

 <p>Estd. 1962 "A⁺⁺" Accredited by NAAC (2021) With CGPA 3.52</p>	<p>SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR 416 004, MAHARASHTRA PHONE : EPABX - 2609000, BOS Section - 0231-2609094, 2609487 Web : www.unishivaji.ac.in Email: bos@unishivaji.ac.in शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर, ४१६ ००४, महाराष्ट्र दूरध्वनी - इपीबीएक्स - २०६०९०००, अभ्यासमंडळे विभाग : ०२३१- २६०९०९४, २६०९४८७ वेबसाईट : www.unishivaji.ac.in ईमेल : bos@unishivaji.ac.in</p>		
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Ref. No./SU/BOS/Law/ 485

Date : 27/8/2024

To,
The Principal,
All Affiliated Law Colleges,
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Subject: Regarding syllabi of B.A. LL.B (Five Year Pre Law)
Ist Year Sem I & II. Under The faculty of Humanites.

Sir/Madam,


With reference to the subject mentioned above I am directed to inform you that the University authorities have accepted and granted approval to the revised syllabi of B.A. LL.B (Five Year Pre Law) Ist Year Sem I & II. under the Faculty of Humanities.

This syllabi shall be implemented from the academic year 2024-25 onwards. A soft copy containing the syllabus is attached herewith and it is also available on university website www.unishivaji.ac.in (Online Syllabus).

You are therefore, requested to bring this to the notice of all students and teachers concerned.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully


(Dr. S. M. Kubal)
Dy. Registrar

Encl : As above

Copy to, For Information and necessary action.

The Dean, Faculty of Humanities.	Eligibility Section.
The Chairman, Respectice, BOS	P. G. Seminar Section.
Director, Board of Examinations & Evaluation	P. G. Admission Section.
Appointment Section A & B	Affiliation Section (T. 1 & T 2)
Internal Quality Assorance Cell	Computer Center/I. T. Cell.
Centre for Distance Education	OE-1. Exam Section

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR



Established: 1962

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New Syllabus For

Faculty of Humanities

(B.A. LL. B. – Five Years) Degree Programme

First Year

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(To be implemented from Academic Year 2024-25)

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Regulations and Guidelines
Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Five Years B.A. LL. B. Integrated Law Degree Programme

(To be implemented from Academic Year 2024-25)

- 1. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL.B. Rule.1: Implementation of Regulations & guidelines -** The Regulations and guidelines shall be implemented as mentioned below-

First Year B.A. LL. B.,	Semester I and II	from Academic year 2024-25
Second Year B.A. LL. B.,	Semester III and IV	from Academic year 2025-26
Third Year B.A. LL. B.,	Semester V and VI	from Academic year 2026-27
Fourth Year B.A. LL. B.,	Semester VII and VIII	from Academic year 2027-28
Fifth Year B.A. LL. B.,	Semester IX and X	from Academic year 2028-29

The Course and Duration:

- Five Years LL.B. Degree programme combines Bachelor's Degree Course in Arts together with Bachelor's Degree Course in Law.
- The duration of the Five Years LL.B. Course shall be 5 academic years consisting of 10 semesters.
- Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters:

Course	July to November / December	December to April / May
First Year B.A. LL. B.	Semester I	Semester II
Second Year B.A. LL. B.	Semester III	Semester IV
Third Year B.A. LL. B.	Semester V	Semester VI
Fourth Year B.A. LL. B.	Semester VII	Semester VIII
Fifth Year B.A. LL. B.	Semester IX	Semester X

- Each Semester shall consist of 15 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week.
- The papers and the syllabus shall be as given in the Scheduled –A appended to these regulations.

2. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B.

Rule.2: Eligibility Criteria for Admission to Five Years B.A. LL. B.:

- Admission into Five Years B.A. LL. B. Five Year course is subject to MH-CET Government of Maharashtra with vide **G.R. No.201512041219497408, Dated: 4-12-2015** and Shivaji University, Bar Council of India (BCI) Rules and Regulations.
- An applicant who has completed 10+2 in any discipline of knowledge from any recognised board of Examination established by an Act of Parliament or by a State Legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for a Five Years programme leading to conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the 10 + 2 programme.

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law course.

3. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule.3: Minimum marks in qualifying examination:

As per the rules stipulated from time to time by the Bar Council of India, the minimum percentage of marks shall be not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category of applicants, 42% for OBC category and 40% of the total marks in case of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) applicants to be obtained for the qualifying examination i.e. 12th examination in any discipline for Five Years LL.B. Programme, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted in a Law Degree Programme of this University.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle the applicant to get admission into an affiliated law college but admission shall be subject to rules made by MH-CET Cell (Government of Maharashtra) from time to time.

4. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 4: Admission Procedure: As per MH-CET admission procedure prescribed by Government of Maharashtra and BCI.

5. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 5: Medium of Instruction:

English/Marathi shall be the medium of instruction in the B.A. LL.B. Programme. However, the students may maintain internship record either in English or regional language.

6. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 6: Attendance:

No student shall be permitted to appear for the end-of-semester examination in a given course unless he/she has, to the satisfaction of the course teacher, fulfilled the course requirements and has put in not less than 70% of the attendance in the course concerned.

Provided, that a student who has attended not less than 65% of the classes in each of the subjects prescribed may be permitted to keep the term for reasons to be recorded in writing and to the satisfaction of the Principal of the college or the Dean of the faculty as the case may be. The similar power is rest with the Vice-Chancellor or his authorized representative in the absence of the Dean Faculty of Law.

7. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule.7: Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:

No law student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree programme with any other graduate or post – graduate degree run by this University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

8. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule.8: Courses in the Programme:

- a) **Five Years B.A. LL.B. First Year and Second Year Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC):** There shall be 14 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC) which include, General English, Sociology, Economics, History and Political Science as stipulated by BCI.
- b) **Five Years B.A. LL.B. Third, Fourth, Fifth Years Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC)::** There shall be 30 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include all compulsory subjects as stipulated under the rules of Legal Education, 2008, prescribed by BCI. **It is applicable to students who are writing university theory examination in ENGLISH.**
- c) **Five Years B.A. LL.B. Third, Fourth, Fifth Years Discipline Specific Compulsory Course (DSC)::** There shall be **31** Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall

include all compulsory subjects as stipulated under the rules of Legal Education, 2008, prescribed by BCI. (From Academic Year 2024-2025 as per BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write university examination in MARATHI. It means there will be total 31 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course.)

- d) **Five Years B.A. LL.B. Clinical Courses:** There shall be 4 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include Practical Training subjects stipulated by BCI.
- e) **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):** There shall be 10 Ability Enhancement **Compulsory** Courses. It aims to impart general proficiency and skill enhancement in law discipline.
- f) Each course of Five Year B.A. LL.B. may be designed to include Lectures, Tutorials, Field Work, Project Work, Seminars, Practical Training, Assignments, Article / Paper Writing and Report Writing, etc. depending upon the contents and the nature of course. Each AECC subject per semester will be in self-instruction mode under the guidance of class mentor / class teacher and end-semester examinations shall be conducted by the college and marks obtained out of 50 per paper shall be communicated to the University along with internal marks of all subjects

9. **FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 9: The CBCS System:** All programmes shall be run credit-based semester system. It is an instructional package developed to suit the needs of the students to keep pace with the developments in higher education and the quality assurance expected of it in the light of liberalisation and globalisation in the higher education.

