal and invitations for proposal - floating offers – tenders -dumping of goods.
- 1.4 Consideration- its need, meaning, kinds, essential element- *nudum pactum* - privity of contract and of consideration - its exceptions- adequacy of consideration - present, past and adequate consideration - evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.
- 1.5 Capacity of contract - meaning -incapacity arising out of status and mental defect - minor's agreements - definitions of 'minor' -accessories supplied to a minor -agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor –affirmation -restitution in cases of minor's agreements -fraud by a minor -agreements made on behalf of a minor -minor's agreements and estoppel -evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements -other illustrations of incapacity to contract.
- 1.6 Free consent -Its need and definition -factors vitiating free consent
 - 1.6.1 Coercion – definition -essential elements -duress and coercion -various illustrations of coercion -Doctrine of economic duress -effect of coercion.
 - 1.6.2 Undue influence –definition -essential elements -between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence -Independent advice-*pardahnashin* women - unconscionable bargains -effect of undue influence.
 - 1.6.3 Misrepresentation - definition-misrepresentation of Law and of fact -their effects and illustration.
 - 1.6.4 Fraud –definition -essential elements *suggestio falsi* - *supperesio very* -when does silence amount to fraud? Active concealment of truth -importance of intention.
 - 1.6.5 Mistake –definition –kinds -fundamental error -mistake of Law and of fact-their effects - When does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate free consent?

1.7 Legality of objects:-

1.7.1 Void agreements - Lawful and unlawful considerations, and objects - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects.

1.7.2 Unlawful considerations and objects:

1.7.2.1 Forbidden by law

1.7.2.2 Defeating the provision of any law

1.7.2.3 Fraudulent

1.7.2.4 Injurious to person or property

1.7.2.5 Immoral

1.7.2.6 Against public policy

1.7.3 Void Agreements

1.7.3.1 Agreements without consideration

1.7.3.2 Agreements in restraint of marriage

1.7.3.3 Agreements in restraint of trade - its exceptions - Sale of goodwill,

section -11 restrictions, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations,

exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under

agreements of service.

1.7.3.4 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings -its exceptions.

1.7.3.5 Uncertain agreements.

1.7.3.6 Wagering agreement -its exceptions.

1.8 Discharge of contract and its various modes.

1.8.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance - How? By Whom? Where? When? In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time as essence of contract.

1.8.2 By breach - anticipatory breach and present breach.

1.8.3 Impossibility of performance - specific grounds of frustration- application to leases

- theories of frustration - effect of frustration – frustration and restitution.

1.8.4 By period of limitation.

1.8.5 By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance - extension of time accord and satisfaction.

1.9 Quasi Contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract

1.10 Remedies in contractual relations:

1.10.1 Damages -kinds- remoteness of damages -ascertainment of damages.

1.10.2 Injunction- When granted and when refused -Why?

1.10.3 Refund and restitution

1.10.4 Specific performance-when? Why?

2. Government as a Contracting Party

Constitutional provisions -government power to contract -procedural requirements-kinds of government contracts their usual clauses- performance of such contracts -settlements of disputes and remedies.

3. Standard Form Contract

Nature, advantages -unilateral character, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation- judicial approach to such contracts -exemption clauses- clash between two standard form contracts - Law commissions of India's views

4. Multi-national Agreement

5. Strategies and constraints to enforce Contractual obligations

5.1 Judicial methods -redressal forum, remedies

5.2 Other methods like arbitration, Lok Adalat, Nyaya Panchayat and other such non-formal methods.

5.3 Systemic constraints in settling contractual disputes

5.3.1 Court fees, service of summons, injunctions, delay.

6. Specific Relief

6.1 Specific performance of contract

6.1.1 Contract that can be specifically enforced

6.1.2 Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered

6.2 Rescission and cancellation

6.3 Injunction

6.3.1 Temporary

6.3.2 Perpetual

6.4 Declaratory orders

6.5 Discretion and powers of court

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PAPER - II**SPECIAL CONTRACT****Objectives of the Course:**

This course is to be taught after the students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in which the emphasis is on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various instances. Obviously, a course on special contracts should initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.

SEMESTER –I & V**1 Indemnity**

- 1.1 The concept
- 1.2 Need for Indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions
- 1.3 Methods of creating Indemnity obligations
- 1.4 Definition of Indemnity
- 1.5 Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier
- 1.6 Commencement of liability of the indemnifier
- 1.7 Situations of various types of indemnity creations
- 1.8 Documents / Agreements of indemnity
- 1.9 Nature of indemnity clauses
- 1.10 Indemnity in cases of International transactions
- 1.11 Indemnity by governments during interstate transactions

2 Guarantee

- 2.1 The concept
- 2.2 Definition of Guarantee: as distinguished from, indemnity.
- 2.3 Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract
- 2.4 The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts

- 2.5 Position of Minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety
- 2.6 Continuing guarantee
 - 2.6.1 Nature of surety's liability
 - 2.6.2 Duration and termination of such liability
- 2.7 Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee
 - 2.7.1 Creation and Identification of continuing guarantees
- 2.8 Letter of credit and bank guarantees as instances of guarantee transactions
- 2.9 Rights of surety
 - 2.9.1 Position of surety in the eye of law
 - 2.9.2 Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety.
- 2.10 Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights
- 2.11 Extent of surety's liability
- 2.12 Discharge of surety's liability

