

**Syllabus**

**I Semester**

1. English- I
2. Legal And Constitutional History
3. Constitutional Law- I
4. Political Science- I
5. Law of Torts- I

**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
- (c) " 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 poem

- 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, Plant, 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

## Subodh Law College

**B.A, LL.B. Five Year Integrated course**

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)

### **Aims/ Learning Objectives**

State and Government are the institutions which are regulating the behavior 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 of 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**

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- (a) Right 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**

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

#### **Module No-6**

- (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. Asirvatdam, Political theory Lucknow House
3. William Ebenstein, Modern Political theory (New Delhi Oxford and IBII)
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

10. S.N. Dubey: Development and Political Thought In India.  
11. Hari Hari Das Choudhary.

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.

**Constitutional Law-I****Paper 1.3**

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

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise of about 7 parts of 6 hours each:-

**Aims/ Learning Objectives**

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 are 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 it's 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

**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**

Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations  
i. Right 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) . 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.

**Recommended Books**

1. Narinder Kumar
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey
3. Dr. D.D. Basu, (Shorter Constitution of India)
4. Dr. Seervai Constitution of India (1992) Vol. I/II/III
5. Dr. M.P. Jain
6. V.N. Shukla

**Judgments**

1. S.P. 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 Bangal, AIR 1987 SC 1109
9. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
10. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karanataka
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. Unnikrishan 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. Coelho (Dead) Through L.R.S. v. State of Tamil Naidu & ors. 2007 SC 137
22. Raja Ram Pal v. The Hon'ble Speaker Loksabha and Ors.
23. Kehar Singh v. State (1989) Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bangal, AIR 2004
24. Dhanjaya Chaterjee v. State West Bangal, AIR 2004.

**Legal & Constitutional History****Paper 1.4**

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

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

**Aims/ Learning Objectives**

This course attempts to provide a basic introduction to evolution of Law of India. Study of Law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the Laws and legal institution. 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 have and there in system.

**Module No-1**

- (a) 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) 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) 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**

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

**Module No-7**

- (a) The Govt. of India Act, 1935  
(Background)  
i. Federalism  
ii. Provisional Autonomy  
(b) Indian Independence Act, 1947.  
Some landmarks 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. V.D. Kulshreshtha
5. Paranjape

**Law of Torts - I****Paper 1.5**

Total Marks: 100 (80+20)

External Exam: 80

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

**Aims/ Learning Objectives**

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 Parts.

**Module No-1**

- (a) Evolution, Definition, Nature, Scope of Law of Tort  
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;

**(c) 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 forbidity  
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

**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. Usha 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. Muncipal 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. Rattan 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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