

WARANA UNIVERSITY

A STATE PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

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Warana University

WARANA SCHOOL OF LAW

Approved by Bar Council of India and Government of Maharashtra

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

CURRICULUM OF UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMS OF LAW

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS), 2025

(w.e.f. Academic Year 2025-2026)

Programs of Law, Eligibility for Admission, Program Structure, Course Component
Curriculum, Examination Pattern, Standard of Passing

LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws)

Warana University

Table of Contents

S. No.	Subject of Content	Page No.
I	Undergraduate Degree Programs of Law: 1. Introduction of Programs of Law 2. CBCS Curriculum: Its Outlines, Extent and Application 3. Bilingual education	4 4 4
II	Eligibility for Admission for LL.B.: 1. Qualifying Examination for Admission 2. Minimum Marks in Qualifying Examination for Admission 3. Prohibition to Register for two Regular Programs of Study 4. Prohibition against Lateral Entry and Exit 5. Miscellaneous Rules of Eligibility for Admission	9 10 10 10 10
III	Program component of LL. B. under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) First Year LL.B. law course (Core, Elective and Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses) Second Year LL.B. Third Year LL.B. Abbreviations used in Subject Codes	11 12 13 14 15 18 21
IV	Examination Pattern for LL.B. Course Attendance of Lectures, Internals and Moot Court Duration of Studies Medium of Instruction and Division of Marks Division of Marks	25 25 25

V	Award of Credits for Passing LL.B.	
	1. Award of Credits	33
	2. Intra and inter-institutional transfer of credits	39
	3. Eligibility for Award of Degree	40
	4. Additional Internal examinations	41
	5. Allowed to Keep Terms (ATKT) for LL.B. Program	41
	6. Duration to Complete Entire Course	42
	7. Completion of Degree Course	42
	8. Removal of Doubts and Difficulties	43
		44
		45

PART - I
UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMS OF LAW

1. Introduction of Degree Programs of Law:

There shall be undergraduate degree program of law leading to bachelor's degree in law as here under:

(1) LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws):

It shall be a Three-Year Degree Program in Law. The program shall be divided into six semesters.

2. CBCS Curriculum: Its Outlines, Extent and Application:

The University has adopted Choice Based Credit System for the Degree Programs in Law. The objectives of CBCS curriculum are:

- (1) To orient legal education by making provision for sufficient opportunity to the students for extensive as well as intensive study of law.
- (2) To equip the students with (a) knowledge of law, (b) practical application of law, (c) analytical thinking and logical reasoning, (d) effective communication skills.
- (3) To meet the needs of contemporary requirements of Bar, Bench, and Industry in the globalized economic era.
- (4) To educate them about diverse backgrounds to become effective, ethical, and expert individuals who are employable in a variety of legal settings.

Outlines of Choice Based Credit System:

In line with the UGC's guidelines, the courses are categorized as Core Courses, Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (P.T. Papers), Skill Enhancement Courses, Discipline Specific Elective Courses and Generic Elective (Open Elective) Courses.

2.1 Core Course:

The purpose of the Core Course Paper is to adhere to common minimum standards prescribed by the Bar Council India. Also, the course designed for papers under this category aims to cover the basics that a student is expected to imbibe in the law profession. Besides this, the Core Course Papers should be studied by the law students as a core requirement to get *Sanad*. Hence, the Core Course is a course that has to be studied compulsorily. For Three-Year LLB Program there shall be 30 Law courses. These 30 Law courses shall include

- 1) 20 Core Courses for 4 credits each
- 2) 4 Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (Practical Training/Clinical Courses) for 4 credits each
- 3) 6 Discipline Specific Elective Courses for 4 credits each

In addition to the above there shall be 2 Skill Enhancement Compulsory Courses for 2 credits each and 2 Generic Elective Courses (Open Elective) for 4 credits each.

2.2 Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course:

Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC): The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses offered are of two types –

- (1) **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AEC)** – These courses are based upon the Practical Training Activities mandated by the BCI for law students.
- (2) **Skill Enhancement Course (SEC):** These are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on training, competencies, skills, etc.

2.3 Elective Course:

Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses, and which may be very specific, or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study, or which provides an extended scope, or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain, or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course. Following types of Elective Courses are offered –

(i) Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: An Elective course offered under the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as a Discipline Specific Elective. The list of subjects provided under this category is suggested by BCI. However, the University has complete freedom to suggest its own papers under this category based on theory, expertise, specialization, requirements, scope, and need.

(ii) Generic Elective (GE): A Core Course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice-versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Electives (Open Elective).

Extent and Application of Curriculum of CBCS:

The rules as to eligibility for admission, course component, curriculum, examination pattern and standard of passing for LL.B. given herein shall be applicable initially for the First year of LL.B. and will come into force w.e.f. the academic year 2025-2026. The entire program will be introduced in a phased manner as shown below:

LL.B.:

S.N.	Year / Class of Course	Academic Year of Application
(1)	First Year of LL.B.	2025-2026
(2)	Second Year LL.B.	2026-2027
(3)	Third Year of LL.B.	2027-2028

3. Bilingual education:

In line with clause 20.4 of National Education Policy 2020 the University provides opportunity to the students to get bilingual legal education. English will be the medium of instruction for all courses and students will be given option to write the End Semester Exam in either English or Marathi (Regional Language in Maharashtra).

Part – II**ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO LL.B. Course****1. Qualifying Examination for Admission:****LL.B.:**

Admissions will be given as per the selection procedure and policies adopted by the Government of Maharashtra and by keeping in view conditions laid down by the Bar Council of India and Warana University.

Reservation and relaxation will be as per the Government rules.

Note: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 Higher Secondary School Certificate or First-Degree Certificate after pursuing studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission to First Year of LL.B.

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 or Graduation / Post-Graduation through Open University system directly without having any basic qualification for pursuing such studies are not eligible for admission to First Year of LL.B.

- (1) The eligibility for admission, for any year / class other than First year / class of any law course, of a student migrating / transferring from any other recognized University to this University shall be subject to the rules of this University made from time to time.

2. Minimum Marks in Qualifying Examination for Admission:

Minimum marks in Qualifying Examination for Admissions will be prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra, Bar Council of India and Warana University.

Reservation and relaxation will be as per the Government rules.

3. Miscellaneous Rules of Eligibility for Admission:

The rules given herein are for the general understanding of the candidates. However, the admission to First Year of LL.B. shall be subject to the rules made and conditions prescribed, from time to time, by the University, Central Government, State Government, Bar Council of India, University Grants Commission, or any other authority empowered.

Warana University

PART - III**LL.B. PROGRAM COMPONENT OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
AND ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED****1. First Year LL.B.:
SEMESTER – I**

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course	Activity			Lecture per week	Credit	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P			Internal	External	Total
1	2504ULLLCC0101	Constitutional Law-I	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
2	2504ULLLCC0102	Law of Contract – I	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
3	2504ULLLCC0103	Family Law – I	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
4	2504ULLLCC0104	Law of Crimes	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
Law Discipline Specific Elective Course (Any One from the following)										
5	2504ULLDSE0105	Health and Food Law	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
6	2504ULLDSE0106	Equity and Trust Law								
7	2504ULLDSE0107	Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology								
8	2504ULLDSE0108	Agricultural Marketing Law								
Law Generic Elective Course										
9	2504ULLLGE0109	Intellectual Property Rights	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
10	2504ULLEPM0110	English*	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-	-
Total			24	6	0	30	24	180	420	600

*Please refer Part IV Paragraph 3.

Warana University

SEMESTER – II

Sr. No.	Course Code	Subject	Activity			Credit	Evaluation Scheme			
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total	
1	2504ULLLCC0201	Constitutional Law – II	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
2	2504ULLLCC0202	Law of Contract – II	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
3	2504ULLLCC0203	Family Law – II	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
4	2504ULLLCC0204	Jurisprudence	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
Law Discipline Specific Elective Course (Any One from the following)										
5	2504ULLDSE0205	Election Law	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
6	2504ULLDSE0206	Insurance Law								
7	2504ULLDSE0207	Penology and Victimology								
8	2504ULLDSE0208	Comparative Constitution								
Law Generic Elective Course										
9	2504UBALGE0609/ 2504UBBLGE0609/ 2504ULLLGE0209	Media Laws	4	1	0	5	4	30	70	100
Total			24	6	0	30	24	180	420	600

4. Abbreviations used in Subject Codes:

The abbreviations used in the subject codes in the course component of LL.B. course have meaning as under:

- a) L - Lectures
- b) P - Practical's
- c) T - Tutorials
- d) LCC - Law Core Subject for Law courses.
- e) AEC - Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course
- f) SEC - Skill Enhancement Course
- g) DSE - Discipline Specific Elective Course
- h) LGE - Law Generic Elective (Open Elective) Course
- i) EPM – English Paper for Marathi

Warana University

PART - IV**EXAMINATION PATTERN FOR LL.B. PROGRAM****1. Attendance of Lectures, Internals and Moot Court:**

A student of LL.B. Program shall not be allowed to take the end semester examination if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 75 % of the classes as per university rules except as otherwise provided by the rules framed by the University.

2. Duration of Studies:

- (1) The curriculum of study for the LL.B. shall be spread over three academic years and shall be divided into six semesters for the examination purposes.
- (2) The Programs leading to LL.B. degree shall not have less than 30 class hours per week including tutorials, moot court exercises, guest lectures and seminars. There shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week.

Explanations:

- (a) In order to implement the above rule of Bar Council of India regarding 30 class hours per week the Colleges shall provide for minimum six lectures per subject in a week more particularly for Core Courses, Ability Enhancement and Discipline Specific Elective Courses.
- (b) In order to have continuous assessment of students, the colleges may reserve one lecture (out of those six lectures) for internal assessment of students.

3. Medium of Instruction and Division of Marks:

- (1) The medium of instruction for all the subjects in LL.B. course shall be English. However, the students can opt to write University examination in MARATHI medium.
- (2) In accordance with the norms of BCI rules, 2008, Part IV, ENGLISH shall be a compulsory paper for students of LL.B. Program who intend to write University examination in MARATHI. The norms are as given below –
 - (i) The student has to decide the medium (English/Marathi) at the time of admission only. The Medium once chosen or selected shall be same for all the papers and not be allowed to change at any stage and in any circumstances.
 - (ii) This ENGLISH paper will be of 100 marks with 4 credits. The examination of this paper shall be conducted in the Semester I. The paper structure for conducting the examination will be of Two Parts. The Part I shall consist of 25 objective type questions of two marks each, while Part II shall consist of Essay and Short notes. Minimum passing criteria shall be 40 marks in Part I and II jointly.
 - (iii) This additional ENGLISH paper shall be reflected in the Statement of Marks of First year of LL.B.
 - (iv) This additional ENGLISH paper shall not be considered for awarding ATKT. But passing in

this paper is a condition precedent for completion of LL.B. Degree.

- (3) Each Course of LL.B. Program shall be of 100 marks, except for Skill Enhancement (SEC).
- (4) The division of 100 marks for all the Courses, except for Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AEC) Practical Training subjects, shall be as under:
 - (a) University Written Examination: 70 marks.
 - (b) Internal Assessment by College: 30 marks.

4. Division of Marks

4.1 End-Semester University Written Examination (70 Marks):

- (1) There shall be Written Examination conducted by the University of 70 marks for each subject at the end of each semester of LL.B. Program.
- (2) There shall not be Written Examination conducted by the University for two Papers namely – (1) Practical Training Paper III - Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance and (2) Practical Training Paper IV - Moot Court Exercise and Internship.

4.2. Question Paper Pattern for End-Semester University Written Examination (70 Marks):

The question paper for University written examination of each subject, except for Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AEC) Practical Training – III and IV and Skill Enhancement (SEC) shall be as under:

(1) Part A Questions (30 Marks):

Part A of question paper shall consist of **essay type** questions or questions of critical comments depending on the nature of subject. A student has to answer the questions with critical evaluation. There shall be **four questions** and the student must answer **any two** questions. Each question shall be for 15 marks.

(2) Part B Questions (30 Marks):

Part B of question paper shall consist of **short essay type** questions depending on the nature of subject. A student has to answer the questions by explaining concepts with illustrations. There shall be **five questions** and the student must answer **any three** questions. Each question shall be for 10 marks.

(3) Part C Questions (10 marks):

Part C of question paper shall consist of **short notes or solving of hypothetical problems**, etc. There shall be **four short notes or questions** and the student must answer **any two** questions. Each question shall be for 5 marks.

Note: The question paper pattern given herein may be changed or altered depending on the nature of subject e.g. non-law subjects. The question paper pattern given herein may also be changed or altered by the University at any time without prior information to the students.

4.3 In Semester Continuous Assessment by College (30 Marks):

- (1) The division of 30 marks for each Course, except for practical training and Generic Elective subjects for internal assessment shall be as under:

1	One Written Test	10 Marks
2	Viva-Voce	10 Marks
3	Experiential learning through Extension work, Field Visit, Case Study, Case Comment, Legislative Comment, Judgment Analysis, Judgement Writing, Client Counselling, Projects, Extempore Moot Court, Arbitration, Mediation, Seminar Papers, Legal Aid Training, Para-legal Volunteering, etc. to be assessed by the teacher/s concerned. The College may decide any one or more of the above or any other activities to be conducted for the purpose of assessment of the student.	10 Marks
	Total	30 Marks

- (1) The method of internal assessment given above shall be applicable to the students admitted in the academic year 2025-26 and thereafter.
- (2) The evaluation of internal assessment given above in each term or semester shall be conducted by the college and concerned subject teacher as a Continuous Internal Assessment before the University written examination.
- (3) The internal assessment marks may be withheld or withdrawn by the college on the ground of non-fulfillment of the attendance requirement by the student as prescribed under the University rules.
- (4) The College, for the purposes of inspection by the University, shall maintain and preserve the record with respect to written test etc. at least for two academic years excluding the year of evaluation.
- (5) Viva Voce shall be conducted by the concerned subject teacher or any other person appointed by the Principal.

4.4 Division of Marks in Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses:

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AEC) i.e. Practical Training Courses of LL.B. shall carry the division of marks as under: -

- (1) **Practical Training Paper I – Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court Law**

University Written Examination	70 Marks
Written submissions and Viva Voce examination	30 Marks
- (2) **Practical Training Paper II – Alternate Dispute Resolution System**

University Written Examination	70 Marks
Written submissions and Viva Voce examination	30 Marks

4.5 Evaluation Pattern for Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AEC) Practical Training – III and IV:

Practical Training Paper III - Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Written Journal Submission on Drafting (30 Marks), Pleading (30 Marks) and Conveyance (30 Marks)	90 Marks
Written submissions and Viva Voce examination	10 Marks

Practical Training Paper IV – Moot Court Exercise and Internship

Moot Court Exercise (40 Marks), Observance of Trials (30 Marks) and Pre-Trial Preparation Activities (20 Marks)	90 Marks
Written Submissions and Viva Voce Examination	10 Marks

4.6 Conduct of Viva Voce Examination for Practical Training Subjects:

- (1) The Viva Voce examination for the practical training subjects shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule notified by the University.
- (2) The Viva Voce examination for all practical training subjects shall be conducted by the committee of examiners.
- (3) The committee of examiners shall consist of one internal examiner and one external examiner. The external examiner shall be appointed by the University from amongst the teachers in other affiliated colleges. The internal examiner shall also be appointed by the University from amongst the teachers working in the concerned college, preferably from the teachers teaching/ conducting activities of the concerned practical training subject.
- (4) The committee of examiners shall not take viva voce examination of a student unless he/she submits a duly assessed written submissions at the time of Viva Voce examination.
- (5) The committee of examiners shall not submit the marks to the University unless the student appears for Viva Voce examination. In other words, if the student submits a duly assessed written submission without appearing for Viva Voce examination his/her marks shall not be submitted to the University.

Explanation: The written submission by the student, as required under any of the practical training subjects, means handwritten submissions. In this matter, the College shall grant a reasonable concession to the persons with disabilities.

4.7 Evaluation Pattern for Skill Enhancement (SEC):

- i) The course carrying 50 marks shall be evaluated with Continuous Assessment (CA) and University Evaluation (UE) mechanism.
- ii) To pass in a course of 2 credits, a student has to secure minimum 20 marks, provided that he should secure minimum 14 marks in University Evaluation (UE) and 6 marks in continuous assessment.
- iii) Continuous Assessment shall be of 15 marks while University Evaluation shall be of 35 marks.

