



SHRI SHARDA BHAVAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

# NARAYANRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE

VIP Road, BABANAGAR, Nanded - 431602 (M.S.)

AFFILIATED TO

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED



3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle

## Assessment & Accreditation by NAAC

### 1.2: Academic Flexibility

1.2.1: Number of elective/options courses offered by the institution during followed during last five years.





स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

नांदेड— ४३१६०६ (महाराष्ट्र)

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

NANDED-431606, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ  
मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.

Established on 17th September 1994 - Recognized by the UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Re-accredited with 'A' Grade



## ACADEMIC (1-BOARD OF STUDIES) SECTION

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विधी विद्याशाखेतील B.S.L. (5 Years) व LL.B. या अभ्यासक्रमांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ पासून CBCS Pattern नुसार विकल्प (Options) लागू करण्याबाबत.

### प रि प त्र क

या परिपत्रकान्वये सर्व संबंधितांना कळविण्यात येते की, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या संलग्नित महाविद्यालयांतील विधी विद्याशाखेतील B.S.L. (5 Years) व LL.B. या अभ्यासक्रमांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ पासून लागू करण्यात आलेल्या **Choice Based Credit System (C.B.C.S.) Pattern** नुसार सोबत जोडल्याप्रमाणे विकल्प (Options) लागू करण्यात आलेले आहेत.

सदरील Choice Based Credit System (C.B.C.S.) Pattern नुसार लागू करण्यात आलेले विकल्प (Options) प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या [www.srtmun.ac.in](http://www.srtmun.ac.in) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध आहेत. तरी सदरील बाब ही सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावी.

‘ज्ञानतीर्थ’ परिसर,  
विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड — ४३१ ६०६.  
जा.क्र.: शैक्षणिक—०१/परिपत्रक/सीबीसीएस पॅटर्न—  
विकल्प/२०१५-१६/१४५७  
दिनांक : १३.१०.२०१५.  
सोबत : वरीलप्रमाणे.



स्वाक्षरित/—  
**संचालक**  
महाविद्यालय व विद्यापीठ विकास मंडळ

प्रत माहिती व पुढील कार्यवाहीस्तव :

- १) मा. कुलसचिव यांचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- २) मा. परीक्षा नियंत्रक यांचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ३) प्राचार्य, सर्व संबंधित संलग्नित महाविद्यालये, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ४) उपकुलसचिव, पदव्युत्तर विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ५) साहाय्यक कुलसचिव, पात्रता विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ६) सिस्टम एक्सपर्ट, यू.जी.सी. कक्ष, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.

## **OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS OF**

**B.S.L. (5 Years) C.B.C.S. Pattern\_w.e.f. 2015-16**

**LL.B. C.B.C.S.\_w.e.f. 2015-16**

The colleges are free to offer the following papers as optional depending on the availability of the faculty and other resources. Column-A shows the existing optional subjects which the corresponding subject in Column-B in serial can replace.

<b>Sr. No.</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1.	Paper-XIX	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	LAW RELATING TO WOMEN
2.	Paper-VIII	INSURANCE LAW	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW
3.	Paper-XVII	HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
4.	Paper-XIV	CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY	LAW AND MEDICINE

## **LAW RELATING TO WOMEN**

**This paper comprises of 81 units.**

Historical background and status of women in ancient India — Feminism and Feminist Jurisprudence **Unit 05**

Position of Women under International instruments — Salient features of Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) — International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights — International Covenant on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights. **Unit 12**

Constitutional Provisions and gender justice — Relevant provisions relating to women in Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties etc. under the Indian Constitution. **Unit 10**

Laws relating to marriage, divorce and succession under the relevant personal laws with special emphasis on women — Special Marriage Act — Live in relation **Unit 12**

Maintenance -under Cr. P.C. – Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act-Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1986 **Unit 10**

Offences against women - outraging the modesty of women -sexual harassment – rape – The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013-Bigamy - mock and fraudulent marriages – adultery - causing miscarriage - insulting women etc- Indecent Representation of Women, Sati Women under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 **Unit 14**

Socio-Legal position of women and the law —Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act — Law relating to the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) and Sex selection — Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act-surrogate motherhood and artificial reproductive technology **Unit 10**

Women under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Factories Act and other Labour & Industrial Laws - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 **Unit 08**

### **Suggested Readings :**

1. S.P. Sathe: Towards Gender Justice, Research Centre for Women's Studies, S.N.D.T. Women's University, 1993.
2. Dr. Vijay Sharma: Protection to woman in Matrimonial home, Deep and Deep Publications New Delhi , 1994
3. Dr. Sarojini Saxena: Femijuris (Law relating to Women in India), Indian Pub. Co. Distributors, Baroda Law House, 1993
4. Archana Parashar, Women and Family Reform in India, New Delhi Sage Publications, (1992)
5. Dr. Paras Diwan: Dowry and Protection to Married Women, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi (1995)
6. Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects* [1792], London: J. Johnson,. Available at <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/126>
7. Dr. G.B. Reddy: Women and Law, 2nd Ed. Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1998

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## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW**

**This paper comprises of 81 units.**

Concept of Information Technology and Cyber Space- Interface of Technology and Law -Jurisdiction in Cyber Space and Jurisdiction in traditional sense - Internet Jurisdiction - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement agencies -International position of Internet Jurisdiction - Cases in Cyber Jurisdiction **Unit-08**

E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - E-taxation, E-banking, online publishing and online credit card payment - Employment Contracts - Contractor Agreements, Sales, Re-Seller and Distributor Agreements, Non-Disclosure Agreements- Shrink Wrap Contract, Source Code, Escrow Agreements etc. **Unit-10**

Cyber Law and IPRs- Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights vs Patents debate - Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright - Software Piracy –Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents – Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO -Databases in Information Technology - Protection of databases - Position in USA,EU and India **Unit-12**

Digital Signature-Authentication of electronic records-Electronic Governance- Legal recognition of electronic records and digital signatures-Use of electronic records and digital signatures in Government and its agencies- Retention of electronic records- Publication of rule, regulation, etc, in Electronic Gazette-right to insist document should be accepted in electronic form. **Unit-08**

Attribution, Acknowledgment and Despatch of Electronic Records- Attribution of electronic records- Acknowledgment of receipt-Secure Electronic Records And Secure Digital Signatures- Secure electronic record- Secure digital signature- Security procedure. **Unit-08**

Regulation of Certifying Authorities- Appointment of Controller- Functions of Controller- Licence to issue Digital Signature Certificates- Application for licence - Renewal of licence -Procedure for grant or rejection of licence- Suspension of licence. Access to computers and data. Procedures of Certifying - Power of Controller to give directions- Cyber Appellate Tribunal- Composition - Qualifications for appointment- Term of office- Salary, allowances and other terms and conditions-Finality of Orders- Appeal - Procedure and powers -Right to legal representation. Limitation -Bar on Civil court jurisdiction- Appeal to High Court- Compounding - Recovery of penalty-Power to investigate offences -Digital Signature Certificates-Authority to issue Digital Signature Certificate- Suspension and Revocation of Digital Signature Certificate- Duties of Subscribers **Unit-15**

Cyber Crimes -Meaning – Kinds – Cyber crimes under IPC, Cr.P.C and Indian Evidence Law - under International Law – Hacking, Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Denial of service Attack, Virus Dissemination, Software Piracy, Internet Relay Chat (IRC) Crime, Credit Card Fraud, Net Extortion, Phishing etc - Cyber Terrorism - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy

**Unit-10**

Offences Penalties under the Information Technology Act,2000 - for damage to computer, computer system, etc- for failure to furnish information return, etc- Residuary penalty -Tampering with computer source documents- Publishing of obscene information -to decrypt information. Penalty for misrepresentation- breach of confidentiality and privacy- publishing Digital Signature Certificate false in certain particulars- Publication for fraudulent purpose- Confiscation **Unit-10**



### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Kamlesh N. & Murali D.Tiwari(Ed), IT and Indian Legal System, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi.
2. K.L.James, The Internet: A User's Guide (2003), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, 2nd Edition, 2005, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi.
4. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi.
5. S.V.Joga Rao, Computer Contract & IT Laws (in 2 Volumes), 2005 Prolific Law Publications, New Delhi.
6. T.Ramappa, Legal Issues in Electronic Commerce, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi.
7. Indian Law Institute, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, New Delhi.
8. Pankaj Jain & Sangeet Rai Pandey, Copyright and Trademark Laws relating to Computers, Eastern Book Co, New Delhi.
9. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, New Era Law Publications Law Book Publishers, 1159, Outrem Linea, Delhi.
10. S.V.Joga Rao, Law of Cyber Crimes and Information Technology Law, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur.

