

RADHA GOVIND UNIVERSITY

RAMGARH, JHARKHAND



Department Of Legal Studies

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Curriculum for
LL.B**

**Effective from Academic Session
(2025- 2026)**

RADHA GOVIND UNIVERSITY

The Regulation for Six - Semester LL.B Three Year (Honours) Degree Course (Amended) (Choice Based Credit System)

1. INTRODUCTION

Radha Govind University is strongly committed to maintain high quality teaching and research for comprehensive legal education to enhance the professional competence of the students having in depth knowledge and innovative approach. The University offers both LL.B 3years and B.A. LL.B 5- year Integrated Law Course approved by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi to the eligible students who are willing to pursue degree in Law. The main objective of this programme is providing the students with in depth and exhaustive theoretical and practical knowledge so that they can obtain their objective of excellence in the field of Law.

2. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

1. This Regulation shall be called **the Regulation for LL.B. (Hons.) Six - Semester (Honours) Degree Course (Amended) (Choice Based Credit System)**.
2. It shall come into force with effect from the academic year 2025-26.

3. DEFINITIONS

- a. **Programme:** means an educational programme leading to award of LL.B. 3 year (HONOURS) Degree.
- b. **Academic Year:** means Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year.
- c. **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):** The CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses.
- d. **Course:** Usually referred to, as 'papers' or subjects are a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ outreach activities/ project work/ viva/ seminars/ term papers/assignments/ presentations/self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- e. **Credit Based Semester System (CBSS):** Under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.
- f. **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
- g. **Credit:** A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one hour

of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week.

- h. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.
- i. **Grade Point:** It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
- j. **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course.
- k. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
- l. **Semester:** Each semester will consist of 18 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days and 3-4 weeks approximately of examination etc. The odd semester may be scheduled from July to December and even semester from January to June.
- m. **External Examiner:** shall mean an examiner who is not is the employment of the University.
- n. **Student:** shall mean a person admitted to the Colleges of the University for any of the academic programmes to which this policy is applicable.
- o. **University:** shall mean Radha Govind University.
- p. **Internal Evaluation:** Continuous Assessment Test conducted during the semester.
- q. **External Evaluation:** End-Term examination held at the end of each semester.
- r. **Rounding off Marks:** shall mean that if part is one-half or more, its value shall be increased to one and if part is less than half then its value shall be ignored for getting letter grade and grade point.
- s. **Enrollment:** shall mean the student taking admission and registered for pursuing a programme at Radha Govind University.
- t. **Migration:** shall mean the student of Radha Govind University migrating to another University/Institute or the student of other University/Institute taking admission to Radha Govind University.

4. THE COURSE AND THE DURATION

- a. There shall be a LL.B. 3 year (HONOURS) Degree.
- b. The duration of the LL.B. 3 year (HONOURS) Degree shall be three academic years consisting of six semesters.
- c. Each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters, i.e. July to November/ December and January to May / June.
- d. Each Semester shall consist of minimum 18 weeks with 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars.

- e. The Courses and the syllabi shall be designed by the Faculty of Law and be approved by the Academic Council of the University time to time.

5. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

An applicant who has successfully completed Graduation under 10+2+3 or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by the State Government., may apply for admission into the course.

Provided that applicants who have completed Graduation under 10+2+3 or equivalent certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the integrated five year law course.

Explanation: The applicants who have completed graduation through Open University system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.

6. MINIMUM MARKS IN QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Graduate less than 10+2+3 or equivalent examination with 45% aggregate marks (40% aggregate marks for SC, ST and OBC candidates) Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission in the university, but shall only entitle the person concerned to fulfill other criteria notified by the university, from time to time for admission.

7. AGE ON ADMISSION

Withdrawn by the Bar Council of India vide its Resolution No. 231/2013, dated September 28, 2013, Published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Pt III, Section 4, dated October 31, 2013.

8. ADMISSION PROCEDURE

- 8.1 Admission shall be made strictly on merit by the university admission committee either by holding written admission test or interview of the candidates.
- 8.2 The result of the admission test, in order of merit, shall be notified in the office notice board and/or website, if any. Any selected student who fails to pay his/her admission fee and other charges by the date fixed for such payment shall forfeit his/her claim for admission.
- 8.3 There shall be **no relaxation** of marks in minimum eligibility for admission.

9. PROHIBITION TO REGISTER IN OTHER COURSES

The candidates admitted to the Course, shall not be allowed to pursue any other course except certificate course in any Indian or Foreign language or computer application being conducted by this University on part-time basis in the evening or through Distance Learning with prior permission of the Principal of concerned College otherwise his candidature for LL.B. 3-Year (Honours) Course will be cancelled forthwith.

10. ATTENDANCE

Every student has to secure a minimum of 75% attendance in each course.

Provided that where a student falls short of 75% attendance but secures more than 70% in a particular course, he/she will be allowed to take the exam in the course provided; he/she has secured more than 75% average attendance in all other courses excluding the course(s) in which he secured less than 70% attendance. There are no marks for attendance in such cases.

Detailed Syllabus

I. STRUCTURE

1. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of a six semester programme of study. The total intake of Students in each Programme is as per BCI norms.
2. Admission, studies, examinations, continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results for the LL.B. (Hons.) Degrees are given in the following ordinances.
3. LL.B. (Hons.) Programme will have courses of 216 credits and total subject marks is 3600 in six semesters, as given below :

Semester - I

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	36
Total Credits in I-Semester			36

Semester - II

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	36
Total Credits in II-Semester			36

Semester - III

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	36
Total Credits in III-Semester			36

Semester - IV

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	36
Total Credits in IV-Semester			36

Semester - V

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	36
Total Credits in V-Semester			36

Semester - VI

Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	6	6	6
Total Credits in VI-Semester			36
Total Credit requirement for LL.B.			216

The semester-wise details of Courses/Credits are given below: - Schedule A

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) I-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	101	Constitutional Law-I	Core	6
RGUL	102	General English including Legal Language	Core	6
RGUL	103	Law of Crimes- I (BNS)	Core	6
RGUL	104	Law of Contract - I	Core	6
RGUL	105	Law of Torts including MV Act	Core	6
RGUL	106	Public International Law	Core	6

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) II-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	201	Constitutional Law-II	Core	6
RGUL	202	Contract II and Specific Relief Act	Core	6
RGUL	203	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	Core	6
RGUL	204	Law of Crimes- II (BNSS)	Core	6
RGUL	205	Bhartiya Sakshay Adhinyam (BSA)	Core	6
RGUL	206	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	Core	6

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) III-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	301	Family Law I	Core	6
RGUL	302	Environment Law	Core	6
RGUL	303	Property Law	Core	6
RGUL	304	Jurisprudence	Core	6
RGUL	305	Administrative Law	Core	6
RGUL	306	Drafting,Pleading and Conveyancing	Core	6

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) IV-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	401	Interpretation of Statutes and principle of Legislation	Core	6
RGUL	402	Human Rights	Core	6
RGUL	403	Family Law II	Core	6
RGUL	404	Company Law	Core	6
RGUL	405	ADR & Arbitration and Conciliation Act	Core	6
RGUL	406	Labour Law	Core	6

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) V-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	501 (1)	Banking Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	501 (2)	Principles of Taxation Laws (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	502 (1)	Intellectual Property Laws I (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	502 (2)	Private International Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	503 (1)	<u>HONOURS PAPER</u> Labour and Industrial Law II (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	503 (2)	Comparative Constitution (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	503 (3)	Right to Information (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	503 (4)	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	504 (1)	Special Contract (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	504 (2)	Trade in Intellectual Property (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	504 (3)	Offences against Child and Juvenile Justice (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	504 (4)	Women and Criminal Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	505 (1)	Direct Taxation (Optional paper)	Core	6

RGUL	505 (2)	Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	505 (3)	Other Forms Of Intellectual Property Rights (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	505 (4)	Humanitarian and Refugee Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	506	Moot Court	Core	6

Code No.		LL.B. (Hons.) VI-Semester	Nature of Course	Credits
RGUL	601 (1)	Criminology, Penology and Victimology (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	601 (2)	Health Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	602 (1)	Intellectual Property Laws II (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	602 (2)	Competition Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	603 (1)	<u>HONOURS PAPER</u> Indirect Taxation (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	603 (2)	Indian Federalism (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	603 (3)	Human Rights Law and Practice (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	603 (4)	Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	604 (1)	Insurance Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	604 (2)	Anti- Dumping and Countervailing Duty (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	604 (3)	Trade In service and Emigration Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	604 (4)	White Collar Crimes (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	605 (1)	Information Technology Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	605 (2)	International Criminal Law and International Criminal Court (Optional paper)	Core	6

RGUL	605 (3)	Trade Mark and Designs (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	605 (4)	International Environmental Law (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	605 (5)	Law of Sea and International River (Optional paper)	Core	6
RGUL	606	Land Laws Including Tenure and Tenancy System	Core	6

III. SCHEME OF LL.B. (HONS.) PROGRAMME

The details corresponding to schemes of courses in different subjects are given under respective subjects in LL.B. (Hons.) syllabus.

IV. SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION ATTENDANCE

Every student has to secure a minimum of 75% attendance in each course. Provided that where a student falls short of 75% attendance but secures more than 70% in a particular course, he/she will be allowed to take the exam in the course provided; he/she has secured more than 75% average attendance in all other courses excluding the course(s) in which he secured less than 70% attendance. There are no marks for attendance in such cases.

Examination System:

Each course shall be of 100 marks. For evaluation, the overall structure of the distribution of marks in a theory based course shall be such that 30 marks are allotted to various assessments during the semester, while 70 marks shall be allotted for the end semester examinations.

QUESTION PAPERS

The duration of End-Semester examination shall be 3 hours. The question papers of Law courses may preferably test application through problem-based questions.

1. Core Course (Theory Based) :

Following scheme of examination shall be applicable for the courses:

A. Sessional:

- (i) The assessment (sessional) in theory courses will comprise written assignment (Project work), Oral presentation and regularity in each of the courses offered by them.
- (ii) Such assessment in each course shall carry 30 marks, of which 20 marks will be for written assignment (Project), internal examination and Oral presentation and 10 marks for performativity, regularity and alertness in the class pertaining to the concerned course.

- (iii) The written assignment(s) and oral presentation shall be submitted by the students to the concerned teachers by a date fixed by the Head of the Department. After valuation of the above, the teacher concerned shall submit the result to the Head of the Department who shall forward the same to the Controller of Examinations.
- (iv) The marks obtained as aforesaid will be displayed on the notice board.
- (v) Where candidate fails to take examination in any one or more courses or having taken the examination has failed to secure the minimum pass marks in any one or more courses or in the aggregate, his sessional marks will be carried forward to the subsequent examination.

B. End Semester Examination and evaluation (for 70 marks):

- (i) The question papers shall be set and the answer-scripts shall be evaluated by the teachers of the concerned courses. If there is more than one teacher teaching the course, the question paper shall ordinarily be set and evaluated by a teacher of the group, appointed by the Board of Examiners. However, if the Board of Examiners considers appropriate, it can constitute a group of evaluators comprising of University teachers belonging to the concerned subject.
- (ii) The marks obtained by students in mid Semester examination shall be displayed on the notice board. The students may see the evaluated answer-scripts within 7 days of the display of awards on the notice board for the semester by contacting the teacher concerned. Thereafter, within a week, all the answer books along with the statement of marks shall be sent by the examiner to the Office of the Controller of Examinations for declaration of the results.
- (iii) In case of any objection by a student in the evaluation, the same shall be looked after by a panel of members, to be nominated by the University authorities, whose decision shall be final.
- (iv) Once evaluated answer books are submitted to the Controller of Examination there will be no reevaluation/re-totaling thereafter.

2. Core Course (Activity based)

(A) Moot Court:

- (i) Three Moot Court work of 10 marks each will be on assigned problems and will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
- (ii) Observance of Trial - 30 Marks. Diary/ report shall be evaluated by the teacher concerned.

- (iii) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparation - 30 Marks (Proceedings of interviewing sessions, recorded in the dairy of the students will carry 15 marks. The other record containing documents and procedures for the filling of the suit/petition will carry 15 marks). To be evaluated by the teacher concerned.
- (iv) Viva-Voce -10 Marks. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by one internal and one external examiner appointed by the Board of examiners.
- (v) There will be no written external examination for this paper.

(B) Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing in LL.B. (Hons.)

- (i) Exercises in Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing -- 70 marks. The mode will be written external examination.
- (ii) General Performativity including discussion relating to the concerned paper regularity and alertness in class -- 20 marks.
- (iii) Viva-Voce - 10 Marks. The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by one internal and one external examiner appointed by the Board of examiners.

3. The examinations of LL.B. programme in the Faculty of Law shall be conducted in six semesters ordinarily in December/May or on such dates as may be fixed by the Controller of Examinations.
4. The academic performance of a candidate shall be evaluated in respect of the courses of study prescribed for each semester through the examinations held for respective semesters.
5. **The credit system:** The credits specified for LL.B. programme describe the weightages of various courses of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits as specified in these Ordinances must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree.

(A) Assignment of credits:

Credits of a course shall be assigned in the following manner:

- (a) For all theory (Lecture) courses, one credit shall be assigned for one -hour lecture per week in a semester.
- (b) Credits shall be in whole numbers.

(B) The Performance of a candidate in a semester or upto a semester shall be measured by SGPA and CGPA, details of which are given below:

SGPA : *Semester Grade Point Average.*

CGPA : *Cumulative Grade Point Average.*

Calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

$$(i) \quad SGPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \cdot P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where,

C_i = Number of credits assigned for the i^{th} course of a semester for which SGPA is to be calculated.

P_i = Grade point earned in the i^{th} course.

$i = 1, \dots, n$, represent the number of courses in which a student is registered in the concerned semester.

$$(ii) \quad CGPA = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m C_j \cdot P_j}{\sum_{j=1}^m C_j}$$

Where,

C_j = Number of credits assigned for the j^{th} course, up to the semester for which CGPA is to be calculated.

P_j = Grade point earned in j^{th} course.

$j = 1, \dots, m$; represent the number of courses in which a student was registered up to the semester for which CGPA is to be calculated.

6. Script and Duration of Examinations

- (i) Except when otherwise directed by the Ordinances or by the examiner in the examination paper, every candidate shall answer question in English or Hindi language in the examination in all the courses.
- (ii) Each individual paper shall be of three hours.

7. Evaluation Pattern:

(a) Point Scale for Grading

Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks

Marks Range (Out of 100)	Grade	Grade Point
90 -100	S	10
80 – 89	A	9
70 – 79	B	8
60 – 69	C	7
50 – 59	D	6
40 – 49	E	5
Passed with Grace	P	4
00 – 39	F	0
Non-appearance in examination (Incomplete)	I	-

Explanation:

- Latter grades **S, A, B, C, D, E and P** in a course mean that the candidate has passed that course.
- **The F grade** denotes poor performance, i.e., failing in the course. A student has to appear at subsequent examination(s), if provided under the ordinances in all courses in which he/she obtains "F" grade, until a passing grade is obtained.
- **The I Grade:** The "I" Grade is awarded, when a student does not appear in the examination of course/courses. This shall be treated as "F" Grade.

(C) Grace Rule:

Tabulators shall award grace marks as per the following guidelines:

- 1) A student who fails in final semester in any single paper / subject may be given grace marks in that course not exceeding 5 marks. Grace Mark will not be awarded for making up shortfall in minimum SGPA/CGPA or improving the grade.

Admit Card (for End Semester Examination):

A candidate may not be admitted into examination room unless he/she produces his/her admit card to the officer conducting the examination or satisfies such officer that it shall be subsequently produced.

The Controller of Examinations may, if satisfied that an examinee's admit card has been lost or destroyed, grant duplicate admit card on payment of a further fees as per University rules.

X: PROMOTION RULES AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

There shall be no supplementary examination for I, II, III, IV, V or VIth semesters. A student can appear up to five academic sessions from date of admission.

