

RJSL - VGU
Syllabus For BA-LLB

III SEMESTER
JURISPRUDENCE I

Course Code: BAL301
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

Unit-I Definition, nature and scope of jurisprudence

Natural Law- Its development and relevance in modern times

Analytical School-Austin's Theory of Law-Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law-Hart's Concept of Law

Unit-II

1. Historical School
2. Realist School
3. Sociological School

Unit-III

1. Administration of Justice
2. Socio-economic approach and philosophy
 - (i) Law and Social Change
 - (ii) Legal Aid
 - (iii) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Unit-IV Sources and Elements of Law

1. Sources of Law: Custom, Precedent and Legislation
2. Rights & Duties
3. Possession and Ownership
4. Persons.

Unit-V cannons of statutory interpretation

Interpretation - tools – distinction between interpretation and construction- various rules of interpretation- literal rule- golden rule- mischief rule

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Book Recommended:

1. Paton : Jurisprudence
2. Dias : Jurisprudence
3. Friedmann : Legal Theory
4. Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence
5. Lloyed Denis : Idea of Law
6. Tripathi B.N. Mani : Jurisprudence

III SEMESTER FAMILY LAW – I

**Course Code: BAL302
Maximum Marks: 100**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core**

Importance of the Course:

Family Law is the branch of law, which touches each and every individual of the society. It governs an integral part of the life of the individual.

In India we have a strange spectacle of personal laws. They owe their diversity to their varied origin, distinct principles and the bulk of substantive law itself. The personal laws play a vital role in governing the conflicting interest of the individuals. In India in personal matters there is no national or regional law. Personal law of a person is not determined by his domicile or his nationality but by his membership of the community to which he belongs.

Study of Family Law is Unique. It is not like the rest of the civil laws. It lacks uniformity in application. It covers an enormous area of domestic relations such as marriage, matrimonial remedies, legitimacy of children, custody, guardianship, adoption, intestate and testamentary succession etc. so because of compulsion the sheer bulk of Family Law is divided into two as family Law-I and Family Law – II. Family Law-II deals with laws relating to Hindu Joint family, devolution of ancestral or coparcenary property, succession to separate property of a Hindu and the Muslim law relating to gifts, wills and inheritance.

The rules relating to marriage, matrimonial remedies, legitimacy of children, custody, guardianship, adoption is of immense importance as it involves the sensitive relationship between individuals in the society.

Objective of the Course:

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In India persons belonging to different religious communities live together and each community have their own personal law. Therefore the courts enforce different personal laws for different individuals depending on the religion to which he belong.

The Hindus are governed by the Hindu Law. The Muslims are governed by Muslim Personal law. The other religious communities have their own Personal Law. Personal law of one religious community cannot be applied to persons belonging to another religious community.

The course is designed to analyze the presence of different personal laws for different community to and to discuss in detail the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims.

- UNIT-I** Hindu Law : Sources, Who are Hindu and to whom Hindu Law apply, Schools and application, Coparcenary, Joint Family Property and Self Acquired Property; Karta and his powers and obligation, Religious and Charitable Endowments - Essentials of an endowments kinds, shebait and mahant.
- UNIT-II** The Hindu Marriage Act, 1953 : Conditions of a Hindu Marriage, Its Ceremonies and registration.
Void & Voidable Marriage : Resitution of Conjugal rights Judicial Separation, Legitimacy of Children of Void and Voidable Marriage.
Divorce : Alternative Relief in divorce, Proceedings, divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, divorced person when may marry again; Jurisdiction and procedure. Maintenance pendente lite & expenses of proceedings, permanent alimony and maintenance.
- UNIT-III** The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 : Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to interest in Coparcenary property, property of a Hindu Female; Succession to the property of a hindu female, General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.
- UNIT-IV** The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 : Requisites of a void adoption; Capacity to take in adoption; Capacity to given in adoption, persons who may be adopted; other conditions for a valid adoption. Effect of adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions. Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law; Dependents and their maintenance, Amount of maintenance.
- UNIT-V** The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 : Natural Guardians and their powers; Testamentary guardianship and their powers. de-facto guardian, general provisions for guardianship. Guardian declared or appointed by the Court.
- UNIT -V** Partition Under Hindu Law : Meaning, Property for partition, Persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how effected, determination of shares, Re-opening of partition. Reunion; Debts-Doctrine of pious obligation, Antecedent debts.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Shrinivas, M.M. : Principles of Hindu Law
2. Raghavacharya : Hindu Law - Principles and Precedents.
3. Mulla : Principles of Hindu Law
4. Derrett, J.D.M. : Modern Hindu Law

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5. P. Dewan : Modern Hindu Law
6. Tahir Mohmood : Hindu Law

