

LL.B. III Year (Semester Scheme) 2013

Semester (V & VI)

In LL.B. V & VI Semester there shall be 5 papers of 100 marks of each including four theory papers alongwith one practical paper of 100 marks in each semester.

Student of LL.B. III yr shall be examined at the end of LL.B. V & VI semester each in the following theory papers of 100 marks and of three hours duration. For practical paper see the 'Note' below.

Scheme of Papers Semester –V

	(A) Compulsory Papers	M. M. : 100 Time : 3 Hr.
Paper 19	Law of Evidence	- do -
Paper 20	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	- do -
Paper 21	Environmental Law	- do -
	(B) Optional Paper (any one)	
Paper 22	(i) Criminology Paper – I (ii) Human Rights & Practice	- do -
	(C) Clinical Paper	
Paper 23	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing Note (I – theory) : There shall be a written examination of 70 marks of three hours duration. The question paper shall be in two parts. In part I, there shall be six questions of descriptive nature of 10 marks each, out of which examinee shall have to attend four questions. In part II, there shall be 5 questions of practical nature of 10 marks each, out of which examinee shall have to attend three questions Note (II – practical) : There shall be a practical examination of 30 marks by an external examiner appointed by the university and an internal examiner appointed by the Principal or H.O.D. Distribution of practical marks: (a) Submission of record – 10 marks. (Atleast 10 drafts of pleading & Conveyancing) (b) Test for drafting – 10 marks (C) Viva voce – 10 marks. Practical exercises shall be given for drafting in test.	Theory: 70, (3 Hrs.) Practical : 30

Semester – VI

	(A) Compulsory Papers	M. M. : 100 Time : 3 Hr.
Paper 24	Law of Crimes – II (Cr.P.C.)	- do -
Paper 25	Administrative Law	- do -
Paper 26	Principles of Taxation Law	- do -
	(B) Optional Paper (any one)	
Paper 27	(i) Criminology Paper – II (Penology) (ii) I. L. O. and Labour Laws	- do -
	(C) Clinical Paper	
Paper 28	Moot Court Exercise and Internship Note: This paper have three component of 30 marks each and a viva voce for 10 marks. (i) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student shall be required to do atleast three moot courts of 10 marks each during the III yr. Each moot court work will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral advocacy on assigned problem by the college. (ii) Court visit / Observance of Trial 1 civil and 1 criminal (30 marks). Every student shall be required to attend these trials during the III yr and they have to maintain record of various steps observed during their presence in the court. (iii) Interviewing techniques and pre – trial preparation and internship diary (30 marks). Every student shall be required to observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the nominated lawyer's / legal aid office, and record the proceeding in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Student will further observe the preparation of document and court papers and procedure for filing the suit / petition by the nominated advocate. This will also be recorded in the diary and will carry 15 marks.	Max. Marks: 100

	(iv) Every student shall be required to appear in a viva voce examination of 10 marks taken by the external examiner appointed by the university and an internal examiner appointed by the Principal or H.O.D.
	(v) College will compile the marks obtained during the practical, and shall send to the university in prescribed Performa alongwith the duly signed statement of marks obtained in (a), (b), (c) & (d).