- a) **Credit:** The term credit refers to the weightage given to the course, usually in the relation to the instructional hours assigned to it. For instance, four clock hours theory course and one hour practical work for week is given five credits. However, in no instance the credits of a course can be greater than the hours allotted to it.
- b) Five Year B.A. LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 54 courses of minimum 284 credits which include 44 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write University examination in ENGLISH.)
- c) Five Year B.A. LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 55 courses of minimum 290 credits which include 45 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to only those students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI.)
- d) All DSC Courses shall be of 70:30 pattern except 2 clinical papers in the final Year, namely 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship. Whereas, skill enhancement courses shall be of 50 marks internal written examination at the college level. For passing this examinations 2 credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examinations includes 25 objective type questions with 2 marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

10. **FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 10: Inclusion of Mandatory Subjects:**

- a) **Democracy, Election and Good Governance (for Semester – I):** As per the recommendations of Government of Maharashtra and the Shivaji University, Kolhapur included in Five Year Law course. Every student is required to obtain minimum passing grade in this course as per the University norms for award of degree.
- b) **Environmental Studies:** The subject of environmental studies shall be

mandatory for II year of Five Year Law course (Semester IV). The examination pattern for this paper shall be as per existing norms of Shivaji University.

- c) From Academic Year 2024-2025 as per norms of BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI.

11. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 11: Minimum Period of Internship:

- a) Each registered student shall have to complete the minimum of 20 weeks internship for Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the four Clinical courses as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II. The students may maintain internship record either in English or regional language.

b) Formal Dress Code during internship:

1. Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows: (For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.
2. (Optional for Girl students) Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.
3. The Organization or Advocate under whom the internee is placed is required to follow suitable dress code.

12. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 12: Examinations and Assessment:

The pattern of CBCS for Semester examinations shall be as mentioned below:

- a) FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part I, Sem I & II: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- b) FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part II, Sem III & IV: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.

- c) FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part III, Sem V & VI: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- d) FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part IV, Sem VII & VIII: 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level.
- e) FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part V, Sem IX & X: **For all papers except 2 Practical Training papers, there will be 70 marks University Semester End Examination for each theory paper in each Semester and 30 Marks for Internal Assessment at College Level. For 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship, there will be 90 marks internal Practical work as per guidelines of BCI at College level, to be verified by External Examiner of University, and 10 marks VIVA to be conducted by External Examiners appointed by the University.**

13. **FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule 13: Weightage:** There shall be 4900 marks for 5 years having 10 Semesters Five Years LL.B. CBCS Program with 284 Credits. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write University examination in ENGLISH).

There shall be 5000 marks for 5 years having 10 Semesters Five Years B.A. LL.B. CBCS Program with 290 Credits. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write university examination in ENGLISH).

a. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part – I (Sem I & II):

For FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Part I total 3+4 = 7 papers with 42 Credits.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem I (Personality Development and Communication Skills) and Paper 2 for Sem II (Legal Language) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be seven DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

b. Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part – II (Sem III & IV):

For Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part II total 4+3 = 7 papers with 42 Credits.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem III (Information and Communication Technology Law) and Paper 2 for Sem IV (Use of Law Journals, Law Reports) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be seven DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

c. Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part – III (Sem V & VI) : (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in **ENGLISH**)

For Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part III total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed

as AECC) with Paper 1 for SemV (Legal Research) and Paper 2 for Sem VI(Public Interest Lawyering) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.

- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- There shall be five DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

d. Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part – III (Sem V & VI) : There shall be SIX DSC papers in Semester VI with 70 marks for theory examination at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at college Level. (This is applicable to only those students who are writing university theory examination in MARATHI

For Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part III total 11+2=13 papers with (6+7) papers for semester V and VI respectively and total Credits shall be 70 with 30 +2 and 36+2 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for SemV(Legal Research) and Paper 2 for Sem VI (Public Interest Lawyering) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers for Semester V and six papers for semester VI. (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI
- There shall be six DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level. (This is applicable for students who are writing University theory examination in MARATHI .

e. Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part –IV (Sem VII & VIII)–

For Five Years LL.B. Part IV total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for SemVII (Fundamentals of Cyber Law) and Paper 2 for SemVIII (Law and Entrepreneur Skills) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- There shall be five DSC papers with 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level.

f. Five Years B.A. LL.B. Part –V (Sem IX & X)–

For Five Years LL.B. Part V total 10+2=12 papers with 6 papers of each semester and total Credits shall be 64 with 32 Credits for each Semester.

- There shall be Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (subjects) (hereafter termed as AECC) with Paper 1 for Sem IX (Advocacy Skills) and Paper 2 for SemX (Criminal Law Investigation and Forensic Science) each of 50 marks, as compulsory course.
- There shall be five Discipline Specific Compulsory (DSC) papers per semester.
- **For all papers except 2 Practical Training papers, there shall be 70 marks for theory examinations at University Level and 30 marks for internal assessment at College Level. For 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship, there will be 90 marks internal Practical work per paper, as per guidelines of BCI at College level, to be verified by External Examiner of University, and 10 marks VIVA to be conducted by External Examiners appointed by the University.**

There shall be no Theory Exam for 1) **Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing** and 2) **Moot Court and Internship**

Credit distribution chart for B.A. LL.B. Program with Course Code:
(This is applicable for students who are writing university theory examination in ENGLISH/MARATHI .

Course Name	Total Courses (Papers)	Total Credits	% in total course
DSC : Discipline Specific Core Course	44	264	92.96
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses/Add On/Value Added/Skill Enhancement Courses	10	20	7.04
TOTAL	54	284	100%

1. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule 14: Scheme of Examinations:

Following is the Scheme of Examination:

- a. Each DSC course of 6 credits will be assessed on basis of 100 marks. The marks will be divided under two heads, internal assessment 30 marks and End- Semester University Examination 70 marks. The student shall have to secure minimum 10 marks to pass in the internal assessment of the respective DSC course. For each DSC Course End Semester University Examination of 70 marks, the student shall have to secure minimum 25 marks to pass in the End-Semester University Examination. The minimum passing in each DSC Course shall be 35 marks (10+25) and the average passing percentage for every semester shall be 40 percent.

The weightage of internal assessment shall be based on the following.

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation: 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level: 10 Marks

Total 30 Marks

- b. Each Ability Enhancement compulsory Course (AECC) of 2 Credits shall be of 50 Marks. This paper shall be in self-instructional mode under the guidance of class mentor or class teacher. The assessment of the Subject Skill Enhancement Course shall be internal assessment. The weightage for the continuous internal Assessment shall be based on the following.

Internal Assessment: For passing this examinations 2 credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examinations include 25 objective type questions with 2 marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

- c. The student failing in internal assessment of any course will be deemed to have failed in the End - Semester University Examination of the respective course. Such student shall

- be allowed to reappear for the internal assessment only in the next semester.
- d. Appearing in Internal Written Test of all DSC Courses and Skill Enhancement Courses is strictly compulsory.
 - e. The internal assessment marks for each semester for all DSC Courses, AECC along with requisite Credits earned by the student for the Compulsory Foundation Course shall have to be sent to the University, prior to the commencement of the respective End - Semester University Examination.
 - f. A student who has passed in the internal assessment but has failed in the End - Semester University Examination, his / her internal marks and credits earned for respective course/paper will be carried forward till the validity of his / her respective semester.
 - g. A student who has failed in the End- Semester theory examinations but passed in internal assessment can reappear for theory paper and his marks of internal assessment will be carried forward.
 - h. **A student who opts for writing University End-semester examination in MARATHI has to pass in Add on course in English or Advanced ENGLISH, as the case may be, paper by time of completion of course. Failing which No Degree shall be awarded.**

15. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 15: Practical Training Papers:

- a) **Practical Training Paper I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations.** The theory End-Semester University Examination shall be 70 marks and internal assessment only 30 marks, **at College Level.**
- b) **Practical Training Paper II: Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR):** The theory End- Semester University Examination shall be 70 marks and internal assessment only 30 marks, **at College Level.**
- c) **Practical Training Paper III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (DPC):** The course will be taught with class instructions and simulation exercises. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in Drafting of pleadings carrying the total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in Drafting of Conveyancing, carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each). Remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce. **The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in practical training Course both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.**
- d) **Practical Training Paper IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship:** This paper may have 3 components of 30 marks each and a viva of 10 marks (Moot Court 30 Marks, Observance of Trial in Two Cases 30 Marks, Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparation and Internship Diary 30 Marks). **The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in practical training Course both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.**
- e) **Duration of Semester Examination for each theory paper -** The duration of Semester Examination for each theory paper of 70 marks shall be of three hours.
- f) **Standard of passing-** The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in each DSC Course both theory **(25 marks)** + internal assessment **(10 marks)** and average passing for every semester shall be 40 percent.
- g) **However ATKT rules shall be applicable to Theory Paper only as per University**

norms. A student who opts for writing University End-Semester examination in MARATHI, fails or pass in ENGLISH subject, shall not be considered for ATKT.

16. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 16: Passing and Carrying Forward the Semester:

- 1) For grant of respective academic year, the student must have kept two terms with requisite attendance, must have appeared in the internal written test of each course / paper and has secured minimum passing marks in internal assessment of each course / paper shall be eligible.
- (2) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester I and II will be promoted to Semester III (Second year). The students who have passed minimum 5 papers out of 7 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (3) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester III and IV will be promoted to Semester V (Third Year). The students who have passed minimum 5 papers out of 7 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (4) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester V and VI will be promoted to Semester VII (Fourth year). The students who have passed minimum 7 papers out of 10 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (5) The student who has passed all the papers of Semester VII and VIII will be promoted to Semester IX (Fifth year). The students who have passed minimum 7 papers out of 10 core papers will be allowed to keep terms (ATKT).
- (6) *The student at the time of promotion to Third Year of Five Years B.A LL.B. Course, must have completed First Year of Five Years LL.B Course both Semesters I & II.*
- (7) *The student at the time of promotion to Fourth Year of Five Years B.A. LL.B. Course, must have completed First Year and Second Year of Five Years LL.B.Course both Semesters I,II,III,& IV.*
- (8) *The student at the time of promotion to Fifth Year of Five Years B.A. LL.B. Course, must have completed Third Year Five Years of B. A. LL.B. Course (Semesters I, II, III, IV, V & VI).*
- (9) **Award of Degree:**
The student who has passed Semester I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX & X shall be awarded with a B.A. LL.B. Integrated Degree (Completion of Five Years).

17. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 17: Gradation Chart:

Marks Obtained	Numerical Grade (Grade Point)	CGPA	Letter Grade
Absent	0 (zero)	-	-
0 – 34	0 to 4	0.0 – 4.99	F (Fail)
35 – 44	5	5.00 – 5.49	C
45 – 54	6	5.50 – 6.49	B
55 – 64	7	6.50 – 7.49	B+
65 – 74	8	7.50 – 8.49	A
75 – 84	9	8.50 – 9.49	A+
85 – 100	10	9.50 – 10.0	O (Outstanding)

Note:

- i) Marks obtained ≥ 0.5 shall be rounded off to next higher digit.
- ii) The SGPA & CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points.
- iii) Marks obtained in 50 marks or 200 marks paper shall be converted to 100 marks.

Calculation of SGPA & CGPA

1. Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\sum(\text{Course credits} \times \text{Grade points obtained}) \text{ of a semester}}{\sum(\text{Course credits}) \text{ of respective semester}}$$

2. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(\text{Total credits of a semester} \times \text{SGPA of respective semester}) \text{ of all semesters}}{\sum(\text{Total course credits}) \text{ of all semesters}}$$

18. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 18: Result - The result of each Semester shall be declared as Pass or Fail or Allowed to Keep Terms (A.T.K.T. for Sem II & IV) with grade/grade points and Credits gained.

Revised Rules - These revised rules will be implemented with effect from the academic year 2024- 25 onwards for B.A. LL.B. degree program. However the existing (i.e. pre-revised) rules shall remain in force for the students of old semester pattern during the transition period.

19. FIVE YEARS B.A. LL. B. Rule. 19: Question Paper Model:

The Question Paper of Three Year LL.B. 70 marks shall consists of total seven questions carrying 15 marks each, out of which a student can opt any four. The eighth question shall be mandatory consisting of four short notes out of which the students have to opt any two of 5 marks each.

Practical Training Paper I – Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System and Practical Training Paper II – Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR), the examination pattern is 70:30. For 70 marks University Written Examination will be conducted and for 30 marks internal assessment will be conducted at college level.

- a) Regarding practical training paper – III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (DPC) and Practical Training Paper – IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship, there shall be no theory examination.

Viva Voce Examinations for 10 marks each will be conducted in presence of External Examiners appointed by the University.

90 marks will be allotted for both the papers, **at College Level** as per BCI norms.

The Standard of passing shall be minimum 35 in Paper III and IV practical training Courses both internal (32 marks) + viva voce (03 marks) and average passing shall be 40 percent.

Model Question Paper Format:

First year of Five Years LL. B., (Semester I) CBCS, Examination December, 2024

Political Science – I (Paper – I) Subject Code:.....

Day and Date
Time

Total Marks: 70

Instructions

1. Attempt any four questions from Q.No. 1 to 7.
2. Q. No. 8 is compulsory.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Que. 1 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 2 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 3 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 4 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 5 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 6 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 7 _____ 15 Marks

Que. 8 Write Short Note (attempt any 2 out of 5) 10 Marks

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

CBCS - FIVE YEARS BA LL.B. - Structure of Programme: Part – I

Semester I								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-	Political Science- I (Local Self government)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-	Political Science- II (Public Administration)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-	English –I (Grammer and Usage)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
Add on course	Personal Communication	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	210	12.6	140	5.6	350	20	20

Semester II								
Teaching Scheme and Evaluation Scheme								
Course Code	Subjects	Theory Examination Shiv. Uni.	Hours	Internal Assessment College	Hours	Total Marks	Weekly Teaching Hours	Total Credits
DSC-	Political Science- III (Organisation & Administration of the State Government)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-	History-I (General History)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-	Economics-I (General Principles)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
DSC-	Sociology-I (General Principles)	70	4.2	30	1.8	100	06	06
Add on course	Interview Skills	-	-	50	02	50	02	02
	Total	280	16.8	170	7.4	450	26	26

First Year BA LL.B., SEMESTER- I
DSC-: POLITICAL SCIENCE 1: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
SYLLABUS

Course Objectives and Learning Objectives :

Studying local self-government in political science is essential for law students as it provides them with a comprehensive understanding of the political and administrative systems that shape legal frameworks. Learning about local self-government helps law students grasp how governance operates at the grassroots level, which is crucial for interpreting laws and regulations that impact communities directly. Studying these subjects fosters a sense of civic responsibility and awareness, enabling law students to appreciate the role of law in promoting social justice and public welfare.

TEACHING-LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

Teaching local self-government and political science to law students requires a variety of methods to ensure a comprehensive and engaging learning experience. Lectures and seminars are fundamental methods which need to be supplemented with Field visits, guest lectures, projects, group discussions. These methods collectively create a dynamic and interactive learning environment that prepares law students to effectively understand and engage with the complex interplay between law, local governance, and political structures.

