

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVJI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR**



FACULTY OF HUMANITIES (LAW)

Syllabus for

Third & Fourth Semesters of

B.A. LL.B II Year (Five Year Law Course)

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
(CBCS)**

With effect from June: 2020-2021

B.A. LL.B. II YEAR OF FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE STRUCTURE

B.A.LL.B. PART II SEMESTER-III & IV (W.E.F.2020-2021)

FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-2021

B.A., LL.B – II SEMESTER –III

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
10	Core and Compulsory- IX	Economics – II	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
11	Core and Compulsory-X	Political Science – III (International Relations and Organizations)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
12	Core and Compulsory-XI	Political Science – IV (Western Political Thought)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
13	Core and Compulsory-XII	Legal History	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

B.A., LL.B – II SEMESTER –IV

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
14	Core and Compulsory- XIII	Legal Writing	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
15	Core and Compulsory-XIV	Political Science – V (Indian Political Thinkers)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
16	Core and Compulsory-XV	Sociology – II	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
17	Core and Compulsory-XVI	Constitutional History of India	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
18	Audit Course II	Environmental Studies	6	-	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVJI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY SOLAPUR
SYLLABUS FOR II YEAR OF B.A.LL.B DEGREE COURSE
SEMESTER III: CORE AND COMPLUSORY – IX
ECONOMICS-II

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:-

Economics is a very important branch of Indian society. The paper on Indian Economics highlights important aspects of economy in India. This paper is split in to many chapters of Indian Economics.

The units incorporated in this paper would enable the students to know about theories of population, National income, poverty, Employment, regulation and control of private company, small and large scale industries, Labour productivity, foreign trade, taxation, import export etc.

The paper entitled Indian Economics is designed to make under-Graduate students aware of the basic theoretical framework underline the field of Indian economics. This paper is essential for the students who aspire for advanced training in economics.

Total Theory Lectures-80

Unit No:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Indian population problem: Causes and consequences of over population in India – Population policy of India. | 5 Lectures |
| 2. Trends and characteristics of national income in India - Concepts of poverty and poverty line – Causes and remedies of poverty in India – Nature and cause of employment- various schemes and suggestions to reduce unemployment in India. | 10 Lectures |
| 3. Role of small scale industries in India – Problems of small scale Industries- schemes and suggestions to encourage small scale industries – Industrial state | 8 Lectures |
| 4. Large scale Industries – Progress and problems of cotton textile industry, Sugar Industry, and Iron & steel industry, Industrial policy resolution. | 10 Lectures |
| 5. Regulation of private corporate section (Controls, licensing and quota systems) Control of monopolies and restrictive practices in India. | 5 Lectures |
| 6. Causes of Low labour productivity in India – objectives of legislation relating to wages, trade unions, labour welfare and social security – causes of industrial disputes, prevention and settlement of industrial dispute by conciliation and arbitration of Industrial disputes- workers participations schemes. | 10 Lectures |

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|--|-------------------|
| 7. Foreign investment in India – Foreign aid, Foreign assistance and Foreign Collaboration – Scope and Role in the development of India, Multinational co-operations, curse or boon. | 8 Lectures |
| 8. Progress and problems of various land reforms in India. Need for commercialization of Agriculture, Integrated Agriculture and credit – Greenrevolution. | 8 Lectures |
| 9. India's Import & Export policy – Components and directions of India's foreign trade, Trade co-operation with developed-developing countries. | 8 Lectures |
| 10. Financial Federalism under Indian constitution – Central- State financial relationship – The Finance commission – Direct and indirect Taxation in India. | 8 Lectures |

Recommended Books

1. Indian Economic Issues and Policies: H. L. Bhatia (Vikas Pub. Delhi)
2. Indian Economics: A. N. Agarwala (Vikas Pub. Delhi)
3. Indian Economics: Rudder Dutt & Sundaram (S. Chand Pub. Delhi)
4. Poverty in India: V. N. Dandekar & N. Rath (Indian School of Political, Economics, Poona)
5. Economic Planning and Policy: Desai- Bhalerao (Himalaya pub. Bombay)
6. Economic Development of India: V. S. Mahajan (Deep & Deep Pub. New Delhi)
7. Finance Commission and Centre – State Financial Relations (Ashish Pub. Delhi)

