

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
**B.A.LL.B- I, Semester- I (2018 -19)**  
 Subject: - BA0102 General Principles of Political Science  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This paper focuses on understanding the basic concepts, theories and functioning of State. It tries to enable students to understand the entire gamut of Political Science and its inter-relationship with other disciplines. This paper focuses on creating an understanding of theories of State, its basic concepts and functioning of State and Government. As a final point, the course attempts to make the students aware about the structure, organization and principles of political Parties as a vital element of democratic machinery.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Definition and Nature of Political Science 2. Concept of Political Science 3. Methods of studying Politics - Traditional Methods -Philosophical Method - 4. Historical Method - Institutional Method-Legal Method - Modern Methods - 5. Behavioural Method - Post Behavioural Method 6. Significance of Political Science 7. Relationship of Political Science with other allied subjects - Sociology, 8. Economics and Law	14	
Module 02	<b>Origin and Development of State :</b> 1. Historical Evolution of State from Individual to State 2. Meaning and definition of State 3. Essential elements of State - Population- Territory- Government and 4. Sovereignty 5. Theories of origin of State-Divine origin Theory - Historical Theory -Genetic 6. Theory- Social Contract Theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau	12	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Types of State- Unitary- Federal-Micro-Macro and City-State. /Development of State from City State - Plato's ideal State -Nation State-Welfare State -</li> <li>8. Micro and Macro - Cosmopolitan State</li> </ul>		
Module 03	<b>Sovereignty of State :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and definition of Sovereignty</li> <li>2. Characteristics of Sovereignty</li> <li>3. Sovereignty and Constitutional law</li> <li>4. Austin's Interpretation and Pluralistic Interpretation of Sovereignty</li> </ul>	09	
Module 04	<b>Theory of Separation of Powers :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Origin and Development of the concept</li> <li>2. Significance of Theory of Separation of Powers</li> <li>3. Interrelation between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary</li> </ul>	07	
Module 05	<b>Political Obligation :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Nature of Political Obligation</li> <li>2. Significance of Political Obligation</li> <li>3. Individual and Political Obligation</li> <li>4. Theories of Political Obligation - Liberal Theory-Force Theory-Consent</li> <li>5. Theory Idealist Theory- Marxist Theory-Utilitarian Theory</li> <li>6. Political Obligation and Unjust Laws</li> <li>7. Concept of Punishment and its need</li> <li>8. Theories of Punishment - Deterrent Theory-Retributive Theory-Preventive Theory</li> <li>9. Theory- Reformatory Theory - Expiatory Theory</li> </ul>	12	
Module 06	<b>Government and its Forms :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Difference between State and Government</li> <li>2. Classification of Government -Classical view - Plato and Aristotle</li> <li>3. Modern Forms of Government - Monarchy- Aristocracy- Democracy-</li> <li>4. Dictatorship-Parliamentary-Presidential-Unitary and Federal- Local Self</li> <li>5. Government - An over view</li> <li>6.</li> </ul>	10	

Module 07	<b>Political Parties and Pressure Groups :</b> 1. Origin and evolution of Political Parties 2. Meaning and nature of Political Parties 3. Structure, Power and functions of Political Parties 4. Types of Political Party System- Single Party System, Bi-Party System- 5. Multi-Party System 6. Types of Political Parties - Indian Scenario- Umbrella Party- National 7. Parties-State Parties-Regional Parties 8. Pressure Groups - Meaning and significance and functions 9. Election process - Understanding basic concepts- Electoral - Constituency- 10. Universal Adult Franchise- Representation and its types Commission 11. Role of Election Commission in regulating Political Parties	15	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	

Total Lectures: 90

Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar

  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

B.A.LL.B. - I Sem. -I (2018 -19)

**Subject: BA 0103 General Principles of Economics**

**Teacher's Name: Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :**

- (1) To study the basic concepts of economics
- (2) To apply the economic reasoning to problems of society
- (3) To become conversant with fundamental principles of economics
- (4) To expose students of Law to economics.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Economics :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of Economics 2. Scope and Importance of Economics 3. Branches of Economics – Micro, Macro, Positive, Normative, Developmental and Welfare Economics 4. Interrelationship of Economics with Political Science, Management and Governance	13	
Module 02	<b>basic Concepts and Definitions :</b> 1. Utility, commodity, services, consumption, production, income, wealth and equilibrium	14	

	<p>2. Difference between economic and non - economic goods, economic and non - economic wants</p> <p>3. Significance of resources and their scarcity</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p><b>Demand and Supply :</b></p> <p>1. Law of Demand and Supply 26 SPP University • Revised Curriculum • Degree Courses in Law • B.A. LL.B.; B.B.A. LL.B. and LL.B.</p> <p>2. Elasticity of Demand – Price, Income and Cross Elasticity of Demand</p> <p>3. Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility</p> <p>4. Law of Equity - Marginal Utility</p> <p>5. Indifference Curve Analysis – Consumer Surplus</p>	15	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p><b>Theory of Production and Cost :</b></p> <p>1. Factors of Production - Land, Labour, Capital and Organisation</p> <p>2. Production Function - Law of Variable Proportions and Returns to Scale</p> <p>3. Economies and Diseconomies of Scale – Internal and External</p> <p>4. Concepts of Cost - Money vs. Real Cost, Explicit and Implicit Cost, Fixed and Variable Cost, Private and Social Cost, Opportunity Cost, Total Cost, Average Cost and Marginal Cost</p>	16	
<b>Module 05</b>	<p><b>Market Structure and Price Determination :</b></p> <p>1. Classification of Market - Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly and Duopoly</p> <p>2.</p>	15	

	An overview of Price Determination in different market structures. 3. Understanding about Cartel, Trust, Company, Merger and Amalgamation		
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Factor Pricing :</b> 1. Functional and Personal Distribution of Income 2. Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution 3. An overview of theories of Determination of Rent, Wages, Interest and Profit	9	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	04	

Total Lectures: 90

Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao.

Subject Teacher

Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK.

B.A.LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)

**Subject:** BA 0104 General Principles of Sociology

**Teacher's Name:** Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao

### Teaching Plan

#### Objectives of the Course :

Sociology is a significant area to study and observe the various ethical, moral and cultural standards and the significant role played by social institutions in regulating the behavioral patterns of individuals in every society. Law also contemplates the same in a different perspective, this introductory course is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social science. It is organized in such a way that to give an idea to the students of law the Significance of sociology in the society and its impact and relationship on law and the importance of social aspects in law making.

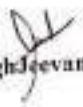
**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Origin and Development of Sociology 2. Meaning and Definition of Sociology 3. Scope and Concept of Sociology – significance of sociology 4. Relationship of sociology with other Sciences -	15	

	Economics - Politics - Law - Psychology - Science and Technology		
<b>Module 02</b>	<b>Basic Concepts of Sociology :</b> 1. Values - Ethics and Norms 2. Social and social system-Community - Individual-Culture 3. Institutions - Family - Marriage - Kinship - Religion - Education - Polity	16	
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Social Anthropology :</b> 1. Meaning and scope of social anthropology 2. Relationship between sociology and social anthropology 3. Development of social anthropology 4. Social differentiation 5. Differences between societies	15	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Social Processes :</b> 1. Socialization: Process, Stages, Agencies 2. Social Mobility: Meaning, Forms, Factors 3. Social Control: Forms, Agencies	14	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Social Stratification :</b> 1. Meaning - Forms and Theories 2. Nature of Social Classes - Family - Class - Endogamy 3. Social Stratification - Functions and dysfunctions of Social Stratification	13	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Relationship between Sociology and Law :</b> 1. Law as an Instrument of social Change 2.	09	



	Role of Social movements and its impact on law		
	3. Religious and Cultural aspects and their significance in Law		
	4. Family and its importance in Social Legislations		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	04	
Total Lectures: 90			

  
 Mr. Waghjeevankumar Shamrao.

Subject Teacher

  
 Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
**B.A.LL.B- I, Semester- II (2018-19)**  
 Subject: - BA0202 Political Theories  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This is an introductory paper for the concepts, ideas and ideologies in political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change. Furthermore, there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how ideas and theory of yester years gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Meaning and definition of Political Theory 2. Significance of Political Theory 3. Impact of Political Theory on Society and Law	12	
Module 02	<b>Approaches to the study of Political Theory :</b> 1. Traditional Approaches – Philosophical- Historical- Legal- Institutional 2. Contemporary Approaches – Positivism, Constructive and Communitarian	14	
Module 03	<b>Theories of Power and Authority :</b> 1. Nature and Significance of Power and Authority 2. Max Webber's View on Authority and Robert Dahl's views on Influence 3. Different forms of Power and Authority 4. Theories of Power – Elite Theory and Group Theory 5. Difference between Power and Authority and Legitimacy	09	

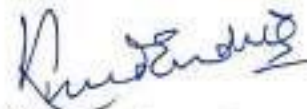
Module 04	<b>Overview of Political Theory :</b> 1. Liberalism - Meaning- Main currents of liberalism- J. S. Mill's views- 2. Decline of Liberalism 3. Socialism and its variants - Fabian - Guild - Syndicalism - An overview 4. Marxism- Contemporary relevance 5. Utilitarianism - Jeremy Bentham and Contribution of J.S. Mill 6. Nationalism and its facets - Fascism and Nazism, Challenges before 7. Nationalism - Sub-nationalism - Regionalism 8. Gandhism and Sarvodaya 9. Social Justice Theory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	16	
Module 05	<b>Political Obligation :</b> 10. Contemporary Political Theories and Viewpoints : 11. Theories of Environment, Feminism 12. Realism and Cultural-relativism 13. Human Rights 14. Current State of Political Theory - Pluralism and Reconciliation	12	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	10	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	17	

Total Lectures: 90

Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar



Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)  
**Subject: BA 0203 Macro Economics, Policies and Practice**  
**Teacher's Name: Mr. Wagh Jeevankumar Shamrao**  
**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :**

- (1) To understand the basic concepts of Macro Economics;
- (2) To study the behaviour of the economy;
- (3) To know the macroeconomic policies to solve economic problems.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests. etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Macro Economics :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of Macro Economics 2. Scope and Importance of Macro Economics 3. Interdependence between Micro economics and Macro economics 4. Meaning and relation between economic variables – aggregate demand, aggregate supply, general price level, level of output, full employment, unemployment, saving, investment, income, consumption, rate of interest, etc.	15	
Module 02	<b>National Income :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of National Income 2. Concepts related to National Income – GDP, GNP, NNP, Personal Income, Disposable Income, Per Capita Income, etc.	16	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. An overview of measurement methods of National income</li> <li>4. GDP as a measure of welfare</li> <li>5. Green Accounting concept</li> <li>6. Union Budget – Deficit Finance</li> </ol>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Business Cycle and Inflation :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning of Business Cycle, Inflation, Deflation, Stagflation, Demand pull and Cost push inflation, multiplier, accelerator, etc.</li> <li>2. Phases of business cycle – prosperity, recession, depression and recovery</li> <li>3. Policies for control of business cycle – monetary and fiscal policy</li> </ol>	15	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Output and Employment :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Classical theory of employment</li> <li>2. Keynesian theory of employment</li> </ol>	14	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Economic Growth :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of economic growth</li> <li>2. Growth vs. Development</li> <li>3. Indicators of economic growth</li> <li>4. Economic growth in India</li> <li>5. Problem of poverty and unemployment</li> <li>6. Government policies for combating poverty and unemployment</li> </ol>	13	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>International Trade :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and definition of International Trade</li> </ol>	9	

2. Domestic trade vs. foreign trade		
3. Advantageous and disadvantageous of international trade		
4. Concept of Terms of Trade, Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments		
5. Foreign Trade Policy		
Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	04	

Total Lectures: 90

  
 Mr. Wagh Jeevankumar Shamrao

Subject Teacher

  
 Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
B.A.LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)  
**Subject: BA 0204 Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology :**  
**Teacher's Name: Mr. Wagh.JeevankumarShamrao**  
**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :**

**Objectives of the Course :** This course aims to make students understand the plural Indian society. Indian society has regional; religious and linguistic diversity. Social stratification in India is also different from remaining world. To understand the process of social change, social movements and Act and Law; it is essential to know social structure in Indian society. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. The sociological perspective on Indian society will help students to gain a better understanding of their own society and the continuity and change in Indian society

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	1. Significance and Importance of Theory 2. Enlightenment - The social, economic and political forces 3. The French and Industrial Revolutions in the development of sociological thought 4. Indian Movements and their contribution for the development of sociology in India	15	
Module 02	Schools of Sociological Theory and Content of Theories - an Overview : 1. Significance of Theories and their relationship to	16	

	Law 2. Schools of sociological theories - Functionalism, Conflict School, Social Action Perspective		
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Significant Western Sociological Thinkers :</b> 1. August Comte - Positivism - Impact of Science on Society 2. Herbert Spencer - Social Darwinism; Super - organic evolution 3. Emile Durkheim - Social solidarity - Social Structure and Individuals actions -social relations 4. Karl Marx - Dialectic and Historical Materialism - Class and Class Conflict - Importance of Labour in Production 5. Max Weber - Power - Authority and Legitimacy and the concept of Ideal <small>37 SPP University • Revised Curriculum • Degree Courses in Law • B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B. and LL.B.</small> Type - connection between culture and economy	17	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Significant Indian Sociological Thinkers :</b> 1. Andre Beteille - Religion and Secularism - Caste - Class - Links between Poverty and inequality - Role of Institutions 2. M.N. Srinivas - Caste and Caste Systems - Social Stratification 3. Gail Omvedt - anti-caste movements - environmental movements - farmer's and women's movements 4. Ashish Nandey - Culture of Knowledge - Psychology of violence	15	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Social Dominance Theory :</b> 1. Psychology of Dominance - Circulation of Oppression - Oppression and	16	

	cooperation 2. Theoretical and practical issues of Psychological Dominance in Indian Context		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	

Total Lectures: 90

Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao.

Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
**B.A.L.L.B. II Sem. III (2018-19)**  
 Subject: - BA0302 Public Policy and Public Administration  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Public Administration as a discipline of study is basically known as the science of ruling and the study of the rulers and the ruled. Traditionally, it covered the study of man in the process of governing himself. Today it is seen as an encyclopaedia of governing the people. The main objective of this course is to enable students to understand the basic concepts of administration. It tries to make the students understand the evolution of this subject and its need. It also tries to focus on different approaches to study Public Administration and its various basic concepts.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 9. Meaning and nature of Public Administration 10. Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline 11. Scope of Public Administration-POSDCORB 1. Planning, 2. Organising, 3. Staffing, 4. Directing, 5. Coordinating, 6. Reporting and 7. Budgeting 12. POSDCORB view versus People's expectations from the government 13. Relation of Public Administration with Political Science and Law	18	
Module 02	<b>Introduction to Public Policy :</b> 1. Meaning and Objectives of Public Policy 2. Difference between Policy and Rules 3. Impact of Executive decisions and Public Policy on Traditional Practices and 4. Law 5. Impact of Policy formulation on Law and Justice 6.	15	

Module 03	Approaches to Public Administration : 1. Traditional Approaches - Woodrow Wilson and Max Weber- An Overview 2. Recent Approaches - Public Choice, Good Governance, New Public Management 3. Management 4. Post 1990's Approach - Development Administration - Concept- 5. Characteristics and Scope 6. State versus Market Debate	12	
Module 04	Accountability and Control : 1. Concepts of Accountability and Control 2. Mechanisms of Accountability and control - 3. Executive, 4. Media, 5. Interest groups, 6. Right to Information, 7. Social Audit, 8. Civil Society and 9. People's Participation	14	
Module 05	Political Obligation : 15. Meaning and Nature of Political Obligation 16. Significance of Political Obligation 17. Individual and Political Obligation 18. Theories of Political Obligation - Liberal Theory-Force Theory-Consent 19. Theory Idealist Theory-Marxist Theory-Utilitarian Theory 20. Political Obligation and Unjust Laws 21. Concept of Punishment and its need 22. Theories of Punishment - Deterrent Theory- Retributive Theory-Preventive 23. Theory- Reformatory Theory - Expiatory Theory	13	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	13	

Total Lectures: 90

Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar

  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

B.A.LL.B. II Sem. III (2018 -19)

Subject: BA 0303 Theories of Development and Indian Economy

Teacher's Name: Mr. Wagh Jeevankumar Shamrao

Teaching Plan

Objectives of the Course :

- (1) To understand the theories of economic growth;
- (2) To know the important sectors of the Indian Economy;
- (3) To analyse the various issues of the Indian Economy.

Teaching Methodology: Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Economic Development and Growth : 1. Concept of Development, Economic Development and Economic Growth 2. Human Right Dimension in Economic Development and Economic Growth 3. Features and Indicators of Economic Development 4. Vicious Cycle of Poverty 5. Determination of Poverty Line	13	
Module 02	Strategies of Economic Growth : 1. An overview of Theories of Development 2. Balanced and Unbalanced Growth 3. Big Push Theory	14	



	<p>4. Relation between Population Growth and Per Capita Income</p> <p>5. Concept of Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>6. Concept of Human Development – Determination of HDI and PQLI</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Agrarian Economy in India :</p> <p>1. Features of Indian Agriculture</p> <p>2. Subdivision and Fragmentation of Land</p> <p>3. Pattern of Land Holding In India</p> <p>4. Agricultural Credit - Institutional and Non-Institutional Credit</p> <p>5. Issues of Agricultural Labours</p> <p>6. Contractual Farming</p> <p>7. Issues of Corporatisation of Farming</p>	15	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Industrial Economy in India :</p> <p>1. Features of Indian Industry</p> <p>2. Concept of SME, MSME, PSU and MNC</p> <p>3. Controversy over land acquisition for Industry</p> <p>4. Issues of Industrial Labour and Labour Legislation</p> <p>5. Capital – Sources of Domestic Capital and Foreign Capital</p>	16	
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>Other Areas of Indian Economy :</p> <p>1. Inflation – Trends in Prices and Money Supply</p> <p>2. Black Money and Corruption – Reasons and Measures</p> <p>3. Food Security – Problem of Hunger and</p>	15	

Malnutrition – PDS		
4. Issue of Employment – Skill Development, Make in India Programme		
5. Issue of Special Economic Zones		
6. Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of Central and State Government		
Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	
Total Lectures: 90		

  
Mr. Wagh Jeevankumar Shamrao,

Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. II Sem. III (2018-19)  
 Subject: 0304 Society in India  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao  
 Teaching Plan

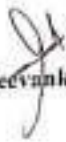
**Objectives of the Course :**


This course aims to make students understand the plural Indian society. Indian society has regional; religious and linguistic diversity. Social stratification in India is also different from remaining world. To understand the process of social change, social movements and Act and Law; it is essential to know social structure in Indian society. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. The sociological perspective on Indian society will help students to gain a better understanding of their own society and the continuity and change in Indian society.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Indian Social Structure – India as Plural Society:</b> 1. Religious diversity - Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Christianity 2. Primitive Tribes and Nomadic tribes in India 3. Linguistic and regional diversity	16	
Module 02	<b>Social Stratification and Social Institutions :</b> 1. Social stratification- Caste, class, tribe and gender 2. Social Institutions - Family, Kinship, and Marriage	16	
Module 03	<b>Social Movements in pre and post-Independent India :</b> 1. Dalit movement, Linguistic movements and Tribal movements 2. Peasant movement, Women's movement, Student's movements and Environment movements	17	
Module 04	<b>Segments of India Society and its Characteristics</b> :54 SPP University • Revised Curriculum • Degree Courses in Law • B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B. and LL.B.	15	

	1. Tribal Society 2. Rural society 3. Urban society		
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Continuity and Change :</b> 1. Major process of Change - Sanskritisation, Westernization and Modernization 2. Factors of change - Economy, Education and Constitutional provisions	16	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	
Total Lectures: 90			

  
**Mr. Waghjeevankumar Shamrao.**  
 Subject Teacher

  
**Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo**  
 Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. II Sem. IV (2018-19)  
 Subject: - BA0402 International Relations  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar (Assistant Professor)

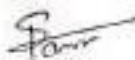
**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This paper deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations. It attempts an analysis of the different theories with a view to highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included. It focuses on the various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution through collective security and the role of United Nations.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introducing International Relations :</b> 1. Historical Origins of International Relations - Overview 2. Meaning and Definition of International Relations 3. Scope of International Relations 4. Significance of Behavioural Actors, State and Non-State factors	12	
Module 02	<b>Approaches to the study of International Relations :</b> 1. Idealistic Theory 2. Realist Theory 3. Marxist Theory 4. Impact of John Rawls on International Relations	10	
Module 03	<b>Peace and Conflict Studies :</b> 1. Significance of International Peace and security 2. Causes of war 3. Arm Race-Disarmament 4. Methods of Conflict Resolution 5. End of war – Francis Fukuyama's views	16	
Module 04	<b>Foreign Policy and Diplomacy :</b> 1. Evolution of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy 2. Meaning and Scope of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy	14	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Impact of Diplomacy on Foreign Policy</li> <li>4. Role of Multinational Companies and impact of pressure politics on Foreign Policy and Diplomacy</li> </ul>		
Module 05	<b>International Organizations :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emergence and growth of International Organizations</li> <li>2. League of Nations - An Overview</li> <li>3. United Nations - Objectives - Principles of United Nations</li> <li>4. Structure and Organs of United Nations (General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, Economic and Social Council and International Court of Justice)</li> <li>6. Specialized Agencies - Meaning and significance</li> <li>7. Relevance of United Nations in present context</li> </ul>	18	
Module 06	<b>Regional Organizations :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical evolution of Regional Organizations</li> <li>2. Structural and functions of EU, OAU, OAS, SAARC, BRICS and IBSA</li> <li>3. Role of Regional Organizations in developing peace (UNO Charter Art 52 to 54)</li> <li>4. Difference between International Organizations and Regional Organizations</li> </ul>		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	07	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	13	
		Total Lectures: 90	

Mr. Swapnil D. Pawar



Subject Teacher



Dr. Kusumendu Kumar Deo

Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

B.A.LL.B. II Sem. IV (2018-19)

**Subject: BA 0403 Law and Economics :**

**Teacher's Name: Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :**

- (1) To study the relationship between Law and Economics;
- (2) To know the significance of Economics in Law;
- (3) To understand the impact of Economics on Law.

Teaching Methodology: Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Interrelationship between Law and Economics 2. Origin and Development of Law and Economics 3. Economic Analysis of Law 4. Why lawyers should study Economics?	15	
Module 02	<b>Fundamentals of Economic Analysis of Law :</b> 1. Economic factors of pricing – Theories of Wages – Exploitation of Labour 2. Legal Land Reforms in India - Post-Independence - Tenancy reforms, Ceiling on Landholding, the Real Estate (Regulation and	17	

	Development) Act, 2016 3. Agrarian Reforms and their Impact – the Maharashtra Agriculture Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 1963 - Increasing the Yield and Productivity of farms 4. Significance of Economic Legislations – an overview - the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949		
Module 03	<b>Impact of Economic Theories on Law and Development :</b> 1. Welfare Economics - Introduction, Welfare schemes and legislations in India and their impact – the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, National Social Assistance Program, the Right to Education Act, 2009 2. Notion of Pareto Optimality and Economic Efficiency – Pareto criterion of Social welfare 3. Coase Theorem on Property and Liability	16	
Module 04	<b>Interrelationship between Economics and Property :</b> 1. Economic Perspective of Property 2. Types of Property - Public and Private Property - Intellectual Property 3. Bargaining Theory 4. Economic Theory of Property with reference to Marx and Locke 5. Economic Theories of Distribution	16	
Module 05	<b>Impact of Economic Policies on Law :</b> 1. Significance of Planning – Composition and Role of NitiAayog	16	

2.	Impact of Globalisation on Law – an Overview		
3.	Impact of Liberalisation and Privatisation on Law and Legislation		
4.	Impact of Market Economy on Law		
5.	International Economic Laws – Their Introduction, Significance and Impact		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
 Mr. Waghjeevankumar Shamrao  
 Subject Teacher

  
 Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
 Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. II Sem. IV (2018-19)  
 Subject: BA 0404 Social Research Methods  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. WaghJeevankumarShamrao  
 Teaching Plan

**Objectives of the Course :**

This course aims to introduce basic Sociological approaches to research. It is an attempt to provide an understanding of the research process and techniques of data collection in social research. There are different perspectives and methods of understanding social phenomena. It aims to acquaint the students with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research. This course aims to introduce scientific method to understand social reality and social phenomena.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Social Research - Philosophy of Social Research :</b> 1. Social research - meaning and significance 2. Types of social research - pure and applied research 3. Values and ethics in social research	15	
Module 02	1. Steps in social research 2. Selection and formulation of research problem 3. Hypothesis - meaning, characteristics and types 4. Data collection - primary and secondary sources 5. Sampling - meaning and techniques	16	
Module 03	<b>Techniques of Data Collections :</b> 1. Observation - nature, types, advantages and limitations 2. Interview - nature, advantages and limitations 3.	12	

	Questionnaire - nature, types, advantages and limitations		
Module 04	<b>Quantitative and Qualitative Research :</b> 1. Difference between Quantitative and Qualitative research 2. Quantitative research methods Survey - Meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantages 3. Qualitative research methods Case study - meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantage 4. Recent strategies - combining the quantitative and qualitative methods in research	14	
Module 05	<b>Computer in Social Research :</b> 1. E-research: using the internet as object and method of data collection 2. Use of compute in data analysis	13	
Module 06	<b>Report Writing :</b> 1. Importance of report writing 2. Writing qualitative and quantitative research - presentation and interpretation 3. Qualities of good research report	14	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	03	
Total Lectures: 90			

Mr. WaghJeevankumarSharmao.

Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. I Sem. I (2018-19)  
 Subject: **LC 0501 Legal and Constitutional History**  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The advent of British rule in India has introduced a completely new form of law, legal institutions and administration system in India. The traces of colonial rules are still present in Independent India. To understand the present legal system it is pertinent to study the Legal and Constitutional History of the colonial period. This course is designed with an objective to introduce students with the growth of Administrative, Judicial and Legislative institutions in Colonial India. This will help students to get an appropriate insight of the present legal system.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Early Administration of Justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta :</b> 1. European Settlement in India 2. The East India Company : Development of authority 3. Organizational setup of the English Company's Factories or settlements in India 4. Madras Settlement and Administration of Justice 5. Administration of Justice in Bombay 6. Administration of Justice in Calcutta	09	
Module 02	<b>Mayor's Courts and the Courts of Requests :</b> 1. Early Mayor's Court in Madras 2. Provisions of the Charter of 1726 3. Consequences of the Charter of 1726 4. Critical estimate of the working of the Mayor's Court from 1726 to 1753 5. The Charter of 1753: Reforms introduced 6. Criticism of the Charter 7. Abolition of the Mayor's Court 8. Appraisal of the Mayor's Court under the Charter of 1726 and 1753 9. The Courts of Request (Small Cause Courts)	09	

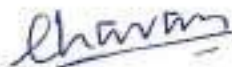


<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Adalat System in Bengal :</b> 1. Courts in Bengal under the Mughals 2. Dual Government in Bengal and its consequences 3. The Company as Diwan 4. Warren Hasting's Plan of 1772 5. Defect of the Plan 6. New Plan of 1774 7. Reorganisation of Adalats in 1780 8. Defects of the reorganization Plan 9. Reforms of 1781; Initiative of Impey and Warren Hastings 10. Reforms in the Administration of Criminal Justice	06	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>The Regulating Act of 1773 :</b> 1. Circumstances prior to the Act of 1773 2. Salient features of the Regulating Act, 1773 3. Legislative power under the Act, 1773 4. Charter of 1774 and the Supreme Court of Calcutta 5. Critical estimate of the Provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773 and the Charter of 1774 6. Trial of Raja Nand Kumar (1775) 7. "Kamaluddin" Case (1775) 8. "Patna" Case (1777-1779) 9. "Cossijurah" Case (1779-1780) 10. Salient features of the Settlement Act, 1781 11. Major defects of the Settlement Act, 1781 12. Supreme Court at Calcutta 13. Supreme Court at Madras and Bombay 14. Laws administered in the Supreme Court	07	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Judicial Measures of Cornwallis :</b> 1. Company's Government before Cornwallis 2. Important provisions of the Pitt's Act, 1784 3. Judicial reform of Cornwallis a) Judicial Plan of 1787 b) Re-organisation of the Criminal Judicature c) Scheme of Criminal Judicature, 1790 4. Judicial Plan of 1793 5. Appraisal of the System of 1793	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Establishment of High Courts :</b> 1. The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 2. Letters patent establishing High Courts 3. The Indian High Courts Act, 1865 and of 1911 4. The Government of India Act, 1915 5. The Government of India Act, 1935 6. High Courts established during 1947 to 1950	06	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Privy Council - Highest Court of Appeal :</b> 1. The Origin of Privy Council	06	

	<p>2. Appeal to the Privy Council (1726-1860)</p> <p>3. Appeal to the Privy Council (1861-1949)</p> <p>4. Precedential value of the Privy Council decisions</p>		
Module 08	<p><b>Federal Court of India :</b></p> <p>1. Foundation of the Federal Court</p> <p>2. Jurisdiction of the Federal Court</p> <p>a) Original Jurisdiction</p> <p>b) Appellate Jurisdiction</p> <p>c) Advisory Jurisdiction</p> <p>3. Authority of law laid down by Federal Court</p> <p>4. Abolition of Federal Court</p>	05	
Module 09	<p><b>Evolution of Law through Legislation and Judicial Decisions in Colonial Period :</b></p> <p>1. Process of Codification in India - (a) The Charter Act of 1833, (b) The First Law Commission, (c) The Second Law Commission, (d) The Third Law Commission, and (e) The Fourth Law Commission</p> <p>2. Land Laws -</p> <p>The Land Revenue Settlement, 1793</p> <p>The Bengal Rent Act (Act X of 1859)</p> <p>3. Legislation and Hindu Society -</p> <p>The Sati Regulation Act, 1829</p> <p>The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Charlotte Abraham v. Francis Abraham</i>, (1861-1864) 9 MIA 199 (PC)</p> <p>Case 2. <i>Mitter Sen Singh v. Maqbul Hasan Khan</i>, (1929-1930) 57 IA 313</p> <p>4. The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856 -</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Bhagwandeen Doobey v. Myra Bae</i>, (1866-1867) 11 MIA 487</p> <p>Case 2. <i>Debi Mangal Prasad Singh v. Mahadeo Prasad Singh</i>, (1911-1912) 39 IA 121</p> <p>Case 3. <i>Venayack Arundrow v. Lutumehove</i>, (1861-1864) 9 MIA 520</p> <p>5. Restitution of Conjugal Rights -</p> <p>Muslim Law and restitution of conjugal rights</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Moushee Buzloor Ruheem v. Shunvaonnissa Begum</i>, (1866-1867) 11 IA 551</p> <p>Parsi Law and restitution of conjugal rights</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Arakseer Cursetjee v. Perizeboye</i>, (1854-1857) 6 MIA 348</p>	10	

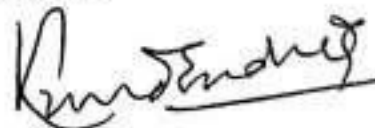
	<p>Hindu Law and restitution of conjugal rights Case 1. <i>Dadaji Bhikaji v. Rukmabai</i>, I.A (1885-1886) 10 Bom 301</p> <p>6. Justice Equity and Good Conscience -</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Manzur Hasan v. Muhammad Zaman</i>, (1924-1925) 52 IA 61 Case 2. <i>Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan v. Nawab Husaini Begum</i>, (1909-1910) 37 IA 152 Case 3. <i>Gopeekrist Gosain v. Gungapersund Gosain</i>, (1854-1857) 6 MIA 53 Case 4. <i>Gokul Chand v. Hukam Chand Nath Mal</i>, (1920-1921) 48 IA 162</p>		
<b>Module 10</b>	<p><b>Constitutional History :</b></p> <p>1. Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909</p> <p>2. Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919</p> <p>a) Main features of the system introduced by the Act of 1919</p> <p>b) Shortcomings of the Act of 1919</p> <p>3. The Simon Commission Report</p> <p>4. The Nehru Report, 1928</p> <p>5. Communal Award and Poona Pact</p> <p>6. The Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>7. The Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>a) Main features of the Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>b) Opposition to the Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>c) Defects of the Government of India Act, 1935</p>	14	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90



Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. III Sem. V (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0501 Legal and Constitutional History  
 Teacher's Name: Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe  
 Teaching Plan-2018 -19

**Objectives of the Course:** The advent of British rule in India has introduced a completely new form of law, legal institutions and administration system in India. The traces of colonial rules are still present in Independent India. To understand the present legal system it is pertinent to study the Legal and Constitutional History of the colonial period. This course is designed with an objective to introduce students with the growth of Administrative, Judicial and Legislative institutions in Colonial India. This will help students to get an appropriate insight of the present legal system.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Early Administration of Justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta :</b> 1. European Settlement in India 2. The East India Company : Development of authority 3. Organizational setup of the English Company's Factories or settlements in India 4. Madras Settlement and Administration of Justice 5. Administration of Justice in Bombay 6. Administration of Justice in Calcutta	12	
Module 02	<b>Mayor's Courts and the Courts of Requests :</b> 1. Early Mayor's Court in Madras 2. Provisions of the Charter of 1726 3. Consequences of the Charter of 1726 4. Critical estimate of the working of the Mayor's Court from 1726 to 1753 5. The Charter of 1753: Reforms introduced 6. Criticism of the Charter 7. Abolition of the Mayor's Court 8. Appraisal of the Mayor's Court under the Charter of 1726 and 1753 9. The Courts of Request (Small Cause Courts)	05	
Module	<b>Adalat System in Bengal :</b>	06	



03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Courts in Bengal under the Mughals</li> <li>2. Dual Government in Bengal and its consequences</li> <li>3. The Company as Diwan</li> <li>4. Warren Hasting's Plan of 1772</li> <li>5. Defect of the Plan</li> <li>6. New Plan of 1774</li> <li>7. Reorganisation of Adalats in 1780</li> <li>8. Defects of the reorganization Plan</li> <li>9. Reforms of 1781: Initiative of Impey and Warren Hastings</li> <li>10. Reforms in the Administration of Criminal Justice</li> </ol>		
Module 04	<p><b>The Regulating Act of 1773 :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Circumstances prior to the Act of 1773</li> <li>2. Salient features of the Regulating Act, 1773</li> <li>3. Legislative power under the Act, 1773</li> <li>4. Charter of 1774 and the Supreme Court of Calcutta</li> <li>5. Critical estimate of the Provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773 and the Charter of 1774</li> <li>6. Trial of Raja Nand Kumar (1775)</li> <li>7. "Kamaluddin" Case (1775)</li> <li>8. "Patna" Case (1777-1779)</li> <li>9. "Cossijurah" Case (1779-1780)</li> <li>10. Salient features of the Settlement Act, 1781</li> <li>11. Major defects of the Settlement Act, 1781</li> <li>12. Supreme Court at Calcutta</li> <li>13. Supreme Court at Madras and Bombay</li> <li>14. Laws administered in the Supreme Court</li> </ol>	10	
Module 05	<p><b>Judicial Measures of Cornwallis :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Company's Government before Cornwallis</li> <li>2. Important provisions of the Pitt's Act, 1784</li> <li>3. Judicial reform of Cornwallis</li> <li>a) Judicial Plan of 1787</li> <li>b) Re-organisation of the Criminal Judicature</li> <li>c) Scheme of Criminal Judicature, 1790</li> <li>4. Judicial Plan of 1793</li> <li>5. Appraisal of the System of 1793</li> </ol>	06	
Module 06	<p><b>Establishment of High Courts :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Indian High Courts Act, 1861</li> <li>2. Letters patent establishing High Courts</li> <li>3. The Indian High Courts Act, 1865 and of 1911</li> <li>4. The Government of India Act, 1915</li> <li>5. The Government of India Act, 1935</li> <li>6. High Courts established during 1947 to 1950</li> </ol>	04	
Module 07	<p><b>Privy Council - Highest Court of Appeal :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Origin of Privy Council</li> <li>2. Appeal to the Privy Council (1726-1860)</li> </ol>	05	

	<p>3. Appeal to the Privy Council (1861-1949)</p> <p>4. Precedential value of the Privy Council decisions</p>		
Module 08	<p><b>Federal Court of India :</b></p> <p>1. Foundation of the Federal Court</p> <p>2. Jurisdiction of the Federal Court</p> <p>a) Original Jurisdiction</p> <p>b) Appellate Jurisdiction</p> <p>c) Advisory Jurisdiction</p> <p>3. Authority of law laid down by Federal Court</p> <p>4. Abolition of Federal Court</p>	05	
Module 09	<p><b>Evolution of Law through Legislation and Judicial Decisions in Colonial Period :</b></p> <p>1. Process of Codification in India - (a) The Charter Act of 1833, (b) The First Law Commission, (c) The Second Law Commission, (d) The Third Law Commission, and (e) The Fourth Law Commission</p> <p>2. Land Laws -</p> <p>The Land Revenue Settlement, 1793</p> <p>The Bengal Rent Act (Act X of 1859)</p> <p>3. Legislation and Hindu Society -</p> <p>The Sati Regulation Act, 1829</p> <p>The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Charlotte Abraham v. Francis Abraham</i>, (1861-1864) 9 MIA 199 (PC)</p> <p>Case 2. <i>Mitar Sen Singh v. Mohul Hasan Khan</i>, (1929-1930) 57 IA 313</p> <p>4. The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856 -</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Bhagwandeen Doobey v. Myna Bave</i>, (1866-1867) 11 MIA 487</p> <p>Case 2. <i>Debi Mangal Prasad Singh v. Mahadeo Prasad Singh</i>, (1911-1912) 39 IA 121</p> <p>Case 3. <i>Venayack Arundrow v. Laxmoochare</i>, (1861-1864) 9 MIA 520</p> <p>5. Restitution of Conjugal Rights -</p> <p>Muslim Law and restitution of conjugal rights</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Moozher Buzlow Ruheem v. Sheroomissa Begum</i>, (1866-1867) 11 IA 551</p> <p>Parsi Law and restitution of conjugal rights</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Ardasseer Corsetjee v. Perachbeye</i>, (1854-1857) 6 MIA 348</p> <p>Hindu Law and restitution of conjugal rights</p>	12	



	<p>Case 1. <i>Dadaji Bhikaji v. Rukmahai</i>, ILA (1885-1886) 10 Bom 301</p> <p>6. Justice Equity and Good Conscience -</p> <p>Case 1. <i>Manzur Hasan v. Muhammad Zaman</i>, (1924-1925) 52 IA 61</p> <p>Case 2. <i>Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan v. Nawab Husaini Begam</i>, (1909-1910) 37 IA 152</p> <p>Case 3. <i>Gopeekrist Gosain v. Gorgapersaud Gosain</i>, (1854-1857) 6 MIA 53</p> <p>Case 4. <i>Gokul Chand v. Hukum Chand Nath Mal</i>, (1920-1921) 48 IA 162</p>		
Module 10	<p><b>Constitutional History :</b></p> <p>1. Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909</p> <p>2. Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919</p> <p>a) Main features of the system introduced by the Act of 1919</p> <p>b) Shortcomings of the Act of 1919</p> <p>3. The Simon Commission Report</p> <p>4. The Nehru Report, 1928</p> <p>5. Communal Award and Poona Pact</p> <p>6. The Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>7. The Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>a) Main features of the Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>b) Opposition to the Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>c) Defects of the Government of India Act, 1935</p>	14	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	02	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

*Asathi*  
Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe  
Subject Teacher

*Kundendu*  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. I Sem. I (2018 -19)  
Subject: LC 0502 Family Law I  
Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The personal law applicable to Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other denominations is not fully codified. While these personal laws are similar in their essential broad underlying principles, they are much different in their details. Personal law is applicable not only to aspects of family relations, viz. marriage and divorce, support and maintenance, children and their custody and guardianship, adoption and the like, but also to law relating to property, viz. joint family systems, devolution to property upon death of a person. The differences in the provisions applicable to different denominations arise from the history and growth of these laws over centuries.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.


Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Hindu and Muslim Law :</b> 1. Nature of Hindu law, Application of Hindu law 2. Sources of Hindu law - Ancient to Modern 3. Schools of Hindu law 4. Development and nature of Muslim law, Application of Muslim law 5. Sources of Muslim law 6. Schools of Muslim law	13	
Module 02	<b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Hindu law :</b> 1. Evolution and concept of the institution of marriage, nature and forms of marriage under ancient Hindu law 2. Essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; ceremonies of marriage; valid, void and voidable marriages; importance of custom; marriage with a non-Hindu; registration of marriage; effect on legitimacy of children 3. Divorce, theories of divorce, grounds of divorce, customary	09	

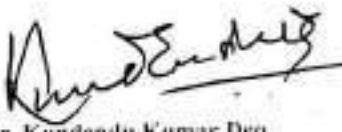
	<p>divorce, effect of divorce, emerging trends; Bar to remarriage after a divorce 4. Other matrimonial reliefs: Nullity of marriage; Judicial separation; Repudiation of marriage; Restitution of conjugal rights; Other reliefs granted by a court in matrimonial proceedings (other than maintenance); Bar to matrimonial reliefs 5. Jurisdiction of courts: under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Family Courts Act, 1984</p>		
Module 03	<p><b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Muslim law :</b>  1. Muslim marriage : pre-Qura'nic background, definition of nikah, nature and classification of marriages 2. Essentials and formalities of a valid marriage, legal effects of a valid marriage, mut'a marriage, stipulation in marriage contract; guardianship in marriage with reference to Shias and Sunnis 3. Mehr / dower, nature and kinds of dower, rights of wife in case of unpaid dower 4. Nullity of marriage; restitution of conjugal rights, option of puberty (khairul-bulugh) 5. Talaq, kinds of talaq, divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 6. Remarriage; iddat : its rationale, utility and periods; prohibition to marry in certain cases</p>	11	
Module 04	<p><b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs among Parsis, Christians and under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 :</b>  1. Marriage under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936: Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Dissolution of marriage, divorce, nullity, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Parsi Matrimonial Courts and procedures 2. Marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Marriage of Indian Christians; Provisions under</p>	14	

	<p>the Indian Divorce Act, 1869; relating to dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures 3. Marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954: Essentials of a valid marriage, Solemnisation of marriage and procedure, its registration and certificate; Registration of existing marriages, procedure and registration; Effect and consequences of such marriages; Void and voidable marriages; Remedies of divorce, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures 4. Marriages of citizens outside India under the Foreign Marriages Act, 1969 : Essentials, Solemnisation of marriage, procedure and certificate, Effect of such marriage, Divorce of foreign marriages 5. Comparative analysis of marriage and matrimonial reliefs in different laws. 6. Relationship in the nature of marriage : live-in relationship, same-sex relationships</p>		
<b>Module 05</b>	<p><b>Alimony and Maintenance :</b>  1. Maintenance pendent lite and permanent maintenance; Maintenance of wives, children and parents under the Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian law and Parsi law; Maintenance in matrimonial proceedings under these laws 2. Alimony and maintenance under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007</p>	12	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p><b>Law on Adoption and Guardianship :</b>  1. Adoption: Essentials of valid adoption with reference to the person adopted, the person adopting and other conditions; Procedure; When adoption is complete; Effect of adoption; Right of</p>	14	

	adoptive parents to dispose of their property 2. Inter-country adoption, CARA guidelines; Recognition of foreign adoptions; Adoption by foreign parents 3. Guardianship under the Hindu and Muslim law, and under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890; Kinds of Guardians; Procedure for appointment of a guardian; Guardian's powers over the person and property of children; Rights, obligations, duties, liabilities, disqualifications and disabilities of guardians 4. Powers of Court 5. Custody of Minor and Minor's property; Powers of courts in matrimonial proceedings to pass orders about custody and well-being of children		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

  
**Dr. Shahista Inamdar**  
 Subject Teacher

  
**Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo**  
 Principal



**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**B.A.LL.B.- III Sem- V (2018-19)**  
**Subject : LC 0502 Family Law I**  
**Teacher's Name: MRS. INDRAYANI GUNJAL**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-** The personal law applicable to Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other denominations is not fully codified. While these personal laws are similar in their essential broad underlying principles, they are much different in their details. Personal law is applicable not only to aspects of family relations, viz. marriage and divorce, support and maintenance, children and their custody and guardianship, adoption and the like, but also to law relating to property, viz. joint family systems, devolution to property upon death of a person. The differences in the provisions applicable to different denominations arise from the history and growth of these laws over centuries. All these are covered in the two courses of Family Law I and Family Law II.

This course (Family Law I) covers the history and development of the principles and provisions of different personal laws, and the sources from which these laws are derived. It primarily comprises the laws applicable to family relations: marriage and divorce, maintenance, alimony, adoption and guardianship. It also lays emphasis on the general law applicable to all persons: the Special Marriage Act 1963 and the Foreign Marriages Act 1969. The course familiarizes the students to the differences in the various systems, and to understand the reasons, merits and demerits of the various provisions. Study of this subject should enable him to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious beliefs, but as one cutting across religious lines, eventually enabling fulfillment of the Constitutional directive of Uniform Civil Code.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Tests etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Hindu and Muslim Law :</b> 1. Nature of Hindu law, Application of Hindu law 2. Sources of Hindu law - Ancient to Modern 3. Schools of Hindu law	10	



	<p>4. Development and nature of Muslim law, Application of Muslim law</p> <p>5. Sources of Muslim law</p> <p>6. Schools of Muslim law</p>		
<b>Module 02</b>	<p><b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Hindu law :</b></p> <p>1. Evolution and concept of the institution of marriage, nature and forms of marriage under ancient Hindu law</p> <p>2. Essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; ceremonies of marriage; valid, void and voidable marriages; importance of custom; marriage with a non-Hindu; registration of marriage; effect on legitimacy of children.</p> <p>3. Divorce, theories of divorce, grounds of divorce, customary divorce, effect of divorce, emerging trends; Bar to remarriage after a divorce</p> <p>4. Other matrimonial reliefs: Nullity of marriage; Judicial separation; Repudiation of marriage; Restitution of conjugal rights; Other reliefs granted by a court in matrimonial proceedings (other than maintenance), Bar to matrimonial reliefs</p> <p>5. Jurisdiction of courts: under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and the Family Courts Act 1984</p>	16	
<b>Module 03</b>	<p><b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs under Muslim law :</b></p> <p>1. Muslim marriage : pre-Qura'nic background, definition of nikah, nature and classification of marriages</p> <p>2. Essentials and formalities of a valid marriage, legal effects of a valid marriage, mut'a marriage, stipulation in marriage contract; guardianship in marriage with reference to Shias and Sunnis</p> <p>3. Mehr / dower, nature and kinds of dower, rights of wife in case of unpaid dower</p> <p>4. Nullity of marriage; restitution of conjugal rights; option of puberty (khair-ul- bulugh)</p> <p>5. Talaq, kinds of talaq, divorce under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.</p>	15	

	6. Remarriage; iddat: its rationale, utility and periods; prohibition to marry in certain cases		
<b>Module 04</b>	<p><b>Marriage and Matrimonial Reliefs among Parsis, Christians and under the Special Marriage Act 1954</b></p> <p>1. Marriage under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936: Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Dissolution of marriage, divorce, nullity, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Parsi Matrimonial Courts and procedures</p> <p>2. Marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872: Essentials of a valid marriage; Solemnization of marriage and its registration; Marriage of Indian Christians; Provisions under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869: relating to dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures</p> <p>3. Marriage under the Special Marriage Act 1954: Essentials of a valid marriage, Solemnisation of marriage and procedure, its registration and certificate; Registration of existing marriages, procedure and registration; Effect and consequences of such marriages; Void and voidable marriages; Remedies of divorce, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights; Remarriage; Jurisdiction of courts and procedures</p> <p>4. Marriages of citizens outside India under the Foreign Marriages Act 1969: Essentials, solemnisation of marriage, procedure and certificate; Effect of such marriage; Divorce of foreign marriages</p> <p>5. Comparative analysis of marriage and matrimonial reliefs in different laws.</p> <p>6. Relationship in the nature of marriage: live-in relationship, same-sex relationships</p>	18	