(A) I-Semester Course & Examination:

The candidates who have taken admission in LL.B. (Hons.) programme First Semester in a session can be put in the following two categories on the basis of their attendance in the Semester:

- I. (i) Those that have put in the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing in the I-Semester Examination and filled up the examination form in time for appearing at the I-Semester Examination.
- (ii) Those that did not put in the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing at the I-Semester Examination or did not fill up examination form in time for appearing at the I-Semester Examination.

Candidates under Category

- I (i) are eligible for appearing at the examination of I-Semester, while *candidates under Category*.
- I (ii) Students are not allowed to appear at the examination of that Semester. However, he/she can appear in the next semester examination subject to the condition that he /she completes his/her course within five academic sessions from the date of admission.

(B) II- Semester Course & Examination:

As in the I Semester, all the candidates who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance for appearing at the Examination, have filled in the examination form in time for appearing at the End Semester Examination and passed at least half of the total number of subjects in previous semester shall be allowed to appear at the respective examinations.

(C) Promotion to III-Semester:

All students who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance in II Semester and filled in the examination form in time and passed at least half of the total number of subjects in previous semester shall be promoted to III-Semester.

(D) Promotion to IV-Semester:

All students who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance in III-Semester and filled in the examination form in time and passed at least half of the total number of subjects in previous semester shall be promoted to IV-Semester.

(E) **Promotion to the V-Semester:**

A student, who passes all courses of Semester I, II, III, & IV is eligible to be promoted to the V Semester if otherwise eligible. Further, a student who has not passed all the subjects of courses of Semester I, II, III or IV can be promoted to the V Semester. All such students shall have the option to clear the courses in which they had failed, in the subsequent available examination(s) of the concerned semester as ex-students.

(F) **Promotion to VI-Semester:**

All students who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance in V Semester and has passed at least half of the total subjects of the previous courses shall be promoted to VI Semester.

(G) **Declaration of Results after VI-Semester (based on results of I, II, III, IV, V & VI Semester Examinations):**

After declaration of results of V & VI Semesters, a candidate can be put in the following two categories:

- (i) **Passed:** A candidate who has passed in all the courses of I, II,
- (ii) **Failed:** All those students who have not “Passed” shall be categorized as “Failed”.

Such failed students may clear their failed courses in subsequent examinations as ex-students. There shall be a provision of supplementary examinations for VI Semester after declaration of results of VI Semester. Students failing in courses of VI Semester may appear in the supplementary examination or subsequent main examination(s) as per the university norms.

A student who has failed in a course shall get chances to clear this course subject to the maximum duration for passing the course. Further, each candidate shall have to clear all the courses within the maximum period of five academic sessions from the date of his/her admission in first semester.

(H) **Declaration of Division:**

A candidate who has passed in all the papers/ courses of I, II, III, IV, V & VI Semesters of the 3-year LL.B. (Hons.) programme taken together shall be declared as '**Passed**'. Such passed candidates may be awarded with the division according to the following criteria:

First Division with distinction	CGPA 8.5 and above
First Division	CGPA 6.5 and above, but below 8.5
Second Division	CGPA 5.0 and above, but below 6.5

Note: The SGPA and CGPA shall be computed upto 2 places of decimals (truncated at the second place).

The conversion formula for converting CGPA to the corresponding Percentage of Marks will be as follow:

$$X = 10 Y - 4.5$$

Where, X = Percentage of Marks
Y = CGPA

Further Clarifications:

- (a) A student has to clear the whole LL.B. (Hons.) programme in NOT MORE THAN FIVE ACADEMIC SESSION from the latest admission to the Ist-Semester of the programme. Even after that if a student fails, he/she shall have to leave the programme.
- (b) A student who is promoted to a higher semester or readmitted to a semester due to shortage of attendance shall be required to study the same syllabus as being taught in that year.

Syllabus:

The syllabus framed by the Department of Law is annexed to these ordinances.

XI: RANKING TO THE CANDIDATES

Ranking shall be given to only those candidates who pass all the courses of the programme in one attempt.

Notwithstanding any provision in the ordinances to the contrary, the following category of examinee is also eligible for ranking:

The student who, having been duly admitted to a regular examination of the course, was unable to take that examination in full or in part due to some cogent reasons, and took the next following examination of that course and passed the course.

The marks obtained by him/her at the examination shall be considered as the basis for the University Ranking, Scholarships and other distinctions.

In order to get the benefit of this provision, the student should claim that he/she is eligible for this benefit and get a decision in writing after proving his/her eligibility there for.

XII. UNFAIR MEANS AND MALPRACTICES IN EXAMINATION

These include the following:

- (a) Possession of use of unfair means material including cell phones.
- (b) Writing on any part of the body / furniture / walls.
- (c) Plagiarizing projects
- (d) Seeking or extending help in the exam
- (e) Any boycott of exam
- (f) Disclosure of identity in the answer sheet in any form
- (g) Any threat / use of abusive language in exam or in the answer sheets
- (h) Refusal to surrender unfair means material or attempt to destroy.
- (i) Refusing to obey instructions of the Convener/ Invigilator.
- (j) Smuggling an answer book / additional answer book into or out of the Examination Hall.
- (k) Inserting / substituting or removing any page from the answer book / additional answer book.

- (l) Impersonation in exam including interchanging of Roll Numbers and/or Answer Sheets
- (m) Any other similar malpractice.

Use of Unfair Means shall be inquired into by the Unfair Means Committee and the Report shall be submitted to the Registrar and carry punishment of expulsion for one semester.

The following malpractices shall carry mandatory punishments mentioned against each:

- (a) Any incitement/provocation or abetment of examination boycott or boycott: Expulsion from the University for One Semester and / or a fine of Rs. 15,000/-per candidate.
- (b) Smuggling of answer books in or out of the examination hall: Expulsion from the University for one semester.
- (c) Possession and use of unfair means, materials and / or gadgets: Cancellation of all the examinations of the relevant semester of the candidate.
- (d) Possession of unfair means, materials and / or gadgets without its use: Cancellation of the examination of that particular course.
- (e) Misbehaviour, threats or use of abusive language against examination staff: A fine of Rs. 15,000/-and / or expulsion for one semester.
- (f) Destruction or attempted destruction of unfair means material and / or refusal to hand them over to the staff: Cancellation of all the examinations of the relevant semester of the candidate.
- (g) Any punishment(s), once imposed shall be communicated in writing to the parents / guardians of the candidate.
- (h) The students who have been subjected to any of these penalties shall not be sent to represent the University in any of the co-curricular and extracurricular activities in the following year.
- (i) The students, who have been subjected to any of these penalties, shall not be eligible for any 'medal' or 'award', 'financial aid' or 'fee concessions' from the University.

An Inquiry Committee will be constituted by the Vice-Chancellor to inquire into unfair means. The Committee shall submit its report to the Registrar who will impose the penalty with reasons. Appeal can be made to the Vice-Chancellor who can either reduce the penalty or condone the same.'

XIII. AWARD OF GOLD MEDALS

Gold Medal/s shall be awarded in the respective course/s on the basis of their respective highest grades obtained as per the gold medal regulations.

Student who has been fined Rs. 1000/-or more (inclusive of all fines) or has been expelled from University for any act of indiscipline shall not be eligible for award of gold medal/s.

Grade obtained at Improvement Examination shall not be considered for award of Gold Medals / Selection for Exchange Programs / Scholarships / Fee Concessions etc.

XIV. EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Students are allowed to go abroad under Exchange Programme on the basis of their Academic performance during the course of their study.

Students who has been fined Rs. 1000/-or more (inclusive of fines) or has been expelled from University for any act of indiscipline shall not be eligible to be considered under Exchange Programs.

Grade obtained at Improvement Examination shall not be considered for award of Gold Medals / Selection for Exchange Programs / Scholarships / Fee Concessions etc.

XV: BREAK IN THE COURSE

Any students taking admission in LL.B.(Hons.)Degree programme of the Faculty shall not be allowed to pursue any other full time programme/ course in the Faculty or elsewhere in the entire period of the programme meaning thereby that if a student leaves the programme after passing some of the semesters/ courses and takes up a full-time programme/ course elsewhere, then he/she shall not be allowed to continue the programme further in the Faculty.

Note: *Academic calendar for the odd and even semesters shall be notified at the beginning of every academic year.*

XVI: INTERNSHIP

Students of third semester onwards are eligible to pursue internship in local Bar for a period not exceeding two weeks at a time in any semester. No student shall be allowed to pursue internship during the continuance of academic session. As per BCI Regulation BCI: D: 1478/2014(LE) internship can be taken only during vacation in College or universities.

XVII: JURISDICTION

All Disputes are subject to the jurisdiction at Ramgarh.

SCHEDULE B
LL.B. (HONS.) FIRST SEMESTER

RGUL 101:

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT-1: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND KEY CONCEPT

1. Constitution & Constitutionalism – Meaning, Need, Content
2. Salient Features of Indian Constitution
3. Preamble

UNIT-2: THE EXECUTIVE

1. Position of President
2. Powers of President - Emergency Powers
3. Position & Powers of Prime Minister
4. Appointment, Functions, & removal of Governor

UNIT-3: PARLIAMENT

1. Parliamentary Privileges, concept, Origin, & Development
2. Parliamentary Privileges - Relationship with Fundamental Rights,
3. Codification of Parliamentary Privileges
4. Powers & Procedure for amendment
5. Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Is the Prime Minister Real Head?

UNIT-4: THE JUDICIARY

1. Appointment and Removal of Judges
2. Jurisdiction of The Supreme Court
3. Original Jurisdiction
- i. Advisory Jurisdiction ii. Independence of Judiciary

UNIT-5: THE FEDERALISM

1. Concept and Development of Federalism
2. Essentials
3. Indian Federalism
4. Doctrine of I. Pith & Substance II. Territorial Nexus III. Colourable Legislation

UNIT- 6: EMERGENCY

Emergency Provisions with Special References to Proclamation of Emergency and President's Rule

REFERENCES:

1. H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India, 3rd edition. pp. 133-44
2. M. Hidayatullah : Constitutional Law of India, Vol. I, pp. 13-14
3. M. Ghose : Society and Law in India (1973)
4. P.K. Tripathi : Secularism: Constitutional Review and Judicial Review, 8 JILI (1966) I
5. M.P. Jain : Constitution of India, pp. 340-42
6. A.V. Dicey : Introduction to the Study of Constitutional Law, Xth edition, pp. 325-27
7. FaizanMustafa : Constitution & Article 356 (Chapter 1, II, V)
8. BadarAhmad : Secularism and Religious Freedom under the Constitution of India-A Critique 1992 SCJ(I) at p. 9
9. D.D. Basu : Constitution of India
10. V.N. Shukla : Constitution of India
11. J.N. Pandey : Constitution of India
12. Narendra Kumar: Constitutional Law of India
13. B.K. Sharma : Introduction to the Constitution of India

RGUL: 102

General English including Legal Language

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1. Introduction to Legal Language (a) Need and Importance of Legal Language

UNIT2. Proficiency in General English

- (a) Parts and Types of the Sentences
- (b) Parts of Speech - A Brief Introduction
- (c) Tenses: Forms and Uses
- (d) Active and Passive Voice
- (e) Direct and Indirect (or Reported) Speech
- (f) Some Common Mistakes in English

UNIT3. Legal Terminology Meaning and use of the following shall be explained:

Ab Initio, Ad Idem, Ad Infinitum, Ad Nauseam, Ad Valorem, Alibi, Ambiguitas Latens, Ambiguitas Patens, Amicus Curiae, Animus Possidendi, Audi Alteram Partem, Bonafide, Caveat Emptor, De Facto, De Jure, De Novo, Ejusdem Generis, Ex Gratia, Ex Parte, Ex Post Facto, Factum Valet, Fait Accompli, Fiat Justitia, Inter Alia, In Limine, Jus Ad Rem, Jus In Personam, Letter Rogatory, Locus Standi, Malafide, Modus Operandi, Mutatis Mutandis, Nudum Pactum, Obiter, Onus Probandi, Parens Patriae, Pari Passu, Per Incuriam, Prima Facie, Pro Bono Publico, Quid Pro Quo, Ratio Decidendi, Raison D'etre, Res Integra, Res Nullius, Sine Qua Non, Intra-Vires, Ultra Vires

UNIT4. Translation of passages from English to Hindi and from Hindi to English

UNIT5. Précis Writing in English

UNIT6. Essay Writing in English on Topics of Legal Interest

UNIT7. Letter Writing in English

REFERENCES:

1. Legal language and Legal Writing by Prof D.K. Shukla.
2. Legal Language and Legal Writing by Prof.Dr.K.L.Bhatia.
3. G.P Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation
4. Golden Legal Maxims by Maxwell
5. Broom's Legal Maxims, Lexus Nexis
6. Law Lexicon
7. Latin words, phrases, and maxims by R. S. Vasant
8. Maxwell on Interpretation of Statutes.
9. N.S. Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes

RGUL103:

Law of Crimes I BNS (BHARATIYA NYAY SANHITA)

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Conceptual analysis of crime
 - 1.1.1 Elements of crime
 - 1.1.2 Stages of crime
- 1.2 Historical development of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- 1.3 Definitions and General explanation (S 2-3)
- 1.4 Punishments (Ss. 4 – 13)
- 1.5 General exceptions (S 14 – 44)

UNIT 2: INCHOATE CRIMES & OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

- 2.1 Abetment (Ss. 45 – 60)
- 2.2 Criminal Conspiracy (S 61)
- 2.3 Attempt (S 62)
- 2.4 Offences against women
 - 2.4.1 Sexual offences (Ss. 63 -73)
 - 2.4.2 Criminal force and assault against women (Ss. 74 – 79)
 - 2.4.3 Offences relating to marriage- Dowry Death (S 80), Bigamy (S 82) & Cruelty (S85)

UNIT 3: OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY

- 3.1 Offences affecting life
 - 3.1.1 Culpable Homicide (Ss. 100, 102, 105, 110)
 - 3.1.2 Murder (Ss. 101, 103, 104, 109)
 - 3.1.3 Suicide (Ss. 107 – 108)
 - 3.1.4 Organised crime (Ss. 111 – 112)
 - 3.1.5 Terrorist Act (S 113)
- 3.2 Hurt (Ss. 114 – 125)
- 3.3 Wrongful Restraint and confinement (Ss. 126 – 127)
- 3.4 Criminal force and assault (Ss. 128 – 136)
- 3.5 Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour (Ss. 137 – 146)

UNIT 4: OFFENCES AGAINST CHILD, STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, FALSE EVIDENCE, PUBLIC NUISANCE AND DEFAMATION

- 4.1 Offences against child (Ss. 91 -97)
- 4.2 Offences against state (Ss. 147 -158)
- 4.3 Offences against public tranquility (Ss. 189 -190)
- 4.4 Offences against public justice (Ss 227 – 238)
- 4.5 Public Nuisance (Ss 270 -273)
- 4.6 Defamation (S 356)

UNIT 5: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

- 5.1 Theft (Ss 303 – 307)
- 5.2 Extortion (S 308)
- 5.3 Robbery (S 309 & S 313)
- 5.4 Dacoity (S 310 – 312)
- 5.5 Criminal misappropriation of property (Ss 314 – 315)
- 5.6 Criminal breach of trust (S 316)
- 5.7 Receiving stolen property (S 317)
- 5.8 Cheating (Ss 318 -319)

REFERENCES:

1. Criminal Law: Cases and Material by KD Gaur
2. Commentary on the Indian Penal Code by KD Gaur
3. Criminal Jurisprudence by Dr. V S Chitnis
4. Law of Crimes in India by R C Nigam
5. Textbook of Criminal Law by Glanville Williams
6. The Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal&Dhirajlal
7. Simplest book on Criminal Law by Dr. K K Shetty
8. Lectures on Criminal Law by Dr. Rega Surya Rao
9. The Criminal Law Manual – Mulla's IPC
10. Criminal Law by P S A Pillai

RGUL: 104

LAW OF CONTRACT -I

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1. Formation of Contract- Essential conditions:

- (a) Proposal and acceptance: Meaning and law relating to communication of proposal, acceptance and its revocation.
- (b) Consideration: Meaning, essential conditions and doctrine of privity of contract.
- (c) Lawful object and lawful consideration.
- (d) Consent and free consent: Meaning and essential conditions including standard Form Contracts.
- (e) Capacity to contract including nature and effects of minor's agreement
- (f) Void agreement: Meaning and agreements declared to be void by the Indian Contract Act, 1872 with special emphasis on agreements in restraint of trade and wagering agreements.

