

सेवा में,

दिनांक : 24.04.2013

कुलसचिव,

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय,

बरेली।

विषय : एलएल0बी0 पंचवर्षीय (10-सेमेस्टर) के संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम एवं संशोधित परीक्षा नियमावली के प्रकाशन एवं विश्वविद्यालय वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

आपको अवगत कराना है कि विश्वविद्यालय की विधि अध्ययन परिषद (B.O.S.) के द्वारा संशोधित एवं कुलपति महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित एलएल0बी0 परीक्षा नियमावली तथा एलएल0बी0 पंचवर्षीय (10-सेमेस्टर) के संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम का प्रकाशन एवं विश्वविद्यालय वेबसाइट पर छात्रहित में अपलोड किया जाना आवश्यक है। जिसके सन्दर्भ में संशोधित नियमावली एवं पाठ्यक्रम की छायाप्रति तथा सॉफ्ट कॉपी सी0डी0 प्रति में संलग्न है।

आपकी सेवा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक :- यथोक्त।

भवदीय

(अशोक कुमार)

संयोजक, विधि अध्ययन परिषद (B.O.S.)

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड

विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली।

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को आवश्यक कार्यवाही एवं सूचनाएँ प्रेषित :

(1) निजी सचिव, मा. कुलपति जी के सूचनाएँ

(2) प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या, समस्त सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय, मा. ज्यो. फुले रु. वि. व. बरेली

(3) प्रभारी गीपनीय / परीक्षा

(4) प्रभारी वेबसाइट

14/11/13

(संयोजक, विधि अध्ययन परिषद)

**B.A., LL.B. FIVE YEARS (TEN SEMESTER)**  
(Applicable from the academic year 2009-10 onwards)

# Ordinance

(General Rules, Examination Regulations and Course of Study  
with Amendments)

**M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly**

**U.P. - 243006**

## **General Rules for B.A., LL.B. (Five Year) {Ten Semester} Degree Course (Session 2009-10 and onwards)**

WHEREAS, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum and rules formulated by the Bar Council of India, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts B.A., LL.B. Five Years (Ten Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules for the implementation from the academic year 2009-10 onwards.

### **(i) Eligibility for Admission:**

A candidate will be eligible for admission to B.A., LL.B. Five Years (Ten Semester) class if he/she has completed Intermediate or any other equivalent 10+2 course recognized by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University and has secured not less than 45% marks at Intermediate level. However, for SC/ST candidate minimum percentage of marks will be 40%.

### **(ii) Admission Procedure:**

Admission to B.A., LL.B. First Semester will be made strictly on the basis of the merit list prepared according to the percentage of the marks obtained by candidates in the qualifying examination plus the weightage, if any, for which the candidate may be entitled as per University Rules. The percentage will be calculated upto three figures after decimal point.

(iii) To determine the merit for admission of such candidates who have secured equal marks in the qualifying examination, the candidate senior in age will get preference in the merit list.

(iv) Reservation and weightage shall be as per University Rules.

### **(v) Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:**

No students shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree programme with any other graduate or post graduate degree programme run by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

### **(vi) Age on admission:**

Bar Council India has recommended for maximum age on admission to B.A., LL.B. Course; however, these are only recommendatory and not mandatory. Since M.J.P. Rohilkhand University is an affiliating University for B.A., LL.B. Course, the Faculty Board is of the view that maximum age bar is not feasible as of now. However, the Vice Chancellor, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University may take final decision regarding age on admission keeping in view the recommendation provided in Schedule III Para 28 of Bar Council India Rules of Legal Education after necessary deliberations.

### **(vii) Attendance:**

No student of B.A., LL.B. programme shall be allowed to take the end semester examination if the students concerned has not attended minimum of 75% of the classes held as also the moot court room exercise, tutorials and practicals conducted in the subject taken together. Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the Principal of the College may allow the student after approval from the Vice-Chancellor of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, if he/she attended at least 66% of the classes held.

### **(viii) Overriding Effect:**

The relevant UGC/BCI Rules (as amended from time to time) shall be binding on the University.

## **B.A., LL.B. (Five Year: Ten Semester) Programme**

### **Rules for Promotion, Exemption, Back Paper including Rules for Improvement etc. to be effective from Session 2009-10**

#### **Curriculum and Duration of Studies:**

1. The Five Year degree course in law, namely Bachelor of Laws (B.A., LL.B.) shall be divided in Ten Semester.
2. The curriculum of studies of the B.A., LL.B. Degree shall comprise of the courses set out hereinafter schedule A.
3. The course content of each paper of study except the papers of the legal discipline shall be such as set out hereinafter schedule B.  
However, course content of the papers of legal discipline shall remain the same as given in schedule A and schedule B for LL.B. Three years (Six Semester) Course.  
Provided that the Board of Studies in Law may make such changes in content of the course of study as and when it deems it necessary and report the matter to the Faculty Board of Law for approval.
4. The curriculum of study for the B.A., LL.B. five year degree course shall be spread over five academic years, and shall be divided into ten semester for the examination purposes called as First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth semester. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters.
5. Each semester course shall be conducted in not less than 18 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week, including tutorials, moot court, seminars, workshops and special lectures provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