<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Alimony and Maintenance :</b> 1. Maintenance <i>pendent lite</i> and permanent maintenance; Maintenance of wives, children and parents under the Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian law and Parsi law; Maintenance in matrimonial proceedings under these laws 2. Alimony and maintenance under the Special Marriage Act 1954, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007	12	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Law on Adoption and Guardianship :</b> 1. Adoption: Essentials of valid adoption with reference to the person adopted, the person adopting and other conditions; Procedure; When adoption is complete; Effect of adoption; Right of adoptive parents to dispose of their property 2. Inter-country adoption, CARA guidelines; Recognition of foreign adoptions; Adoption by foreign parents 3. Guardianship under the Hindu and Muslim law, and under the Guardian and Wards Act 1890: Kinds of Guardians; Procedure for appointment of a guardian; Guardian's powers over the person and property of children; Rights, obligations, duties, liabilities, disqualifications and disabilities of guardians 4. Powers of Court 5. Custody of Minor and Minor's property; Powers of courts in matrimonial proceedings to pass orders about custody and well-being of children	15	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision	10	
	<b>Total Lectures:-</b>	<b>90</b>	

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Subject Teacher

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Principal

**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**BA.LL.B:- III Sem:- V (2018 -19)**  
**Subject:- LC 0503 Law of Contract - I**  
**Teacher's Name:- MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-**

Individuals, organizations, institutions, governments make countless contracts for effecting their transactions. They enjoy considerable freedom in devising the terms of their transactions, which they will decide through negotiations. The general principles that affect these contracts, and that allow their enforcement in case of breach, are given in sections 1 – 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (ICA). Contract remedies are also provided in the Specific Relief Act 1963 (SRA). These two laws form the main course for this paper. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Tests etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Contract Law :-</b> 1. The nature of contractual obligations 2. Introduction to certain types of contracts and discussion about their parties, parties' relative position, terms, remedies : for example: Bank loan, Purchase of goods, Construction or works contract, Warehousing contract, Guarantee, Sale of vehicle, Engaging cleaning or canteen services, Hiring a bank locker, Terms of use of online sale platform, Confidentiality agreement, Agreement for purchase land for a factory, etc.	07	

	3. Enforcement - Primary purpose of contract law		
Module 02	<p><b>Formation of Contract :-</b></p> <p>1. Agreement and Contract</p> <p>2. Proposal and Acceptance</p> <p>a) Proposal - essential elements, forms, invitations for proposals and tenders, communication of proposal, floating offers, options</p> <p>b) Acceptance - essential elements, forms, the requirement of communication, silence as acceptance</p> <p>c) Revocation of proposal and acceptance</p> <p>d) E-contracts with reference to provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000</p> <p>3. Express and implied terms, express and implied contracts</p> <p>4. Standard form contracts - their advantages and vices, and strategies to handle the vices</p> <p>5. Formalities - writing, signatures, attestation, registration, notarization, stamp duty. Formalities of a contract with the government - Article 299 of the Constitution of India</p>	07	
Module 03	<p><b>Competency of Parties :-</b></p> <p>Sections 10 – 12 of ICA :</p> <p>1. Age of majority under the Indian Majority Act 1875, contracts with minors, effect of contracting with a minor, the purpose of the law, liability for supply of necessaries: section 68 of ICA</p> <p>2. Soundness of mind for the purpose of making contracts, effect of unsoundness of mind on the contract</p> <p>3. Legal disqualification – examples: Section 75 of the Patents Act 1970, section 75 of the Indian Forests Act 1927, section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882</p> <p>4. Competency of prisoners in jail, married women, aliens, insolvents</p> <p>5. Competency of companies, statutory bodies, central and state governments</p>	07	



<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Free Consent :-</b> Sections 13 to 22, 64, 65, 67 of ICA : 1. Consent and free consent 2. Coercion and its effect on the contract ; sections 15 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 3. Undue Influence and its effect on the contract, pardanashin women unconscionable bargains ; sections 16 and 19A of Indian Contract Act, 1872 4. Misrepresentation and its effect on the contract: sections 18 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 5. Fraud and its effect on the contract: sections 17 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 6. Mistake, mutual and common mistake, unilateral mistake, mistake of law and fact, effect on the contract: sections 20 - 22 of ICA, section 26 of SRA 7. Remedies available to the party whose consent is not free: rescission, restoration. Sections 19, 19A, 67, 64, 65 of ICA. Loss of right of rescission. Sections 25 and 28 of SRA	07	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Consideration :-</b> Sections 2(d) and 25 of ICA : 1. Definitions, meaning and importance, essential elements 2. Act, forbearance and promise 3. Present, past and future consideration 4. Adequacy of consideration and effect of inadequacy 5. No consideration, no contract; and exceptions to the rule	07	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Void Agreements :-</b> Sections 23 - 30 of ICA : 1. Unlawful agreements, circumstances in which agreements enforced even if unlawful: sections 23-24, 57 - 58 of ICA, section 27 of SRA 2. Void agreements: Restraint of marriage, trade and legal proceedings, uncertain agreements, wagers: sections 26 - 30 of ICA 3. Effect of void and of unlawful agreements	07	

<p><b>Module 07</b></p>	<p><b>Contingent Contracts and Quasi-Contracts</b> :- 1. Contingent contracts and their enforcement - sections 31 – 36 of ICA : a) Definition of contingent contract, contingent and absolute obligations b) Effect of non-happening of event c) Enforcement of contingent contracts 2. Quasi-contracts - sections 68 – 71, 73 (para 3) of ICA : a) Five kinds of quasi-contracts stated in the Act b) Doctrine of restitution c) Effect of breach of quasi-contractual obligation</p>	<p>07</p>	
<p><b>Module 08</b></p>	<p><b>Performance of Contract :-</b> 1. Obligation to perform or offer to perform; who must perform, effect of death, personal contracts, rights and liabilities under a contract: sections 37 - 41 of ICA 2. Doctrine of Privity, and exceptions to the doctrine 3. Joint rights and liabilities: sections 42-45 of ICA 4. Time of performance, right to terminate if time is of essence: sections 46-50, 55 of ICA 5. Liability to pay interest for delay: under contract terms, under the Interest Act 1978 6. Place of performance: sections 47-50 of ICA 7. Reciprocal promises, effect of non- performance of one of reciprocal promises; unilateral and bilateral promises: sections 51 - 54 of ICA 8. Appropriation of payments: sections 59-61 of ICA</p>	<p>07</p>	
<p><b>Module 09</b></p>	<p><b>Discharge of a Contract :-</b> 1. By performance; by offer of performance: sections 38 of the ICA 2. By non-performance by one party: 54 of ICA 3. By breach and rescission: sections 39, 53, 55 of ICA; anticipatory breach: section 39 of ICA 4. Doctrine of impossibility and effect : section 56 of ICA 5. By agreement: novation, alteration and rescission: section 62 of ICA</p>	<p>07</p>	

	<p>6. By act of promisee: dispensing, remission and waiver, extension of time, accord and satisfaction: section 63 of ICA</p> <p>7. Termination or discharge under contract provisions</p>		
<p><b>Module 10</b></p>	<p><b>Contract Remedies :-</b></p> <p>1. Remedies under contract law through court or arbitration :</p> <p>a) Compensation (damages) section 73-74 of ICA: - General and special, substantial and nominal, aggravated and punitive, liquidated and unliquidated - Causation - Contemplation and Remoteness - Duty of mitigation - Assessment</p> <p>b) Claim for the agreed sum; viz. suit for price, return of loan amount</p> <p>c) Claim in quantum meruit</p> <p>2. Remedies of Specific Relief through court or arbitration under SRA :</p> <p>a) Specific performance ; - Cases in which it can and cannot be granted- sections 10 and 14 of SRA - Personal bars to relief - section 16 of SRA - Discretionary relief - section 20 of SRA - Who can claim specific performance - section 15 of SRA - Against whom can specific performance be claimed - section 19 of SRA - Claim for compensation and other reliefs in a suit for specific performance - sections 21 – 24, 29 of SRA - Defenses in suits of specific performance - section 9 of SRA - Rescission of a contract of which specific performance has been decreed - section 28 of SRA</p> <p>b) Injunctions in suits relating to contract: - Discretionary relief - section 36 of SRA - Kinds - Temporary and perpetual, prohibitory and mandatory: section 36- 37, 39 of SRA - When can injunction be granted? - section 38 (1) and (2) of the SRA - When will injunction not be granted? - Section 41 clauses (a), (b), (e), (g), (i), (j) of SRA - Injunction to enforce negative covenants - section 42 of SRA - Claim for</p>	07	

	compensation in a suit for injunction. - section 40 of SRA c) Rescission - section 27, 30 of SRA d) Rectification of instruments - section 26 of SRA e) Cancellation of instruments - section 31, 33 of SRA		
Module II	Contractual Freedom, Role of Contract Law, Interpretation of Contracts :- 1. Role of contract law in general, and applicability of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Contract law as default rules 2. Remedies without intervention of court or arbitration - Introduction only of self-help remedies with examples- lien and retention, set-off, invoking bank guarantees, termination under contract provisions, right of sale without intervention of court 3. Laws affecting contracts- laws affecting special contracts, regulatory laws, laws for protection of disadvantaged party 4. Economic aspects of contract law, role and function of contract law in the growth of an economy and in the legal system 5. Introduction to the rules of interpretation of contracts	07	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision	10	
	<b>Total Lectures:-</b>	<b>90</b>	



Miss. Meenakshi Jadhav

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. 1 Sem. I (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0503 Law of Contract I  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pande (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Individuals, organisations, institutions, governments make countless contracts for effecting their transactions. They enjoy considerable freedom in devising the terms of their transactions, which they will decide through negotiations. The general principles that affect these contracts, and that allow their enforcement in case of breach, are given in Sections 1 – 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (ICA). Contract remedies are also provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (SRA). These two laws form the main course for this subject. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
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Module 02	<b>Formation of Contract :</b> 1. Agreement and Contract 2. Proposal and Acceptance a) Proposal - essential elements, forms, invitations for proposals and tenders, communication of proposal, floating offers,	09	



	options b) Acceptance - essential elements, forms, the requirement of communication, silence as acceptance c) Revocation of proposal and acceptance d) E-contracts with reference to provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 3. Express and implied terms, express and implied contracts 4. Standard form contracts - their advantages and vices, and strategies to handle the vices 5. Formalities - writing, signatures, attestation, registration, notarisation, stamp duty. Formalities of a contract with the government - Article 299 of the Constitution of India		
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Competency of Parties - Sections 10 - 12 of ICA :</b> 1. Age of majority under the Indian Majority Act 1875, contracts with minors, effect of contracting with a minor, the purpose of the law, liability for supply of necessaries: Section 68 of ICA 2. Soundness of mind for the purpose of making contracts, effect of unsoundness of mind on the contract 3. Legal disqualification - examples: Section 75 of the Patents Act, 1970, Section 75 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927, Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 4. Competency of prisoners in jail, married women, aliens, insolvents 5. Competency of companies, statutory bodies, central and state governments	06	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Free Consent - Sections 13 to 22, 64, 65, 67 of ICA :</b> 1. Consent and free consent 2. Coercion and its effect on the contract : Sections 15 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 3. Undue Influence and its effect on the contract, pardanashin women unconscionable bargains : Sections 16 and 19A of Indian Contract Act, 1872 4. Misrepresentation and its effect on the contract : Sections 18 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 5. Fraud and its effect on the contract: Sections 17 and 19 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 6. Mistake, mutual and common mistake, unilateral mistake, mistake of law and fact, effect on the contract : sections 20 - 22 of ICA, Section 26 of SRA 7. Remedies available to the party whose consent is not free : rescission, restoration - Sections 19, 19A, 67, 64, 65 of	07	

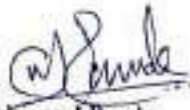


	ICA, Loss of right of rescission - Sections 25 and 28 of SRA		
Module 05	<p><b>Consideration - Sections 2(d) and 25 of ICA :</b></p> <p>1. Definitions, meaning and importance, essential elements 2. Act, forbearance and promise 3. Present, past and future consideration 4. Adequacy of consideration and effect of inadequacy 5. No consideration, no contract, and exceptions to the rule 6. Doctrine of privity and exceptions</p>	06	
Module 06	<p><b>Void Agreements - Sections 23 - 30 of ICA :</b></p> <p>1. Unlawful agreements, circumstances in which agreements enforced even if unlawful; Sections 23-24, 57-58 of ICA, Section 27 of SRA 2. Void agreements : Restraint of marriage, trade and legal proceedings, uncertain agreements, wagers : Sections 26 - 30 of ICA 3. Effect of void and of unlawful agreements</p>	06	
Module 07	<p><b>Contingent Contracts and Quasi-Contracts :</b></p> <p>1. Contingent contracts and their enforcement - Sections 31 - 36 of ICA : a) Definition of contingent contract, contingent and absolute obligations b) Effect of non-happening of event c) Enforcement of contingent contracts 2. Quasi-contracts - Sections 68-71, 73(Para 3) of ICA : a) Five kinds of quasi-contracts stated in the Act b) Doctrine of restitution c) Effect of breach of quasi-contractual obligation</p>	06	
Module 08	<p><b>Performance of Contract :</b></p> <p>1. Obligation to perform or offer to perform; who must perform, effect of death, personal contracts, rights and liabilities under a contract: Sections 37-41 of ICA 2. Doctrine of privity, and exceptions to the doctrine 3. Joint rights and liabilities: Sections 42-45 of ICA 4. Time of performance, right to terminate if time is of essence: Sections 46-50, 55 of ICA 5. Liability to pay interest for delay: under contract terms, under the Interest Act 1978 6. Place of</p>	05	

	performance: Sections 47-50 of ICA 7. Reciprocal promises, effect of non-performance of one of reciprocal promises; unilateral and bilateral promises: Sections 51 - 54 of ICA 8. Appropriation of payments: Sections 59-61 of ICA		
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Discharge of a Contract :</b> 1. By performance; by offer of performance: Sections 38 of the ICA 2. By non-performance by one party: 54 of ICA 3. By breach and rescission : Sections 39, 53, 55 of ICA; anticipatory breach: Section 39 of ICA 4. Doctrine of impossibility and effect : Section 56 of ICA 5. By agreement : novation, alteration and rescission: Section 62 of ICA 6. By act of promisee : dispensing, remission and waiver, extension of time, accord and satisfaction : Section 63 of ICA 7. Termination or discharge under contract provisions	10	
<b>Module 10</b>	<b>Contract Remedies :</b> 1. Remedies under contract law through court or arbitration : a) Compensation (damages) Section 73-74 of ICA: - General and special, substantial and nominal, aggravated and punitive, liquidated and unliquidated - Causation - Contemplation and Remoteness - Duty of mitigation - Assessment b) Claim for the agreed sum: viz. suit for price, return of loan amount c) Claim in quantum meruit 2. Remedies of Specific Relief through court or arbitration under SRA : a) Specific performance :- Cases in which it can and cannot be granted- Sections 10 and 14 of SRA - Personal bars to relief - Section 16 of SRA - Discretionary relief - Section 20 of SRA - Who can claim specific performance - Section 15 of SRA - Against whom can specific performance be claimed - Section 19 of SRA - Claim for compensation and other reliefs in a suit for specific performance - Sections 21-24, 29 of SRA - Defences in suits of specific performance - Section 9 of SRA - Rescission of a contract of which specific performance has been decreed - Section 28 of SRA b) Injunctions in suits relating to contract : - Discretionary relief - Section 36 of SRA - Kinds - Temporary and perpetual, prohibitory and mandatory: Section 36- 37, 39 of SRA - When can injunction be granted? - Section 38(1) and (2) of the SRA - When will injunction not be granted? - Section 41 clauses (a), (b), (e), (g), (i), (j) of SRA - Injunction to enforce negative covenants - Section 42 of SRA - Claim for compensation in a suit for	14	

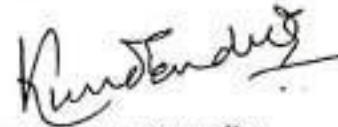
	injunction. - Section 40 of SRA c) Rescission - Sections 27, 30 of SRA d) Rectification of instruments - Section 26 of SRA e) Cancellation of instruments - Sections 31, 33 of SRA		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90



Mr. Makarand Pande

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Das

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. I Sem. I (2018-19)  
Subject: LC 0504 Law of Crimes  
Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Crime and Punishment has always been the most important aspect of Rule of Law. A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them and the reasons for their existence is extremely important to build a just and humane society. This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law along with relevant case laws. It is also meant to enable them to articulate informed opinion over important controversial issues in criminal law.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Nature of Crime and Criminal Liability :</b> 1. Historical Development of Indian Penal Code, 1860 2. Nature of Crime, Definition of Crime in social and legal context, Distinction between Moral, Civil and Criminal wrongs, Aim and Function of the Criminal law 3. Criminal Liability Principles - Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea, Origin and development of mens rea, Liability without mens rea, mens rea in Indian Penal Code. Facets of mens rea - Motive, Knowledge, Intention, Recklessness and Negligence, Malice 4. Elements of Crime - Human Conduct, Voluntary act, Guilty intention, Causal Connection, Prohibited Result	10	
Module 02	<b>General Principles of Criminal Law :</b> 1. Nulla poena sine lege, nullum crimen sine	09	

	<p>2. Principles of mala in se, mala prohibita, Joint liability, Vicarious liability, Strict liability and Absolute liability</p> <p>3. Stages in Commission of Crime. Intention - mere intention not punishable, Preparation, Attempt - Attempt when punishable, specific provisions of IPC, Tests for determining what constitute attempt, proximity, equivocality and social danger test, Impossible attempt, Commission of offence.</p>		
Module 03	<p><b>Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law:</b></p> <p>1. Jurisdiction under Indian Penal Code, 1960</p> <p>2. General Explanations - Movable Property, Wrongful Loss and Wrongful gain, Dishonestly, Fraudulently, Common Intention, Common Object, Voluntarily, Good faith, Criminal Conspiracy.</p>	08	
Module 04	<p><b>General Defenses :</b></p> <p>1. Excusable: (Mental Incapacity) Minority (Infancy), Involuntary Intoxication and Insanity as a Defense</p> <p>2. Justifiable: Necessity, Mistake of Fact, Acts done with Consent, Accident, Judicial acts, Triviality</p> <p>3. Right of Private Defense of Body and Property - Justifications and Limits</p>	12	
Module 05	<p><b>Offences against State, Public Tranquility, Administration of Justice, Etc. :</b></p> <p>1. Meaning of Abetment, Abetment when punishable? Liability of Abettor, Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life</p>	09	





	<p>2. Waging war, Sedition, Conspiracy to Waging war</p> <p>3. Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray, Promoting enmity between different groups, Imputations/assertions prejudicial to national integration</p>		
<b>Module 06</b>	<p><b>Offences against Human Body :</b></p> <p>1. Culpable Homicide, Murder, Ingredients, Exceptions and Distinction between Culpable Homicide and Murder, when culpable homicide is murder?</p> <p>2. Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Attempt to Murder</p> <p>3. Causing Death by Negligence, Causing Death with the consent of the deceased – Euthanasia and its Constitutionality</p> <p>4. Suicide – abetment and attempt, its Constitutional validity</p> <p>5. Hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt, etc.; Grievous Hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, etc., Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement</p> <p>6. Criminal Force, Assault, Kidnapping and Abduction, distinction between them</p>	11	
<b>Module 07</b>	<p><b>Offences relating to Woman :</b></p> <p>1. Cruelty against Woman, Dowry death, Causing Miscarriage, Acid Attack</p> <p>2. Outraging Modesty of woman, Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking</p> <p>3. Rape – its ingredients, developments in Rape law along with relevant judicial decisions, Unnatural offences</p>	09	



	4. Deceitful Cohabitation, Bigamy, Mock Marriages, Adultery		
Module 08	<b>Offences against Property and Person, Etc. :</b> 1. Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, distinction between them, forms of Robbery and Dacoity 2. Criminal Misappropriation, Criminal Breach of Trust, Stolen property, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Trespass, House Trespass, Lurking House Trespass, House Breaking, House Breaking by Night 3. Defamation, Criminal Intimidation and Insult 4. Forgery and Making of False document, Falsification of accounts	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
**Smt. Pradhya P. Sawarkar**  
 Subject Teacher

  
**Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo**  
 Principal

**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**LL.B.-I Sem- I (2018 -19)**  
**Subject: LO 0506 EQUITY AND TRUST LAW**  
**Teacher's Name: MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-**

Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature. The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. Students should also to be made aware of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Tests etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 : 1. Objects and Basic Concepts, Kinds of Trusts 2. Comparison of Trust with other relationships - Trust and Ownership, Trust and Bailment, Trust and Agency, Trust and Contract, Trust and Equitable Charge, Trust and Mortgage, Trust and Administration	08	
Module 02	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 : 1. Creation of Trusts 2. Appointment of Trustees 3. Vacating the Office of Trustee 4. Extinction of Trusts	08	
Module 03	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 : 1. Duties and Liabilities of Trustees 2. Rights and Powers of Trustees 3. Disabilities of Trustees 4. Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary	08	

	5. Certain Obligations in the Nature of Trusts		
Module 04	The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 : 1. Objects and Basic Concepts 2. Establishment 3. Charitable Purposes and Validity of Certain Public Trusts	08	
Module 05	The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 : 1. Registration of Public Trust 2. Budget, Accounts and Audit 3. Powers and Duties and Restrictions on Trustee	08	
Module 06	The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 : 1. Control, Powers and Functions of Charity Commissioner 2. Other Functions and Powers of Charity Commissioner, Dharmada, Cypress	08	
Module 07	The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 : 1. Special Provision as Respects Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments 2. Public Trusts Administration Fund	08	
Module 08	The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 : 1. Offences and Penalties 2. Function of Charity Commissioner, Procedure, jurisdiction and Appeals	08	
Module 09	Equity : 1. Concept of Common Law and Common Law Courts 2. Concept and Definition of Equity 3. Origin and Development of Equity 4. Maxims of Equity - a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy b) Equity follows the law c) He who seeks equity must do equity d) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands e) Delay defects equity f) Equality is equity g) Equity looks upon that as done which ought to have been done h) Equity looks to the intent rather to the form i) Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation j) Equity acts in personam k) Where the equities are equal the first in time shall prevail l) Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail	08	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	08	

Number	10
Total Lectures	10

*[Signature]*  
 Miss. Khensholt Jeffrey  
 Subject Teacher

*[Signature]*  
 Dr. Elizabeth Kumer Das  
 Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. I Sem. I(2018-19)

Subject: LO 0507 Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology  
Teacher's Name: Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human Behaviour, particularly, deviant Behaviour. The objective of the course is to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation and its prevention. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Crime, Criminal and Criminology :</b> 1. What is crime? Who is the criminal? 2. What is Criminology? 3. Schools of Criminology - a) The Pre-Classical School b) The Classical School c) Neo-Classical School d) Positivist Approach - Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cesare Lombroso</li><li>• Enrico Ferri</li><li>• Raffaele Garofalo</li><li>• Gabriel Tarde</li></ul>	14	
Module 02	<b>Psychology and Crime :</b> 1. Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology 2. Psychological vs. Psycho - analytical approach to crime 3. Behaviourist approach to crime 4. Definition of criminal Behaviour - Psychodynamics of criminal Behaviour. 5. Mental illness and crime 6. Human aggression and violence to crime	12	

<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Psychometric Test - Its use in Criminal Behaviour :</b> 1. Measurement of criminal Behaviour - Psychological test to measure criminal Behaviour 2. Criminal profiling: Definition and process of profiling criminal personality 3. Factors underlying criminal profiling 4. Merit and demerit of criminal profiling	08	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Forensic Psychology - Concept and Importance</b>  Definition, meaning and scope of forensic psychology 2. Historical background of forensic psychology in India and abroad 3. Role of forensic psychology in the investigation of crime 4. Psychology and the police 5. Application of psychology in court 6. Application of psychology in prison.	15	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Sociological Theories - Crime and Social Structure</b> 1. Social structure theory 2. Social disorganization theory 3. Merton, anomie and strain	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Subcultural Theories :</b>	10	