CORE AND COMPULSORY-X
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III
(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS)
Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:-

International Relation is an academic and a public policy field and so can be positive and narrative. Because it analysis and formulates the formation of policy of a given state. Every state attempts to protect its national interest therefore the conflict arises between the states. This paper is prescribed for law students in order to understand the basic concept such as world community, National Interest, Diplomacy, war, Balance of power, International Law, it is essential to know these concept for understanding the world conflict.

Total Theory Lectures-80

Unit No:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | The World Community : | 8 Lectures |
| 2. | Meaning Sovereign States : | |
| 3. | a) Imperialism b) Colonialism
Transactional Political parties, Transactional non official Organization such as the Churches, Multinational corporations, Scientific Cultural and other organization. | |
| 4. | Components of National power, population, Geography resources, Economic organization, Technology and MilitaryForce | 6 Lectures |
| 5. | Limitation of National power, International morality, public opinion and InternationalLaw. | 4 Lectures |
| 6. | War: meaning and types of war, achievements of wars, consequences of War, Fear of Violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapon, major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South Rivalries, territorial, claims, resources population migration, International trade, Balance of payment andprotectionism | 8 Lectures |
| 7. | International alliances
Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change.
Alliances and
Balance of power approach. Collective Security and disarmament
Diplomacy:
Negotiations by peaceful means
(Peaceful) resolution of conflicts
Moderation
Conciliation
Resources of International Organization, Arbitration and judicial settlement | 8 Lectures |

8.	Inter-Governmental Organization and their constituent instruments. Standard pattern of Organization The annual or periodical plenary conference, the Committee or Council to take Action during the period between the plenary conferences	6 Lectures
9.	United Nations and its principal Organizations:	18 Lectures
10.	The special features of the I.L.O. and International financial institution.	2 Lectures
11.	The United Nations and regional organization.	4 Lectures
12.	Specialized Agencies and international non-Governmental organization. The Cultural Approaches and the UNESCO. Protection of International Co-operation and the functional approach the specialized agencies.	10 Lectures
13.	The case for or against world Government:	6 Lectures

Recommended Books:

1. International Relations –by Palmer & Perkins, Chapter 2,3,4,9,10,13,14
2. International Politics – A Framework for analysis-K. J. Holesti. Chapter 1 to 4 and 9 to 14

Reference Books

1. International Relations – Dr. Shrivastava and Joshi
2. International Institutions by D. W. Bowett
3. Politics among Nations by H.J. Morgenthau.

CORE AND COMPULSORY-XI
POLITICAL SCIENCE –IV
(WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT)
Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course: –

Political thought is the study of question relating to state, rights, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Power, authority, and legitimacy. The western political thinkers from Socrates to John Rawls explained this concept. Various theories of jurisprudence are based on the thinking of western political thought. The course of Western Political thought is introduced for law course as it is useful for understanding the basic concept developed by western political thinkers.

Total Theory Lectures-80

Unit No:

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|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) | Plato | 10 Lectures |
| | i) IdealState | |
| | ii) Justice | |
| | iii) Education | |
| 2) | Aristotle | 10 Lectures |
| | i) State | |
| | ii) Citizenship | |
| | iii) Revolution | |
| 3) | Machiavelli | 10 Lectures |
| | i) HumanNature | |
| | ii) Role of King | |
| | iii) Politics and Morality | |
| 4) | Rousseau | 10 Lectures |
| | i) Social Contract | |
| | ii) General Will | |
| | iii) Concept of Sovereignty | |
| 5) | Hegel | 10 Lectures |
| | i) Dialectics | |
| | ii) State | |
| | iii) Civil Society | |