3. Bailment

- 3.1 Identification of bailment contracts in day today life.
 - 3.1.1 Manner of Creation of such contracts
- 3.2 Commercial Utility of Bailment contracts
- 3.3 Definition of Bailment
- 3.4 Kinds of Bailees
- 3.5 Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other
 - 3.6 Rights of Bailor and Bailee
 - 3.7 Finder of Goods as a Bailee
 - 3.7.1 Liability towards the true owner
 - 3.7.2 Obligation to keep the goods safe
 - 3.7.3 Right to dispose of the goods

4 Pledge

- 4.1 Pledge: Comparison with bailment
- 4.2 Commercial utility of pledge transactions
- 4.3 Definition of Pledge under the Indian Contract Act.
- 4.4 Other Statutory Regulations (State & Centre) regarding pledge,
Reasons for the same
- 4.5 Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee.
 - 4.5.1 Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary
Bailee.
- 4.6 Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act

5. Agency

- 5.1 Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day-to-day life in the commercial world.
- 5.2 Kinds of Agents and Agencies.
- 5.3 Essentials of an agency transaction.
- 5.4 Various methods of creation of agency.
- 5.5 Delegation
- 5.6 Duties and rights of Agent.
- 5.7 Scope and extent of agent's authority.
- 5.8 Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent.
- 5.9 Liability of the agent towards the principal
- 5.10 Personal liability towards the parties.
 - 5.11 Methods of termination of agency contract
 - 5.11.1 Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

6. Sale of Goods

- 6.1 Concept of sale as a contract
- 6.2 Illustrative instances of sale of goods and the nature of such contracts.
- 6.3 Essentials of contract of sale
- 6.4 Essential conditions in every contract of sale.
- 6.5 Implied terms in contract of sale.
- 6.6 The Rule of *caveat emptor* and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act
- 6.7 Changing concept of *caveat emptor*.
- 6.8 Effect and meaning of implied warranties in a sale.
- 6.9 Transfer of title and passing of risk
- 6.10 Delivery of goods: Various rules regarding delivery of goods
- 6.11 Unpaid Seller and his rights.
- 6.12 Remedies for breach of contract

7. Partnership

- 7.1 Nature of partnership: definition
- 7.2 Distinct advantages and disadvantages *vis-a-vis* partnership and private limited company.
- 7.3 Mutual relationship between partners
- 7.4 Authority of partners.
- 7.5 Admission of partners.
- 7.6 Outgoing of partners
- 7.7 Registration of partnership
- 7.8 Dissolution of partnership

8. Negotiable Instruments

- 8.1 The Concept
- 8.2 Various kinds
- 8.3 Essential requirement to make an instrument negotiable

- 8.4 Competent parties for making negotiations.
- 8.5 Acceptance of the instruments.
- 8.6 Dishonour by non-acceptance and remedies available to the holder
- 8.7 Holder and holder in due course: meaning, essential conditions rights and privileges of holder in course and endorsee from the holder in due course.
- 8.8 Negotiation of the instrument
- 8.9 Presentment of the instrument
- 8.10 Cheques : Rules regarding payment of cheque.
 - 8.10.1 Liability of the collecting banker and paying banker.
 - 8.10.2. Dishonour of cheque and its effect.
 - 8.10.3 Discharge from liability.
- 8.11 .Kinds of Bills
- 8.12 Evidence
 - 8.12.1 Special rules of evidence regarding negotiable instruments.

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PAPER - III

LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

LAWS

Objective of the course

With rapid industrialization action under tort came to be used against manufactures and industrial units for products injurious to human beings. Presently, the emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful, but also failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Product liability is now assuming a new dimension in developed economics.

In the modern era of consumer concern of goods and services, the law of torts has an added significance with this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection. It operates in disputes relating to the quality of goods supplied and services rendered and in those areas relating to damage suffered by consumers. The law relating to consumer protection lying scattered in myriad provisions of various legislation and judicial decisions in India, so connected with the human rights for a healthy life and environment, is now a core subject to be taught as an indispensable part of a socially relevant curriculum.

SEMESTER – I & V

1. Evolution of Law of Torts -

- 1.1 England - forms of action -specific remedies from case to case.
- 1.2 India- principles of justice, equity and good conscience – un-codified charter -advantages and disadvantages.

2. Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects

2.1 A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (*in rem*) - *damnum sine injuria* and *injuria sine damnum*.

2.1.1 Tort distinguished from crime and breach of contract

2.1.2 The concept of un-liquidated damages.

2.1.3 Changing scope of law of torts: expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society.

2.1.4 Objects - prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction.

3. Principles of Liability in Torts

3.1 Fault

3.1.1 Wrongful intent

3.1.2 Negligence

3.2 Liability without fault

3.3 Violation of ethical codes

3.4 Statutory Liability

3.5 Place of motive in Torts

4. Justification in Tort

4.1 *Volenti non fit injuria*

4.2 Necessity, private and public

4.3 Plaintiff's default

4.4 Act of God

4.5 Inevitable accident

4.6 Private defence

4.7 Statutory Authority

4.8 Judicial and quasi-judicial acts.

4.9 Parental and quasi-parental authority.

5. Extinction of liability in certain situations.

5.1 *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* - exceptions.