UNIT 2. Discharge of Contract with special reference to:

- (a) Discharge by performance
- (b) Discharge by breach including anticipatory breach of contract.
- (c) Discharge by agreement
- (d) Discharge by impossibility of performance and its relation with English Law Doctrine of Frustration.

UNIT 3. Law Relating to certain Relations resembling those created by contract with special emphasis on doctrine of unjust enrichment.

UNIT 4. Quasi – Contracts

UNIT 5. Remedies available under Indian Contract Act, 1872:

- (a) Compensation: Meaning and nature
- (b) Law relating to award of compensation in case of breach of contract.
- (c) Liquidated damages and penalty.

REFERENCES:

1. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
2. Cheshire & Fifoot : Cases of the Law of Contract
3. Atiyah & P.S. : An Introduction to the Law of Contract
4. Avtar Singh : Law of Contract
5. R.K. Bangia : Indian Contract Act,
6. Desai : Indian Contract Act, sale of Goods and Partnership Act.
7. Punnu Swami : Cases and materials on Contract.
8. G.H. Treital : The Law of Contract.
9. Beetsen (Ed.) : Anson's Law of Contract

RGUL: 105

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Origin and Development of law of Tort, Meaning, Nature and Scope of Law of Tort, Pigeon Hole Theory, Elements of Tort, Damnum sine Injuria, Injuria sine Damnum, Distinction between Tort and Crime, Distinction between Tort and Contract.

UNIT 2: General defences: Volenti non Fit Injuria, Act of God, Inevitable Accident, Statutory Authority.

UNIT 3: Vicarious Liability: Master's Vicarious Liability, Sovereign Immunity.

UNIT 4: Remoteness of damages: Intended Consequences and Unintended Consequences, rules to determine remoteness, Novus Actus Interveniens.

UNIT 5: Strict Liability: Ryland v. Fletcher Rule, Defences and Applicability in India. Absolute Liability: M.C. Mehta v, Union of India Rule.

UNIT 6: Tort against Person: Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment.

UNIT 7: Tort against Property: Nuisance.

UNIT 8: Tort relating to Negligence: Tort of Negligence, Contributory Negligence, Res Ipsa Loquitur.

UNIT 9: Consumer Protection Act: Salient features, Consumer, Consumer Rights, Consumer Protection Authority, Product Liability, Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies.

UNIT 10: Motor vehicle Act: Salient features, Motor Vehicle, Driving licence, Vehicle Registration, Regulation of Safety measures in Construction and maintenance of vehicles, road safety and Traffic management, Insurance against third Party risk, Claim Tribunal, Offences and Penalties.

REFERENCES:

1. Avtar Singh, P.S.A. Pillai's Law of Tort with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection (Eastern book Company, Lucknow).
2. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Law of Torts and Consumer Protection (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur).
3. Edwin Peel and James Goudkamp, Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort (Thomas Reuters, London).
4. Guru Prasanna Singh, Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's The Law of Torts (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur).
5. JN Pandey, The Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act (Central Law Publications, Allahabad).
6. M.N. Shukla, The Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act (Central Law agency, Allahabad).
7. S.P Singh, Law of Tort including Compensation under the Consumer Protection Act (Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon).
8. Narender Kumar, R.K. Bangia's The Law of Torts including Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act (Allahabad law agency, Faridabad).
9. RFV Heuston, Salmond on the Law of Torts (Sweet & Maxwell, London).
10. S.K. Kapoor, Law of Torts Consumer Protection Act (Central Law Agency, Allahabad).

RGUL: 106

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

- A. Historical Development and the Nature of International Law**
 - a) Development of International Law.
 - b) Definition of International Law.
 - c) Nature of International Law; Whether International Law is a true Law?
- B. Basis, Codification and Sanctions of International Law**
 - a) Basis of International Law; Jurisprudential theories.
 - b) Codification of International Law: Focus on the work of International Law Commission.
 - c) Sanctions of International Law.
- C. Subjects of International Law**
 - a) Theories relating to subjects of International Law; Realist theory, Fictional theory and Functional theory.
 - b) States and Intergovernmental Organizations as subjects of International Law.
 - c) Individual as a subject of International Law.

UNIT-2: THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT-3: RELATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL LAW

- a) Theories on Relationship: Monistic theory, Dualist theory.
- b) Practices of the states: United States of America and United Kingdom.
- c) Practice of India.

UNIT-4: STATE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

- A. State Recognition and State Succession**
 - a) Recognition: Meaning and definition, Theories of Recognition, Modes of Recognition, Distinction between Recognition of the State and Government.
 - b) Legal effects of Recognition, Consequences of non-recognition, Withdrawal of Recognition.
 - c) State succession.
- B. State Responsibility**
 - a) Meaning of State Responsibility, Basis of International State Responsibility, ILC Draft Code on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, 2001.
 - b) Constituent elements of State Responsibility, the act of the State; Rule of attribution.
 - c) Forms of Reparation: Restitution, Indemnity, Satisfaction, Guarantee against repetition.
- C. State Jurisdiction**
 - a) Jurisdiction in general; Civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State.
 - b) Basis of the Jurisdiction: Territorial principle, Nationality principle, Protective principle and Universality principle.
 - c) Jurisdiction over air space and outer space. d) Exemptions from the state jurisdiction.

UNIT-5: INDIVIDUAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Nationality and Statelessness

- a)** Meaning of Nationality, Distinction between Citizenship and Nationality, Law on Nationality.
- b)** Modes of acquisition of Nationality, Expatriation-loss of Nationality, Dual Nationality.
- c)** Statelessness.

B. Extradition and Asylum

- a)** Meaning of Extradition.
- b)** International Law on Extradition, Extradition Law in India.
- c)** Doctrine of Double criminality, Rule of Speciality.
- d)** Asylum; Kinds, Territorial asylum, Extraterritorial and diplomatic asylum.

UNIT-6: Law of the Sea:

Territorial sea, Contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf

UNIT 7: Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

REFERENCES:

1. B.C. Nirmal and R.K. Singh, (ed.), Contemporary Issues in International Law: Environment, International Trade, Information Technology and Legal Education, (2nd edn. 2018).
2. Bimal N. Patel, India and International Law, (Vol. 2, 2008).
3. D. J. Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, (7th edn. 2010).
4. Gerhard Von Glahn, Law Among Nations: An Introduction to Public International Law, (11th edn. 2017).
5. Gurdip Singh, Public International Law, (2nd Edn. 2011).
6. H.O. Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights, (21st edn. 2016).
7. I.A. Shearer, Starke's International Law, (11th edn., 2011).
8. IAN Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, (7th edn. 2008).
9. Larry Maybee, (ed.), International Humanitarian Law: A Reader for South Asia, (1st edn. 2008)

LL.B. (HONS.) II SEMESTER

RGUL: 201

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Fundamental Rights - General: Scheme of Fundamental Rights, Who can Claim Fundamental Rights : Against whom Fundamental Rights are Available ? Suspension of Fundamental Rights, Definition of State, Principle of Judicial Review

UNIT 2: Fundamental Rights - Specific: Special Emphasis shall be placed on the Following Rights:

- (a) Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)
- (b) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression [Article 19(1) (a)]; Freedom of Press
- (c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28)
- (e) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

UNIT 3: Directive Principles of State Policy, Their Importance and Relationship with Fundamental Rights

UNIT 4: Fundamental Duties; Importance and its Effectuation.

UNIT 5: Union Judiciary: Supreme Court of India. Composition and Jurisdiction

UNIT 6: Amendment of the Constitution, Power and Procedure; Basic Structure of the Constitution

REFERENCES:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Law and Justice Publishing Company
2. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis
3. Narendra Kumar, Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad Law Agency
4. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency
5. P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Butterworth Lexis Nexis
6. D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis
7. SubhashKashyap, Constitution of India, National Book Trust
8. Dr. Suresh Mane, Indian Constitutional Law, Dynamics and Challenges, Aarti& Co.
9. Mahendra Pal Singh, V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
10. Writings and speeches of Dr. Baba SahebAmbedkar by the Government of Maharashtra
11. Arvind Datar, Commentary on Constitutional Law

RGUL: 202

CONTRACT –II AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Contract of Indemnity: Nature and definition of contract of indemnity and extent of indemnifier's liability

UNIT 2: Contract of Guarantee: Meaning of contract of guarantee, nature and extent of surety's liability and discharge of surety under the contract of guarantee.

UNIT 3: Contract of Bailment: Meaning, essential conditions and rights and duties of bailor and bailee

UNIT 4: Contract of Bailment of Pledge: Meaning, essential conditions and pledge by persons other than the owner.

UNIT 5: Contract of Agency

1. Meaning and nature of contract of agency
2. Modes of creation of agency relationship
3. Rights and duties of Principal and Agent
4. Rights and liabilities of undisclosed principal towards third parties
5. Personal liability of agent
6. Modes of termination of agency relationship

UNIT 6:

1. Objectives of specific relief Act,
2. Recovery of possession of property.
3. Contract which can be specifically enforced and defenses
4. Rescission of contract
5. Injunction.

REFERENCES:

- 1)** Beatesen (ed), Anson's law of Contract (27th ed 1998)
- 2)** P.S. Atiya, -Introduction to the law of contract 1992 reprint.
- 3)** Avtar Singh – Law of contract 2000.
- 4)** M. Krishnam Nair – Law of Contract.
- 5)** Mulla on contract :Commentary by J.H. Dalal.
- 6)** Benerjee S.C. – Law of Specific Relief (1998) universal.
- 7)** Anand and Aiyer – Law of Specific Relief (1998) universal.
- 8)** Ansons, Law of Contract,
- 9)** Bajaj Puneet, Law of Contract (Macmillan)
- 10)** Bangia, R.K, Contract I: With Specific Relief Act (LexisNexis)
- 11)** Chopras D.S, Cases And Materials On Contract Law & Specific Relief (Thomson Reuters)
- 12)** Cracknell, D.G, Obligations: Contract Law, (Old Baily Press London)
- 13)** Gupta Ritu, Law of Contract: Includes the Specific Relief Act 1963, (LexisNexis Haryana)
- 14)** Shetty Krishna, Simplest Book on Contract Law, Naveen Publications.
- 15)** Kapoor S.k, “ Law of Contracts I Section 1 to 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Specific Relief Act 1963, (Central Law Agency)
- 16)** Mitra S.C, Law of Contracts, (Orient Publishing)
- 17)** Muray, Rayan, Contract Law: The Fundamentals, (Sweet & Maxwell)
- 18)** Pathak Akhileshwar, Contract Law, (Oxford)
- 19)** Pollock &Mulla "Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act” (LexisNexis)
- 20)** Ramaswamy, B.S, Contracts and their Management, (Lexis Nexis).

RGUL : 203

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Historical Perspective and Regulation of Legal Profession

UNIT 2: Nature and Characteristics of Legal Profession

UNIT 3: Code of Ethics for Lawyers and Professional Misconduct

UNIT 4: Changing Profession and extent of Professionalization of Legal Profession. (a) Right to Advertisement (b) Entry of Foreign Law Firms in India (c) Multi-disciplinary Practice of Law (d) Limited Liability Partnership

UNIT 5: Contempt of Court by the Lawyers: (a) Civil Contempt (b) Criminal Contempt (i) Punishment (ii) Defences

UNIT 6: Composition and Functioning Of Bar Councils

A. State Bar Councils

(a) Election

(b) Power and Functions

B. Bar Council of India

(a) Election

(b) Power and Functions S-42

C. Committees of Bar Council

(a) Enrolment Committee

(b) Disciplinary Committee

(c) Executive Committee

(d) Legal Aid Committee

D. Right to Legal Aid

(a) Constitution and Functions of District Legal Aid Committee SS-304 Cr.
P.C. Article 394 and 22 (1) of Indian Constitution

(b) State Legal Aid Committee

(c) Central Legal Aid Committee

UNIT 7: Accountability of Lawyers towards Court and Bar Bench Relations

UNIT 8: Accountability of Lawyers towards Society

REFERENCES:

1. The Advocates Act, 1961.
2. The Contempt of Court Act, 1971.
3. Krishna Iyer's book on Advocacy.
4. Dr. S.P. Gupta. Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench-Bar Relations , Central law Agency, 2016 Edition
5. Dr. Kailash Rai, Legal Ethics, Accounting for Lawyers & Bench-Bar Relations Central Law Publication, 2016 Edition
6. J.R.S. Sirohi Professional Ethics, Accountancy for lawyers && Bench-Bar Relations, Central law Agency, 2015 Edition
7. P.N. Bhagawati Challenges to the Legal Profession – Law and Investment in Developing Countries
8. J.B. Gandhi Sociology of Legal Profession and Legal System Gyan Publishing House, 1987 Edition
9. K.L. Bhatia, Socio-Legal Study of Occupational Status of Law Graduates , 2007 Edition
10. "Sociology of Law and Legal Profession: Cross Cultural Theoretical Prospective" by K.L. Sharma in 24 J.I.L.I. 528 (1982).
11. "The Pathology of the Indian Legal Profession" by UpendraBaxi in 13 Ind. Bar. Rev. 455 (1986).
12. "Legal Profession and the Advocates Act, 1961" by A.N. Veeraraghavan in 14 J.I.L.I. 229 (1972).

RGUL: 204

LAW OF CRIMES- II (BNSS)

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Introduction to BharatiyaNagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Its Importance
- 1.2 Classification of offences
- 1.3 Definitions (S. 2)
- 1.4 Classes of Criminal Courts (S.6) , Powers and Jurisdiction (Ss. 7-13,21-29)&197-209
- 1.5Executive Magistrates and Jurisdiction of Executive Magistrates (Ss.14-17)
- 1.6 Powers (Ss. 125-143, 148-151, 152-162, 163,164-167)

UNIT 2: ARREST OF PERSONS, RIGHTS OF ARRESTED PERSONS

- 2.1 Powers of Police Officers (Ss. 30-34)
- 2.2 Arrest of Persons, Rights of arrested Persons (Ss. 35-62) and Bail (Ss.478-496)
- 2.3 First Information Report (S. 173), Evidentiary Value of F.I.R
- 2.4 Summons and warrant of arrest (Ss. 63-71, 72-83)
- 2.5 Proclamation and Attachment (Ss. 84-89)
- 2.6 Search Warrant (Ss.96-110)
- 2.7 Police Investigation (Ss. 173-196)

UNIT 3: MAINTENANCE &CONDITION REQUISITE FOR INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS

- 3.1 Maintenance of wife, children, and parents (Ss. 144-147)
- 3.2 Condition requisite for initiation of proceedings (Ss. 217-222)
- 3.3 Public Prosecutors (Ss. 18-20, 248-249)
- 3.4 Complaints to Magistrates and commencement of proceedings (Ss.223-233)
- 3.5 Charges and Joinder of Charges (Ss. 234-247)

UNIT 4: TRIALS

- 4.1 Trial before a Court of Sessions (Ss. 248-260)
- 4.2 Trial of Warrant Cases
 - 4.2.1. Instituted on police report (Ss. 261-266)
 - 4.2.2. Instituted on other than police report (Ss. 267-270)
- 4.3 Trial of summon cases by Magistrate (Ss. 274-282)
- 4.4 Summary trials (Ss. 283-288)
- 4.5 Plea Bargaining (Ss. 289-300)
- 4.6 Commissions for the examination of witnesses (Ss. 319-336)
- 4.7 General Provision for enquiry and trial (Ss. 337-349, 356-360, 362, 365, 367, 368, 383, 387)

UNIT 5: JUDGEMENT, APPEALS, REVISIONS ETC.