#### **Examination**

1. In every Semester in each paper/practical, as the case may be, maximum marks shall be 100 while minimum pass marks in each paper shall be 36% individually and 45% in aggregate i.e., total of all papers, as the case may be, of that Semester taken together.
2. A candidate shall be examined in 20 compulsory first degree papers (which shall include one major subject consisting of six papers and English consisting of three papers and other minor subjects consisting not less than three papers each) and 20 compulsory law papers, four compulsory practical papers and six optional theory papers from first to tenth semester carrying 90 marks for each paper through written examination conducted by the University and 10 marks in each paper shall be of tutorial/ written assignments.
3. A candidate shall be examined for tutorial/ written assignments by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external from the discipline of Law. External examiners from legal discipline shall be appointed batchwise by the university for each Semester. Internal examiners of each paper shall conduct examination of the concerned paper for tutorial/ written assignments with the same External examiner in a particular batch.

#### **The Examination Committee, in pursuance of its Resolution no. 4 in its meeting held on 01.04.2010, unanimously revises the evaluation process of the Tutorial/Written Assignment as follows:**

1. The provision of a Tutorial of 10 marks in each subject is maintained as per the guidelines of the Bar Council.
2. The marks of the Tutorial shall be awarded by the teachers teaching the concerned subjects and such teachers must be recognized/approved, selected by a due process /approved by the university.
3. Out of the prescribed 10 marks for the Tutorials, 5 marks should be awarded on the basis of the attendance and performance of the student in the group discussion and, 5 marks, on the basis of his written assignment and presentation. In reference to the marks awarded on-the basis of the

- attendance, it is clarified that these marks should be awarded only to those students who have maintained more than 75% class room attendance.
4. The marks awarded on the basis of attendance should be based on verifiable records (such as the Attendance Register).
  5. In case, the marks awarded in Tutorials are less than 30% or more than 80%, the normalization process may be adopted to make the same justifiable.

**The above text (decision of Examination Committee) has been sent all concern Colleges vide letter No.- Ru. Vi./Gop. /2010/12336-350 dated 05.04.2010 for immediate compliance.**

4. The four compulsory practical Papers as prescribed in semesters carrying 100 marks shall be examined as prescribed in the contents of the papers by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external.
5. Division shall be awarded on the combined result of examinations of all the Semester. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 45% and upwards and below 60% of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the SECOND DIVISION and those of the successful candidate who obtain 60% and upwards of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the FIRST DIVISION.
6. **Grace Marks:** A candidate may be given five marks as grace marks in individual paper or in aggregate, as the case may be, if these grace marks enable him to pass the examination of that Semester.
7. (a) **Promotion:**

(1) No student shall be promoted to the next semester if he/she has been detained in the examination for shortage of attendance.

(2) All candidates who have had the minimum required percentage of attendance in the First Semester, filled up the examination form and appeared in the first semester examination will be promoted to Second Semester. The same rules of promotion will be applicable to the examinees of the third to fourth semester, fifth to sixth semester, seventh to eighth semester, and ninth to tenth semesters as well.

(3) A student shall be promoted in third semester only after passing in a minimum of eight papers of the first and second semesters together with a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he / she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

(4) A student shall be admitted in the Fifth semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the third and fourth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the Fifth semester; unless and until he/she passed his first and second semester.

(5) A student shall be admitted in the seventh semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the fifth and sixth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the seventh semester; unless and until he/she passed his third and fourth semester.

(6) A student shall be admitted in the ninth semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the seventh and eighth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the ninth semester; unless and until he /she passed his fifth and sixth semester.

#### **7. (b) Back Paper:**

(1) Students will be allowed to appear in only two papers in each year (the 1<sup>st</sup> & II<sup>nd</sup> Semester, III<sup>rd</sup> & IV<sup>th</sup> semester, V<sup>th</sup> & VI<sup>th</sup> semester, VII<sup>th</sup> & VIII<sup>th</sup> semester, IX<sup>th</sup> & X<sup>th</sup> semester) as back paper in the next forthcoming semester examinations.

(2) The back paper facility to reappear in a semester examination of any two papers only shall be available to a candidate who failed in any two individual papers in Semester examination or to a candidate who passed in all individual papers but could not reach the aggregate marks to pass the semester.

(3) A candidate who is allowed to reappear in the examination in accordance with above rules shall appear in the next examination of those papers along with the regular examination of the Semester to which he was promoted.

#### **7. (c) Ex-student**

(1) A candidate who has failed in more than two papers or / and has failed to obtain a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in eight papers (the 1<sup>st</sup> & II<sup>nd</sup> Semester, III<sup>rd</sup> & IV<sup>th</sup> semester, V<sup>th</sup> & VI<sup>th</sup> semester, VII<sup>th</sup> & VIII<sup>th</sup> semester, IX<sup>th</sup> & X<sup>th</sup> semester) as per the Rules of Promotion, he shall be allowed to appear as an ex-student in the concerned Semester.