	1. Cohen's theory of the delinquent subculture 2. Miller's lower class gang delinquency		
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Crime and Social Process :</b> 1. Socialization and Crime - Differential association theory 2. Differential reinforcement theory 3. Neutralization and rift theory 4. Hirsch's Social Control or Social Bond Theory 5. Becker's Labelling theory 6. Self-Control and Self Esteem as related to crime	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mrs. Shafini S. Ghumare  
Subject Teacher



  
Dr. Kundender Kumar Deo  
Principal  
PRINCIPAL  
Navjeevan Law College  
Cidco, Nashik - 422088

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. III Sem. V (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LO 0507 Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology  
 Teacher's Name: Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human Behaviour, particularly, deviant Behaviour. The objective of the course is to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation and its prevention. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Crime, Criminal and Criminology :</b> 1. What is crime? Who is the criminal? 2. What is Criminology? 3. Schools of Criminology - a) The Pre-Classical School b) The Classical School c) Neo-Classical School d) Positivist Approach - Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cesare Lombroso</li> <li>• Enrico Ferri</li> <li>• Raffaele Garofalo</li> <li>• Gabriel Tarde</li> </ul>	14	
Module 02	<b>Psychology and Crime :</b> 1. Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology 2. Psychological vs. Psycho - analytical approach to crime 3. Behaviourist approach to crime 4. Definition of criminal Behaviour - Psychodynamics of criminal Behaviour. 5. Mental illness and crime 6. Human aggression and violence to crime	12	

<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Psychometric Test - Its use in Criminal Behaviour :</b> 1. Measurement of criminal Behaviour - Psychological test to measure criminal Behaviour 2. Criminal profiling: Definition and process of profiling criminal personality 3. Factors underlying criminal profiling 4. Merit and demerit of criminal profiling	08	criminal
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Forensic Psychology - Concept and Importance</b>  Definition, meaning and scope of forensic psychology 2. Historical background of forensic psychology in India and abroad 3. Role of forensic psychology in the investigation of crime 4. Psychology and the police 5. Application of psychology in court 6. Application of psychology in prison	15	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Sociological Theories - Crime and Social Structure</b> 1. Social structure theory 2. Social disorganization theory 3. Merton, anomie and strain	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Subcultural Theories :</b> 1. Cohen's theory of the delinquent subculture 2. Miller's lower class gang delinquency	10	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Crime and Social Process :</b> 1. Socialization and Crime - Differential association theory 2. Differential reinforcement theory 3. Neutralization and rift theory 4. Hirsch's Social Control or Social Bond Theory 5. Becker's Labelling theory	10	

	6. Self-Control and Self Esteem as related to crime		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare  
Subject Teacher



  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal  
**PRINCIPAL**  
Navjeevan Law College  
Cidco, Nashik - 422008

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0601 Constitutional Law I  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This Course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of Constitution and Constitutionalism. The reason and justification of the growth of Fundamental Rights. The operation of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles in India and its effect is to be studied. The basic norm of the land is to be taught with the help of appropriate judicial decisions.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Making of the Constitution :</b> 1. Demand for a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly 2. The Cripps' offer of 1942 3. The Wavell Plan of 1945 4. The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 5. The Mountbatten Plan, 1947 6. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 7. Constituent Assembly in India and framing of the Constitution: a) Formation of the Constituent Assembly of India b) The issues before the Constituent Assembly c) Passing of the Constitution d) Dr. Ambedkar's warning and anxiety about the working of the Constitution e) Date of Commencement of the Constitution	10	
Module 02	<b>Basic Concepts, Preamble, Territory of India and Citizenship :</b> <b>Basic Concepts under the Constitutional Law :</b> 1. Concepts of Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism 2. Forms and characters of various models of Constitution 3. Salient features of the Constitution of India  <b>Preamble to the Constitution of India :</b>	09	

	<p>1. Meaning of the Preamble  2. Object, Purpose and Scope of the Preamble  3. Contents of the Preamble  4. Utility of Preamble in interpretation of the Constitution  5. Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution?</p> <p><b>Union and its Territory (Articles 1 to 4) :</b>  <b>Citizenship of India :</b>  1. Constitutional Provisions (Articles 5 to 11) :  a) Importance of Citizenship under the Constitution of India  b) Citizens by Domicile  c) Citizens by Migration  d) Citizens by Registration  e) Termination of Citizenship  f) Dual Citizenship  2. The Citizenship Act, 1955 :  a) Introduction, Objects and Reasons of the Act  b) Citizenship by Birth  c) Citizenship by Descent  d) Citizenship by Registration  e) Citizenship by Naturalization  f) Citizenship by Incorporation of territory  g) Cessation of Citizenship  h) Deprivation of Citizenship  i) Expulsion of Foreigner</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p><b>General Principles Relating to Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 and 13)</b>  1. Concept of Fundamental Rights – Their Origin and Development  2. History of the demand for Fundamental Rights in India  3. Justifiability of Fundamental Rights -  a) Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights  b) Unconstitutionality of Statute  c) Doctrine of Eclipse  d) Doctrine of Severability  e) Waiver of Fundamental Rights  4. Concept of State and its Importance  5. Concept of Law and Law in force  6. Whether the Constitution Amendment Act is law under Article 13?</p>	08	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p><b>Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)</b>  1. Equality before law and Equal protection of Law  2. Permission of Reasonable Classification but prohibition of Class legislation</p>	07	

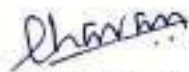


	<p>3. Article 14 Strikes at Arbitrariness</p> <p>4. Prohibition of discrimination against citizens</p> <p>5. Right to Access to Public Places</p> <p>Clacutta</p> <p>6. Special provisions for women and children</p> <p>7. Special provisions for Backward Classes</p> <p>8. Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment</p> <p>9. Requirement as to Residence in State</p> <p>10. Reservation of Posts for Backward Classes</p> <p>11. Reservations in Promotion</p> <p>12. Carry Forward of Reserved Vacancies</p> <p>13. Percentage of Reservation - Rule of rounding up</p> <p>14. Abolition of Untouchability</p> <p>15. Abolition of Titles</p>		
Module 05	<p><b>Right to Freedom I (Article 19) :</b></p> <p>1. Freedom of Speech and Expression and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>2. Freedom of Assembly and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>3. Freedom to form Association or Union and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>4. Freedom of Movement and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>5. Freedom of Residence and Settlement and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>6. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>7. Right to Property -</p> <p>a) Pre- 1978 Position - Article 19(f) and 19(5); Eminent Domain; Article 31; Inter-relation of Article 31, Article 14 and Article 19(1)(f)</p> <p>b) Present Position - Article 31 A, Article 31 B, Article 31 C, Article 300 A</p>	06	
Module 06	<p><b>Right to Freedom II (Articles 20 to 22) :</b></p> <p>1. Protection in Respect of Conviction for offences -</p> <p>a) Protection against Ex-post Facto Law</p> <p>b) Guarantee against Double Jeopardy</p> <p>c) Privilege against Self-Incrimination</p> <p>2. Protection of Right to Life and Personal Liberty -</p> <p>a) A. K. Gopalan to Maneka Gandhi</p> <p>b) Relationship between Articles 19, 21 and 22</p> <p>c) Due Process of Law</p> <p>d) Extended view in post Maneka Gandhi period</p> <p>3. Right to Education - Evolution and Importance</p>	09	

	4. Protection against Arrest and Detention - a) Protection against Arrest b) Protection against Preventive Detention c) Laws Authorizing Preventive Detention		
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 &amp; 24) :</b> 1. Traffic in Human Beings 2. Beggar and Similar forms of Forced Labours 3. Compulsory Services for Public Purpose 4. Prohibition of Employment of Children	04	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28) :</b> 1. Concept of Secularism 2. Freedom of Conscience and right to Profess or Practice and Propagate religion 3. Freedom of Religion of Religious Denomination 4. Freedom from Paying of Taxes for Promotion of any Religion 5. Annual Payment to certain Devaswam Funds (Article 290A) 6. Prohibition of Religious Instructions in Educational Institutions	04	
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 to 30) :</b> 1. Concept of Minority 2. Protection of Interest of Minorities 3. Right of a Minority to Establish Educational Institution 4. Regulation of Minority Educational Institution	04	
<b>Module 10</b>	<b>Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 to 35) :</b> 1. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights 2. Procedure in Enforcement of Fundamental Rights 3. Power to issue Writs, Directions or Orders – Types of Writs 4. Comparison between Article 32 and Article 226 5. Public Interest Litigation 6. Fundamental Rights during Emergency 7. Power of Parliament to Modify Fundamental Rights with respect to some Forces 8. Fundamental Rights during operation of Martial Law 9. Legislation to give effect to Fundamental Rights	05	
<b>Module 11</b>	<b>Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36 to 51) and Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) :</b> 1. Nature and Importance of Directive Principles 2. Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.	06	

	3. Directive Principles of State Policy 4. Fundamental Duties – Nature and Importance		
<b>Module 12</b>	<b>Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368) :</b> 1. Power and Procedure of Amendment 2. Amendment / Change by Simple Majority 3. Amendment by Special Majority 4. Amendment by Special Majority with Ratification by Majority of States 5. Amendment of Fundamental Rights 6. Basic Structure Doctrine	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90



Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. III Sem. VI (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0601 Constitutional Law I  
 Teacher's Name: Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe  
**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:**

This Course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of Constitution and Constitutionalism. The reason and justification of the growth of Fundamental Rights. The operation of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles in India and its effect is to be studied. The basic norm of the land is to be taught with the help of appropriate judicial decisions.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Module 01 Making of the Constitution : 1. Demand for a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly 2. The Cripps' offer of 1942 3. The Wavell Plan of 1945 4. The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 5. The Mountbatten Plan, 1947 6. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 7. Constituent Assembly in India and framing of the Constitution: a) Formation of the Constituent Assembly of India b) The issues before the Constituent Assembly c) Passing of the Constitution d) Dr. Ambedkar's warning and anxiety about the working of the Constitution e) Date of Commencement of the Constitution	07	
Module 02	Basic Concepts, Preamble, Territory of India and Citizenship : Basic Concepts under the Constitutional Law : 1. Concepts of Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism 2. Forms and characters of various models of Constitution 3. Salient features of the Constitution of India <b>Preamble to the Constitution of India :</b> 1. Meaning of the Preamble 2. Object, Purpose and Scope of the Preamble	12	

	<p>3. Contents of the Preamble</p> <p>4. Utility of Preamble in Interpretation of the Constitution</p> <p>5. Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution? Union and its Territory (Articles 1 to 4) :</p> <p>Citizenship of India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constitutional Provisions (Articles 5 to 11) : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Importance of Citizenship under the Constitution of India</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. b) Citizens by Domicile <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Citizens by Migration</li> <li>d) Citizens by Registration</li> <li>e) Termination of Citizenship</li> <li>f) Dual Citizenship</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The Citizenship Act, 1955 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Introduction, Objects and Reasons of the Act</li> <li>b) Citizenship by Birth</li> <li>c) Citizenship by Descent</li> <li>d) Citizenship by Registration</li> <li>e) Citizenship by Naturalisation</li> <li>f) Citizenship by Incorporation of territory</li> <li>g) Cessation of Citizenship</li> <li>h) Deprivation of Citizenship</li> <li>i) Expulsion of Foreigner</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>General Principles Relating to Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 and 13) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of Fundamental Rights – Their Origin and Development</li> <li>2. History of the demand for Fundamental Rights in India</li> <li>3. Justiciability of Fundamental Rights – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights</li> <li>b) Unconstitutionality of Statute</li> <li>c) Doctrine of Eclipse</li> <li>d) Doctrine of Severability</li> <li>e) Waiver of Fundamental Rights</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Concept of State and its Importance</li> <li>5. Concept of Law and Law in force</li> <li>6. Whether the Constitution Amendment Act is law under Article 13?</li> </ol>	08	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equality before law and Equal protection of Law</li> <li>2. Permission of Reasonable Classification but prohibition of Class legislation</li> <li>3. Article 14 Strikes at Arbitrariness</li> <li>4. Prohibition of discrimination against citizens</li> <li>5. Right to Access to Public Places</li> <li>6. Special provisions for women and children</li> <li>7. Special provisions for Backward Classes</li> <li>8. Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment</li> </ol>	09	



	<p>9. Requirement as to Residence in State</p> <p>10. Reservation of Posts for Backward Classes</p> <p>11. Reservations in Promotion</p> <p>12. Carry Forward of Reserved Vacancies</p> <p>13. Percentage of Reservation - Rule of rounding up</p> <p>14. Abolition of Untouchability</p> <p>15. Abolition of Titles</p>		
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>Right to Freedom I (Article 19) :</p> <p>1. Freedom of Speech and Expression and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>2. Freedom of Assembly and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>3. Freedom to form Association or Union and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>4. Freedom of Movement and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>5. Freedom of Residence and Settlement and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>6. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business and Reasonable Restrictions on it</p> <p>7. Right to Property –</p> <p>a) Pre- 1978 Position - Article 19(f) and 19(5); Eminent Domain; Article 31; Inter-relation of Article 31, Article 14 and Article 19(1)(f)</p> <p>b) Present Position - Article 31 A, Article 31 B, Article 31 C, Article 300 A</p>	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p>Right to Freedom II (Articles 20 to 22) :</p> <p>1. Protection in Respect of Conviction for offences –</p> <p>a) Protection against Ex-post Facto Law</p> <p>b) Guarantee against Double Jeopardy</p> <p>c) Privilege against Self-Incrimination</p> <p>2. Protection of Right to Life and Personal Liberty –</p> <p>a) A. K. Gopalan to Maneka Gandhi</p> <p>b) Relationship between Articles 19, 21 and 22</p> <p>c) Due Process of Law</p> <p>d) Extended view in post Maneka Gandhi period</p> <p>3. Right to Education - Evolution and Importance</p> <p>4. Protection against Arrest and Detention –</p> <p>a) Protection against Arrest</p> <p>b) Protection against Preventive Detention</p> <p>c) Laws authorising Preventive Detention</p>	05	
<b>Module 07</b>	<p>Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) :</p> <p>1. Traffic in Human Beings</p> <p>2. Begar and Similar forms of Forced Labours</p> <p>3. Compulsory Services for Public Purpose</p> <p>4. Prohibition of Employment of Children</p>	04	
<b>Module 08</b>	<p>Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28) :</p> <p>1. Concept of Secularism</p> <p>2. Freedom of Conscience and right to Profess or Practice and Propagate religion</p> <p>3. Freedom of Religion of Religious Denomination</p>	04	



	4. Freedom from Paying of Taxes for Promotion of any Religion 5. Annual Payment to certain Devasworn Funds (Article 290A) 6. Prohibition of Religious Instructions in Educational Institutions		
Module 09	Cultural and Educational Rights [Articles 29 to 30] : 1. Concept of Minority 2. Protection of Interest of Minorities 3. Right of a Minority to Establish Educational Institution 4. Regulation of Minority Educational Institution	04	
Module 10	Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 to 35) : 1. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights 2. Procedure in Enforcement of Fundamental Rights 3. Power to issue Writs, Directions or Orders – Types of Writs 4. Comparison between Article 32 and Article 226 5. Public Interest Litigation 6. Fundamental Rights during Emergency 7. Power of Parliament to Modify Fundamental Rights with respect to some Forces 8. Fundamental Rights during operation of Martial Law 9. Legislation to give effect to Fundamental Rights	06	
Module 11	Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36 to 51) and Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) : 1. Nature and Importance of Directive Principles 2. Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. 3. Directive Principles of State Policy 4. Fundamental Duties – Nature and Importance	08	
Module 12	Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368) : 1. Power and Procedure of Amendment 2. Amendment / Change by Simple Majority 3. Amendment by Special Majority 4. Amendment by Special Majority with Ratification by Majority of States 5. Amendment of Fundamental Rights 6. Basic Structure Doctrine	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	02	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	07	

Total Lectures: 90

*Asathre*  
Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe  
DSE Subject teacher.

*Kundendu Kumar Deo*  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal.

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)  
Subject: LC 0602 Family Law II  
Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This course involves the student with the personal law as it affects property relations. It primarily covers the concept of Undivided Family of the Hindu law, the provisions relating to intestate and testamentary succession applicable to persons of all denominations, and provisions relating to wakf, and relating to gifts in Muslim law because these special provisions to which personal law is applicable. The study of the course must expose to the similarities and differences across the personal law systems, and to appreciate these differences in the context of development of these laws. The other objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code.

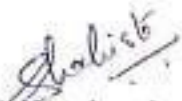
**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Hindu Joint Family System :</b> 1. Evolution of joint family system in India 2. Institution of Hindu joint family and joint family property; Family arrangement; Separate or self-acquired property 3. Coparcenary, Mitakshara and Dayabhaga coparcenary; Women as coparceners; Rights and powers of coparceners, sole surviving coparcener; Effect of amendments to the Hindu Succession Act 1956. 4. Karta, his position, powers and duties; Father's powers of alienation; Alienee's rights and remedies 5. Partition – under Dayabhaga and Mitakshara systems; Subject matter of partition; Persons entitled to claim partition and who get share on partition; Kinds of partition; Principle of survivorship and representation; Reopening and Reunion	13	
Module	<b>Intestate Succession :</b>	09	

02	1. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 – Application of Act; Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to the property of a Hindu female, stridhana and women's estate; General provisions relating to succession; and disqualifications from inheritance; Escheat 2. General principles of inheritance under Muslim law, Law of inheritance applicable to Sunnis and Shias, and the distinction between the two, Disqualifications 3. The Indian Succession Act, 1925: Domicile, and its relevance in succession to property; Consanguinity; Provisions relating to intestate succession applicable to Parsis and persons other than Parsis; General principles of succession; Rules of devolution		
Module 03	<b>Testamentary Succession :</b> 1. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 : Wills and codicils; Competence of the testator; Execution of privileged and unprivileged will; Attestation; Revocation, alteration and revival of wills; Construction of wills 2. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 : Vesting of legacies; Void, onerous, contingent and conditional bequests; Specific legacies and demonstrative legacies; Ademption of legacies, lapse of legacies; Election; Gifts in contemplation of death 3. The Hindu Succession Act 1956 : Testamentary succession 4. Will under Muslim law (wasiyat)	11	
Module 04	<b>Right of Pre-emption :</b> 1. Pre-emption under Muslim law (shufa), meaning, nature, who can claim the right; Subject Matter of shufa; Formalities and legal effect; Legal devices of evading right of pre-emption : Loss of the right 2. Pre-emption under Hindu Law	14	
Module 05	<b>Gifts under Muslim Law (Hiba) :</b> 1. Nature and characteristics of hiba, types of hiba, donor and donee, what may be given in gift 2. Essentials of valid gift, exceptions to general rule; Oral gift and its validity; Registration, Kinds of gifts, Gifts involving return, Marz-ul-mouth (death-bed gift) 3. Revocation and revival of gift	12	
Module	<b>Wakf :</b>	14	

06	1. Origin and Development of Wakf 2. Importance, Meaning and Definition, Characteristics 3. Essentials, Kinds, formalities for creation, the Wakif, Objects and Purposes of the Wakf 4. Administration of Wakf under the Wakf Act, Appointment, Removal, Powers and Duties of Mutawalli		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

  
 Dr. Shahista Inamdar  
 Subject Teacher

  
 Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
 Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. I Sem. II (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0603 Law of Contract II  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pande (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The special provisions of law that apply to special contracts are covered in this course. The provisions relating to contracts of indemnity and guarantee, of bailment and pledge, and of agency are contained in three chapters of the Indian Contract Act 1872 and in two other statutes: The Sale of Goods Act 1930 and the Indian Partnership Act. These transactions play a very important role in commerce and trade. This course follows the course about the general principles that apply to all contracts. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship. The study of this course will enable a good understanding of the purposes with which each of these transactions is made, the features of each of these transactions, and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them. The course also emphasizes the study of remedies provided in these laws.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.


Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Contracts of Indemnity - Sections 124-125 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 :</b> 1. Principle of indemnity in general 2. Definition of the contract of indemnity 3. Formation and essential features 4. Purpose of the contract of indemnity, and its use in facilitating and supporting transactions 5. Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier 6. Commencement of liability of the indemnifier 7. Examples : Indemnity for issuing duplicate share certificate, or bank deposit receipt; Indemnity by owner of a plot of land to a local authority as condition for grant of commencement certificate for construction; Indemnity clause in a contract between a publisher and the printer; Indemnity clause in a sale deed of land supporting assurance of title given by the seller	13	



Module 02	<p><b>Contracts of Guarantee - Sections 126 to 147 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 :</b></p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of guarantee 2. Formation and essential features of a contract of guarantee, Parties to the contract; effect of minority of principal debtor 3. Contract of guarantee as distinguished from a contract of indemnity 4. Consideration for a contract of guarantee 5. Continuing guarantee, and its revocation 6. Nature and extent of surety's liability - commencement, duration and termination 7. Surety's rights against the principal debtor 8. Surety's rights against the creditor -Special position of a surety : a privileged debtor – Circumstances that discharge a surety. Contracting out of such discharge. 9. Letters of credit and bank guarantees 10. Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights</p>	09	
Module 03	<p><b>Contracts of Bailment - Sections 71, 148-171, 180-181 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</b></p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of bailment 2. Formation and essential features of a contract of bailment, Parties to the contract 3. Creation of a contract of bailment, Obligations of bailment despite contract Gratuitous bailments 4. Examples of contracts of bailment: for benefit of bailor, for benefit of bailee 5. Kinds of bailees 6. Rights, duties, disabilities and liabilities – of a bailor – of a bailee vis-à-vis the bailor – of a bailee vis-à-vis the third parties, and the true owner 7. Termination of bailment, and consequences of termination 8. Finder of goods as a bailee</p>	11	
Module 04	<p><b>Contracts of Pledge - Sections 172 – 179 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</b></p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of pledge 2. Essential features of a contract of pledge, Parties to the contract 3. Creation of a contract of pledge 4. Distinction between contracts of pledge, bailment, hypothecation 5. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnor 6. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnee; pawnee's right of sale 7. Pledge by certain specified persons : Sections 178, 178A, 179 of ICA.</p>	14	

Module 05	Contracts of Agency - Sections 182 – 238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 : 1. Definition of a contract of agency 2. Essential features of a contract of agency. Parties involved. Kinds of agents and agencies 3. Creation of agency 4. Distinction between agent, servant or employee, and independent contractor 5. Agent's authority - Scope and extent. Express, implied, apparent or ostensible authority, and authority in an emergency. Restrictions or limitations 6. Delegation of authority; Relationship between a principal, agent and subagent, Substituted agents 7. Ratification 8. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of an agent towards the principal and third party 9. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of a principal towards the agent and the third party 10. Personal liability of an agent 11. Pretended agent. Undisclosed principal 12. Revocation and other modes of termination of agency, Irrevocable agency Effect of termination, Liability of the principal and agent before and after termination	10	
Module 06	Contracts of Sale of Goods - The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 : 1. Definition of a contract of sale of goods 2. Essential features of a contract of sale, Parties to the contract 3. Sale as a transfer of property, Sale and agreement to sell 4. Four elements : price, delivery, risk and property (ownership) 5. Goods – Meaning, Existing and future goods, Specific, ascertained, unascertained goods, Effect of perishing of goods 6. Implied conditions and warranties, Express conditions and warranties 7. The rule 'caveat emptor', principle, meaning, and exceptions to the rule 8. Other implied terms 9. Transfer of title, Transfer by non-owners 10. Passing of risk 11. Delivery of goods, Various modes of delivery and their effect, Inspection of goods, Rejecting goods 12. Rights and liabilities of the buyer and seller, Unpaid seller and his rights 13. Remedies for price and for breach, Interest and taxes 14. Auction sales	07	
Module	Contracts of Partnership - The Indian Partnership Act,	09	

07	1932 and The Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 : 1. Definition of a contract of partnership 2. Essential features of a contract of partnership, the firm and the partners, Parties to the contract, Minor as partner 3. Kinds of partnership 4. Relations of partners with one another: their rights, liabilities, duties, immunities and disabilities 5. Property of the firm, Firm name 6. Relations of partners to third parties, Partner as agent of firm, Partners' authority, Implied authority, Mode of exercising authority, Liability of the firm for acts of partners 7. Change in constitution of a firm. Admission, retirement, expulsion, death and insolvency of any partner, Public notice, Effect of change in constitution of the firm 8. Dissolution of a firm, Modes of dissolution, Effect of dissolution, Agreements in restraint of trade 9. Registration of firms, Procedure of registration, Effect of non-registration 10. Limited Liability Partnership : Essential features, Distinction between limited liability partnership and ordinary partnership		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
Mr. Makrand Pande  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**BA.LL.B.-III Sem- VI (2018 -19)**  
**Subject: LC 0603 Law of Contract – 11**  
**Teacher's Name: MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-**