5.2 Waiver and acquiescence

5.3 Release

5.4 Accord and satisfaction.

5.5 Limitation.

6. Standing

- 6.1 Who may sue - aggrieved individual - class action - social action groups.
- 6.2 Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
- 6.3 Who may not be sued?

7. Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and its relevance in India.

8. Vicarious Liability

- 8.1 Basis, scope and justification
 - 8.1.1 Express authorization
 - 8.1.2 Ratification
 - 8.1.3 Abetment
- 8.2 Special Relationships.
 - 8.2.1 Master and Servant - arising out of and in the course of employment - who is master? - the control test - who is servant? - borrowed servant - independent contractor and servant, distinguished.
 - 8.2.2 Principal and agent
 - 8.2.3 Corporation and principal officer

9. Torts against persons and personal relations.

- 9.1 Assault, Battery, Mayhem.
- 9.2 False imprisonment
- 9.3 Defamation - libel, slander including law relating to privileges.
- 9.4 Marital relations, domestic relations, parental relations, master and servant relations
- 9.5 Malicious prosecution
- 9.6 Shortened expectation of life
- 9.7 Nervous shock

10. Wrongs affecting property.

- 10.1 Trespass to land, trespass *ab initio*, dispossession
- 10.2 Movable property - trespass to goods, detinue, conversion.
- 10.3 Torts against business interests - injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off

11. Negligence

- 11.1 Basic Concepts.
 - 11.1.1 Theories of negligence
 - 11.1.2 Standards of care, duty to take care, carelessness, inadvertence
 - 11.1.3 Doctrine of Contributory Negligence
 - 11.1.4 *Res ipsa loquitur* and its importance in contemporary law
- 11.2 Liability due to negligence: different professionals
- 11.3 Liability of Common carriers for negligence
- 11.4 Product liability due to negligence: liability of manufacturers and business houses for their products

12. Motor Vehicles Accident

- 12.1 No Fault Liability: Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- 12.2 Hit and Run cases: Section 163
- 12.3 Structured Formula: As a guide in awarding compensation in death or bodily injury cases: Section 163 – A
- 12.4 Claims Tribunal: Section 165
- 12.5 Application for Compensation: Section 166
- 12.6 Award of Claims Tribunal: Section 168
- 12.7 Procedure and Powers of Claims Tribunal: Section 169
- 12.8 Award and Interest: Section 171
- 12.9 Appeals: Section 173

13 Nuisance

13.1. Definition, essentials and types

13.2 Acts which constitute nuisance - obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise and interference with light and air

14 Absolute/Strict Liability.

14.1 The Rule in *Ryland's V. Fletcher*.

14.2 Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries.

15 Legal remedies.

15.1 Legal remedies

15.1.1 Award of damages - simple, special, punitive.

15.1.2 Remoteness of damages - foreseeability and directness

15.1.3 Injunction

15.1.4 Specific Restitution of property

15.2 Extra legal remedies - self-help, re-entry on land, re-capture of goods, *distress damage feasant* and abatement of nuisance.

16 Consumer movements: Historical perspectives.

16.1 Common law protection: contract and torts.

16.2 Consumerism in India: Food adulteration, drugs and cosmetics -essential commodities.

16.2.1 Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterated substances, false weights and measures. Use of unsafe carriers.

17 Consumer, the Concept.

17.1 General perspectives.

17.2 Statutory and government services: to be included or not?

17.3 Definition and scope: the consumer Protection Act 1986 (CPA)

17.3.1 Who is not a Consumer?

18 Unfair Trade Practices

18.1 Misleading and false advertising.

18.2 Unsafe and Hazardous products.

18.3 Disparaging competitors

18.4 Business ethics and Business self-regulation

18.5 Falsification of trade mark.

19 Consumer of Goods

19.1 Meaning of defects in goods

19.2 Standards of purity, quality, quantity, and potency

19.2.1 Statutes : food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods

19.2.2 Common law: decision of courts

20 Consumer Safety

20.1 Starting, distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products \

20.2 Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances

21 Service

21.1 Deficiency -meaning

21.2 Professional services

21.3 Public Utilities

22 Enforcement of Consumer Rights

22.1 Consumer forum under CPA: Jurisdiction, powers and functions

22.1.1 Execution of orders

22.1.2 Judicial review

22.2 P.I.L.

22.3 Class Action

22.4 Remedies

22.5 Administrative remedies

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PAPER - IV**LAW OF CRIMES PAPER - I: PENAL CODE****Objectives of the course:**

The Indian society has changed very rapidly since Independence. A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them and the socio-economic and political reasons for their existence is now extremely important in the larger context of India's development, if students are to use their knowledge and skills to build a just and humane society. The curriculum outlined here attempts to bring in these new Perspectives.