- iv) For internal examination one written test of 15 marks or the concerned teacher with approval of college may follow separate methods of assessment for internal in the form of seminars, viva-voce, projects, surveys, field visits, tutorials, assignments, group discussion etc.
- v) Question Paper pattern for University exam and Continuous Assessment shall be as given below –

Exam Pattern Total Credits: 2				
(1) University Evaluation (Total Marks: 35)				
Note: i) Question -1 will be compulsory - 5 marks (5 X 1 = 5 Marks). ii) Solve any three questions from question 2- 5 carry equal marks - 10 Marks each (10 X 3 = 30 Marks).				
Q-1		Solve any five of the following (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	a) four tricky questions and b) two question on problem type (if applicable).	5 marks
Q-2	(A)	Descriptive type of question(s) i) ii)		6 mark 4 mark
	(B)	Short question, but tricky		
Q-3	(A)	Explain type of question(s) i) ii)		6 mark 4 mark
	(B)	Problem based question if applicable. Justification type of question		
Q-4	(A)	Discuss type of question(s) i) ii)		6 mark 4 mark
	(B)	Problem based question if applicable. Justification type of question		
Q-5	(A) (B) (C)	Attempt any two of the following Questions A, B, C, - will be Explain, Derivation, Discuss, Notes, etc. type of long questions		10 mark
(2) Continuous Assessment (Total Marks: 15)				
	(A)	Written test: one out of three descriptive type question and two short notes out of three		10 mark 5 mark
	(B)	OR		
		The concerned teacher with approval of college may follow separate methods of assessment for internal in the form of seminars and viva-voce, projects surveys, field visits, tutorials, assignments, group discussion etc.		

PART - V**AWARD OF CREDITS FOR PASSING LL.B. COURSE****1. Award of Credits****1.1 Evaluation Pattern:**

- i) Each Course carrying 100 marks shall be evaluated with in-semester Continuous Assessment (CA) and end-semester University Evaluation (UE) mechanism.
- ii) Continuous Assessment shall comprise of 30 marks while University Evaluation shall comprise of 70 marks. To pass in a course of 4 credits, a student has to secure minimum 40 marks, provided that they should secure minimum 12 marks in the semester Continuous Assessment and 28 marks in the end semester University Evaluation (UE).
- iii) There shall be revaluation of the answer sheets of end semester University examination of theory papers as per rules of Warana University, Warananagar.
- iv) There will be no revaluation of in-semester Continuous assessment. If a student fails to get minimum marks, he/she has to reappear for in-semester Continuous Assessment in the subsequent semesters.

1.2 Law Program Credit Structure:

There are following values of Credits for the Law Programs: -

- i) All law and non-law courses shall be offered with Credit system.
- ii) One Credit is equivalent to 15 hours of classroom teaching.
- iii) There shall be 15 weeks of student-teacher interaction, divided into 12 weeks of teaching and 3 weeks for Continuous Assessment including preparation time for students during the semester (for theory course).
- iv) A student is required to earn 132 credits in a minimum period of six semesters for Three Years LL.B. Program.
- v) Final CGPA shall be calculated on the basis of 132 credits for Three Years LL.B. Program.
- vi) Credit structure of Law programs for Three-Years LL.B., is as given below –

LL. B. Program Structure:

Semester	Core Courses (CC)	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course(AEC)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE)	Generic Elective (GE)	Total Credits
I	2504ULLLCC0101 (4)			DSE 105 to 108 1 (4)	LGE 109 (4)	24
	2504ULLLCC0102 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0103 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0104 (4)					
	2504ULLEPM0110*					
VI	2504ULLLCC0201 (4)			DSE 205 to 208 1 (4)	LGE 210 (4)	24
	2504ULLLCC0202 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0203 (4)					

	2504ULLLCC0204 (4)					
VII	2504ULLLCC0301 (4)	AEC 0304 (4)		DSE 305 to 308 1 (4)		20
	2504ULLLCC0302 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0303 (4)					
VIII	2504ULLLCC0401 (4)	AEC 0404 (4)		DSE 405 to 409 1 (4)		20
	2504ULLLCC0402 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0403 (4)					
IX	2504ULLLCC0501 (4)	AEC 0504 (4)	SEC 0505 (2) (Value/Skill based course)	DSE 506 to 509 1 (4)		22
	2504ULLLCC0502 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0503 (4)					
X	2504ULLLCC0601 (4)	AEC 0604 (4)	SEC 0605 (2) (Value/skill- Based course)	DSE 0606 to 0609 1 (4)		22
	2504ULLLCC0602 (4)					
	2504ULLLCC0603 (4)					
Total Credit	(20 x 4) = 80	(4 x 4) = 16	(2 x 2) = 4	(6 x 4) = 24	(2 x 4) = 8	132

*Please refer Part IV Paragraph 3.

2. Rules regarding Generic Elective Courses in LL.B. Program:

The CBCS allows students to choose Generic Elective Courses in addition to their Core Courses, Discipline Elective Courses, Ability Enhancement Courses and Skill Development Courses, for enhancing their interdisciplinary learning experience.

2.1 Generic Elective Course: An Elective course chosen from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/s of choice is called a Generic Elective Course. The Purpose is to explore discipline of interest beyond the choice students make in Core and Discipline Specific Elective Papers. A Core course offered in a Discipline/Subject may be treated as an elective by another discipline and vice versa and such elective may also be referred to as Generic Elective.

3. Eligibility for Award of Degree:

A student of LL.B. program passing examination of all years or classes, divided in six semesters, shall be eligible to obtain the LL.B. degree.

4. Additional Internal Examination

Eligibility norms to appear for the additional class test or assignment or project for students who remain absent for Internal Evaluation: -

- i) The student may be allowed to appear for additional internal evaluation only on the ground of participation in Inter Collegiate, State, National or International level events, Training camp or Coaching camp organized by authorized university or by any State, National or International bodies, NSS / NCC Events / Camps / Cultural activities / Sports activities / Research activities or any other activities authenticated by the Principal/Head of the Institution, or for any other reason which is considered valid under the circumstances and to the satisfaction of the Principal or the Head of the Institute.

- ii) The student shall apply to the College Principal/ Head of the Institution giving the reason(s) for absence within 8 days of the conduct of the examination along with the necessary documents and testimonials. The Principal/ Head of the Institution, on scrutiny of the documents and testimonials, may grant permission to the student to appear for the additional examination.
- iii) The Additional Internal Evaluation shall be conducted prior to the commencement of the Semester End Examination after following the necessary procedure and completing the formalities as stated above.

5. Allowed to Keep Terms (ATKT) for LL.B. Course:

Allowed to Keep Terms is a process to allow student to take admission and study in the next class or year even if he/she has failed in specified number of subjects. The rules of ATKT for LL.B. Course are as under:

- i) If a student passes in not less than 2/3 of total subjects required to pass, their result status will be Failed ATKT. The table given below shall decide the ATKT status of a student.
- ii) A student of Second Year LL.B. shall not be eligible for admission to Third Year LL.B. unless he/she has passed First Year LL.B. examination.

Table for deciding ATKT Status of Student of LL. B.:

Total Number of Subjects to Pass	Minimum Number of Subjects Required to be Passed	Maximum Number of Failure Subjects Allowed for Availing Benefit of ATKT
5	4	1
6	4	2
7	5	2
8	6	2
9	6	3
10	7	3
11	8	3

6. Duration to Complete the Entire Program:

A student of LL.B. program, to become eligible for award of the degree, must pass in all the subjects, divided in Six Semesters, within a span period of **Five Academic years** including the academic year in which he/she was admitted to First year of the Program. No student shall be admitted as a candidate for any examination of the said program after the said period of **Five Academic years** unless he/she is readmitted to the program as a fresh candidate.

Note:

- 1) As per Statute further extension of *one more year* may be granted by the University only in clearly justified exceptional circumstance to complete above five-year and three-year law programs.

- 2) During the extended period the student shall be considered as a private candidate and also not be eligible for ranking.

7. Completion of Degree Program:

A student who earns 132 credits in LL. B shall be considered to have completed the requirements of the degree program. The CGPA shall be calculated for such students on the basis of 132 credits in LL. B. The University shall offer 10 Point Grading System in CBCS. Percentage to Grade and Grade Points is as follows: -

Sr. No.	Grade Letter	Grade Point	Marks
1	O (Outstanding)	10	$90 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 100$
2	A+ (Excellent)	9	$75 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 89$
3	A (Very Good)	8	$60 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 74$
4	B+ (Good)	7	$55 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 59$
5	B (Above average)	6	$50 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 54$
6	C (Average)	5	$45 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 49$
7	D (Pass)	4	$40 \leq \text{Marks} \leq 44$
8	F (Fail)	0	Marks ≤ 40
9	Ab (Absent)		

8. Removal of Doubts and Difficulties:

Notwithstanding anything stated in the rules herein, for any unforeseen issues arising, and not covered by the rules herein, or in the event of differences of interpretation, the Vice-Chancellor of the University may take a decision and the said decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final and binding.

Warana University

Detailed Syllabus

FIRST YEAR LL.B.

SEMESTER I

1. 2504ULLLCC0101 Constitutional Law – I:

Course Name: Constitutional Law-I	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0101	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Course Description: This Course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of Constitution and Constitutionalism, the reasons and justification of the growth of Fundamental Rights in India as well as the operation of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles in India. The basic norm of the land will be taught to the students with the help of appropriate judicial decisions.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction to the Indian Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent Assembly in India and framing of the Constitution: • Formation of the Constituent Assembly of India • The issues before the Constituent Assembly • Passing of the Constitution • Dr. Ambedkar's warning and anxiety about the working of the Constitution • Date of Commencement of the Constitution • Concepts of Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism • Salient features of the Constitution of India • Preamble to the Constitution of India 	7
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Territory of India, Citizenship & General Principles Relating to Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 and 13):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Union and its Territory (Articles 1 to 4): 2) Citizenship of India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Provisions (Articles 5 to 11): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Importance of Citizenship under the Constitution of India b) Citizens by Domicile c) Citizens by Migration d) Citizens by Registration e) Termination of Citizenship f) Dual Citizenship 2. The Citizenship Act, 1955: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acquisition of Citizenship a) Loss of Citizenship 3) General Principles Relating to Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 and 13): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Fundamental Rights – Their Origin and Development 2. State- Other Authorities, Local Authorities, The LPG and Article 12 	7

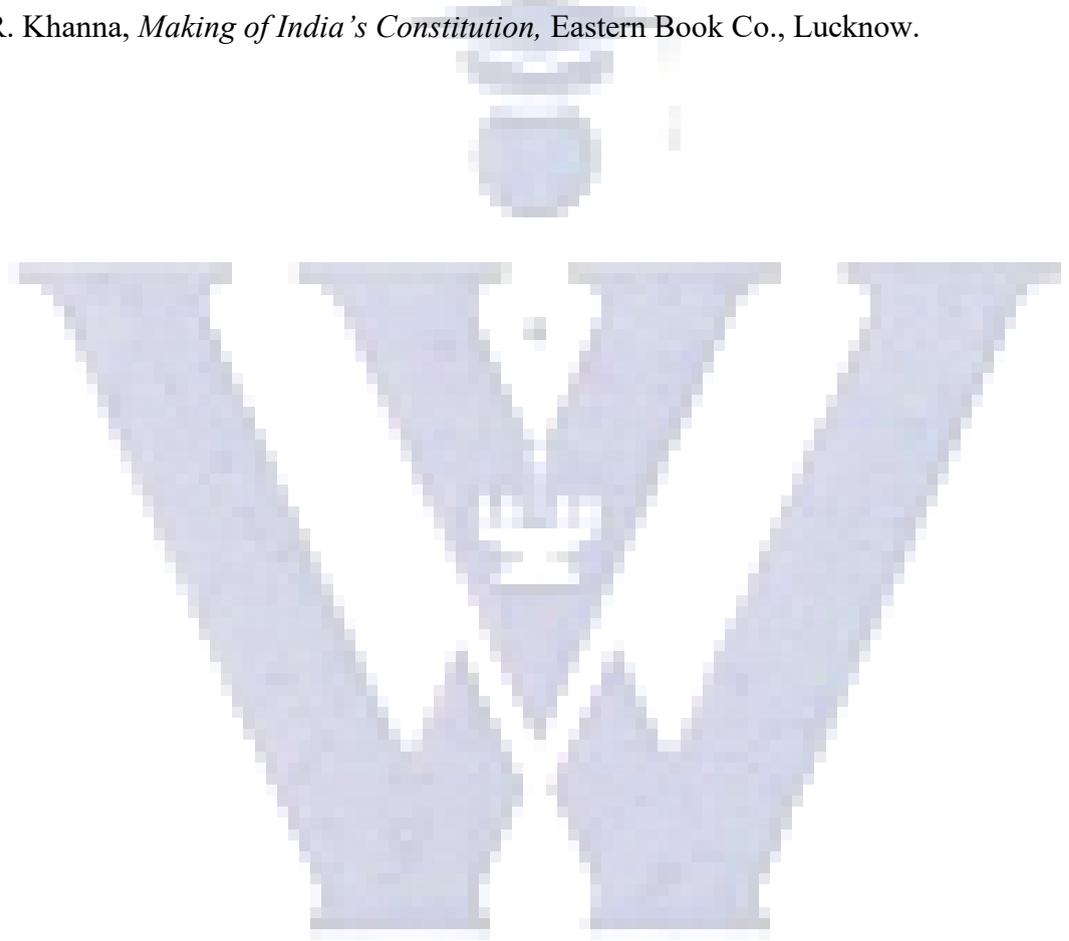
	<p>3. Law – Law and Law in force, Personal Law, Custom.</p> <p>4. Justifiability of Fundamental Rights -</p> <p>a) Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights</p> <p>b) Unconstitutionality of Statute</p> <p>c) Doctrine of Eclipse</p> <p>d) Doctrine of Severability</p> <p>e) Waiver of Fundamental Rights</p> <p>5. Whether the Constitution Amendment Act is law under Article 13?</p> <p>6. Power and Procedure of Amendment</p> <p>7. Basic Structure Doctrine</p>	
3	<p>Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18):</p> <p>1. Equality before law and Equal protection of Law</p> <p>2. Permission of Reasonable Classification but prohibition of Class legislation</p> <p>3. Article 14 Strikes at Arbitrariness</p> <p>4. Prohibition of discrimination against citizens</p> <p>5. Special provisions for women and children</p> <p>6. Special provisions for Backward Classes, Impact of Privatization of Education</p> <p>7. Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment, Impact of Privatization on Public Employment</p> <p>8. Reservations in Promotion</p> <p>9. Abolition of Untouchability</p> <p>10. Abolition of Titles</p>	7
4	<p>Right to Freedom I (Article 19):</p> <p>1. Freedom of Speech and Expression and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>2. Freedom of Assembly and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>3. Freedom to form Association or Union and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>4. Freedom of Movement and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>5. Freedom of Residence and Settlement and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>6. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business and Reasonable Restrictions</p> <p>7. Right to Property -</p> <p>a) Pre- 1978 Position - Article 19(f) and 19(5); Eminent Domain; Article 31; Inter-relation of Article 31, Article 14 and Article 19(1)(f)</p> <p>b) Present Position - Article 31 A, Article 31 B, Article 31 C, Article 300 A</p>	7
5	<p>Right to Freedom II (Articles 20 to 22):</p> <p>1. Protection in Respect of Conviction for offences -</p> <p>a) Protection against Ex-post Facto Law</p> <p>b) Guarantee against Double Jeopardy</p> <p>c) Privilege against Self-Incrimination</p> <p>2. Protection of Right to Life and Personal Liberty -</p> <p>a) A. K. Gopalan to Maneka Gandhi</p> <p>b) Relationship between Articles 14, 19 and 21</p> <p>c) Due Process of Law</p> <p>d) Extended view in post Maneka Gandhi period</p> <p>3. Right to Education - Evolution and Importance</p> <p>4. Protection against Arrest and Detention -</p> <p>a) Protection against Arrest</p> <p>b) Protection against Preventive Detention</p> <p>1. Laws Authorising Preventive Detention</p>	7
6	<p>Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24):</p> <p>1) Right against Exploitation (Articles 23)</p>	7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Traffic in Human Beings b) Beggar and Similar forms of Forced Labours c) Compulsory Services for Public Purpose <p>2) Prohibition of Employment of Children (Articles 24)</p>	
7	<p>Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28) and Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 to 30):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of Secularism b) Freedom of Conscience and right to Profess or Practice and Propagate religion c) Freedom of Religion of Religious Denomination d) Freedom from Paying of Taxes for Promotion of any Religion e) Annual Payment to certain Devasworn Funds (Article 290A) f) Prohibition of Religious Instructions in Educational Institutions 2) Cultural and Educational Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of Minority b) Protection of Interest of Minorities c) Right of a Minority to Establish Educational Institution d) Regulation of Minority Educational Institution 	7
8	<p>Right to Constitutional Remedies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights b) Procedure in Enforcement of Fundamental Rights c) Power to issue Writs, Directions or Orders – Types of Writs d) Comparison between Article 32 and Article 226 e) Public Interest Litigation f) Fundamental Rights during Emergency 	7
9	<p>Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36 to 51) and Fundamental Duties (Article 51A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and Importance of Directive Principles 2. Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. 3. Directive Principles of State Policy 4. Fundamental Duties – Nature and Importance 	4

Recommended Readings:

1. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis (2015).
2. D.D. Basu, *Constitutional Law of India*, LexisNexis (2013).
3. Narendra Kumar, *Constitutional Law of India*, Allahabad Law Agency (2015).
4. H. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, N.M. Tripathi.
5. Arvind Datar, *Commentary on Constitution of India* (3 Vols), LexisNexis (2010).
6. Sathya Narayan (Ed), *Selected Work of S.P. Sathe* (3 Vols), Oxford University Press (2015).
7. M.P. Singh, *V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, (2013).
8. Sujit Chaudhry, Madhav Khosala and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*, Oxford University Press.
9. Granville Austin, *Working of a Democratic Constitution- The Indian Experience*, Oxford University Press.