However, such candidate may opt to retain his marks in any of the papers which he has passed with 45% or above percentage of marks. The marks retained in this option shall be valid to be included in the examination which he takes as Ex-student.

(2) A candidate who has failed in the examination but is eligible for back paper facility may also be allowed to appear in the examination as an ex-student; however, if he wants to appear as an ex-student or otherwise appears as an ex-student in the examinations, he shall not be granted promotion to the next Semester.

(3) A candidate shall be allowed to appear as ex-student/ back paper for not more than three attempts in that paper subject to the condition that he will have to clear the LL.B. 5-years (ten semester) degree course in maximum of ten Years. If he fails to pass the examination during this period, he will be deemed to have abandoned the course and shall not be readmitted.

#### **8. Readmission:**

**I.** There shall be no readmission in the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth semesters.

**II.** A student, who has failed in examination or failed to appear in the examination and who is otherwise eligible to appear in the examination as an ex-student shall not be admitted as a regular student.

**9. Improvement:** A candidate can reappear at the rate of one paper in each Semester, as back paper, for improving his marks/division. But this facility will be available to those candidates only who pass the examination in one-go and without availing the back paper facility. However, the inter-se merit of the candidate shall be determined on the basis of marks obtained in the First examination.

All disputes regarding interpretation of provision of these rules shall be referred to the Examination Committee of the University whose decision shall be final.

## Course Component for BA.LL.B

A student of BA.LL.B has to take not less than Thirty Law papers in all which will include Twenty compulsory papers, Four compulsory practical papers and six optional paper. Besides Thirty Law papers, a student has to study Twenty paper from B.A. Course. This will include one major subject consisting of six papers and English consisting of three papers and other minor subjects consisting not less than three papers each.

Semester wise component is as under :

I.	Semester	4	(First Degree paper)	+1	Law paper
II.	Semester	4	do	+1	do
III.	Semester	3	do	+2	do
IV.	Semester	3	do	+2	do
V.	Semester	2	do	+3	do
VI.	Semester	2	do	+3	do
VII.	Semester	1	do	+4	do
VIII.	Semester	1	do	+4	do
IX.	Semester	-	-	5	do
X.	Semester	-	-	5	do
TOTAL		20		30	

Thus a student of BA.LL.B has to study 20 liberal discipline (BA) papers and 30 Law papers. In all a student of BA.LL.B has to study 50 papers.

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Subjects of liberal discipline (B.A.) are as under :-

1. English - 03 papers (Two papers of general English one paper of English Literature)
2. Economics - 06 papers
3. Political Science - 03 papers
4. History - 04 papers
5. Sociology - 03 papers
6. History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in Indian - 01 Paper

Semester wise arrangement of papers is as follows :

First Semester

Paper :

1. General English - I
2. Economics - I
3. Political Science - I
4. History - I
5. Law of Contract - I

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## Second Semester-

### Papers-

1. General English II
2. Economics II
3. Political Science II
4. History II
5. Constitutional Law of India I

### Detailed Syllabus :-

#### 1. General English II:-

(A) Grammar and usages.

(1) Simple sentences (one clause) (their phrase structure)

(i) tense and concord.

(ii) noun modifiers (determiner, prepositional phrases, clauses)

(iii) basic transformations

(a) Passives

(b) Negatives

(c) Questions

2. Complex and compound sentences (use of connectives).

3. Conditionals.

4. Reported speech.

5. Question tags and short responses.

6. Some common errors.

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A signature on the right, possibly "S. Prakash".  
A signature on the far right, possibly "S. Prakash".  
A signature below the middle one, possibly "S. Prakash".  
A signature below the far right one, possibly "S. Prakash".

(B) Vocabulary (communication Skills)

1. Legal terms (relevant to the subject paper of an LL.B. student)
2. Use of legal terms and idiomatic expressions.

(C) Comprehension Skills.

- (1) Reading comprehension (Principles and practice)
- (2) Listening comprehension.

(D) Composition skills

1. Paragraph Writing.
2. Formal correspondence.
3. Note-taking
4. Translation from regional language in to English and vice versa.

2. Economics I

Part A

(1) Consumer's behavior-

(a) The neo-classical marginal utility approach and a study of consumer equilibrium and derivation of Law of demand.

(b) The indifference curve approach and the study of consumer equilibrium and analysis of law of demand - nature and characteristic Indifference curve, Indifference curve and consumer's Equilibrium, c in money income and consumer's demand changes in price and constant demand price effect (Hicksian & Slutsky approach).

(c) Elasticity of Demand.

(d) Concept of Consumer's surplus and its management.