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## PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

**This paper comprises of 87 units.**

Introduction – meaning-purpose- function, basis - Development and history - Unification Efforts - Modern Theories - Stages in a Conflict of Law's Case - Choice of Jurisdiction - Choice of Law - Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments/Awards. **Unit-08**

Choice of Jurisdiction - Meaning basis of Jurisdiction, Limitations - Kinds of Jurisdiction - In personam – In rem - Admiralty - Stay of Proceedings-Anti suit injunctions- Modi Entertainment Network v. W.S.G. Cricket Pte. Ltd. (AIR 2003 SC 1177) - Assumed Jurisdictions -. Classification / Characterisation - Necessity for classifications - Various theories -Re Cohn Apt v. Apt, Shehnaz v. Rizwan, Ogden v. Odgen, De Nicols v. Curlier, Re Berehrold. Re. Maldonade. **Unit-10**

Choice of law – Lex Causae - Connecting Factor - relevance of Connecting factor - Selection of lex causae (applicable law) - Application of lex causae - Renvoi-Partial-Total, Foreign Court Theory - Collier v. Rivaz. Re Duke of Wellington. Bremer v. Freeman, Re. Aske. Re Annesly. Re Ross. Forege's Case -Limitations on application or exclusion on foreign law. **Unit-12**

Concept of Domicile -General Principles Elements of Domicile : Intention & Residence -Winavas v. Attorney General, Ramsay v. Liverpool Royal Infirmary -Kinds of Domicile -Domicile of Origin- Domicile of Choice-Domicile of Dependent- Domicile of Corporation. - Status and Universality of Status. **Unit-10**

Marriage- Kinds - Monogamous - Polygamous -Questions of formal and essential validity - matrimonial jurisdiction in India and Marriage Laws 2. Matrimonial Causes :- Divorce-Nullity-Judicial separation - restitution of Conjugal rights In England and in India- Choice of jurisdiction and choice of Law. **Unit-10**

Legitimacy - Legitimation – meaning and difference - Recognition of status-Law governing legitimacy - Different methods where by legitimation may take place- Legitimacy , legitimation and succession. Adoption- Purpose of Adoption - Adoption at Common law and in Indian Law. Recognition of Foreign Adoption Adoption and succession. **Unit-12**

Property law- movable and immovable property - Assignments of Intangible Movables - Kinds of assignments - Theories -formal and essential Validity- Lex

domicile- lex actus-Lex Situs(*Lex loci rei sitae*) rule- Mocabiquo Rule- exception - transfer of tangible movables- Negotiable Instrument - Negotiability - Succession - Testate and Intestate - movable - immovable property- proper law - Cammell v. Bewell.

**Unit-10**

Law of Obligation - Contracts- torts - Validity of Contracts - Capacity to contract - Formal validity - Essential Validity -Proper Law of contract- Subjective and objective theory -Torts - Various theories - Lex fori -lex loci, proper law etc. philips v. Eyre,Boys v. Chaplin.

**Unit-05**

Recognition and Enforcement of foreign Judgments and arbitral awards- theories - Limitation.

**Unit-05**

**Suggested Readings**

R.H. Graveson- The Conflict of Law, London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1974.

David McClean and Dr Veronica Ruiz Abou-Nigm, Morris on The Conflict of Law, 8th Edition, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 2012.

Dicey, Morris & Collins on the Conflict of Laws, 15<sup>th</sup> Ed, Sweet and Maxwell.

R.S.Chavan - Indian Private Int. Law, Sterling Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1982.

Cheshire, North & Fawcett- Private International Law, 14<sup>th</sup> Ed, Oxford University Press.

Paras Diwan- Private International Law-Indian and English, Deep & Deep, 1993.

Law Commission of India -193<sup>rd</sup> Report on Transnational Litigation – Conflict Of Laws – Law of Limitation.

Sudipto Sarkar and V.R. Manohar, Sarkar Code of Civil Procedure, 10<sup>th</sup> ed., Wadhwa and Company, 2004.

## **LAW AND MEDICINE**

This paper comprises of 81 units.

**1. Introduction** **Units 10**

General background - Interrelationship between law and medicine -. Issues involved -Need of legal control - Constitutional perspectives - Rights to life: Fundamental right - Right to health - Right to emergency medical care - Directive principles -Health of workers -Public assistance in sickness and disability -Raising the level of nutrition and public health - Power to make law.

**2. Regulation of Medical and Paramedical Profession** **Units 7**

Regulatory authorities-Disciplinary controls- Doctors and Para-Medical professionals -Controls on institutions - Hospitals - Testing laboratories - institutions for research and experiments.

**3. Regulation on Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Medicines** **Units 10**

Production, Transport and Storage - Sale - Advertisement.

**4. Liability for Professional Negligence** **Units 10**

Tort - Standard of care - Problems of evidence - Contractual liability - Criminal liability - Liability of doctors and hospitals under the consumer protection law.

**5. Law, Science and Technology** **Units 8**

Experiments on human beings- The Concept - Kinds -Subjects of experimentation - Controls - Genetic engineering.- Transplantations of organs - Controls on handling and disposal of bio-medical wastes.- International norms.

**5. Artificial Insemination- Test Tube Babies- Surrogate Motherhood** **Units 14**

Historical background -The contractual aspect and enforceability - Parenthood – who is the legal parent? - Problems of consent in caesarean surgery - Rights of husband against the right of the wife for surrogate motherhood - Rights and duties of surrogate mother when genetic parents refuse to accept the child.

**6. The Unborn Child and Law** **Units 8**

Unborn child- constitutional or other legal rights- Causing miscarriage and injuries to the unborn - liability - Amniocentesis -Medical termination of pregnancy-selective reduction-female foeticide.

**6. Population Control** **Units 4**

Law, practice and society - Family Planning: Legality of coercive methods-Sterilization of Unfit - Social Response.

**8. AIDS Law** **Units 10**

Nature and scope- Regulation of blood and blood products- Regulation of sexual activity - Rights and freedom - Privacy and liability to report - Liberty and security – Movement-Marriage and selling up to a family-Work - Education - Social security-Rights against degrading treatment- Equality before Law- International norms.

**Suggested Readings**

Digumarti Bhaskara Rao (Ed.) HIV/AIDS and Ethics and Human Rights (2000),  
Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

Austen Garwood, Gowers, Living Donor Organ Transplantation: Key Legal and Ethical  
issues (1999), Dart Month Publishing Company, England.

S.V. Jogarao, Current Issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law (1999) Eastern  
Calcutta.

Jonathan Montgomery, Health Care Law, (1997), Oxford.

Carol Levine, Taking Sides: Clashing Views On Controversial Bio-Ethical issues (1984)  
Dushkin Publishing Group, Inc. Connecticut.

Eileen McDonagh, Breaking the Abortion Dead lock (1996), Oxford.

Malcolm Khan and Michelle Robson, Medical Negligence (1997) Cavendish Publishing  
Limited, London.

William H. Roache, (Jr.) et.al, Medical Records and the Law (1998), Aspen Publishers,  
Maryland.

Edward P. Richards, and Katharine C.Rathbun, Medical Care Law (1999) Aspen Publishers. Mary Land.

R.K.Bag, Law of Medical Negligence and Compensation (1996) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.

Council of Europe: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and Explanatory Report, 36 International Legal Materials 817 (1997).

R.K.Nayak(Ed.), The Indian Law Institute, Global Health Law, (1998), World Health Organization, Regional Office for South East Asia, New Delhi.

Mason and Mc Call Smith, Law and Medical Ethics (1991) Butterworths, London.

Anoop K. Kaushal, Medical Negligence and Legal Remedies with Special reference to Consumer Protection Act, (1999), Universal.

Gregory Kaebnick, Taking Sides: Clashing Views On Bio-Ethical issues, McGraw-Hill Education; 15<sup>th</sup> Edition (2013).