10. Gautam Bhatia, *The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts*, Harper Collins Publication, India. 2019.
11. Dr. Suresh Mane, *Indian Constitutional Law, Dynamics and Challenges*, Aarti & Co.
12. Madhav Khosala, *The Indian Constitution* (Oxford India Short Introductions), Oxford University Press, 2012.
13. Sudhir Krishnaswamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine*, Oxford University Press.
14. S.B. Shiva Rao, *The Framing of the Indian Constitution*, Vols. I and V, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi (1966).
15. H.R. Khanna, *Making of India's Constitution*, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.



Warana University

2. 2504ULLLCC0102 Law of Contract I:

Course Name: Law of Contract-I	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0102	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Course Description:

Individuals, organisations, institutions, governments make countless contracts for effecting their transactions. They enjoy considerable freedom in devising the terms of their transactions, which they will decide through negotiations. The general principles that affect these contracts, and that allow their enforcement in case of breach, are given in Sections 1 – 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (ICA). Contract remedies are also provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (SRA). These two laws form the main course for this subject.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies.

Course Objectives:

1. The entire body of law, particularly that pertaining to property, business, trade, commerce, and corporate law in particular, is based on the law of contracts.
2. Law students must have a conceptual understanding of the concepts and general rules that regulate contracts, since the Law of Contracts governs the entire web of contractual transactions.
3. The legal aspect of a contract's formation, performance, discharge, and accessible channels for recourse for parties who have been wronged is learnt herein
4. The function of law of contract in trade and commerce is significant. This lesson comes after the one on broad principles that all contracts must adhere to.
5. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Introduction & Formation of Contract: 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Contract 2. Offer / Proposal: Definition, essential elements, Communication, Revocation, General/ Specific Offer, Invitation to Offer, Tenders and Auctions. 3. Acceptance: Definition, essential elements, Communication, Revocation. 4. Modes of Communication – Postal, Telephonic, Telex, E-mail and WhatsApp. 5. Essential elements of a Valid Contract & Effect of Void, Voidable, Valid, Illegal, Unlawful Agreements	7

	2. Online Contracts and Standard & Printed Form of Contracts.	
2	<p>Competency of Parties – Section 10 to 12 of ICA, 1872: Age of majority under the Indian Majority Act 1875, Contracts with Minors, effect of contracting with a minor, the purpose of the law, liability for supply of necessaries: Section 68 of ICA, 1872. Soundness of mind for the purpose of making contracts, effect of unsoundness of mind on the contract. Legal disqualification – examples: Section 75 of the Patents Act, 1970, Section 75 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927, Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Competency of prisoners in jail, married women, aliens, insolvents.</p>	7
3	<p>Free Consent - Sections 13 to 22, 64, 65, 67 of ICA, 1872: 1. Consent and Free Consent. 2. Coercion and its effect on the contract: Sections 15 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 3. Undue Influence and its effect on the contract, Pardanashin women unconscionable bargains: Sections 16 and 19A of Indian Contract Act, 1872. 4. Misrepresentation and its effect on the contract: Sections 18 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 5. Fraud and its effect on the contract: Sections 17 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872. 6. Mistake, mutual and common mistake, unilateral mistake, mistake of law and fact, its effect on the contract: Sections 20 - 22 of ICA, Section 26 of SRA, 1963. 1. Remedies available to the party whose consent is not free: rescission, restoration - Sections 19, 19A, 67, 64, 65 of ICA, 1872, Loss of right of rescission - Sections 25 and 28 of SRA, 1963.</p>	7
4	<p>Consideration - Sections 2(d) ICA, 1872: 1. Definitions, meaning, importance and essential elements of Consideration. 2. Act, forbearance and promise 3. Present, past and future consideration 4. Adequacy of consideration and effect of inadequacy 5. No consideration, no contract, and exceptions to the rule 6. Doctrine of Privity of Contract and its exceptions.</p>	7
5	<p>Void Agreements - Sections 23 – 30 of ICA, 1872: 1. Unlawful agreements, circumstances in which agreements enforced even if unlawful: Sections 23-24, 57-58 of ICA, 1872, Section 27 of SRA, 1963 2. Void agreements: Restraint of marriage, trade and legal proceedings, uncertain agreements, wagering agreements: Sections 26 – 30 & 56 of ICA, 1872 3. Effect of void and of unlawful agreements</p>	7
6	<p>Contingent Contracts and Quasi-Contracts: 1. Contingent contracts and their enforcement - Sections 31 – 36 of ICA, 1872: a) Definition of contingent contract, contingent and absolute obligations b) Effect of happening & non-happening of event c) Enforcement of contingent contracts 2. Quasi-contracts - Sections 68-72, 73(Para 3) of ICA, 1872: a) Five kinds of quasi-contracts stated in the Act – Sections 68-72 of ICA, 1872 b) Doctrine of Restitution c) Effect of breach of quasi-contractual obligations</p>	7
7	Performance and Discharge of Contract:	7

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obligation to perform or offer to perform; who must perform, effect of death on personal contracts, rights and liabilities under a contract: Sections 37-41 of ICA, 1872 2. Devolution of Joint rights and liabilities: Sections 42-45 of ICA 3. Time & Place of performance, right to terminate if time is of essence of contract: Sections 46- 50, 55 of ICA, 1872 4. Liability to pay interest for delay: under contract terms, under the Interest Act 1978 5. Performance of Reciprocal promises, effect of non-performance of one of reciprocal promises; unilateral and bilateral promises: Sections 51 - 54 of ICA, 1872 6. Appropriation of payments: Sections 59-61 of ICA, 1872. <p>Discharge of a Contract:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By performance; by offer of performance: Sections 38 of the ICA, 1872 2. By non-performance by one party: 54 of ICA, 1872 3. By breach of contract and rescission: Sections 39, 53, 55 of ICA, 1872 4. Doctrine of impossibility and its effect: Section 56 of ICA 5. By agreement: novation, alteration and rescission: Section 62 of ICA, 1872 6. By act of promisee: dispensing, remission and waiver, extension of time, accord and satisfaction: Section 63 of ICA, 1872 <p>Termination or discharge under contract provisions.</p>	
8	<p>Contract Remedies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remedies under Contract Law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation (damages) Section 73-74 of ICA, 1872: - General and special, substantial and nominal, aggravated and punitive, liquidated and unliquidated and rules as to remoteness of damages b) Claim in quantum meruit. 2. Remedies under Specific Relief Act, 1963: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Specific performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases in which it can and cannot be granted- Sections 10 and 14 of SRA, 1963 • Personal bars to relief - Section 16 of SRA, 1963 • Discretionary relief - Section 20 of SRA, 1963 • Who can claim specific performance - Section 15 of SRA, 1963 • Against whom can specific performance be claimed - Section 19 of SRA, 1963 • Claim for compensation and other reliefs in a suit for specific performance - Sections 21–24, 29 of SRA, 1963 • Defenses in suits of specific performance - Section 9 of SRA, 1963 • Rescission of a contract of which specific performance has been decreed - Section 28 of SRA, 1963 b) Injunctions in suits relating to contract: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discretionary relief - Section 36 of SRA, 1963 • Kinds - Temporary and perpetual, prohibitory and mandatory: Section 36-37, 39 of SRA, 1963 • When can injunction be granted? - Section 38(1) and (2) of the SRA, 1963 • When will injunction not be granted? - Section 41 clauses (a), (b), (e), (g), (i), (j) of SRA, 1963 • Injunction to enforce negative covenants - Section 42 of SRA, 1963 • Claim for compensation in a suit for injunction. - Section 40 of SRA, 1963 c) Rescission - Sections 27, 30 of SRA, 1963 d) Rectification of instruments - Section 26 of SRA, 1963 	7

Recommended Readings:

1. Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, 12th ed, 2017, Eastern Book Company.
2. V. Kesava Rao, *Contract I: Cases and Materials*, 2nd ed, 2014, LexisNexis.
3. Ritu Gupta, *Law of Contract – includes the Specific Relief Act 1963*, 2015, LexisNexis.
4. Mulla, *The Indian Contract Act*, Anirudh Wadhwa ed., 15th ed., 2015, LexisNexis.
5. M. Krishnan Nair, *Law of Contracts*, 1998.
6. Garima Tiwari, *Understanding Laws – Contracts*, 2014, LexisNexis.
7. Anson's *Law of Contract*, Beatson and Burrows ed. 29th ed., 2010, Oxford University Press.
8. G.H. Treitel, *Outline of Law of Contract*, 6th rev ed, 2005, Oxford University Press.
9. Atiyah's *Introduction to the Law of Contract*, Stephen Smith ed., 2nd ed, 1997 Oxford University Press.
10. Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston's *Law of Contract*, Michael Furmston ed., 16th ed, 2012, Oxford University Press.
11. Pollock and Mulla's *Indian Contract Act*, Nilima Bhadbhade ed., 14th updated edition, 2014, LexisNexis.
12. Nilima Bhadbhade, *Contract Law of India*, 2nd ed 2009, Kluwer, available free on google books.
13. Pollock and Mulla's *Specific Relief Act*, Nilima Bhadbhade ed., 14th updated edition, 2014, LexisNexis.
14. Nilima Bhadbhade, *Specific Performance of Contracts: The Tests of Inadequacy and Effective Enforcement*, 2014, LexisNexis.
15. S C Banerjee, *Law of Specific Relief: Tagore Law Lectures*, 13th ed, 2015, LexisNexis.
16. Sarkar on *Specific Relief*, Sudipto Sarkar and R Yasho Vardhan eds, 17th ed, 2016, LexisNexis.
17. R K Singh, *Law Relating to Electronic Contracts*, 2nd ed, 2015, LexisNexis.
18. Sachin Rastogi, *Insights into E-Contracts in India*, 2013, LexisNexis.

Course Outcome:

- Gain understanding of the fundamental components of rewriting void contracts and agreements.
- Recognize the fundamental terms used in contract law.
- Determine the pertinent legal questions in the field of contract law about a specific set of circumstances.
- Understanding the distinction between an agreement and a contract; apply strategic and pragmatic thinking throughout the whole process of initiating and prosecuting a contract law dispute.
- Acquire knowledge of the fundamental laws pertaining to commercial contracts.



Warana University

3. 2504ULLLCC0103 Family Law I:

Course Name: Family Law-I			
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0103			
Teaching Scheme		Evaluation Scheme	
Lecture	: 04 per week	CA (ISE)	: 30 marks
Tutorial	: 01 per week	UE (ESE)	: 70 marks
Practical	: 00	Total	: 100 marks
Total Credits	: 04		
Total Hours	: 60		

Course Description: The personal law applicable to Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other denominations is not fully codified. While these personal laws are similar in their essential broad underlying principles, they are much different in their details. Personal law is applicable not only to aspects of family relations, viz. marriage and divorce, support and maintenance, children and their custody and guardianship, adoption and the like, but also to law relating to property, viz. joint family systems, devolution to property upon death of a person. The differences in the provisions applicable to different denominations arise from the history and growth of these laws over centuries.

This course covers the history and development of the principles and provisions of different personal laws, and the sources from which these laws are derived. It primarily comprises the laws applicable to family relations: marriage and divorce, maintenance, alimony, adoption and guardianship. It also lays emphasis on the general law applicable to all persons: the Special Marriage Act, 1963 and the Foreign Marriages Act, 1969. The course familiarizes the students to the differences in the various systems, and to understand the reasons, merits and demerits of the various provisions. Study of this subject should enable the students to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious beliefs, but as one cutting across religious lines, eventually enabling fulfillment of the Constitutional directive of Uniform Civil Code.

Course Objectives:

1. This course aims to provide students with an understanding of the family as an institution under personal laws that regulate matters related to marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance, minorities, and guardianship.
2. Students will study governing acts as well as decisions made by higher courts on a several issues.
3. There is no complete codification of the personal law that applies to Christians, Muslims,

Hindus, Parses, and other religious groups.

4. These personal laws differ greatly in their specifics, even if their fundamental, overarching ideas are identical.
5. Personal law applies not only to property law, such as joint family systems and devolution of property, but also to aspects of family relations, such as marriage and divorce, support and maintenance, children and their custody and guardianship, adoption, and the like.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Introduction to Hindu and Muslim Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature of Hindu law, Application of Hindu law 2. Sources of Hindu law - Ancient to Modern 3. Schools of Hindu law 4. Development and nature of Muslim law, Application of Muslim law 5. Sources of Muslim law 6. Schools of Muslim law 	10
2	<p>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Hindu law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution and concept of the institution of marriage, nature and forms of marriage under ancient Hindu law 2. Essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; ceremonies of marriage; valid, void and voidable marriages; importance of custom; marriage with a non-Hindu; registration of marriage; effect on legitimacy of children 3. Divorce, theories of divorce, grounds of divorce, customary divorce, effect of divorce, emerging trends; Bar to remarriage after a divorce 4. Other matrimonial reliefs: Nullity of marriage; Judicial separation; Repudiation of marriage; Restitution of conjugal rights; Other reliefs granted by a court in matrimonial proceedings (other than maintenance); Bar to matrimonial reliefs 5. Jurisdiction of courts: under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Family Courts Act, 1984 	10
3	<p>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Muslim law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muslim marriage: pre-Qur'anic background, definition of nikah, nature and classification of marriages 2. Essentials and formalities of a valid marriage, legal effects of a valid marriage, mut'a marriage, stipulation in marriage contract; guardianship in marriage with reference to Shias and Sunnis 3. Mehr / Dower, nature and kinds of dower, rights of wife in case of unpaid dower 4. Nullity of marriage; restitution of conjugal rights; option of puberty (khair-ul-bulugh) 5. Talaq, kinds of talaq, divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 6. Remarriage; Iddat : its rationale, utility and periods; prohibition to marry in certain cases 	10
4	<p>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs among Parsis, Christians and under the Special Marriage Act, 1954:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marriage under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936: Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Dissolution of marriage, divorce, nullity, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; 	10

	<p>Remarriage; Parsi Matrimonial Courts and procedures</p> <p>2. Marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Marriage of Indian Christians; Provisions under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869: relating to dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures</p> <p>3. Marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954: Essentials of a valid marriage, Solemnization of marriage and procedure, its registration and certificate; Registration of existing marriages, procedure and registration; Effect and consequences of such marriages; Void and voidable marriages; Remedies of divorce, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures</p> <p>4. Marriages of citizens outside India under the Foreign Marriages Act, 1969: Essentials, Solemnization of marriage, procedure and certificate, Effect of such marriage, Divorce of foreign marriages</p> <p>5. Comparative analysis of marriage and matrimonial reliefs in different laws.</p> <p>6. Relationship in the nature of marriage: live-in relationship, same-sex relationships</p>	
5	<p>Alimony and Maintenance:</p> <p>1. Maintenance pendente lite and permanent maintenance; Maintenance of wives, children and parents under the Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian law and Parsi law; Maintenance in matrimonial proceedings under these laws</p> <p>2. Alimony and maintenance under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007</p>	10
6	<p>Law on Adoption and Guardianship:</p> <p>1. Adoption: Essentials of valid adoption with reference to the person adopted, the person adopting and other conditions; Procedure; When adoption is complete; Effect of adoption; Right of adoptive parents to dispose of their property</p> <p>2. Inter-country adoption, CARA guidelines; Recognition of foreign adoptions; Adoption by foreign parents</p> <p>3. Guardianship under the Hindu and Muslim law, and under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890: Kinds of Guardians; Procedure for appointment of a guardian; Guardian's powers over the person and property of children; Rights, obligations, duties; liabilities, disqualifications and disabilities of guardians</p> <p>4. Powers of Court</p> <p>5. Custody of Minor and Minor's property; Powers of courts in matrimonial proceedings to pass orders about custody and well-being of children</p>	10

Course Outcome • Recognizes the roots of personal laws and their notion. • A summary of the fundamental requirements for marriage as well as the institution of marriage under various personal laws are learnt. • Determines the Causes for Marriage; Judicial Separation; grounds for divorce under different personal laws. • Highlights the options for redress when marriages fail as well as the ideas of adoption, guardianship, and legitimacy under personal laws. • Defines the relationship between codified laws and customary laws, together with the authority and duties of family courts.