- 6) Karl Marx** **10 Lectures**
- i) Historical Materialism
 - ii) Theory of Surplus Value
 - iii) State
- 7) JS Mill** **10 Lectures**
- i) Liberty
 - ii) Utilitarianism
 - iii) Representative Government
- 8) Harold Laski** **10 Lectures**
- i) Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty
 - ii) Liberty and equality
 - iii) Democratic Socialism

Reference Books: -

- 1) George H Sabine – A History of Political Theory George G Harrap and Company Ltd.
- 2) Francis W Coker – Recent political thought The World press Pvt Ltd.
- 3) Suda J P – History of political thought
- 4) V D Mahajan and R R Sethi – Recent political thought
- 5) Brian R Nelson – Western political thought Dorling Kindersley (India) licensees of Pearson Education in South Asia

CORE AND COMPULSORY- XII
LEGAL HISTORY
Credits: (4)

Objectives of the Course

Study of Law relating to a particular Country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the Laws and legal institutions. India is a Country rich in History and traditions. A Student of Law should be exposed to the ancient social order and religious philosophy as well as to the systems of dispute settlement mechanisms existing in those days. The medieval period had influence in the development of legal system. The advent of the British was an event, which also had its influence. The growth of judicial and legislative institutions after this event has to be taught in order to give an insight and awareness of how the present system had emerged from the ancient and medieval times.

Total Theory Lectures-80

1. Judicial Systems in Ancient India

8 Lectures

- 1.1. Judicial System in Ancient India: Hindu Period
- 1.2. Judicial system in medieval India: Muslim Period
- 1.3. The Mughal Period: Judicial System

2. Administration of Justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

8 Lectures

- 2.1. Emergence of the East India Company: Development of authority under Charters
- 2.2. Trading body to a territorial power: Subsequent Charters.
- 2.3. Administration of Justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726.
- 2.4. Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668 -1726
- 2.5. Administration of Justice in Calcutta 1619 - 1726

3. The Mayor's Court

8 Lectures

- 3.1. Genesis of the Charter Act of 1726
- 3.2. Charter Act of 1753

4. Adalat System

8 Lectures

- 4.1. Grant of Diwani
- 4.2. Execution of Diwani Functions
- 4.3. Judicial Plan of 1772
- 4.4. Reforms of 1781

5. The Regulating Act 1773

8 Lectures

- 5.1. Charter of 1774 and the Supreme Court of Calcutta
- 5.2. Some Land Mark Cases
 - a. Issue of Raj Nandkumar (1775): whether a judicial murder?

b. The Patna Case (1777-79)

c. The Cossijurah Case (1779-80)

5.3. The Act of Settlement 1781

5.4. Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

6. Judicial Reforms

8 Lectures

6.1. Judicial reforms of Cornwallis

6.2. Reforms of Lord Wellesley (1798)

6.3. Reforms of Lord Minto (1807)

6.4. Reforms of Warren Hastings (1813)

6.5. Judicial Reforms of Lord Bentick (1828)

7. Establishment of High Courts

8 Lectures

7.1 The Indian High Courts Act, 1861

7.2. The Indian High Courts Act 1911

7.3. The Government of India Act 1915: other High Courts

7.4. Government of India Act 1935: Creation of More High Courts

8. The Federal Court of India

8 Lectures

8.1. Foundation of the Federal Court

8.2. Jurisdiction

8.3. Expansion of Jurisdiction Law

8.4. Abolition of the Federal Court

9. Privy Council

8 Lectures

9.1. Jurisdiction

9.2. Appeals from India

9.3. A unique institution

10. The Supreme Court of India

8 Lectures

10.1. Origin

10.2. Constitution

10.3. Jurisdiction and Powers

10.4. Doctrine of Precedents

Select Bibliography

Courtney Ilbert, Government of India (1962)

Courtney Ilbert, The Mechanics of Law Making (1914)

M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1987)

Tripathi, Bombay M.P.Jain, Outlines of Legal History (1998),

Tripathi M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India (1984)

(Two Volumes)

A.B.Keith, Constitutional History of India 1600-1936 (1936)

Rankin.G.C. Background to Indian Law (1946)

V.D.Kulshreshtha's, Landmarks in Indian Legal History (1992), Eastern Lucknow

Eric Stakes, The English Utilitarians and India 1992), Oxford, Delhi.