- 5.1 Judgement (Ss. 392 – 406)
- 5.2 Appeals (Ss. 413-435)
- 5.3 Reference and Revision (Ss. 436-445)
- 5.4 Transfer of criminal cases (Ss. 446-452)
- 5.5 Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences (Ss.453-477)
- 5.6 Miscellaneous (Ss. 520 to 531)

REFERENCES:

1. Text Book of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita - K.Swamiraj
2. Text Book of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023- J.K.VERMA
3. Bare Act of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023

RGUL: 205

Bhartiya Sakshay Adhiniyam

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1: Concept of Evidence
- 1.2: Historical background, reason & objective of law of evidence.
- 1.3: The fundamental principles of law of evidence.
- 1.4: Nature and purpose of law of evidence in civil and criminal cases.
- 1.5: Definitions
 - 1.5.1 Distinction between Proved, Disproved & Not Proved.
 - 1.5.2 Distinction between May Presume, Shall Presume & Conclusive Proof.
- 1.6: Division of evidence – Direct, Indirect, Real, Personal, Original, Hearsay, Primary, Secondary, Oral, Documentary, Judicial & Extrajudicial.

UNIT 2: RELEVANCY & ADMISSIBILITY OF FACTS – I

- 2.1: Facts, Distinction between relevant facts and facts in issue, (Sec.3)
- 2.2: Doctrine of Res Gestae (Sec. 4) (Ss. 5 – 7)
- 2.3: Evidence of Common Intention – relating to conspiracy (Sec. 8)
- 2.4: Facts otherwise irrelevant when relevant. (Sec. 9)
- 2.5: Relevant facts for proof of custom. (Sec. 11)
- 2.6: Facts concerning mental state or body (Sec. 12)
- 2.7: Admission (Ss. 15-21, 25)
- 2.8: Confession (Ss. 22-24)

UNIT 3: RELEVANCY & ADMISSIBILITY OF FACTS – II

- 3.1: Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses (Ss. 26-27)
- 3.2: Statements made under special circumstances (Ss.-28-32)
- 3.3: How much of a statement is to be proved (S.33)
- 3.4: Relevance of judgement(S.34-37)
- 3.5: opinion of third person when relevant (S.39)
- 3.6: Character when relevant (Ss. 46-50)

UNIT 4: ON PROOF & BURDEN OF PROOF

- 4.1: Facts which need not be proved (Ss. 51-53)
- 4.2: Oral Evidence(Ss. 54-55)
- 4.3: Documentary Evidence (Ss. 56-73)
- 4.4: Presumptions as to documents(Ss. 78-93)
- 4.5: Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence (Ss. 94 – 103)
- 4.6: Burden of Proof (Ss. 104 – 120)

UNIT 5: ESTOPPEL & WITNESSES

- 5.1: Estoppel (Ss. 121 -123)
- 5.2: Who may testify (Ss. 124-126)
- 5.3: Judicial privileges (Sec. 127)
- 5.4: Privileged Communication (Ss. 128-134)
- 5.5: Rules relating to production of title deeds& documents or electronic records (Ss. 135 -136)
- 5.6: Accomplice and rules regarding evidence of an accomplice (Sec. 138)
- 5.7: Examination of witnesses (Ss. 140 -168)
- 5.8: Appreciation of evidence
- 5.9: Improper admission & rejection of evidence (Sec. 169)

REFERENCES:

1. Bare Act of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
2. Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023(Evidence)- J.K. Verma
3. A concise text book on Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023- Taxman's
4. Law of evidence – Lal Batuk
5. Text book on The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023- Chief Justice M.Monir

RGUL- 206:

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Judgment, Decree, Orders, Mesne profit and Foreign Judgment

UNIT 2: Suit of Civil Nature, Res-Subjudice and Res judicata

UNIT 3: Cause of action, place of suing, Framing of Issues

UNIT 4: Particular types of suit: Suit by indigent persons and suit by or against minor

UNIT 5: Attachment: Property liable to attachment and Sale in execution of decree

UNIT 6: Mode of execution: Decree for payment of money, decree for Specific movable Property, decree for specific performance for restitution of conjugal rights or for an Injunction, Decree for execution of document or endorsement of negotiable instrument, Decree for immovable property.

UNIT 7: Appeal: First appeal and Second appeal. Reference, review and Revision

UNIT 8: Limitation: Suits, appeal and applications, Effect of sufficient cause for not preferring an appeal or making an application within a period of limitation, legal disabilities and acknowledgement in writing.

REFERENCES:

1. C.K. Takwani: Code of Civil Procedure
2. Mulla: Code of Civil Procedure, Universal Law Publishing Delhi
3. M.P. Tandon: Code of Civil Procedure
4. Avtar Singh: Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publications
5. J.D. Jain: Limitation Act
6. S. R. Myneni, Law of Limitation, Asia Law house
7. Civil Procedure Code, 1908
8. Limitation Act, 1963
9. Code of Civil Procedure by Sarkar
10. Law of Limitation by Mulla

LL.B. (HONS.) III SEMESTER

RGUL: 301

FAMILY LAW-I

The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: Sources of Hindu Law -

- (a) Ancient
- (b) Modern

UNIT 2: Schools of Hindu Law

UNIT 3: Law relating to Marriage, Essential conditions, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

UNIT 4: Matrimonial Remedies

- (a) Nullity
- (b) Restitution of conjugal rights
- (c) Judicial Separation
- (d) Dissolution of Marriage by Divorce

UNIT 5: Law of Succession: Hindu Succession Act, 1956

- (a) Succession to the interest in coparcenary property
- (b) Succession to the property of Hindu female
- (c) Succession to the property of a Hindu male
- (d) Disqualifications of heirs

UNIT 6: Adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

- a) Who may take in adoption, Who may give in adoption, Who may be taken in adoption
- b) Other conditions and ceremonies of adoption
- c) Effect of adoption

UNIT 7: Maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

- (a) Maintenance of wife, daughter-in-law, children and aged parents, dependants

UNIT 8: Guardianship under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

- a) Natural Guardian and their powers
- b) Testamentary guardian and their powers
- c) Guardianship of minor's property

REFERENCES:

1. Modern Hindu Law by Dr. Paras Diwan, Allahabad Law Agency
2. Hindu Law by Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, Lexis Nexis
3. Hindu Law by G.C.V. Subba Rao, Gogia Law Agency
4. Hindu Law by B. M. Gandhi, Eastern Book Company
5. Supreme Court on Hindu law by Hari Devi Kohli, Universal Law Publication
6. Hindu Law and Constitution by A. M. Bhattacharjee, Eastern Law House

RGUL 302:

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Constitutional Aspects
 - (a) Distribution of Legislative Power
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Fundamental Rights
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act
 - (b) Pollution Control Boards and their functions
 - (c) Mechanism to Control the Pollution with reference to sampling, consent mechanism and power to give directions
 - (d) Procedure and Penalties
3. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act
 - (b) Pollution Control Boards and their functions
 - (c) Mechanism to Control the Pollution with reference to sampling, consent mechanism and power to give directions.
 - (d) Procedure and Penalties
4. The Environment Protection Act, 1986
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act
 - (b) Definitions
 - (c) Central Government's powers to take environmental measures.
 - (d) Mechanism to Control the Pollution
 - (e) Procedure and Penalties
5. Control of Noise Pollution
 - (a) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Rules), 2000
 - (b) Judicial Control
6. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Authorities with special to:
 - (a) National Board and State Board Chief Wild Life Warden
 - (b) Powers and Functions of National Board, State Board.
 - (c) Sanctuary National Park, Hunting
 - (d) Cognizance of Offence
 - (e) Prohibition of Trade in Wild Life with Special reference to 'Ivory trade'

REFERENCES:

1. P. Leelakrishnan, The Environmental Law in India, Butterworths – India
2. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, Lexis Nexis
3. ShyamDiwan& Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford University Press
4. S. C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company.
5. Gurdip Singh, Environmental Law in India, MacMillan Publisher.
6. Benny Joseph, Environment Studies, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
7. Environmental & Pollution Laws in India by Justice T S Doabia, Lexis Nexis
8. KrishanKeshav, Law and Environment, Singhal Law Publications
9. Green Book: Pollution Control Act, Rules and Notifications Issued Thereunder
10. Book Corporation's Principles of Environmental Laws by Dr.Rabindra Kr. Pathak, Ms. Surbhi Singh
11. Asia Law House's Environmental Law by DR. S. R. Myneni
12. Environment, Energy and Climate Change Author: NawneetVibhaw, Lexis Nexis
13. All We Can Save: Truth, Courage, and Solutions for the Climate Crisis, by Ayana Elizabeth Johnson, Katharine K. Wilkinson
14. Dr.ParamjitJaiswal et al Environmental Law. Allahabad Law Agency
15. Our Common Future- The Bruntland Commission Report
16. Shantakumar's Introduction to Environmental Law, Wadhwa and Company
17. H. N. Tiwari, Environmental Law, Allahbad Law Agency

RGUL 303:
PROPERTY LAW (Transfer of Property Act)

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Property
2. Important definitions under the Transfer of Property Act, 1982.
 - (a) Immovable Property
 - (b) Attestation
 - (c) Notice
3. Meaning of Transfer of Property (Section 5)
4. Properties which cannot be transferred (Section 6)
5. Persons competent to transfer, Incidents of Transfer, Oral Transfer (Sections 7,8 & 9 only)
6. Transfer for benefit of Unborn Person and Rule against Perpetuity (Sections 13 and 14)
7. Vested and Contingent Interests (Sections 19 and 21)
8. Transfer by unauthorized persons (Section 41 and 43)
9. Doctrine of Lis-Pendens (Section 52)
10. Fraudulent Transfer (Section 53)
11. Sale of Immovable Property: Definition and Mode of Sale and Exchange (Sections 54 and 118)
12. Mortgages: Definitions: Mortgage, Mortgagor, Mortgagee, Mortgage Money, Mortgages Deed (Section 58), Charge (Section 100)
13. Kinds of Mortgage (Section 58) and creation of Mortgage (Section 59)
14. Right to Redeem, Partial Redemption, Clog on Redemption (Section 60)
15. Marshalling and Contribution (Section 81 and 82)
16. Subrogation (Sections 91 and 92)
17. Leases of Immovable Property:
 - (a) Definition of Lease (Section 105) and License
 - (b) Leases How Made (Section 107)
 - (c) Determination of Lease (Section 111)
 - (d) Effect of Holding Over (Section 116)
18. Gift:
 - (a) Definition of Gift (Section 122)
 - (b) Transfer how affected (Section 123)
 - (c) Onerous Gift (Section 127)
 - (d) Universal Donee(Section 128)

REFERENCES:

1. Transfer of Property Act 1882
2. Mulla's transfer of Property Act Ed. VII
3. G. P. Tripathi, The Transfer of Property Act
4. R. K. Sinha , The Transfer of Property Act
5. VepaSarathi, Law of Transfer of Property
6. S.N. Shukla, Transfer of Property Act

RGUL 304:
JURISPRUDENCE

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Utility of Jurisprudence
2. Analytical Positivism:
 - (a) Utilitarian theory : Bentham
 - (b) Imperative Theory of Law: John Austin
 - (c) Pure Theory of Law: Hans Kelsen
 - (d) Concept of Law : Hart
3. Historical School:
 - (a) Volkgeist Theory of Law: Frederick Karl Von Savigny
 - (b) Anthropological Theory of Law: Sir Henry Sumner Maine
4. Sociological School:
 - (a) Background and Characteristics
 - (b) Social Engineering Theory: Roscoe Pound
5. American Realist School:
 - (a) Karl Llewellyn
 - (b) Jerome Frank
6. Natural Law School:
 - (a) Classical Natural Law
 - (b) Revival of Natural Law
7. Marxist Approach to Law
8. A very brief discussion on Critical Legal Studies and Postmodernism
9. Legal Concepts: Legal Person, Rights and Duties, Possession and Ownership

REFERENCES:

1. Bodenheimer Jurisprudence- “The Philosophy and Method of Law” (1996), Universal Publication
2. W. Friedmann, “Legal Theory” (1999) Universal Publication, Delhi.
3. Roscoe Pond, “Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998-Re-print) 87
4. Fizerald (ed.) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999) Tripathi, Bombay.
5. V.D. Mahajan, “Jurisprudence and Legal Theory” 1996 Re-print, Eastern Book, Lucknow
6. H.L.A Hart, “The Concept of Law”, Oxford University Press, ELBS, 1970
7. Dr. M. P. Tandon, “Jurisprudence –Legal Theory”, 19 th Edition- (2016), Allahabad Law Agency
8. Dr.Nomita Agarwal, “Jurisprudence”, 2019, Central Law Agency, Faridabad.
9. Rohinton Mehta, “50 Lectures on Jurisprudence”, Edi. 2000, Network Publications, Mumbai
10. Dr. B.N. Mani Tripathi, “Jurisprudence (Legal Theory), 2012 Allahabad Law Agency, (Faridabad)
11. Dr. S.R. Myneni- “Jurisprudence”, 2004 (Reprint-2010) Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
12. Dr.Avtar Singh &Dr.Harpeet Kaur, “Introduction to Jurisprudence” 2009, Lexis Nexis (Nagpur).
13. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory by G W Paton
14. Jurisprudence Indian Legal Theory Prof. S.N. Dhyani, Central Law Agency

RGUL 305:
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Definition, growth and development of Administrative Law
2. Rule of Law
3. Separation of Powers
4. Delegated Legislation
 - (a) Reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation
 - (b) Necessity and Constitutional Validity of Delegated Legislation
 - (c) Doctrine of Excessive Delegation-Permissible and Non-permissible
 - (d) Forms/ Types of Delegated Legislation
5. Safeguards and Controls on Delegated Legislation -
Judicial, Parliamentary and Procedural Control
6. Principles of Natural Justice
 - (a) Definition, Nature and Scope
 - (b) Rule against Bias
 - (c) Audi Alteram Partem
 - (d) Post Decisional Hearing
 - (e) Reasoned Decisions
 - (f) Effect of failure of Natural Justice
 - (g) Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice
7. Administrative Discretion & Judicial Control,
Judicial Remedies against administrative Arbitrariness
Need for conferring discretion on Administrative Authorities Grounds of Judicial
Review- Abuse of Discretion and Failure to exercise Discretion Doctrine of
Legitimate Expectation Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability
8. Writs – Certiorari, Mandamus and Quo-warranto-grounds and scope
9. Right to Information Act, 2005
10. Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985

REFERENCES:

1. C. K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative law, Third Edition, Eastern Book Company.
2. S.P. Sathe, Administrative law, Seventh Edition, LexisNexis.
3. H.W.R. Wade and C.F.Forsyth, Administrative Law, Eleventh Edition, Oxford.
4. M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Seventh Edition Volume 2, LexisNexis Butterworth's Wadhwa, Nagpur.
5. I.P.Massey, Administrative Law, Sixth Edition, Eastern Book Company.
6. M.P.Jain, The Evolving Indian Administrative Law, N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd,1983.
7. Prof.SaiyedI.A-Administrative Law.