Recommended Readings:

1. Kusum, Family Law Lectures: Family Law I, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
2. Satyajee A Desai, Mulla's, Hindu Law, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
3. Justice Ranganath Mishra, Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
4. H. K. Saharay, Family Law in India, Eastern Law House, New Delhi.
5. Flavia Agnis, Family Law Vol I and II, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Tahir Mahmood, Principles of Hindu Law, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
7. Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, LexisNexis, Nagpur.
8. Asaf A A Fyzee, Outline of Mohammedan Law, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Amer Ali, Mohammedan Law, Vol. I and II, Eastern Book Company.
10. Bharatiya V P, Sayyad Khalid Rashid's Muslim Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
11. Derrett, Introduction to Modern Hindu Law, Universal.

4. **2504ULLLCC0104 Law of Crimes**

Course Name: Law of Crimes	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0104	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Course Description: This course provides an in-depth understanding of the fundamental principles of criminal law in India. It focuses on the substantive aspects of criminal law as encapsulated in the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (BNS). It aims to equip students with the knowledge of various offenses, their classifications, and the corresponding punishments as defined under the BNS and other relevant statutes. The objectives of this course are - to understand the historical background and the structure of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, to analyse the essential elements of various offenses under the BNS, to examine the classifications of offenses and corresponding punishments, to critically evaluate judicial interpretations and their impact on criminal law, to develop analytical and problem-solving skills through the study of case laws.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To familiarize the students with the key concepts regarding Crime and general principles of Criminal Liability.
2. To expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute the mental element mens rea essential to constitute criminal behavior and the grounds that provide exemption from criminal liability.
3. To inform the students that this law aims at ensuring justice and equity within the legal framework.
4. To educate the students about the shift of orientation in Bhartiya Criminal justice system from punishments towards Nyaya and introduction of the community service as a form of punishment.
5. To teach students about acts that amount to specific offences under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita along with the latest legislative and judicial developments in the field of Criminal Law.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Introduction to Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical background and development of the Criminal Law in India 2. Structure and classification of the BNS 3. Jurisdiction under Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (Section 1) 4. Definitions and General Explanations (Section 2& 3) 5. Principles of criminal liability and elements of crime 	8
2	General Exceptions (Sections 4 – 44) Mistake of fact (Sections 14 & 17) Judicial acts (Sections 15-16) Accident (Section 18)	8

	<p>Absence of criminal intent (Sections 19-24) Consent (Sections 25-30) Communication in Good Faith (Section 31) Act compelled by threats (Section 32) Trifling acts (Section 33) Right of private defense of body and property (Sections 34-44)</p>	
3	<p>Inchoate Crimes (Sections 45-62)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition and nature of inchoate crimes. 2. Abetment (Sections 45- 60) 3. Conspiracy (Section 61) 4. Attempt (Section 62) 	8
4	<p>Offenses Against the Human Body</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culpable homicide and murder (Sections 100- 105) 2. Death by negligence (Section 106) 3. Attempt to murder (Section 109) 4. Hurt and grievous hurt (Sections 114-125) 5. Organized Crime (Sections 111 -112) 6. Terrorist Acts (Section 113) 7. Wrongful restraint and confinement (Sections 126-127) 8. Force and Assault (Sections 128-136) 9. Kidnapping , abduction, slavery and forced labour (Sections 137-146) 10. Defamation (Section 356) 	8
5	<p>Offenses Against Women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rape (Sections 63-73) 2. Sexual harassment (Section 75) 3. Assault or criminal force with intent to disrobe (Section 76) 4. Voyeurism (Section 77) 5. Stalking (Section 78) 6. Dowry Death (Section 80) 7. Cruelty by Husband or relatives (85 -86) 	8
6	<p>Offenses Against Property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theft (Sections 303-307) 2. Extortion (Sections 308) 3. Robbery and dacoity (Sections 309-313) 4. Criminal misappropriation of property (Sections 314-315) 5. Criminal breach of trust (Sections 316) 6. Receiving stolen property (Sections 317) 7. Cheating (Sections 318-323) 8. Mischief (Sections 324-328) 9. Criminal trespass (Sections 329-334) 	8
7	<p>Offenses Against Public Tranquility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlawful assembly (Sections 189) 2. Rioting (Sections 191) 3. Affray (Section 194) 4. Promoting enmity between different groups (Section 196) 	8

	5. Imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration (Section 197)	
8	<p>Offences against the State.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waging, attempting to wage, or abetting waging of war against the Government (Sections 147-150) 2. Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power (Section 151) 3. Sedition (Section 152) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition and scope b. Historical background and recent judicial trends 4. Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance with the Government (Section 153) 5. Depredation on territories of power at peace with the Government (Section 154) 6. Receiving property taken during war or depredation (Section 155) 7. Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war to escape (Section 156) 	4

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students shall gain the competence to

1. Identify the elements of a crime and distinguish between behaviours that entail civil or criminal liability.
2. Be familiar with the range of specific offences provided under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
3. Assess and analyze the statutory provisions in the light of settled legal principles.

Recommended Readings:

1. M.C. Setelvad, Common Law in India (Chapter III, Criminal Law, p. 124-176),
2. Stevens Stephen, A History of Criminal Law of England, Vol. III (Last Chapter on Indian Penal Code), London, Macmillan.
3. R C Nigam, Law of Crimes in India, Vol. I, Asia Publishing House, New York.
4. Glanville Williams, Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing.
5. J.W. Cecil Turner, Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing.
6. Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Oxford University Press.
7. Andrew Ashworth Principles of Criminal Law, Clarendon Law Series.
8. S.K. Savaria, R. A. Nelson's Indian Penal Code (4 Volumes), LexisNexis Delhi.
9. Hari Singh Gaur, Penal Law of India (4 volumes), EBC.
10. PSA Pillai's Criminal Law, 13th Ed. Revised by K.I. Vibhute, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
11. J.D. Mayne, Indian Penal Code (Ed. II 1901, p.242-249).
12. K.N. Chandrashekhhar Pillai, Essay's on Indian Penal Code, Indian Law Institute.
13. R.C. Srivastava, Law Relating to Crime and Punishment, Manav Law House, Allahabad.
14. K.D. Gaur, A Text Book on Indian Penal Code Universal Law Publishing.
15. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law Cases and Material, Butterworth.
16. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.

Law Discipline Specific Elective Course (Any One from the following):**5. 2504ULLDSE0105 Health and Food Law:**

Course Name: Health & Food Law	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0105	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course : The objectives of the course are : (1) To enable the students to acquire knowledge of constitutional protections with respect to health; (2) To impart knowledge to the students of basic laws relating to protection of health; (3) To impart knowledge about need and nature of right to food and nutrition in India; (4) To expose students to need and nature of programme on food safety and standards in India; (5) To expose students to need and nature of programme of national food security in India; (6) To enable the students to acquire sound knowledge of health and food regulatory mechanism in India.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Introduction: 1. Concept and Importance of Health 2. Public Health in India - Ancient, medieval and modern perspectives 3. Human Rights Perspectives of Health - an Overview	10
2	Health and Constitutional Protections: 1. Fundamental Rights - Right to Health, Right to Decent Environment, Right to Shelter, Reproductive Rights of Women 2. Directive Principles of State Policy and Health	10
3	Health and Legal Protection - Relevant Provisions under following Laws: 1. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 2. The Factories Act, 1948 3. Law on Mental Health 4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 5. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods Act, 1992 6. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 7. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Chapter XIV (Sections 269 to 278)	10
4	Right to Food and Nutrition in India: 1. Fundamental Rights - Right to Food and Nutrition 2. Directive Principle of State Policy on Food and Nutrition 3. Human Rights Perspectives of Food and Nutrition - an Overview	10
5	The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006: 1. Need, Objects and Basic Concepts	10

	2. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India 3. General Principles of Food Safety 4. General Provisions as to Articles of Food 5. Provisions Relating to Import 6. Enforcement of the Act 7. Analysis of Food 8. Offences and Penalties 9. Adjudication and Food Safety Appellate Tribunal	
6	The National Food Security Act, 2013: 1. Need, Objects and Basic Concepts 2. Provisions for Food Security and Food Security Allowance 3. Identification of Eligible Households 4. Reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System. 5. Women Empowerment 6. Grievance Redressal Mechanism 7. Obligations of Central Government for Food Security 8. Obligations of State Government for Food Security 9. Obligations of Local Authorities 10. Transparency and Accountability 11. Provisions for Advancing Food Security	10

Recommended Readings:

1. R.K. Nayak (ed.), The Indian Law Institute, Global Health Law, (1998), World Health Organization, Regional Office for South East Asia, New Delhi.
2. Pragya Kumar and Virendra Kumar, Health as a Fundamental Human Right, in Dilemmas in Health Policy, at C-1 C-8 (1986).
3. M.L. Bhargava, Law of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Kamal Publishers; 2017.
4. Kiron Prabhakar, A Practical Guide to Food Laws and Regulations, Bloomsbury India, September 2016.
5. Bhatnagar, Food Laws in India, Ashoka Law House, 2011.
6. R.K. Gupta (Eds.), Food Safety in 21st Century – Public health Perspectives, Academic Press, 2016.
7. Law Commission of India, Report No. 264, On the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Provisions dealing with Food Adulteration), January, 2017.
8. Food Security and Right to Food: S. Mahendra Dass, K.P. Khanna, 2003, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.
9. George Ken, Human Right to Food and Dignity.
10. "Right to Food Act: Beyond Cheap Promises" Economic and Political Weekly, July 18, Vol.42, No.29.
11. R. Radhakrishna, in K. Parikh, Food and Nutrition Security, India Development Report 2002, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

6. 2504ULLDSE0106 Equity and Trust Law:

Course Name: Equity and Trust Law	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0106	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature. The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. The objectives of the course are to enable the students to acquire knowledge of law on private and public trust and also the principles of equity.

Module No.	Content	Hours
	Part I The Indian Trusts Act, 1882:	
1	Introduction to Private Trust: 1. Objects, Basic Concepts, Kinds of Trusts 2. Private trust and Public trust 3. Comparison of Trust with other relationships - Trust and Ownership, Trust and Bailment, Trust and Agency, Trust and Contract, Trust and Equitable Charge, Trust and Mortgage, Trust and Administration	9
2	General Principles: 1. Creation of Trusts 2. Appointment of Trustees 3. Vacating the Office of Trustee 4. Extinction of Trusts	9
3	Regulation of Relationship Between Trustee and Beneficiary: 1. Duties and Liabilities of Trustees 2. Rights and Powers of Trustees 3. Disabilities of Trustees 4. Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary 5. Certain Obligations in the Nature of Trusts 6. Fiduciary Relationship - Meaning, Express and Constructive Trusts, Application of the Principle of fiduciary Relations and Exceptions.	9
	Part II The Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950:	
4	Introduction to Public Trust:	9

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objects, Application, Basic Concepts / Definitions, and Kinds of Trusts 2. Establishment 3. Charitable Purposes and Validity of Certain Public Trusts 4. Registration of Public Trusts 5. Change Reports 6. Framing of Schemes 	
5	<p>Supervision and Control of Public Trusts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget, Accounts and Audit 2. Powers and Duties of, and Restriction on Trustees 3. Control of Public Trusts - Powers and Functions of Charity Commissioner 4. Other Functions and Powers of Charity Commissioner 	8
6	<p>Special Provisions under the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special Provision as Respects Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments 2. Public Trusts Administration Fund 3. Offences and Penalties 4. Function of Charity Commissioner, Procedure, Jurisdiction and Appeals 	8
	<p>Part III</p> <p>Principles of Equity:</p>	
7	<p>Development and Maxims of Equity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Common Law and Common Law Courts 2. Concept and Definition of Equity 3. Origin and Development of Equity 4. Fusion of Common Law and Equity 5. Recognition of Equity under Indian Legal System - Overview 6. Maxims of Equity - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy b) Equity follows the law c) He who seeks equity must do equity d) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands e) Delay defects equity f) Equality is equity g) Equity looks upon that has done which ought to have been done h) Equity looks to the intent rather to the form i) Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation j) Equity acts in personam k) Where the equities are equal the first in time shall prevail l) Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail 	8

Recommended Readings:

1. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyar and Harbans Lal Swin, Principles and Digest of Trusts Laws (1998), University Book Agency, Allahabad.
2. R.E. Megarry and P.V. Baker, Snell's principles of Equity (1964) ELBS, Sneet and Maxwell.
3. Iyer N., Indian Trust Act (1997), Delhi Law House, New Delhi.
4. Rajarathnam, Natarajan and Thankaraj, Commentary on Charitable Trusts and Religious

Institutions (2000) Universal, Delhi.

5. Rao. C.R, The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws, Puliani and Puliani Booksellers, Bangalore (1999).

6. Rangacharya I V, The Indian Trusts Act, Madras Law Journal Office (1972).

7. B.M. Gandhi - Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow)

8. Aggarwal O P, The Indian Trusts Act.

9. Tandon M P, The Indian Trusts Act, Allahabad Law Agency.

10. Chaudhari D H, The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950.

11. Shah K N, The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950.

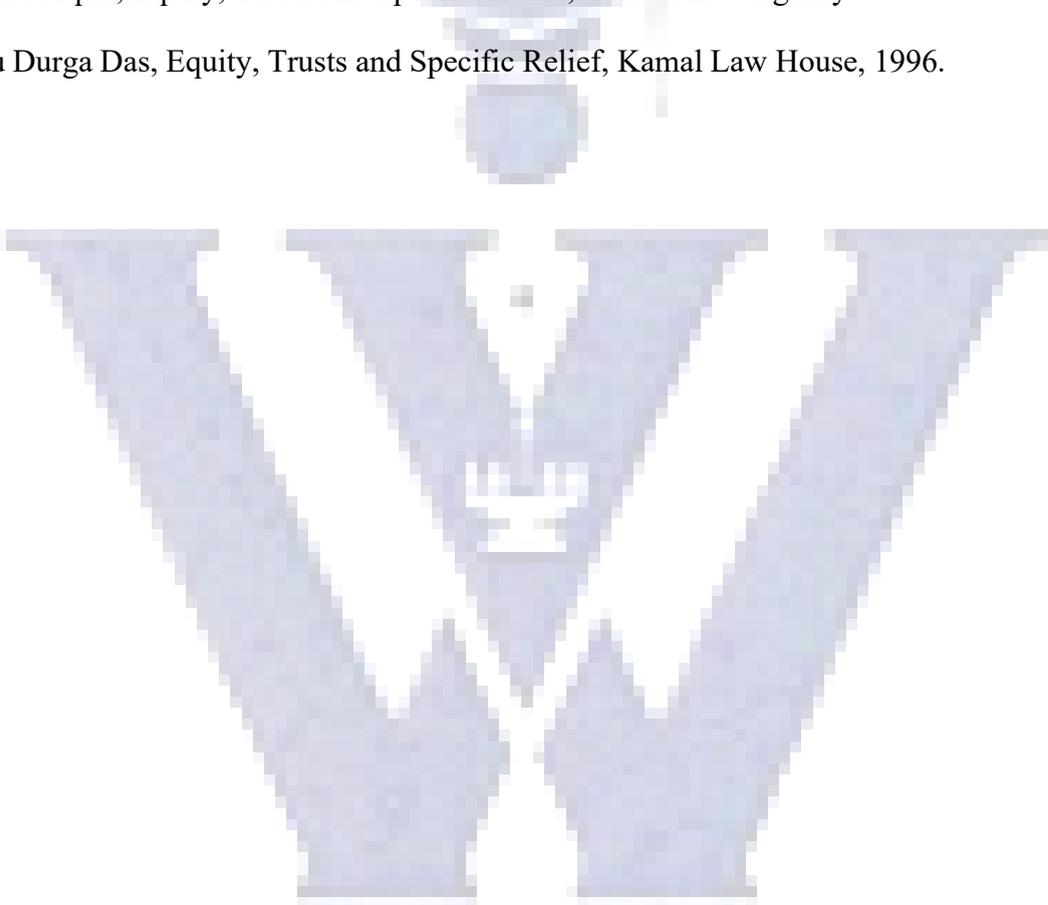
12. Apte M S, The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950.