LL.B. III Year (Semester Scheme) 2013
Semester (V)
Paper 19 - Law of Evidence

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs

Indian Evidence Act. 1872

1. **Preliminary:** Application of Indian Evidence Act. Definition Court, fact, fact in issue and relevant fact. Evidence meaning and its kinds, proved, disproved, not proved, may presume, shall presume and conclusive proof. Presumptions of fact and law. Presumptions regarding documents, Relevancy of facts, Explaining Res-gestae. Occasion cause, effect : motive, intention preparation Previous and subsequent conduct introductory and explanatory facts and otherwise relevant become relevant, accidental and incidental facts, facts which need not be proved, improper admission and rejection of facts.
2. **Admission and Confession**
 - (a) Admission: Definition, whose admission is relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission is not conclusive proof. admission an estoppel
 - (b) Confession: definition. Its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, confession to police officer, confession in the custody of police, confession to magistrate, confession by co- accused.
 - (c) Difference between admission and confession. Relevancy of statements.
 - (a) Statements by person who cannot be called as witness.
 - (b) Statements made under special circumstances.
 - (c) Relevancy of judgement of a court of law.
 - (d) Opinions of third persons
 - (e) Opinions of experts/third person.
 - (f) .Relevancy of character.
- 3 **Evidence:** Oral evidence, documentary evidence, kinds of documentary, when secondary evidence is relevant. Public and private document. Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence: application of this principle, its exceptions, ambiguous documents, kinds of ambiguity. Burden of Proof: meaning, general principles of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases and exceptions to it. When burden of proof shifts, proof of legitimacy of child, proof in dowry deaths and in matters of rape.
- 4 **Estoppel :** Meaning, essential, nature and its kinds, Witnesses Competency of witness, when person can be compelled to appear as witnesses, privileged communications and documents, accomplice, hostile witnesses.
- 5 **Examination of Witnesses:** Order of examinations, kinds of examinations, leading question, impeaching the credit of witness, questions which can and which cannot be asked, refreshing the memory of witness, production of document, judge’s power to put questions and to order production. Effect of improper acceptance or rejection of evidence.

Leading cases:

- 1 Nishi Kant Jha v. State of Bihar, AIR 1969 SC 422.
- 2 Himachal Pradesh Administration v. Om Prakash AIR 1972 SC 975.
3. Sat Paul v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1976 SC 294
4. Laxmipat Chorasias v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1968 SC 938.
5. Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor, AIR 1939 PC 47.

6. Bhardwade Bhogin Bhan Herrji Bhai v. State of Gujrat, AIR 1988 SC 753.
7. RM Malkani v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1973 SC157.

Suggested Readings

1. Ratan Lal – The Law of Evidence
2. Batuklal - Law of Evidence
3. Vepa P. Sarathi - Law of Evidence
4. Awatar Singh, Sachaya Vidhi and Law of Evidence
5. Raja Ram Yadav, Sachaya Vidhi.

Paper 20 - Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs

1. The Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1908

Definition – suits in general suit to civil nature, stay of suit, Resjudicata, Res subjudice, Foreign Judgments, Place of trial, transfer of suits, Joinder non – joinder and mis – joinder of parties and causes of action. Service of summon and pleadings.

2. Execution in general – Courts by which decrees may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decrees, transfer of decrees for execution and modes of execution. Stay of execution. Suit in particular cases (Orders XXIX to XXIII). Abatement of suits.

3. Supplemental proceedings - Attachment before judgement. Arrest before judgement. Temporary injunction and appointment of receiver.

4. Appeals – Appeals against order and appeals against decree. Review: Revision and Reference.

5. The Limitation – Act 1963 (Omitting the Schedule).

Purpose, policy, nature and scope of the Act. Definition: Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, plaintiff, period of limitation. Relationship between limitations. Laches, acquiescence. estoppel and resjudicata; Limitation of suits. Appeals and applications. Disability, computation of period of limitation. Acknowledgement and part payment. Acquisition of ownership by prescription.

Leading Cases:

1. Shri Sinha Ramanujan v. Ramanujun, AIR 1961 SC 1720.
2. Seth Hukamchand v. Maharaja Bahadur Singh, 60 IA 313.
3. Narayan Bhagwant Rao v. Gopal Vinayak, AIR 1960 SC 104.
4. Garikapati Veerava v. N. Subhia Choudhary, AIR 1957 SC 540.
5. Deoki Nandan v. Murlidhar, AIR 1957 SC 133.
6. Deity Pattabhirama Swami v. Hanmayya, AIR 1959 SC 57.
7. S.M. Jakati v. B.M. Broker, AIR SC 282.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mulla – Civil Procedure Code.
2. Singh S.N. – Civil Procedure Code.
3. Sahai on Civil Procedure.
4. Tandon, M.P. – Civil Procedure Code (English & Hindi).
5. Mridula Srivastava – Civil Procedure Code (Hindi).
6. A.N. Pandey – Civil Procedure Code (Hindi).