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**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**  
**Faculty of Humanities**



**BALL.B. II Year Syllabus**

**Semester III**

**Paper Title: Local Self Government –I**

**[CBCS 50:25 Pattern]**

**Course Objectives :**

After studying to course students will have a capacity to understand:

1. Community development concentration,
2. Understand how to help cities and countries improve their overall well-being.
3. Understand conventional development and planning theories at rural level.
4. Apply village developmental resources property.
5. Demonstrate the implementation of schemes, programmes at local to national level.
6. Familiar with the rural local governance.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Develop a local leadership.
2. Exhibit the efforts for rural development
3. Apply the management and theory at local level.
4. Awareness of the basic governing system as well as development measures.
5. Conceptualization of the development process at the top to bottom and also in between.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Topic/Unit</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>
1.	<b>A] What is Local Self Government:</b> 1) Meaning, Purpose & Jurisdiction of Local Self Government 2) Definition of Local Self Government 3) Nature & scope of Local Government 4) Characteristics of Local Self Government 5) Importance of Local Self Government 6) Distinction between Local Government and Local Self Government 7) Advantages of Local Self Government 8) Disadvantages of Local Self Government	<b>08</b>
2.	<b>B] Evolution of Local Self Government in India</b> 1) Community Development Programme 2) National Extension Service 3) The Balwantrai Mehta Committee report's recommendations 4) The Vasant Rao Naik Committee report 5) Three tier Panchayat Raj Scheme <b>Unit-18</b>	<b>18</b>

3.	<b>C] Bomobay Village Panchyat Act 1958 [As amended by the Maharashtra Village Panchyat Act,2021)</b> 1) Gram Sabhas, establishment and constitution of Panchyatas 2) Establishment of Panchyats 3) Meeting of Gram Sabha 4) Powers & duties of Gram Sabha 5) Incorporation of Panchyats 6) Constitution of Panchyats. 7) State Election Commission 8) List of Voters 9) Qualification & Disqualification 10) Election of Sarpanch & Upasarpanch 11) Term of Office of Sarpanch & Upasarpanch 12) Procedure of Election of Sarpanch & Upasarpanch 13) Motion ofNo confidence 14) Modification of cancellation & resolutions 15) Executive power of Panchyat 16) Functions of Sarpanch & Upsarpanch 17) Administrative powers & duties of Village Panchyat 18) Financial Assistance to Panchyats 19) Taxation of Recovery of claims 20) Cattle Pounds.	24
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**Classroom Teaching : 50 Units + Continuous Assessment: 25 Units = 75 Units**

**Reference Book:**

- 1] Dr. S.R. Myneni - Local Self Government
- 2] Dr. ShriramMaheshwari - Local Self Government in India
- 3] 31 Bombay Village Panchyat Act, 1958 [Amended by Maharashtra Village Panchyat Act,2021







**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**  
**Faculty of Humanities**

**BALL.B. II Year Syllabus**

**Semester III**

**Paper Title: Local Self Government –II**

**[CBCS 50:25 Pattern]**

**Course Objectives:** After studying to course students will have a capacity to understand:

1. Community development concentration,
2. Understand how to help cities and countries improve their overall well-being.
3. Understand conventional development and planning theories at rural level.
4. Apply village developmental resources property.
5. Demonstrate the implementation of schemes, programmes at local to national level.
6. Familiar with the rural local governance.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Develop a local leadership.
2. Exhibit the efforts for rural development
3. Apply the management and theory at local level.
4. Awareness of the basic governing system as well as development measures.
5. Conceptualization of the development process at the top to bottom and also in between.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Topic/Unit</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>
1.	<p><b><u>Section - I</u></b> <b>[The Maharashtra Zilla parishad Panchyat Samitis Act, 1961l (As Amended by the Zilla Parishad &amp; Panchyat Samitis Act, 20 )</b></p> <p><b>A. CONSTITUTION OF ZILLA PARISHADS.</b> 1 )Establishment of Zilla Parishads. 2) Parishad authorities and organization thereof. 3) Incorporation of Zilla Parishads. 4) Constitution of Zilla Parishads. 5) State Election Commission.</p> <p><b>B. Election of Councilors</b> 1) Election and term of office of Councilors, etc. 2) Manner of voting. 3) Division of District into electoral divisions. 4) List of Voters. 5) Persons qualified to be elected. 6) Disqualification 7) Vacation of seats.</p>	25

**C. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.**

- 1) Election of President and Vice-President.
- 2) Term of office of President and Vice-President.
- 3) Procedure for election of President and Vice-President.
- 4) Motion of no-confidence against President or Vice-President.
- 5) Powers and functions of President.
- 6) Functions of Vice-President.

**D. CONSTITUTION OF PANCHAYAT SAMITI**

- 1) Establishment of Panchayat Samitis.
- 2) Manner of voting.
- 3) Term of office of members of Panchayat Samiti.
- 4) Disqualification of member of Panchayat Samiti
- 5) Casual vacancies how to be filled up.
- 6) Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Panchayat Samitis.
- 7) Term of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Panchayat Samitis.
- 8) Procedure for election of Chairman of Panchayat Samiti.
- 9) Election of Deputy Chairman.
- 10) Power of Commissioner to decide disputes regarding validity of election of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.
- 11) Motion of no-confidence against Chairman or Deputy Chairman of Panchayat Samiti.
- 12) Powers and functions of Chairman of Panchayat Samiti.
- 13) Powers and functions of Deputy Chairman of Panchayat Samiti.

**E. COMMITTEE**

- 1) Appointment of Standing Committee, Subjects Committees and other Committees.
- 2) Constitution of Standing Committee.
- 3) Constitution of Subjects Committees.
- 4) Election to Committees.
- 5) Term of office of members of Standing Committee and Subjects Committee.
- 6) Motion of no-confidence against Chairman of Subjects Committee.
- 7) Powers and functions of Chairman of Standing Committee and of Subjects Committees.

**F. EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

(Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Block Development Officer)

- 1) Appointment of Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer.
- 2) Powers and functions of Chief Executive Officer.
- 3) Delegation of powers of Chief Executive Officer.
- 4) Appointment of Executive Officer and his powers and functions.
- 5) Appointment of Block Development Officer.
- 6) Powers and functions of Block Development Officer.

**G. POWERS AND DUTIES OF ZILHA PARISHAD AND PANCHAYAT SAMITI AND COMMITTEE.**

**H. ZILHA PARISHAD IT'S PROPERTY, FUNDS AND EXPENDITURE.**

**I. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ZILHA PARISHAD.**



2.	<p><b>Section - II</b>  <b>THE MAHARASHTRA MUNICIPALITY ACT, 1965</b></p> <p>I) Municipal area and their classification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Areas with population of not less than 15,000 to be declared municipal areas.</li> <li>2) Classification of Municipal area.</li> </ol> <p>II) Municipal authority and establishment of councils</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Establishment and In-corporation of councils</li> <li>2) Composition of councils</li> <li>3) Election of Publication of names of elected, co-opted and nominated councilors</li> <li>4) List of voters</li> <li>5) Manner of voting</li> <li>6) Qualification of candidates</li> <li>7) Disqualification for becoming a councilor</li> </ol> <p>III] Corrupt practices and other electoral offences</p> <p>IV] Duration of Council and term of office of councillors</p> <p>V) Obligatory duties and discretionary functions of the council</p> <p>VI) President and vice- President (Election, Appointment, Term of office, Functions) VII) Committee (Constitution, Term of office of Chairman, Standing committee, Subject committee, Functions and Powers)</p> <p>VIII) Provisions regarding Offices and Servants 1) Appointment of Chief Officer, Health officer, Auditor and Education officer and Certain other officers 2) Appointment of Other officers and servants 3) Powers and duties of chief officer 4) Powers and duties of other officers and servants</p> <p>IX Municipal Property - funds</p> <p>X Municipal Taxation</p> <p>XI Streets and open spaces; Drainage; water supply. Cattle pounds and other provisions relating to animals.</p>	25
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**Classroom Teaching : 50 Units + Continuous Assessment: 25 Units = 75 Units**

**Select Bibliography:**

- 11 The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad & Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.
- 21 The Maharashtra Municipal Councils & Act, 1965.





**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**  
**Faculty of Humanities**

**BALL.B. II Year Syllabus**

**Semester III**

**Paper Title: History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India-I**

[CBCS 50:25 Pattern]

**Course Objectives**

1. The main object of this paper is to know history of courts, legislature, executive & legal profession in India.
2. To understand the concept of Mayor's court through which Uniform Judicial System was formulated for the first time in presidency towns.
3. To define original and appellate jurisdiction of courts in civil, criminal and revenue matters.
4. To understand formulation of laws, ordinances, etc which must not be contrary to the law of England.
5. To identify bar Committee and Bar council before and after Independence.

**Course Outcomes**

Students will able to:-

1. Understand history of establishment of East India Company in three presidency towns.
2. Identify original and appellate jurisdiction of court in civil, criminal & revenue matters.
3. Define establishment of Mayor's court as to form uniform judicial system in presidency towns and jurisdiction, power, functions of Supreme Court at Calcutta.
4. Understand development of legal profession in India from ancient period to enactment of Advocate's Act of 1961.
5. Analyze Raja Nandkumar case, Patna case, Cossijurah case where conflict between Judiciary and Executive were defined.

A brief of History of judicial system in pre-Independence Era since the advent of East India Company and development of courts and judicial Institutions under the East India Company with reference to Warren Hastings plan of 1772.