EVALUATION METHODS:

A) Theory Examination – 70 Marks

B) Internal Assessment:

Assignment/Project Work/Presentation: 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level 10 Marks

30 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1) Understand and classify Local Self Government
- 2) Discuss the relationship between Gandhian Philosophy and Local Self Government
- 3) Outline the problems of Local Self Government and discuss the remedies
- 4) Explain how Local Self Government empowers citizens
- 5) Illustrate the difference between 73rd and 74th Amendments and their provisions

Syllabus

Unit 1: Introduction to Local Self Government

- 1.1 – Nature of Local Self Government
- 1.2 – Scope of Local Self Government
- 1.3 - Significance of Local Self Government
- 1.4 – Role of Local Self Government

Unit 2: History of Local Self Government in India

- 2.1 - Local Self Government in Ancient India
- 2.2 - Local Self Government under Mughal Rule
- 2.3 - Local Self Government under British Rule
- 2.4 - Local Self Government in Independent India: CDP, NES, and Committees appointed

Unit 3: Local Self Government and Gandhian Philosophy

- 3.1 – Holistic views of Gandhi on Human Life
- 3.2 – Philosophy of Gram Swaraj
- 3.3 – Gram Swaraj as medium of Rural empowerment and reconstruction
- 3.4 – Contemporary relevance of Gram Swaraj

Unit 4: Amendments regarding Local Self Government

- 4.1 – Need for Amendments regarding Local Self Government
- 4.2 – 73rd Amendment – Nature, Provisions and implementation
- 4.3 – 74th Amendment – Nature, Provisions and implementation
- 4.4 – Impact of the 73rd and 74th Amendments on Citizen Empowerment

Unit 5: Rural Local Self Government – Gram Panchayat

- 5.1 – Gram Sabha: Composition, Powers, and Role
- 5.2 – Gram Panchayat: Composition, Powers, and Role
- 5.3 – Functionaries: Sarpanch and Gram Sevak
- 5.4 – Social Audit: Need, Purpose, and Methods

Unit 6: Rural Local Self Government – Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad

- 6.1 - Panchayat Samiti: Composition, Powers, and Role
- 6.2 - Zilla Parishad: Composition, Powers, and Role
- 6.3 – Functionaries of Panchayat Samiti: Chairman and Block Development Officer
- 6.4 - Functionaries of Zilla Parishad: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Unit 7: Urban Local Self Government

- 7.1 – Municipal Corporation: Composition, Powers, and Role
- 7.2 – Municipal Council: Composition, Powers, and Role

7.3 – Functionaries of Municipal Corporation: Mayor and Municipal Commissioner

7.4 - Functionaries of Municipal Council: President and Chief Officer

Unit 8: Issues relating to Local Self Government

8.1 – Problems before Local Self Governments

8.2 – Remedies to the problems of Local Self Government

8.3 – Initiatives by Government to strengthen Local Self Government

8.4 – Local Self Government and Sustainable Development

Recommended Books

- 1) Local Government in India, Pradeep Sachdeva, Pearson
- 2) Local Government in India, Dr. Sriram Maheshwari
- 3) Panchayati Raj in India: Theory & Practice, Deep & Deep Publications
- 4) Urban Local Self Government, Ram Narayan Prasad, Mittal Publications
- 5) Good Governance in Local Self Government, S. S. Dhaliwal, Deep & Deep Publications
- 6) Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj in Contemporary India, Dr. M. ShafiBhat, Online Gatha

MOOC Sources

- 1) UGC MOOCs Swayam

<https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/index.php/courses/view ug/280>

- 2) Inflibnet eBooks

<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/psp01/chapter/local-self-government/>

- 3) Local Self Governance and Decentralized Planning: Inflibnet e-pathshala

http://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/he_document/inflibnet_epgp/inflibnet_epgp/IN_I_e_P_P_1_S_W_E_44130_P_1_R_D_44837_M_1_L_S_G_a_D_P_2_44859_44860

- 4) Local Governance in India (In context of 73rd and 74th Amendment): Inflibnet e-Pathshala

http://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/he_document/inflibnet_epgp/IN_I_e_P_P_1_S_W_E_44130_P_0_S_w_d_a_45031_M_1_L_S_G_i_I_t_c_o_S_T_a_S_F_A_a_o_C_o_I_45043_45044

DSC-Political Science- II (Public Administration)

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives:

Law students in the new course should be familiar with the administrative units that serve society. Understanding the concept of the welfare state, which is a key focus for modern governments, is crucial. By studying public administration, students will gain comprehensive knowledge about the importance of structure and organization, methods and procedures, and the powers and responsibilities involved. Public administration serves as an effective means for acquiring this essential knowledge.

TEACHING-LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

Teaching Public Administration and political science to law students requires a variety of methods to ensure a comprehensive and engaging learning experience. Lectures and seminars are fundamental methods which need to be supplemented with Field visits, guest lectures, projects, group discussions. These methods collectively create a dynamic and interactive learning environment that prepares law students to effectively understand and engage with the complex political structures and their practices.

EVALUATION METHODS:

C) Theory Examination – 70 Marks

D) Internal Assessment:

Assignment/Project Work/Presentation: 20
Marks

Viva Voce College Level 10
Marks

30 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1) Understand the principles of Organisation and describe the theories of Organisation
- 2) Discuss the control of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary over Administration
- 3) Elaborate the models of Public Policy
- 4) Discuss the Independent Regulatory Commissions in India
- 5) Summarize contemporary challenges before Public Administration

Syllabus

Unit 1: Introduction to Public Administration

1.1 - Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration

1.2 – Importance of Public Administration

1.2 - Public and Private Administration: Difference and similarities

1.3 – Private Administration in developed and developing countries

Unit 2: Principles of Organisation

2.1 – Hierarchy

2.2 - Span of Control

2.3 - Unity of Command

2.4 - Centralisation & Decentralisation

Unit 3: Theories of Organisation

3.1 - Scientific Management Theory

3.2 – Classical Theory

3.3 – Bureaucratic Theory

3.4 – Human Relations Theory

Unit 4: Public Policy

4.1 Meaning, nature and agencies of Public Policy

4.2 Models of Public Policy: Systems, Institutional and Rational

4.3 The steps in formulation and implementation of Public policy

4.4 The Constitutional basis of making of Public Policy: Preamble and Directive Principles of State policy

Unit 5: Structure of Organisation

5.1 – Chief Executive: Types and powers

5.2 – Line Agencies: Departments, Public Corporations, and Boards and Commissions

5.3 – Staff Agencies: NITI Ayog, PMO, Cabinet Secretariat

5.4 – Delegated Legislation

Unit 6: Accountability and Control

6.1 - Concept of Accountability and Control

6.2 - Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control on Administration

6.3 - Role of Civil Society and Media

6.4 - Role of Voluntary Organisations

Unit 7: Independent Regulatory Commissions in India

7.1 Need and growth of Regulatory Commissions in India

7.2 Nature and functions of TRAI, SEBI, CERC, IRDA

7.3 Impact of globalization on public administration

7.4 Challenges before independent Regulatory Commissions

Unit - 8 Contemporary challenges of Public Administration

8.1 - Nature of contemporary challenges before public administration

8.2 - Right to Information, National Rural Employment Guarantee, (MGNREG) and Disaster Management Act

8.3 - Second administrative reforms commission, recommendations and implementations

8.4 - Solutions to contemporary challenges

Recommended Books

- 1) Public Administration, Avasthi & Maheshwari,
- 2) Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, S. P. Naidu, New Age International Publications
- 3) Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, Sterling Publishers Private Limited
- 4) Public Administration, M. Laxmikanth, McGraw Hill Education Private Limited
- 5) Public Administration, Urmila Sharma & S. K. Sharma, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors
- 6) Principles of Public Administration, Dr. S. R. Myneni, Asia Law House
- 7) Public Administration in Theory and Practice, M. P. Sharma, B. L. Sadana and Harpreet Kaur, Kitab Mahal

MOOC Sources

- 1) e-Pathshala
<https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=88V8C8jJgAPSNBjF8NZMRA=>
- 2) UGC Swayam https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/index.php/courses/view_ug/360
- 3) Swayam YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?app=desktop&list=PLC4PaTsQiLcYaO4vg4aIOZfxdQjQvndQY>

DSC- : English I

SYLLABUS

Objective: The main objective of the present syllabus is to enable the students to read, understand and write English effectively and to familiarize the law students with the fundamentals of applied English Grammar along with significant legal concepts. Combined with communication skills, the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students.

Course Outcomes:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to :

1. Understand how grammar and vocabulary choices together create a range of different meanings.

2. See how an awareness of grammar as a tool for meaning-making can be applied to a range of real world situations in everyday life and professional practice.
3. Use the language effectively.
4. Apply strategies for writing organized academic essays and formal drafts.
5. Accurately quote and draw inferences when reading from a text.
6. Demonstrate the ability to apply thinking processes to personal and professional situations.
7. Develop critical and analytical skills.
8. Understand and use legal vocabulary.