(2) THEORY OF PRODUCTION FUNCTION AND LAWS OF RETURNS & PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR:

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- (a) Production function - meaning and nature.
- (b) Short period production function
- (c) Long period production function and returns to scale.
- (d) Analysis of cost function and cost curves in short period and long P

**PART - B**

3. Theory of product pricing: Pricing of products under different market conditions: Perfect competition, Monopoly, monopolistic competition (elementary treatment)

- (A) Marginal productivity of theory of distribution.
  - (B) Rent: Ricardian theory, modern theory of Rent, quasi Rent, Wage determination under perfect and imperfect markets.
  - Interest: classical theory of interest, loanable fund theory, Liquidity preference theory of interest.
4. THEORY OF FACTOR PRICING Profit: Schumpeter, Hawley and Knight's theory.

**3. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

- (i) Definition, nature and scope of political science with reference to traditional behavioral and post behavioral development.
- (ii) Theories of origin of state ( Social contract, Historical, Evolutionary and Marxist ) . Theories of function of state ( Liberal, Welfare and Socialist )
- (iii) Sovereignty : Evolution of concept ; essential attributes Authority theory pluralist Criticism, power and authority and influence
- (iv) Rights and political obligations liberty, Equality, Law, Justice, Punishment.
- (v) Democracy, dictatorship, fascism, totalitarianism, Socialism, Revolution.

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4. HISTORY I (History of India up to A.D. 1206)

A.

- (i) Harappan civilization - Origin, extent, urban planning, urban decline and late Harappan cultures Political and economic organization, economic pattern in non Harappan India.
- (ii) Society, Culture and religion as reflected in Vedic literature.
- (iii) Social development, Varna, Jati and occupational categories, marriage and property relations.
- (iv) Rise of New religious relations movements in north India. Doctrines and social dimensions, early Buddhism and Jainism.
- (v) Rise of Territorial states. The Mauryan Empire - Ashoka's dhamma - its nature and propagation. Mauryan state administration & economy.
- (vi) Post Mauryan social and cultural developments with special reference to the Kushanas and sat vahanas.

B.

- (i) Developments in the Gupta and post Gupta time (up to 1200 A.D.), administration of agrarian and revenue system.
- (ii) North society, art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science and technology.
- (iii) North India Gurjara, Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtra Kulas and Vardha
- (iv) Invasions of the Arabs, Ghaznavi and Ghods and their impact

5. Law of Contract-I (General Principles)

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5. LAW OF CONTRACT I

(Some as 2 L.B. Three years)

and

## SECOND SEMESTER

### General English II

#### A. Vocabulary

1. Foreign words and phrases (Important Latin and English affixes)
2. Certain set expressions and phrases
3. One-word substitution.
4. Words often confused

#### B. Comprehension skills

1. Common logical fallacies
2. Comprehension of legal texts

#### C. Composition Skills

1. Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting)
2. Precis-writing, summarizing and briefing
3. Brief-writing and drafting of reports.
4. Essay writing on topics of legal interest.
5. Varieties of sentences structures and verb patterns.
6. Translation (from English to regional languages to English).

#### D. Applied Grammar .

The use of articles , nouns, pronouns, adjective, adverb, verbs and their tenses, propositions and conjunctions.

#### ECONOMICS- (II)

Indian economy: Nature and problems.

1. Evolution of India economy since independence. Structure and features of India Economy.

*Dr. Subrata Paul*

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2. Agriculture : Growth and productivity, trend in Indian agriculture, Irrigation and agriculture inputs, Institutional aspects - Land reform agriculture finance and credit, marketing and price policies, public distribution system, Green revolution and technological changes, employment and poverty in rural sector employment generating and poverty alleviation programs, Food problem and food security, alleviation programmes, food problem and food security,

3. Population Problem in India : Main demographic features, occupational distributions, population policy.

4. National Income of India : National Income estimation in India, trends in National Income Growth and structure.

### Part-B

5. Industry : Structure and growth of industries in India, Role of Public sector and private sector, Role of small and cottage industries; Industrial policy in India, since 1948 with emphasis on recent changes. Privatisation and economic reforms. Sources of industrial finance.

6. Economic planning in India : A brief review of planning in India, objective, priorities and strategies, Plan performance, problem of unemployment and poverty in India.

7. Economic and social infrastructure : Transport and Communication, Power, Health, Social forestry and Environment.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

### Theory and practice of Modern Governments

1. Government: Constitution and Constitutional Government; Parliamentary and Presidential.
2. Political culture: Elite and Political socialization, Political parties, role and classification, Public opinion, Pressure groups.

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3. Comparative analysis of Legislative, Executive and Judiciary of USA, UK, China and Switzerland.
4. Role and function of Political parties, pressure and interest of groups, Legislative behaviour of USA, UK, China and Switzerland.
5. The nature of non-western political process; A general study of constitution and political problems affecting the afro-Asian societies.

## HISTORY (II)

History of India (from AD 1206 to 1707)

Early medieval period (AD 1206 to 1707)

- (i) Foundation and consolidation of sultanate, causes of success of Turks, Iltutmish, Razia, Balban, the Mongols and the sultanate.
- (ii) Expansion
- (iii) khiljis : Conquests, administrative and economic reforms,
- (iv) Tughlaqs : Mohammad bin tughlaq & Firozshah tughlaq
- (v) Fragmentation of sultanate and rule of provincial kingdoms
- (vi) State and society : Political and administrative institutions and ruling classes.
- (vii) Religion and culture: Bhakti & sufi movements.