SEMESTER IV
CORE AND COMPULSORY- XIII
LEGAL WRITING

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course: –

The course incorporates discussions of professional identity and professionalism and the values of cultural competence and reflection. It will introduce students to lawyering skills including client interviewing and counseling, fact development, and negotiation. Legal Writing course will facilitate in the context of drafting predictive memoranda and other legal documents. The course will also focus on the principles of effective legal writing including clarity, conciseness, and precision. Finally, the course emphasizes that writing is not only a tool for communicating, but also a tool for developing analytical skills.

PART - I

I. CONVEYANCING

20 Lectures

1. Registration
2. Consideration
3. Covenants

WRITING OF DEEDS

1. Model Sale Deed
2. Model Agreement of Sale
3. Model Lease deed
4. Model Will
5. Model Promissory Note
6. Model General Power of Attorney
7. Model Mortgage Deed
8. Model Gift Deed

II. PLEADING

15 Lectures

1. Parties
2. Facts
3. No Law - No Evidence
4. Cause of Action
5. Court Fees
6. Relief
7. Verification
8. Documents

III. WRITTEN STATEMENT **05 Lectures**

PART – II CASE LAW **20 Lectures**

I. TORTS

1. Ashby vs. White & Others, 2 Ld. Rayon 938
2. Hulton Co. vs. Jones, (1920) A.C. 20 (Appeal from Jones vs. E. Hulton & Co., (1909) 2 K.B. 444)
3. Donoghue vs. Stevenson, House of Lords, (1932) AC 562 (1932) All E.R. Rep. 1
4. Gayaprasad vs. Bhagath Singh, (1908) ILR 30 All 525 (PC)

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Kesavanand Bharati vs. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
2. Bennet Colman and Co. vs. Union of India, AIR 1973 SC 106, (S.M. Sikri, C.J., A.N. Ray, P. Jagamohan Reddy, K.K. Mathew and M.H. Beg, JJ.)
3. In re Keshav Singh, AIR 1965 SC 745
4. M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, (1987) 4 SCC 463

III. CONTRACTS

1. Cundy Lindsley, (1878) 3 App. Cas. 459
2. Mohiri Bibi vs. Dharmadas Ghose, Privy Council, (1903) 30 IA 114
3. Suhas Chandrs Das Mushib vs. Ganga Prosad Das Mushib, AIR 1967 SC 878
4. Balfour vs. Balfour, (1919) 2 K.B. 571

IV. CRIMES

1. Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. Emperor, AIR 1925 PC 1
2. Kehar Singh vs. Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 653
3. K. M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, 1962 AIR 605, 1962 SCR Supl. (1) 567
4. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Others v. Raju and others (Nirbhaya case), AIR 2014 SC 1649

PART – III - LEGAL TERMS

10 Lectures

1. Abandonment, Accessory, Accomplice, Acquittal, Act of God, Act of State, *Actus Reus*, *Ad Idem*, Adjournment, Adverse Witness, Affidavit, *Alibi*, *Alien*, Alimony, Amicus Curiae, Amnesty, Antecedent Debt, Appeal, Appurtenant, Arbitration, Attachment, Averment.
2. Bail, Bailment, Banishment, Bankruptcy, Battery, Bench, Bigamy, Burden of Proof.
3. Capital Punishment, Case Law, *Caveat*, Circumstantial Evidence, Cognizable Offence, Cohabitation, Common Law, Compromise, Consanguinity, Corroboration, Crime.
4. Deposition, Dictum, Dissolution, Divorce, Documentary Evidence, Domicile, Due Care, Dying Declaration.
5. Equity, *Estoppel*, Eviction, Evidence, Exhibit, *Ex-parte*
6. FIR, *Functous officio*.
7. Guarantee, Guardian