Methodology of teaching-learning:

The effective method of teaching-learning and developing language skills is to read more and more English literature especially created by Judges and Jurists in the name of Autobiography or biography or in special lecture-series. Listen, speak, read and write – are four straight ways of teaching-learning language. The analytical skill is developed with critical interpretations and explanation. So the best way to learn language is to work in tutorials and active participation in group discussions, debates, Class activities and lectures. Solving exercises repetitively help the student to learn rules of language. The story telling method, interactive sessions, and question answer methods increase the students' involvement in class and increase their grasping capacity.

Evaluation Methods:

- A) Theory Examination – 70 Marks
- B) Internal Assessment – 30 Marks (Assignment/Project Work/Presentation: 20 Marks, Viva Voce: 10 Marks)

Syllabus

Unit -1 Introduction to language and Communication:

1. Reading comprehension- Practice in slow and careful reading.
2. Precis writing

Unit -2 Grammar and Usages

1. Tense and concord
2. Conditionals
3. Parts of speech
4. Noun modifiers (determiners, prepositional phrases and clauses)

Unit -3 Grammar and Usage

1. Simple sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure)
2. Complex sentences
3. Compound sentences

Unit -4 Grammar and Usage

1. Reported speech
2. Some Common Errors

Unit -5 Composition Skill-1

1. Notice
2. Email
3. Formal letter writing (Complaint letter, Enquiry letter, Order Letter)

Unit -6 Composition Skill-2

1. Paragraph Writing
2. Translation from regional language into English & vice-versa.

Unit – 7 Law and LanguageProse:

1. Living Legally: Short Stories Based Upon the Indian Court Systembook by Siva Prasad Bose and Joy Bose (9 Short stories)

Unit -8 Professional Skill

1. Group Discussion
2. Debate
3. Extempore Speech

Books :

1. A Handbook of English Grammar by R.W. Zandvoort – The EnglishLanguage Book Society and Longman Group Ltd.
2. Grammar and composition, A senior course by C.A Sheppard, David Reid –Thoms – Orient Longman.
3. English through Reading – Volume –I by W.W.S. Bhaskar / N.S. Prabhu –The macmillan Company of India Ltd.
4. Living Legally: Short Stories Based Upon the Indian Court Systembook by Siva Prasad Bose and Joy Bose (9 Short stories)

Reference Books :

- 1) A Practical English Grammer by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet –Oxford University Press
- 2) English Language course for Colleges – Book – I by L.A. Hill and others(Oxford.)
- 3) The New English Grammar – by R.A. Close – George Allen and Unwin.
- 4) Block’s Law Dictionary – St. Paul Minn – West Publishing Co.
- 5) Alyer’s Law Terms and Phrases – Law Book Co. Allahabad.
- 6) Strengthen your English by Bhaskaran and Horsourgh –

Delhi, OxfordUniversity Press.

7) Legal Language by Madabhushi Sridhar, 2nd Edition

8) Dr. Anirudh Prasad. Outlines of legal language in India.
4th edition. Central law publications. Allahabad. 2007.

Web Sources:

1. <https://cbouchennai.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/group-discussion-book-2018.pdf>
2. <https://web.utk.edu/~ewbrewer/pdf/books/13%20proven%20ways/Small-Group%20Discussion.pdf>
3. https://www.hansrajcollege.ac.in/hCPanel/uploads/elearning/elearning_document/English_communication_chapter_13.pdf
4. <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/56623/1/B-2U-3.pdf>
5. https://sadebating.org/wpcontent/uploads/pros_and_cons_a_debater_handbook_19th_edition.pdf
6. https://www.britishcouncil.ps/sites/default/files/debater_training_manual_full_version.pdf
7. <https://www.debatingusa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Debating-A-Brief-Introduction-for-Beginners.pdf>
8. https://www.pdst.ie/sites/default/files/7590_Letter_Writing_Book.pdf
9. https://abiiid.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/wnw_letter_writing_handbook.pdf
10. <http://ndl.ethernet.edu.et/bitstream/123456789/88321/5/The%20Structure%20of%20Modern%20English%20%281%29.pdf>

Suggestions:

1. Teaching grammar and vocabulary in context is helpful in precise understanding of how to use the grammar, and provides accuracy in the studied language both in oral and written skills.
2. Professional Skill Development Activities give exposure to speaking skills of the students.

Add on Course - Personal Communication

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives-

The learning and teaching of communications has generally been limited to the spoken and the written skills—presentations, group discussions, writing of letters, reports, etc. For students enrolled in professional courses, it extends to document writing or maybe, project writing. Experience, however, shows that a good communicator has more than just these skill sets. It is primarily an attitude, a willingness to communicate, share one's ideas and information that makes one a good communicator. Language and the knowledge of the

various formalities associated with speaking and writing do matter. However, given the right attitudinal input, communication becomes much easier and one emerges as an effective communicator.

This course has been designed to fulfill the basic function of language such as listening, speaking as well as to enhance the oratory skills using English language. The main object of the course is to hone day to day communication skills and to make correct usage in various professional domains such as law and other domains. Students of law after this course will be equipped with professional skills like presenting their case, counseling their clients etc.

Objectives of the Course

- 1) The course is intended to familiarize students with the basics of English language and help them to learn to identify language structures for correct English usage.
- 2) To understand the different aspects of communication using the four micro skills – LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing).
- 3) Students should be able to apply the function of communication in applied sense
- 4) To enhance the Interpersonal Skills as well as personality development in accordance with the correct usage of English language & Presentational skills
- 5) Students should learn a language as tool & to explore it in applied usage with respect to various domains.

Learning Objectives-

- 1) Identify Common Errors and Rectify Them
- 2) Develop and Expand Writing Skills through Controlled and Guided Activities.
- 3) To Develop Coherence, Cohesion and Competence in Oral Discourse through Intelligible Pronunciation.
- 4) The students should be able to : Apply Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication Techniques in the Professional Environment.
- 5) Develop a resume for oneself
- 6) Ability to handle the interview process confidently Learn the subtle nuances of an effective group discussion
- 7) To communicate contextually in specific personal and professional situations with courtesy.
- 8) To inject humour in their regular interactions.
- 9) To strengthen their creative learning process through individual expression and collaborative peer activities.
- 10) Facilitate students to develop learning to construct and deliver messages that incorporate the appropriate use of organizing content, language, vocabulary, kinesics, eye contact, appearance, visual aids, and time constraints

Syllabus

Unit 1 - Personal Communication

- 1.1 Formal Correspondence
- 1.2 Basic Amalgamation
- 1.3 Formal Letters & Informal Letters (with examples)
- 1.4 Various essentials & core parts of the

1.5 Letter Writing, Salutation, Body of the text,

1.6 Opening remarks, Closing remarks etc. , Several tasks are given on letter writing based on different scenarios.

1.7 Telephonic Communication

Unit 2 - Manners & etiquettes of business calls

2.1 A Business Phone Call, Appropriate expressions for the following purposes:

- a) Introduce yourself and ask for a particular person
- b) Ask the caller to hold on giving reason
- c) Tell the caller that the particular person is out of station
- d) Ask for the name and phone number of the caller, Various commands, Expressing Negative Reply, Asking for Repeating Point, Dealing with Complaints.