B. Later Medieval Period (A.D. 1526-1707)

(i) Establishment of Mughal empire.

(ii) Expansion & growth of Mughal empire 1707.

(iii) Mughal administration and administrative structure, land revenue system, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

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(iv) Relation of Mughals with Rajputs & Marathas

(v) Religion & culture, religious policies of Akber & Aurangzeb.

(vi) Decline & disintegration of Mughal empire

(vii) Policy of Mughals towards Persians and central Asia.

5- Constitutional Law of India -

(Same as Law of Three years)

**LL.B. FIVE YEAR (TEN-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY**

**LL.B. Third Semester paper**

- Paper-I : Economics-III  
Paper-II : Political Science-III  
Paper-III : Sociology-I  
Paper-IV : Specific Contracts  
Paper-V : Constitutional Law-II

**Paper-I : Economics-III**

**MONEY, BANKING & INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**PART- A**

**MONEY & BANKING**

1. Concepts of Money.
2. Quantity Theory of Money - Fisher's and Cambridge Approaches. Keynes Fundamental Equations, An elementary treatment of Saving and Investment Approach.
3. Concepts and Components of Money Supply.
4. Inflation : Concepts, Effects and Anti - Inflationary Policies.
5. Theory of Commercial Banking, Process of Credit Creation, Credit Multiplier, Credit Control.
6. Monetary and Non - Monetary Financial Intermediaries in India.
7. Reserve Bank of India : Credit and Monetary Policy of the R.B.I.

**PART-B**

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS & WORLD ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS**

8. Internal and International Trade.
9. Classical Theory of International Trade - Absolute Advantage Model of Adam Smith ; Comparative Advantage model of Ricardo.
10. Haberier's Theory of Opportunity Cost.
11. Heckscher - Ohlin Theorem - An elementary treatment.
12. Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade.
13. Free Trade Vs Protection.
14. Tariff and Quota.
15. Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate.
16. Balance of Payments : Meaning, Dis-equilibrium and Adjustment mechanism Devaluation and Problem of Convertibility.
17. I.M.F., World Bank, New International Economic Order & World Trade Organisation

**Paper-II : Political Science-III  
(Political Thinkers and Indian National Movement )**

**(a) Political Thinkers**

I Plato , Manu Aristotle, Kautilya

II Hobbe , Locke , Rousseau , Montesquieu Hegel , Marx , Gandhi.

**(b) Indian National Movement**

III Foundation of the Indian National Congress ; The Swadeshi Movement : Gandhi's activism – Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement , Quit India Movement.

IV Constitutional Development : Govt. of India Act. 1858 ; Indian Council Act. 1861; Indian Council Act 1892.

Morley - Minto Reforms 1909 ; Mountagu Chelmsford Report ; The Govt. of India Act 1919 : Govt. of India Act. 1935.

**Paper-III : Sociology-I (Basic)**

**I-Basic Concepts**

Sociology, Meaning, Scope and Subject matter. Society, Community, Association, Institutes,

Mores Social Group: Meaning and Classification of Social groups, Family, Traditional and Modern

**II-Pioneers of Social Thought**

Auguste Comte: Law of three stages, Positivism and Religion of humanity

Emile Durkhum: Social Solidarity, The theory of Division of Labour, theory of Religion and Suicide.

Karl Marx: Maxim Concept of Social change, Class struggle, Division of Labour

Maxweber: Sociology of Religion, The Concept of authority and the Concept of Social action

**III- Social Change and Social Control**

Social Change, meaning, factors, Distinction between Social and Cultural Change

Social Control, Meaning and importance of Social control, Means of Social Control, Public

opinion and propaganda, Renowned and Punishment, Agencies of Social Control: Religion, Family and State

**Sociology of Profession**

Profession and Professionalisms, Distinction between Profession and Occupation.  
Society and Professional Ethics, Sociology of Law, Relationship between Law  
and Society.

**Paper-IV : Specific Contracts**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-II

**Paper-V : Constitutional Law-II**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-I

## **LL.B. Fourth Semester Paper**

Paper-I : Economics-IV

Paper-II : History-III

Paper-III : Sociology-II

Paper-IV : Law of Crimes Paper -I (Indian Penal Code)

Paper-V : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consume Protection Laws

### **Paper-I : Economics-IV(PUBLIC FINANCE)**

#### **PART- A**

1. Public Finance - Nature, Rationale and Scope. Normative Approach and Theory of Fiscal Politics.
2. Public Goods, Private Goods and Merit Goods.
3. Structure and Classification of Budget; Alternative Measures of Deficit.
4. Principles of Budget Planning.
5. Public Expenditure : Growth, Composition, Trends and Effects.
6. Taxation : Objectives, Structure and Effects ; Benefit and Ability to pay Principles of Taxation ; Incidence, Impact and Shifting of Taxation.
7. Fiscal Policy and Economic Development.

