

ENGLISH-I

Paper 1.1

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)
External Exam: 80
Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims / Learning Objectives

1. Enable the students to use the language correctly and effectively.
2. Enhance the comprehension and analytical skills of the students.
3. Enrich their vocabulary.
4. Help students acquire the ability to speak effectively in English in real-life situations
5. Develop the art of expression and train students in composition skills.

Module No.-1

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following stories

- (a) "An Astrologer's Day" R.K. Narayan
- (b) "The Child" Premchand
"The Gift of the Magi" O. Henry

Module No.-2

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following prose places

- (a) "Education: Indian and American" Anurag Mathur
- (b) (1) "Bangle Sellers" Sarojini Naidu
(2) "Where the Mind is Without Fear" Rabindranath Tagore

Module No.-3

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following poems

- (a) "My Financial Career" Stephen Leacock
- (b) "The World is Too Much with US" William Wordsworth

Module No.-4

The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman): The following Poems

- (a) Speech on Indian Independence Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) (1) Sonnet: "When in disgrace..." William Shakespeare
(2) "Success is Counted Sweetest" Emily Dickinson

Module No.-5

- (a) Legal Terms : FIR, plaint, written statement, plaintiff, defendant, appeal, tribunal, divorce, legitimate, illegitimate, adoption, maintenance, alimony, valid void, litigation, monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, crime, agreement, contract, fraud, minor, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, libel, slander, defamation, homicide, genocide, suicide, executive, legislature, judiciary, constitution, negligence, nuisance, precedent, prospective, mortgage, retrospective, summons, ultra vires, will, warrant, public, private
- (b) (1) Paragraph Writing
(2) Punctuation

Module No.-6

Transformation of sentences

- (a) Active/passive
- (b) Interrogative

Module No.-7

- (a) Tenses
- (b) (1) Tenses
(2) Comprehension

Text Book

1. The Joy of Reading (Orient Longman)

Reference Books

1. Thomson, A.J., and A.V. Martinet. *A Practical English Grammar*, New Delhi : OUP, 2005

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

Paper 1.2

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives:

State and Government are the institutions which are regulating the behaviour of individual in society by its laws; Political Science is the subject which is dealing with these institutions. The objective of this course is to create awareness among the students about the various socio-economic and political issues, their Rights and Duties as well as to impart them the knowledge about the basic concept of political science which will lay the foundation for their study of law.

Module No.- 1

- (a) Political Science : Meaning, Nature and Scope, Traditional and Modern perspectives.
- (b) Behavioralism and post behavioralism.

Module No.- 2

- (a) State : (i) Meaning and elements
(ii) Distinction between State and Government
- (b) Theories and functions of State: Liberal Democratic, Authoritarian and Welfare State

Module No.- 3

- (a) Rights and Duties : (i) Meaning and types of Rights and Duties
- (b) UN Declaration of human rights

Module No.- 4

- (a) Liberty (i) Meaning and definition, Negative and Positive concept of Liberty.
(ii) Safeguards of liberty.
- (b) Property : Concept, Liberal and Marxian theory of Property.

Module No.- 5 Concepts:

- (a) Justice : Concept, legal political and socio-economic dimensions.
- (b) Equality : Meaning and definition, legal, political and socio-economic dimensions.

Module No.- 6 Law meaning, nature and liability and law

- (a) Democracy : Concept, Features and types.
- (b) Sovereignty: Concept Attributes.

Module No.- 7

- (a) Power, Authority and Legitimacy
- (b) The Elite Theory/Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

Reference Books

1. M.P. Jain, Political theory liberal and Marxian.
2. L. Asirvatham, Political theory Lucknow House
3. William Ebenstein, Modern Political thought (New Delhi Oxford and IBH)
4. V.D. Mahajan, Political theory
5. R.C. Aggarwal, Political theory
6. J.C. Johari, Political Science
7. O.P. Gaba, Political Science
8. Prof. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
9. Prof. S.L. Verma, Modern Political Theory

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I

Paper 1.3

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aims and Objectives of the Course

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the basic principles of the democratic government how it comes into being what are its powers functions, responsibilities and obligations how power is in various organs distributed. Whatever had been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of Public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial pronouncement constitutional practice precedents and conventions is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law of study. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by social, economics or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is also one of the important aspect to constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive action is an insertion development of Indian constitutional law. The concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are to be interpreted progressively.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 units of 4 Hour each.