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Hours/Period
1	<b><u>Part - I: History of Courts</u></b> <b>I: A- A brief of History of Judicial system in pre-Independence Era since the advent of East India Company</b> 1. Charter 1600 2. Aims and objects of the company 3. Charter of 1661 4. Early administration of justice in Bombay 5. Administration of justice in Calcutta 6. Charter of 1726, charter of 1753	06
	<b>II: B: - The development of courts and judicial institutions under the East India Company with reference to Warren Hastings Plan of</b>	06

	<p><b>1772.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grant of Diwani</li> <li>2. Warren Hastings Plan 1772</li> <li>3. Judicial plan of 1774</li> <li>4. Judicial plan of 1780</li> </ol> <p><b>III: Regulating Act 1773, the Supreme Court at Calcutta</b></p> <p>A) Regulating Act 1773 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The main object of the regulating Act 1773</li> <li>2. The provisions of the Regulating Act</li> <li>3. Defect of the Act</li> </ol> <p>B) The Supreme Court at Calcutta 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charter 1774</li> <li>2. The Constitution and functions</li> <li>3. The powers of the Supreme Court</li> <li>4. Trial of Raja Nandkumar(1775)</li> <li>5. The Patna case (1778)</li> <li>6. The Cossijurah case (1779)</li> </ol> <p>Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Judicial Reforms of 1787</li> <li>2. 2. Judicial Reforms of 1790</li> <li>3. 3. Judicial Reforms of 1793</li> </ol>	12
2	<p><b><u>Part - II: Legislature</u></b></p> <p>IV: Legislative Authority of the East India Company under the Charter of 1600</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Establishment of East India Company</li> <li>3. Organization and management</li> <li>4. Legislative power</li> <li>5. Object of the company</li> <li>6. Royal grants of 1615 and 162</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-12</b></p> <p>V: Changes under Regulating Act-1773, Act of settlement 1781, recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make regulations by the British parliament</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Act of settlement 1781</li> <li>2. Object of the Act</li> <li>3. Provisions of the Act of settlement</li> <li>4. Good features of Act of settlement</li> <li>5. Defect of the Act</li> </ol>	12
3	<p><b><u>Part -III : Legal profession</u></b></p> <p>VI: Legal profession of pre-British India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charter Act of 1774</li> <li>2. The Legal Practitioners Act 1879</li> <li>3. Indian Bar Committee 1923</li> </ol>	07

**Classroom Teaching: 50 Units + Continuous Assessment: 25 Units = 75 Units**

### Select Bibliography

- Jain M.P. :- Outline of India Legal History  
Pylee M.V. :- Constitutional History of India  
N.Dutt and Majumdar, Conduct of Advocates and Legal Profession  
Sir Curtanary Illbert, The Government of India  
A.B. Keith – A Constitutional History of India  
A.G. Botpary – Seven Lamps of Advocacy  
J.K. Mittal, Indian Legal History





**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**  
**Faculty of Humanities**



**BALL.B. II Year Syllabus**

**Semester IV**

**Paper Title: History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India-II**

[CBCS 50:25 Pattern]

**Course Objectives**

1. The main object of this paper is to know history of courts, legislature, executive & legal profession in India.
2. To understand the concept of Mayor's court through which Uniform Judicial System was formulated for the first time in presidency towns.
3. To define original and appellate jurisdiction of courts in civil, criminal and revenue matters.
4. To understand formulation of laws, ordinances, etc which must not be contrary to the law of England.
5. To identify bar Committee and Bar council before and after Independence.

**Course Outcomes**

Students will able to:-

1. Understand history of establishment of East India Company in three presidency towns.
2. Identify original and appellate jurisdiction of court in civil, criminal & revenue matters.
3. Define establishment of Mayor's court as to form uniform judicial system in presidency towns and jurisdiction, power, functions of Supreme Court at Calcutta.
4. Understand development of legal profession in India from ancient period to enactment of Advocate's Act of 1961.
5. Analyze Raja Nandkumar case, Patna case, Cossijurah case where conflict between Judiciary and Executive were defined.

A brief of History of judicial system in pre-Independence Era since the advent of East India Company and development of courts and judicial Institutions under the East India Company with reference to Warren Hastings plan of 1772.

Sr. No.	Topic Subject	No. of Unit
1	<b><u>Part I : History of Courts</u></b> I: Establishment of High Courts 1. The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 2. The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 3. High Court under Government of India Act- 1915 4. High Court under Government of India Act-1935 5. High Courts Established after the 1947  II: Development of Rule of Law and Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal, Abolition of the Jurisdiction 1. Rule of Law 2. Privy Council 3. Independence of Judiciary	07  07

2	<p><b><u>Part-II : Legislature</u></b></p> <p>III: Act of 1833 and Establishment of a Legislature of on all India Character in 1834</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charter of 1833</li> <li>2. Establishment of Legislature of an all India Character</li> <li>3. Administration, Centralization</li> </ol> <p>IV: Constitutional Development of India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Indian Councils Act- 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)</li> <li>2. Government of India Act- 1 919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)</li> <li>3. Government of India Act 1935</li> </ol> <p>V: Law Reforms and Law Commissions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law Reforms and Law Commission</li> <li>2. The First Law Commission (1835)</li> <li>3. Lex-Loci Report (1840)</li> </ol>	07    07   07
3	<p><b><u>Part-III : Legal Profession</u></b></p> <p>VI: Indian Bar Councils Act-1926 and All India Bar Committee-1951</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indian Bar Councils Act- 1926</li> <li>2. All India Bar Committee-1951</li> <li>3. Advocates Act of 1961</li> </ol> <p>VII: Development of Legal Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal Education in India</li> <li>2. Legal Education before Independence</li> <li>3. Legal Education after Independence</li> <li>4. All India Bar Committee Report</li> <li>5. First Law Commission of India</li> <li>6. National Law School</li> <li>7. Bar Council of India</li> <li>8. Indian Law Institute</li> </ol>	05   10

**Classroom Teaching : 50 Units + Continuous Assessment: 25 Units = 75 Units**

### **Select Bibliography**

Jain M.P. :- Outline of Indi Legal History

Pylee M.V. :- Constitutional History of India

N.Dutt and Majumdar, Conduct of Advocates and Legal Profession

Sir Curtanary Illbert, The Government of India

A.B. Keith – A Constitutional History of India

A.G. Botpary – Seven Lamps of Advocacy

J.K. Mittal Indian Legal History





**Class: LL.B. I/BALL.B. III (CBCS) Semester: I**  
**Paper no: -4**

**Intellectual Property Law**

This paper with the above-mentioned perspectives in view comprises 84 units.

**Objectives of the Course:**

- To create awareness about IPR among students;
- To imbibe the importance of IPR among students;
- To make the students understand the international value of IPR;
- To acquaint students with legislative provisions about IPR;

<b>Module/Topic</b>	<b>No. of Hours/ Period</b>
<p><b>1. Introductory:</b></p> <p>1. The meaning of Intellectual property. 2. Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property 3. The main forms of intellectual property: are Copyright Trademarks, Patents, and Designs 4. Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights; the Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union; TRIPS; the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation; (WIPO), and UNESCO.</p>	<b>Units 20</b>
<p><b>2. Select aspects of the law of Copyright in India</b></p> <p>1. Historical evolution of the law. 2. Meaning of copyright 3. Copyright in literary, dramatic, and musical works 4. Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films 5. Copy right in computer programme 6. Ownership of copyright 7. Assignment of copyright 8. Author's special rights 9. The notion of infringement 10. Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works. 11. Importation and infringement 12. Fair use provisions 13. Piracy on the internet 14. Aspects of copyright justice 15. Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.</p>	<b>Units 20</b>
<p><b>3. Intellectual Property in Trademarks</b></p> <p>1. The rationale for the protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights. 2. Definition and concept of trademarks 3. Registration 4. The distinction between trademarks and property mark 5. The doctrine of honest Current user 6. The doctrine of deceptive similarity 7. Protection of well-known marks 8. Passing off and infringement 9. Criteria of infringement 10. Standards of proof in passing off action 11. Remedies.</p>	<b>Units 20</b>



<p><b>4. The law of intellectual property: patents</b></p> <p>1. Concept of patent 2 Historical views of the patent law in India. 3. Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing the creation of new forms of life. 4. Patent protection of computer programme. 5. Process of obtaining a patent: Application, examination, opposition, and sealing of patents: a general introduction. 6. Procedure for filling patents. Patent co-operation treaty 7. Some grounds for opposition: (a) The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, especially in relation to inventions having the potential of ecological and mass disasters (b) Wrongfully obtaining the invention (c) Prior publication or anticipation (d) Obviousness and the lack of inventive step (e) Insufficient description 8. Rights and obligations of a patentee: (a) Patents as chosen in action (b) Duration of patents: law and policy considerations (c) Use and exercise rights (d) Right to secrecy (e) The notion of "abuse" of patent rights (f) Compulsory licenses 9. Special categories: (a) Employee Invention: Law and Policy Consideration (b) International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self-reliant development. 10. Infringement: Criteria of Infringement, Onus of proof, modes of infringement: the Doctrine of Colourable Variation, Defenses in suits of infringement, Injunctions, and related remedies.</p>	<p><b>Units 24</b></p>
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**Imp. Note: Out of 84 units, 63 shall be for teaching and 21 for continuous assessment.**

Course Outcome:

**After completion of this subjects, students will be able to--**

CO1: Understand the concept of intellectual property rights.