SEMESTER- I & V

1. *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*
2. Stages in commission of crime: Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Commission
3. Operation of the Indian Penal Code: Intra-territorial and Extra-territorial
4. Definitions in the Penal Code
5. Law relating to Joint Offenders (Ss. 34-38)
6. Types of Punishment
7. General Exceptions
 - 7.1. Mistake of Fact
 - 7.2. Judicial Acts
 - 7.3. Accident
 - 7.4. Absence of Criminal Intent
 - 7.5. Act done by Consent
 - 7.6. Trifling acts
 - 7.7. Right of Private Defence
8. **Abetment**
 - 8.1. Abetment by instigation
 - 8.2. Abetment by engaging in a conspiracy
 - 8.3. Abetment by aiding a person to commit it
 - 8.4. Punishment for Abetment
 - 8.5. General Provisions relating to Abetment
9. **Criminal Conspiracy**
10. **Offences against the State**
11. **Offences against the Public Tranquillity**
 - 11.1 Unlawful Assembly
 - 11.2 Rioting
 - 11.3 Promoting enmity between different groups
 - 11.4 Affray
12. **Offences by or relating to Public Servants**
13. **Offences relating to Elections**
14. **Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants**

15. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice

15.1 Giving False Evidence

15.2 Fabricating False Evidence

15.3 Causing disappearance of evidence, giving false information, destruction of document and electronic record

15.4 False Personation

15.5 False charge of an Offence

15.6 Harboursing Offenders

15.7 Intentional Insult to Public Servant sitting in Judicial Proceeding

15.8 Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court

16. Counterfeiting of Coins and Government Stamps**17. Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience and Decency, Morals****18. Offences relating to Religion****19. Offences affecting the Human Body**

19.1. Culpable Homicide

19.2. Murder

19.3. Causing Death by Negligence

19.4. Dowry Death

19.5. Abetment and Attempt to commit Suicide

19.6. Causing Miscarriage

19.7. Hurt and Grievous Hurt

19.8. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement

19.9. Criminal Force and Assault

19.10 Kidnapping and Abduction

19.11 Rape

19.12 Unnatural Offences

20. Offences against Property

20.1. Theft

20.2. Extortion

20.3. Robbery

- 20.4. Dacoity
- 20.5. Criminal Misappropriation of Property
- 20.6. Criminal Breach of Trust
- 20.7. Receiving stolen property
- 20.8. Cheating
- 20.9. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property
- 20.10 Mischief
- 20.11 Criminal Trespass
- 20.12 House-Trespass
- 20.13 Lurking House-Trespass
- 20.14 House-breaking

21. Offences relating to Documents

- 21.1. Forgery
- 21.2. Falsification of accounts

22. Offences relating to Property Mark

- 22.1. Using a false Property Mark
- 22.2. Counterfeiting a Property Mark

23. Offences relating to Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes

- 23.1. Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes
- 23.2. Using as genuine counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes

24. Offences relating to Marriage

- 24.1. Bigamy
- 24.2. Adultery

25. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty

26. Defamation

- 26.1. Definition of Defamation
- 26.2. Exceptions to Defamation

27. Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance

28. Attempt to commit offences

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PAPER -V

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-I

Objectives of the Course.

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic Government how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations- how power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have 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 decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. 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 one's social economic or political predictions. 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 an important aspect of 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 actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law, *Pari passu* the concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively

SEMESTER – I & V**1. The Making of the Constitution**

- 1.1. Composition of the Constituent Assembly
- 1.2. Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly
- 1.3. Working of the Constituent Assembly
- 1.4. Commencement of the Constitution

2. Salient Features of the Constitution**3. Preamble of the Constitution**

- 3.1. Preamble whether part of the Constitution.
- 3.2. Purpose of the Preamble
- 3.3. Preamble, limits on its amendment
- 3.4. Role of the Preamble

4. Union and its Territory

- 4.1. Name of the Union.
- 4.2. States and Union Territories
- 4.3. Admission, Establishment and Formation of New States.
- 4.4. Alteration of areas, boundaries and names of States.

5. Citizenship

- 5.1 Meaning of Citizenship
- 5.2 Citizenship at the Commencement of the Constitution
- 5.3 Regulation of the right of Citizenship by Parliamentary Law
- 5.4 Acquisition of Citizenship and loss of Citizenship.

6. Fundamental Rights

- 6.1 Definition of 'State'
- 6.2 Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights.
- 6.3 Right to Equality
- 6.4 Right to Freedom
 - 6.4.1 Rights Under Article 19
 - 6.4.2 Protection in respect of conviction of offences

6.4.3 Protection of life and personal liberty

6.4.4 Protection against arrest and detention

6.5 Right to Education

6.6 Right against Exploitation

6.7 Right to Freedom of Religion

6.8 Cultural and Educational Rights

6.9 Rights to Constitutional Remedies

6.10 Exceptions to Fundamental Rights - Article 31A, 31B, 31C.

7 Directive Principles of State Policy

7.1 Directive Principles - directions for social change - a new social order

7.2 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – interrelationship

7.3 Constitutional amendments to strengthen Directive Principles

7.4 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights

8 Fundamental Duties

8.1 The need and status of Fundamental Duties

9 President of India

9.1 Election, Qualification, Impeachment

9.2 Powers of the President

9.3 Privileges and Immunities of the President

9.4 Position of the President in relation to Prime Minister

10 Vice-President of India

10.1 Election, Qualification

10.2 Functions, Removal

11 Council of Ministers at the Union

11.1 Appointment of Ministers

11.2 Collective Responsibility to the House of the People

11.3 Individual Responsibility to the President

11.4 Special position of the Prime Minister

- 11.5 Duties of Prime Minister
- 12 The Attorney General of India**
 - 12.1 Appointment, Duties
- 13 The Governor**
 - 13.1 Appointment, Term of Office
 - 13.2 Powers of the Governor
- 14 Council of Ministers at the State level**
- 15 The Advocate General**
 - 15.1 Appointment, Qualification
 - 15.2 Rights and Duties

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PAPER – VI

FAMILY LAW PAPER - I

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociology 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 in-equalities 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.