Paper 21 - Environmental Law

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs

1. **Introduction:** (a) Concept and dimension of environment; Enormity of Environmental degradation and its causes; Environmental concern in the Traditional knowledge system of India; Environmental concern in modern in India; post independence policy framework.
2. **Constitution and the Environment:** Dimensions of the Right to pollution free Environment under article 21 of the Constitution of India; Specific constitutional provisions to ensure pollution free Environment; judicial activism and environmental protection.
3. **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974:** Application of the Act. Definition, constitution of central state and joint board, power and function of the Board, qualifications and disqualifications of the member, prevention and control of water pollution and procedure there of; power to give directions; funds, account and audit, penalties and procedure and miscellaneous provisions.
4. **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981:** Application of the Act. Definition, constitution of Central, State and joint Board, power and function of the Board, qualifications and disqualifications of the member, prevention and control of air pollution and procedure there of; power to give directions; funds, account and audit, penalties and procedure and miscellaneous provisions.
5. **Environment (Protection) Act 1988:** Application of the Act. Definitions, General powers of the Central Government including the powers to give directions; prevention and control and Environmental pollutions and procedure there of; penalties and procedure and miscellaneous.

Leading Cases:

- (A) M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965.
- (B) M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115.
- (C) Municipal Council Ratlam v/s Vardichand, AIR 1980 SC 1622.
- (D) Vallore Citizens forum v/s Union of India (1996) 5 SCC 647
- (E) Tarun Bharat Singh v/s Union of India, AIR 1992 SC 514.

Paper 22(i) -Criminology Paper – I

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs.

1. **Criminology:** Definition. nature and scope, method of studying, importance, and classification of crimes.
Crime and social process: Economic Motivation. Socio cultural Motivations, home and community influence, white collar crime, Female offender, juvenile Delinquency, influence of mass-media, Alcoholisms and Drugs.
2. **Schools of Criminological Thought** (Factors in causation of Criminal Behaviors)
 1. Ancient School
 - (a) Demonological
 - (b) School of Free will

2. Classical School.
 3. Cartographic or Ecological School.
 4. Typological School
 - (a) Italian or Positive School.
 - (b) Mental Testers School.
 - (c) Psychiatrists School.
 5. Sociological School
 6. Multi factor School.
- 3. Control of Crime:** Police and Law courts, Prison system, Re-socialisation of the offender, Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal justice, prevention of crime delinquency.
- 4. Constitutional Guarantees** - Principles of natural Justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detenu and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

The Probation of offenders Act, 1958 :

Definitions - Power of court to require released offenders after admontion on probation of good conduct - power of Court to require released offenders to pay compensation under twenty one years of age. Variations of conditions of probation. Probabtion in case of 'Of fender' failing to observe conditions of bond, provision as to sureties, Probation Officers, Duties of Probation Officer.

Leading Cases :

1. Gura singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1984 Cr. LJ 1423 (1428).
2. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR (1981) SC 746.
3. R.K. Garg v. Union of India (1981) 133 ITR 239.
4. Mithu v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 SC 473.

Suggested Readings :

1. Barnes, H.B. - Tectors - New Horizons in Criminology.
2. Vold, G.S. - Theoretical Criminology.
3. Pillai, K.S. - Criminology.
4. R. Taft,Donald - Criminology.
5. Edwin, H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey - Principles of Criminology.
6. Horman mannheim - Pioneers in Criminology.
7. Hon. Barren, Mays - Crime and the Social Structure.
8. Ahmed Siddiqui - Criminology - Problems & Perspective.
9. Lord Pakenham - Causes of Crime.
10. S. Venugopala Rao - Facts of Crime in India.
11. Korm. R.R. and Mc Gorble. LW - Criminology and Penology.
12. Grunhut - Penal Reforms.
13. Mandholm - Criminal Justice and Reconstruction.
14. Garden Rose - The Struggle for Penal reform.
15. I.L.I. - Essays on Indian Penal Code.
16. Ben - Penology - Old and New - Tagore Law Lectures.
17. Elliot - conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory in Criminal Law.