#### **PART- B**

8. Management of Public Debt.: Principles, Problems and Effects, Redemption of Public Debt.
9. Fiscal Federalism in India : Problem of Inter-Government, Financial Relations; Finance Commissions.
10. Indian Public Finances : Major trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India.

**Paper-II : History-III**  
**(MODERN INDIAN HISTORY)**

- I Problem of Indian Society during 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century, Renaissance, Cultural, Social and Political.
- II Uprising 1857, Social & religious movements, Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ram Krishna Mission.
- III Emergence of nationalism & Congress Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionaries in India & abroad; Movements of 1920, 1930, 1942 by M.K. Gandhi.
- IV Personalities of national movement - Tilak, Gokhale, M.K. Gandhi, Subhash, Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule
- V. Problems of Indian Society  
Regionalism, Casteism, Terrorism, Fundamentalism

### **Paper-III : Sociology-II ( Indian Social System )**

#### **I: Development of Indian Society**

Development from Vedic to Post Vedic Society, Indian traditional order, Ashram and Varna System, Sanskars, Indian Cultural Values and their importance

#### **II: Composition of Indian Society**

Rural and Urban Society, Meaning and their characteristics, Rural-Urban Linkage, Geographical determination, Social stratification and its traditional basis, Joint family : meaning, characteristics, merits and demerits, Caste: meaning, characteristic, merits and demerits and recent changes in the Caste System, Caste and class in India

#### **III: Weaker Sections of Society in India**

Schedule Caste, Minorities, Tribes: Meaning, Features, Problem and their Classification, Other Backward Class

#### **IV: Trends of Social change in India**

A Shift from Tradition to Modernity. Process of Westernization, Modernization, Globalization, Sanskritization, Liberalization, National building and Women empowerment

### **Paper-IV : Law of Crimes Paper -I (Indian Penal Code)**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-IV

### **Paper-V : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-V

**LL.B. FIVE YEAR (TEN-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY  
(Fifth Semester to Tenth Semester)**

**LL.B. Fifth Semester paper**

- Paper-I : Economics-IV  
Paper-II : Sociology-III  
Paper-III : Family Law-I  
Paper-IV : Administrative Law  
Paper-V : Environmental Law

**Paper-I : Economics- IV**

**DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

**1: Development and Economic Growth:**

Economic growth and development — Factors affecting economic growth — Capital, labour and technology; Growth models — Harrod and Domar; Instability of equilibrium — Neo-classical growth models — Solow and Meade, Mrs. Joan Robinson's growth model; Technological progress — Embodied and disembodied technical progress — Technical progress of Hicks. Harrod; Learning by doing; Production function approach to the sources of growth.

**2: Economic Development, Population and Institutions**

Development and underdevelopment — Perpetuation of underdevelopment; Poverty — absolute and relative; Measuring development and development gap — per capita income, inequality of income and wealth, Human development index and other indices of development and quality of life; Concept of intellectual capital; Food security, education, health and nutrition — Human resource development — Population problem and growth pattern of population; Theory of demographic transition; Population, poverty and environment; Economic development and institutions; Markets and market failure; State and state failure; Issues of good governance.

**3: Theories of Economic Development**

Theories of development — Classical theory of development; Karl Marx in the theory of development — theory of social change; Immutable laws of capitalist development — Crisis in capitalism; Schumpeter and capitalistic development.

**4: Choice and Pattern of Investment**

Need for investment criteria in LDCs: Present vs. future growth; Alternative investment criteria: Cost-benefit analysis.

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### 5: Macro Economic Policy and Economic Development

Role of monetary and fiscal policies in developing countries; External resources; FDI: Aid vs. trade; Technology inflow; MNC activity in developing countries; IMF and World Bank policies in developing countries.

### 6: Planning and Development

Need for planning — Democratic, decentralized and indicative planning, micro level planning; Review of Indian plan models.

### 7: Environment and Ecology

Environment-economy linkage; Environment as a necessity and luxury; Population-environment linkage; Environmental use and environmental disruption as an allocation problem; Market failure for environmental goods; Environment as a public good; The commons problem; Property right approach to environmental problem; Valuation of environmental damages; Land water, air and forest.

8: Pollution Control: Prevention, control and abatement of pollution; Choice of policy instruments in developing countries; Environmental legislation; Indicators of sustainable development; Environmental accounting.

## Paper-II : Sociology-III

### Social Welfare and Social Legislation

1. **Constitution of India**- Fundamental rights and duties-Directive Principles of State Policy and related instruments of the constitution initiating the welfare goals of the state.
2. Social Legislation as an instrument of social welfare and as instrument of social change. Limitations of social legislation.
3. **Social welfare needs**- provision of compulsory primary education – full employment, - health care needs, welfare of women and children, welfare of disadvantaged groups (handicapped, elderly, dalits and tribes), and Housing needs.
4. **Social Legislations**-Constitutional provisions in favor of dalits tribes other backward classes, women and children. Law relating to compulsory primary education, employment, labor legislations, health for all, social security, insurance schemes, human rights, trafficking in women and children.
5. Legislations initiated by State Legislative Bodies to meet regional and local social welfare needs.
6. **Organisations promoting social welfare programmes**: Central and State Government organisations and their functioning. Semi-government and non governmental organizations and their role in social welfare, their functioning.
7. New approaches and efforts to reach the constitutional goals in the context of liberalization and globalisation of Indian economy.