SEMESTER -II & VI

1 Marriage and Kinship

1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family.

1.2 Role of religious rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating to martial relations.

1.3 Types of family based upon

1.3.1 Lineage- patrilineal, matrilineal

1.3.2 Authority structure- patriarchal and matriarchal

1.3.3 Location- patrilocal and matrilocal.

1.3.4 Number of conjugal units - nuclear, extended, joint and composite.

1.4 Emerging concepts: *maitri sambandh* and divided home.

2 Customary practices and State regulation

2.1 Polygamy

2.2 Concubinage

2.3. Child marriage

2.4 *Sati*

2.5 Dowry

3 Conversion and its effect on family

3.1 Marriage

3.2 Adoption

3.3 Guardianship

3.4 Succession

(In view of the conflict of inter-personal laws, conversion is causing problems. How conversion affects the family and whether it is compatible with the concept of secularism and to what extent such problems would stand resolved with the enactment of a uniform civil code are some of the basics that need to be examined)

4 Joint Family

4.1 *Mitakshara* joint family

4.2 *Mitakshara* coparcenary - formation and incidents

4.3 Property under *Mitakshara* law - separate property and coparcenary property

4.4 *Dayabhaga* coparcenary - formation and incidents.

4.5 Property under *Dayabhaga* law.

4.6 *Karta* of the joint family -his position power, privileges and obligations

4.7 Alienation of property - separate and *coparcenary*

4.8 Debts - *Doctrines of Pious obligations* and antecedent debt.

4.9 Partition and re-union.

4.10 Joint Hindu family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of

Learning Act and various tax laws on it

4.11 Matrilineal joint family.

5. Inheritance

5.1 Hindus

5.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a back-ground to the study of Hindu Succession Act 1956.

5.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu succession Act 1956.

5.1.3 Devolution of interest in *Mitakshara* coparcenary with reference to the provision of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

5.1.4 Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

5.1.5 Disqualification relating to succession

5.1.6 General rules of succession.

5.1.7 *Marumakkattayam* and *Aliyasantana* laws governing people living in Travancore - Cochin and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

5.2 Muslims

5.2.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession

5.2.2 Classification of heirs under *Hanafi* and *Ithna Ashria* Schools and their shares and distribution of property.

5.3 Christians, Parsis and Jews

5.3.1 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

6 Matrimonial Remedies

6.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts

6.1.1 Customary dissolution of marriage -unilateral divorce, divorce by Mutual Consent and other modes of dissolution

6.1.2 Divorce under Muslim personal law- *talaq* and *talaq-e-tafweez*.

6.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts: the family court.

6.3 Nullity of marriage

6.4 Option of puberty

6.5 Restitution of conjugal rights

- 6.6 Judicial separation
- 6.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief.
- 6.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief
- 6.9 Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief.
- 6.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 6.11 Divorce by Mutual Consent under: Special Marriage Act 1954; Hindu Marriage Act 1955; Muslim law (*Khula* and *Mubaraat*).
- 6.12 Bar to matrimonial relief
 - 6.12.1 Doctrine of Strict Proof
 - 6.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability
 - 6.12.3 Accessory
 - 6.12.4 Connivance
 - 6.12.5 Collusion
 - 6.12.6 Condoning
 - 6.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay
 - 6.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief

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Universal

PAPER -VII

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The modern state governs in the traditional sense, that is, it maintains law and order, adjudicates upon disputes and regulates economic and social life of individuals and groups in the state; at the same time it is also the provider of essential services. In the event of need occasioned by unforeseen hazards of life in a complex society, it engages itself in giving relief and helps the citizenry towards self reliance. The assumption of unprecedented responsibilities by the state has necessitated devolution on authority of numerous state functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of human needs in an age of science and technology. The aggregate of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration.

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For long, administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess or abuse of power, maladministration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis for finding what the administration may not do to what it must do. The Courts in India, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are *ultra vires* or in violation of procedural norms; however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration to perform statutory duties, though a beginning has been made in respect of matters relating to fundamental human liberties. Most of the statutory duties impose on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.

A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and *modus operandi* of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Though in the matter of protection of rights of individuals against administration the role of courts can not be minimized, it is no less important to know the advantages of informal methods of settlement. Many new methods of grievance redressal have been devised which are not only efficacious but also inexpensive and less time consuming.

Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and evaluation in the context of realities.

SEMESTER - II & VI

1. Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

1.1 From *laissez faire* to a social welfare state

1.1.1 State as regulator of private interest

1.1.2 State as provider of services

1.1.3 Other functions of modern state: relief, welfare

1.2 Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government - necessity

For delegation of powers on administration

1.3 Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration.