13. Gupte and Dighe - The Bombay Public Trust Act (Hind Law House Pune).

14. Philip H. Pettit, Equity and Law of Trust, Oxford University (2012).

15. Ahmad Aquil, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Central Law Agency.

16. Basu Durga Das, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Kamal Law House, 1996.



Warana University

7. 2504ULLDSE0107 Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology:

Course Name: Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0107	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human Behaviour, particularly, deviant Behaviour. The objective of the course is to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation and its prevention. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Crime, Criminal and Criminology: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is crime? Who is the criminal? 2. What is Criminology? 3. Schools of Criminology - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Pre-Classical School b) The Classical School c) Neo-Classical School 4. Positivist Approach - Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cesare Lombroso b) Enrico Ferri c) Raffaele Garofalo d) Gabriel Tarde 	9
2	Psychology and Crime: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology 2. Psychological vs. Psycho - analytical approach to crime 3. Behaviourist approach to crime 4. Definition of criminal Behaviour - Psychodynamics of criminal Behaviour. 5. Mental illness and crime 6. Human aggression and violence to crime 	9
3	Psychometric Test - Its use in Criminal Behaviour: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurement of criminal Behaviour - Psychological test to measure criminal Behaviour 2. Criminal profiling: Definition and process of profiling criminal personality 3. Factors underling criminal profiling 4. Merit and demerit of criminal profiling 	9
4	Forensic Psychology - Concept and Importance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition, meaning and scope of forensic psychology 2. Historical background of forensic psychology in India and abroad 	9

	3. Role of forensic psychology in the investigation of crime 4. Psychology and the police 5. Application of psychology in court 6. Application of psychology in prison	
5	Sociological Theories - Crime and Social Structure: 1. Social structure theory 2. Social disorganization theory 3. Merton, anomie and strain	8
6	Subcultural Theories: 1. Cohen's theory of the delinquent subculture 2. Miller's lower-class gang delinquency	8
7	Crime and Social Process: 1. Socialization and Crime - Differential association theory 2. Differential reinforcement theory 3. Neutralization and rift theory 4. Hirsch's Social Control or Social Bond Theory 5. Becker's Labelling theory 6. Self-Control and Self Esteem as related to crime	8

Recommended Readings:

1. Akers, Ronald. L. and Sellers, Christin, S. (2004) Criminological Theories (4th Edition) Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
- 2 SPP University • Revised Curriculum • Degree Courses in Law • B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B. and LL.B.
2. Void, George B., Bernard Thomas J., and Snipes, Jeffrey B. (2002), Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
3. Siegel, L.J (2003) Criminology, (8th Edition) Wadsworth, USA.
4. Schmalleger Frank, Criminology Today, (1996) Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Dennis Howitt, 2002, Forensic and Criminal Psychology, Prentice Hall.
6. Encyclopedia of Criminal and Deviant Behaviour, 2001, Clifton D. Part, Editor-in Chief, Brunner Routledge Taylor and Frances Group.
7. Bartal, Curt R, 1999, Criminal Behaviour: A Psychosocial Approach, 5th edition, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. Hollin, Clive R Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1989, Psychology and Crime: An introduction to Criminal Psychology, London.
9. Dartmouth Aldershot, 1987, Criminal Detection and Psychology of Crime.
10. Harvard LPC Forensic Psychology, 1981, Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Surrey, Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd. London.
11. Adman Raine, 1983, The Psychopathology of Crime, Criminal Disorder, Academic Press,

Inc.

12. Navin Kumar, (2015), Criminal Psychology, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
13. Shukla Girjesh, (2013), Criminology, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
14. McLaughlin Eugene and Newburn Tim (Ed) (2010), the Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory, Sage Publication Ltd, New Delhi.
15. Prof. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications.
16. S.M.A. Qadri, Criminology and Penology, Eastern Book Company.
17. Dr. Krishna Pal Malik, Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India, Allahabad Law Agency.
18. J.P. Sirohi, Criminology and Criminal Administration, Allahabad Law Agency.



Warana University

8. 2504ULLDSE0108 Agricultural Marketing Law:

Course Name: Agricultural Marketing Law	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0108	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: The livelihood of the majority of the country's population depends on agriculture. About 65 percent of the population depends on agriculture and 70 percent live in the villages. The contribution of Indian agriculture to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is also significant. The food being the crowning need of mankind, much emphasis has been made on commercializing agricultural production. In this era of globalization adequate production, warehousing, distribution, marketing and export of agricultural produce has become a high priority. Agricultural marketing is mainly the buying and selling of agricultural products. The protection of farmers rights is also equally important. The objective of the course is to make the students well acquainted with the knowledge of law with respect to these matters.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Basic Concepts of Agricultural Marketing and Model Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Agricultural Marketing and Market 2. Classification of Markets, Types of Marketing 3. Background, Objects and Reasons and Salient Features of the Model Act on the State Agricultural Produce Marketing (The State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2016) 	10
2	<p>The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 1963:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objects, Application and Definitions under the Act 2. Establishment of National Integrated Produce Market 3. Direct Marketing, Establishment of Private Market and Farmer - Consumer Market 4. Contract Farming Agreement 5. Marketing of Agricultural Produce 6. Constitution of Market Committees 7. Powers and Duties of Market Committee 8. Cost of Supervision 9. Officers and Servants of Market committee 10. Market fund 11. Trade Allowances Prohibited 12. State Agricultural Marketing Board 13. Control of Market committee 14. Penalties for Contravention of Provisions under the Act 	10
3	<p>Legislation on Warehousing, Food Product Export, Grading and Marketing - Introduction, Objects and Reasons and Salient Features of the Laws:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 	10

	<p>2. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985</p> <p>3. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937</p>	
4	<p>The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001:</p> <p>1. Objects and Definitions under the Act</p> <p>2. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority and Registry</p> <p>3. Registration of Plant Varieties and Essentially Derived Variety</p> <p>4. Duration and Effect of Registration and Benefit Sharing</p> <p>5. Surrender and Revocation of Certificate and Rectification and Correction of Register</p> <p>6. Farmers' Rights</p> <p>7. Compulsory License</p> <p>8. Plant Varieties Protection Appellate Tribunal</p>	10
5	<p>Relevant Provisions under the National Food Securities Act, 2013:</p> <p>1. Midday Meal Scheme (MMS)</p> <p>2. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</p> <p>3. Public Distribution System (PDS), etc.</p>	10
6	<p>Agricultural Insurance in India – an Overview:</p> <p>1. Characteristic Features of Indian Agriculture and Farmers' Community</p> <p>2. Risk Perceptions of Indian Farmers</p> <p>3. Unified Package Insurance Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) <p>4. Past Experience with Crop Insurance Schemes in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) • Experimental Crop Insurance (ECI) • Farm Income Insurance Scheme FIIS • National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) 	10

Recommended Readings:

1. Dr. C.S. Prasad: Agriculture and Sustainable Development in India, New Century Publications, New Delhi, India 2012.
2. A.K. Thaur and M.K. Sinha (ed.): Structural Reforms and Agriculture, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. 2011.
3. Rais Ahamd: Co-operative and Rural Development in India, New Century Publications, New Delhi, India 2013.
4. Law of Seeds (Acts, Rules, Orders, Policy, Notifications, Varieties, Export and Import of Seeds etc.), 16th ed., Asia New House, 2012.
5. S.S China: Agricultural Labour-Problems and Policy Implications, Regal Publications, New Delhi.
6. Sudip Chakraborty: Food Security and Child Labour, Deep and Deep Publications PVT LTD. 2011.

7. Asian Development Bank: Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development, Oxford University Press, 2010.
8. D. Narasimha Reddy and Srijit Mishra (ed): Agrarian Crisis in India, Oxford University Press, 2010.
9. Dr. B.K Mohanty: Agricultural Finance and Rural Development, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2010.
10. R. Datt and K.P.M Sundharm : Indian Economics, S. Chand, New Delhi, 2009.
11. Myneni: Indian Economics (For Law Course), Allahabad Law Agency, 2006.
12. B.B Mukharji : Agricultural Marketing in India, Thacker, Spink 1930



Law Generic Elective (Open Elective) Course:**9. 2504ULLLGE0109 Intellectual Property Rights:**

Course Name: Intellectual Property Rights	
Course Code: 2504ULLLGE0109	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

This course is designed with the objective to acquaint the students with the basic understanding of intellectual properties and the laws created for their protection. It will also discuss the impact of international instruments on intellectual properties on our domestic laws and aims at sensitizing the students about the current legal issues in the field of intellectual property at national level.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Understanding Intellectual Property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and Theories for Justification of Intellectual Property 2. History and Origins of Intellectual Property 3. Internationalization of IP Protection: Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, Berne Convention for Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the TRIPS Agreement 4. International Agencies for Coordination of IP Protection: WIPO and WTO 	9
2	<p>Copyright and Neighbouring Rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding Copyright: Meaning of Originality, and the Idea Expression Dichotomy 2. Understanding Neighbouring Rights: Performers' Rights and Broadcasting Organizations' rights under the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (1961) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty 3. Copyright and Neighbouring Rights under the TRIPS Agreement: Article 9 - 14 4. The Indian Copyright Act, 1957: Definitions, Subject matter of Copyright, Authorship and Ownership of Copyright. Registration of Copyright, Term of Copyright, Assignment, Transmission, Licenses (Compulsory, Statutory, and Voluntary) 	9

	<p>5. Copyright Societies and Recognition of International Copyright under the Indian Copyright Act</p> <p>6. Economic and Moral Rights Conferred by Copyright, Exceptions to Copyright Protection</p> <p>7. Direct and Indirect Infringement of Copyright, Technological Protection Measures and Digital Rights Management, Plagiarism vs Copyright infringement, Remedies against Infringement</p> <p>8. Rights of Performers, Phonograms & Broadcasts, Moral Rights of Author</p>	
3	<p>Patents</p> <p>1. Understanding Patents: Meaning and Eligibility Criteria (Patentable and Non-Patentable Inventions)</p> <p>2. TRIPS Agreement on Patents: Article 27 - 34,</p> <p>3. Convention Application, PCT International Application, and Budapest Treaty</p> <p>4. The Patents Act, 1970: Procedure for Grant of a Patent, Pre and Post grant opposition, term of patent, Patent of Addition</p> <p>5. Rights and Obligation of Patentee, Revocation and surrender of Patent.</p> <p>6. Assignments and Licensing of Patents including Compulsory Licenses, Governmental Use of Patents</p> <p>7. Infringement of Patent & Remedies</p> <p>8. Controller of Patents, Patent Agents</p>	9
4	<p>Trademarks</p> <p>1. Understanding Trademark: Meaning and Eligibility Criteria</p> <p>2. TRIPS Agreement on Trademark: Article 15 - 21</p> <p>3. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Trademark and Nice Classification</p> <p>4. Trademarks Act 1999: Absolute and Relative Grounds of Refusal, Procedure of Registration, Duration, Renewal, Removal & Restoration of Trademark</p> <p>5. Non-conventional trademarks, Protection of Domain Names</p> <p>6. Effect of Registration, Infringement & Passing-off, Exceptions and Remedies</p>	9

	<p>7. Parallel Importation</p> <p>8. Licenses, Assignment and Transmission</p>	
5	<p>Industrial Designs</p> <p>1. Understanding Industrial Designs: Meaning and Eligibility Criteria</p> <p>2. TRIPS Agreement on Industrial Designs: Articles 25 and 26</p> <p>3. Hague Agreement Concerning International Registration of Industrial Designs</p> <p>4. The Designs Act 2000: Registration of Designs, Procedure of Registration, Term of Designs</p> <p>5. Restoration & Cancellation of Registered Registration</p> <p>6. Rights of Design Holders, Piracy of Registered Designs & Remedies</p>	8
6	<p>Geographical Indications</p> <p>1. Understanding GI: Meaning, Definition, and Eligibility Criteria</p> <p>2. TRIPS Agreement on GI: Article 22 - 24</p> <p>3. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration 1958</p> <p>4. Distinction between Geographical Indications and Trademarks</p> <p>5. Registration of GI, Effect of Registration, Rights and Remedies</p>	8
7	<p>Protection of other Types of Intellectual Property Rights</p> <p>1. Layout Designs/Topographies Integrated Circuits</p> <p>2. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights</p> <p>3. Protection of Confidential Information & Trade Secrets</p> <p>4. Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity</p>	8

Suggested Readings:

1. *Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (2nd Edition): A Commentary on the TRIPS Agreement*, Carlos Maria Correa, Oxford University Press, (2020).
2. *Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries*, Jayashree Watal, Kluwer Law International, (2002).
3. *Overlapping Intellectual Property Rights*, by Neil Wilkof, Shamnad Basheer, Oxford University Press, (2013)
4. *Diversity in Intellectual Property: Identities, Interests, and Intersections*, Srividhya

Raghavan, Cambridge University Press, (2015)

5. Tamali Sen Gupta, *Intellectual Property Law in India*, Wolters Kluwer, Law & Business (2011)
6. Brainbridge, *Intellectual property*. New Delhi: Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.
7. Choudhary D. N., *Evolution of patent Laws*. New Delhi: Capital Law House.
8. William Cornish & David Llewelyn, *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks, and Allied Rights*. London: Sweet and Maxwell.
9. Epstein M A, *Epstein on Intellectual property (Indian Reprint)*. New Delhi: Wolters Kluwer Law and Business.
10. *Intellectual Property*, Elizabeth Verkey and Jithin Saji Isaac, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
11. Gopalkrishnan N S, & Agitha T G, *Principles of Intellectual property*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
12. Kankanala K C, *Genetic Patent Law and Strategy*. Noida, India: Manupatra Information Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
13. Rama Sarma, *Commentary on Intellectual property Laws, Vol.2*. Nagpur: Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhawa.
14. Prabuddha Ganguli, *Gearing up for Patents - The Indian Scenario*, The Universal Law Publishing.
15. Parmeswaran Narayanan, *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Law House.
16. *Intellectual Property Rights - A Textbook on IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)*, by Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh, Arunabha Banerjee, LexWorth (2022).
17. B L Wadehra, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property: Patents, Trademarks, Designs and Geological Indications, etc.*
18. Robert Merges & John Duffy, *Patent Law and Policy: Cases and Materials*, 2017.
19. Feroz Ali Khader, *The Law of Patents - With a special focus on Pharmaceuticals in India*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
20. Lionel Bentley & Brad Sherman, *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press.
21. Gregory Stobbs, *Software Patents Worldwide*, Wolters Kluwer.
22. Ahuja V K, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights* (LexisNexis, New Delhi, 2017)
23. Reddy G B, *Intellectual Property Rights and the Law* (Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad)

10. **2504ULLEPM0110 English**

Course Name: English	
Course Code: 2504ULLEPM0110	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 00 per week	CA (ISE) : 00 marks
Tutorial : 00 per week	UE (ESE) : 50 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 50 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 00	

Objectives of the Course: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature of English language and its grammatical concepts. This course focuses on strengthening the students' linguistic competence so as to bring quality and correct grammatical constructions in their writing and it is also meant to train them in translation skills to understand legal texts.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Language and Meaning: a. Defining Language b. Nature of Language c. Law and Language d. Bilingual Competence e. Concept of meaning f. Lexical Relations (Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homophones and Homographs, Polysemy)	9
2	Grammar and Usage: a. Tenses b. Articles and Prepositions c. Simple, Complex, and Compound Sentences d. Active and Passive Voice e. Making Questions f. Reported Speech g. Syntactic Ambiguity	9
3	Vocabulary Skills: a. Idioms and phrases b. Legal Terms c. Foreign Terminology in Law 9. Legal Maxims	9
4	Legal Translation: a. Meaning of Legal Translation b. Nature and Scope of Legal Translation c. Indian Legal System and Use of English and Regional Language (Marathi) d. Use of Bilingual Vocabulary e. Translation of Different Legal Texts (English and Marathi)	9
5	Writing Skills: a. Paragraph Writing b. Precis Writing c. Formal Correspondence d. Essay Writing e. Notices of general nature	8