18. Shamshul Huda - Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law.
19. Lawburse - Crime, Its causes and Remedies.
20. Dequires - Modern Theories of Criminology.
21. Gillin - Criminology and Penology.
22. Deccaria - Crime and Punishment.
23. N.V. Paranjape - अपराधशास्त्र एवं दण्ड प्रशासन
24. M.S. Chauhan - अपराधशास्त्र एवं अपराधिक विज्ञान सिद्धान्त
25. B.L. Bavel - अपराधशास्त्र
26. The Crimimal Procedure Code.
27. The Constitution of India.

Paper 22(ii) - Human Rights and Practice

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs.

1. Jurisprudence of Human Rights; Nature, definition, origin and theories of human Rights.
2. Universal Protection of Human Rights; United Nations and Human Rights- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Various International Covenants about Human Rights.
3. Protection of Human Rights in India; National Human Rights Commissions and State Human Right Commissions.
4. Human Rights and the Constitution of India; Judicial trends about Protection of Human Rights in India.
5. Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups; Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribal, Aged and Minorities.

Leading Cases :

1. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India, AIR 1984 SC 802.
2. Vishakha v State of Rajasthan, AIR 1987 SC 579.
3. Prem Sankar Sukla v Delhi Administration, AIR 1980 SC 1535.
4. Sunil Batra v Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675.

Suggested Readings :

1. UNO Charter.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
3. Human Rights and the Constitution Act, 1993.
4. S.K. Kapur : International law (English and Hindi)
5. M.P. Tondon : International Law (English and Hindi)
6. Nagendra Singh : Lectures on International Law.
7. Agrawal, H.O.: International law and Human Rights.

Paper 23 - Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing

(Marks - 70 marks for written Examination and 30 marks for Viva-Voce)

Theory Paper

Max. Marks: 70

Min. Passing Marks: 25

Duration – 3 Hrs

Drafting & Pleading

General Principles of Drafting and relevant substantive rules of pleading and their exceptions: Amendments of pleading: alternative and inconsistent pleadings.

Drafting Exercise on Pleadings:

- (a) Civil – (i) Plaints (ii) Written statement (iii) interlocutory application, (iv) Original petition: (v) Affidavit; (vi) Notice; (vii) Execution petition; (viii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, (ix) Writ petition and its appeal.
- (b) Criminal – (i) Complaints, (ii) Bail Application (iii) Accused Reply (iv) Criminal miscellaneous petition, (v) Memorandum of Appeal, Reference and Revision
- (c) Conveyancing – Drafting exercise on Conveyancing.
 - (i) Sale Deed; (ii) Mortgage Deed (iii) Gift Deed (iv) Lease Deed (v) Rent Deed
 - (vi) Partnership Deed (vii) Power of Attorney (viii) Promissory Note and (ix) Will.

Note (I – theory) : There shall be a written examination of 70 marks of three hours duration. The question paper shall be in two parts. In part I, there shall be six questions of descriptive nature of 10 marks each, out of which examinee shall have to attend four questions. In part II, there shall be 5 questions of practical nature of 10 marks each, out of which examinee shall have to attend three questions

Note (II – practical) : There shall be a practical examination of 30 marks by an external examiner appointed by the university and an internal examiner appointed by the Principal or H.O.D. Distribution of practical marks:

- (a) **Submission** of record – 10 marks. (At least 10 drafts of pleading & Conveyancing)
- (b) **Test** for drafting – 10 marks
- (c) **Viva voce** – 10 marks.

Note- Practical exercises shall be given for drafting in test.

LL.B. Semester –VI

(LL.B. III Year)

Paper 24 - Law of Crimes – II (Cr.P.C.)