RGUL 306:
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

The course shall comprise of the following:

This course will be taught through class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with the assistance of practicing lawyers / retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the courses will include 15 written exercises in Drafting and pleading as detailed below:

I. Drafting: General Principles of Drafting and Relevant Substantive Rules shall be taught.

II. Pleadings:

1 Civil

- (a) Complaint
- (b) Written Statement
- (c) Inter-Locutory Application
- (d) Original Petition
- (e) Execution Petition
- (f) Memorandum of Appeal
- (g) Memorandum of Revision
- (h) Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India

2. Criminal

- (a) Complaints
- (b) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition
- (c) Bail Application
- (d) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

REFERENCES:

1. Jaibhave, D.T- Pleading Conveyancing and Advocacy Monga, D.C- The Law of Pleading in India
2. Chaturvedi A.N.- Pleading, Conveyancing and Drafting and Legal
3. B.P. Singh Pleading Conveyancing and Drafting Punjab and Haryana High Court Rules and Orders
4. Advocates Act, 1961 and Rules Bindra N.S Pleading and Practice Sen, B Conveyancing (D'Souza)
5. Rose William M Pleading without Tears Evans Keith Advocacy in Court Evans Keith Golden Rules of Advocacy Mitra, S.K. Law of Notices

LL.B. (HONS.) IV SEMESTER

RGUL 401

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLE OF LEGISLATION

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and purpose
2. Aids to Interpretation—Title, Preamble, Marginal Notes, Parliamentary History and Dictionary
3. Rules of Interpretation— Literal, Golden and Mischief Rule
4. Presumptions— Operation of Statutes, Jurisdiction of Court, International Law
5. Maxims- *Ejusdem generic, utres magis valeat quam pareat*
6. Interpretation of Penal Statutes
7. Interpretation of Taxing Statutes

REFERENCES:

1. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes- P.St. Langan, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi (2004)
2. Principles of Statutory Interpretation- G.P. Singh, Wadhwa and Co., New Delhi (2008)
3. Interpretation of Statutes- V.P. Sarathi, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow (2003)
4. The Interpretation of Statutes- T. Bhattacharyya, Central Law Agency, Allahabad (2009)
5. Interpretation of Statutes- D.N. Mathur, Central Law Publications, Allahabad (2008) Interpretation of Statutes and Legislation-
6. M.P. Tandon and J.R. Tandon, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad (2005) Interpretation of Statutes- P.M. Bakshi, Orient Pub., New Delhi (2008)

RGUL 402:
HUMAN RIGHTS

The course shall comprise of the following:

- 1) Concept & Nature of Human Rights
- 2) International Protection of Human Rights:
 - a) United Nation Charter
 - b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - d) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 3) Regional Protection of Human Rights:
 - a) European Convention on Human Rights
 - b) American Convention on Human Rights
 - c) African Charter on Human and People's Rights
 - d) ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
- 4) Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in India:
 - a) National Human Rights Commission
 - b) State Human Rights Commission
 - c) Human Rights Courts
- 5) Human Rights during Armed Conflict
- 6) Awareness and Education of Human Right

REFERENCES:

1. Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992.
2. Baehr, Peter R., Human Rights: Universality in Practice, New York: Palgrave, 1999.
3. Baxi, Upendra, The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002
4. Freeman, Michael, Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003
5. Langley, Winstone E., Encyclopedia of Human Rights Issues since 1945 London: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 1999
6. Morsink, Johannes, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1999.

RGUL: 403
FAMILY LAW-II

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. **Introduction**
 - (a) Who is a Muslim
 - (b) Conversion
 - (c) Apostasy
2. Sources of Muslim Law
3. Schools of Muslim Law
4. **Marriage**
 - (a) Definition
 - (b) Nature of marriage
 - (c) Capacity of marriage
 - (d) Essential of marriage
 - (e) Khyal-ul-bulug (Option of Puberty)
 - (f) Iddat
 - (g) Classifications/kinds of marriage and legal effects of marriage
5. **Dower (mahr)**
 - (a) Meaning
 - (b) Nature
 - (c) Kinds
 - (d) Objects and Subject matter
 - (e) Wife's rights on non-payment of dower
6. **Dissolution of marriage under Muslim Law**
 - (a) Talaq(Divorce)
 - (b) Talaq e tafweez
 - (c) Mubarat
 - (d) Khula
 - (e) Lien
 - (f) Legal effects of divorce
7. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
8. **Maintenance of wives with special reference to Section 144 of BNSS, 2023**
 - (a) Maintenance of wives with special reference to Section 144 of BNSS, 2023
 - (b) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
9. **Parentage and Legitimacy**
 - (a) Acknowledgement of legitimacy
 - (b) Brief study of Section 116 of the BSA, 2023.
10. **Will (Vasiyat)**
 - (a) Competence of testator and legatee
 - (b) Valid subjects of will
 - (c) Testamentary limitations
 - (d) Formalities of a will and abatement of legacy
11. **Gift**
 - (a) Meaning and requisite of gift (hiba)
 - (b) Gift of Musha
 - (c) Conditional and future gifts
 - (d) Hiba-bil-ewaj
 - (e) Hiba-ba-shart-ul-ewaj

REFERENCES:

1. Riazul-Ul-Hasan Gilani: The Reconstruction of Legal Thoughts in Islam, New Delhi, 2011
2. Syed Khalid Rashid: Muslim Law, Eastern Book, Company, Lucknow, 2010
3. Abdur Rahim: The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence, 2004, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Ameer Ali: Mohammadan Law, 5th Edition, 1976, Calcutta
5. Tayyab Ali: Muslim Law
6. A.A.A. Fayzee: Out Lines of Muhammadan Law, 5th Editions, Oxford University, Press, New
7. S.K. Saxena: Muslim Law
8. D.F. Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law, 21st Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2017
9. Paras Diwan: Muslim Law in Modern India, Faridabad, 2004

RGUL: 404
COMPANY LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Company: Meaning, Kinds, Characteristics and companies distinguished from other forms of business organizations.
2. Corporate personality and lifting the veil of corporate personality.
3. Promoter: Meaning, legal position and liability of promoter and company for pre-incorporation contracts.
4. Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association:
 - (a) Meaning nature, contents and relationship between Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
 - (b) Objects clause and doctrine of ultra-vires
5. Prospectus: Meaning, Kinds and liability for untrue statement in the prospectus.
6. Share and share capital: Meaning, Kinds of share and distinction between equity share and preference share.
7. Company Meeting: Meaning and kinds with special emphasis on members' meetings.

REFERENCES:

1. Principles of Modern Company Law by Gower & Davies
2. Guide to Companies Act, 2013 by A. Ramaiyya
3. Company Law by Boyle & Bird
4. Company Law by Palmer
5. Mayson, French and Ryan on Company Law
6. Introduction to Company Law by Karn Gupta
7. Company Law & Practice by K. Majumdar and Dr. G. K. KapoorTaxman
8. K.R. Sampath, Law and ProcedureFor Mergers, Amalgamations, Takeovers &Corporate Restructure
9. Ravi &Puliani Mahesh, Manual of Companies Act & Corporate Laws: Including SEBI Rules, and Regulations.
10. S.Ramanujam; Mergers et al- Issues Implications and Case Law in Corporate Restructuring

RGUL: 405
ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The course shall comprise of the following:

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Arbitration Agreement, International Commercial Arbitration, Composition and Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals.
2. Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings and its Termination and Making of Arbitral Award
3. Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Award, Recourse Against Arbitral Award
4. Enforcement of Foreign awards (New York Convention Awards and Geneva Convention Awards)
5. Conciliation-Commencement of Proceedings, Appointment and Role of Conciliators, Submission of Statement to Conciliators, Settlement Agreement, Termination, Cost and Deposits of Proceedings, Protection for Conciliation Proceedings.
6. Negotiation Skills Substantial part of evaluation shall be done by simulation and case exercises

REFERENCES:

1. "Arbitration Law in India: A Practice Guide" by Indu Malhotra and Sandeep G. Shenoy
2. "Law and Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation" by O.P. Malhotra and Indu Malhotra
3. "ADR in Business" by B.S. Patil
4. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Bare Act)
5. "Specific Relief Act" by S.N. Gupta
6. "Specific Relief Act" by Pollock and Mulla
7. "Law of Specific Relief" by Avtar Singh

RGUL 406:
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS-I

The course shall comprise of the following:

- i. Evolution of Industrial Legislation in India.
- ii. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
 - 1 Scope and Object, Main Features, Important Definition
 - 2 Industry
 - 3 Industrial Dispute and Individual Dispute
 - 4 Workman and Employer
 - 5 Reference of Disputes
 - 6 Voluntary Arbitration(Section10A)
 - 7 Award
 - 8 Authorities under the Act
 - 9 Procedures, Powers and Duties of Authorities
 - 10 Strike
 - 11 Lock-Out
 - 12 Retrenchment
 - 13 Transfer and Closure
 - 14 Regulation of Management's Prerogative during Pendency of Proceedings.
- III Trade Unions Act, 1926
 - 1 Growth of Unions
 - 2 Important Definitions
 - 3 Registrations of Trade Unions
 - 4 Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions
 - 5 Collective Bargaining

REFERENCES:

1. V.K. Kharbanda & M.P. Shrivastav, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
2. K.D. Shrivastva, Commentaries on the Payment of Wages Act, 1936
3. K.D. Shrivastva, Commentaries on the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
38
4. Rao, Law and Practice on Minimum Wages Meenu Paul, Labour and Industrial Law
5. Srivastva, Social Security and Labour Laws, 1985: Eastern Harry Calvert, Social Security Laws, 1978
6. Administration of Workmen Compensation Law: A Socio Legal Study, 1987
7. P.R. Bagri, Law of Industrial Disputes
8. O.P. Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes
9. P.L Malik, Industrial Law
10. D.D. Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
11. J. K. Soonavala, Supreme Court on Industrial Law

LL.B. (HONS.) V SEMESTER

RGUL- 501(1):

BANKING LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1

- I. Origin and Development of Banking System
- II. Relationship of Banker and Customer and their rights and duties
- III. E-Banking System and Legal Aspects
- IV. Laws Relating to the Banking Companies in India

UNIT 2 Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

- a) Evolution of Reserve Bank of India
- b) Compositions and functions of Reserve Bank of India
- c) Reserve Bank as a banker's bank and advisor to the Government

UNIT 3 Banking Regulation Act, 1949

- a) Business of Banking Companies
- b) Prohibited Banking functions
- c) Suspension of Business and Winding Up of Banking Companies
- d) Application to Co-operative Banks

UNIT 4 Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

- a) Objectives, Scope and Commencement of the Act
- b) Contravention and Penalties
- c) Adjudication and Appeal
- d) Directorate of Enforcement

UNIT 5 Negotiable Instrument Act

- a) Meaning and kinds of Negotiable Instruments
- b) Endorsement, Negotiability and Assignability
- c) Holder and Holder in due course
- d) Rights and Liabilities of Paying and Collecting Banker
- e) Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments Including Criminal Liability of Drawer and Protection of Collecting Banker
- f) Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Dishonour of Cheque

REFERENCES:

1. Tannans Banking Law and Practice in India 23rd Edition.
2. S.N. Maheswari. Banking Law & Practice, 2013, 10 th Edition.
3. Anjani Kant. Lectures on Banking Law, Central Law Publication, 2015 Edition
4. Varshney, Banking Theory Law & Practice, Sultan Chand & Sons, 2014 Edition
5. Dr. R.K. Bangia, Banking Law and Negotiable Instruments, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016 Edition.

RGUL- 501(2):
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAWS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Origin, History and Need of Taxation
2. Canons of Taxation(Characteristics of a good tax system)
3. Tax and Fee
4. Direct and Indirect Tax
5. Taxation and Right to equality
6. Taxation and Freedom of Trade, Commence and Intercourse
7. Power of Taxation and its delegation
8. Scheme of division of powers of taxation between the centre and the States and sharing of tax revenue between the Centre and the States in a federal constitution.
9. Inter- Governmental Tax Immunities in a federation.

REFERENCES:

1. Kailash Rai: Taxation Laws, 9th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2007
2. Kanga and Palkhiwals: The Law and Practice of Income Tax, The Law and Practice of Income Tax- 7th Edition,
3. N.M.Tripathi, 1976 Grish Ahuja, Direct taxes law and practice, Bharat, 18th Edition, Bharat Publisher (2008-09).
4. Vinod K. Singhania: Direct Taxation: Law and Practice of Income Tax, Taxman, 36thEditio, (2007).
5. Income Tax Act, 1961 : Bare Act Income Tax Rules 1962 : Bare Act 54

RGUL- 502(1):

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW I

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT – 1: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

A. Nature, Concept & Theories of IPR

B. Origin and development of Intellectual Property Rights

The Paris Convention, 1883- WCT, 1996 The Berne Convention, 1886– The Madrid Agreement, 1891 and Protocol 1989 - The Patent Co-operation Treaty, 1970 – The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Conventions- TRIPS Agreement, 1994 and its impact.

C. Role of Intellectual Property & Economic Development

D. TRIPS & IPR Regime & India

E. Kinds of Intellectual Property.

- i. Patents
- ii. Trade Marks
- iii. Copyrights
- iv. Industrial Designs
- v. Trade Secrets/ Undisclosed Information
- vi. Geographical Indications
- vii. Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits

F. Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property.

UNIT 2: TRADE MARKS LAW

- i. Introduction to Trademarks and their Evolution in India
- ii. Need for protection of Trademarks
- iii. Kinds of Trademarks: Registered and Unregistered, Conventional and Non-conventional Trademarks, Service Marks, Collective Marks, Certification Marks, Well-Known Trademarks
- iv. Procedure for Registration
- v. Grounds for Refusal of Registration
 - Absolute grounds • Relative grounds
- vi. Opposition to Registration
- vii. Rights of Proprietor of Trademark
- viii. Assignment and Licensing of Trademark
- ix. Infringement and Passing Off
- x. Remedies and Defences for Infringement and Passing Off

UNIT 3: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

- (a) Concept of Appellations of origin, Indication of Source and Geographical Indication,
- (b) International Conventions/Agreement
- (c) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 2000
- (d) Procedure for Registration, Duration of Protection and Renewal

(e) Infringement, Penalties and Remedies

UNIT 4: Industrial Designs

- (a) Need for Protection of Industrial Designs
- (b) Subject matter of Protection and Requirements
- (c) The Designs Act 2000
- (d) Procedure for Obtaining Design Protection
- (e) Revocation, Infringement and Remedies

REFERENCES:

1. Narayanana, P: Intellectual Property Law. Eastern Law House Cornish W.R: Intellectual Property Law, Sweet and Maxwell, 1996
2. Gopal Krishan N.S: Cases and Material on Intellectual Property Law, National Law School, Bangalore
3. T.R. Srinivasa: The Copyright Act, 1957 Meenu Paul: Intellectual Property Laws
4. M.K. Bhandari: Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, Allahabad

RGUL- 502(2):
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Definition, nature and Scope of Private International Law
2. Domicile, Nationality and renvoi
3. Classification
4. General Principles relating to jurisdiction
5. Persons: Status and capacity, corporation
6. Family: Validity, Effect of marriage, divorce; legitimacy;
adoption, guardianship and lunacy
7. Contracts: Form, interpretation, illegality and discharge
8. Torts

REFERENCES:

1. Private International Law in India" by Dr. N.K. Acharya
2. "Private International Law: Indian and English" by G.P. Tripathi
3. "Conflict of Laws in India: Cases and Materials" by P.M. Bakshi
4. "Private International Law in India: Cases and Commentary" by Dr. N.K. Acharya
5. "Indian and English Conflict of Laws" by S. Krishnamurti
6. Tort by R.K. Bangia
7. Contract by R.K. Bangia
8. Family Law by Paras Diwan

RGUL- 503(1):

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW II

The Course shall comprise of the following:

I. Employees States Insurance Act, 1948:

1. Historical Development
2. Objects and Application of the Act, Important Definitions
3. Employment Injury
4. Liability of the Employers for Accidents During and In the Course of Employment.
5. Various Benefits Available Under the Act
6. Constitution, Jurisdiction and Powers of Employees State Insurance Court.

II. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

1. Object, Constitutional Validity and salient Features of the Act
2. Important Definitions
3. Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages

III. The payment of Wages Act, 1936:

1. Scope and Applicability of the Act.
2. Important Definitions
3. Payment of Wages and Deductions from Wages
4. Authorities Under the Act

IV. The Factories Act, 1948:

1. Important Definitions
2. Inspecting Staff
3. Health, Safety and Welfare Measures
4. Working Hours of Adults
5. Employment of Young Persons
6. Annual Leave with Wages

V. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965:

1. Scope and Applicability of the Act
2. Important Definitions
3. Minimum Bonus and Maximum Bonus
4. Calculation of Bonus
5. Eligibility and Disqualification for Bonus

REFERENCES:

1. *Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws II* by Avtar Singh & Prof (Dr) Harpreet Kaur (LexisNexis/EBC)
2. *Labour Law and Industrial Relations – II* by C. Veena
3. *Labour Law – II (with Industrial Law)* by Dr. Ashok K. Jain
4. *Labour Laws - II, Industrial Relations and Safety Laws* by Dr. Rajeev Babel
5. *The Law of Industrial Disputes* by O.P. Malhotra, Vol I & II (LexisNexis).
6. *Labour and Industrial Laws* by V.G. Goswamy (Central Law Agency).
7. *Labour laws everybody should know* by H.L. Kumar (Universal Law Publishing Co.).

RGUL- 503(2):

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit 1:

Comparative Constitutionalism, Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government Federal and Unitary form of the Constitution

Unit 2:

The idea of limited government, Development of democratic government in England and America

Unit 3:

Salient features of the British Constitution; Salient characteristics of the American Constitution

Unit 4:

Comparative view of Executive– structure in England and United States of America: British King and crown, Royal prerogatives; cabinet system in England. President of America; Powers, Privileges and Immunities

Unit 5:

Comparative view of legislative structure in England and United States of America

British Parliament: House of Commons and House of Lords; Composition and Powers, Privileges of Parliament. American Congress: House of Representatives and Senate; Federal legislative powers.

Unit 6:

Comparative view of judicial systems in England and United States of America

Concept of Rule of Law, Exceptions; New Horizons of Rule of Law, Prerogative writs

Federal judicial power, The Supreme Court of U.S.A., judicial Review and Self-Restraint

REFERENCES:

1. *Comparative Constitutional Law* by S.R. Myneni
2. *Advanced Introduction to Comparative Constitutional Law* by Mark Tushnet: An accessible overview.
3. *The Cambridge Companion to Comparative Constitutional Law* (eds. Masterman & Schütze)
4. *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Constitutional Law* (eds. Rosenfeld & Sajo): A comprehensive, global perspective on jurisprudence and rights.
5. *Routledge Handbook of Comparative Constitutional Change* (eds. Contiades & Fotiadou): Focuses on constitutional evolution and reform.
6. *Elgar Encyclopedia of Comparative Law* (ed. Smits)
7. *Comparative Constitution making* (eds. Landau & Lerner): Explores the process of constitution creation.
8. *Redefining Comparative Constitutional Law* (eds. Khosla & Jackson)
9. *A Comparative Study of the Indian Constitution* by S.D.K. Sen: Focuses on the Indian context comparatively

RGUL- 503(3):

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Conceptual Background: Right to know, Open Government and Transparency in Governance
2. Privilege to withhold disclosure of Documents/ Informations:
 - i. Comparative analysis of Laws in other Common Law– countries with special reference to
 - (a) England
 - (b) U.S.A.
3. Privilege to withhold documents and the law in India– with special reference to:
 1. Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 2. Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
 3. The Official Secret Act, 1923
 4. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
4. Right to Information and Legislative Measures in India
 - a. Efforts /attempts made to legislate right to Information
 - b. Right to Information Act, 2005
5. Right to Information and Judiciary
 - a. Electoral reforms, transparency in governance, privilege and immunities of journalist involved in legal reporting
 - b. Extent of liability for Contempt of Court, scope of defences under the Contempt of Court Act, 1971 and the Right to Information Act, 2005

REFERENCES:

1. Right to Information: Law and Practice" by Mamta Rao
2. Right to Information Act, 2005 (Bare Act)"
3. Right to Information: Implementation and Analysis" by M.M. Ansari
4. RTI in Practice: A Guide to Implementing the Right to Information Act" by Shekhar Singh
5. Right to Information: Legal and Procedural Dimensions" by Nalsar University of Law

RGUL- 503(4):

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFF AND TRADE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Birth and Background to GATT
2. Basic Purposes of GATT,(1947),and an overview of the GATT.
3. GATT tariff negotiations including the Uruguay Round Negotiations.
4. Structural Dimensions of the World Trade Organisation.
5. WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism
6. Legal Framework of GATT 1994.(Articles1to5of the GATT 1994)
7. Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of GATT, 1994
(Customs Valuation Agreement)
8. WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin, 1994.
9. Subsidies– Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, 1994,
10. WTO Agreement on Safeguards,1994.

REFERENCES:

1. World Trade Organization (WTO) Basic Instruments and Selected Documents (BISD):
2. WTO Analytical Index: Guide to WTO Law and Practice
3. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: A Commentary by Petros C. Mavroidis
4. The evolution of the trade regime: politics, law, and economics of the GATT and the WTO by Barton, Goldstein, Josling, & Steinberg: A comprehensive look at the system's development.
5. The genesis of the GATT by Irwin, Mavroidis, & Sykes: Focuses on the origins and creation of the agreement.
6. Free trade, free world: the advent of GATT by Thomas W. Zeiler

RGUL- 504(1):

SPECIAL CONTRACT

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1- Contract of Partnership

- (a) Nature and Definition of Partnership including conditions essential for the determination of the existence of partnership, relationship of partnership with other forms of business organization, non-partnership interests.
- (b) Partner by holding out
- (c) Minor and partnership firm
- (d) Registration of partnership firms and effects of its non-registration.
- (e) Dissolution of Partnership firms

2- Contract of Sale of Goods and Hire-Purchase

- (a) Nature and Definition of Contract of Sale of Goods
- (b) Conditions of Warranties: Meaning and inter relations
- (c) Rule of Caveat Emptor: Meaning, relevance and exceptions.
- (d) Rule relating to transfer of title
- (e) Unpaid Seller: Meaning and Rights
- (f) Hire -Purchase Agreement: Meaning, form, contents and distinction between sale and hire-purchase agreement.

REFERENCES:

1. A Ramaiah's Sale of Goods Act, The Law Book Co.,Allahabad.
2. Benjamin's Sale of Goods, Sweet & Maxwell, London.
3. P.S.Atiyah: Sale of Goods Act, Universal Book Traders, Delhi
4. Chales D.Drale: Law of Partnership, Sweet &Maxwell, London.
5. Bowstead on Agency, Sweet and Maxwell, London
6. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern, Lucknow
7. J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi
8. Saharaya, h.k., Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000) Universal
9. Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998) Universal

RGUL- 504(2):

TRADE IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and nature of Intellectual Property Rights, reason for protection of IPRs, development of international intellectual property law.
2. Background to the TRIPs Agreement– Structure of TRIPs Agreement.
3. General Provisions and Basic Principles
4. Substantive standards; copyright and related right, trademarks, geographical indications, patents, industrial designs, layout-designs of integrated circuits, protection of undisclosed information.
5. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights
6. Institutional arrangement.
7. Dispute settlement
8. Emerging issues– biodiversities, transfer of technology and health
9. National perspective on TRIPs

REFERENCES:

1. *Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: A Commentary on the TRIPS Agreement* (Oxford University Press) by figures like Daniel Gervais.
2. “*Intellectual property rights and international trade: recent evidence and directions for research*” by Keith E. Maskus, found in the *Handbook of Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights*.
3. *Intellectual Property, Trade and Development* (2nd Ed) edited by Daniel Gervai

RGUL- 504(3):

OFFENCE AGAINST CHILD AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Child: Child in Conflict with Law, Child in Need of Care and Protection Child under Indian Penal Code and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 (JJCPA Act).
2. Etiology of Juvenile Delinquency: Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification Theory, delinquent Sub – Culture Theory, Chicago school, Anomie and stress Theory, Labeling Theory.
3. United Nations Conventions for Juvenile Justice: United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959, Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.
4. Offences by Child: Child in Conflict with Law, Nature of Offences Committed by Child – Petty, Serious and Heinous, Protections in Indian Penal Code And JJCPA Act 2015, Enquiry and Trial of Offences under JJCPA Act 2015 and Criminal Procedure Code, Apprehension and Bail, Juvenile Justice Board, Children Court.
5. Reformation, Rehabilitation, Probation and Punishments to Child in conflict With Law.
6. Child in Need of Care and Protection: Child Welfare Committee, Function and Responsibilities of Committee, Procedure in Relation to Child in Need of Care and Protection, Child Care Institutions, rehabilitation, Social Re-integration and Restoration of child, Adoption and declaring Child Free for Adoption.
7. Offences against Child in Indian Penal Code: Wrongful Confinement, kidnapping, Abduction, Sale of Child.
8. Offences against child in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
9. Offences against child in Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
10. Offences against Child in JJCPA Act, 2015.

REFERENCES:

1. Offence against child and juvenile justice by S.K. Chatterjee
2. Bare Act of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 with Model Rules, 2016, and National Policy for Children
3. The juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act 2015: critical Analysis, universal law Publication, Delhi, 2015

RGUL- 504(4):

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Sexual Offences under Indian Penal Code:

- (a) Outraging the Modesty of Women
- (b) Rape

2. Sexual Harassment at Workplace

3. Obscenity and Indecent Representation of Women.

4. Dowry Crimes under Indian Penal Code:

- (a) Dowry Death (Section 304B)
- (b) Cruelty against Married Women (Section 498A)

5. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

6. Termination of Pregnancy under the Indian Penal Code (Ss.312-318)

7. Female Foeticide with special reference to Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal

Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act

8. Domestic Violence Act, 2005

REFERENCES:

- 1. Women and Law in India: An Omnibus of Gender Justice by Kalpana Kannabiran
- 2. Criminal Law in India: Crime and Criminality by Anurag Bhaskar
- 3. Gender Justice: An Examination of Women's Rights under Indian Law by Ratna Kapur
- 4. "Women and Law: Contemporary Issues and Challenges" edited by Mamta Rao and K. Jaishankar
- 5. Criminal Law and Criminology in India" by K.I. Vibhute and B.B. Pandey 55

RGUL- 505(1):

DIRECT TAXATION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Income Tax Act, 1961

1. Introduction and Definitions:
 - (a) Historical development of Income Tax Law in India
 - (b) Assessee, Assessment year, Previous year, Agricultural income, income, person.
2. Residence(Section 5,6,7&9)
3. Income from salaries(Section 15-17)
4. Income from House Property(Sections 22-27)
5. Profits and gains of Business or Profession(Section 28)
6. Income from Capital gains (Section 45,46&54)
7. Income from other sources(Sections 56-58)
8. Income of other persons included in assessee's total income (Section 60-65)
9. Search and Seizure(Section 132)
10. Procedure for assessment (Section 139,139A,140/140A, 142, 143, 144, 147)
11. Appeals and Revision (Sections 246-264)

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Girish Ahuja and Dr. Ravi Gupta, Systematic Approach to Taxation, Bharat
2. Dr. Vinod Singhania and Dr .KapilSinghania, Direct taxes law and Practice, Taxmann
3. Sampath Iyengar, Law of Income tax, Bharat
4. K N Chaturvedi, Interpretation of Taxing Statutes, Taxmann
5. Dr. A L Saini & Dinesh Saini, Practice Guide to Appeals and Petitions Under Income Tax Act
6. V.S. Datey, All About GST- A Complete Guide to New Model GST Law, Taxmann
7. Arvind Datar, Kanga and Palkhivala'sThe Law and Practice on Income Tax, Lexis Nexis
8. Income Tax Act, 1961

RGUL- 505(2):

COPYRIGHT INCLUDING NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction to Copyright

- (a) Conceptual Basis
- (b) International Conventions/ Treaties on Copyright

2. Indian Copyright Law

- (a) The Copyright Act 1957 with its amendments
- (b) Copyright Office and Copyright Board
- (c) Copyright works
- (d) Ownership, Assignment and Licensing
- (e) Term of Copyright and Registration of Copyright
- (f) Neighbouring Rights
- (g) Fair Use, Infringement of Copyright and Remedies
- (h) Collective Administration of Copyright- Copyright Societies International Copyright

REFERENCES:

1. Law of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: National and International Perspectives by V.K. Ahuja:
2. International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: The Berne Convention and Beyond by Sam Ricketson & Jane C. Ginsburg (2022)
3. International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights by Stephen M. Stewart
4. Copyright and neighbouring rights by Delia Lipszyc (UNESCO, 1999)
5. Intellectual Property in the New Millennium (Chapter: "Copyright, moral and neighbouring rights") edited by David Vaver & Lionel Bently
6. Copinger and Skone James On Copyright (South Asian Edition)

RGUL- 505(3):

OTHER FORMS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Industrial Designs

- (a) Need for Protection of Industrial Designs
- (b) Subject matter of Protection and Requirements
- (c) The Designs Act, 2000
- (d) Procedure for Obtaining Design Protection
- (e) Revocation, Infringement and Remedies

2. Geographical Indications

- (a) Concept of Appellations of origin, Indication of Source and Geographical Indication,
- (b) International Conventions/Agreement
- (c) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 2000
- (d) Procedure for Registration, Duration of Protection and Renewal
- (e) Infringement, Penalties and Remedies

3. Layout– Designs of Integrated Circuits

- (a) The Semi conductor Integrated Circuits Layout- Design Act, 2000
- (b) Conditions and Procedure for Registration
- (c) Duration and Effect for Registration
- (d) Assignment and Transmission.

4. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights

- (a) Need for Protection of Plant Varieties, Rights of Farmers and Plant Breeders
- (b) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.
- (c) PPV and FR Authority, functions and powers of the Authority
- (d) Registration of Plant Varieties and Derived Varieties
- (e) Duration, Effect of Registration and Benefit Sharing
- (f) Farmers' Rights

- (g) PVP Appellate Tribunal
- (h) Infringement, Offences, Penalties and Procedure
- (i) PPV and FR Act and Seed Act, 1966

REFERENCES:

1. Intellectual Property: Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Allied Rights by W. R. Cornish, D. Llewelyn, and T. Alpine.
2. Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights by V. K. Ahuja.
3. Law Relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyright, Designs and Geographical Indications by B. L. Wadehra.
4. Patent, Copyright & Trademark: An Intellectual Property Desk Reference by Richard Stim.
5. Intellectual Property Law by N.S. Sreenivasulu.
6. Manual of Geographical Indications Practice and Procedure by the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade (CGPDTM).
7. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001
8. The Law of Trade Secrets and Confidential Information in Canada by Matt Malone
9. Intellectual Property Rights Trade and Biodiversity by Graham Dutfield.

RGUL- 505(4)

HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, origin and development of International Humanitarian Law
2. Fundamental Principles of International Humanitarian Law.
3. Protected persons and protection available to the munder international humanitarian Law.
4. Implementation and enforcement of International humanitarian Law.
5. National Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law
6. Meaning and definition of refuges and determination of refugees status under international refugees law.
7. Solution to refugees problem
8. Status of refugees in India.

REFERENCES:

1. "International Humanitarian and Refugee Law" by Puneet Pathak
2. "Humanitarian Refugee Law" by S.R. Myneni
3. "Handbook of Legal Instruments on International Human Rights and Refugee Laws" by Manoj Kumar Sinha
4. 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees & 1967 Protocol: The foundational treaties for refugee protection.
5. Geneva Conventions (1949) & Additional Protocols: The cornerstone of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

RGUL 506:
MOOT COURT

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Moot Court:

Every student will do at least three moot courts in a year. The moot court work will be on assigned problems.

2. Observance of Trial in Two Cases, One Civil and One Criminal. Students will attend Two Trials. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.

3. Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparations:

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the lawyer's office / legal aid office and record the proceedings in a diary. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit / petition.

Note – This paper is totally a practical paper and no external examination shall be held but Viva Voce examination in the paper shall be conducted by the University. The total marks shall be 100 and student shall be marked for observance of trial in court and maintenance of trial record.

LL.B. (HONS.) VI SEMESTER

RGUL- 601(1):

CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT I : CRIMINOLOGY

1. Criminology: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Criminology.
2. Methods of Criminological Studies.
3. Schools of Criminology
4. Theories of Criminology
5. Marxian Approach to crime.
6. Future direction of Criminology with special reference to Peace Making Criminology, Post Modern Criminology and Feminist Criminology.

UNIT II : PENOLOGY

1. Nature and Definition of Punishment
2. Theories of Punishment and their Justifications
3. Forms of Punishment
4. Role of Police under Indian Constitution and Code of Criminal Procedure during investigation, arrest, search & seizure
5. Human Right and its enforcement, liability of Police for Custodial violence

UNIT III : VICTIMOLOGY

1. Victims, Victimization and Victimology: Evolution and Growth of Victimology, Definition of Victim, Victim-Precipitation, Victim – Blaming, Victim Support and Victim Rights. 8.
2. Approaches to Victimology: Positivist Victimology, Radical Victimology and Critical Victimology.
3. UN Declaration on Justice for Victims of Crimes, 1985
4. Rehabilitation and reconciliation of victims

REFERENCES:

1. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology Problems & Perspective (5th ed., 2007) 4.
2. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology (13th ed., 2008) Salmond and Heuston – On the Law of Torts, Universal, Delhi
3. Gaur. K.D. (3 rd Edn. 2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice Universal Law Publishing
4. S. S. Srivastava, Criminology, Penology & Victimology (6th ed., 2012) Criminology, Penology & Victimology, (2 nd Edn. 2019) Bright Law House
5. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology, The Free press. New York.

RGUL- 601(2):

HEALTH LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction:
Meaning and Concept of health, Factors affecting health such as poverty, uses of pesticides and other environmental degenerations, National Health Policies of 1983 and 2001.
2. Constitutional Provisions relating to health:
Entries relating to health under Schedule VII, Provisions under Directive Principles; Health as a part of Right to life; Power of State to regulate Trade and Commerce for securing health of people.
3. International Efforts to improve health:
Some important international convention and instruments; ALMATA Declaration, Health Scenario under TRIPS
4. Some Specific Legislations:
Authorities, Powers and Functions under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; Drugs Control Act, 1950, the Mental Health Act, 1987; the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

REFERENCES:

1. Healthcare Laws and Ethics in India" by Alok Prasanna Kumar and Vrinda Bhandari
2. Healthcare Law and Practice in India" by Shyam Divan and Arvind P. Datar
3. Public Health Law in India: A Reader" edited by Amita Pitre and Kaveri Gill
4. Constitutional Law of India: N.V. Pranjapee
5. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;
6. Drugs Control Act, 1950,
7. the Mental Health Act, 1987;
8. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

RGUL- 602(1):

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW II

The Course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT 1: COPYRIGHT

- a. Introduction to Copyright Law
- b. Idea-expression dichotomy
- c. Subject matter of copyright
- d. Rights under copyright
- e. Ownership and authorship of Copyright
- f. Term of Copyright
- g. Assignment and Licensing
- h. Infringement and remedies
- i. Fair Use and Exceptions
- j. Neighbouring rights

UNIT 2: PATENT LAW

- a. Meaning of Patent
- b. Brief Outline to International Conventions
- c. Conditions of Patentability
- d. Procedure for filing patent application
- e. Revocation and surrender of patents
- f. Compulsory Licensing
- g. Use of Patents by the Government for its own use
- h. Parallel Imports
- i. Infringement and Remedies
- j. Rights and limitations of patents
- k. Penal provisions

UNIT 3: OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

- a. Introduction to the Plant Varieties and Farmer's rights: Basic Statutory Provisions
- b. Undisclosed Information/ Trade secrets
- c. Integrated Circuits

REFERENCES:

1. Narayanana, P: Intellectual Property Law. Eastern Law House Cornish W.R: Intellectual Property Law, Sweet and Maxwell, 1996 Gopal Krishan N.S: Cases and Material on Intellectual Property Law, National Law School, Bangalore
2. T.R. Srinivasa: The Copyright Act, 1957 Meenu Paul: Intellectual Property Laws
3. M.K. Bhandari: Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, Allahabad

RGUL- 602(2):

COMPETITION LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Aims and object of competition Act, 2002 and its relationship with Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
2. Definition and meaning of following words:
 - (a) Acquisition
 - (b) Agreement
 - (c) Consumer
 - (d) Enterprise
 - (e) Person
 - (f) Service
3. Law relating to Prohibition of certain agreements, Abuse of dominant position and Regulation of Combinations.
4. Competition Commission of India: Establishment Composition, Powers, Duties and Functions.
5. Benches of Competition Commission: Composition, Distribution of business amongst commission and Benches, Jurisdiction of Benches and Procedure for adjudication of matters before it.
6. Penalties for offences under Competition Act, 2002.

REFERENCES:

1. *Competition Laws Manual with Case Laws Digest* (Taxmann's Editorial Board): A definitive, updated guide with the Act, rules, regulations, and landmark case digests, essential for practitioners.
2. *Guide to Competition Act, 2002* by S.M. Dugar: Offers detailed, section-wise commentary on the Act, covering anti-competitive agreements and dominance.
3. *Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments* by T. Ramappa: A critical look at India's competition regime and its WTO obligations.
4. *Textbook on Indian Competition Law* by Versha Vahini: A good resource for students, explaining fundamental economic concepts.
5. *Competition Act, 2002 (With Exhaustive Case Law)* (Universal's)

RGUL- 603(1):

INDIRECT TAXATION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit 1. Concept of Value Added Tax and its Merits and Demerits

Unit 2: Application of Value Added Tax in India in the field of Indirect Taxation and reasons for introducing Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Unit 3: Goods and Service Tax

(1) Important Definitions

(a) Business

(b) Capital Goods

(c) Export and Import of Goods and Services

(d) Goods

(e) Services

(2) Classes of Officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act (CGST Act) and under the States Goods and Services Tax Act, their appointments and powers

(3) Levy and Collection of CGST and SGST

(4) Power to grant exemption from Tax and Remission of Tax on supplies found deficient in quantity

(5) Time of Supply of Goods and Services

(6) Value of Taxable Supply

(7) Manner of taking Input Tax Credit

(8) Registration of Suppliers of Goods and Services, Amendment and Cancellation of Registration and Revocation of Cancellation of Registration

(9) Special provisions relating to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person

(10) Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes

(11) Furnishing details of outward and Inward Supplies

(12) Furnishing of Returns

(13) Payment and Refunds of Tax

(14) Taxation of Electronic Commerce

(15) Assessments: Self Assessment; Provisional Assessment; Scrutiny of Returns; Assessment of non-filers of Returns; Assessment of Unregistered Persons; Summary Assessment in certain Special Cases

(16) Demand and Recovery of Tax

(17) Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest

(18) Appeals and Revisions

Unit 4: Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST)

(a) Meaning, levy and Collection of IGST

(b) Place of Supply of Goods and Services

(c) Apportionment of IGST between Central and State Governments

Unit 5: Customs Duty

(i) Introduction & types of Customs Duties

(ii) Powers of Customs Officers (Sections 100-135A)

(a) Power to Inspect

(b) Power to X-ray bodies

(c) Power of Search

(d) Power of Seizure

(e) Power to call for documents and examine a person

(f) Power to summons

(g) Power to arrest

(iii) Penalty

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Girish Ahuja & Dr. Ravi Gupta, Direct Taxes Ready Reckoner with Tax Planning, Wolters Kluwer India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Dr. Vinod K Singhania & Monica Singhania, Taxmann's Students' Guide to Income Tax Including GST- Problems & Solutions, Taxmann Publications (P.) Ltd.
3. Sampath Iyengar, Law of Income Tax, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
4. Kanga and Palkiwala, The Law and Practice of Income Tax, LexisNexis
5. V.S. Datey, GST Ready Reckoner, Taxmann Publications (P.) Ltd.
6. V.S. Datey, All About GST, a Complete Guide to New Model GST Law, Taxmann Publications (P.) Ltd

RGUL- 603(2):

INDIAN FEDERALISM

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction
Concept of Federalism with special reference to the Constitution of U.S.A. Objectives and features of Federalism
2. Distribution of Legislative Powers between the Union and the State-
Territorial and Topical Distribution of powers, Various principles of interpretation i.e., Doctrine of Territorial nexus, Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Doctrine of colorable legislations
3. Administrative relation between the Union and the States-
Obligation of the States and the Union, Control of Union over States, Power of the State to entrust functions to the States and adjudication of disputes.
4. Distribution of Financial Powers between the Union and the States
Distribution of Revenue, Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and the States, Contingency Fund
5. Centre and State Relations Revisited
(a) Sarkaria Commission
(b) Punchhi Commission
6. Indian Federalism: Emerging Issues
(a) Cooperative Federalism, Challenges before Indian Federalism – perspective and prospects.

REFERENCES:

1. Indian Federalism by Louise Tillin: An accessible, short introduction to the constitutional, political, and economic dimensions of Centre-State relations.
2. Federalism in India by Mahendra Prasad Singh: Offers a neo-institutional analysis with a global comparative perspective, focusing on core institutions like fiscal federalism, judicial federalism, etc.

RGUL- 603(3):

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1. Law and Procedure**
 - (a) Civil and Political Rights
 - (b) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 2. Protection of Human Rights Act**
 - (a) National Human Rights Commission
 - (b) State Human Rights Commission
 - (c) Human Rights Court
- 3. Law Relating to Vulnerable Class**
 - (a) Dalits
 - (b) Old Age Persons
 - (c) Disabled Persons
 - (d) People below poverty line
- 4. Programmes and Policies**
 - (a) Integrated Child Development Scheme
 - (b) School Education and Midday meal
 - (c) Rural Health and Employment
 - (d) Welfare Schemes
- 5. Promotion and Respect of Human Rights**
 - (a) Role of Civil Society and the Media
 - (b) Role of Educational Institutions
 - (c) Obstacles
- 6. Human Rights and Challenges of Globalization**
- 7. Future of Human Rights**

REFERENCES:

1. Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992.
2. Baehr, Peter R., Human Rights: Universality in Practice, New York: Palgrave, 1999.
3. Baxi, Upendra, The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002
4. Freeman, Michael, Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003
5. Langley, Winstone E., Encyclopedia of Human Rights Issues since 1945 London: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 1999

RGUL- 603(4):

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Emphasis will, inter-alia, be laid on the Coverage of Insolvency Statutes in India
2. Nature of the Acts of Insolvency on the commission of which a person may be adjudged Insolvent
3. Adjudication Proceedings and Interim Proceedings
4. Order of Adjudication and its Annulment
5. Effect of the order of Adjudication Including Consequential Proceedings
6. Property Available for Distribution Including the Doctrine of Reputed Ownership and the Consequences of Doctrine of 'Relation Back'
7. Proof of Debts, Composition and Schemes of Arrangement
8. Distribution of Property, Discharge of Property, Discharge of the Debtor
9. Powers, Duties and Liabilities of the Official Assignee and Receiver
10. The law relating to Appeals, Revision and Reviews.

REFERENCES:

1. *The Law of Insolvency in India* by Mulla: An authoritative, classic reference work that covers the insolvency law of individuals and partnership firms and provides a comparative analysis with the newer IBC, 2016.
2. *Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law Manual with IBC Law Guide* by Taxmann's Editorial Board
3. *Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India: A Commentary* by Ashish Makhija
4. *Guide to Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code* (in 2 volumes) by Dr. D.K. Jain

RGUL- 604(1):

INSURANCE LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, definition and importance of Insurance and General Principles of Insurance Law
2. Origin, History and Development of Insurance
 - (a) Pre-independence period
 - (b) Nationalisation
 - (c) Privatisation
 - (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (i) Establishment (ii) Composition (iii) Duties, Power and Function
3. Formation of Insurance Contract, Differences between Contract of Indemnity, Contingent, Wager and Insurance - Principle of utmost good faith
4. Premium (a) Definition and Mode of Payment (b) Days of Grace (c) Return of Premium
5. Assignment and Nomination
6. Life Insurance
 - (a) Definition, Essentials, Nature and Scope
 - (b) Even Insured
 - (c) Circumstances Affecting the Risk including suicide
 - (d) Categories of Life Insurance Policies
7. Fire Insurance
 - (a) Definition, Nature and Scope
 - (b) Meaning of the term “Fire” and “Loss by Fire”
 - (c) Categories of Fire Insurance Policies
8. Marine Insurance
 - (a) Definition, Nature and Scope
 - (b) Categories of Marine Insurance Policies
 - (c) Insured Perils
 - (d) Loss and Abandonment
 - (e) Partial Losses and General Average
9. Social Insurance in India
 - (a) Social Insurance : Meaning, Scope, Characteristics, Need and Limitations
 - (b) Agriculture Insurance, Crop Insurance in India, Crop Insurance Underwriting, Claims, Problems associated with Crop Insurance, Cattle Insurance in India
 - (c) Public Liability Insurance: Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (An Overview) Claims, Role of Consumer courts and Insurance Ombudsman
10. Double Insurance and Re-insurance
11. Health Insurance

REFERENCES:

1. Brijnandan Singh – Law of Insurance
2. Singh, Avtar, Law of Insurance, (2004)
3. Banerjee, Law of Insurance
4. E.R. Hardy Ivamy – Principles of Insurance
5. Gow Colinvault – Law of Insurance
6. John Hanson and Christopher Henly – All Risks Property Insurance (1999)
7. K.S.N. Murthy and Dr. K. V.S. Sarma – Modern Law of Insurance.
8. Marine Insurance – Hardy Ivamy
9. Bhattacharya: Law of Insurance
10. Dr. M.N. Mishra : Law of Insurance
11. B.C. Mithra: The Law relating to Marine Insurance, The University Book Agency, Allahabad
12. Gyanendra Kumar: Hand book on Insurance Law, Delhi Law House
13. J.V.N. Jaiswal : Law of Insurance, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow

RGUL- 604(2):

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, definition and purpose of anti-dumping, Development of anti-dumping law of the international level.
2. The Uruguay Round Anti-dumping Code–Principles, determination of dumping
3. Dumping investigation – definition of domestic industry, initiation and subsequent investigation, Evidence.
4. Provisional Measures, price undertakings, imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties.
5. Duration and Review of Anti- dumping duties and price undertakings public notice and explanation of determinations, anti- dumping action on behalf of a third country.
6. Conciliation and dispute settlement, jurisprudence of WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism.
7. Anti-dumping legislation in India and Judicial approach.

REFERENCES:

1. Anti-Dumping & Countervailing Measures: The Complete Reference by R.K. Gupta (Response Books/Sage Publications, 1996/97)
2. Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Law and Practice
3. Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Handbook (U.S. International Trade Commission): An informal guide to the process, focusing on the USITC's role in investigations.
4. Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws, 2025 ed. by Schaefer & Pattison (Thomson Reuters): A contemporary legal reference for current law.
5. Managing Economies: Trade and International Business (Palgrave Macmillan): Includes chapters like "Antidumping, Countervailing Duties and Non-Market Economies" by Claudio Dordi.

RGUL- 604(3):

TRADE IN SERVICE AND EMIGRATION LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1 General Agreement on Trade in Services- An Analysis
- 2 General Obligations and Disciplines.
- 3 Monopolies and exclusive service suppliers; payment and transfers, safeguards and subsidies.
- 4 GATS exceptions to general obligations
- 5 Specific commitments and GATS
- 6 Disputes Resolution under GATS.
- 7 Emigration: Passport and Visa system, human rights dimensions

of migration and voluntary and involuntary immigrations, rights of

migrant workers.
- 8 National Perspective on migration and emigration.