List of Legal Terms (100) (Module 3):

Abduction	Claimant	Extortion	Naturalization	Recidivism
Abetment	Coercion	Extradition	Negligence	Redemption
Abscond	Cognizable	Felony	Oath	Remission
Accomplice	Confession	Fraud	Overrule	Restitution
Accused	Conviction	Heir	Ownership	Remand
Acquittal	Copyright	Homicide	Parole	Revocation
Act of God	Culpable	Injunction	Partition	Sabotage
Adoption	Damages	Intellectual Property	Perjury	Sedition
Admission	Decree	Intestate	Perpetrator	Slander
Affidavit	Deed	Investigation	Petition	Succession
Aggrieved	Defamation	Judgment	Plaintiff	Summons
Alibi	Defendant	Jurisdiction	Pleadings	Testator
Alimony	Deponent	Justice	Precedent	Testimony
Amendment	Detention	Juvenile	Promissory Note	Trial
Appeal	Discharge	Legacy	Prosecute	Trespass
Approver	Encumbrance	Liability	Probation	Usurpation
Bail	Endowment	Libel	Proviso	Verdict
Bankrupt	Eviction	Lien	Public Interest	Voluntarily
Cause of action	Evidence	Misappropriation	Quash	Will
Charge sheet	Exonerate	Mortgage	Rebuttal	Adverse Witness

List of Foreign Words (50) (Module 3):

a fortiori- With strong reason	compos mentis - of sound mind.	in pari delicto- When both parties are equally at fault	modus operandi - Mode or Method of working.	res integra- A matter not yet decided
ab initio - From the beginning.	de facto - In actual fact.	in personam - Personally.	non compos mentis- Not of sound mind	sine die - To a date not at the moment fixed.
actus reus- Wrongful act	de jure - In law, By legal right.	in situ- In its own place	nudum pactum - A bare promise.	status quo- The former state or decision
ad hoc- Established for a particular purpose.	ex gratia- As a matter of favour or grace	inter alia - Among other things.	null and void- Of no legal effect	sub judice - Under judicial consideration.
ad valorem - According to value.	ex- officio- By virtue of an office	inter se - Among themselves.	onus probandi - The burden of proof.	sub rosa-Secretly, Confidentially

amicus curiae - An impartial Advisor.	ex parte - One side only.	lis pendens - During the pendency in any court.	par excellence - Without comparison.	suo moto - By itself.
bona fide- Genuine	fait accompli- Something already done and irreversible	locus standi- Right to speak or intervene in a matter.	prima facie - At first sight.	ultra vires - Beyond powers.
bona vacantia - Ownerless property.	fauxpas - Blunder.	mala fide - In bad faith.	pro rata- In proportion	vice versa- with the order changed
caveat emptor- Let the buyer beware	in limine - At the outset.	mens rea- Criminal intention or guilty mind.	pro tempore- For the time being	vis-à-vis- In relation to
caveat venditor- Let the seller beware	in memorium - In memory of.	mesne profit- Intermediate profits	ratio decidendi - The reasons for decisions.	vox populi - The voice of people.

List of Legal Maxims (20) (Module 3):

A spoliatus debet ante omnia restitui	Boni iudicis est iudicium sine dilatione mandare executioni	Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus	Respondeat superior
Actus dei nemini facit injuriam	Causa proxima non remota spectator	Ignorantia facti excusat; ignorantia juris non excusat	Res ipsa loquitur
Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea	Culpa poena par esto	Nemo dat quod non habet	Salus populi est suprema lex
Audi alteram partem	Delegatus non potest delegare	Omnia praesumuntur contra spoitorem	Ubi jus ibi remedium
Benignius leges interpretande sunt quo voluntas earum conservatur	Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio	Qui facit per alium facit per se	Volenti non-fit injuria

References:

1. Garner, Bryan A. ed. *Black's Law Dictionary*. 10th Edition.
2. Green, David. *Contemporary English Grammar Structures and Composition*. Chennai: Macmillan, 1999.
3. Gupta, Shweta. *General English & Legal Language*, Allahabad: CLP, 2016.
4. Leech, Geoffrey. *Semantics- The Study of Meaning*. Great Britain: Penguin Books, 1981.
5. *Lexpedia*, The Law Students' Companion Guide (Legal Words, Phrases & Maxims) Gurgaon, LexisNexis, 2014.
6. Narayanswami, V. R. *Strengthen Your Writing*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 2000.
7. P. Ramanatha Aiyer's *Law Lexicon*. Lexis Nexis, 2012.

8. Swan, Michael. *Practical English Usage*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017.
9. Sankaran, Kamala and Ujjwalkumar Singh. *Towards Legal Literacy: An Introduction to Law in India*. OUP, 2008.
10. Sarcevic, Susan. *Legal Translation and Translation Theory: A Receiver-oriented Approach*. Geneva, 2000: Actes (online). Available at www.tradulex.org
11. Yadugiri, M. A. and Geeta Bhaskar. *English for Law*. New Delhi: Foundation Books, 2005.

|| विश्व विद्यापीठ वाराणसी ||



Warana University

FIRST YEAR LL.B.

SEMESTER II

1. 2504ULLLCC0201 Constitutional Law II:

Course Name: Constitutional Law II	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0201	
Teaching Scheme	
Lecture : 04 per week	Evaluation Scheme
Tutorial : 01 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Practical : 00	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Total Credits : 04	Total : 100 marks
Total Hours : 60	

Objective of the Course: The Course is designed with an objective to acquaint the students with the Federal principles of Indian Constitution and the powers, functions and structures of various Constitutional bodies. The course is to be studied in the social, economic and political context in which the constitution operates.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Nature of Indian Federalism: 1. Essential characteristics of Indian Federalism. 2. Indian Federalism distinguished from American Federalism. 3. Federalism and Basic Structure Doctrine.	7
2	Distribution of Legislative and Executive Powers: 1. The Scheme of Distribution of Legislative powers. 2. Territorial extent of Union and State Legislature. 3. Limitations to the territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. 4. Distribution of Legislative subjects. 5. Residuary powers. 6. Expansion of Legislative powers of the Union under different circumstances. 7. Interpretation of Legislative lists. 8. Distribution of Executive powers.	8

	<p>9. Centre – State Co-ordination.</p> <p>10. Inter-Governmental Delegation of Powers.</p> <p>11. Delegation by the Centre.</p> <p>12. Entrustment of State’s Power to the Centre.</p> <p>13. Centre’s direction to the State.</p> <p>14. All India Services.</p> <p>15. Inter-State Council.</p>	
3	<p>Distribution of Financial Powers:</p> <p>1. Allocation of Taxing Powers.</p> <p>2. Restriction of State’s Power to levy Taxes.</p> <p>3. Distribution of Revenue between the Union & the States.</p> <p>4. Assignment of Union Revenue to the State.</p> <p>5. Compulsory Tax Sharing.</p> <p>6. Permissive Sharing of Taxes.</p> <p>7. Grant-in Aid.</p>	8
4	<p>Structure, Powers and Functions of Union and State Legislature:</p> <p>1. Bicameral Legislature.</p> <p>2. Composition, Powers, and Functions of Union Legislature</p> <p>3. Composition, Powers, and Functions of State Legislature</p> <p>4. Qualification, Disqualification and Privileges of Members of Parliament Members of</p> <p>5. Legislative Assembly Anti-Defection Law</p> <p>6. Law making procedure - Types of Bills - Ordinary, Financial, Money and Appropriation Private Member Bills and Government / Public Bills</p>	8
5	<p>Structure, Powers and Functions of Supreme Court, High Court and Tribunals:</p> <p>1. Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Activism</p>	8

	<p>2. Appointment of Judges, Structure, Jurisdiction, Power and Functions of Supreme Court</p> <p>3. Appointment of Judges, Structure, Jurisdiction, Power and Functions of High Court and Subordinate Courts</p> <p>4. Tribunals - Administrative tribunals, Tribunals for other matters</p> <p>7. Judicial accountability and demand of National Judicial Appointments Commission</p>	
6	<p>Structure Powers and Functions of Union and State Executive:</p> <p>1. Union Executive – Appointment, Qualification, Powers, and functions of President and Vice-president Union Council of Ministers</p> <p>2. State Executive - Appointment, Qualification, Powers, and functions of Governor of the State, State Council of Ministers</p> <p>3. Interaction between the Executives and the Legislature.</p> <p>4. Conduct of Governments Business.</p>	7
7	<p>Other Constitutional Institutions / Authorities:</p> <p>1. UPSC and State Public Service Commission</p> <p>2. Attorney General, Advocate Generals</p> <p>3. Election Commission of India</p> <p>4. Comptroller and Auditor General of India</p> <p>5. Local Self-governing Bodies: Panchayats and Municipalities, Co-operative Societies</p> <p>6. National Commissions for SC, ST and Backward Classes</p> <p>Other Constitutional Institutions / Authorities:</p> <p>7. UPSC and State Public Service Commission</p> <p>8. Attorney General, Advocate Generals</p> <p>9. Election Commission of India</p> <p>10. Comptroller and Auditor General of India</p>	7

	<p>11. Local Self-governing Bodies: Panchayats and Municipalities, Co-operative Societies</p> <p>12. National Commissions for SC, ST and Backward Classes</p>	
8	<p>Emergency Provisions:</p> <p>1. National Emergency.</p> <p>2. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in a State.</p> <p>3. Financial Emergency.</p>	7

Recommended Readings:

1. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis (2015).
2. D.D. Basu, *Constitutional Law of India*, LexisNexis (2013).
3. Narendra Kumar, *Constitutional Law of India*, Allahabad Law Agency (2015).
4. H. M. Seervi, *Constitutional Law of India*, N.M. Tripathi.
5. Arvind Datar, *Commentary on Constitution of India (3 Vols)*, LexisNexis (2010).
6. Sathya Narayan (Ed), *Selected Work of S.P. Sathe (3 Vols)*, Oxford University Press (2015).
7. M.P. Singh, *V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, (2013).
8. Sujit Chaudhry, Madhav Khosala and, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*, Oxford University Press.
9. Granville Austin, *Working of a Democratic Constitution - The Indian Experience*, Oxford University Press.
10. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution – Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press.

Warana University

2. 2504ULLLCC0202 Law of Contract II:

Course Name: Law of Contract II	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0202	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: The special provisions of law that apply to special contracts are covered in this course. The provisions relating to contracts of indemnity and guarantee, of bailment and pledge, and of agency are contained in three chapters of the Indian Contract Act 1872 and in two other statutes: The Sale of Goods Act 1930 and the Indian Partnership Act 1932. These transactions play a very important role in commerce and trade.

This course follows the course about the general principles that apply to all contracts. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship. The study of this course will enable a good understanding of the purposes with which each of these transactions is made, the features of each of these transactions, and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them. The course also emphasizes the study of remedies provided in these laws.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Contracts of Indemnity - Sections 124-125 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872: 1. Principle of indemnity in general 2. Meaning and definition of the contract of indemnity 3. Formation and essential features 4. Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier 5. Commencement of liability of the indemnifier 6. Examples: Indemnity for issuing duplicate share	7

	<p>certificate, or bank deposit receipt; Indemnity by owner of a plot of land to a local authority as condition for grant of commencement certificate for construction; Indemnity clause in a contract between a publisher and the printer; Indemnity clause in a sale deed of land supporting assurance of title given by the seller</p>	
2	<p>Contracts of Guarantee - Sections 126 to 147 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of a contract of guarantee & kinds of guarantee 2. Formation, essential features & parties to the contract of guarantee 3. Contract of guarantee as distinguished from a contract of indemnity 4. Consideration for a contract of guarantee 5. Continuing guarantee, and its revocation 6. Nature and extent of surety's liability - commencement, duration, termination & discharge of Surety. 7. Surety's rights against the principal debtor 8. Surety's rights against the creditor. 9. Letters of credit and bank guarantees 10. Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights 	8
3	<p>Contracts of Bailment - Sections 71, 148-171, 180-181 of the Indian Contract Act 1872:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of a contract of Bailment 2. Formation, essential features and parties to the contract of bailment. 3. Kinds of Bailment 4. Examples of contracts of bailment: for benefit of bailor, for benefit of bailee 5. Rights, duties, disabilities and liabilities of a bailor of a bailee vis-à-vis the bailor of a bailee vis-à-vis the third parties, and the true owner 6. Termination of bailment, and consequences of termination 7. Finder of goods as a bailee 	8
4	<p>Contracts of Pledge - Sections 172 – 179 of the Indian Contract Act 1872:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and definition of a contract of Pledge 2. Essential features and parties to the contract of pledge. 	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Creation of a contract of pledge 4. Distinction between contracts of pledge, bailment & hypothecation 5. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnor 6. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnee; 7. Pledge by certain specified persons: Sections 178, 178A, 179 of ICA. 	
5	<p>Contracts of Agency - Sections 182 – 238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and definition of a contract of Agency 2. Essential features of a contract of agency. Parties involved. Kinds of agents and agencies 3. Creation of agency 4. Distinction between agent, servant or employee, and independent contractor 5. Agent's authority - Scope and extent, Express, implied, apparent or ostensible authority, and authority in an emergency, Restrictions or limitations 6. Delegation of authority, Relationship between a principal, agent, sub-agent & Substituted agents 7. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of an agent towards the principal and third party 8. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of a principal towards the agent and the third party 9. Personal liability of an agent. Pretended agent. Undisclosed principal 10. Revocation and other modes of termination of agency, Irrevocable agency, Effect of termination of agency, Liability of the principal and agent before and after termination of agency. 	8
6	<p>Contracts of Sale of Goods - The Sale of Goods Act, 1930:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of a contract of Sale of Goods 2. Essential features of a contract of sale. Parties, Goods, Price, Delivery, Risk and Property (ownership). 3. Sale as a transfer of property, Sale and agreement to sell. Effect of 	7

	<p>perishing of goods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Goods – Meaning, existing and future goods, specific, ascertained, unascertained & contingent goods. 5. Implied conditions and warranties, Express conditions and warranties 6. The rule of ‘caveat emptor’ and exceptions to the rule 7. Transfer of title, Transfer by non-owners (<i>Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet</i>) & Passing of risk 8. Rules as to delivery of goods, various modes of delivery and their effect, Inspection of goods and Rejection of goods 9. Rights and liabilities of the buyer and seller, Unpaid seller and his rights against the goods and buyer 10. Remedies for price and for breach of contract of sale, Interest and taxes 11. Auction sales 	
7	<p>Contracts of Partnership - The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and The Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and definition of a contract of partnership 2. Essential features of a contract of partnership, the firm, firm name, business, property of the firm and the partners, Minor as a partner 3. Kinds of partnership 4. Relations of partners with one another: their rights, liabilities, duties, immunities and disabilities 5. Relations of partners to third parties, Partner as agent of firm, Partners’ authority, Implied authority, Mode of exercising authority, Liability of the firm for acts of partners 6. Change in constitution of a firm. Admission, retirement, expulsion, death and insolvency of any partner, Public notice, Effect of change in constitution of the firm 7. Dissolution of a firm, Modes of dissolution, Effect of dissolution, Agreements in restraint of trade 8. Registration of firms, Procedure of registration, Effect of non- 	7

	registration	
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	9. Limited Liability Partnership: Essential features, Distinction between limited liability partnership and ordinary partnership.	
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Recommended Readings:

1. Akhilesh Gupta, *Law Relating to Special Contracts—Contracts of Bailment, Pledge, Hypothecation, Indemnity and Guarantee*, 2013, LexisNexis.
2. Mulla, *The Indian Contract Act*, Anirudh Wadhwa ed., 15th ed., 2015, LexisNexis.
3. Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, 12th ed, 2017, Eastern Book Company.
4. M. Krishnan Nair, *Law of Contracts*, 1998.
5. Pollock and Mulla's *Indian Contract Act*, Nilima Bhadbhade ed., 14th updated edition, 2014, Lexis Nexis.
6. Nilima Bhadbhade, *Contract Law of India*, 2nd ed 2009, Kluwer, available free on Google books.
7. Pollock and Mulla's *The Sale of Goods Act*, Akshay Sapre ed., 9th ed, 2014, LexisNexis.
8. Akhileshwar Pathak, *Law of Sale of Goods*, 2013, Oxford University Press.
9. Avtar Singh, *Law of Sale of Goods*, 2011, Eastern Book Company.
10. P S Atiyah, *The Sale of Goods*, 12th ed, 2010, Longman.
11. P S Ramanatha Aiyar, *Law of Sale of Goods*, Shrinivas Gupta ed., 10th ed, 2016, Universal Law Publishing.
12. A Ramaiya's *Commentary on the Sale of Goods*, K Shanmukham and H K Saharay eds, 5th ed, 2014, Universal Law Publishing.
13. Benjamin's *Sale of Goods*, Michael Bridge ed, 9th ed, 2016, Sweet and Maxwell.