8. Hearing, Homicide.
9. *In-camera*, Injunction, Inquest, Inquisitional Procedure, Insanity, Intention, Intestate, *Intra Virus*.
10. Jurisdiction.
11. Law Reports, Legislature, Litigation, *Locus Standi*.
12. *Mens Rea*, *Mesne Profits*, Mortgage.
13. Negligence, Negotiable Instrument, Non-Congizable Offence.
14. Oath, Over Rule, Ownership.
15. Pardon, Penalty, *Pre-emption*, Privity, Procedure, Promissory Note, Proof, Prosecution, Proviso, Punishment
16. *Quasi Judicial*, *Quid Pro-quo*, *Quorum*.
17. *Ratio Decidendi*, Receiver, Remedy, Remission, Repeal, Representative Action, *Res Nullis*, *Res-judicata*, Respondent.
18. *Sans Recourse*, Schedule, Sentence, Show Cause, Standard of Proof, *Stare Decis*, Stature Law.
19. Testimony Treason.
20. *Ultra Virus*, Undue Influence, Usage.
21. Vexatious Suit, Void.
22. Warrant, Welfare Law, Will, Wrong.

PART – IV – LEGAL MAXIMS

10 Lectures

1. *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* - The act itself does not constitute guilt unless done with guilty intent
2. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* - A personal right of action dies with the person
3. *Audi Alteram Partem* - Non man shall be condemned unheard
4. *Communis error facit jus* - Common error sometimes poses current as law
5. *Delegatus non potest delegare* - Delegate cannot further delegate
6. *Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio* - No cause of action arises from a bare promise
7. *Ex turpi causa non oritur actio* - An action does not arise from a base cause
8. *Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus* - False in one particular in false in general
9. *Generalia specialibus non derogant* - General things do not derogate from special things
10. *Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorant juris non excusat* - Ignorance of fact excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse
11. *Omina praesumuntur contra spoliatores* - All things are presumed against a wrong doer
12. *Qui facit per alium facit per se* - He who does an act though another is deemed in Law to do it himself
13. *Respondeat superior* - Let the principal be held responsible
14. *Res ipsa loquitur* - The thing itself speaks

15. *Ubi jus ibi remedium* - Every right has a remedy
16. *Volenti non fit injuria* - Damage suffered by consent is not a cause of action
17. *Salus populi est suprema lex* - Regard for the public welfare is the highest law
18. *Novus actus intervenius* - A new act intervening
19. *Rex non-potest peccare* - The king can do no wrong
20. *Nemo judex in causa sua* – No one is judge in his own cause

Selected Bibliography

1. Legal Language – Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar
2. Legal Language and Legal Writing – S. K. Mishra
3. Outlines of Legal language in India – Dr. Anirudh Prashad
4. Legal Language and Legal Rights – S. N. Mishra
5. Legal language and Legal Rights – M.P. Tandon
6. English Grammar – Wren and Martin
7. Legal Language and Legal Writing – S. C. Tripathi
8. Legal language and Legal Writing including General English- Joshi A. A
9. Legal language and Legal Writing including General English- Jain R.L
10. Chaturvedi A. N.: Law of Pleadings Conveyancing. Allahabad Law Agency, Calcutta (1999)
11. Mogha P. C.: Indian Conveyancing; Eastern Law House - Calcutta
12. Mogha's: Law of Pleading; Eastern Law House – (1992) Calcutta

**CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIV
POLITICAL SCIENCE- V
INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS
Credits: 4**

Objectives of the Course: -

Indian Political thinkers from ancient times have examined the political life in India. The most of modern Indian political thinkers have been influenced by the Western Political Thought but they explained the concept such as State, Right, Liberty, Justice, Equality, Power, Authority, Legitimacy, taking in to account the Indian situation. Therefore the course Indian political thinker is prescribed for law students for understanding these concepts enshrined in the basic law of Country.