CO2: Develops procedural knowledge of legal regimes and solve the problem relating to intellectual property rights.

CO3: Acquire global knowledge about the concept of IP Law

CO4: Understand new developments in intellectual property rights

### **Evaluation**

5. There shall be a total assessment of 100 marks i.e. End Semester Exam (ESE) 75 Marks and a continuous assessment (CA) of 25.

6. For ESE, there shall be a theory paper of 75 marks containing 8 questions of equal marks - the 8<sup>th</sup> question shall be for writing short notes any 3 out of 5. The student has to attempt any 5 out of 8 questions.

7. For continuous assessment of 25 marks, two internal exams, one seminar and the overall performance of students shall be considered. Continuous Assessments shall be made throughout the semester.

8. Passing- There shall be 40% passing in end semester exam (ESE) and (75) marks and 40% in continuous assessment (25 marks) distinctively/separately



## SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Cormish W.R., Intellectual Property, Patents, Trademarks, Copy Rights and Allied Rights (1999). Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
2. Vikas Vashishth, Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (1999), Bharat Law House, Delhi.
3. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law (1999), (ed) Eastern Law House, Calcutta. Bibeck Debrory (ed.) Intellectual property rights (1998) Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Delhi.
4. U.I.F. Anderfelt, International patent Legislation and Developing Countries (1971).
5. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.) (1996) Sweet and Maxwell
6. Mata Din, Law of Passing off and Infringement Action of Trade Marks (1986).
7. P.S.Sangal and Kishore Singh, Indian Patent System and Paris Convention : Legal Perspectives (1987).
8. K. Thairani, Copyright: The Indian Experience (1987)
9. W.R. Cornish, para and Materials on Intellectual Property (1999), Sweet and Maxwell



**Paper no:- 8**

**Revised Syllabus of LL.B. I & BA.LL.B. III (Second Semester) w.e.f.-2022-23**  
**Insurance Law**

This paper with the above-mentioned perspectives in view comprises 84 units

**Objectives of the Course:**

To acquaint students with the concept, nature, importance, and history of insurance;

To acquaint students with general principles of insurance contracts, kinds of insurance;

To provide an analytical understanding of the legal regime relating to insurance.

<b>Module/Topic</b>	<b>No. of Hours/ Period</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> 1. Definition, Nature of Insurance contract, various kinds of insurance, proposal, policy, parties, consideration 2. The Risk- commencement, attachment, and duration. 3. Assignment and alternation 4. Insurance policy, the law of contract, and law of tort-future of insurance – need importance and place of insurance	<b>10 Unit</b>
<b>2. Indian Insurance Law: General</b> 1. History and development of Insurance 2. The Insurance Act 1938 3. Constitutional perspectives the Entries 24,25,29,30,47 of Union list, 23,24 of Concurrent list 4. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act ,1999	<b>10 Unit</b>
<b>3. General Principles of Law of Insurance-</b> 1. Insurable interest 2. Utmost good faith 3. Indemnity 4. Contribution 5. Subrogation 6. Proximate cause 7. Warranties and conditions 8. Loss minimization	<b>12 Unit</b>

<p><b>4. Life Insurance</b></p> <p>1. Nature and scope. 2. Event insured contract 3. Circumstances affecting the risk.4. Amounts recoverable under life policy. 5. Persons entitled to payment. 6. Settlement of claim and payment of money.</p>	<p><b>13 Unit</b></p>
<p><b>5. Marine Insurance</b></p> <p>1. Nature and Scope 2. Classification of marine policies 3. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 4. Marine Insurance policy- condition-express warranties construction policy. 5. Voyage-deviation. 6. Perils of the sea 7. Assignment of policy. 8. Partial laws of the ship and of fright, salvage, general average, particular. 9. Return of premium</p>	<p><b>13 Unit</b></p>
<p><b>6. Fire Insurance</b></p> <p>1. Meaning of Fire, Nature, and Scope of Fire Insurance contract, 2. Essentials of a fire insurance contract, 3. Kinds of fire policies, 4. Settlement of fire insurance claim</p>	<p><b>10 Units</b></p>
<p><b>7. Insurance Against Accidents</b></p> <p>1. The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963. 2. Compensation payable under the Act. 3. Compensation insurance scheme under the Act- compulsory insurance.</p>	<p><b>08Unit</b></p>
<p><b>8. Miscellaneous Insurance Schemes – New Dimensions –</b> 1. Group life insurance 2. Med claim, sickness insurance 3. Group health insurance 4. Double Insurance and Re-insurance.</p>	<p><b>08 Unit</b></p>

**Note: Out of 84 units, 63 shall be for teaching and 21 for continuous assessment**

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

CO1: Experiential knowledge of the practice relating to Insurance.

CO2. Professionals can find lucrative opportunities in all branches of insurance such as life, property, automobile, and medical insurance.

CO3. The rapidly growing turf of insurance is a new opportunity for legal practitioners attracting many reputed firms and independent legal consultants.





**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**  
**Faculty of Humanities**  
**LL.B. II Year and BA LLB IV Year Syllabus**  
**Semester III**  
**Paper Title: Criminology and Penology**  
**[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]**



**Course Objectives:-**

**CO1:** Analyse and define the concept of crime and antisocial behaviour in the society and the distinction between crime and morality and changes with respect to society, time & place

**CO2:** Analyse the various attitudes given by philosophers on criminology.

**CO3:** Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of penology in the present society and theories of the punishments and its application in the criminal justice system.

**CO4:** To understand concept and need of reformative approach and various institutions such as parole, furlough, probation, open prison, etc.

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, the learner shall be able to:

**CO1:** Analyse and define the concept of crime and antisocial behaviour in the society and the distinction between crime and morality and changes with respect to society, time & place

**CO2:** Analyse the various attitudes given by philosophers on criminology.

**CO3:** Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of penology in the present society and theories of the punishments and its application in the criminal justice system.

**CO4:** To understand concept and need of reformative approach and various institutions such as parole, furlough, probation, open prison, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Unit
1	<b>Crime &amp; Criminology:</b> a) Definition, meaning and significance of crime, b) Origin and development of criminal law in India. c) Distinction between crime & non crime. d) Definition, nature and Scope of Criminology.	06 Unit
2	<b>Schools of Criminology:</b> a) Pre-Classical School. b) The Classical School. c) Neo-Classical School. d) Positive School. e) Psychiatric School. f) Socialist School. g) Clinical School.	12 Unit
3	<b>Causes of Crime:</b> a) Biological Causes. b) Sociological Causes. c) Economical Causes. d) Environmental Causes. e) Political Causes.	10 Unit
4	<b>White Collar Crime:</b> a) Origin, definition, meaning & nature of White-Collar Crime. b) Causes of White-collar crimes. c) Classification of White-collar crime.	10 Unit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) White collar crime in different profession in India.</li> <li>e) Remedies for eradication of White-collar Crime.</li> </ul>	
5	<p><b>Theories of Punishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Concept &amp; Definition of Punishment.</li> <li>b) Theories of Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Deterrent theory.</li> <li>ii) Retributive Theory.</li> <li>iii) Preventive Theory.</li> <li>iv) Expiatory Theory.</li> <li>v) Reformative Theory.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	10 Unit
6	<p><b>Capital Punishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Definition, nature &amp; Scope of Capital Punishment.</li> <li>b) Ancient &amp; Modern modes of execution of Capital Punishment.</li> <li>c) Retention &amp; Abolition of Capital Punishment.</li> <li>d) Constitutional validity of capital Punishment with Landmark Case Laws.</li> </ul>	10 Unit
7	<p><b>Prison System:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Historical perspectives of Prison System in India, UK, USA &amp; Russia.</li> <li>b) Prison Reforms in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Before Independence.</li> <li>ii) After Independence.</li> <li>iii) Open air prison.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	06 Units
8	<p><b>Parole:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Origin, definition, aims &amp; object of Parole.</li> <li>b) Essentials for grant of Parole.</li> <li>c) Parole Board.</li> <li>d) Advantages &amp; Disadvantages of Parole.</li> </ul>	04 Units
9	<p><b>Probation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Origin, definition, aims &amp; object of Probation.</li> <li>b) Condition to grant Probation.</li> <li>c) Offences in which Probation may or may not be granted.</li> <li>d) Merits &amp; Demerits of Probation.</li> <li>e) Probation Officer.</li> </ul>	04 Units
10	<p><b>Victimology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Victimless crimes.</li> <li>b) Hidden Victims.</li> </ul>	03 Units
11	<p><b>Modern and International crimes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organized Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Concept &amp; Definition of Organised Crime.</li> <li>b) Types of Organised Crime.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Cyber Crime.</li> </ol>	04 Units
12	<p><b>Recidivism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Definition &amp; Causes of Recidivism.</li> <li>b) Measures for curbing Recidivisms in India.</li> </ul>	03 Units

### Bibliography

Sutherland, EH, Cressey. DR, Criminology

A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.

Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971)

K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Surveys of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)

Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R. Campray & Co., Calcutta.

H.S. Becker, Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966)

J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974)



**SYLLABUS – 2012 - 2013**

**LL.B – III and BSL – V**

**V<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**Paper – V**

**LAND LAWS**

**(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)**

**Syllabus (w.e.f. 2012-2013)**

<b>1. Constitutional Provisions</b>	<b>Units 4</b>
1.1 Right to property – Art – 300A.	
1.2 Constitutional Amendment – Art – 368 with special reference to 1 <sup>st</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 24 <sup>th</sup> , 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendments.	
<b>2. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code – 1966</b>	<b>Units 20</b>
2.1 Definitions Under Land Revenue Code.	
2.2 Revenue Officers	
2.3 Assessment and Settlement of Revenue	
2.4 Non-Agricultural use of Land	
2.5 Appeal and Revision	
<b>3. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894</b>	<b>Units 20</b>
2.1. Definitions Under Land Acquisition Act, 1894	
3.2. Land Acquisition process through preliminary notification	
3.3. Notice	
3.4. Enquiry and Award	
3.5 Reference to courts	
<b>4. The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999</b>	<b>Units 20</b>
<b>4.1. Definitions under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999</b>	
4.2. Fixation of standard rent and permitted increase	
4.3 Recovery of possession of premises and procedure	
4.4. Special provisions for recovery of possession of premises of scientists and Members of Armed Forces.	
4.5. Provisions regarding to Land Lord's duty not to cut off or with hold essential supply or service.	
<b>5. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948</b>	<b>Units 20</b>
<b>5.1. Definitions</b>	
5.2 General provisions regarding tenancies	
5.3. Rights and privileges of Tenants	
5.4. Termination of Tenancy	
5.5. Procedure and jurisdiction of Tribunal, Mamlatdar, Collector	
5.6 Appeal and revision.	

**Note :- Out of 84 Units, 14 Units are allotted to Internal Assessment.**

**Prescribed Books**

- 1. Constitutional Law of India – H.M. Seervai, Universal**
2. The Constitutional Law of India – Dr. J.N. Pandey – CLA
3. The Indian Constitution Cornerstone of a Nation Granville Austin, Oxford University
4. The Constitutional Law of India – Prof. Narendra Kumar Allahabad Law Agency.
5. The Hyderabad Tenancy And Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 H.S. Moulvis, Nashik Law House
6. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 A.K.Gupte & S.D. Dighe 2000 Vith Edition
7. Land Laws in Maharashtra A.K. Gupte, Hind Law House
8. Law of Land Acquisition And Compensation K.Shanmukhan, Butter Worths English Edition
9. The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999 A.K.Gupte Hind Law House
10. Law of Rent Control, Eviction and Leases in India. R.D.Agrwal 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Butterworth.

**SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED**

**LL.B – III and BSL – V (Semester VI)**

**Paper – VIII**

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

**(This paper comprises of 84 units)**

**Syllabus (w.e.f. 2012-2013)**

**1) Historical development of concept of human rights**

Human rights in Indian tradition, ancient, medieval and modern. Human rights in Western tradition, classification of human rights three generation. Concept of natural law. Concept of natural rights. Human rights in legal tradition, international law and national law. **(units 10)**

**2) UN and Human rights**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, individual and group rights. International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights 1966. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966. ILO and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with Human Rights. **(units 14)**

**3) Human rights and vulnerable groups**

Women, Child, Migrant Workers, Refugees, Internally Displace. Relevant International Conventions and Declarations. **(units 10)**

**4) Role of regional organizations**

European Convention on Human Rights. American Convention Human Rights. African Convention Human Rights. **(units 12)**

**5) Protection agencies and mechanisms**

International commission of human rights. Non Governmental organizations. Amnesty international. European Commission on Human Rights/Court of Human Rights. U.N. Division of Human Rights. International Labour Organization. UNESCO. UNICEF. **(units 14)**

**6) Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India**

Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the constitution. Directive principles, legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms. **(units 10)**



## **7) Enforcement of Human Rights in India**

Role of courts, the supreme Court, High Courts and other courts. Statutory commissions, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority and Backward Class. **(units 14)**

### **Select bibliography**

S.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights.

S.K. Varma, Public International Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi

Peter J. Van Krieken The Exclusion on Clause, Kluwer

Human rights Watch Women's Rights Project, The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Rights 2000, Oxford

Ermacora, Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights , Sweet and Maxwell

Wallace, International Human Rights, Text and Material, Sweet and Maxwell

Muntarhorn, The Status of Refugees in Asia, Oxford

Human Rights and Global Diversity , Frank Cass, London

Nirmal C.J. Human Rights in India, Oxford

P.R. Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents, Universal, Delhi

**SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED**

**LL.B – III and BSL – V (Semester VI)**

**Paper – X**

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

**(This paper comprises of 84 units)**

**Syllabus (w.e.f. 2012-2013)**

**1) Principles of legislation**

Law making, the legislature, executive and the judiciary, Principles of Utility, Principle of John Rawls and Nozick, individual interest to community interest. Operation of these principles upon legislation. Distinction between morals and legislation. **(units 19)**

**2) Interpretation of statutes**

Meaning of the term 'statutes', commencement, operation and repeal of statutes, purpose of interpretation of statutes, salient features of General Clause Act. **(unit 08)**

**3) Aids to interpretation**

Internal aids, title, preamble, headings and marginal notes, sections and sub sections, punctuation marks, illustrations, exceptions, provisions, and saving clauses, schedules, non obstante clause. External aids, dictionaries, translations, travaux preparations, statutes in pari materia, contemporanea exposito, dabates, inquiry commission reports and Law Commission reports. **(units 12)**

**4) Rules of statutory interpretation**

Primary rules, literal rule, golden rule, mischief rule, secondary rules, noscitur a sociis, ejusdem generis, reddendo singula singulis. **(Units 05)**

**5) Presumptions in statutory interpretation**

Statutes are valid, statutes are territorial in operation, presumption as to jurisdiction, presumption against what is inconvenient to absurd, presumption against intending injustice, presumption against impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, prospective operation of statutes. **(units 07)**

#### **6) Maxims of statutory interpretation**

Delegates nonpotest delegare. Expression unius exclusio alterius. Generalia specialibus non derogant. In pari delicto potior est conditione possidentis. Ultra valet potior quam pareat. Expressum facit cessare tacitum. In bonam partem. **(units 13)**

#### **7) Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose**

Restrictive and beneficial construction, taxing statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislation, interpretation of substantive and adjunctive statutes, interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions, interpretation of enabling statutes, interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes, interpretation of statutes conferring rights, interpretation of statutes conferring powers. **(units 10)**

#### **8) Principles of constitutional interpretation**

Harmonious construction, doctrine of pith and substance, colourable legislation, ancillary powers, occupied field, residuary power, doctrine of repugnancy. **(units 100)**

#### **Select bibliography**

G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation. Wadhwa, Nagpur

P. St. Langan, Maxwell on Interpretation of Statutes, The Law Book Co. Allahabad

V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern, Lucknow

M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Wadhwa

M.P. Singh, V.N. Sukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Lucknow

U.Baxi, Introduction to Justice K.K. Mathew's Democracy, Equality and Freedom, Eastern, Lucknow.



Admission to the LL.M. Degree course shall be made for the entire Academic year i.e. for both the First and Second Semesters at the beginning of the Academic Year at one time.

A candidate for being eligible for the Second Semester must have successfully kept terms for the First Semester, irrespective of the result of the First Semester Examination.

A candidate for being eligible for admission to the Third Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have got exemption in at least six papers of the First and Second Semesters.