Special provisions that apply to special contracts form this course. Provisions relating to contracts of indemnity and guarantee, of bailment and pledge, and of agency are contained in three chapters of the Indian Contract Act 1872 and in three other statutes: The Sale of Goods Act 1930, The Indian Partnership Act 1932 and the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. These transactions play a very important role in commerce and trade. This course follows the course about the general principles that apply to all contracts. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship. The study of this course will enable a good understanding of the purposes with which each of these transactions is made, the features of each of these transactions, and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them. The course also emphasizes the study of remedies provided in these laws.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Testsetc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Contracts of Indemnity - Sections 124-125 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 : 1. Principle of indemnity in general 2. Definition of the contract of indemnity 3. Formation and essential features 4. Purpose of the contract of indemnity, and its use in facilitating and supporting transactions 5. Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier 6. Commencement of liability of the indemnifier 7. Examples: Indemnity for issuing duplicate share certificate, or bank deposit receipt; Indemnity by owner of a plot of land to a local authority as condition for grant of commencement certificate for construction; Indemnity clause in a contract	10	



	between a publisher and the printer; indemnity clause in a sale deed of land supporting assurance of title given by the seller B. Distinction between an indemnity, a warranty and a representation		
<b>Module 02</b>	<p>Contracts of Guarantee - Sections 126 to 147 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of a contract of guarantee</li> <li>2. Formation and essential features of a contract of guarantee. Parties to the contract; effect of minority of principal debtor</li> <li>3. Contract of guarantee as distinguished from a contract of indemnity</li> <li>4. Consideration for a contract of guarantee</li> <li>5. Continuing guarantee, and its revocation</li> <li>6. Nature and extent of surety's liability. Its commencement, duration and termination</li> <li>7. Surety's rights against the principal debtor</li> <li>8. Surety's rights against the creditor. Special position of a surety: a privileged debtor- Circumstances that discharge a surety. Contracting out of such discharge.-</li> <li>9. Letters of credit and bank guarantees</li> <li>10. Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights</li> </ol>	10	
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Contracts of Bailment - Sections 71, 148-171, 180-181 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of a contract of bailment</li> <li>2. Formation and essential features of a contract of bailment. Parties to the contract</li> <li>3. Creation of a contract of bailment. Obligations of bailment despite contract Gratuitous bailments</li> <li>4. Examples of contracts of bailment; for benefit of bailor, for benefit of bailee</li> <li>5. Kinds of bailees</li> <li>6. Rights, duties, disabilities and liabilities of a bailor- of a bailee vis-à-vis the bailor- of a bailee vis-à-vis the third parties, and the true owner-</li> <li>7. Termination of bailment, and consequences of termination</li> <li>8. Finder of goods as a bailee</li> </ol>	10	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Contracts of Pledge - Sections 172 - 179 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of a contract of pledge</li> <li>2. Essential features of a contract of pledge. Parties to the contract</li> <li>3. Creation of a contract of pledge</li> </ol>	10	



	<p>4. Distinction between contracts of pledge, bailment, hypothecation</p> <p>5. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnor</p> <p>6. Rights, liabilities, duties and disabilities of the pawnee; pawnee's right of sale</p> <p>7. Pledge by certain specified persons : sections 178, 178A, 179 of ICA.</p>		
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>Contracts of Agency : sections 182 - 238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 :</p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of agency</p> <p>2. Essential features of a contract of agency. Parties involved. Kinds of agents and agencies</p> <p>3. Creation of agency</p> <p>4. Distinction between agent, servant or employee, and independent contractor</p> <p>5. Agent's authority. Scope and extent. Express, implied, apparent or ostensible authority, and authority in an emergency. Restrictions or limitations on authority</p> <p>6. Delegation of authority. Relationship between a principal, agent and subagent. Substituted agents.</p> <p>7. Ratification</p> <p>8. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of an agent towards the principal and third party</p> <p>9. Rights, duties, immunities, disabilities and liabilities of a principal towards the agent and the third party</p> <p>10. Personal liability of an agent 131 SP University.</p> <p>11. Pretended agent. Undisclosed principal</p> <p>12. Revocation and other modes of termination of agency. Irrevocable agency Effect of termination. Liability of the principal and agent before and after termination</p>	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p>Contracts of Sale of Goods - The Sale of Goods Act 1930 :</p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of sale of goods</p> <p>2. Essential features of a contract of sale. Parties to the contract</p> <p>3. Sale as a transfer of property. Sale and agreement to sell</p> <p>4. Four elements: price, delivery, risk and property (ownership)</p> <p>5. Goods - Meaning, Existing and future goods, Specific, ascertained, unascertained goods, Effect of perishing of goods</p> <p>6. Implied conditions and warranties. Express conditions and warranties</p>	10	

	<p>7. The rule 'caveat emptor'. Principle, meaning, and exceptions to the rule</p> <p>8. Other implied terms</p> <p>9. Transfer of title. Transfer by non-owners</p> <p>10. Passing of risk</p> <p>11. Delivery of goods. Various modes of delivery and their effect. Inspection of goods. Rejecting goods</p> <p>12. Rights and liabilities of the buyer and seller. Unpaid seller and his rights.</p> <p>13. Remedies for price and for breach. Interest and taxes</p> <p>14. Auction sales</p> <p>15. An introduction to a) CISG : the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods b) INCOTERMS</p>		
<b>Module 07</b>	<p>Contracts of Partnership - The Indian Partnership Act 1932 and The Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 :</p> <p>1. Definition of a contract of partnership</p> <p>2. Essential features of a contract of partnership, the firm and the partners, Parties to the contract, Minor as partner</p> <p>3. Kinds of partnership</p> <p>4. Relations of partners with one another: their rights, liabilities, duties, immunities and disabilities</p> <p>5. Property of the firm, Firm name</p> <p>6. Relations of partners to third parties, Partner as agent of firm, Partners' authority, Implied authority, Mode of exercising authority, Liability of the firm for acts of partners</p> <p>7. Change in constitution of a firm. Admission, retirement, expulsion, death and insolvency of any partner. Public notice. Effect of change in constitution of the firm</p> <p>8. Dissolution of a firm, Modes of dissolution, Effect of dissolution, Agreements in restraint of trade</p> <p>9. Registration of firms, Procedure of registration, Effect of non-registration, 132 SPP University</p>	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<p>Negotiable Instruments - The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 :</p> <p>1. A negotiable instrument, types, definitions</p> <p>2. Essential features of negotiable instruments, and each type of instrument. Instruments payable to order or to bearer; payable at specified time or on demand</p> <p>3. Maturity of an instrument</p> <p>4. Parties to negotiable instruments. Their rights and liabilities</p>	10	

5. Negotiation – Meaning – Requirements – Types of endorsements – Modes of negotiation – Who can negotiate? – Effect of negotiation by various modes – Negotiation in particular cases (sections 57-59) – Period of negotiation (section 60)		
6. Presentment, Purposes of presentment, Time for presentment, Place of presentment, Presented to whom? Effective presentment, Delay in presentment, When is presentment not necessary? Liability of banker for negligent dealing		
7. Payment and Interest, Delivery of instrument, Immunity to bankers		
8. Discharge from liability on negotiable instruments, Modes of discharge		
9. Dishonour, Modes of dishonor, Notice of dishonor, Noting and protest		
10. Acceptance and payment for honour and reference in case of need		
11. Compensation		
12. Rules of evidence, Presumptions and estoppel		
13. Crossed cheques		
14. Bills in sets		
15. Penalties in case of dishonor, Criminal liability, Procedure		05
Internal Assessment/Evaluation		05
Revision		
<b>Total Lectures:-</b>		<b>90</b>



Miss. Meenakshi Jadhav  
Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. I Sem. II(2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0604 Tort and Consumer Protection Law  
 Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The Law of Torts is about civil wrongs. The liability for such wrongs is distinct from liability under criminal law and contract law. The course enables study of the general principles of tortious liability and its difference from criminal and contractual liability. The course also covers specific torts, and remedies available for their redressal. This course also covers relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, and the principles of liability in case of accidents under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction and Principles of Liability in Tort :</b> 1. Development of tort actions in England and India 2. Meaning and definition of tort 3. Tort distinguished from contract, quasi-contract and crime 4. Constituents of tort – wrongful act, damage and remedy 5. Malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance	05	
Module 02	<b>Liability for the Wrong Committed :</b> 1. Strict liability, absolute liability, no-fault liability; exceptions to these 2. Principle of vicarious liability - nature, scope and justification 3. Doctrine of sovereign immunity	10	

	4. Joint tort-feasors, joint and several liability		
Module 03	<p>General Defences / Justifications in an action for Tort :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Volenti non fit injuria, consent, voluntary assumption of risk, exclusion clauses</li> <li>2. Vis major (act of God)</li> <li>3. Inevitable accident</li> <li>4. Act of third parties</li> <li>5. Novus actus interveniens</li> <li>6. Plaintiff's wrong or default</li> <li>7. Self-defence and defence of property</li> <li>8. Necessity</li> <li>9. Statutory authority</li> <li>10. Judicial and quasi-judicial acts</li> <li>11. Parental and quasi-parental authorities</li> <li>12. Illegality</li> <li>13. Mistake</li> </ol>	11	
Module 04	<p>Torts against Persons :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault, Battery, Mayhem</li> <li>2. Causing Emotional Distress</li> <li>3. Malicious Prosecution and abuse of legal proceedings; False Imprisonment</li> <li>4. Deceit and Conspiracy</li> <li>5. Particular defences available in each of these types</li> </ol>	09	
Module 05	Torts against Reputation :	06	



	<p>1. Defamation : Libel and slander; Freedom of speech and expression; Defamation in the civil and criminal law; Different branches of Defamation Libel, Slander; Cyber Defamation : Defamation in cyber space</p> <p>2. Defences to defamation</p> <p>3. Invasion of privacy and defenses</p>		
<b>Module 06</b>	<p><b>Torts against Property :</b></p> <p>1. Trespass to land</p> <p>2. Trespass to personal property</p> <p>3. Detention and conversion</p> <p>4. Passing off; Injury to trademark, patent and copyrights</p> <p>5. Public and private nuisance</p> <p>6. Particular defences available in each of these types</p>	07	
<b>Module 07</b>	<p><b>Unintentional Torts :</b></p> <p>1. Product Liability and defences</p> <p>2. Negligence : Duty to take care and its breach; Foreseeability, causation; Contributory negligence and other defences to negligence; Occupier's liability; res ipsa loquitur</p> <p>3. Liability of driver and owner under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for motor accidents : Liability on fault basis (negligence), no-fault basis (Section 140- 144), structured formula basis (Section 163A, 163B and Schedule), compensation in hit-and-run cases (Section 161 and 163), Powers and jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Introduction only to the scheme of compulsory insurance under the Act (Sections 2 (30), 145(b).</p>	09	

	146 (1) and (2), 147(1)(i) and (2), 149, 151(1), 158(1), 160, 196)		
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Remedies in Tort law :</b> 1. Judicial remedies: a) Damages : Types - General and special, nominal, contemptuous, aggravated, exemplary, Compensatory damages - Principles of causation, foreseeability, certainty, assessment and calculation of damages - principles, personal injuries, death, loss of property, economic and non-economic losses b) Injunction - permanent and temporary, qua timet action c) Replevin d) Ejectment 2. Extra - judicial remedies - Self-defence, reentry on land, recapture of goods, abatement, distress damage feasant	10	
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Consumer Protection Law :</b> 1. Origin and development of consumer law 2. Basic Concepts - Consumer, complainant, service, goods, defect, deficiency, trader, consumer dispute, restrictive trade practice, unfair trade practice 3. Authorities under the Act - Consumer Councils, Redressal agencies and their composition and jurisdiction - substantive, territorial and pecuniary; Appeals, Additional remedy 4. Remedies available under the Act 5. Procedure for filing a complaint and of the redressal agency, Limitation; Enforcement of orders, vexatious complaints	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	10	

Total Lectures: 90

Pradhya  
Smt. Pradhya P. Sardar  
Subject teacher

Dr. K. K. Deo  
Principal.

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 B.A.LL.B. III Sem, VI(2018-19)  
 Subject: LC 0604 Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act  
 Teacher's Name: Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo (Principal)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :** The Law of Torts is about civil wrongs. The liability for such wrongs is distinct from liability under criminal law and contract law. The negligence, defamation, trespass, assault, conspiracy, deceit are examples of such wrongs. Tort law provides various remedies : compensation for injury and injunction. It is not governed by any statute, but has developed over centuries through principles developed by courts. It is therefore developmental and the law responds to the needs of the times. The liability for new kinds of wrongs is recognised, or an existing wrong develops with contemporary needs. The course enables study of the general principles of tortious liability and its difference from criminal and contractual liability. The course also covers specific torts, and remedies available 108 SPP University • Revised Curriculum • Degree Courses in Law • B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B. and LL.B. for their redressal. This course also covers relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, and the principles of liability in case of accidents under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction and Principles of Liability in Tort :</b> 1. Development of tort actions in England and India 2. Meaning and definition of tort 3. Tort distinguished from contract, quasi-contract and crime 4. Constituents of tort – wrongful act, damage and remedy 5. Malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance	07	
Module 02	<b>Liability for the Wrong Committed :</b> 1. Strict liability, absolute liability, no-fault liability; exceptions to these 2. Principle of vicarious liability - nature, scope and justification 3. Doctrine of sovereign immunity 4. Joint tort-feasors, joint and several liability	09	
Module 03	<b>General Defences / Justifications in an action for Tort :</b> 1. <i>Volenti non fit injuria</i> , consent, voluntary assumption of risk, exclusion clauses 2. <i>Viz major</i> (act of God) 3. Inevitable accident 4. Act of third parties	07	

	<p>5. <i>Novus actus interveniens</i>          6. Plaintiff's wrong or default          7. Self-defence and defence of property          8. Necessity          9. Statutory authority          10. Judicial and quasi-judicial acts          11. Parental and quasi-parental authorities          12. Illegality          13. Mistake</p>		
Module 04	<p><b>Torts against Persons :</b>          1. Assault, Battery, Mayhem          2. Causing Emotional Distress          3. Malicious Prosecution and abuse of legal proceedings;          False Imprisonment          4. Deceit and Conspiracy          5. Particular defences available in each of these types</p>	07	
Module 05	<p><b>Torts against Reputation :</b>          1. Defamation : Libel and slander; Freedom of speech and expression; Defamation in the civil and criminal law;           Different branches of Defamation Libel, Slander;          Cyber Defamation : Defamation in cyber space          2. Defences to defamation          3. Invasion of privacy and defences</p>	09	
Module 06	<p><b>Torts against Property :</b>          1. Trespass to land          2. Trespass to personal property          3. Detention and conversion          4. Passing off, Injury to trademark, patent and copyrights          5. Public and private nuisance          6. Particular defences available in each of these types</p>	10	
Module 07	<p><b>Unintentional Torts :</b>          1. Product Liability and defences          2. Negligence : Duty to take care and its breach; Foreseeability, causation; Contributory negligence and other defences to negligence;           Occupier's liability; <i>res ipsa loquitur</i>          3. Liability of driver and owner under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for motor accidents : Liability on fault basis (negligence), no-fault basis (Section 140-144), structured formula basis (Section 163A, 163B and Schedule), compensation in hit-and-run cases (Section 161 and 163), Powers and jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Introduction only to the scheme of compulsory insurance under the Act (Sections 2 (30), 145(b), 146 (1) and (2), 147(1)(i) and (2), 149, 151(1), 158(1), 160, 196)</p>	07	



Module 08	Remedies in Tort law : 1. Judicial remedies: a) Damages : Types - General and special, nominal, contemptuous, aggravated, exemplary, Compensatory damages - Principles of causation, foreseeability, certainty, assessment and calculation of damages - principles, personal injuries, death, loss of property, economic and non-economic losses b) Injunction - permanent and temporary, qua timet action c) Replevin d) Ejectment 2. Extra - judicial remedies - Self-defence, reentry on land, recapture of goods, abatement, distress damage feasant	12	
Module 09	Consumer Protection Law : 1. Origin and development of consumer law 2. Basic Concepts - Consumer, complaint, complainant, service, goods, defect, deficiency, trader, consumer dispute, restrictive trade practice, unfair trade practice 3. Authorities under the Act - Consumer Councils, Redressal agencies and their composition and jurisdiction - substantive, territorial and pecuniary; Appeals, Additional remedy 4. Remedies available under the Act 5. Procedure for filing a complaint and of the redressal agency, Limitation; Enforcement of orders, vexatious complaints	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	
	<b>Total Lectures</b>	<b>90</b>	

*Kundendu Kumar Deo*  
20/11/2024  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal



**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**LL.B.-I Sem- II (2018 -19)**  
**Subject: LC 0606 BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW**  
**Teacher's Name: MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-**

The modern society functions, contrary to the old barter system, on monetary transactions. In a developing country like India, the banking system takes off and becomes quite common even among the common people. The services banks render to the general public do have a significant contribution to the development of the economy. Paripassu, the security to the assets money as well as other valuable belonging to individuals and family units is to a large extent assured through the service of the banks. The variety of assistance tended by the banks to the common people and business community cannot be overemphasized in this context. The process of the working of the banks and the legal control over them as well as the protection to the consumers of banking services are areas which a student of law is necessarily familiar with. The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of Insurance law.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Testsetc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Module 01 Banking System In India : 1. Kinds of Banks and their Functions 2. History of Banking in India 3. Bank Nationalization and Social Control over Banking 4. Relationship between Banker and Customer - a) Legal Character	10	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Contract between Banker and Customer</li> <li>c) Bank's Duty to Customers</li> <li>d) Liability under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986</li> </ul>		
<b>Module 02</b>	<p>The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Object, Application and Definitions</li> <li>2. Incorporation, Capital, Management And Business</li> <li>3. Central Banking Functions</li> <li>4. Collection And Furnishing of Credit Information</li> <li>5. Provisions Relating to Non-Banking Institutions Receiving Deposits And Financial Institutions</li> <li>6. Prohibition of Acceptance of Deposits by Unincorporated Bodies</li> <li>7. General Provisions B. Penalties</li> </ul>	10	
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Object, Application and Definitions</li> <li>2. Business of Banking Companies</li> <li>3. Control over Management</li> <li>4. Prohibition of Certain Activities In Relation to Banking Companies</li> <li>5. Acquisition of the Undertakings of Banking Companies In Certain Cases</li> <li>6. Suspension of Business and Winding up of Banking Companies</li> <li>7. Special Provisions for Speedy Disposal of Winding up Proceedings</li> <li>8. Provisions Relating to Certain Operations of Banking Companies</li> <li>9. Application of the Act to Co-Operative Banks</li> </ul>	10	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Lending, Securities and Recovery by Banks :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles of Lending</li> <li>2. Position of Weaker Sections</li> <li>3. Nature of Securities and Risks Involved</li> <li>4. Default and Recovery</li> <li>5. Recovery of Debts with and without Intervention of Courts / Tribunal - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993</li> <li>b) Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act, 2002 (Definitions, Section 13, Section 17)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	10	
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>Insurance Law :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature of Insurance Contracts</li> <li>2. General principles of law of Insurance</li> <li>3. Kinds of Insurance -</li> </ul>	10	

	a) Life Insurance - provisions applicable as per the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 b) General Insurance - Types of General Insurance and relevant provisions as per – • The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 • The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 • The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991		
Module 06	The Insurance Act 1938 : 1. Object Application and Definitions 2. Prohibition of transaction of insurance business by certain person - Section 2C 3. Assignment and transfer of insurance policies - Section 38 4. Nomination by policy holder - Section 39 5. Licensing of insurance agents - Section 42 6. Registration of principal agents, chief agents and special agents - Section 42A 7. Issue of license to intermediary or insurance intermediary - Section 42D 8. Commission, brokerage or fee payable to intermediary or insurance intermediary - Section 42E 9. Register of insurance agents - Section 43 142 10. Policy not to be called in question on ground of mis-statement after two years - Section 45	10	
Module 07	The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 : 1. Constitution, Functions and Powers of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority 2. Role of IRDAI under various Regulations issued by the Authority	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	10	
	Revision	10	
	<b>Total Lectures:-</b>	<b>90</b>	

  
Miss. Meenakshi Jadhav  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
B.A.LL.B. III Sem. VI (2018 -19)

Subject: LO 0607 Penology and Victimology :

Teacher's Name: Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare (Assistant Professor)

Teaching Plan

**Objectives of the Course:** The objectives of the course is to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. This course also offers a specialized understanding of the functioning of the penal institutions along with rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Penology - Introduction:</b> 1. Definition, nature and scope of Penology 2. Crime Control Mechanism - a) Police b) Court c) Public Prosecutor d) Jail Administration e) Open Prison	12	
Module 02	<b>Punishment:</b> 1. Concept of Punishment 2. Theories of Punishment - a) Deterrent Theory b) Retributive Theory c) Preventive Theory d) Reformatory Theory 3. Forms of Punishment 4. Penal Policy in India	8	

<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Police System in India :</b> 1. Origin of Police 2. Development of Police Organization 3. Police Force in India 4. Nature and Objectives of Indian Police System 5. Police organization under the State Government 6. Police organization under the Central Government 7. Principles of Policing 8. Legal functions of police 9. Law Relating to Police Administration 10. Police Reforms 11. Legislative Trends 12. Judicial Approaches 13. NHRC guideline on Police-Public Relations.	08	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Prison System in India:</b> 1. History of Prison System 2. Prison in British India 3. Role of Prison in Modern Penology 4. Types of Prisons and Prisoners 5. Problems of Prisons - a) Over Crowding b) Basic Amenities c) Prison Discipline d) Prisoner's Health e) Criminality in Prison f) Problems of Under-trials 6. Prison Reforms - a) Commission on Prison Reforms b) Jurisprudence of Prison Reforms c) Legislative Trends d) Judicial Trends	12	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Open Prisons :</b> 1. Definition and Origin of Open Prison 2. The Philosophy underlying the Open Prison 3. Main Characteristics of Open Prisons 4. Advantages of Open Prison 5. Critical Appreciation of the working of OpenPrison	08	



<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Parole :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of Parole 2. Concept of Parole 3. Distinction between Parole and Indeterminate Sentence 4. Distinction between Parole and Furlough 5. Comparison between Parole and Probation 6. Parole in India 7. Structural setup of Parole Boards and their Functions 8. Conditions of Parole 9. Essentials of an Ideal Parole System 10. Judicial Trend in India 11. Parole Violation	10	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Victimology - Victim and Victimization :</b> 1. Victim – Meaning and Kinds 2. Impact of Victimization - Physical, Economic and Psychological 3. Double / Secondary victimization 4. Victimology - Definition, Nature and Scope 5. Theories of Victimology - a) The Precipitation Theory b) Life-style Theory c) Deviant Place Theory d) Routine Activity Theory	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Legal Perspectives of Victim Assistance :</b> 1. Victim Assistance Program - a) Evolution of Concept of Victim and Victimology b) Victim's Rights - Approach at International and Municipal Jurisdiction. c) Declaration of United Nations on Victims' Rights d) Constitution of India and Rights of Victims e) Statutory Provisions - Code of Criminal Procedure, Probation of Offenders Act 2. Access to Justice - a) Compensation to victims of crime b) Rights of victims during trial c) Legal assistance to the victims d) Role of victims at time of granting bail e) Right of victim to appeal	11	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare  
Subject Teacher



  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal  
**PRINCIPAL**  
Navjeevan Law College  
CIDCO, Nashik - 422006

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

LL.B. I Sem **II** (2018 -19)

Subject: LO 0607 Penology and Victimology :

Teacher's Name: Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare (Assistant Professor)