Module No.-1

- (a) i. Indian Constitution in the making
- ii. Nature and Special features of the Constitution.
- (b) Citizenship of India

Module No.-2

Equality and Social Justice

- (a) i. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
- ii. Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity
- (b). Justice to the weaker sections of society: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backwards class, women and children.

Module No.-3

- (a) i. Speech and expression
- ii. Media, press and information
- (b) i. Freedom of speech and contempt of court
- ii. Freedom of assembly

Module No.-4

- (a) Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations
- (b) i. Rights of an accused-double jeopardy, self-incrimination and retroactive punishment
- ii. Preventive detention-constitutional policy

Module No.- 5

- (a) i. Concept of Secularism : historical perspective
- ii. Indian constitutional provisions relating Secularism
- (b) i. Freedom of religion and its scope
- ii. Religion and the State : its limitations and minority rights

Module No.-6

- (a) i. Directive Principles-directions for social change-A new social order.
- ii. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, inter-relationship-judicial balancing.
- (b) i. Constitutional amendments-to strengthen Directive Principles.
- ii. Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights.

Module No.-7

- (a) i. Methods of Constitutional amendments
ii. Limitations upon constitutional power of amendments
(b) i. Development of the basic Structure : Doctrine
ii. Judicial activism and its Restraint

Judgments

1. S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
2. S.P. Gupta v. UOI, AIR 1982 SC 1991
3. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
4. Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1995 SC 2299
5. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. UOI, AIR 1980 SC 1789
6. Hasinara Khatoon v. Home Secretary State of Bihar, 1979 SC 136
7. A.K. Gopalan State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27
8. Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
9. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
10. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
11. M.C. Mehta v. UOI(1987) ISCC 395 AIR 1987 1086
12. Rudul Shah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 1086
13. Bikunth nath v. C.D.M.O., AIR 1992 SC 1368
14. Indra Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1995 SC 2299
15. P&O Stream Navigation Co. v. UOI, AIR (1997) ISCC
16. People Union Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR (1997)ISCC
17. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1981 SC 1829
18. Unnikrishnan v. State of A.P., AIR 1993 SC 2178
19. Indira Sawheny v. UOI, AIR 1993 SC 2178
20. Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, AIR 1978 SC 1789
21. I.R. Coolho (Dead) Through L.R.S. v. State of Tamil Naidu & ors. 2007 SC 137
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha and Ors.
23. Kehar Singh v. State (1989)
24. Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bengal, AIR 2004.

Recommended Books

1. Narinder Kumar 2006
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey 2006
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
4. Dr. Seervai Constitution of India (1992) Vol. I/II/III

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LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Paper 1.4

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Aim and Objective:

This course attempts to provide a basic introduction to evolution of Law in India. Study of law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the Laws and legal institutions. 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 traditions of the past have made our modern legal system what it is, and still live on in it. Without a proper historical background, it may be difficult to appreciate as to why a particular feature of the system is as it is. The historical perspective throws light on the anomalies that exist and their in the system.

Module No.- 1

- (a) i. Emergence of East India Company: Development of authority under charters
- ii. Administration of Justice in Madras 1639-1726
- (b) i. Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668-1726
- ii. Administration of Justice in Calcutta before 1726
- iii. The mayor's Courts and the Genesis of the Charter of 1726, Provisions of the charter, charter of 1753, defects of judicial system.

Module No.- 2

- (a) Adalat System
 - i. Grant of Diwani
 - ii. Execution of Diwani Functions
 - iii. Judicial Plan of 1772
 - iv. Defects of the Plan
 - v. New Plan of 1774
 - vi. Reorganization of adalats in 1780
 - vii. Reforms of 1781
- (b) i. The Regulating Act of 1773
- ii. The Charter of 1774 and establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
- iii. Defects of the Supreme Court

Module No.- 3

- (a) i. Act of Settlement, 1781
- ii. Major Defects
- iii. Supreme Court of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- (b) i. Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis
- ii. Reforms in Administration of Criminal Justice

Module No.- 4

- (a) i. The Indian High Court Act of 1861
- ii. The Indian High Court Act, 1911
- iii. The Indian High Court Act, 1915
- iv. High Court under the Act of 1935
- (b) i. The Federal Court of India
- ii. Privy Council (A Unique Institution)
- iii. Appeals from India

Module No.- 5

- (a) i. The Charter Act of 1833
- ii. The Charter Act of 1853. Main Provisions and Defects
- (b) i. Main Provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861
- ii. The Indian Council Act of 1892