14. Pollock and Mulla's *The Indian Partnership Act*, G C Bharuka ed., 7th ed, 2007, LexisNexis.
15. Mulla's *The Sale of Goods Act and the Indian Partnership Act*, K Kannan ed., 10th ed, 2012, LexisNexis.
16. Avtar Singh, *Introduction to Law of Partnership (including Limited Liability Partnership)* 10th ed., 2011, Eastern Book Company.
17. S T Desai's *The Law of Partnership in India*, Satyajeet Desai ed., 7th ed., 2009, LexisNexis.
18. C L Gupta, *Law of Partnership including Limited Liability Partnership*, Palok Basu ed., 5th ed., 2016, LexisNexis.
19. P C Markanda, *The Law of Partnership in India*, 2010, LexisNexis.
20. D S Chopra, *A Commentary on Sale of Goods, Partnership and Negotiable Instruments*, 2016, Thomson Reuters.

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3. 2504ULLLCC0203 Family Law II:

Course Name: Family Law II	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0203	
Teaching Scheme	
Lecture	: 04 per week
Tutorial	: 01 per week
Practical	: 00
Total Credits	: 04
Total Hours	: 60
Evaluation Scheme	
CA (ISE)	: 30 marks
UE (ESE)	: 70 marks
Total	: 100 marks

Objectives of the Course: This course involves the student with the personal law as it affects property relations. It primarily covers the concept of Undivided Family of the Hindu law, the provisions relating to intestate and testamentary succession applicable to persons of all denominations, and provisions relating to wakf, and relating to gifts in Muslim law because these special provisions to which personal law is applicable.

The study of the course must expose to the similarities and differences across the personal law systems, and to appreciate these differences in the context of development of these laws. The other objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Hindu Joint Family System:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evolution of joint family system in India2. Institution of Hindu joint family and joint family property; Family arrangement; Separate or self-acquired property3. Coparcenary, Mitakshara and Dayabhaga coparcenary; Women as coparceners; Rights and powers of coparceners, sole surviving coparcener; Effect of amendments to the Hindu Succession Act 1956.4. Karta, his position, powers and duties; Father's powers of alienation; Alienee's rights and remedies5. Partition – under Dayabhaga and Mitakshara systems; Subject matter of partition; Persons entitled to claim partition and who get share on partition; Kinds of partition; Principle of survivorship and representation; Reopening	7

	and Reunion	
2	<p>Intestate Succession:</p> <p>1. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 – Application of Act; Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to the property of a Hindu female, stridhana and women’s estate; General provisions relating to succession; and disqualifications from inheritance; Escheat</p> <p>2. General principles of inheritance under Muslim law, Law of inheritance applicable to Sunnis and Shias, and the distinction between the two, Disqualifications</p> <p>3. The Indian Succession Act, 1925: Domicile, and its relevance in succession to property; Consanguinity; Provisions relating to intestate succession applicable to Parsis and persons other than Parsis; General principles of succession; Rules of devolution</p>	8
3	<p>Testamentary Succession:</p> <p>1. The Indian Succession Act, 1925: Wills and codicils; Competence of the testator; Execution of privileged and unprivileged will; Attestation; Revocation, alteration and revival of wills; Construction of wills</p> <p>2. The Indian Succession Act, 1925: Vesting of legacies; Void, onerous, contingent and conditional bequests; Specific legacies and demonstrative legacies; Ademption of legacies, lapse of legacies; Election; Gifts in contemplation of death</p> <p>3. The Hindu Succession Act 1956: Testamentary succession</p> <p>4. Will under Muslim law (wasiyat)</p>	8
4	<p>Right of Pre-emption:</p> <p>1. Pre-emption under Muslim law (shufa), meaning, nature, who can claim the right; Subject Matter of shufa; Formalities and legal effect; Legal devices of evading right of pre-</p>	8

	<p>emption: Loss of the right</p> <p>2. Pre-emption under Hindu Law</p>	
5	<p>Gifts under Muslim Law (Hiba):</p> <p>1. Nature and characteristics of Hiba, types of Hiba, Donor and Donee, what may be given in gift</p> <p>2. Essentials of valid gift, exceptions to general rule; Oral gift and its validity; Registration, Kinds of gifts, Gifts involving return, Marz-ul-mouth (death-bed gift)</p> <p>3. Revocation and revival of gift</p>	8
6	<p>Wakf:</p> <p>1. Origin and Development of Wakf</p> <p>2. Importance, Meaning and Definition, Characteristics</p> <p>3. Essentials, Kinds, formalities for creation, the Wakif, Objects and Purposes of the Wakf</p> <p>4. Administration of Wakf under the Wakf Act, Appointment, Removal, Powers and Duties of Mutawalli</p>	7

Recommended Readings:

1. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lectures: Family Law II, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
2. Paruck, The Indian Succession Act, 1925, N M Tripathi Private Ltd.
3. Row Sanjiva, The Indian Succession Act, Law Book Co.
4. Basu, Indian Succession Act, Eastern Book Publication.
5. Diwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession, Wadhwa.
6. Satyajeet A Desai, Mulla's, Hindu Law, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
7. Justice Ranganath Mishra, Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, New Delhi.

8. H. K. Saharay, Family Law in India, Eastern Law House, New Delhi.
9. Flavia Agnis, Family Law Vol I and II, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. Tahir Mahmood, Principles of Hindu Law, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
11. Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, LexisNexis, Nagpur.
12. Asaf A A Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadon Law, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Amer Ali, Mohammedan Law, Vol. I and II, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
14. Bhartiya V P, Sayyad Khalid Rashid's Muslim Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
15. Darrett, Introduction to Modern Hindu Law, Universal Law Publishing.



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4. 2504ULLLCC0204 JURISPRUDENCE:

Course Name: Jurisprudence	
Course Code: 2504ULLLCC0204	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives: The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system. Jurisprudence seeks to answer fundamental questions about law. The concerns of jurisprudence are an inescapable feature of the law and legal system. Jurisprudence has generous frontiers because it sensitizes the students to adopt a pragmatic approach in legal study by way of clubbing theory with practice. So, it is a subject which forms the foundation of the law degree. It accommodates copious subjects of intellectual enquiry. This course identifies and elucidates several of the major preoccupations of legal theory. This course also creates an understanding of basic legal concepts like Rights, Person, Property, Title,

Possession, Ownership, Liability, Obligation which are basic to the study of Law. So, this paper will give an overview to the students about law and legal systems prevalent in the world and India in particular, so that they can understand the jurisprudence of all subjects taught to them over a span of three years.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Introduction to Jurisprudence: 1. Jurisprudence – Meaning, Nature, and Utility, 2. Characteristics, Purposes and Classification of Law 3. Relationship between Law and Morality	7
2	Sources of Law: Sources of Law – 1) Custom - Meaning, nature, essential conditions, kinds, concept of Volkgeist, 2) Legislation - Meaning, nature, kinds, merits and demerits, relation with other sources, 3) Precedent - Meaning, nature, theories of Precedent, Doctrine of Stare Decisis, article 141 of the Constitution of India, kinds, ratio decidendi and obiter dicta, doctrine of prospective overruling, significance and circumstances destroying binding force, relation with other sources, Juristic	8

	Writings - Meaning, nature and significance.	
3	<p>Natural Law Theories and Revival of Natural Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classical Natural Law theory: Plato to St. Thomas Aquinas 2. Natural law and Social Contract Theory: Hugo Grotius and International Law, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau 3. Revival of Natural Law: Lon Fuller and the Morality of Law, H.L.A. Hart on Natural Law, John Finnis and the Restatement of Natural Law 	8
4	<p>Legal Positivism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bentham and John Austin's theory of positivism 2. Hart's concept of law 3. Kelson's Pure Theory of law 	8
5	<p>Sociological, Realist, Historical Schools of Law and Critical Legal Studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sociological school of law - Roscoe Pound 2. Realist school of law – American Realism: W Holmes, Karl Llewellyn, Jerome Frank 3. Historical school of jurisprudence - Savigny and Maine. - Comparison of Historical and Analytical School of Law 4. Critical Legal studies – Brief study of - (1) Feminist Legal theory and (2) Critical Race theory 	8
6	Concept of Person, Right and Duties:	7

	<p>1. Nature of Personality - Natural and Legal, Legal Status of Lower Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons, Kinds of Legal Persons, Uses and Purposes of Incorporation, Theories of Legal Personality</p> <p>2. Meaning of Wrong, Duty and Right, Characteristics of Legal Rights, Kinds of Legal Rights, Theories of Legal Rights, Hohfeldian Classification of Legal Right</p>	
7	<p>Concepts of Ownership, Possession and Title:</p> <p>1. Meaning of Ownership, Characteristic of Ownership, Subject-matter of Ownership, Kinds of Ownership, Modes of acquiring Ownership</p> <p>2. Meaning of Possession, Kinds of Possession, Modes of acquiring Possession, Possessory Remedies, Comparison between Ownership and Possession</p> <p>3. Definition and Nature of Title, Classification of Titles, Importance of Agreements, Kinds of Agreements, Validity of Agreement</p>	
8	<p>Obligations and Liability:</p> <p>1. Definition of Obligation, Solitary Obligations, Sources of Obligations</p> <p>2. Nature of Liability, Kinds of Liability, General Conditions of Liability, Measure of Penal Liability, Measure of Civil Liability, Theory of Strict and Absolute Liability, Vicarious Liability in Civil and Criminal Law, Liability of Corporations</p>	

Outcomes:

1. Students will be acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society.
2. Knowledge of Law and Legal precepts will help the students to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously.
3. Students will be inculcated with standards of ideal for human conduct in terms of law for the maintenance of public conscience.
4. Students will be able to identify such pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms

Recommended Readings:

1. Bodenheimer Jurisprudence—The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996) Universal, Delhi.
2. Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999), Tripathi, Bombay.
3. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory (1999), Universal, Delhi.
4. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 reprint), Eastern, Lucknow.
5. M.D.A Freeman (ed.), Lloyd's Introduction t. Jurisprudence, (1994), Sweet & Maxwell
6. Paton G.W., Jurisprudence (1972), Oxford, ELBS
6. H.L.A. Hart, The Concepts of Law (1970) Oxford, ELBS
7. Roscoe Pond, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 Re-print) Universal, Delhi.
8. Dias, Jurisprudence (1994 First Indian reprint), Adithya Books, New Delhi. Dhyani S.N., Jurisprudence: A study of Indian Legal Theory (1985), Metropolitan, New Delhi.

Warana University

Law Discipline Specific Elective (Open Elective) course (Any One from the following) :

4. 2504ULLDSE0205 Election Law:

Course Name: Election Law	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0205	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: This course aims to acquaint the students with the vital elements of democracy. It prescribes the students with the constitutional and legislative aspects of representation. The elections are conducted according to the constitutional provisions, supplemented by laws made by Parliament. Those major laws are : (a) the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls,

(b) the Representation of the People Act, 1951 which deals, in detail, with all aspects of conduct of elections and post-election disputes, (c) the Delimitation Act, 2002, which deals with the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People and the division of each State and each Union territory into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories, (d) the Presidential and Vice- Presidential Elections Act, 1952. The Course provides the students with the process of conduct of election and related aspects. It also provides the students with judicial perspectives on electoral reforms. It acquaints the students with redressal mechanism for election disputes.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Jurisprudential Aspects of Representation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of representation and participation of people 2. Election and viability of democratic system 3. Historical perspectives of election in India under - 4. The Government of India Act, 1861 5. The Government of India Act, 1892 	7

	<p>6. The Government of India Act, 1902</p> <p>7. The Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>8. Election and its statutory significance under the Representation of People Act, 1951</p> <p>9. Modes of election -</p> <p>10. Single nontransferable vote</p> <p>11. Proportional representation</p>	
2	<p>Conduct of Elections and Administrative Machinery:</p> <p>1. Establishment of Election Commission - a Constitutional Body</p> <p>2. Powers and functions of Election Commission, importance of Independence of Election Commission</p> <p>3. Election Commission and Power of High Court under Article 226</p> <p>4. Preparatory process for conduct of election</p> <p>5. Conduct of elections under the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961</p>	8
3	<p>Election of President, Vice President and other Legislative Bodies:</p> <p>1. Election of President - Constitutional Provisions</p> <p>2. Election of Vice President - Constitutional Provisions</p> <p>3. Election to the House of People and the Council of States</p> <p>4. Election to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of State</p> <p>5. Election to Local Authorities</p>	8
4	<p>Election Disputes:</p> <p>1. Election petition</p> <p>2. Jurisdiction of High Court in election petitions</p>	8

	<p>3. Qualification for setting aside elections</p> <p>4. Disqualifications for setting aside elections</p> <p>5. Statutory procedure: implications of non-compliance</p>	
5	<p>Electoral Reform and Judicial Activism:</p> <p>1. Scope and ambit of Article 329: <i>Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi</i>, AIR 1978 SC 851</p> <p>2. Bar on jurisdiction of High Court: <i>Lakshmi Charan Sen v. A.K. M. Hassan Uzzaman</i>, AIR 1985 SC 1233</p> <p>3. Corrupt electoral practice: <i>Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain</i>, AIR 1975 SC 2299</p> <p>4. Anti-defection Law: <i>Kihota Hollohon v. Zachilhu</i>, AIR 1993 SC 412</p> <p>5. Office of profit and disqualification: <i>In Re Smt. Jaya Bachchan</i> (2006)</p> <p>6. Transparency in election process: <i>People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India</i>, (2003) 4 SCC 399</p> <p>7. Disqualification of representative after conviction: <i>Lily Thomas v. Union of India</i>, (2013) 7 SCC 653</p>	8
6	<p>Constituencies and Delimitation:</p> <p>1. Delimitation – meaning</p> <p>2. Bar to interfere by Court</p> <p>3. Delimitation of Constituencies for House of People and State Assembly</p> <p>4. Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir</p>	7
7	<p>Electors and Electoral Rolls:</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation and revision of electoral rolls 2. Electoral rolls for House of People and Assembly 3. Language, form and manner of preparation of electoral rolls 4. Claims and objections of electoral rolls 	
8	<p>Nominations, Scrutiny and Withdrawal of Candidature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomination: form, proposer 2. Procedure for setting up by Political Parties 3. Disclosure of information by candidates and right to information: criminal antecedents, assets, liabilities, educational qualifications 4. Scrutiny of nomination: date, time, place 5. Withdrawal of candidature: period for withdrawal, notice, authorized persons 	
9	<p>Political Parties and Election Symbols:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution of symbol system 2. Registration of political parties 3. Recognition of political parties 4. Promulgation of Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 5. Splits and mergers of political parties and allotment of symbols 6. Disputes relating to allotment of symbols and role of Election Commission 	
10	<p>Campaign, Poll and Result:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Model code of conduct: evolution, application, violation 2. Use of media, loudspeaker vehicles 	

	<p>3. Opinion polls and exit polls</p> <p>4. Poll: law and order, voting systems, voting procedure, adjournment, freshPoll</p> <p>5. Right to vote: in person, by post, preference votes, assistance to blind, illiterate or infirm</p> <p>6. Declaration of result: uncontested returns, contested returns, publication of result, notification</p>	
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Recommended Readings:

1. S.K. Mendiratta, *All You Want to Know About Indian Elections* (LexisNexis, 2009).
2. Herman Finer, *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*, (Greenwood, 1970).
3. Rajni Kothari, *Rethinking Democracy* (Orient Longman, 2005).
4. Manoranjan Mohanty, *Theorizing India's Democracy, in Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, Rajendra Vohra, ed. et al., (Sage, 2004).
5. Rajendra Vora, Suhas Palshikar, *Indian Democracy Meaning and Practices* (Sage Publication, 2005).
6. V.S. Rama Devi & S.K. Mendiratta, *How India Votes - Election Laws Practice and Procedure* (LexisNexis, 2017).
7. Dobia & Dobia, *Law of Elections and Petitions* (Two vols) (LexisNexis, 2016).
8. B.S. Chowdhury, *Law of Elections in Indian Republic* (1967).
9. G.S. L. Srivastava, *Elections and Election Petitions* (1969).
10. I. Narain, *Election Studies in India: An Evaluation* (1978).
11. M. Krishnaan Nair, *The Law of Elections in India* (1981).
12. P.M. Bakshi (ed.), *Chawla's Elections: Law and Practice* (1985).