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration – 3 Hrs

1. Preliminary:

- a) Object, extent and definitions (Chapter 1)
- b) Duties of Public
 - (i) To assist police and Magistrate
 - (ii) To give information about certain offences (Chapter IV Ss. 37 to 40)

2. Criminal Courts:

- (a) Territorial divisions and Classifications (Chapter II, Ss 10,14,15,19,22 and 23)
 - (b) Powers (Chapter II, Ss 26 to 31). Pre trial Procedures:
 - (a) Process to compel appearance (Chapter VI)
 - (b) Process to compel production of things (Chapter VII)
 - (c) Arrest to persons (Chapter V).s
 - (d) Information to the police and their powers of investigation (Chapter XII)
 - (e) Bail (Chapter XXXIII)
 - (f) Jurisdiction of the courts in inquiries and trials (Chapter XIII)
 - (g) Maintenance of public order and tranquility (Chapter X) 2. Jurisdiction of the Courts in the inquiries and trials (Chapter XIII)
3. Complaints to Magistrate and Cognizance of Offence (Chapter XV and XIV). Charge (Chapter XVII)
- (a) Types of Trials:
 - (i) Trial before Court of Session (Chapter XVIII).
 - (ii) Trial of Summons and Warrant Cases (Chapters XIX & XX).
 - (iii) Summary Trials (Chapter XXI)
 - (iv) Judgments (Chapter XXVII)
4. (a) Appeals (Chapter XXIX) References and Revision (Chapter XXX).
- (b) Misc. Provision:
- (i) Period of Limitation (Chapter XXXVI)
 - (ii) Irregular proceedings (Chapter XXXV)
 - (iii) Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict.
 - (iv) Legal Aid to accused at State expenses (S. 304)
 - (v) Pardon to an accomplice
 - (vi) Saving of Inherent powers of High Court.
 - (vii) Maintenance of Wives. Children and Parents.

Leadings Cases:

1. Tehsildar Singh v. State of Delhi, AIR 1955 SC 196.
2. State of U.P. v. Singh, AIR 1964 SC 359.
3. Nisar Ali v. State of U.P., AIR 1957 SC 336.
4. Purshottam Das Dalmia v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968 SC 1989.
5. State of Andhra Pradesh v. Ganeshwara Rao, AIR 1968 SC 1050.
6. Satwant Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956 SC 415.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ratan Lal: Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Ganguly, A.C.: A Guide to Criminal Procedure Code.
3. तिवारी. वाई. के. : दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
4. जैन पी. सी. : दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता

Paper 25 - Administrative Law

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration - 3 Hrs

1. Nature, Definition and scope of Administrative Law
2. Principles of Natural Justice.
3. Delegated Legislation.
 - (i) Factor Leading to its growth.
 - (ii) Restraints on delegation.
 - (iii) Control: Judicial and Legislative.
4. Writs.
5. Rule of Law.
6. Ombudsman and CVC.
7. Public Undertaking and Public Corporations.
8. Administrative agencies and tribunal.

Leading Cases:

1. A.K. Kripak V/s Union of India A.I.R. 1970, S.C. 150(1969)2SCC 262.
2. In re-Delhi Laws Act etc. A.I.R. 1951 S.C. 332.
3. RajNarayan V/s Chairman, Patna Administration A.I.R. 1954 S.C. 569.
4. Syed Yaqoob V/s Radha Krishan A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 477.
5. Rohtash Industries Pvt. Ltd. V/s S.D. Agarwal A.I.R. 1969 S.C. 707.
6. State of Karnataka V/s Union of India A.I.R. 1978 S.C. 68.

Suggested Readings :

- 1) Constitution of India
- 2) Massy's Administrative Law
- 3) Paranjapey, Prasasanik Vidhi
- 4) Upadhyay, J.J., Prasasanik Vidhi
- 5) Dyise 'Rule of Law.
- 6) Takwani,C.K. 'Prasasanik Vidhi.