Total Theory Lectures-80

Unit No:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Introduction | 3 Lectures |
| 2. Kautilya
Nature of State, <i>Saptang</i> theory of State
King and his administration, Council of Ministers, Judiciary: Nature & Role
Geo-Political model and <i>mandal</i> theory
Religion, political and morality | 7 Lectures |
| 3. Mahadev Govind Ranade
Ideas of social reforms and its methods
Ways or techniques of reformation
Political thoughts
Economic thoughts | 10 Lectures |
| 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Social reforms
Four-fold Programme
Nationalism | 10 Lectures |
| 5. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhiji
<i>Satya, Ahimsa</i> (Non-Violence), Ideal Society and Non-Violence)
<i>Satyagraha</i> and its techniques
Concept of <i>Swaraj, Hind Swaraj</i> and Indian Home Rule, <i>Gramraj</i> and Stateless Society
Theory of Trusteeship | 10 Lectures |
| 6. Jawaharlal Nehru
Work as a Nation Builder
Secular Nationalism
Democratic Socialism
Non-alignment and <i>Panchsheela</i> | 10 Lectures |
| 7. M.N. Roy
Karl Marx and M. N. Roy
Criticism of Marxism
Radical Democracy
New Humanism | 10 Lectures |

8 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**10 Lectures**

Political System and Government
Criticism of caste System
Social Democracy and Social Justice
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Nationalism
Socialism

9 Ram Manohar Lohia**10 Lectures**

Social and Political Thoughts
Language Problems and Solution
Theory of History
Democratic Socialism
State of Four Pillars
Theory of Seven Revolutions

Select Bibliography

- 1) Dr. A.S. Alatekar :- The State and Government in Ancient India
- 2) Dr. Shamsastri :- Kautilya's Arthshastra
- 3) V. P. Varma :- Modern Indian Political Thought
- 4) K. Damodarian :- Indian Thought
- 5) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar :- Writings and Speeches of Dr. Ambedkar Vol. 1 to5

CORE AND COMPULSORY-XV**SOCIOLOGY-II****Credits: 4****Objectives of the course:-**

The Study of Indian Social Problems is very important and essentials for the students. Because no society is free from social problems in the world and after getting the knowledge of Indian social problems then the students will get the information which will be essential for the course as nature of crimes its causes and the ways of to solve the problems as well as objectives of punishment, its kinds and its various theories of punishments and also problems of women, challenged groups explosiveness of population and control growth of population, unemployment, poverty, environmental and communication problems, linguist, regional terrarium problems which our country facing. Therefore to know these problems and its causes and how it can be remove.

Total Theory Lectures-80**Unit No:****1) Indian Social Problems:****6 Lectures**

1.1 Nature of Social Problems.

2) Problems of Crime**10 Lectures**

2.1 Nature and types of Crime

2.2 Causes of Crime

2.3 Extent of crime in India.

3) Prevention of Crime**8 Lectures**

3.1. Theories of Punishment

3.2. Rehabilitation of Criminals.

4) Problems of Juvenile Delinquents.**8 Lectures**

4.1. Nature of Juvenile Delinquency.

4.2. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

4.3. Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquency

4.4. Human Engineering:-

4.4.1. Human engineering during childhood. (In family and school) 4.4.2. Human engineering during youth. (In colleges and other Institutions)

5) Population Problems**8 Lectures**

5.1) Nature of population in India

5.2) Population growth and its causes

5.3) Population Policy

6) General Societal Problems**8 Lectures**

- 6.1) Poverty
- 6.2) Unemployment
- 6.3) Ill-health
- 6.4) Housing
- 6.5) Illiteracy and Education

7) Problems of Urban life**8 Lectures**

- 7.1) Rural Urban Migration
- 7.2) Problems of Urbanization
- 7.3) Urban Planning

8) Problems of Women**8 Lectures**

- 8.1) Status of Women in wider society
- 8.2) Marital Problems (Dowry, Divorce etc.)
- 8.3) Immoral traffic