13. MW Fisher, JV Bondurant, John V, *Indian Experiences with Democratic Elections* (1956).
14. B. Holden, *Nature of Democracy* (1974).
15. Lakeman, Enid, *How Democracies Vote: a Study of Electoral Systems* (1974).
16. Z.M. Quraishi, *Struggle for Rashtrapatibhawan: a Study of Presidential Elections* (1973).
17. R. Kothari, *Party System and Election Studies* (1967).
18. S.C. Kashyap, *Election and Electoral Reforms in India* (1971).



Warana University

6. 2504ULLDSE0206 INSURANCE LAW

Course Name: Insurance Law	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0206	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: This course provides an in-depth analysis of the principles, regulations, and practices governing insurance law. Students will gain a thorough understanding of the legal framework that governs insurance contracts, claims, and the rights and responsibilities of insurers and policyholders.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Introduction to Insurance Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Historical development of insurance law & Growth of Insurance in India, Nationalization of life and general insurance, Opening up of the insurance sector, foreign investment in insurance Definition, Nature and Significance of Insurance. Classification of Insurance: Voluntary and compulsory insurance Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, its constitution, role, powers and functions The Life Insurance Corporation of India, the General Insurance Corporation of India, the General and the Life Insurance Councils Registration of insurers, Capital and voting structure; Investments by insurers 12. Functions and benefits of insurance 	7
2	<p>General Principles of Insurance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indemnity - Meaning, application in different types of insurance, double insurance, subrogation, contribution 	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Insurable interest, wagering agreements 3. Utmost Good Faith 4. Doctrine of proximate cause 5. Risk & Risk Handling: Risks, Risk-handling 	
3	<p>Contract of Insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract of insurance, subject-matter of insurance; Contingent nature insurance contract 2. Formation of insurance contract - proposal and acceptance, documents involved in formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposal, cover note, slips, policy, certificate of insurance, the process of formation of the insurance contract until issuing of policy 3. Reinsurance: Role and importance of reinsurance, Types of reinsurance agreements 4. Insurance agents and insurance brokers, and their role in contract formation 5. Premium, calculation, return and forfeiture of premium, Tariff 6. Nomination and Assignments 	8
4	<p>Life & Health Insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History & evolution of Life Insurance 2. Kinds of Life Insurance-Whole life Policy, Endowment Policy, Term Policy, Unit-Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs)Free Look Period Provisions 3. Types of Health Insurance: Individual Health Insurance, Family Floater Health Insurance: Senior Citizen Health Insurance, Group Health Insurance 	8
5	<p>Fire & Marine Insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Need and Advantages of Fire Insurance- 2. Special terminologies in Fire Insurance Claims – Insurer/Insurance Company, Insured/Policyholder, Premium, Salvage, Insurance Policy, Sum Assured, Under 	8

	<p>Insurance, Average Clause, Claim.</p> <p>3. Definition & Meaning of Marine Insurance –</p> <p>4. Types of marine insurance- cargo and hull insurance-</p> <p>5. Types of marine policies: specific policy, open policy-, duty policy, special storage policy, annual policy</p>	
6	<p>The Motor Vehicle Insurance:</p> <p>1. Scheme of compulsory insurance</p> <p>2. Certificate of insurance, Transfer of insurance policy</p> <p>3. Right of an insurer to defend Duty to satisfy judgments</p> <p>4. Road Safety Measures:</p> <p>5. Categories of offences</p> <p>6. National transportation policy</p> <p>7. Motor Vehicle Accident Fund</p>	7
7	<p>Agricultural Insurance:</p> <p>1. Characteristic Features of Indian Agriculture and Farmers' Community</p> <p>2. Risk Perceptions of Indian Farmers.</p> <p>3. Past Experience with Crop Insurance Schemes in India: Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) Experimental Crop Insurance (ECI) Farm Income Insurance Scheme FIIS National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)</p> <p>4. Unified Package Insurance Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)</p>	
8	<p>Emerging Issues in Insurance Law, Insurance Fraud And Ethics:</p> <p>1. Cyber insurance and data protection</p> <p>2. Climate change and insurance implications</p>	

	<p>3. Insurtech and digital disruption in the insurance industry</p> <p>4. Types of insurance fraud</p> <p>5. Measures to prevent and detect insurance fraud</p> <p>6. Ethical considerations in insurance practices</p>	
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References:

1. Principles and Practice of Non-Life Insurance by P.K. Gupta, Himalaya Publication House.
2. Insurance Principles and Practice by M.N. Mishra, S. Chand.
3. Mishra. M.N.: Insurance Principles and Practice– (Delhi, Vikas Publishing house)
4. R.N Choudhary's, General Principles of Law of Insurance, Central Law Publications
5. Periya Swamy; Principles and Practice of Life Insurance
6. Raman B, Your Life Insurance Hand Book
7. William C. Arthur, Risk Management and Insurance
8. Krishna Swamy: A Text book on Principles and Practices of Life Insurance
9. Gopal Krishnan, Liability Insurance
10. Aramvalarthan: Risk Management I.K. Intl
11. Mishra M.N, Insurance Principles and Practice
12. Bose A.K, Engineering Insurance
13. Fire Insurance Claim – Insurance institute of India
14. P. K Gupta; Insurance & Risk Management I
15. Insurance Institute of India, National Insurance Academy

Warana University

7. **2504ULLDSE0207 Penology and Victimology:**

Course Name: Penology and Victimology	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0207	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: The objectives of the course is to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. This course also offers a specialized understanding of the functioning of the penal institutions along with rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Penology - Introduction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition, nature and scope of Penology 2. Crime Control Mechanism - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Police b) Court c) Public Prosecutor d) Jail Administration e) Open Prison 	7
2	<p>Punishment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Punishment 2. Theories of Punishment - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Deterrent Theory b) Retributive Theory c) Preventive Theory d) Reformatory Theory 3. Forms of Punishment 6. Penal Policy in India 	8

<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>Police System in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Origin of Police 2. Development of Police Organization 3. Police Force in India 4. Nature and Objectives of Indian Police System 5. Police organization under the State Government 6. Police organization under the Central Government 7. Principles of Policing 8. Legal functions of police 9. Law Relating to Police Administration 10. Police Reforms 11. Legislative Trends 12. Judicial Approaches 13. NHRC guideline on Police-Public Relations 	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>Prison System in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of Prison System 2. Prison in British India 3. Role of Prison in Modern Penology 4. Types of Prisons and Prisoners 5. Problems of Prisons - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Over Crowding b) Basic Amenities c) Prison Discipline d) Prisoner's Health e) Criminality in Prison f) Problems of Under-trials 6. Prison Reforms - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Commission on Prison Reforms b) Jurisprudence of Prison Reforms c) Legislative Trends 	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>

	d) Judicial Trends	
5	Open Prisons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition and Origin of Open Prison 2. The Philosophy underlying the Open Prison 3. Main Characteristics of Open Prisons 4. Advantages of Open Prison 5. Critical Appreciation of the working of Open Prison 	8
6	Parole: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and Definition of Parole 2. Concept of Parole 3. Distinction between Parole and Indeterminate Sentence 4. Distinction between Parole and Furlough 5. Comparison between Parole and Probation 6. Parole in India 7. Structural setup of Parole Boards and their Functions 8. Conditions of Parole 9. Essentials of an Ideal Parole System 10. Judicial Trend in India 11. Parole Violation 	7
7	Victimology - Victim and Victimization: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victim – Meaning and Kinds 2. Impact of Victimization - Physical, Economic and Psychological 3. Double / Secondary victimization 4. Victimology - Definition, Nature and Scope 5. Theories of Victimology - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Precipitation Theory b) Life-style Theory c) Deviant Place Theory d) Routine Activity Theory 	

8	<p style="text-align: center;">Legal Perspectives of Victim Assistance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victim Assistance Program - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evolution of Concept of Victim and Victimology b) Victim's Rights - Approach at International and Municipal Jurisdiction. c) Declaration of United Nations on Victims' Rights d) Constitution of India and Rights of Victims e) Statutory Provisions - Code of Criminal Procedure, Probation of Offenders Act 2. Access to Justice - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation to victims of crime b) Rights of victims during trial c) Legal assistance to the victims d) Role of victim at time of granting bail 8. Right of victim to appeal 	
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Recommended Readings:

1. J.M.J. Sethna, *Society and the Criminal*, N.M. Tripathi Private Limited, (1989).
2. Shukla Girjesh, *Criminology*, LexisNexis, New Delhi, (2013).
3. N.V. Paranjpe, *Criminology and Penology with Victimology*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, (1998).
4. J.P.S. Sirohi, *Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Law Agency.
5. Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology and Penology*, Eastern Book Company.
6. Davis Lurigo Herman, *Victims of Crime*, Sage Publications.
7. Schuffner's., *Victimology, The Victim and his Criminal*, Raston Publishing Co. Reston, Virginia.
8. Karmen Andrew, *Crime Victim: An Introduction to Victimology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company.
9. Rajan, V.N., *Victimology in India: An Introductory Study*, New Delhi, Allied Publisher.

9. **2504ULLDSE0208 Comparative Constitutions:**

Course Name: Comparative Constitution	
Course Code: 2504ULLDSE0208	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: This course aims to acquaint the students with scope and significance of comparative study of the constitutional law from the point of view of its making and it's contemporary working. It will help the students to appreciate the constitutional developments from the national and international perspectives. It takes in its fold the basic principles of interpretation of Constitution. It will enhance the comprehension of Constitutional law as a branch of public law.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	<p>Scope and Significance of Comparative Study of Constitutional Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forms of Government - Parliamentary-Presidential-Monarchial 2. Types of Constitutions 3. Scope and significance of comparative study of Constitution in Constitution making of comparative study of Constitution in interpretation 4. Common law of England 5. American Constitution 6. The Common law heritage 7. Indian position 	7
2	<p>History of Constitution Making and its Development in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicability of foreign precedents in interpretation of the Constitution of India 2. Fundamental Rights: Bill of Rights 3. Instances of application of foreign precedents 4. Instances of departures from foreign precedents 	8

	5. Forms of Government: Article 74 and 75	
3	Federalism- Comparative Study: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles of federalism 2. Legal features of federalism 3. Co-operative federalism 4. Transition from comparative federalism to co-operative federalism 5. Distribution of legislative and financial power in a federal system 6. Federalism - Indo-U.S. comparative perspectives 7. Separation of power: Checks and balance mechanism 8. Amending power in India, U.S. and Australia: comparative perspective 	8
4	Judicial Review: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution and concept of judicial review 2. Meaning of judicial review 3. Characteristics of modern Constitutions and their impact on Judicial Review 4. Constitutional growth in India under judicial review and its impact 	8
5	Justification and Limitation of Written Constitution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incidents of written Constitution - a legal instrument 2. Justiciability of written Constitution 3. Written Constitutions which are not justiciable: France, U.S.S.R., China 4. Indian Constitution: Justiciability and non-justiciability 	8
6	Interpretation of Constitution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interpretation as a legal instrument 2. Limitations of liberal interpretation 3. Spirit of Constitution 4. Indian Constitution and instances of interpretation 	7
7	Constitution as Higher Law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher law distinguished from 'Rule of Law' 	

	2. Elements of Rule of Law 3. Parliamentary supremacy under the Indian Constitution 4. Distinction between Constitutional Law and Ordinary law	
8	Role of Judiciary and Doctrine of State Action 1. Court as guardian of the Constitution 2. Exceptions to judicial review 3. Special functions of judiciary in federation 4. Constitutional Law as a branch of public law	

Recommended Readings:

1. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis Butterwoths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
2. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Federalism*, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
3. Dr. Chakradhar Jha, *Judicial Review of Legislative Acts*, LexisNexis Butterwoths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
4. M. V. Pylee, *Constitutions of The World*, Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, Vol.1&2.
5. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
6. H.R. Khanna, *Making of India's Constitution*, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.

Warana University

Law Generic Elective (Open Elective) course:

9. 2504ULLLGE0209 Media Laws:

Course Name: Comparative Constitution	
Course Code: 2504ULLLGE0209	
Teaching Scheme	Evaluation Scheme
Lecture : 04 per week	CA (ISE) : 30 marks
Tutorial : 01 per week	UE (ESE) : 70 marks
Practical : 00	Total : 100 marks
Total Credits : 04	
Total Hours : 60	

Objectives of the Course: Media is a social instrument which provides a platform to the people in the society to freely profess their right to freedom of speech and expression. The significance of media and its freedom can never be over emphasised in a participatory democratic setup like that of India, which regards 'Media' as the 'fourth estate' of democracy. The prima facie objective of this course is to study and analyse the historical background, present position and future prospects of the various privileges, rights and freedoms guaranteed by the state to media through various laws and judicial interventions.

Module No.	Content	Hours
1	Introduction: 1. Introduction to Media and Communication 2. Importance of Media in Democracy 3. Kinds of Media 4. Functions of Media – Information, Surveillance, Service the economic system, hold society together, Entertain, Act as a community forum, Service the political system, etc.	7
2	History of Press and Theories of Press: 1. Historical Foundations of Media Laws in UK, USA and India (Pre and Post-Independence) 2. International Law and Freedom of Media (UDHR, ICCPR, ECOSOC etc.) 3. Theories of Press -	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Authoritarian Theory b) Libertarian Theory c) Communist Theory d) Theory of Social Responsibility e) Development Media Theory f) Democratic Participant Media Theory 	
3	<p>Constitutional Framework of Freedom of Media in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free Speech and Constituent Assembly Debates in India 2. Freedom of Speech and Expression in Indian Constitution 3. Facets of Freedom of Speech and Expression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Freedom of Speech and Expression includes Freedom of Press b) Right to Circulation c) Right to Receive Information d) Right to Advertise e) Right to Telecast / Broadcast f) Censorship 4. Law Commission of India: 101st Report on Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Constitution - an Overview 5. Reasonable Restrictions 6. Legislative Privileges and Media 7. Right to Privacy and Media 8. Freedom of Media during emergency 	8
4	<p>Legal Dimensions of Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media and Criminal Law (Sedition, Obscenity and Defamation) 2. Media and Law of Torts (Civil Law of Defamation and Negligence) 3. Media and Judiciary (Contempt of Court) 4. Media and Executive - An Overview (The Official Secrets Act, 1923, The Right to Information Act, 	8

	<p>2005)</p> <p>5. Media and Journalists - an Overview (The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act, 1955)</p>	
5	<p>Regulatory Framework of Media:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methods of Regulation (Self-Regulation and Statutory Regulation) 2. The Cinematograph Act, 1952 3. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1955 4. The Prasar Bharti Act, 1990 5. The Press Council of India Act, 1978 6. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 7. Advertising Standards Council of India and its codes 8. The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986 9. Free Speech and Fair Trial under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 – An Overview) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. String Operation and Media b. Broadcasting Rights c. Taxation and Media d. Media and Convergence e. Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights f. Internet and freedom of media g. Violence against Media persons and Law h. Role of media in electoral process (Press Council of India, Report on Paid News, 2010, Ministry of Law and Justice, Report of the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 2010 - an Overview) 	8

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4. Madhavi Goradia - Divan - *“Facets of Media Law”* Eastern Book Company.
5. M.P. Jain *“Indian Constitutional Law”* LexisNexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur.
6. Ram Jethmalani and D. S. Chopra - *“Cases and Material on Media Law”*, Thomson Reuters, New Delhi.
7. P.M. Bakshi, *“Law of Defamation - Some Aspects”*, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
8. Ursula Smartt, *“Media and Entertainment Law”*, Routledge, First Edition.
9. Kiran Prasad, *Media Law in India*, Kluwer Law International.
10. Vidisha Barua, *Press and Media Law Manual*, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
11. B. N. Ahuja, *“History of Press, Press Laws and Communications”*, Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
12. Gokhale, S. D., Sadhu, A., and Kuvalekar, V, (Eds). *“Press in India: On the Threshold of 21st Century”*, Sakal Paper Trust, Pune.
13. M. E. Price (Ed) *“Routledge Handbook of Media Law”*, Routledge London.

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