Unit 3 - Electronic Mail

3.1 Essentials of E mail, Electronic Mail or Email, :Format of E-rmail CC/BCC

3.2 Subject line details, Appropriate Begging & Ending of the mails,

3.3 Informal & Formal E-mail writing with examples.

3.4 Computer -mediated communication (CMC),

3.5 E-mail Discussion Groups, E mail pals

3.6 An Introduction to Blog Writing,

3.7 Header, Footer, Abstract Idea, Side Bar, Links etc.

3.8 Personal & Professional Blog Writing

First Year BA LL.B., SEMESTER- II

DSC-: Political Science- III

(Organisation & Administration of the State Government)

SYLLABUS

OBJECT OF THE STUDY:

The study of the state machinery within the Indian Union is a cornerstone of understanding the governmental system. For law students, gaining knowledge of governmental administration is essential. It not only offers a detailed view of the organizational structures and processes but also enhances their comprehension of the roles and responsibilities that underpin State administration. The study of state machinery into the law curriculum is fundamental in preparing students to engage effectively with the legal and administrative frameworks that govern society.

TEACHING-LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

Teaching local self-government and political science to law students requires a variety of methods to ensure a comprehensive and engaging learning experience. Lectures and seminars are fundamental methods which need to be supplemented with Field visits, guest lectures, projects, group discussions. These methods collectively create a dynamic and interactive learning environment that prepares law students to effectively understand and engage with the complex interplay between political structures and administration.

EVALUATION METHODS:

A) Theory Examination – 70 Marks

B) Internal Assessment – 30 Marks (Assignment/Project Work/Presentation: 20 Marks, Viva Voce: 10 Marks)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1) Understand and explain the Quasi-federal structure in India
- 2) Describe the powers and functions of the State Legislature and Executive
- 3) Illustrate the State Judiciary and its Jurisdiction
- 4) Discuss the relations between the Centre and State
- 5) Elucidate the functionaries at the State level

Syllabus

UNIT 1 - INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

- 1.1 - Parliamentary system in India
- 1.2 - Quasi-federal system in India
- 1.3 – Organisation of State Government in India
- 1.4 – Constitutional Provisions regarding State Government in India

UNIT 2: EVOLUTION AND FORMATION OF STATES IN INDIA

- 2.1 - Status under British Rule
- 2.2 - Recommendations by Commissions appointed for formation of States
- 2.3 - State Reorganization Act 1956
- 2.4 - Demands for Statehood in Present India

UNIT 3 - STATE EXECUTIVE

- 3.1 – Governor: Appointment, powers and functions
- 3.2 - Chief Minister: Appointment, powers and functions
- 3.3 - Council of Ministers: Appointment, powers and functions
- 3.4 - Relation between the Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

UNIT 4 - STATE LEGISLATURE

- 4.1 - Legislative Assembly: Composition, powers and functions

- 4.2 - Legislative Council: Composition, powers and functions
- 4.3 - Comparison between the powers of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
- 4.3 - Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

UNIT 5 - STATE JUDICIARY

- 5.1 - High Court: Composition and Jurisdiction
- 5.2 - District and Sessions Court: Composition and Jurisdiction
- 5.3 - Subordinate Courts: Composition and Jurisdiction

UNIT 6 - CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

- 6.1 - Centre-State relations with regard to Legislative matters
- 6.2 - Centre-State relations with regard to Administrative matters
- 6.3 - Centre-State relations with regard to Financial matters
- 6.4 - Commission and recommendations to improve Centre-State Relations

UNIT 7 - POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

- 7.1 - Meaning, definition, types of Political Parties
- 7.2 - National and State Political Parties
- 7.3 - The role of regional political parties in Indian Political system in the backdrop of coalition governments
- 7.4 - Pressure Groups: Meaning, Nature and Types

UNIT 8 - COMMISSIONS AND FUNCTIONARIES IN THE STATE

- 8.1 State Public Service Commission
- 8.2 State Finance Commission
- 8.3 State Election Commission
- 8.4 Advocate General and Lokayukta

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- 1) Indian Government and Politics, Peu Ghosh, PHI Learning Private Limited
- 2) The Constitution of India, P. M. Bakshi, Universal Law Publishing Co.
- 3) Constitutional Law of India, Dr. J. N. Pandey, Central Law Agency
- 4) The Constitution, Government and Politics in India, Dr. S. H. Patil, Vikas Publishing House
- 5) The Indian Constitution, Austin Granville, Oxford India

MOOC Source

- 1) UGC Swayam

https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/index.php/courses/view_ug/280

- 2) UGC Swayam

https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/index.php/courses/view_ug/63

DSC-GENERAL HISTORY I
SYLLABUS

Course Objectives:

- 1) The ability to demonstrate content knowledge of Indian cultures and their interconnection to global forces as they change over time.
- 2) The ability to think historically: identifying the unique characteristics of past eras, articulating causality, and analyzing change over time.
- 3) The ability to interpret in their historical contexts an array of primary sources, including manuscripts, artifacts, quantitative, oral or visual sources.
- 4) The ability to engage critically with historical argument: identifying underlying theories, assumptions, and approaches.
- 5) The ability to conduct original historical research using primary and secondary sources, and placing one's own work within historical debates.
- 6) The ability to communicate historical knowledge, interpretations, and arguments clearly in writing, oral presentations, or public history projects.

Teaching learning process:

Studying history has various angles. As such, lectures of social historians enable a person to appreciate various angles of history and build up perspectives. There is no alternative to self studies and research. Interactive sessions, tutorials. Project research, paper presentation these are also good form of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination- 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment/Project Work/Presentation: 20
Marks Viva Voce College Level 10
Marks

: 30 Marks

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1) Compare and contrast ancient civilizations.
- 2) Interpret historical sources from different cultural backgrounds.
- 3) Trace the development and dispersal of major religions.
- 4) Evaluate the impact of the environment on human history.
- 5) Locate historical places on maps.
- 6) Trace the origins of intellectual ideas.
- 7) Good understanding and knowledge of the history of India.
- 8) Good knowledge and problem-solving skills in analyzing contemporary and

historicalevents.

- 9) Good communication skills in oral and written forms.
- 10) Good skills in historical research, analysis, and presentations.

Syllabus:

UNIT-1 Ancient India – [600 B.C to 1206 A.D]

Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage

- 1.1 State- Concept, Origin, Types, Theories
- 1.2 Kingship- Concept, Origin, Duties
- 1.3 Varies Assemblies- Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata, Gana
- 1.4 Concept of decentralization- Province, Division, District, Subdivision, Town and Village Administration

UNIT-2 Sources of Law

- 2.1 Sources of Law in Ancient
- 2.2 Sources of Law in Modern
- 2.3 Ancient Indian Law givers
- 2.4 Judicial Administration in Ancient India

UNIT-3 Medieval India [1206 A.D to 1818 A.D]

- 3.1 Advent of Islam in India
- 3.2 Impact of Islamic Rule [Synthetic Culture]
- 3.3 Provincial and District Administration under Mughals
- 3.4 Provincial and District Administration under Sultans

UNIT-4 Judicial Administration in Medieval India

- 4.1 Sources of Islamic Law
- 4.2 Judicial Administration under Sultans
- 4.3 Judicial Administration under Mughals
- 4.4 Judicial Administration under Chh.Shivaji-Gotsabha-its Importance

UNIT-5 Modern India

- 5.1 Advent of European power in India
- 5.2 Impact of European Culture in India

UNIT-6 Early Charters [1600-1836]

- 6.1 Charters: 1600
- 6.2 Charters: 1661
- 6.3 Surat Factory
- 6.4 Kings Commission

UNIT-7 Emancipation of Women and Law formation

- 7.1 Fight for betterment of position of women
- 7.2 Abolition of Sati, Widow Re-marriage
- 7.3 Preventing female infanticide, Child Marriage
- 7.4 B.R Ambedkar's Contribution in Emancipation of Indian Women

UNIT-8 Struggle against Caste-based Exploitation and Law

- 8.1 Causes for awakening Caste consciousness
- 8.2 Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalana Movement-1902
- 8.3 Vokkaliya Sangh- 1905
- 8.4 Justice Movement-1917
- 8.5 Trade Union Movement in India

RECOMMENDED READING

1. Altekar State & Society in Ancient India
2. H.V. Srinivas Murty History of India part 1
3. Legal History Part 2 & 3 -Nilakshi jatar & Laxmi Paranjape
4. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India by R.S.Sharma
5. Early India- Romila Thapar
6. Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India Vol. I,II, and III by J.L. MehtaHistory of Medieval India Sultan Period and Mughal Period, by V. D. Mahajan, C. Chand Publications, New Delhi
7. Medieval India, the Study of Civilisation by Irfan Habib, National Book Trust, India
8. A New Look on Modern Indian History by B.L. Glover, Alka Mehta, S ChandPublication, New Delhi

DSC: Economics-I (General Principles)

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives:

The knowledge of Economics is now extremely important for everybody in the Legal Profession, more so in case of all transactional and Corporate lawyers. Therefore it is always advisable for the students of law to be thoroughly conversant with fundamental and intricate principles of economics system.