Paper 26 - Principles of Taxation Law

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration - 3 Hrs

1. **The Income Tax Act, 1961:** Basis of taxation of Income- Incomes exempted from tax- Income from salaries, house property, business or profession and other sources. Taxation of individuals, HUF, firms, association of persons, co-operative societies and non-resident. Income Tax Authorities, their appointment, jurisdiction, powers and functions. Provision relating to collection and recovery of tax, refund of tax, appeal and revision provisions, offences and penalties.

Wealth Tax: Charges of wealth tax, assets, deemed assets exempted from tax, wealth tax authorities, offence and penalties.

2. **The Central Sales Tax Act, 1954:** Evolution and scope of levy of Central Sales Tax- Inter State sale outside a state and sale in the course of import and export- Basic principles Registration of dealers and determination of taxable turnover, control, offences and penalties.

3. **Value Added Tax Act, 2003:** Introduction of VAT, Nature, evolution, scope and basis of VAT, Meaning and main features of VAT. Appeal and Revision provisions, offences and penalties.

Leading Cases :

1. P. Krishna Menon v. CIT, AIR 1956, SC 75.
2. CIT West Bengal v. Benoy Kumar Saha Roy, AIR 1957, SC, 761.
3. Mala Ram & Sons. v. CIT, AIR 1956 SC 367.
4. Pingle Industries Ltd. v. CIT AIR 1960 SC 1034 ITO Banaras (1964). IIR 507.
5. Benares cloth Dealers Syndicate v. (To Benares 1964, ITR, 50).
6. CIT v. Kothari (1963) 40ITR 107 (SC)

Books Recommended :

1. The Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. The Central Sales Tax. Act, 1954.
3. Value Added Tax Act, 2003
4. S. Bhattacharya : Indian Income Tax Law and Practice
5. R.N. Lakhotoa : Law and Practice of Income Tax in India.
6. A.K. Saxena : Law on Income Tax in India.
7. H.C. Malhotra : Ayakar Vidhan Lakhe.
8. S.L. Jain : Ayakar Vidhi.
9. Bhagwai Prasad : Ayakar Vidhi.

Paper 27(i) - Criminology Paper – II (Penology)

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration - 3 Hrs

1. **Penology:** Definition, nature and scope, method of studying, importance, forms of punishment and its objectives. Prison system in India.
2. **Punishment,** Definition, Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of Punishment; Expiatory, Preventive and reformative and purposes of punishment. Penal Science in India : School of Punishment Pre-classical School, Neo classical Positive school. The reformres, Clinical school and multiple Causation approach.
3. **Kinds of Punishment :** Modes of treatment of offenders, corporeal punishment, Transportation of criminals, Capital punishment, imprisonment, react ional treatment, Parole, Compensation, Admonition, Sex and adolescent offenders, Indeterminate Sentences, Borstral School, Criminal procedural Jurisprudence.
4. **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 :** Definitions - Competent authorities and institutions for juveniles. Neglected Delinquent Juveniles (Child in need of care and protection). Procedures of competent authorities. special offences in respect of juveniles.

Juvenile in conflict of law.

Leading Cases :

1. Gura singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1984 Cr. LJ 1423 (1428).
2. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR (1981) SC 746.
3. R.K. Garg v. Union of India (1981) 133 ITR 239.
4. Mithu v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 SC 473.

Suggested Readings :