### Teaching Plan

**Objectives of the Course:** The objectives of the course is to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. This course also offers a specialized understanding of the functioning of the penal institutions along with rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Penology - Introduction:</b> 1. Definition, nature and scope of Penology 2. Crime Control Mechanism - a) Police b) Court c) Public Prosecutor d) Jail Administration e) Open Prison.	12	
Module 02	<b>Punishment:</b> 1. Concept of Punishment 2. Theories of Punishment - a) Deterrent Theory b) Retributive Theory c) Preventive Theory d) Reformatory Theory 3. Forms of Punishment 4. Penal Policy in India	8	
Module	<b>Police System in India :</b>	08	

03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Origin of Police</li> <li>2. Development of Police Organization</li> <li>3. Police Force in India</li> <li>4. Nature and Objectives of Indian Police System</li> <li>5. Police organization under the State Government</li> <li>6. Police organization under the Central Government</li> <li>7. Principles of Policing</li> <li>8. Legal functions of police</li> <li>9. Law Relating to Police Administration</li> <li>10. Police Reforms</li> <li>11. Legislative Trends</li> <li>12. Judicial Approaches</li> <li>13. NHRC guideline on Police-Public Relations</li> </ol>		
Module 04	<p>Prison System in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of Prison System</li> <li>2. Prison in British India</li> <li>3. Role of Prison in Modern Penology</li> <li>4. Types of Prisons and Prisoners</li> <li>5. Problems of Prisons - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Over Crowding</li> <li>b) Basic Amenities</li> <li>c) Prison Discipline</li> <li>d) Prisoner's Health</li> <li>e) Criminality in Prison</li> <li>f) Problems of Under-trials</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Prison Reforms - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Commission on Prison Reforms</li> <li>b) Jurisprudence of Prison Reforms</li> <li>c) Legislative Trends</li> <li>d) Judicial Trends</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	12	
Module 05	<p>Open Prisons :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition and Origin of Open Prison</li> <li>2. The Philosophy underlying the Open Prison</li> <li>3. Main Characteristics of Open Prisons</li> <li>4. Advantages of Open Prison</li> <li>5. Critical Appreciation of the working of Open</li> </ol>	08	

	Prison		
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Parole :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of Parole 2. Concept of Parole 3. Distinction between Parole and Indeterminate Sentence 4. Distinction between Parole and Furlough 5. Comparison between Parole and Probation 6. Parole in India 7. Structural setup of Parole Boards and their Functions 8. Conditions of Parole 9. Essentials of an Ideal Parole System 10. Judicial Trend in India 11. Parole Violation	10	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Victimology - Victim and Victimization :</b> 1. Victim - Meaning and Kinds 2. Impact of Victimization - Physical, Economic and Psychological 3. Double / Secondary victimization 4. Victimology - Definition, Nature and Scope 5. Theories of Victimology - a) The Precipitation Theory b) Life-style Theory c) Deviant Place Theory d) Routine Activity Theory	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Legal Perspectives of Victim Assistance :</b> 1. Victim Assistance Program - a) Evolution of Concept of Victim and Victimology b) Victim's Rights - Approach at International and Municipal Jurisdiction. c) Declaration of United Nations on Victims' Rights d) Constitution of India and Rights of Victims e) Statutory Provisions - Code of Criminal Procedure, Probation of Offenders Act 2. Access to Justice - a) Compensation to victims of crime b) Rights of victims during trial c) Legal assistance to the victims d) Role of victim at time of granting bail e) Right of victim to appeal	11	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

**Total Lectures: 90**



  
Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare  
Subject Teacher



  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal  
PRINCIPAL  
Navjeevan Law College  
Cidco, Nashik - 422008

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. II Sem. III (2018-19)  
 Subject: LC 0701 Constitutional Law II  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

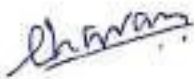
**Objectives of the Course:** The Course is designed with an objective to acquaint the students with the Federal principles of Indian Constitution and the powers, functions and structures of various Constitutional bodies. The course is to be studied in the social, economic and political context in which the constitution operates.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc,

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Nature of Indian Federalism : 1. Forms of Governments 2. Concept of Federalism 3. Essential characteristics of American Federalism 4. Essential characteristics of Indian Federalism 5. Indian Federalism distinguishes from American Federalism	10	
Module 02	Structure Powers and Functions Union and State Executive : 1. Union Executive (Articles 52 to 78) 2. State Executive (Articles 152 to 167)	09	
Module 03	Structure, Powers and Functions of Union and State Legislature : 1. Union Legislature (Articles 79 to 123) 2. State Legislature (Articles 168 to 213)	08	
Module 04	Structure, Powers and Functions of Supreme Court, High Court and Tribunals : 1. Supreme Court (Articles 124 to 147) 2. High Court and Subordinate Courts (Articles 214 to 237) 3. Tribunals (Articles 323A and 323B)	07	
Module 05	Relations between Union and the States : 1. Legislative Relations between Union and the States (Articles 245 to 255) 2. Administrative Relations between Union and the States (Articles 256 to 263) 3. Financial Relations between Union and the States (Articles 264 to 290A) An Overview of the Constitution (One Hundred First Amendment) Act, 2016	06	
Module 06	Constitutional Position of Jammu and Kashmir: 1. Historical background of Article 370 2. Provisions of Article 370 of the Constitution 3. The Constitutional (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954	09	

Module 07	<b>Other Constitutional Institutions / Authorities:</b> 1. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (Articles 148 to 151) 2. Administration of Union territories (Articles 239 to 241) 3. Structure Powers and Functions of Panchayats (Articles 243 to 243O) 4. Structure Powers and Functions of Municipalities (Articles 243P to 243ZG) 5. Services and Public Service Commissions (Articles 308 to 323) 6. Elections and Election Commission (Articles 324 to 329)	04	
Module 08	<b>Other Constitutional Provisions :</b> 1. Borrowing (Articles 292 to 293) 2. Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits (Articles 294 to 300) 3. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse (Articles 301 to 307) 4. Official Language (Articles 343 to 351)	04	
Module 09	<b>Emergency Provisions - Grounds, Approval for Continuation and Effects (Articles 352 to 360) :</b> 1. National Emergency 2. State Emergency 3. Financial Emergency	04	
Module 10	<b>Commissions and Committees on Union-State Relations - Objectives and Recommendations :</b> 1. Administrative Reforms Commission (1966) 2. Rajmanna Committee (1969) 3. Sarkaria Commission (1983) 4. Punchhi Commission (2007)	05	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90



Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. II Sem. III(2018 -19)  
Subject: LC 0702 Property Law and Easement  
Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The subject covers the study of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Easement Act, 1882. The course will enable the student to appreciate the fundamental principles, features, rights and liabilities of parties and the consequences of specific transactions affecting immovable property. The topic of actionable claims is very relevant in the modern business environment and financing models. The course also covers law relating to easements and licenses.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Concepts, Meaning and types of Properties (Sections 1 to 4 of the T.P. Act, 1882) :  1. Meaning of property  2. Kinds of property - Movable and immovable, tangible and intangible, existing and future, real and personal  3. Role of property rights in social and economic development  4. Doctrine of notice	06	
Module 02	Transfer of Property by Act of Parties (Sections 5 to 9) :  1. Meaning and Definition Transfer of Property, Properties which may be transferred  2. Essentials of a valid transfer of property	09	

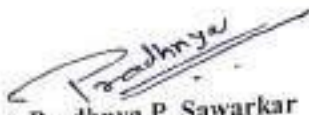
	<p>3. Operation and method of transfer property</p> <p>4. Procedural perspective for transfer of property</p> <p>5. Effect of non-payment of stamp duty and non-registration</p>		
Module 03	<p><b>General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property (Sections 10 to 37) :</b></p> <p>1. Conditions restraining alienation, enjoyment, defeating insolvency or assignability</p> <p>2. Transfers to unborn persons</p> <p>3. Rule against perpetuity and accumulation of income</p> <p>4. Vested and contingent interests</p> <p>5. Conditions precedent and subsequent, conditional transfers</p> <p>6. Doctrine of Election and Apportionment</p>	09	
Module 04	<p><b>General Principles Relating to Transfer of Immovable Property (Sections 38 to 53A) :</b></p> <p>1. Doctrine of holding out</p> <p>2. Feeding the grant by estoppel</p> <p>3. Doctrine of priority</p> <p>4. Transfer <i>lis pendens</i></p> <p>5. Fraudulent transfer</p> <p>6. Doctrine of part performance</p>	10	
Module 05	<p><b>Sales and Exchanges (Sections 54 to 57 and 118 to 121) :</b></p> <p>1. Meaning and definition of Sale and Exchange</p> <p>2. Distinction between sale and Exchange</p>	06	



	<p>3. Essentials of a valid sale, Parties to a sale, Formalities</p> <p>4. Distinction between Sale and contract for sale</p> <p>5. Registration of a contract for sale and effect of non-registration.</p> <p>6. Rights and liabilities of a buyer and seller</p> <p>7. Discharge for encumbrances on sale &amp; Exchange. Rights and liabilities of parties to exchange</p>		
Module 06	<p><b>Mortgages (Sections 58 to 98) :</b></p> <p>1. Definition of mortgage - Types of mortgages, Mortgagor, Mortgagee, Mortgage money,</p> <p>2. Essentials of a valid mortgage and Formalities</p> <p>3. Distinction between charge, mortgage, pledge, hypothecation and other security interests over property</p> <p>4. Rights and liabilities of a mortgagor and mortgage</p> <p>5. Doctrine of substituted security</p> <p>6. Charge of immovable property</p> <p>7. Marshalling &amp; Mortgagee's and charge-holder's rights and remedies under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002</p>	06	
Module 07	<p><b>Leases (Sections 105 to 117) :</b></p> <p>1. Definition of lease, Lessor, lessee, Kinds of leases, premium and rent</p> <p>2. Essentials of a valid lease and Formalities</p> <p>3. Rights and liabilities of the lessee and Lessor</p>	06	

	<p>4. Term and determination of lease</p> <p>5. Forfeiture and relief against forfeiture</p> <p>6. Leases for agricultural purposes</p> <p>7. Distinction between lease under the Transfer of Property Act, 1982 and the Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999</p>		
Module 08	<p><b>Gift and Transfers of Actionable Claims (Sections 122 to 129 and 3, 130 to 137) :</b></p> <p>1. Definitions of Gift, Donor and Donee</p> <p>2. Essentials of a valid gift, Revocation of gifts</p> <p>3. Distinction between property and donatio mortis causa and gifts under Mohammedan law</p> <p>4. Actionable claims : a) Definition, Formalities, and their importance in commercial transactions b) Requirement of notice to debtor, and effect of notice c) Rights and liabilities of transferor and transferee</p>	05	
Module 09	<p><b>Law of Easements (Sections 1 to 51 of the Easement Act, 1882) :</b></p> <p>1. Definitions and Types of easements</p> <p>2. Formalities for creating an easement</p> <p>3. Creation and acquisition of Easements, Dominant and servient owners and Heritages, Grant, Custom, Necessity, Quasi-necessity, Prescription</p> <p>4. Rights, duties and liabilities of dominant and servant owners</p> <p>5. Remedies for disturbance of easements</p> <p>6. Extinction of easements, Suspension and revival of easements</p>	10	

Module 10	Law of Licenses (Sections 52 to 64 of the Easement Act, 1882) : 1. Definition of License, Essentials of a license, kind and Formalities 2. Transfer of license, Transfer of grantor's interest 3. Death of licensor or licensee 4. Rights and liabilities of licensee, Revocable and Irrevocable license 5. Rights of licensee on revocation and eviction 6. Distinction between leases and licenses 7. Distinction between licenses under Easement Act, 1882 with that of the Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999	09	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	10	
Total Lectures: 90			

  
Smt. Pradhya P. Sawarkar  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. II Sem. III & B.A.L.L.B.-IV Sem- VII(2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0703 Public International Law  
 Teacher's Name: Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo (Principal)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objective of the Course :** This course provides an insight into Public International Law and its significance in the economically globalised world. It enables the students to understand the interdependence of the countries and how they are constantly addressing the global issues through peaceful measures. In view of the vastness of the subject, only important chapters have been covered here. An Introductory perspective to International Law is aimed to provoke the inquisitiveness of the students. A grasp on the key features and subtle perspective of the law and its relevance will help the students in the preparation of various competitive examinations.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Nature and Development of International Law :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of International Law 2. Theoretical Basis of International Law - Natural law Theory, Positive Law Theory, Grotius Theory and Consent theory 3. Historical perspective of International Law - Codification of International Law, Work of International Law Commission	08	
Module 02	<b>Sources of International Law :</b> 1. Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945 (Article 38) - International Treaties and Conventions, International Custom, General Principles of Law Recognized by Civilized Nations, Judicial Decisions of International and National Courts, and Juristic Opinion 2. Other Sources of International Law - Resolutions of General Assembly, Resolutions of Security Council	05	
Module 03	<b>Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law :</b> 1. Theoretical Perspectives - Monistic Theory, Dualistic Theory, Transformation theory, Delegation Theory, and Specific Adoption theory 2. Practice of States - United Kingdom, United States of America and India	05	
Module 04	<b>Subjects of International Law :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of State	05	

	<p>2. Kinds of Different States in International Law - Sovereign States, Semi-Sovereign States, Protectorate, Vassal, Trust Territories, Special type of States - Holy State and Neutralized States</p> <p>3. Individuals as subjects and object of Public International Law</p> <p>4. Role and Status of Multi National Companies</p>		
<b>Module 05</b>	<p><b>Recognition of States :</b></p> <p>1. Meaning and Significance of Recognition</p> <p>2. Theories of Recognition - Constitutive Theory, Declarative Theory, Simson Doctrine and Estrada Doctrine</p> <p>3. Types of Recognition - De-facto, and De-jure</p> <p>1. Recognition of Insurgency and Belligerency</p>	04	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p><b>State Territory and State Succession :</b></p> <p>1. Meaning and Definition of State Territory</p> <p>2. Types of Acquiring and Loss of State Territory - Occupation, Prescription, Accretion, Cession, Dismemberment, Retrocession (The Case of Hong Kong)</p> <p>3. Meaning and Concept of State Succession - Difference between State Succession and Succession of Governments</p> <p>4. States Succession to Treaties - Membership of International Organizations Recent Developments, State succession to Public Property, Torts, Debts, and Archives</p> <p>5. Theories of State Succession to Treaties - Theory of Universal Succession, Theory of Negativism, Contemporary Theories (Neo-Universalism and Neo-Negativism), and Theory of Gestation (Nyerere Doctrine)</p>	05	
<b>Module 07</b>	<p><b>State Jurisdiction :</b></p> <p>1. Territorial Jurisdiction - Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, Universal Jurisdiction, Extra territorial Jurisdiction of State</p> <p>2. State Jurisdiction and State Territory-Land Territory - National Waters-Territorial sea-Contiguous zone-Exclusive Economic Zone-Air and Outer Space - obligations of states under outer space Treaty 1966</p> <p>3. Jurisdiction based on Nationality - Modes of Acquiring and Losing Nationality, Double Nationality, and Nationality of Married Women - Indian position</p> <p>4. Meaning and Significance of Statelessness - Role of UNHCR</p> <p>5. Meaning and Definition of Extradition - Types of offenders and Process of Extradition</p> <p>6. Definition and Significance of Asylum - Territorial and Extra-Territorial Asylum</p>	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<p><b>State Immunities and Privileges :</b></p> <p>1. State Immunity - Absolute theory and Restrictive Theory of Immunity, Views of the International Law Commission, and Waiver of Immunity</p> <p>2. Significance and Functions of Diplomatic Agents and</p>	06	



	Classification of Diplomatic Agents 3. Immunities and Privileges of Diplomatic Agents - Inviolability of Diplomatic Agents 4. Inviolability of Premises - Immunity from local, Civil, Administrative and Criminal Jurisdiction, Immunity from Taxes and Custom Duties, Freedom of Movement, Travel, Communication and Worship		
Module 09	<b>Law of State Responsibility :</b> 1. Nature and Basis of State Responsibility - Elements of State Responsibility, State Responsibility in different fields 2. Theories of State Responsibility - Fault or Subjective Theory, Risk or Objective theory, Eclectic Theories of Responsibility, Absolute Liability 3. Significance of Doctrine of Culpa 4. Defences precluding State Responsibility	05	
Module 10	<b>Law of Treaties :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of a Treaty, Types of Treaties 2. Parties to a treaty - Formation of a Treaty, Significance of Pact Sunt Servanda 3. Significance of Jus Cogens, Role of Rebus Sic Stantibus (Changed Circumstances) in Treaties 4. Procedure for Termination of Treaties	06	
Module 11	<b>Settlement of Disputes :</b> 1. Legal and Political Disputes 2. Pacific Means 3. Extra-judicial Pacific Means- Negotiation- Good Offices- Mediation-	05	
Module 12	<b>International Institutions :</b> 1. Historical Origin of International Institutions - League of Nations - An Overview, United Nations - Purposes and Principles 2. Structure, Powers and functions of (a) Security Council, (b) General Assembly, (c) Economic and Social Council, (d) Trusteeship Council, (e) Secretary General - Appointment, Powers and Functions 3. International Court of Justice - Historical Evolution and Composition, Types of Jurisdiction of the Court - Contentious and Advisory, Law Applied by the Court and Binding Nature of Judgment 4. Legal Status of International Organizations	12	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	
	<b>Total Lectures</b>	90	

*Kundan Kumar*  
20x11/2020  
Dr. Kundan Kumar Das  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

LL.B. II Sem. III (2018 -19)

Subject: LP 0704 Practical Training Paper I - Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court Law

Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The professional ethics encompasses an ethical code governing the conduct of persons engaged in the practice of law as well as persons engaged in the legal sector. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students as to (a) legal profession in India during - ancient, medieval and modern period, (b) professional ethics or duties, (c) the provisions of the Advocate Act, 1961, and (d) the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. The purpose of the course shall also be to provide or to enhance the practical knowledge of the students and to acquaint them with the link between theory and practice.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>History of Legal Profession in India :</b> 1. Legal profession in India in ancient and medieval period 2. Changes underwent in Legal profession during British rule 3. Development of Legal Profession in India after independence 4. Impact of globalization on legal profession in India	13	
Module 02	<b>Norms of Professional Ethics and Duties :</b> 1. Need and necessity of Professional ethics in the legal profession 2. Professional ethics and duties of advocates towards his clients, Court, public, his fellow advocates, self, society, duty in imparting training, duty to render legal aid, etc. 3. Restrictions on other Employments 4. Restrictions on advertising 5. Form of Dresses or Robes to be worn by Advocate 6. Rules as to Vakalatnama	09	
Module 03	<b>Introduction and Authorities (the Advocates Act, 1961) :</b> 1. Objects of and definitions under the Act 2.	11	

	<p>Bar Council of State : a) Establishment of Bar Councils for Each States and Union Territories b) Composition of State Bar Council c) System of Election d) Term of office of Members of State Bar Council and Establishment of Special Committee e) Disqualification of Member of Bar Council of State f) Powers and Functions of Bar Council of State 3. Bar Council of India : a) Composition of Bar Council of India b) Term of office of Members of Bar Council of India c) Disqualification of Member of Bar Council of India d) Powers and Functions of Bar Council of India e) Membership in International Bodies 4. Provisions Common to Bar Council of India and Bar Council of State : a) Bar Council to be Body Corporate b) Constitution of Committees of Bar Council c) Transaction of Business, Staff and Audit of Accounts of Bar Council d) Power of Bar Council to make Rules</p>		
Module 04	<p><b>Admission and Enrolment of Advocates (the Advocates Act, 1961) :</b>  1. Senior and other Advocates  2. Preparation of Roll of Advocates 3. Order of Seniority amongst the Advocates 4. Transfer of Name from one State Roll to another 5. Right of Pre-audience 6. Qualification for Admission of Person as Advocate on State Roll 7. Disqualification for Admission of Person as Advocate on State Roll 8. Disposal of Applications for Admission as Advocate 9. Power of State Bar Council to make rules</p>	07	
Module 05	<p><b>Enrolment and Right to Practice and Limitations of such Right (the Advocates Act, 1961) :</b>  1. Right of Advocates to Practice 2. Power of Court to Permit Appearances in Particular Cases 3. Advocates alone entitled to Practice 4. Power of High Court to make rules 5. Skills essential for a lawyer to have a good practice and profession – qualities to succeed in legal profession - honesty, courage, industry, wit, eloquence, judgment, fellowship, etc. 6. Decisions of Courts on Advocate's right to strike 7. Role of advocate in the administration of justice and duty towards legal reforms</p>	06	

<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Conduct of Advocates (the Advocates Act, 1961) :</b> 1. Complaint of Professional or other Misconduct 2. Punishments for Professional or other Misconduct 3. Disciplinary Powers of Bar Council of India and State Bar Council 4. Disposal of Disciplinary Proceedings 5. Review of Orders by Disciplinary Committee 6. Appeal to Bar Council of India 7. Appeal to Supreme Court 8. Stay of Order 9. Alteration in Roll of Advocates	07	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Cases Prescribed for Study on Professional Ethics :</b> 1. Vishram Singh Raghubanshi v. State of UP, AIR 2011 SC 2275 2. Vijay Singh v. Murarilal, AIR 1979 SC 1719 3. SJ Chaudhary v. State of Delhi, AIR 1984 SC 618 4. Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan, AIR 1983 SC 1012 5. Ex-Capt Harish Uppal v. Union Of India, AIR 2003 SC 739 6. John D'Souza v. Edward Ani, AIR 1994 SC 975 7. Himalayan Cooperative Group Housing Society v. Balwan Singh, AIR 2015 SC 2867 8. Brajendra Nath Bhargava v. Ramchandra Kasliwal, AIR 1999 SC 2866 9. A S Mohammed Rafi v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2011 SC 308 10. D Saibaba v. Bar Council of India, AIR 2003 SC 2502	07	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 :</b> 1. Historical development of law of contempt of court in India 2. Freedom of speech, Law of defamation and contempt of Court - Constitutional perspectives 3. Meaning of contempt - Civil contempt and Criminal contempt 4. Defenses for contempt - Civil and Criminal contempt 5. Punishments for contempt 6. Procedure for initiating contempt proceeding 7. Contempt by Judges, Magistrate, Lawyers, Companies and others 8. Contempt of Supreme Court, High Court and Subordinate Court 9. Remedies, Apology, Appeal and Review 10. Comparison with Order 39 Rule 2A of Civil Procedure Code	07	
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Cases Prescribed for Study on Contempt of Court :</b> 1. In Re Arundhati Roy, AIR 2002 SC 1375 2. Pushpaben v. Narandas V Badiani, AIR 1979 SC 1536 3. LD Jaikwal v. State of UP, AIR 1984 SC 1734 4. Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 107 5. PN Duda v. V P Shiv Shankar, AIR 1988 SC 1202 6. Noorali Babul Thanewala v. KMM Shetty, AIR 1990 SC 464 7. Bal Kishan Giri v. State of UP, AIR 2014 SC (Supp) 469 8. High Court of Judicature of Bombay v. Menisha Koirala, 2003 CrLJ 1634 (Bom HC) 9. Dr. Subramanian Swamy v. Arun	06	

	Slideshow, AIP 2014 SC, 2020 10 in Re S Mulgalker, AIP 1978 SC 717		
	Internal Assessment Evaluation	05	
	Revision Remedial Classes Monitoring	12	

Total Lectures: 00

*Shahist*

**Dr. Shahista Inamdar**

Subject Teacher

*Kundanika*

**Dr. Kundanika Kumar Deo**

Principal



**NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**L.L.B. - II Sem- III(2018 -19)**  
**Subject: LC 0706 Investment and Securities Law**  
**Teacher's Name: Mrs. Indrayani Gunjal**

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:-** The securities market plays a very important role in the growth and development of Indian market economies. Mature and well-regulated securities market supports corporate initiatives and also facilitate the management of financial risks. Also, retail investors are investing an increasing proportion of their money in mutual funds and other collective investments which places the securities markets at the central of individual wealth. This course aims to introduce students to the various laws and regulations enacted by the competent legislative and regulating bodies governing the operation and movement of security market.

**Teaching Methodology:-**

Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Assignment, Class Tests etc.


Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Historical evolution of Investment and Securities Laws :</b> 1. Meaning and Definition of Investment and Securities 2. Historical origins of Investment and Securities law - International and National Perspective 3. History of Capital Markets in India 4. Need for securities legislation and investor protection	07	
Module 02	<b>Regulatory Framework to Govern Securities in India :</b> 1. Concept of Securities 2. Kinds of Securities - Ownership instruments, Shares, Stocks	08	


	<p>3. Debt instruments - Debentures and Bonds</p> <p>4. Offered Documents - Prospectus</p> <p>5. Norms of disclosure under different laws - the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (only relevant provisions)</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p><b>Concept of Securities Market and Securities Market Intermediaries :</b></p> <p>1. Primary Market : Scheme of Primary Market, Advantages - Disadvantages to Companies and investors.</p> <p>2. Provisions relating to IPO, FPO, Private placement, bonus issue, Qualified Institutional Placement under the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2018</p> <p>3. Primary Market intermediaries - Merchant Banker, Managers to issue, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Bankers to the issue, Brokers, Syndicate Members</p> <p>4. Secondary Market intermediaries - Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Brokers / sub-brokers, Portfolio Managers, Investment Advisers, Research Analyst, Credit Rating Intermediaries, Clearing Corporations</p>	09	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p><b>Securities and Exchange Board of India and the Depositories Act, 1996 :</b></p> <p>1. Background and Introduction, Constitution of SEBI</p> <p>2. SEBI - Power and Functions, Role of SEBI in securities market.</p> <p>3. SEBI - Power to issue Informal Guidance</p> <p>4. SEBI - Power to issue Regulations, Rules under Securities Market</p> <p>5. Constitution of Securities Appellate Tribunal (SA), SAT - Power and Functions</p> <p>6. The Depositories Act, 1996 - Rights and Obligations of depositories, Depository Participants, Issuers and beneficial owners, Penalties, Dematerialisation and Rematerialisation of securities (Procedure, Advantages and Disadvantages)</p>	12	

	7. Relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013		
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Stock Exchange and Investor Protection :</b> 1. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 - Recognized stock exchanges, listing of securities, penalties and procedure 2. Procedure for a stock exchange to be a recognized Stock Exchange, Power of Government, procedure for de-recognition of a stock exchange 3. Concept of Demutualization of stock exchanges and its impact on the Indian economy and the Regional stock exchanges 4. Minimum public shareholding and its advantages to shareholders and stakeholders 5. Trading, Spot delivery contract, Badla Contract, Future contracts, Options, 6. Derivatives, Listing of Shares 7. Investors Protection mechanism under various statutes - Role and functions of SEBI Tribunal, the Companies Act, 2013 - Acceptance of deposits, Misstatement in prospectus, fraudulently inducing person to invest money, non-payment of dividend, Right to demand financial statement, Investor Education and Protection Fund, class action suits	12	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Insider Trading and Takeover Code :</b> <b>Insider Trading :</b> 1. Insider Trading : Meaning and Definition of Insider Trading. Insider, Connected person, deemed to be connected, trading, Unpublished price sensitive information, generally available information, Chinese wall, Compliance Officer, Trading Window, Pre-clearance, Code of Conduct 2. Penalty for Insider Trading 3. Position in UK and USA <b>Takeover Code :</b> 1. Meaning and definition of control, voting rights, shares, acquirer, target company, Person acting in concert, Deemed to be connected person, acquisition of shares, open offer, public announcement, offer letter, offer price 2. Shareholding thresholds / Triggers under Takeover Code	09	

	<p>3. Procedure of public announcement and open offer</p> <p>4. Exemptions (general and specific exemptions)</p>		
<b>Module 07</b>	<p><b>SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement Regulations) :</b></p> <p>1. Meaning and purpose of listing and delisting, advantages and disadvantages</p> <p>2. Principles governing disclosures and obligations of listed entity</p> <p>3. Listing Agreement</p> <p>4. Compliance Officer</p> <p>5. Grievance Redressal Mechanism</p> <p>6. Corporate Governance Norms - directors, women directors, independent directors, audit committee, risk management committee, remuneration committee, stakeholder relationship committee, maximum number of directorships, related party transactions, obligations of independent directors</p> <p>7. Disclosure of event or information under SEBI Regulations</p> <p>8. Re-classification of promoters into non-promoters</p> <p>9. Annual report</p>	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<p><b>Foreign Investment Laws :</b></p> <p>1. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 -</p> <p>a) Regulation and management of Foreign Exchange</p> <p>b) Contravention and Penalties</p> <p>c) Adjudication and Appeal</p> <p>d) Directorate of enforcement</p> <p>e) Inbound and outbound investment in India (Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment)</p> <p>f) Setting up of Joint Ventures and Wholly owned subsidiaries in India and outside India</p> <p>2. Regulation of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) / Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) in India</p> <p>3. Participatory Note</p>	07	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision	10	

	Total Lectures:- 90	
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Mrs. Indrayani Gunjal  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. II Sem. III (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LO 0707 Criminal Minor Acts  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pande (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The Indian Penal Code, 1860 is not the only criminal law in India, though it is one of the major criminal law. Apart from Indian Penal Code there are many other criminal legislations. In a post-independence period many legislations were enacted by the Centre and State to control crime and criminal behavior. These special legislations redefined crime and the criminal procedure to be followed. These legislations are rampantly been used by police and courts in day to day life. The course is designed to acquaint the students with few important criminal laws, which are essential for all criminal law lawyers.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951 :</b> 1. Historical background, Objects, Scope and Definitions under the Act 2. Superintendence, control and organization of the Police Force 3. Regulation, Control and Discipline of the Police Force 4. Police Regulations 5. Special measures for Maintenance of Public Order and Safety of State 6. Executive Powers and Duties of the Police 7. Offences and Punishments	13	
Module 02	<b>The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 :</b> 1. Legislative History, Object and Scope of the Act, Definitions of Public Servant and Public Duty 2. Appointment of Special Judges 3. Offences and Punishments 4. Investigation into cases 5. Sanction for Prosecution Special Procedure : Change in Rules of Evidence and Criminal Procedure (Sections 20-24)	09	
Module 03	<b>The Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999 :</b> 1. Legislative History, Object and Scope of the Act 2. Organized Crime : Definition and Scope,	11	

	Punishments 3. Courts and Public Prosecutor (Sections 6-12) 4. Interception of Wire, Electronic or Oral Communication (Sections 13-16) 5. Special Procedure : Change in Rules of Evidence and Criminal Procedure (Sections 17-23)		
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 :</b> 1. Legislative History, Object and Definitions 2. Authorities and Officers 3. Prohibition, Control and Regulation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 4. Offences and Punishments 5. Procedure under Act	14	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 :</b> 1. Object, Application and definitions under the Act 2. General Principles of Care and Protection of Children 3. Juvenile Justice Board 4. Procedure in Relation to Children in Conflict with Law 5. Child Welfare Committee 6. Procedure in Relation to Children in Need of Care and Protection 7. Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration 8. Adoption 9. Other Offences Against Children	12	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Introduction to Cyber Crimes - Relevant provisions under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ;</b> 1. Object, Application and Relevant Definitions under the Act 2. Salient Features of the Act 3. Offences, Punishment and Procedure of Investigation and Trial (Chapter XI - Sections 65 to 78) 4. Exemption from Liability of Intermediary in Certain Cases (Section 79)	14	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	
		Total Lectures: 90	

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Dr. [Faint text]

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NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. II Sem. IV (2018 - 19)  
 Subject: **LC 0801 Labour and Industrial Law**  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

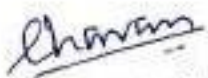
**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The labour movement has been instrumental in the enacting of laws protecting labour rights in the 19th and 20th centuries. Labour rights have been integral to the social and economic development since the industrial revolution. After the Independence the government of India has enacted numerous legislations for the regulation of labour relations and their welfare. Labour and Industrial law mediates many aspects of the relationship between trade unions, employers and employees. It defines the rights and obligations of workers, union members and employers in the work place. An understanding of Labour Laws is very essential for law students because of the fact that the scope and ambit of these laws is very wide and is touching the lives of millions of people in the country.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Constitutional Provisions on Labour Legislations :</b> Labour legislations and relevant Constitutional provisions - Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Distribution of legislative powers	12	
Module 02	<b>Settlement of Industrial Disputes :</b> The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Objectives, Basic Definitions, Industry and Industrial Disputes, Settlement of Industrial Disputes - Authorities and Procedures, Strikes, Lock-outs, Lay off, Retrenchment and Recovery of Dues	15	
Module 03	<b>Unfair Labour Practices and Model Standing Orders :</b> 1. Unfair Labour Practices Under the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act 1971 2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 : a) Model Standing Orders - Misconducts b) Disciplinary Proceedings in Industries / Domestic	13	

	Inquiry - Preliminary Enquiry, Charge-sheet, Procedure of Domestic Inquiry, Enquiry report and Punishment		
Module 04	<b>The Factories Act, 1948 :</b> Objectives, Basic Definitions, Health, Safety and Welfare Measures, Working Hours of Adults and Employment of Young Persons and Women, Leaves	10	
Module 05	<b>The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 :</b> Objects and Reasons, Definitions, Employer's Liability for Compensation, Amount of Compensation, Doctrine of Notional Extension and Doctrine of Added Peril	06	
Module 06	<b>The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 :</b> Objects and Reasons, Registration of establishments, Licensing of Contractors, Welfare and Health of Contract Labour, Penalties and Procedures	09	
Module 07	<b>Laws Relating to Wages :</b> 1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - Objects, Definition of Wages, Fixation and Revision of Minimum Wages, Wage Theories 2. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 - Objects, Definition of Wages, Payment of wages, Deductions from Wages, Authorities	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring/Visits	10	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deu  
Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. II Sem. IV (2018-19)  
Subject: LC 0802 Jurisprudence  
Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system. Jurisprudence seeks to answer fundamental questions about law. The concerns of jurisprudence are an inescapable feature of the law and legal system. Jurisprudence has generous frontiers. It accommodates copious subjects of intellectual enquiry. This course identifies and elucidates several of the major preoccupations of legal theory. This course also create an understanding of basic legal concepts like Rights, Person, Property, Title, Possession, Ownership, Liability, Obligation which are basic to the study of Law.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction to Jurisprudence :</b> 1. Jurisprudence – Meaning, Nature, and Utility 2. Meaning, Characteristics, Purposes and Classification of Law 3. Relationship between Law and Morality	07	
Module 02	<b>Sources of Law :</b> 1. Legislation – Meaning, nature, kinds, merits and demerits, relation with other sources 2. Precedent circumstances destroying binding force, relation with other sources 3. Custom - Meaning, nature, essential conditions, kinds, concept of Volkgeist 4. Juristic Writings - Meaning, nature and significance	06	
Module 03	<b>Natural Law Theories :</b> 1. Classical Natural Law theory: Plato and Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas 2. Natural law and Social Contract Theory : Hugo Grotius and International Law, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau 3. Revival of Natural Law : Lon Fuller	11	

	and the Morality of Law, H.L.A. Hart on Natural Law, John Finnis and the Restatement of Natural Law		
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Legal Positivism :</b> 1. Bentham and John Austin's theory of positivism 2. Hart's concept of law 3. Kelsen's Theory of law	07	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Sociological, Realist and Historical Schools of Law :</b> 1. Sociological school of law - Roscoe Pound 2. Realist school of law - a) American Realism: W Holmes, Karl Llewellyn, Jerome Frank b) Scandinavian Realism: Axel Hagerstrom, Alf Ross, Karl Olivecrona 3. Historical school of jurisprudence - Savigny and Maine. - Comparison of Historical and Analytical School of Law	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Critical Legal Studies :</b> 1. Critical Feminist Jurisprudence - a) Feminist Legal Theory b) Origins of Feminism c) Legal Feminisms - Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism 2. Critical Race Theory - a) Critical Race Theory's critique of Liberalism b) Critical Race Theory's racial critique of Civil Rights Scholarship c) Critical Race Theory as Reconstruction Jurisprudence	07	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Rights and Duties :</b> 1. Meaning of Wrong, Duty and Right 2. Characteristics of Legal Rights 3. Kinds of Legal Rights 4. Theories of Legal Rights 5. Hohfeldian Classification of Legal Rights	06	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Concept of Property and Obligations :</b> 1. Meaning of Property 2. Kinds of Properties 3. Theories of Property 4. Modes of acquisition Property 5. Definition of Obligation 6. Solitary Obligations 7. Sources of Obligations	07	
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Concepts of Ownership and Possession :</b> 1. Meaning of Ownership 2. Characteristic of Ownership 3. Subject-matter of Ownership 4. Kinds of Ownership 5. Modes of acquiring	06	

	Ownership 6. Meaning of Possession 7. Kinds of Possession 8. Modes of acquiring Possession 9. Possessory Remedies 10. Comparison between Ownership and Possession		
Module 10	<b>Concept of Person :</b> 1. Nature of Personality - Natural and Legal 2. Legal Status of Lower Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons 3. Kinds of Legal Persons 4. Uses and Purposes of Incorporation 5. Theories of Legal Personality	07	
Module 11	<b>Concept of Title :</b> 1. Definition and Nature of Title 2. Classification of Titles 3. Importance of Agreements 4. Kinds of Agreements 5. Validity of Agreements	03	
Module 12	<b>Concept of Liability :</b> 1. Definition and Nature of Liability 2. Kinds of Liability 3. General Conditions of Liability 4. Measure of Penal Liability 5. Measure of Civil Liability 6. Theory of Strict and Absolute Liability 7. Vicarious Liability in Civil and Criminal Law 8. Liability of Corporations	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	06	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Dr. Shahista Inamdar

Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. II Sem, IV (2018-19)  
Subject: LC 0803 Law of Evidence  
Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is the important source of Law of Evidence. The objectives of the course are to equip the students with knowledge of : (a) the fundamental principles of evidence law, (b) the strict application of it in judicial proceedings, (c) the role of evidence law in civil and criminal proceedings, (d) the connection of the course with substantive and other procedural laws, and (e) the relevance of the course in non-litigation practice. The student will also be exposed to the concerned provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000.


**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction of the Act (Sections 1-5) :</b> 1. Importance of Law of Evidence 2. Role in Civil and Criminal Proceedings 3. Application of the Act 4. Interpretation clause under the Act 5. Presumptions : May presume, shall presume and conclusive proof 6. Relevant Definitions under the Information Technology Act, 2000 7. Evidence of Facts in issue and Relevant Facts only 8. Relevancy and Admissibility	10	
Module 02	<b>Relevancy of Facts I :</b>	10	

	<p>1. What Facts are Relevant (Sections 6-16)</p> <p>2. Relevancy of Admissions (Sections 17-23 and 31)</p> <p>3. Relevancy of Confessions (Sections 24-30)</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p><b>Relevancy of Facts II :</b></p> <p>1. Statement by Persons who Cannot be found (Sections 32-33)</p> <p>2. Statements made under Special Circumstances (Sections 34-39)</p> <p>3. Judgments (Sections 40-44)</p>	07	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p><b>Relevancy of Facts III :</b></p> <p>1. Relevancy of Opinions (Sections 45-51)</p> <p>2. Relevancy of Character (Sections 52-55)</p> <p>3. Facts which need not be Proved (Sections 56-58)</p>	11	
<b>Module 05</b>	<p><b>Oral and Documentary Evidence I :</b></p> <p>1. Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60)</p> <p>2. Documentary Evidence (Sections 61-78)</p>	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p><b>Oral and Documentary Evidence II :</b></p> <p>1. Presumptions as to Documents and Electronic Records (Sections 79-90A)</p> <p>2. Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence (Sections 91-100)</p>	05	
<b>Module 07</b>	<p><b>Burden of Proof :</b></p> <p>1. Burden of Proof (Sections 101-111)</p> <p>2. Presumptions (Sections 111A-114A )</p> <p>3. Doctrine of Estoppel (Sections 115-117)</p>	12	



Module 08	Witnesses and Examinations of Witnesses :	11	
	1. Witnesses (Sections 118-134)		
	2. Examinations of Witnesses (Sections 135-166)		
	3. Improper Admission or Rejection of Evidence (Sections 167)		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	04	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	10	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
**Smt. Pradhnya Sawarkar**  
 Subject Teacher

  
**Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo**  
 Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

LL.B, II Sem. IV (2018-19)

Subject: LP 0804 Practical Training Paper II - Alternative Dispute Resolution System

Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pandé (Assistant Professor)

### Teaching Plan

**Objectives of the Course:** The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with various modes of Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR). The ADR mechanism is less bound by procedural formalities and speedy in giving results. For this reason ADR is appreciated by many countries around the world. The course is designed to give the students insightful knowledge about this emerging area. The goal of the course is to help the students to understand practically the various methods of resolving disputes under ADR system, so that they can help their clients and society to select and employ the most effective, just and humane methods. The inability to resolve disputes in a timely manner eviscerates public and private rights obligations. To overcome this drastic situation ADR is highly recommended and accepted. The course covers study of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and few international perspectives and enforcement of foreign awards.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms :</b> 1. Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms : Meaning, Definitions, Concept and History 2. Structure Powers and Functions of the Authorities under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 3. Legislative and judicial sanction for ADR 4. Forms of ADR : Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Lok Adalat	13	
Module 02	<b>Negotiation and Mediation :</b> 1. Meaning, features, theories, types of negotiation 2. Appointment, role and qualities of the negotiator, Process of negotiation 3. International negotiation 4. Meaning, features, theories and role of Mediation 5. Appointment and role of mediator 6. Good offices	09	

<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Conciliation :</b> 1. Meaning, features and modes of Conciliation 2. Conciliation under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 3. Appointment and role of conciliator 4. Techniques of conciliation and Termination of conciliation proceedings 5. Contractual provisions about conciliation	11	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Arbitration :</b> 1. Meaning, features, theories and types of arbitration 2. Historical perspectives of arbitration as a dispute settlement mechanism, and law of arbitration 3. Types of Arbitration - Domestic and International arbitration, Institutional arbitration 4. Advantages and disadvantages of arbitration 5. Difference between Negotiation-Mediation-Conciliation-Arbitration	14	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Arbitration Agreement :</b> 1. The arbitration agreement, formation, its essentials 2. Validity of arbitration agreement 3. Rule of severability, Effect of death, insolvency, etc. on agreement 4. Parties to arbitration agreement, Agreement as binding on third parties 5. Power of Court to refer parties to arbitration 6. Jurisdiction of Courts	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Structure, Powers and Functions of Arbitral Tribunal :</b> 1. Constitution of Arbitral Tribunal - qualifications to act as arbitrator 2. Disclosures by arbitrator, Disqualification of arbitrators 3. Grounds to challenge appointment and procedure of Arbitrators 4. Powers of Courts to appoint Arbitrators 5. Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal - Power to rule on its own jurisdiction 6. Interim measures ordered by arbitral tribunal 7. Interim measures by Court	07	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Arbitration Proceedings and Award :</b> 1. Conduct of arbitral proceedings, procedure, rules of procedure 2. Language, impartiality of arbitrator, equal treatment of parties 3. Procedure before arbitral tribunal, claim, defence, hearing, evidence, experts, confidentiality, application of the Law of Evidence and Limitation 4. Court's	07	

	assistance in taking evidence, fast track procedure 5. Arbitral award - Types of award - Form and Content - Finality of award - Interpretation of award 6. Correction in award - Stamp duty - Registration - Additional award Costs - Termination of proceedings 7. Time limits for award, extension of time 8. Recourse against award, Grounds of setting aside award, Court's role, Enforcement of award		
Module 08	<b>International Perspectives and Enforcement of Foreign Awards - International Perspectives :</b> 1. UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration 2. The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, 1923 3. The Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927 4. The New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 5. Foreign awards - meaning and definition (New York Convention Awards and Geneva Convention Awards) 6. Referring parties to arbitration 7. Binding nature of foreign awards, 8. Enforcement of foreign award, Proof of award, Conditions for enforcement 9. Jurisdictional issues	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
Mr. Makarand Pande  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester VIII  
 Second Year LL.B. - Semester IV (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LO 0805 Human Rights Law and Practice  
 Teacher's Name: Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe

**Teaching Plan: (2018 -19)**

Objectives of the Course : The National Legal Systems recognized the rights of individuals from ancient periods and extended protection through various legal regulations. However, they could not provide an effective remedy for breaches outside the state and state violations. This scenario and other developments in the beginning of 20th century led the nation-states to bring the aspects of individual's rights under the purview of international law and appropriately titled them as Human Rights with the adoption of Charter of UN in 1945. In pursuance of the directions of the preamble and other provisions of Charter, a plethora of international instruments have been agreed upon by the States Parties to Protect and promote the Human Rights of Individuals both at international and domestic levels. In view of the gaining significance of International Law of Human Rights, this course presents subtly an overview of the International and Domestic perspectives of Human Rights along with the redressal mechanism.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Introduction : 1. Historical origins of Human Rights in International and National Scenario - Nature and an overview 2. Basic Components of Human rights - Value, Dignity, Equality, Justice, Morals and Ethics and Significance 3. Perspectives on Rights and Duties - Relationship between Rights and Duties 4. Provisions under the Charter of UN - Preamble, Articles 1(3), 13(1)(b), 55 and 56 5. International Bill of Human Rights (UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR) - Nature and significance 6. Introduction to generation of Human Rights	10	
Module 02	First Generation Human Rights : The Civil and Political Rights - ICCPR, Part III of the Constitution of India and Landmark Cases : 1. Civil Rights: Freedom of Opinion - Freedom of Expression and Press, Right to Personal Security in relation to justice and police, Equality before Law, Right to Life and Liberty, Right to Privacy, Right to Religion 2. Political Rights: Equal access to Public, Participation in Governance, Right to Vote and Good	10	



	Governance		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Second Generation Human Rights :</p> <p>The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights : ICESCR, Part IV of the Constitution of India and landmark Cases :</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Rights: Labour Rights, Right to Property, Right to Education, Freedom of Association, Right to Social Security (Pension, Medical Services - Right to insurance for sickness, old age - Unemployment allowance etc.)</p> <p>2. Cultural Rights: Right to develop Languages, Right to follow Customs, Folkways, Literature, and Traditions, Right to enjoy Scientific and Technological benefits</p>	10	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Third and Fourth Generation Human Rights :</p> <p>1. Group Rights (Third Generation Rights) : Right to Development, Right to Self-determination, Right to Peace and Happiness, Right to Safe and Decent Environment, Right to Human Assistance, Right to Adequate Food, Right to water - Landmark Cases</p> <p>2. Right to Genetic Engineering (Fourth Generation Rights): Right to Protect Human Genome against unethical and unfair exploitation of genetic information (The UNESCO Declaration on Human Genome from 1997), Right to Genetic Identity, Right to impose restrictions on medical (Scientific and Technology) interference, Right to Die in Peace and Dignity, Right to Life of the Unborn (with reference to abortion and infanticide). Relationship of Science &amp; Technology and Human Rights</p> <p>3. Upcoming Human Rights –right to science, right to participate in science, right to benefit from science, right to benefit from a person's own contribution or invention, etc. 4. The Conflict Between Generations of Rights</p>	10	
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>Human Rights of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups :</p> <p>1. Meaning and Definition of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups</p> <p>2. Social and Economic Status of Women and Children</p> <p>3. Status of Socially and Economically Disadvantaged groups - Rights of Indigenous People (Scheduled Tribes), Scheduled Caste, Minorities, Aged and Disabled</p> <p>4. Vulnerable Groups - Sex Workers, Domestic Workers, Stateless Persons, Migrant Workers, HIV/AIDS patients, LGBTQ and Prisoners</p>	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p>Enforcement Mechanism of International Human Rights - Constitution, Powers and Functions :</p> <p>1. The Human Rights Committee under ICCPR</p>	13	

	2. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights under ICESCR 3. The Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women under CEDAW 4. The Committee on the Rights of the Child under CRC 5. Role of Human Rights Council and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		
Module 07	Human Rights Enforcement in India : 1. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – Object, Nature, Scheme, Definitions, Landmark cases 2. Constitution, Powers and Functions of – a) National Human Rights Commission b) National Commission for Women c) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights d) National Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and other disadvantaged groups 3. Role of Judiciary in Enforcement of Human Rights 4. Human Rights Courts and their importance	10	
Module 08	Significance of Human Rights Education : 1. Meaning and Definition of Human Rights Education 2. Role of UN in the Promotion of Human Rights Education 3. Role of Government of India in the Promotion of Human Rights Education – UGC and Universities	08	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	07	

Total Lectures: 90

*Asathe*  
Mrs. Asawari Sudhir Sathe  
Deo

Subject Teacher

*Kundendu Kumar*  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar

Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. III Sem. IV (2018 -19)  
 Subject: LC 0902 Interpretation of Statutes  
 Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of interpretation of statute. It focuses on general and specific rules of interpretation of statutes. It also prescribes the guidelines on interpretation of remedial, penal and taxing statutes. It provides for internal and external aids for interpretation of statutes. It also contains the rules regulating commencement, operation and repeal of statutes. It prescribes the principles for interpretation of Constitutional document.