REFERENCES:

- 1 Trade In Services & Emigration Law by S.R Myneni: It is published by New Era Law Publication and was published in 2022.
- 2 Trade, Migration and Law by Victor T. Amadi
- 3 The Emigration Act, 1983, with Emigration Rules, 1983
- 4 Foundations of International Migration Law (Cambridge University Press)
- 5 The International Law of Economic Migration: Toward the Fourth Freedom by Joel P. Trachtman
- 6 The Oxford Handbook of International Trade Law (Oxford University Press)
- 7 International Trade Law: A Comprehensive Textbook by Raj Bhala

RGUL- 604(4):

WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Nature, Scope and Impact of Socio-economic Crimes, White Collar Crimes.
2. Distinction between Traditional Crimes and Socio– economic Crimes.
3. Applicability of means rea in Socio – economic Crimes, Burden of Proof and Presumption in Socio – economic Crimes.
4. Criminal Etiology of Socio– economic Crimes.
5. Special Measures Requisite for Prevention of Socio – economic Crimes – Punishment, Applicability of Probation and other Reformatory Measures, Investigative and trial measures.
6. Corporate Crimes: Corporate Criminal Liability, Individual and organization Liability Dilemma – allocating responsibility – human or corporate.
7. Corruption: Prevention of Corruption Act.
8. Black Money.

REFERENCES:

- 1 Sutherland, Edwin H. (1949). *White Collar Crime*. The seminal work that introduced the concept, exploring crimes by business and professional individuals.
- 2 Tappan, Paul W. (1947). "Who is the Criminal?" A key legal critique of Sutherland's broad definition, focusing on legal definitions.
- 3 Pillai's White Collar Crime (2025 ed.) by K. Prasad: Covers Indian law updates (like the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita) and includes cybercrime, bribery, and fraud.
- 4 White Collar Crimes in India: A Concordance by Dr. Mukherjee Sulakshana Banerjee (2023): A comprehensive look at Indian white-collar offenses.
- 5 Thomson's White-Collar Crimes An Indian Perspective by Singhania, Goel, & Kumar (2022)
- 6 Law of White Collar Crimes by Dr. S.R. Myneni (2021)

RGUL- 605(1):

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. The Information Technology Act, 2000
 - (a) History, Object, Scope and Commencement of the Act.
 - (b) Overview of a Computer, Computer Network and the Internet
2. (a) E-Governance, Attribution, Acknowledgement and Dispatch of Electronic Records
 - (b) Digital Signature and Secured Digital Signature
 - (c) Authorities- Controller and Certifying Authorities
3. Cyber contraventions and adjudication process, cyber offences and investigation and jurisdictional Issues in cyber space
4. Cyber Space- Intellectual Property Rights with special reference to Domain Name
5. Amendments to the various enactments.
 - (a) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (b) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - (c) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
6. Liability of Intermediaries
 - (a) U.S.A.
 - (b) U.K.
 - (c) India

REFERENCES:

1. Kamlesh N. & Murali D.Tiwari(Ed), IT and Indian Legal System, Macmillan India Ltd, NewDelhi
2. K.L.James, The Internet: A User's Guide, Prentice Hall of India, NewDelhi
3. Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, Universal Law Publishing Co., NewDelhi
4. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Macmillan India Ltd, NewDelhi
5. S.V.Joga Rao, Computer Contract & IT Laws (in 2 Volumes), Prolific Law Publications, NewDelhi
6. T.Ramappa, Legal Issues in Electronic Commerce, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
7. Indian Law Institute, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, NewDelhi
8. Pankaj Jain & Sangeet Rai Pandey, Copyright and Trademark Laws relating to Computers, Eastern Book Co, NewDelhi
9. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India
10. S.V.Joga Rao, Law of Cyber Crimes and Information Technology Law, Wadhwa & Co,Nagpur

RGUL- 605(2):

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL COURT**

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Origin and development of international criminal law.
2. International Crimes: Meaning, definition
3. Major international crimes – genocide, aggression, organized crimes and corruption war crimes and crimes against humanity, terrorism Issues relating
4. Prevention and Punishment of international crimes– jurisdiction, extradition and mutual legal assistance.
5. International Regional and Mixed Tribunals.
6. International Criminal Court – Organisation structure, personal, material and temporal jurisdiction of the Court. Procedure and evidence.
7. National Perspectives on International Criminal Law.

REFERENCES:

- 1 **Principles of International Criminal Law** by Gerhard Werle & *Florian Jeßberger*, published by Oxford University Press (latest editions)
- 2 International Criminal Law by Roger O’Keefe, published by Oxford University Press
- 3 The Law and Practice of the International Criminal Court by Carsten Stahn (ed.), published by Oxford University Press
- 4 The International Criminal Court: An Introduction by Andrew Novak, published by Springer

RGUL- 605(3):

TRADE MARK AND DESIGNS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

I. Trade Marks

1. Introduction to Trade Marks
2. Need for Protection of Trade Marks.
3. Kind of Trademarks
4. International Legal Instruments on Trade Marks
5. Trade Marks Act, 1999
 - (a) Procedural Requirements of Protection of Trade Marks
 - (b) Rectification and Removal from Register
 - (c) Contents of Rights, Exhaustion of Rights
 - (d) Assignment and Transmission(Including Licensing)
 - (e) Infringement, Penalties and Remedies
 - (f) Appellate Board
6. Passing off
7. Well- known Trade Mark in India.
8. Domain Names with special reference to Trade Mark.

REFERENCES:

- 1 ***Law of Trade Marks including International Registration under Madrid Protocol & Geographical Indications*** by K.C. Kailasam & Ramu Vedaraman (LexisNexis)
- 2 ***Law of Trademark in India*** by A.K. Bansal (Thomson & Reuter)
- 3 ***Kerly's Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names*** (Sweet & Maxwell) (e.g., 17th Ed., 2024).
- 4 ***Research Handbook on the History of Trademark Law*** (Edward Elgar Publishing)
- 5 ***Intellectual Property Rights Infringement and Remedies*** by Ananth Padmanabhan (LexisNexis)

RGUL- 605(4):

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Definition of Pollution and Roots of Environmental crisis and Sovereignty
2. U. N. Declaration of Human Rights- Standard of living- Right to water
3. Stockholm Declaration, 1972
4. Earth Summit– Declarations and Conventions Adopted in Rio- 1992
 - (a) Environment and Development
 - (b) Framework Convention on Climate Change
5. Convention on the Control of Trans Boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989
6. Protection of Ozone Layer- Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol
7. Role of International Institutions
8. Standards Applied in Civil and Criminal Liability

REFERENCES:

- 1 *The Oxford Handbook of International Environmental Law* (Lavanya Rajamani & Jacqueline Peel, eds.)
- 2 *Routledge Handbook of International Environmental Law*
- 3 *Birnie, Boyle, and Redgwell's International Law and the Environment* (Boyle & Redgwell)
- 4 *International Environmental Law: Text, Cases and Materials* (Fitzmaurice, Wong, & Crampin)
- 5 *International Environmental Law: A Case Study Analysis* (Nagtzaam, Van Hook, & Guilfoyle)

RGUL- 605(5):

LAW OF SEA AND INTERNATIONAL RIVER

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Origin and development of the Law of the Sea
2. Territorial sea width, juridical status, delimitation and the rights of the coastal state.
3. International straits and Contiguous Zone
4. Exclusive Economic Zone- definition and rights and duties of coastal states.
5. Continental Shelf, definition rights and duties of the coastal state
6. The High Seas- jurisdiction on the high seas, exceptions to the exclusivity of flag state jurisdiction.
7. International sea bed- International Sea bed authority.
8. Settlement of disputes
9. Indian Law and practice
10. International Boundary Rivers, with special reference to Boundary Rivers in the Indian sub- continent.

REFERENCES:

- 1 **Law of the Sea & International Rivers by Dr. S.R. Myneni**
- 2 **Laws of the Sea: Interdisciplinary Currents (Ed. Irus Braverman)**

RGUL- 606:

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

The Course shall comprise of the following:

♣ Land Regulations: Rayat Land, Mundari Khuntkatti land, Bhutkheta land, Dlikatri land, Pahnai land, Majhias land, Zirat land, Bhugut Bandha land, Korkar land, Bhuinhari land, Rakumats and Begari land

1. Definitions
2. Classes of tenants
3. Tenure holders
4. Occupancy Raiyat
5. Incidents of occupancy-right
6. Enhancement of rent
7. Reduction of rent
8. Raiyats having khunthati rights
9. Non-occupancy-Raiyats
10. Leases and transfers of holdings & tenures
11. Bar to acquisition of right of occupancy in landlord's privileged lands and certain other lands
12. Presumption as to fixity of rent
13. Payment of rent
14. Arrears of rent
15. Commutation of rent payable in kind
16. Ejectment
17. Surrender and abandonment

GR. B

Jharkhand Building (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act 2011

REFERENCES:

C.N.T. ACT, 1908

- 1 Pandey R.N. Roy
- 2 Satish Kumar Singh
- 3 S.P. Singh
- 4 Malhotra Brothers
- 5 Fazal

Jharkhand Building (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act, 2011

LL.B. THREE YEAR (HONOURS) DEGREE COURSE ORDINANCES

WHEREAS, it is necessary to reorient legal education by making provision for instructions in new courses of study, extensive as well as intensive study of prescribed courses, and for adequate practical training for diverse careers open to law graduates.

AND WHEREAS, with a view to reorient legal education as aforesaid and to provide sufficient opportunity for adequate instruction as well as training in law, the Radha Govind University has already instituted a Six Semester LL.B.(Hons.) Degree Course of Study and has approved of a syllabus of studies therefore.

AND WHEREAS, it is also desirable to introduce Course-Credit system for measuring academic performance in terms of time devoted on each paper of the Course of Study,

NOW, THEREFORE, the Radha Govind University frames these ORDINANCES for the implementation of the aforesaid policy decisions:

1. THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

The Radha Govind University may confer the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (Hons) on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Course, have received regular instructions in the prescribed courses of study undergone required practical training, passed relevant examination and, being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character; have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time.

The total 216 credits comprising of 36 papers of 6 credits each shall be required for completing LL.B.(Hons.) Degree Course of the Radha Govind University.

2. THE CURRICULUM AND DURATION OF STUDIES

A. Curriculum of Studies:

- (i) The contents of the courses of study shall be such as set out in Schedule - A
- (ii) The curriculum of study for the LL.B.(Hons.) Degree shall comprise of the courses set out in Schedule-B.

Provided that the Board of Studies in Law may make such changes in the contents of the courses of study as and when it deems necessary, and report the matter to the Faculty of Law.

B. The Duration of Studies :

The curriculum of study for the LL.B.(Hons.) Degree shall be spread over three academic years, and shall be divided into six semesters for the examination purposes, called as First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth semesters.

Explanation :

The academic year shall extend from the day of the reopening of University after summer vacation to the last working day of the concerned academic year or as determined by Academic Council. The First, Third and Fifth semesters shall ordinarily extend from the day of re-opening of the University after summer vacation to the last week of December as the case may be. The Second, Fourth and Sixth

semesters shall ordinarily extend from the first week of January to the last working day of the concerned academic year / commencement of summer vacation.

C. Subsequent Registration and Rules for Promotion :

(i) Students who have pursued a regular course of studies for any of the years comprising the LL.B.(Hons.) course of study and have appeared at the relevant examination shall be eligible to be promoted and registered for pursuing the course of study of the next higher year : Provided that a student of the First, Third and Fifth semesters will be promoted to Second, Fourth and Sixth semesters respectively irrespective of the number of courses in which he /she has failed to pass or failed to appear in the First, Third and Fifth semesters examinations as the case may be.

(ii) A student shall not be admitted to the Third Semester unless he/she has passed in at least *Six* compulsory papers of First and Second semesters taken together.

Provided further that no such student shall be admitted to Fifth Semester unless he /she has passed in at least *Six* papers of Third and Fourth semesters taken together. Provided further that a student who fails to secure minimum pass marks in any paper / papers of First, Second, Third and Fourth semesters shall be required to appear in the examinations of the concerned back paper/papers of the concerned examination, as the case may be.

(iii) No such student of the First Semester, who has failed to secure 25% of attendance in that semester, shall be allowed to pursue the LL.B.(Hons.) course of study;

However, a student detained due to shortage of attendance in any semester may be allowed to pursue the course of study of that semester within

COURSE OF STUDY

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (Hons.) shall be required to:

(i) Study 12 papers in First and Second Semesters carrying 100 marks for each paper comprising of Six credits. Compulsory language paper shall also comprise of 6 credits carrying 100 marks. However, a student shall be required only to pass the compulsory language paper. Marks obtained in the compulsory language paper shall be shown separately in the marks-sheet of the First Semester Examinations and it shall neither be included in the total marks of the student nor shall credit of the compulsory language paper be counted for the total credit required for completing LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Course.

(ii) Study 12 papers in Third and Fourth semesters carrying 100 marks for each paper comprising of Six credits.

(iii) Study 12 papers in Fifth and Sixth semesters carrying 100 marks in each paper comprising of Six credits.

(iv) Attend lectures, undertake project works, in each of the 6 semesters comprising Three Year Degree course.

(v) Submit written assignments, project reports and also attend and participate in other activities including extension activities in the Law College.

PROSECUTION OF A REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY

A student who has attended all the lectures, seminars, moot courts and all other activities in or outside Law School done or in collaboration with others in the academic year shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study for that year.

Provided that the Principle of the Law College may, on the condone absence from lectures, seminars and other activities upto 30% separately in each of the papers of the total number of such lectures delivered, seminars and other activities held or organized in that paper.

5. EXAMINATION

A. General :

(i) (a) There shall be an examination at the end of each semester of three year study programme. Every student registered in any semester shall be eligible to appear in the concerned examination of the respective semester subject to the attendance requirement as prescribed by the Bar Council of India and the University and calculated on the semester basis.

(b) A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (Hons.) shall be required to pass in all the prescribed courses *in* not more than five years from the academic session of his admission in the Law Faculty for the first session or as prescribed by the University. Even after that if a student fails, he/she has to leave the course.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of these ordinances, the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (Hons.) shall be held in the Centers at such time and on such dates as the College/University authorities decide.

(iii) A candidate shall be examined in 6 papers of 100 marks in each semester, each paper carrying 6 credits and one compulsory paper of English Language in the First Semester.

(iv) Examinations in courses of First Semester to six Semesters shall be conducted by means of written papers each of three hours duration, as well as evaluation of project works, regularity, discussions, extension activities, field works, court visits, and viva voce examination as the case may be.

B. Division of Marks:

(1) Each compulsory and optional paper in the LL.B. examination shall consist of 100 marks.

Provided that 70 marks in each of such paper shall be reserved for award on the basis of written theory paper, 20 marks on the basis of project work and 10 marks on the basis of performativity including discussion pertaining to the concerned paper, regularity, and alertness in the class.

(2) Each compulsory Clinical Course in LL.B. Six Semester degree course shall carry the division of marks in the following manner:

(a) Clinical Course Paper – I (Professional Ethics, Accountability of Lawyers and Bar Bench Relationship) in LL.B. Fourth Semester.

i. Written theory paper -- 70 marks

ii. Performativity including discussion pertaining to the concerned paper, regularity and alertness in class--10 marks

iii. Viva-Voce - 20 marks

(b) Clinical Course Paper II (Moot Court) in LL.B. Fifth Semester

(The Moot Court work will be on assigned problems and will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(i) Observance of Trial -- 30 Marks

(ii) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparation -- 30 Marks (Proceedings of interviewing sessions, recorded in the dairy of the students will carry 15 marks. The other record containing documents and procedures for the filing of the suit/petition will carry 15 marks)

(iii) Viva-Voce -- 10 Marks