1. Barnes, H.B. - Tecters - New Horizons in Criminology.
2. Vold, G.S. - Theoretical Criminology.
3. Pillai, K.S. - Criminology.
4. R. Taft, Donald - Criminology.
5. Edwin, H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey - Principles of Criminology.
6. Horman mannheim - Pioneers in Criminology.
7. Hon. Barren, Mays - Crime and the Social Structure.
8. Ahmed Siddiqui - Criminology - Problems & Perspective.
9. Lord Pakenham - Causes of Crime.
10. S. Venugopala Rao - Facts of Crime in India.
11. Korn. R.R. and Mc Gorble. LW - Criminology and Penology.
12. Grunhut - Penal Reforms.
13. Mandholm - Criminal Justice and Reconstruction.
14. Garden Rose - The Struggle for Penal reform.
15. I.L.I. - Essays on Indian Penal Code.
16. Ben - Penology - Old and New - Tagore Law Lectures.
17. Elliot - conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory in Criminal Law.
18. Shamshul Huda - Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law.
19. Lawburse - Crime, Its causes and Remedies.
20. Dequires - Modern Theories of Criminology.
21. Gillin - Criminology and Penology.
22. Deccaria - Crime and Punishment.
23. N.V. Paranjape - अपराधशास्त्र एवं दण्ड प्रशासन
24. M.S. Chauhan - अपराधशास्त्र एवं अपराधिक विज्ञान सिद्धान्त
25. B.L. Bavel - अपराधशास्त्र
26. The Crimimal Procedure Code.
27. The Constitution of India.

Paper 27(ii) - ILO and Labour Laws

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Passing Marks: 36

Duration - 3 Hrs

1. **The Trade Union Act 1926** : Definitions, Registration of trade Union, functions of registrar, cancellation of registration, appeals, incorporation of registered trade union. Funds of trade union, rights and liabilities of registered trade union, including immunities, office bearers, change of names, amalgamation. Dissolution of Trade Unions, Recognition of Trade Unions, Penalties.

2. **International Labour Organization:** Origin and Object of I.L.O. its problems and prospect; ILO and Regional Conferences. International labour standards and labour legislations in India. ILO and Human Rights in Indian Perspectives.

Leading Cases:

1. Workmen of Indian standard Institution v. Indian Standard Institution AIR 1976 SC 145.
2. Burmah Shell Co. v. Burmeh Shell Management Staff Association 1970 IFLJ 590 SC AIR (1971) SC 922.
3. Workmen of firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. v. The Management of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. AIR 1973 SC.
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills co. Ltd. v. Ludh Budh Singh (1970) LLJ 180 AIR 1972 SC 103.
5. Jay Engineering Works v. State of West Bengal AIR 1990 Cal 406.
6. Bangalore Water Supply v.A. Rajappa AIR 1978 SC 5.
7. Express Newspapers Ltd. v. Union of India and others AIR 1958 SC 578.
8. Som Prakash v Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 212.

Suggested Readings :

1. Indian Law Institute : Law and labour Management relations in India.
2. Rustamjee : The Law of industrial disputes.
3. O.P. Malhotra : Law of Industrial disputes vol. 1.
4. S.N. Mishra : Labour and Industrial Laws (English and Hindi).
5. Gopikrishna Arora : Shram Vidhi.
6. Ganga Sahai Sharma : Shram Vidhi.
7. N.D. Sharma : Shram Vidhi.
8. S.C. Srivastava: Social Security and Labour Laws.

Paper 28 - Moot Court Exercise and Internship

(Marks 30+30+30+10)

These papers have three components of 30 marks each and a viva voce for 10 marks.

1. Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student shall be required to do at least three moot courts of 10 marks each during the III yr. Each moot court work will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral advocacy on assigned problem by the college.
2. Court visit / Observance of Trial 1 civil and 1 criminal (30 marks). Every student shall be required to attend these trials during the III yr and they have to maintain record of various steps observed during their presence in the court.
3. Interviewing techniques and pre – trial preparation and internship diary (30 marks). Every student shall be required to observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the nominated lawyer's / legal aid office, and record the proceeding in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Student will further observe the preparation of document and court papers and procedure for filing the suit / petition by the nominated advocate. This will also be recorded in the diary and will carry 15 marks.
4. Every student shall be required to appear in a viva voce examination of 10 marks taken by the external examiner appointed by the university and an internal examiner appointed by the Principal or H.O.D.

Note: College will compile the marks obtained during the practical, and shall send to the university in prescribed Performa along with the duly signed statement of marks obtained in (a), (b), (c) & (d).