1.3.1 Regulatory agencies on the United States

1.3.2 *Conseil d'Etat*

1.3.3 Tribunalization in England and India

1.4 Definition and scope of administrative law

1.5 Relationship between constitutional law and administrative law

1.6 Separation of powers

1.7 Rule of Law

2. Civil Service in India

2.1 Nature and organization of civil service: from colonial relics to democratic aspiration.

2.2 Powers and functions

2.3 Accountability and responsiveness: problems and perspectives

2.4 Administrative deviance - corruption, mal-administration.

3. Legislative Powers of Administration

3.1 Necessity for delegation of legislative power

3.2 Constitutionality of delegated legislation - powers of Exclusion and Inclusion
and power to modify statute

3.3 Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation

3.3.1 Consultation of affected interests and public participation in Rule Making.

3.3.2 Publication of delegated legislation

3.4 Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements

3.5 Legislative control of delegated legislation

3.5.1 Laying procedures and their efficacy

3.5.2 Committees on delegated legislation -their constitution, function and effectiveness.

3.5.3 Hearings before legislative committees

3.6 Judicial control of delegated legislation

3.7 Sub-delegation of legislative powers

4. Judicial Powers of Administration

4.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on Administration

4.2 Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities: their *ad hoc* character

4.3 Tribunals - need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure

4.4 Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities

4.5 Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions

4.6 The right to hearing - essentials of hearing process

4.6.1 No man shall be judge in his own cause

- 4.6.2 No man shall be condemned unheard
- 4.7 Rules of evidence - no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules
- 4.8 Reasoned decisions
- 4.9 The right to counsel
- 4.10 Institutional decisions
- 4.11 Administrative appeals

5. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

- 5.1 Exhaustion of administrative remedies
- 5.2 Standing: Standing for Public Interest Litigation (social action litigation)
 - collusion, bias
- 5.3 *Laches*
- 5.4 *Res judicata*
- 5.5 Grounds
 - 5.5.1 Jurisdictional error/*ultra vires*
 - 5.5.2. Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction
 - 5.5.3. Error apparent on the face of the record
 - 5.5.4 Violation of principles of natural justice
 - 5.5.5 Violation of Public Policy
 - 5.5.6 Unreasonableness
 - 5.5.7 Legitimate expectation
- 5.6 Remedies in judicial Review:
 - 5.6.1 Statutory Appeals
 - 5.6.2 *Mandamus*

5.6.3 *Certiorari*

5.6.4 Prohibition

5.6.5 *Quo-Warranto*

5.6.6 *Habeas Corpus*

5.6.7 Declaratory judgments and injunctions

5.6.8 Specific performance and civil suits for compensation

6. Administrative Discretion

6.1 Need for administrative discretion

6.2 Administrative discretion and rule of law

6.3 Limitations on exercise of discretion

6.3.1 *Mala fide* exercise of discretion

6.3.2 Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority

6.3.3 Irrelevant considerations

6.3.4 Non-exercise of discretionary power.

7 Liability for wrongs (Tortious and Contractual)

7.1 Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions.

7.2 Statutory immunity.

7.3 Act of state.

7.4 Contractual liability of government.

7.5 Government privilege in legal proceedings - state secrets, Public interest

7.6 Transparency and right to information.

7.7 Estoppel and waiver

8 Corporations and Public Undertakings...

8.1 State monopoly - remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy

8.2 Liability of public and private corporations - departmental undertakings.

8.3 Legislative and governmental control.

8.4 Legal remedies.

8.5 Accountability - Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee etc.

9 Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures

9.1 Conciliation and Mediation through social action groups.

9.2 Use of media, lobbying and public participation

9.3 Public inquires and commissions of inquiry.

9.4 Ombudsman: *Lok pal, Lok Ayukta*

9.5 Vigilance Commission

9.6 Congressional and parliamentary Committees

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PAPER -VIII

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER - I

Objectives of the Course

Protection of labour is a Constitutional mandate. The Constitution inspired by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of up-liftment of labour. Well balanced Industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is a factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution in this respect.

Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The study of labour law has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes. The student should get an insight into legislative attempts made by Indian Government. The students also must have knowledge of existing laws and present position of labour.

1. Trade Unions Act, 1926

- 1.1 Registration, Recognition, Cancellation or Withdrawal of Registration, Change of name, Office-bearers, Amalgamation, Dissolution of Union, Outside leadership in Trade Unions
- 1.2 Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions – General Fund, Political Fund, Immunities, Verification, Reference, Penalties, Role of Trade Union, Labour Participation in Management
- 1.3 Collective Bargaining – Meaning, Advantages, Disadvantages, Bargaining Power, Process, Structure, Enforcement
- 1.4 Tripartism

2.The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946

- 2.1 Scope, Definitions, Standing Orders
- 2.2 Procedure for Certification of Standing Orders and operation thereof
- 2.3 Duration and Modification of Certified Standing Orders and Penalties

- 2.3 Disciplinary Proceedings – Domestic Inquiry
- 2.4 Unfair Labour Practices, Safeguards, Code of Discipline etc.