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**Paper-III : Family Law-I**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-III

**Paper-IV : Administrative Law**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-I

**Paper-V : Environmental Law**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-II

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## LL.B. Sixth Semester Paper

Paper-I : Economics-VI

Paper-II : History-IV

Paper-III : Family Law-II

Paper-IV : Company Law

Paper-V : Property Law

### Paper-I : Economics-VI

#### MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

- 1: **Business and Environment:** Objectives of Business, Social Responsibilities, Corporate Image, Business Environment, internal and external, Business Ethics
- 2: **Operation of scale and Business Decision:** Operation of scale and related Policy issues, Production and Distribution Policies and Functions of a Firm, Cost and Price policies of a Firm, Economics of growth – horizontal and vertical growth, External and Internal economy in scale operation, Localization of Industries, growth under Market Economy and Controlled Economy
- 3: **Combination, Merger and Acquisition:** Business Combinations- types, forms and the economic concerns, Competition and Combination, Spin offs and Strategic alliance, Various forms of combinations and M &A and Public Policy, Concerns for Regulatory System
- 4: **Rationalization and Automation:** Rationalization in Business Firm, Industry's concern for technological invention and innovation, technology transfer, Government Policy
- 5: **Economic Downturn and responsibility of a Firm:** Business Cycle and economic results, Management policy in various stages of Business Cycle, Long term and short term policy in various stages of business cycle
- 6: **Government and Business:** Government's responsibility in Market Economy, Money and Capital market Regulatory System and Economic issues, Control and Regulation of Prices. Policy to regulate Monopoly and Unfair Trade Practices, Role of Government in Economic downturn
- 7: **Money Market Management and Industrial concern:** Industrial concern of growth of short term capital instrument, market concerns of CPs, Industrial concern about working capital, General Equilibrium and Theory of Money,
- 8: **Infrastructure Development and PPP:** Economics of Public Private Partnership, Why is PPP economically a good alternative in Infrastructure Building,

**Paper-II : History- IV**  
**History of Modern World**

- 1: Introduction – Europe the states of rising power - rise of power of Parliament in Britain- development of early science and industrialization – rising dominance of people-centric philosophy of political power – sense of being European
- 2: Renaissance and Reformation in Europe during 1450 to 1670
- 3: From Magna Carta to Bill of Rights, history of domination of British Parliament
- 4: Early history of Industrialization in Europe
- 5: History of French Revolution – fall of monarchy and rise of dictatorship – Napoleonic Empire
- 6: The Continent in turmoil (1770 to 1815) – the enlightenment – the transformation,
- 7: The American War of Independence to civil war
- 8: The era of revolutions in Europe – liberalism, western economic expansion – national revolutions – democracy and socialism
- 9: History of Soviet Revolution and aftermath
- 10: History of World Wars

**Paper-III : Family Law-II**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-III

**Paper-IV : Company Law**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-IV

**Paper-V : Property Law**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-V

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## LL.B. Seventh Semester Paper

- Paper-I : History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India  
Paper-II : Labour Law-I  
Paper-III : Public International Law  
Paper-IV : Law of Evidence  
Paper-V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system(Clinical/Practical))

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

#### 1. Courts

- Administration of justice in the presidency towns and development of courts (1900- 1773).
- Warren Hasting Plan of 1772 and the Adalat System.
- Supreme Court of 1774 and supreme court of India.
- High Court Act 1861 and High Courts under Indian Constitution.
- Development of the rule of law, separation of power and independence of Judiciary .
- Judicial committee of Privy Council.
- Courts system generally under the constitution of India.

#### 2. Legislature

- Legislative Authority of East India Company under the charter of 1600.
- Changes under regulating Act 1773, Act of 1781.
- Act of 1813, 1833 and establishing of All India Legislature 1834.
- Indian Council Act 1861 and 1909.
- Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935.
- Legislative council in the provinces, power and function of the same.
- Law reforms and Law commissions.

#### 3. Legal Profession

- Legal profession in Pre- British, India Role, training and function.
- Law practitioners in the Mayor's Courts.
- Organisation of legal profession under the charter of 1774.