TEACHING – LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

Lectures including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive sessions, tutorials, project research paper presentation- these are also good for teaching –

learning.

EVALAUTION METHODS:

A) University Theory Examination – 70 Marks	
B) Internal Assessment:	
Assignment/Project Work/ Presentation	20 Marks
Viva Voce College level	10 Marks

	Total 30 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1) Understand the fundamental concepts of Economics.
- 2) Enable the students to understand the behavior of an Economic Agent namely, a consumer, a factor owner and the price fluctuation in the market.
- 3) Enable the students to learn about the Demand and Supply analysis.
- 4) Evaluate the Indian Tax Structure and Tax Reforms & Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India.
- 5) Acquire the knowledge of emerging Concept in Economics such as Economic Terrorism.
- 6) Impart in depth knowledge of Models of Economic Development.
- 7) Examine the Relevance of Economics to Law.
- 8) Discuss the Inter-actional Dimensions of Law and Economics such as Tort law, Contract law and Criminal law.

SYLLABUS:

UNIT-1 INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

- 1.1 Definition of Economics-Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Robbins and P.A. Samuelson.
- 1.2 Significance, Nature and Scope of Economics.
- 1.3 Approaches to Economics Analysis: Micro Economics and Macro Economics.
- 1.4 Relevance of Economics to Law

UNIT-2 DEMAND AND SUPPLY ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Law of Demand – Assumptions, Exceptions, Determinants of Demand, Demand Schedule, Demand Curve, Elasticity of Demand
- 2.2 Utility- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Law of Equi-Marginal Utility, Consumer Surplus, Producers Surplus.
- 2.3 Law of Supply – Factors affecting Supply, Elasticity of Supply.

UNIT-3 THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

3.1 Meaning of Production – Factors of production and their pricing, Production Function

3.2 Theories of Production – Law of variable proportion – Assumptions, Three stages of law

3.3 Cost of Production – Types of costs, Cost concepts, Fixed costs, Variable costs, Total costs, Average costs, Marginal costs.

3.4 Economies and Diseconomies of Scale, Break Even Analysis.

UNIT-4 MARKET STRUCTURE

4.1 Perfect Competition-Features, Price and Output determination

4.2 Monopoly – Features, Price and Output determination

4.3 Monopolistic Competition- Features, Price and Output determination

4.4 Price Discrimination and Game Theory.

UNIT-5 THEORIES OF MONEY AND BANKING

5.1 Money – Evolution, Meaning, Features, Functions of Money.

5.2 Inflation and Deflation – Meaning, Causes, Effects, and Remedies to curb the Inflation and deflation, Philips Curve, Measurement of Inflation.

5.3 Commercial Banks – Definitions, Types, Functions and Credit Creation by Commercial Banks

5.4 Central Bank (RBI) – Definition, Importance (Role), Functions .

UNIT-6 PUBLIC FINANCE, FISCAL POLICY

6.1 Public Finance – Meaning, Importance, and Branching.

6.2 Evaluation of Indian Tax Structure and Tax Reforms Since 1990's, Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India and its impact on Economy

6.3 Objectives and Instruments of Monetary policy and Fiscal Policy

6.4 Economic Cycles – Meaning, Features, Phases and policies to control Economic cycles.

UNIT-7 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAW

7.1 Economic Legislations – Meaning, Importance, And Major Economic Legislations

7.2 Labour Legislations - Meaning, Importance, And Major Economic Legislations

7.3 Models of Economic Development – Nehru Vs Gandhian, Liberalization privatization and globalization strategy, PURA – Neo – Gandhian Approach to Development

7.4 An Analysis of Economic Terrorism- Rule of Law Market Economy.

UNIT-8 INTER-ACTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF LAW AND ECONOMICS

8.1 Economic analysis of Tort Law

8.2 Economic analysis of Contract Law

8.3 Economic analysis of Criminal law and Criminal Judicial System

8.4 Economic Analysis of Consumer protection Law

Books Recommended:

1. Indian Economics for Law students. Dr. S.R. Myneni. Allahbad Law Agency, Faridabad.
2. Legal Economics- K.C. Gopalkrishnan, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Indian Economy- Rudder Datt and K.P.M Sundhram, S, Chand and Co. Ltd, New Delhi -110055; 2004
4. Elementary Economic Theory- Dewett.
5. Varma S. Chand and Co. Ltd .New Delhi -110055; 2004
6. Micro Economics by M.L. Jhingan, Konark Publishers, New Delhi
7. Modern Macro Economic Theory by Mishra and Puri, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. S.B. Gupta, Monetary Economics, S. Chand & Co.
9. T.T. Sethi, "Money, Banking and International Trade".
10. D.M. Mithani, "Money Theory and Banking"
11. G.S. Gupta, Macro Economics, Theory & Applications, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi.

DSC:- Sociology-I (General Principles)**SYLLABUS****Objectives of the Study:**

Sociology essentially and fundamentally deals with the network of social relationships we call it as society. The study of social relationships themselves is the main interest of sociology. We are creating the awareness of all these social problems among the students. Sociology always makes a scientific study of society. Our main object is to create the understanding of the subject among the students.

Its objective is to help to students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns. Understanding the subject is essential for a legal scholar with a view to appreciate properly the social tensions and the reason for a fact to be ordained in the Indian social system.

TEACHING - LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

Lecture, case study method, project method, seminar method, field visits etc. shall be the main methods of learning to be followed. Special lectures by eminent teachers and group discussions are good process of teaching - learning.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination: 70 marks Internal Assessment: 30 marks

Internal Assessment: Assignment/Project Work/Presentation:	20 marks
Viva Voce (College level):	10 marks
	----- 30 marks

Course objectives:

- 1) To make the student to understand social norms values and institution.
- 2) To enhance the students to analyse social structure (such as caste, class and gender) howthe laws are created enforced and implemented.
- 3) To enhance critical thinking of students about the judiciary system and legal practices.
- 4) To help the students in understanding laws and Policies.

Course Outcomes:

After the successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1) Understand the social norms, values and institutions.
- 2) To know social structure and social system.
- 3) Understand the existing laws, Judicial system and legal practices.
- 4) Understand laws and policies Pertaining the Social problem.