Articles

- “Age of the parties to Mary : Some unsolved issues” by Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh (August) AIR 2006 Page 120
 - “Alimony under Hindu Marriage Act : An Overview” by Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh (March) AIR 2006 Page 41
 - “Codification of Hindu Law: Myth and Reality” by Madhu Kishwar. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, No. 33 (Aug. 13, 1994), pp. 2145-2161
 - “Cruelty – A Ground of Divorce” by Dr. AnjuTyagi (October) AIR 2006 Page 153
 - “Family Court Amicus Curiae” by S.A. Karin (October) AIR 2006 Page 159
 - “Family law and Religion: An Indian Experience” by Anil Malhotra and Ranjith Malotra India and International Law: Introduction, edited by Bimal N. Patel. Volume II 487-513
 - “Gender Justice – The Constitutional Perspectives and the Judicial Approach” by Miss Sheetal Mishra (April) AIR 2006 Page 53
- “Revamping of Adoption Laws : A Critique of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956” by Vanshaia Shukla (July) AIR 2006 Page 108

III SEMESTER MICRO ECONOMICS

Course Code: BAL304
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

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- UNIT-I** Definition, nature and scope of economics, micro and macro economics – concept, types, difference and interdependence of micro and macro economics, general theory of price equilibrium price, role of time elements in price, Role of time elements in price determination.
- UNIT-II** Utility Analysis, Law of diminishing marginal utility, law of equi-marginal utility, consumer surplus, demand and law of demand, elasticity of demand-concept, degree and methods of measuring the elasticity of demand, indifference, curve analysis-concept, properties and consumer equilibrium-income, price and substitution effect.
- UNIT-III** Production Function-Law of Returns and Returns to scale-increasing, constant and diminishing, Isoquants and ISO cost curves, Cost and Revenue analysis-concept, types and their diagrammatic presentation.

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UNIT-IV Market and their classification, price and out put determination of the firm under perfect, imperfect and monopoly competitions and price discrimination, price and out0put under oligopoly.

UNIT-V Marginal productivity theory, Ricardian and modern theory of rent, Wages-concept and modern theory, Interest-concept, Liquidity preference theory and modern theory of interest Profit-concept, risk, innovation and modern theory of profit, National income analysis-concept, importance, methods and components, GNP, NNP, NI, PI, DPI and per capita income, difficulties in the measurement of National income.

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Mishra and Puri : Advance Micro Economic Theory
2. M.L. Seth : Principles of Economics
3. M.L. Jingar : Micro Economics

III SEMESTER CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Course Code: BAL403
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

UNIT-I Preamble-Federalism- Secularism-Social justice-Interpretation of preamble
The Union and its territory: Name and territory of the union-Admission or establishment of new States– Formation of a new State- Alteration of areas or boundaries- Names of the existing states
Citizenship: Right of citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside of India, voluntary acquiring citizenship of foreign state not to be citizens continuance of the rights of citizenship, citizenship act.
Meaning and scope of state under Article 12 of Constitution of India
Local Authority – Municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats Improvement Trust and Mining settlement Boards, Body of Port Commissioners under the control or management of a municipal or local fund.
Other Authorities – Power to make laws, byelaws, rules, orders or regulations, are called „Other authorities“ within the meaning of Article 12.
„State“ in the light of Fundamental rights.

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- UNIT-II** Fundamental Rights - Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights- The Right to equality, equality of opportunity-Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.
Right to Freedoms
Freedom of Speech and Expression.
Freedom of the Press.
Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court.
Freedom of Assembly.
Freedom of Association.
Freedom of Movement.
Freedom of Reside and Settle.
Freedom of Profession/Business, etc.,
Property and Social Control 1950 to 1978.
Property and Social Control-After 1978.
- UNIT-III** Right against exploitation
Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc
Protection of interests of minorities
Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- UNIT-IV** Personal liberty:
Personal Liberty-meaning and scope
Rights against self incrimination
Rights against Retroactive Punishment
Rights of an accused-Double jeopardy
- Constitutional Remedies
Enforcement of fundamental rights
Power of parliament to modify the rights the conferred by this part in their application to forces e.t.c.
- UNIT-V** Fundamental rights and Directive Principles:
Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation.
Directive Principles-Directions of social change-A new social order. Fundamental Rights and directive Principles-Inter relationship-Judicial balancing.
Constitutional Amendments-Arts. 31-A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles.
Judicial Policy towards directive Principles
Fundamental Duties Art 51-A

SUGGESTED READINGS :

1. Basu.D.D -Commentary on the Constitution of India.
2. Hidayatullah.M (Ed) -Constitutional Law of India
3. Seervai.H.M -Constitution of India.
4. Austin.G –Indian Constitution A cornerstone of a Nation.
5. Banerjee.A.C –Constitutional History of India.
6. Khanna.H.R –Making of India’s Constitution

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7. Shiva Rao.B –Framing of India’s Constitution.
8. Jain.M.P –Indian Constitutional Law.
9. Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Institute.

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