Module No.- 6

- (a) i. The Govt. of India Act, 1909
- ii. Minto Morley Reforms
- iii. Defects of the Act
- (b) i. Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919
- ii. Dual System

Module No.- 7

- (a) The Govt. of India Act, 1935 (Background)
 - i. Federalism
 - ii. Provisional Government
- (b) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Some landmark cases-

- (a) Issue of Raja Nand Kumar (1775): Whether a Judicial Murder ?
- (b) The Patna case (1777-79)
- (c) The Cossijurah case
- (d) The case of Kamaludin

Reference books-

- 1. M.P. Jain, Outlines of India Legal History
- 2. M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India
- 3. A.B. Keith, Constitutional History of India
- 4. Rankin G.C. Background to Indian Law
- 5. V.D. Kulshrestha, Landmarks in Indian Legal History

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LAW OF TORTS-I

Paper 1.5

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

Internal Marks: 20 (10 Internal Exam
10 Project & Viva)

Objectives of the course

With rapid industrialization, tort action can be used against manufacturers and industrial units for products injurious to human beings. The emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful but also to failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Law of Torts is developing fast in present scenario and the Supreme Court has created liabilities for injuries caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries.

The following syllabus has been prepared with this perspective and will comprise of 7 units.

Module No.- 1

- (a) Evolution, Definition, Nature, Scope of Law of Torts
 - i. Meaning and Evolution of Torts
 - ii. Torts: Distinguished from contract, Quasi-contract and crime.
 - iii. Constituents of Torts
- (b) General Defences
 - i. *Volenti non fit injuria*
 - ii. Necessity, Act of God, Inevitable Accidents, Private Defence
 - iii. Judicial Acts, Mistake Statutory Authority.

Module No.- 2

- (a) Vicarious Liability
 - i. Principles and basis of liability
 - ii. Principle and Agent Relationship
 - iii. Master and Servant relationship
 - iv. Doctrine of common employment
- (b) Vicarious Liability of State
 - i. Position in England
 - ii. Position in India

Module No.-3

- (a) Rules of strict and absolute liability
 - i. Rylands v. Fletcher
 - ii. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- (b) Negligence
 - i. Essentials of negligence
 - ii. Duty of care
 - iii. Principle of reasonable foreseeability
 - iv. Standard of care
 - v. Nervous Shock
 - vi. Res ipsa loquitur

Module No.-4

- (a) A Contributory negligence
 - i. Last opportunity rule
 - ii. Rules to determine contributory negligence
 - iii. Doctrine of alternative danger
 - iv. Difference between contributory and composite negligence
- (b) Remoteness of damages
 - i. Test of reasonable foresight
 - ii. Test of directness

Module No.- 5

- (a) Defamation
 - i. Liable and Slander
 - ii. Essentials of defamation
 - iii. Defences
- (b) Trespass to person
 - i. Assault, battery, mayhem
 - ii. False imprisonment
 - iii. Malicious prosecution

Module No.- 6

- (a) Trespass to land
 - i. Trespass ab initio
 - ii. Entry with licence
 - iii. Remedies
- (b) Nuisance.
 - i. Definition and kinds
 - ii. Essentials
 - iii. Defences

Module No.- 7

- (a) Legal Remedies
 - i. Damages
 - ii. Injunctions
 - iii. Specific restitution of property
- b) Extra Judicial remedies
 - i. Abatement of nuisance
 - ii. Felonious Torts

Suggested Case Laws

1. Usna Ben v. Bhagyalaxmi Chitra Mandir, AIR 1978 Guj. 103
2. Ramanuja Mudali v. M. Gagan, AIR 1984 Mad. 103
3. R.K. Kranjia v. K.M. D. Thakersay, AIR 1970 Bom. 424
4. D.P. Chowdhary v. Manju Lata, AIR 1997 Raj. 170
5. State of Punjab v. Deshraj, AIR 2004 P&H 113
6. Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti, AIR 1966 SC 1750
7. Y.S. Kumar v. Kuldip Singh, AIR 1972 P&H 326
8. Sumit Kumar v. Ladu Ram Sulania, AIR 2004 Raj. 30
9. Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjul Ben Jayanlilal Nakum (1997) 9 SCC 552
10. Rakesh Saini v. Union of India, AIR 2004 Del 107

Suggested Reading

1. D.D. Basu, Law of Torts
2. Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal, The Law of Torts
3. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts
4. G.S. Pande, Law of Torts
5. B.S. Sinha, Law of Torts
6. S.P. Singh, Law of Torts

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