- d. Legal profession in company courts.
- e. Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under the Legal Practitioners Act. 1853 and under the letters patent issued.
- f. Legal Practitioners Act, 1879- report of Indian Bar Committee 1923.
- g. Indian Bar Council Act, 1926. The All India Bar Committee, 1951. The Advocates Act. 1961.
- h. Development of Legal Education

**Paper-II : Labour Law-I**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-III

**Paper-III : Public International Law**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-IV

**Paper-IV : Law of Evidence**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-I

**Paper-V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting  
system(Clinical/Practical)**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-V

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## LL.B. Eighth Semester Paper

- Paper-I : Legal Professional Communication Skills  
Paper-II : Law of Crime II: Criminal Procedure Code  
Paper-III : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act  
Paper-IV : Labour Law-II  
Paper-V : Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical))

### Paper-I : Legal Professional Communication Skills

#### PART- A

##### 1. Introduction to Legal Language

- (a) Need and Importance of Legal Language
- (b) Legal Language in India
- (c) Official Language - the Constitutional Position.
- (d) Problem of legal language in drafting;
- (e) Fundamental principles of legal writing
- (f) How to write a case comment

2- **Introduction to communication:** definition; importance of communication skills for a professional; verbal, nonverbal and paralinguistic communication; the communication model. ; Written v/s oral communication ; Brevity, clarity, simplicity, accuracy and appropriateness ; Barriers to communication and how to avoid them. ; Characteristics of the Language of the law

3- **Placement Related Skills:**-Group Discussion; How to face an interview ; Presentation techniques ; Resume; Writing for Employment-Designing Cover letters

4-**Nonverbal Communication.**; Meetings: purpose, procedure, chairmanship, participation, physical arrangement ; Writing a professional letter, ; Hearing and Listening, ; The plain English movement, Peter Tiersma

5- **Communication skills for advocacy** The advocate as conductor: painting the picture; my physical presence; where do I look; masking my anxiety; what do I call people; opening statements; agendas; questioning my witnesses; helping the decision maker to understand, (Winning advocacy by Hugh Selby and Graeme Blank p75-110)

#### PART-B

##### Literary Readings

1. Language and the Law, John Gibbons. 1999. Annual review of applied linguistics. 19, 156-173. Cambridge University Press.
2. The Merchant of Venice (Act IV, the court scene) – William Shakespeare
3. C.K. Kakodar v. State of Maha. (P. Jaganmohan Reddy. J.). Equivalent citation: AIR 1970 SC 1390, (1970) 72BOMLR917, 1970Cri LJ1273, (1969) 2SCC687, [1970] 2SCR80
4. Francis Bacon, Of Judicature
5. Legality of book-banning, A.M. Bhattacharjee

6. The Bajaj dispute and mediation by Sriram Panchu
7. Learning Legal Rules (A Student's Guide to Legal Method and Reasoning) - James A. Holland. Julian S. Webb. Type: Non-Fiction. Genre: Crime & Law
8. An Autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam by A.P.J Abdul Kalam, Arun Tiwari: Orient Longman, 1999.

Reference Text:

1. Dr. Anandh Prasad. Outlines of legal language in India. 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Central law publications. Allahabad, 2007.
2. Developing Communication skills by Mohan and Banerji ; Peter Tiersma:
3. Legal language, legal writing general English. Dr. S.C. Tripathi. Central Law Publications, 2005. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.:
4. Osborn and Osborn. Public Speaking 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 2000. Houghton Mifflin Company, U.S.A. ;
5. Winning advocacy by Hugh Selby and Graeme Blank p75-110

**Paper-II : Law of Crime II: Criminal Procedure Code**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-II

**Paper-III : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-III

**Paper-IV : Labour Law-II**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-IV

**Paper-V : Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical)**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE  
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-V

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### **LL.B. Ninth Semester**

Paper-I : Jurisprudence

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)

Paper-II : Optional Paper-I

Paper-III : Optional Paper-II

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-III

Paper-V : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical/Practical)

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER COURSE]

### **LL.B. Tenth Semester**

Paper-I : Principles of Taxation Law

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)

Paper-II : Optional Paper-IV

Paper-III : Optional Paper-V

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-VI

Paper-V : Moot court exercise and Internship (Clinical/Practical)

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER COURSE]

### **SCHEDULE-A(i) OPTIONAL PAPERS**

1. Every student shall be required to opt Three optional papers in LL.B. Earth Semester and LL.B. Tenth Semester respectively.
2. Instruction in an optional paper shall be arranged by Colleges/Department keeping in view the availability of teaching staff and teaching material.
3. Optional papers shall be offered from the following list of papers :

#### **LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER**

Optional Paper-I (any one)

- (a) Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation
- (b) Intellectual Property Law and R Litigation
- (c) Banking Law

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**Optional Paper-II (any one)**

- (a) Human Right Law and Practice
- (b) Information Technology Law
- (c) Patent Law

**Optional Paper-III (any one)**

- (a) Penology & Victimology
- (b) Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Offences)
- (c) White collar Crime

**[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER COURSE]**

**LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER**

**Optional Paper-IV (any one)**

- (a) Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system
- (b) Trade Mark and Design
- (c) International Organization

**Optional Paper-V (any one)**

- (a) Right to Information
- (b) Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights
- (c) Investment Law

**Optional Paper-VI (any one)**

- (a) Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships
- (b) Direct Taxation (Income Tax)
- (c) Insurance Law

**[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER COURSE]**

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