3 Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

- 3.1 Definitions
- 3.2 Payment of Remuneration at equal rates to men and women workers
- 3.3 Duties of Employer under the Act
- 3.4 Prohibition of discrimination while recruiting men and women workers
- 3.5 Advisory Committee
- 3.6 Powers of appropriate Government under the Act
- 3.7 Inspectors
- 3.8 Penalties

4 Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

- 4.1 Definitions
- 4.2 Bonus – Kinds, Bonus Commission, Available Surplus, Prior Charges
- 4.3 Eligibility and Extent of Bonus, Disqualification, Minimum and Maximum Bonus
- 4.4 Machinery and Miscellaneous matters

5 Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act 1970

- 5.1 Object, Scope, Definitions
- 5.2 Registration of Establishments employing Contract Labour, Revocation of Registration, Prohibition of Employment of Contract Labour
- 5.3 Licensing Contractor
- 5.4 Welfare and Health of Contract Labour, liability of employer
- 5.5 Penalties and Procedure
 - 5.5.1 Offences by Companies, Limitation of Prosecution
- 5.6 Miscellaneous

6 Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

- 6.1 Object, Scope, Definitions
- 6.2 Maternity Benefit – Eligibility, Notice of Claim, Medical Bonus, Leave etc.
 - 6.2.1 Prohibition against dismissal, discharge, wage deduction
- 6.3 Authorities under the Act – Inspectors, Powers and Functions of Inspectors
- 6.4 Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit
- 6.5 Power of Central Government to make Rules

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

- 8.10 Aims and Objectives of the Act
- 8.11 Definitions
- 8.12 Prohibition of Employment of Children in certain occupations
 - 7.3.1 Power to amend the Schedule
 - 7.3.2 Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee
- 7.4. Regulation of conditions of work of children
 - 7.4.1 Hours and period of work, weekly holidays
 - 7.4.2 Notice to Inspector, Disputes as to age
 - 7.4.3 Health and Safety of Child Worker
 - 7.4.4 Penalties, Procedure relating to offences – Inspectors
 - 7.4.5 Powers to make Rules

8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936

- 8.1 Objectives, Scope and Definitions
- 8.2 Payment of Wages and Deductions from wages
 - 8.2.1. Responsibility to pay wages, wage period, time of payment
- 8.3 Authorities under the Act
- 8.4 Penalty and Miscellaneous Provisions
- 8.5 Rule making power

9 The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

- 9.1 Objectives and Scope of the Act
- 9.2 Definitions
- 9.3 Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities
- 9.4 Employees' Pension Scheme
- 9.5 Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme
- 9.6 Authorities under the Act – Central Board, Tribunals, Inspectors
- 9.7 Recovery of Moneys due from employer, Power to exempt, Powers of Government

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PAPER - IX

Public International Law

Objectives of the Course

The twentieth Century has witnessed new dimensions in mutual intercourse among nations in the Socio-economic and Political fields. The intensity, frequency and complexity of international intercourse have grown tremendously during this century, which have led to the establishment of various international Organisations.

At present day man is not confined to a region or nation but he is a member of the world community. International relations led the states to form International Organisations and the states are required to follow the International Law. Thus comprehensive knowledge of international laws is necessary.

SEMESTER - II & VI**1. International Law**

1.1 Definition.

1.2 Evolution

2. Nature and Basis of International Law.

2.1. Whether International Law is a Law?

2.2. Is International Law a mere positive morality?

2.3. Whether International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence?

2.4. Does International Law Comprise of the rules of International comity?

2.5. Public International Law and Private International Law.

2.6. Weaknesses of International Law and Suggestions for its improvement

2.7 Sanctions in International Law

2.8 Basis of International Law.

2.8.1 Theory of Consent, Auto-Limitations, *Pacta Sunt servanda*,

Fundamental Rights, Influence of Natural Law.

3. Sources of International Law.

3.1 International Conventions

3.2 International Customs

3.3 General Principles of Law recognized by civilized States

3.4 Decisions of Judicial and Arbitration Tribunals.

3.5 Juristic works.

3.6 Subsidiary Sources.

4. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law

4.1. Theories - Monism, Dualism, Specific adoption theory, Transformation theory, Delegation theory.

4.2. Question of Primacy- State practices.

5. Nature of State and Different Kinds of States and non State entities.

5.1 Elements of a State, its functions

5.2 Sovereignty and Principles of Equality of States.

5.3 Different kinds of States & Non State entities.

5.3.1. Confederation, Federation, Condominium, Vassal State, Protectorate State,
Trust territories.

5.4 Neutral and Neutralized State.

6. Subjects of International Law

6.1 States, Individuals, International Organisations and non State entities.

6.2 Place of Individuals in International Law.

7. State Responsibility

7.1 Meaning- Original & Vicarious Responsibility.

7.2 State Responsibility for - International Delinquency, Notion of imputability, Aliens, individuals, mob violence, insurgents, governmental organs, *Calvo-Doctrine*, contracts with foreigners, breach of treaty obligation.

7.3 Defences to State Liability.

8. Recognition.

8.1 Meaning, Theories of recognition, modes of recognition.

8.2 Recognition of Insurgency and Belligerency.

8.3 Duty to recognize, Consequences of non-recognition.

8.4 Withdrawal of recognition.

8.5 Retroactive effect of recognition

9. Intervention.

9.1 Meaning and Definition

9.2 Grounds of intervention.

10. State Territory

10.1 Maritime territory

10.2 International Rivers, Inter oceanic canals (Suez, Kiel, Panama)

10.3 Acquisition and loss of territory

10.3.1 Modes of acquiring territories

10.3.2 Modes of loss of territory.

11. Nationality

- 11.1 Meaning, Definition, International Importance.
- 11.2 Nationality, Domicile and Citizenship
- 11.3 Modes of acquisition of Nationality and loss of Nationality
 - 11.3.1 Double Nationality, Statelessness, Commonwealth citizenship.

12. Extradition

- 12.1 Basis, Meaning and Definition.
- 12.2 Conditions for extradition

13. Asylum

- 13.1 Meaning and Definition
- 13.2 Right to Asylum- types of Asylum
- 13.3 Asylum and Extradition are mutually exclusive.