#### **4. STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE**

LL.M. Course shall be Semester Course, consisting of Four Semesters spread over two years.

The LL.M. Course shall consist of Foundation Course of five papers and any one Optional Group of six papers from six Groups offered by the University. The Colleges/Department shall ensure that each paper is taught in at least 60 units of 60 minutes duration.

Optional Group will be permitted to be taken only if a minimum of 20 students is opting for the same group.

#### **FIRST SEMESTER**

The **First Semester** shall be of two Foundational Papers and two papers of an Optional Group. Each paper shall be of 100 marks.

#### **SECOND SEMESTER**

The **Second Semester** shall be of one Foundational Paper and two papers of an Optional Group opted by the student in the First Semester. Each paper shall be of 100 marks. In addition, there shall be a Practical Examination of 100 marks. Of these 100 marks, 25 marks shall be assigned to Class Room Teaching, 25 marks to Doctrinal Research, 25 marks to Non-Doctrinal Research, 15 marks for Class Room Seminars and 10 marks for attendance.



a) **CLASSROOM TEACHING**

A student will be required to engage two lectures, each of one-hour duration, in the classes of First and / or Second Semester. The topic of the lecture shall be a topic of either Doctrinal Research / Non-Doctrinal Research by the student or any other topic in consultation with the concerned teacher. The students shall be encouraged to use Power Point, Over Head Projector, LCD, and other modern techniques of teaching during this session.

b) **DOCTRINAL AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH**

- The research paper shall run into 4000 to 5000 words.
- The topic for the Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal research shall be a current legal issue having social, economic or political implications.
- The list of the topics, to be assigned to the students, shall be prepared by the teachers of the concerned Group and shall be submitted to the University.
- The research work assigned to the students should be completed and submitted within a month from the date of the assignment of the topic / project.

c) **CLASS ROOM SEMINARS**

Every student of the Third Semester shall organise and conduct one Seminar on a topic, which shall be finalised in consultation with the concerned teacher.

**THIRD SEMESTER**

The **Third Semester** shall be of one Foundational Paper and two papers of the Optional Group. Each paper shall be of 100 marks.

**FOURTH SEMESTER**

The **Fourth Semester** shall be of Dissertation of 150 marks and Viva-  
presentation of 50 marks.

- f) Two teachers of the concerned group, nominated by the University, shall evaluate Dissertation and the average of the same is to be taken. An Internal Examiner and External Examiner will conduct viva. The examiners shall submit the mark sheets directly to the Examination Department of the University.
- g) Students failing in Practical Examination in the Second Semester and / or in Dissertation and Viva Examination in the Fourth semester shall undergo the Practical Examination and/or Dissertation and Viva as the case may be.

### IMPROVEMENT

The students whose performance is not satisfactory will be permitted to improve their performance. The students can choose a maximum of 50% of the theory papers (i.e., excluding Practical and Dissertation) for improvement. The students shall have three attempts for improvement.

### CURRICULAM

#### Foundation Courses

1. Law and Social Transformation in India.
2. Legal Education and Research Methodology.
3. Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges.
4. Judicial Process.
5. Dissertation.

#### Optional Groups.

- A Criminal Law and Criminal Administration.
- B Business Law.
- C Environment and Legal Order.
- D Constitutional Law and Human Rights Law.
- E Science, Technology and Law.
- F Jurisprudence.



## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE I

#### **List of Indian Universities and its approved Centres of Legal Education, whose degrees in law are recognized for enrolment**

Visit Website of the Bar Council of India ([www.barcouncilofindia.org](http://www.barcouncilofindia.org)) and select "Legal Education" column and go to List of approved law colleges.

### SCHEDULE II

#### **Academic standards and Courses to be studied**

**1. Medium of instruction:** English shall be the medium of instruction in both the integrated five year and three year courses. However if any University and its any CLE allows in full or in part instruction in any language other than English or allows the students to answer the test papers in the periodical and final semester tests in any regional language other than English, the students have to take English as a compulsory paper.

**2. University's responsibility:** A University is free to design its academic program under LL.B. and LL.B. Honours course as well as program under the integrated degree program in Bachelor degree component as well as the LL.B. component with or / and without Honours course. However, LL.B. courses shall include the courses as stipulated under this schedule.

**3. Total subjects in Liberal discipline in integrated stream:** In integrated stream of Arts & Law, Science & Law, Management & Law, Commerce & Law, etc as the case may be, one has to take one major subject and two minor subjects or such number of compulsory paper/subject and such optional with or without Honours in Law, as the case may be, from the specified area in addition to English, as may be prescribed by the University concerned..

The syllabus has to be comparable to the syllabus prescribed by leading Universities in India in three year Bachelor degree program in BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BBA etc taking into account the standard prescribed by the UGC / AICTE or any other respective authority for any stream of education.

**4. Total Number of papers (subjects) in law to be offered in both the streams as under:**

#### *Law subjects (papers) in both the streams*

(a) For regular law courses either in the three years' unitary stream or under the integrated double degree stream, students have to take not less than twenty eight papers (subject) in all, which shall include eighteen compulsory papers, four clinical papers and six optional papers from among the list of optional papers under this Schedule and also of any additional papers prescribed by the University from time to time.

(b) For specialized and / or honours course, a student has to take not less than thirty six papers in all, which shall include eighteen compulsory papers,

four clinical papers, six optional papers and eight papers in specialized/honours course in any Group as stipulated below. However if eight papers are taken from multiple of groups, honours can be given in general law without mentioning any specialization.

**Example:** "A" has taken eight honours papers selected as follows: two from Constitutional Law, three from Business Law, one from International Law and two from International Trade Law, his Honours shall be in **Law**. "B" takes eight papers from Constitutional Law group, his honours shall be mentioned in **Constitutional Law**.

**5. Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) :** The Bar Council of India may, from time to time, appoint Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) to design various courses in both liberal discipline and law. The CDC in designing such courses shall, with benefit, take into account the Report on various subjects submitted to UGC or AICTE by its Curriculum Design Committees. Universities are free to use the CDC Report of UGC/AICTE in liberal disciplines including science, arts, fine arts, commerce, management, engineering, technology and other branches of knowledge, in designing the integrated course in Law and Arts, Law and Science, Law and Finance, Law and Commerce, Law and Engineering, Law and Management etc. as the case may be.

#### **6. Course outline in the two streams of Legal Education:**

##### **Part I : Courses in liberal discipline in Integrated Five Year Course :**

##### **(1) Undergraduate course-component for integrated Five Years' course:**

(a) **In Social Science and Language (For B.A., LL.B.):** One major subject with two minor, besides, English is compulsory subject. Students are expected to learn at least one Foreign or Indian Language. There shall be 6 papers in major and three papers each in minor and in languages.

**Example:** One can take Philosophy as major with political Science and Sociology as minor. One can take Economics as major and Political Science and Mathematics as minor. Similarly one can take English as major and Political Science and History as minor, so on so forth. However in the initial years the choice of subjects may be restricted. In the current years courses offered would be Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Journalism & Mass Communication and History. English can also be taken as major. Other languages offered shall be notified at the time of admission. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

(b) **In Science (For B. Sc, LL.B.):** Major and minor papers shall be in science subjects offered. Provision for language shall remain same. In the current year subjects offered are Physics, Chemistry, Bio-Science, Mathematics, Environmental Science and Geological Science. Choice can be restricted on the availability of faculty. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.



(c) **Business Management (For BBA, LL.B.)** Major and Minor subjects or Compulsory and Optional subjects/papers may be taken from the following papers/ subjects such as Business Communication, Business Mathematics, Quantitative Analysis, Business Statistics, Business Environment, Accounts and Finance, Management Theory and Practice, Human Resource Management, and Marketing Management. Language policy shall remain same. However one can take English as major or minor, where there is a system of major and minor, with other management subjects. University are advised to design the course looking into the course and standard prescription, if any by AICTE or UGC as the case may be.

(d) **In Commerce (leading to B.Com, LL.B.:** Major and minor courses are to be selected from the list of subjects like Accounts, Advanced Accounting, Secretarial Practice, Business Administration, Management Accounting, Audit Practice etc. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

**The syllabus has to be comparable to the syllabus prescribed by leading Universities in India in three year Bachelor degree program in BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BBA etc taking into account the standard prescribed by the UGC/AICTE and any other respective authority for any stream of education.**

#### **Part II (Law papers common to both the streams)**

**(A) Compulsory subjects in legal education component in both the streams (Paper 1 to 20) University is free to design any subject in one or more than one papers where more papers are not stipulated:**

1. Jurisprudence (Legal method, Indian legal system, and basic theory of law).
2. Law of Contract
3. Special Contract
4. Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws
5. & 6. Family Law (2 papers)
7. Law of Crimes Paper I : Penal Code
8. Law of Crime Paper II :Criminal Procedure Code
9. & 10. Constitutional Law (two papers)
11. Property Law
12. Law of Evidence
13. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
14. Administrative Law
15. Company Law
16. Public International Law

17. Principles of Taxation Law
18. Environmental Law
19. & 20. Labour and Industrial Law (2 papers)

**Part II (B) Compulsory Clinical Courses ( Papers 21 to 24 as following):**

21. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

**Outline of the course:** (a) Drafting: -General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught

(b) Pleadings: -

- (i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
- (ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
- (iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed
- (iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

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

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voice.

22. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system

**Outline of the course:** Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations

This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
- (ii) The Contempt Law and Practice
- (iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- (iv) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
- (v) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University

Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

23. Alternate Dispute Resolution

Outline of the course:

- (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
- (j) Conciliation skills
- (k) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules.

The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.

24. Moot court exercise and Internship:

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

- (a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

- (b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks):

Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

- (c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks):

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

- (d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

**Part II (C): Not less than six papers from any of the following groups (paper 25 to 30 ) However a University is free to take only a few common options for the purpose of LL.B. course without any specialization:**

**Constitutional Law Group**

Legal Philosophy including theory of Justice

Indian Federalism

Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice

Comparative Constitution  
Human Right Law and Practice  
Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence  
Fiscal Responsibility & Management  
Local Self Government including Panchayet Administration  
Right to Information  
Civil Society & Public grievance  
Government Accounts & Audit  
Law on Education  
Media & Law  
Health Law  
Citizenship & Emigration Law  
Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation  
Legislative drafting

**Business Law Group**

Law and Economics  
Banking Law  
Investment Law  
Financial Market Regulation  
Foreign Trade  
Law of Carriage  
Transportation Law  
Insurance Law  
Bankruptcy & Insolvency  
Corporate Governance  
Merger & Acquisition  
Competition Law  
Information Technology Law  
Direct Taxation  
Indirect Taxation  
Equity and Trust  
Law on Project Finance  
Law on Corporate Finance  
Law on Infrastructure Development  
Special Contract

**International Trade Law**

International Trade Economics  
General Agreement on Tariff & Trade  
Double Taxation  
Dumping and Countervailing Duty  
Trade in Services & Emigration Law  
Cross Border Investment  
Agriculture  
Dispute Resolution  
International Monetary Fund  
Trade in Intellectual Property  
International Banking & Finance

**Crime & Criminology**

Criminal Psychology  
Forensic Science  
International Criminal Law  
Prison Administration  
Penology & Victimology  
Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence  
Women & Criminal Law  
IT Offences  
Probation and Parole  
Criminal Sociology  
Comparative Criminal Procedure  
Financial and Systemic Fraud  
White Color Crime

**International Law**

International Organization  
International Human Rights  
Private International Law  
International Environmental Law  
IMF & World Bank  
Regional Agreement & Regionalization  
Uncitral Model Codes

International Labour Organization & Labour Laws  
International Dispute Resolution Bodies  
Maritime Law  
Law of the Sea and International River  
Humanitarian and Refugee Law  
International Criminal Law and International Criminal Court

**Law & Agriculture**

Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system  
Law on Agriculture Infrastructure: seed, water, fertilizer, pesticide etc.  
Law on Agricultural Finance  
Law on Agricultural Labour  
Agricultural Marketing  
Farming & Cultivation  
Farmer and Breeders' Right  
Cooperative and Corporatization of Agriculture  
Dispute Resolution and Legal aid  
Agricultural Insurance  
Law on SMEs on agricultural processing and rural industry

**Intellectual Property Law**

Patent Right creation and Registration  
Patent Drafting and Specification Writing  
IPR Management  
Copyright  
Trade Mark and Design  
Trade Secret and Technology transfer  
Other Forms of IPR creation and registration  
IPR Litigation  
IPR Transactions  
Life Patent  
Farmers and Breeders right  
Bio Diversity protection  
Information Technology  
IPR in Pharma Industry  
IPR in SMEs

**University's power for additional subject/group:**

Provided that a University/ School may add to the above list of subjects as well as a New Group of subject specialization with such papers as may be stipulated from time to time. Students in the general law course have to take not less than six papers from any three or more groups.

**Part III (Only For Honours course in Law)**

In case of specialization or honours in any group, one has to take at least eight papers from one group over and above six optional papers in other groups (Papers 29 to 36).

**Freedom to University**

University may restrict Groups and/or subjects in a group for offering options based on availability of faculty and other facilities..

**Example**

**A University may follow the outline of the following course design (in integrated course)**

**First Semester : 20 weeks**

- General English
- Major Subject in BA/BSc/B.Com/BBA etc(Paper 1)
- Minor I (Paper 1)
- Minor II (Paper 1)
- Law of Tort
- Law of General Contract

**Second Semester : 20 weeks**

- English Literature
- Major Subject (Paper 2)
- Minor 1 (Paper 2)
- Minor II (Paper 2)
- Constitutional law of India
- Legal Method

**The arrangement of subjects in 5 years' integrated course shall be as follows:**

First Semester:	4 (First degree papers)	+ 2 (Law papers)
Second Semester	4 (do )	+ 2 ( do )
Third Semester	3 (do)	+ 3 (do)
Fourth Semester	3 (do)	+ 3 (do)

Fifth Semester	2 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Sixth Semester	2 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Seventh Semester	1 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Eighth Semester	1 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Ninth Semester	5 (do)	
Tenth Semester	5 (do)	

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20 papers (including honours papers)    36 papers (including honours papers)

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# For Pass course one has to offer only

14 papers in liberal discipline    and    28 courses in Law

### Three Year Course

First Semester: Law of Tort, General Contract, Constitutional Law, Property Law, Indian Penal Code

Second Semester: Special Contract, Administrative Law, Family Law -1, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, Evidence Law

Detailed course design may be supplied during admission.

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### SCHEDULE III

**Minimum infrastructural facilities required in a Centre of Legal Education for applying permission to run law courses with affiliation from an Indian University**

#### Physical infrastructure

**1. Definition:** Institution means a Centre of Legal Education (CLE).

**2. Minimum Capital Fund requirement:** Each Centre of Legal Education before seeking affiliation with a University and approval of Bar Council of India of the same shall have a minimum capital fund requirement of Rupees ten lakh to be kept into a Bank account to be used for any future exigencies and development of the Institution. The Account is to be jointly operated by the Secretary or Principal with the Registrar of the University or his authorized agent.

**3. Freehold or Leasehold Property:** Each Centre of Legal Education providing education in law either in the Department of law of a University or its constituent or affiliated college must have either on freehold or on long leasehold land adequate to provide academic buildings, library, indoor and outdoor sports facilities, halls of residences for male and female students separately, as the case may be, in the name of the Centre of Legal Education or organization running the Centre of Legal Education. However, lease in the name of the Centre of Legal Education shall be for a period of not less than ten years. What is the adequate





Shri Sharda Bhavan Education Society's

## NARAYANRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, NANDED

(Affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded)

E.Mail [nclcnanded@yahoo.com](mailto:nclcnanded@yahoo.com) Website: [www.nclawcollegenanded.org](http://www.nclawcollegenanded.org)

**President**  
**Hon'ble Shri Ashokrao Chavan**  
**B.Sc.,M.B.A.**

**Secretary**  
**Shri D.P.Savant**  
**B.Sc. (Hons)**

**Principal (I/c)**  
**Dr. Mrs. Vina. V. Patil**  
**B Com., LL.M., Ph.D.**

Ref.No.:202 - /

Date:-

1.2.1 Number of elective/options courses offered by the institution during followed during last five years

S.No	Electives/options Prescribed by BCI	Weather the insitution offers thes electives (yes/No)	Date of discontinuation ( if any)
1	Local self Government I	Yes	Continued
2	Local self Government II	Yes	Continued
3	History of Courts I	Yes	Continued
4	History of Courts II	Yes	Continued
5	Intellectual Property Rights	Yes	Continued
6	Law of Insurance	Yes	Continued
7	Criminology and Penology	Yes	Continued
8	Land Laws	Yes	Continued
9	International Human Rights	Yes	Continued
10	Law relating to women	Yes	Continued
11	Information technology Law	Yes	Continued
12	Private International Law	Yes	Continued
13	Law and Medicine	Yes	Continued
14	Principles of Interpretation	Yes	Continued
15	Compulsory English	Yes	Continued
16	LLM Business Law	Yes	Continued
17	LLM Criminal Law	Yes	Continued



*Patil*  
VC PRINCIPAL  
NARAYANRAO CHAVAN  
LAW COLLEGE, NANDED