9) New Millennium Problems**8 Lectures**

- 9.1) Communication Media – Crimes.
- 9.2) Environmental Problems

10) Problems of challenged groups.**8 Lectures**

- 10.1) Orthopedically, Mentally, Visually and Hearing Impaired persons.
- 10.2) Rehabilitation of Disabled
- 10.3) Problems of Orphan Children, Old age Persons and Destitute Women
- 10.4) Welfare of Orphan Children, Old age Persons and Destitute Women.
- 10.5) Child Labour

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:-

1. Indian Social Problems – Madan G.R.
2. Social disorganization and social Problems in India-Memoria, Colberts and Kastler
3. Social Problems : Colberts & Kastler
4. Population by Agrawal S.N.
5. Facts of crime in India – Venugopalrao S.
6. Indian Law of Marriage and Divorce- Desai Kumud.

REFERENCES BOOKS :-

- 1) Womens' Rights – Antony M. J. Chapters 8,9,11&17
- 2) Indian Women – Nanda B.R.
- 3) Status of women in India: - A synopsis of report of National Committee, I.C.S.S.R.
- 4) Social Legislation:- Its role in social welfare Issued on behalf of the planning commission Govt. of India (1956 publication)
- 5) Poverty in India – Dandekar V. M. & Raut N.
- 6) Health Services in India - Mahajan B.K.
- 7) Housing Growth in India – Sinha D.B.
- 8) Policy and performance in Indian Education: Naik J.P.
- 9) Law and poverty : Baxi Upendra
- 10) Status and Employment of Women in India: Lalita Devi

CORE AND COMPULSORY- XVI
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA
Credits: (4)

Objectives of the Course

Historical evolution of any Law helps the students to know the reasons behind the legislation. In the light of this historical set up it is easy to understand and interpret the provisions of Law. This course aims at giving a brief overview of the history of Indian Law and Constitution of India. It enables the students to understand the Laws of India, especially the Constitutional Law in a better manner. This course shall play a pivotal role in creating interest amongst students in furtherance of their Law career and it will also help students to understand the Constitutional Development in India.

Total Theory Marks: 80

UNIT-I

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. The Charter Act of 1833 | 12 Lectures |
| a. First Law Commission. | |
| b. Lex Loci Report. | |
| 2. The Charter Act of 1853. | |
| a. Second Law Commission | |
| b. Third Law Commission | |
| c. Fourth Law Commission | |
| 3. The Government of India Act 1858. | |

UNIT-II

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. The Indian Councils Act 1861 | 12 Lectures |
| a. Background | |
| b. Queen's proclamation. | |
| c. Provisions | |
| 2. The Indian Council Act 1909 | |
| a. Reforms introduced by Morley- Minto Reforms 1909 | |
| b. Merits and Demerits of Morley- Minto Reforms 1909 | |

UNIT- III

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. The Government of India Act 1919 | 12 Lectures |
| a. Effects of the Act. | |

- b. Various aspects of Diarchy System.
- c. Members, Qualification, Powers and Defects of the Act.

2. The Government of India Act 1935.

- a. Central Legislature
- b. Constituent Assembly

UNIT- IV

1. Cripps Mission

12 Lectures

- a. Provisions
- b. Implications and Failure

2. Wavel Plan

3. Cabinet Mission

4. The Indian independence Act, 1947.

5. The Constituent Assembly of India.

UNIT-V

1. Constitutional development in Jammu and Kashmir

12 Lectures

- a. Historical Background
- b. Events Leading to the Creation of State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- c. Recommendations of The Glancy Commission.
- d. The Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939
- e. Discussion on Instrument of Accession.
- f. Article 370

UNIT- VI: Prerogative Writs in India

8 Lectures

UNIT-VII: Racial Discrimination

6 Lectures

UNIT-VIII: Growth of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience

6 Lectures

Select Bibliography

1. Keith , Constitutional History of India.
2. Bhagwan V, Constitutional History of India.
3. Mahajan V D Constitutional History of India.
4. Jain M.P , Indian legal and Constitutional History.
5. Puri S.K, Indian legal and Constitutional History.
6. Anand AS, The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.
7. A. G Noorani, The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

AUDIT COURSE- II

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