SYLLABUS:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology

- 1.1 Nature and Definition of Sociology
- 1.2 Origin and Development of Sociology
- 1.3 Scope and importance of Sociology
- 1.4 Relationship between sociology and other Social Sciences (Political science, Economicsand Jurisprudence)

Unit 2: Basic Concepts in Sociology

- 2.1 Social Interaction and Society: Meaning, Characteristics and Types
- 2.2 Social group: Meaning, Characteristics and Types
- 2.3 Social structure: Status and Role, Norms and values
- 2.4 Socialization: Process, Stages, Agencies and Importance
- 2.5 Culture: Types, Characteristics and Components of culture

Unit 3: Social Institution

- 3.1 Definition and Characteristics of Social Institution
- 3.2 Marriage and Family Institution: Types, Functions and Importance
- 3.3 Changing Family system with special reference to India (Causes and problems for changing family system)
- 3.4 Educational Institutions: Functions and Importance

Unit 4: Social Stratification

- 4.1 Meaning, Forms and Characteristics of Social Stratification
- 4.2 Dimensions of Social Stratification
- 4.3 Characteristics of Caste systems and Class systems
- 4.4 Social Mobility; Forms of Mobility

Unit 5: Social Control

- 5.1 Meaning and Characteristics of Social Control
- 5.2 Types of Social Control: Formal and Informal
- 5.3 Agencies of Formal Social Control: Police, Judiciary, State, Law
- 5.4 Agencies of Informal Social Control: Family, Traditions, Folkway, Social Movement

Unit 6: Social Change

- 6.1 Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Social Change
- 6.2 Factors responsible for social change
- 6.3 Social change and the role of Media, Education and Technology in society
- 6.4 Theories of social change

Unit 7: Law and society

- 7.1 Law as an Instrument of Social Change
- 7.2. Law and Social control
- 7.3. Social Legislation in India
- 7.4. Role of Judiciary in social Transformation

Unit 8: Contemporary Social Issues in India

- 8.1 Communal violence: causes, impact and remedies
- 8.2 Issues of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities: causes, impact and remedies
- 8.3 Corruption: causes, impact and remedies
- 8.4 Human Trafficking: Causes, Impact and Remedies

Recommended Readings:

- 1) Broom, Leonard and Selznick Phillip : Sociology, Raw, Peterson and company, New York.
- 2) B. Kuppaswamy: Social change India, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Second Revised and Enlarged Edition
- 3) Chinoy, Ely: Society - An Introduction to sociology, Random House.
- 4) C. Seetharaman : Hand Book on Pre-Law First Year, C. Seetharaman & Co., Madras.
- 5) David Dressler and Wills, W.M.: Sociology - The study of Human Interaction, Alfred A Knof, New York.
- 6) Davis, Kingsley: Human Society, Macmillan, New York.
- 7) Harlambos, M. and R.M. Heald: Sociology - Themes and perspectives, Oxford

University Press, New Delhi.

- 8) Gisbert Pascual Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longmans private Limited, Kolkata.
- 9) Dr.G.P.Tripathi : Law and Social Transformation, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 10) Horton and Hunt: Sociology, MacGraw Hill, Tokyo.
- 11) Harry M. Johnson: Sociology a Systematic Introduction, Allied Publishers Ltd, Lucknow.
- 12) Inkeles Alex: What is Sociology? : Intlewood Cliffs, Inc., prentice Hall, New Delhi.

- 13) Johnson, Harry M: Society - An Introductory Analysis, Mac Millan &Co.Ltd., London.
- 14) Myneni S.R: Text Book on Sociology for Law Students Part-I, Allahabad Law Agency,Allahabad
- 15) Patel Haces: Sociology Sheth Publishers Pvt.Ltd , Bombay.
- 16) Rawat, H. K.: Sociology, Rawat Publications Jaipur.
- 17) Shankar Rao, C.N.: Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to socialThought, S. Chand & Company LTD. New Delhi.
- 18)Tischler, H.L. Whitten, Phillip & Hunter, David E.K.: Introduction to sociology, Holt,Rinehart and Winston.
- 19) Prof.T.K.Oommen, Dr.C.N.Vnugopal: Sociology for Law Students Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- 20) U.S.Singh: Sociology Handbook on Pre Law First Year, Priya Books, Allahabad LawAgency.
- 21) Vidya Bhushan and D. R. Sachdeva: Sociology.Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
- 22) Dr.Vatsyayan Principals of Sociology, Kedar Nath Ram Nath New Delhi.
- 23) W. Friedman: Law in a changing Society, University of California press.
- 24) Salunkhe, Sarjero: Samajshstrateel Mulbhoot Sankapana, (in Marathi), Narendra Publication, AppaBalawant Chowk, Pune.
- 25) Marulkar Vijay: samajshastra parichay , (in Marathi) Fadake Prakashan

Reference Book:

- 1)Kingshey Davis: Human Society, The Macmillan Company, New York.
- 2) John A. Perry / Erna K. Perry: The Social Web, 4th Edition,Happer and Raw Publishers,New York.
- 3)Haward, J. Sherman & James L. Wood: Sociology,Happer and Raw Publishers, New York.
- 4) M. Francis and Abraham: Modern Sociological Theory, Oxford University Press
- 5) Rajani Kothari: Democratic Policy and Social Change in Indian, Allied Publishers

Recommended Journals:

1. American journal of Sociology.
2. Indian Journal of Sociology.
3. British Journal of Sociology.
4. Social Currents.
5. Social Action.
6. Social Change.
7. South India Journal of Sociology.

MOOC Sources

- 1) UGC MOOCs Swayam

https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/index.php/courses/view_ug/4

- 2) Inflibnete books

<https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=sP9KhysDemvbqPHPOAmaYw>

Add on Course: Interview Skills

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives-

The learning and teaching of communications has generally been limited to the spoken and the written skills—presentations, group discussions, writing of letters, reports, etc. For students enrolled in professional courses, it extends to document writing or maybe, project writing. Experience, however, shows that a good communicator has more than just these skill sets. It is primarily an attitude, a willingness to communicate, share one's ideas and information that makes one a good communicator. Language and the knowledge of the various formalities associated with speaking and writing do matter. However, given the right attitudinal input, communication becomes much easier and one emerges as an effective communicator.

This course has been designed to fulfill the basic function of language such as listening, speaking as well as to enhance the oratory skills using English language. The main object of the course is to hone day to day communication skills and to make correct usage in various professional domains such as law and other domains. Students of law after this course will be equipped with professional skills like presenting their case, counseling their clients etc.

Objectives of the Course

- 1) The course is intended to familiarize students with the basics of English language and help them to learn to identify language structures for correct English usage.
- 2) To understand the different aspects of communication using the four micro skills – LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing).

- 3) Students should be able to apply the function of communication in applied sense
- 4) To enhance the Interpersonal Skills as well as personality development in accordance with the correct usage of English language & Presentational skills
- 5) Students should learn a language as tool & to explore it in applied usage with respect to various domains.

Learning Objectives-

- 1) Identify Common Errors and Rectify Them
- 2) Develop and Expand Writing Skills through Controlled and Guided Activities.
- 3) To Develop Coherence, Cohesion and Competence in Oral Discourse through Intelligible Pronunciation.
- 4) The students should be able to : Apply Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication Techniques in the Professional Environment.
- 5) Develop a resume for oneself
- 6) Ability to handle the interview process confidently Learn the subtle nuances of an effective group discussion
- 7) To communicate contextually in specific personal and professional situations with courtesy.
- 8) To inject humour in their regular interactions.
- 9) To strengthen their creative learning process through individual expression and collaborative peer activities.
- 10) Facilitate students to develop learning to construct and deliver messages that incorporate the appropriate use of organizing content, language, vocabulary, kinesics, eye contact, appearance, visual aids, and time constraints

Syllabus

Unit 1 - Interview Skills

- 1.1 Candidate's introduction
- 1.2 What is Interview & Types of Interview
 - 1.2.1 Face-to-Face interview,
 - 1.2.2 Telephonic Interview / video conferencing,
 - 1.2.3 Group Discussion/ Interview & Demonstration
- 1.3 Preparations for Interview, Before Interview Preparations, Soft Skills & core elements
- 1.4 Drafting Résumé & C.V format & various layouts, Difference between Resume & C.V
- 1.5 Open end questions & Preparations, Short responses
- 1.6 Interview FAQ's & Mocs

Unit 2 - Presentation Skills

- 2.1 An Introduction to Presentation, PPT & procedure
- 2.2 Characteristics of Good Presentation
- 2.3 Format, layouts & Technical Details
- 2.4 Presentation Skills at a glance (poise, vocabulary, presentation, narration, fluency, proficiency)

References:

- 1. Communication Skills by Sanjay Kumar and Pushpa Lata, Oxford University Press**
- 2. Business Communication by Meenakshi Raman and Prakash Singh, Oxford University Press.**