14 Air Law

- 14.1 Air Space, Aerial Navigation, Five freedoms of Air
- 14.2 Air-craft Hijacking
 - 14.2.1 Law relating to Hijacking
 - 14.2.2 Proposal for establishment of an International Court,
- 14.3. Principal of Universal Jurisdiction in respect of the crime of Hijacking.
- 14.4. Piracy

15 Law of the Sea.

- 15.1 Maritime Belt, Territorial waters, Contiguous Zone, Straits Used for International Navigation
- 15.2 Continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone
- 15.3 Freedom of High Seas, International Sea-bed Area
- 15.4 Settlement of Disputes, International Tribunal for the Law of Sea, Applicable Law

16 United Nations Organisation

- 16.1 Origin, Purposes and Principles of the U.N.
- 16.2 Membership, withdrawal of membership from U.N.

- 16.3 Expulsion of members and Suspension of members
- 16.4 Principal Organs of U.N.
 - 16.4.1 The General Assembly
 - 16.4.2 The Security Council
 - 16.4.3 The Economic and Social Council
 - 16.4.4 The Trusteeship Council
 - 16.4.5 The Secretariat
 - 16.4.6 The International Court of Justice

17 The Specialized Agencies

- 17.1 ILO
- 17.2 WHO
- 17.3 UNESCO
- 17.4 IMF
- 17.5 WIPO

18 Diplomatic Agents.

- 18.1 Classification.
- 18.2 Immunities, Privileges of Diplomatic Agents.
- 18.3 Immunities of Servants of Diplomatic Agents.
- 18.4 Can a Diplomatic Agent waive or lose his immunity?
- 18.5 Termination of Diplomatic Mission.
- 18.6 Consuls.

19 Treaties.

- 19.1 Definition & Binding force of treaties
- 19.2 *Pacta sunt Servanda.*
- 19.3 Classification of Treaties.
- 19.4 Parties Competent to make a treaty.
- 19.5 Consent of the States.
- 19.6 Formation, Ratification and Termination of Treaties.

20 Settlement of International Disputes.

- 20.1 Pacific
- 20.2 Coercive

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PAPER – X

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Objectives of the Course:-

The Environment law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly Environmental law necessarily demands an inter-disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology- related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

SEMESTER -II & VI**1. Concept of Environment and Pollution-**

1.1. Environment

1.1.2 Meaning and Contents

1.2 Pollution

1.2.1 Meaning

1.2.2 Kinds of Pollution

1.2.3 Effects of pollution.

2. Legal Control: Historical Perspectives

2.1 Indian tradition: Dharma of Environment.

2.2 British Raj - Industrial development and exploitation of nature.

2.2.1 Nuisance: Penal Code and procedural codes.

2.3 Free India - Continuance of British influence.

2.3.1 Old Laws and new interpretations.

3. Constitutional Perspectives

3.1. Constitution Making – development and property oriented approach.

3.2. Directive Principles

3.2.1 Status, role and interrelationship with fundamental rights and fundamental duties.

3.3 Fundamental Duty.

3.3.1 Contents.

3.3.2 Judicial Approach.

3.4 Fundamental Rights.

3.4.1 Rights to clean and healthy environment.

3.4.2 Right to Education.

3.4.3 Right to Information.

3.4.4 Environment v. Development.

3.5 Enforcing agencies and remedies.

3.5.1 Courts.

3.5.2 Tribunal

3.5.3 Constitutional, statutory and judicial remedies.

3.6 Emerging Principles

3.6.1 Polluter Pays: Public liability insurance.

3.6.2 Precautionary principle

3.6.3 Public trust doctrine

3.6.4 Sustainable development.

4. Water and Air Pollution.

4.1 Meaning and Standards.

4.2 Culprits and victims

4.3 Offences and penalties.

4.4 Judicial approach.

5. Noise Pollution.

5.1 Legal Control

5.2 Courts of balancing: permissible and impermissible noise.

6. Environment Protection

6.1 Protection agencies: Power and functions.

6.2 Protection: means and sanctions

6.3 Emerging protection through delegated legislation

6.3.1 Hazardous waste.

6.3.2 Bio-medical waste.

6.3.3 Genetic engineering.

6.3.4 Disaster emergency preparedness

6.3.5 Environment impact assessment.

6.3.6 Coastal zone management

6.3.7 Environment audit and eco mark

6.4 Judiciary: complex problems in administration of environmental Justice.

7. Forest and Greenery

7.1 Greenery Conservation laws.

7.1.1 Forest Conservation

7.1.2 Conservation agencies.

7.1.3 Prior approval and non-forest purpose

7.1.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people.

7.1.5 Denudation of forest : Judicial approach.

7.2. Wild Life Protection

7.2.1 Sanctuaries and National parks.

7.2.2 Licensing of zoos and National parks.

7.2.3 State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles.

7.2.3 Offences against wild life.

8. International regime

8.1 Stockholm Conference

8.2 Green house effect and ozone depletion

8.3 Rio Conference

8.4 Bio- diversity

8.6 U.N. declaration on right to development

8.7 Wetlands.

9. Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

9.1 Animal Welfare Board

9.2 Cruelty to Animals generally

9.3 Experimentation on Animals

9.4 Performing animals.

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