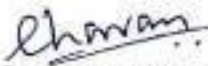
**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Meaning of Interpretation 2. Difference Between Construction and Interpretation 3. Object of Interpretation 4. Classification of Statutes 5. Consolidating and codifying statutes 6. The General Clauses Act, 1897 : An overview of important definitions and provisions	09	
Module 02	<b>General Principles of Interpretation :</b> 1. Literal Rule 2. Golden Rule 3. Mischief Rule 4. Statute must be read as a whole in its context 5. Statute to be construed to make it effective and workable 6. Omissions not to be inferred 7. Every word in a statute to be given a meaning	09	
Module 03	<b>Subsidiary Rules of Interpretation :</b> 1. Same word same meaning 2. Use of different words 3. Rule of last antecedent 4. Non-obstante clause 5. Legal fiction 6. Mandatory and directory provisions	08	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Conjunctive and disjunctive words 'or' and 'and'</li> <li>8. Construction of general words - <i>Noscitur a Sociis</i></li> <li>9. Rule of <i>eiusdem generis</i></li> <li>10. Words of rank</li> <li>11. <i>Reddendo Singula Singulis</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Internal Aids to Construction :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preamble</li> <li>2. Definition</li> <li>3. Sections</li> <li>4. Heading</li> <li>5. Marginal notes</li> <li>6. Punctuation marks</li> <li>7. Illustrations</li> <li>8. Proviso</li> <li>9. Explanation</li> <li>10. Schedule</li> </ul>	07	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>External Aids to Construction :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parliamentary history</li> <li>2. Debates and Proceedings of the Legislature</li> <li>3. Historical facts and surrounding circumstances</li> <li>4. Social economic and political developments</li> <li>5. Reference to other statutes</li> <li>6. <i>Contemporanea exposition</i></li> <li>7. Other external aids - codifying and consolidating statutes</li> <li>8. International Conventions</li> <li>9. Committee Reports</li> </ul>	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Interpretation of Statutes affecting Jurisdiction of Courts :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General principles</li> <li>2. The extent of exclusion</li> <li>3. Exclusion of jurisdiction of superior Courts</li> </ul>	09	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Construction of Penal and Taxing Statutes :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rule of strict construction of taxing statutes</li> <li>2. General principles of strict construction</li> <li>3. Limits of rule of strict construction</li> <li>4. <i>Mens rea</i> in statutory offences and Indian Penal Code</li> <li>5. Vicarious liability in statutory offences</li> </ul>	08	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Construction of Remedial Statutes :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distinction between remedial and penal statutes</li> <li>2. Liberal construction of remedial statutes</li> </ul>	08	
<b>Module 09</b>	<b>Commencement and Operation of Statutes :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commencement of statute</li> <li>2. Retrospective operation of statute</li> </ul>	08	

<b>Module 10</b>	<b>Expiry and Repeal of Statutes :</b> 1. Perpetual and temporary statutes 2. Effect of expiry of temporary statutes 3. Express or implied repeal 4. Consequences of repeal	05	
<b>Module 11</b>	<b>Modes of Interpretation of Constitution</b> 1. Introduction : Meaning and Nature of Constitution 2. Different types of Constitutions 3. Modes of Interpretation of Constitution : a) Textualist Interpretation b) Originalist Interpretation c) Judicial Precedent based interpretation d) Pragmatist interpretation e) Moral Reasoning based interpretation f) National Ethos based interpretation g) Structuralist interpretation h) Historical Interpretation	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. III Sem, V(2018-19)  
Subject: **LC 0903 Environmental Law**  
Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pande (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The environmental pollution and degradation of biodiversity has become one of the biggest hazards not only to human existence but also to the existence of all the gifts that nature has bestowed on mankind. Unless immediate and urgent steps are taken to control environmental pollution, a bleak and terrible future awaits the humanity. This fact has accelerated the emergence of different legal and governmental measures at national and international level for prevention of environmental pollution. This course aims to create awareness among the students about the legislative measures for protection of environment and spirit of Indian Constitution for protection of environment. It also provides the opportunities to the students to understand the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of different principles such as polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, inter-generational equity and sustainable development. At the end of this course the students would be familiar with the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations. This course would equip the students with basic knowledge and skills to understand Environmental Law issues.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Historical origin of Environment Law, International and Indian Jurisprudence 2. Components of Environment, Ecology, Ecosphere and Biosphere 3. Protection of Environment in Ancient India and during British period 4. Meaning and definition of Environment, Environmental Pollution, its kinds (Natural and artificial – Air, Water, Noise, Soil), causes and effects. 5. Nature of Environmental Law - Public law or private law 6. Common law aspects of environmental law - Nuisance, Trespass, Negligence,	13	

	Absolute and Strict liability. 7. Criminal Liability and Environment Protection - Offences affecting public health and safety under Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 133 of Cr. P.C.		
<b>Module 02</b>	<b>Environment Protection under the Constitution of India :</b>  1. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties, Implementation of International obligations 2. Distribution of Legislative Powers 3. Remedies	13	
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Principles of International Environmental Law - Relevance in India :</b>  1. Stockholm Conference, 1972, Rio Summit or Earth Summit-1, 1992 - Impact in India 2. UNEP, Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Earth Summit - II, 1997 - Impact in India 3. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, UNFCCC, 2015 - Position in India 4. Responsibility of States in Protection of Environment - Transboundary pollution and state's responsibility - Trail Smelter Arbitration 5. Significance and Protection of Ozone Layer - Global Warming - Acid Rain Oil Spills - Gas Leak - Marine Pollution 6. Sustainable Development, Inter-generational Equity, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine - Position in India	12	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Resource Management I - Legislative and Judicial Perspective :</b>  1. The Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 - Definitions, Measures taken for protection and conservation of natural resources, Authorities, offences and penalties and important judicial decisions under these legislations 2. Protection of Forests: The Forest Act, 1927 - Definitions, Types of Forests, Acts prohibited in these forests, transit of forest produce, powers of forest officers, offences and penalties, important judicial decisions 3. The Forest	14	

	<p>(Conservation) Act, 1980 - De-reservation of forest land for nonforest purpose, Advisory Committee, Penalties 4. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 – Forest rights, recognition, restoration and vesting of forest rights and related matters, authorities and procedure for vesting of forest rights, offences and penalties, important judicial decisions 5. The National Forest Policies of 1952 and 1988 6. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 - Important Definitions, Authorities under the Act, Wildlife Advisory Board, Hunting, Protection of Specified plants, Sanctuaries and National Parks, Central Zoo Authority and Recognition of Zoos, Trade or commerce in wild animals, animal articles and trophies, Forfeiture of Property Derived from Illegal Hunting and Trade, Offences and Penalties, important judicial decisions</p>		
<p><b>Module 05</b></p>	<p><b>Resource Management II - Legislative and Judicial Perspective :</b></p> <p>1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 - Important Definitions, Regulation of access to biological diversity, national biodiversity authority, state biodiversity board, biodiversity management committees, equitable benefit sharing, judicial decisions 2. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 - Important definitions, Liability to give relief in certain cases on principles of no fault, Duty of owner to take out insurance policies, relief and establishment of Environmental Relief Fund, offences and penalties 3. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 - Establishment, jurisdiction, powers and proceedings of the tribunal, penalty, Role of NGT in Environment Protection 4. Environment Protection Rules - a) The Noise Pollution (regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 b) Guidelines for Eco-Sensitive Zones around Protected Areas c) CRZ Notification d) Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules e) Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules f) Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules</p>	07	

Module 06	<b>Environment and Development :</b> 1. Environmental issues involved in the development projects like Silent Valley Project, Narmada Valley Project and Koondankulam Nuclear Power Plant 2. Human Rights Perspective - Displacement and Rehabilitation, Genetically 3. Modified Crops, Farmers and breeders rights 4. Environment and Protection of Cultural Rights 5. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) - Meaning, Evolution and history, Process, Constraints, EIA Notification of 1994 and 2006 6. E-waste management	09	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mr. Makrand Pande  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

LL.B. III Sem, V (2018 -19)

Subject: LP 0904 Practical Training Paper III - Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance :

Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

### Teaching Plan

**Objectives of the Course:** This course relates to essential skills required by an Advocate - the skill of drafting, conveyances and pleadings. The object of the course is to develop the advocacy skills amongst the students. This course will also acquaint the students the knowledge of substantive and procedural law in the context of pleadings and conveyance. This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles as to the skill of drafting of various types of Applications, Petitions, Notices, Plaints, Written Statements, etc. The goal of the course is to help the students to understand application of substantive and procedural laws in drafting, pleading and conveyance.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	General Principles relating to Conveyance ; 1. Object of Conveyance, essentials of drafting 2. The drafting process - Know the laws, Know the transaction, Scheme of the draft 3. Ascertain facts, Language, Style, Form, Need for precision and clarity, Use of precedents 4. Contents of a draft conveyance - Commencement, Parties, Recitals, Parcels	06	



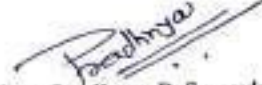
	<p>5. Operative part, Arrangement of obligations, Signatures, Attestation</p> <p>6. Formalities - Writing, Attestation, Notarisation, Registration</p> <p>7. Investigation of title, Chain of title, Public notices and their purpose, search and title report</p>		
<b>Module 02</b>	<p>Transfers / Conveyances :</p> <p>1. Agreement to sell immovable property</p> <p>2. Sale deed of immovable property</p> <p>3. Lease deed of immovable property</p> <p>4. Simple mortgage of immovable property</p> <p>5. Gift of immovable property</p> <p>6. Sale of raw materials by its supplier to a manufacturing company</p>	10	
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Drafts of Contracts :</p> <p>1. Partition deed between members of a joint Hindu family</p> <p>2. General power of attorney</p> <p>3. Partnership deed</p> <p>4. Agreement to transfer shares of a private limited company</p> <p>5. Indemnity bond</p> <p>6. Leave and licence agreement</p>	09	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Notices and other Documents :</p> <p>1. Will</p> <p>2. Affidavit</p>	07	

	<p>3. Acknowledgment in writing under Section 18 of the Limitation Act 1963</p> <p>4. Public notice inviting objections to a transaction of immovable property</p> <p>5. Notices - a) For dissolution of a partnership at will b) Under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 c) Under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882 d) Reply to notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882 e) Notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code</p>		
<b>Module 05</b>	<p>General Principles relating to Pleadings :</p> <p>1. Meaning and purpose of pleadings, Importance of pleadings in the administration of justice</p> <p>2. Rules of pleadings, Types of pleadings, Orders VI to VIII of Civil Procedure Code 1908, Relationship between pleadings and evidence</p> <p>3. The pleading process - Know relevant substantive laws, Identify provisions applicable, Understand essential elements of provisions, Know presumptions, Ascertain facts, Select facts, Language, Style, Form, Need for precision and clarity, Use of precedents</p> <p>4. Jurisdiction, Limitation, Valuation, Court fees calculation</p> <p>5. Prayers, Verification</p>	06	
<b>Module 06</b>	<p>Plaints, Applications and Petitions in Civil Proceedings :</p> <p>1. Suit for recovery of price of goods sold</p> <p>2. Suit for declaration of share and partition of property of a joint Hindu family</p> <p>3. Suit for specific performance</p>	10	

	<p>4. Application for probate</p> <p>5. Petition for divorce by mutual consent</p> <p>6. Petition for divorce alleging grounds of divorce</p> <p>7. Caveat application</p>		
<b>Module 07</b>	<p>Written Statements and Reply in Civil Proceedings :</p> <p>1. Written statement in a suit for recovery of price of goods sold</p> <p>2. Written statement in a suit for declaration of share and partition of property of a joint Hindu family</p> <p>3. Written statement in a suit for specific performance</p> <p>4. Reply to an application for probate contesting the will</p> <p>5. Reply to an application for succession certificate giving consent to grant of succession certificate</p> <p>6. Reply contesting a petition for divorce</p> <p>7. Reply to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights</p>	10	
<b>Module 08</b>	<p>Pleadings in Criminal Proceedings :</p> <p>1. Application for bail</p> <p>2. Application for anticipatory bail</p> <p>3. Criminal complaint alleging defamation, or affray and simple hurt</p> <p>4. Application to court for recovery of motor vehicle seized by police</p>	09	

	5. Application for compounding an offence of defamation or an offence under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code 6. Application by a wife for maintenance for herself and her children		
<b>Module 09</b>	Appeals, Petitions and other Proceedings : 1. Consumer complaint alleging defect in goods or deficiency in services 2. Reply to consumer complaint about defect in goods or deficiency in services 3. Writ petition under Article 14 or Article 19 or Article 21 of the Constitution of India 4. Appeal from a judgment and decree dismissing a suit for specific performance 5. Appeal from a judgment refusing to grant divorce.	10	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	08	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. III Sem. V (2018-19)  
Subject: LO 0907 Law of Forensic Science  
Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Forensic science plays a very important role in criminal law justice system. It helps in determination of the guilt of a suspected criminal, and ascertains various facts in a case by scientifically testing various types of evidences collected during criminal investigation. A Prosecutor or a Judge is an expert in the field of law but may lack in-depth scientific knowledge, which may be necessary in different cases to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the case in order to prove the case "beyond reasonable doubts" and to attribute criminal liability to the accused person. Therefore, expert opinion of scientists and doctors are invited by the courts whenever evidences are scientifically examined. The aim of this course is to explain the concept of forensic science and its role in criminal law. This course will give an overview as to what kind of evidences are collected and scientifically tested in various crimes, how the result of these tests and expert opinion are useful in investigations and trials and its evidentiary value.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Constitutional Rights and Law of Forensic Science :</b> 1. Right to Privacy and Right against Self Incrimination - with leading cases 2. Meaning of Forensic Science 3. Development of forensic science 4. Scope of forensic science 5. Importance of forensic science in Criminal Law a) Role of forensic science in understanding criminal psychology b) Role of forensic science in criminal investigation c) Role of forensic science in court of law d) Role of forensic science with respect to questioned documents e) Digital evidences and forensic science f) Role of forensic science in cyber crimes 6. Forensic Experts and Relevancy of their opinion: a) Crime scene investigator b) Firearms Examiner c)	13	



	Document Examiner d) Forensic Anthropologist e) Computer Forensics Expert f) Psychiatrist and behavioural scientist, etc.		
<b>Module 02</b>	<b>Criminal Psychology and Forensic Science :</b> 1. Brain Fingerprinting : a) Meaning of brain mapping b) Underlying principle behind brain mapping c) Importance of brain mapping d) Lie detection technique e) Use of Brain fingerprinting in criminal investigation f) Brain fingerprinting in India-Guidelines by Supreme Court and NHRC g) Evidentiary Value in the court of law 2. Narcoanalysis : a) Meaning of Narcoanalysis b) Scientific Theory behind narcoanalysis c) Precautions before conducting the tests d) Presence of Experts e) Narcoanalysis in India-Guidelines of Supreme Court, NHRC f) Rights of the accused person g) Importance of Narcoanalysis in criminal investigation h) Evidentiary value in Court of Law 3. Polygraph Test : a) Meaning of polygraph test b) Theory behind polygraph test c) Application and utility d) Legal and Constitutional Status in India e) Evidentiary Value f) Judicial Precedents related to polygraph test 4. Handwriting Analysis: a) Meaning of handwriting analysis b) Underlying principles for handwriting analysis c) Uses of Handwriting Analysis in understanding the character and personality traits of a criminal and ascertaining certain facts during investigation and as an alternative method for lie detection. d) Evidentiary value of handwriting analysis e) Judicial approach f) Role of handwriting expert and evidentiary value of expert opinion on handwriting	09	
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Role of Forensic Science in Investigation of Crime :</b> 1. Introduction : a) Types of Crimes b) Importance of forensics in various types of crimes 2. Legal Procedure after Commission of a Crime : a) Inquest-by Police and Magistrate b) Courts of Law c) Summons d) Record of evidence e) Medical evidences - certificates, reports, dying declaration, etc. f) Witnesses - common, experts, conduct and duties of doctors g) Preservation of medico - legal	11	

	<p>evidence at the crime scene 3. Autopsy : a) Objectives of Autopsy b) Requirements c) Protocol d) Exhumation e) Identification f) Time of death g) Sudden (unexpected) deaths h) Instantaneous psychological deaths i) Autopsy in traffic accidents j) Age estimation k) Starvation deaths l) Burns m) Asphyxial deaths n) Rape o) Abortion p) Poison 4. DNA Finger Printing : a) Meaning of DNA fingerprinting b) Principles c) Status of DNA fingerprinting in India d) Powers of Investigating agency e) Role in crime investigation f) Judicial Approach g) Evidentiary Value 5. Fingerprint Forensics : a) Meaning of fingerprint forensics b) Importance and role in criminal investigation c) Techniques for collection d) Law relating to fingerprints e) Power of investigating officers f) Power of Courts g) Provisions under Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act - Section 45 h) Judicial Approach i) Evidentiary Value 6. Forensic Detection Dogs : a) Concept of sniffer dogs b) Role of such dogs</p>		
Module 04	<p><b>Law Relating to Ballistics :</b>  1. Meaning and Scope 2. Firearms : a) Definition of arms under the Arms Act, 1959; b) Prohibited Arms under the Arms Act, 1959; c) Definition of firearms; d) Types of firearms; e) Evidence collection f) Evidentiary value of firearm examination 3. Ballistics Expert : a) Role of a ballistics expert b) Opinion c) Reliability and admissibility of such opinion</p>	14	
Module 05	<p><b>Questioned Documents and Forensic Science :</b>  1. Meaning of questioned documents - (offences related to documents) 2. Sources of questioned documents 3. Proof of signature 4. Handwriting analysis with respect to the documents 5. Report of an expert 6. Evidentiary Value 7. Typewritten Documents</p>	07	
Module 06	<p><b>Modern Techniques for Collection of Evidences and Role of Forensic Science :</b>  1. Digital and Video Recordings 2. CCTV Cameras 3. Mobile Phone forensics 4. Voice Analysis 5. Evidentiary value of each of the</p>	09	

	above		
Module 07	Cyber Forensics : 1. Meaning of cyber forensics 2. Role of cyber forensics 3. Importance of cyber forensics 4. Relevant Provisions under - a) The Information Technology Act, 2000 b) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 5. Cyber Crimes : a) Pornography b) Cyber Stalking 6. Crime Investigation 7. Digital Evidence Collection 8. Evidentiary Value of such Evidence 9. Judicial Approach - Landmark Cases	09	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

*Shahista*  
Dr. Shahista Inamdar  
Subject Teacher

*Kundendu*  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. III Sem. VI (2018-19)  
Subject: LC 1002 Administrative Law  
Teacher's Name: Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** The aim of this course is to study the structure, governance, organization, powers and function of public authorities in India. The expansion of the powers of the necessities to undertake a scrutiny of its various functions - Legislative, executive as well as judicial. The Administrative law in India is essentially a judge made law and therefore students are expected to be familiar and acquainted with the development of the subject with leading cases. The students will also be able to understand (a) concepts and principles governing administrative law, (b) appreciate role, powers and functions of administrative organs, and (c) appreciate recent development of administrative law.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

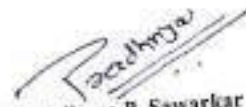
Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Module 01 Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law : 1. Nature, Scope and Development of Administrative Law, 2. Rule of law and Administrative Law, 3. Separation of powers and Administrative Law 4. Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law, 5. Classification of functions of Administration	11	
Module 02	Delegated Legislation : 1. Reasons for Growth of Delegated Legislation 2. Constitutional validity of Delegated Legislation	10	

	<p>3. Forms or types of delegated legislation</p> <p>4. Restraints on Delegation of Legislative powers - Comparative position – UK, USA and India</p> <p>5. Doctrine of Excessive Delegation</p> <p>6. Powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute</p> <p>7. Safeguards and Controls on delegated legislation – Legislative, Judicial and Other Controls</p> <p>8. Sub-Delegation of Legislative Power.</p>		
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Administrative Adjudication :</p> <p>1. Need of adjudicatory powers of administration</p> <p>2. Administrative Tribunals – Constitution, powers, procedures</p> <p>3. Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Essentials of hearing process, Cross examination, Legal representation - right to counsel, Pre and post - decisional hearing, Reasoned decisions</p> <p>4. Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice, Effect of failure - Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence, Institutional Decisions</p>	12	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control :</p> <p>1. Need for conferring discretion on administrative authorities</p> <p>2. Rule of law and administrative discretion, Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion. 3. Grounds of judicial review - Abuse of discretion, and Failure to exercise discretion,</p> <p>4. Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability</p>	10	



<b>Module 05</b>	Liability for Wrongs of Government (Tortious and Contractual) :  1. Tortious liability of government, Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Functions, act of state  2. Contractual liability of government  3. Statutory Immunity - Act of State - Liabilities Government privilege in legal proceedings - state secrets, public interest, Esoppel and waiver  4. Remedies in the form of Judicial Review and Statutory remedies, Suits for Compensation	10	
<b>Module 06</b>	Corporations and Public Undertakings:  1. State monopoly vis-a-vis arbitrary action, Liability of public and private corporations - departmental undertakings  2. Legislative and Governmental Control over Corporations and public undertakings  3. Legal remedies, Accountability - Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee  4. Trend of disinvestment and its Consequences	07	
<b>Module 07</b>	Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures :  1. Conciliation and mediation through social action groups, Use of media, lobbying and Public participation  2. The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 - Public Enquiries and Commissions of Inquiry, Appointment of Commission, Matters of Inquiry, Powers of Commission, Procedure before Commission  3. Significance of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Central Vigilance Commission	10	

Module 08	The Right to Information Act, 2005 :	10	
	1. Transparency and right to information – Constitutional imperative		
	2. Object, application definitions and Salient features of the Act		
	3. Right to Information and obligations of Public Authorities, Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, Powers and functions of the Information Commissions, appeal and penalties		
	4. Hurdles in the implementation of the Act		
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	07	
		Total Lectures: 90	

  
Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
BSL & B.A.L.L.B. -V Sem. X (2018 -19)

Subject: LC 1002 Administrative Law

Teacher's Name: Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course :** It is expected that the Administrative Law should be specifically deals with delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance - (a) firstly rule based administration that ensure transparency in discretion based administration to avoid arbitrariness and (b) secondly delivery of administrative justice in furtherance of a welfare functions of the

State where in litigative justice may not be accountable, efficient and effective. With the emergence of a State as a welfare institution its administration and administrative law have become all-pervading factor across the world, The aim of this course is to study the structure, governance, organization, powers and function of public authorities in India. The expansion of the powers of the necessities to undertake a scrutiny of its various functions -Legislative, executive as well as judicial. The Administrative law in India is essentially a judge made law and therefore students are expected to be familiar and acquainted with the development of the subject with leading cases. The students will also be able to understand (a) concepts and principles governing administrative law, (b) appreciate role, powers and functions of administrative organs, and (c) appreciate recent development of administrative law.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law : I. Nature, Scope and Development of	12	

	<p>Administrative Law,  2. Rule of law and Administrative Law,  3. Separation of powers and Administrative Law  4. Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law,  5. Classification of functions of Administration</p>		
<b>Module 02</b>	<p>Delegated Legislation :  1. Reasons for Growth of Delegated Legislation  2. Constitutional validity of Delegated Legislation  3. Forms or types of delegated legislation  4. Restraints on Delegation of Legislative powers - Comparative position – UK, USA and India  5. Doctrine of Excessive Delegation  6. Powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute  7. Safeguards and Controls on delegated legislation – Legislative, Judicial and Other Controls  8. Sub-Delegation of Legislative Power</p>	8	
<b>Module 03</b>	<p>Administrative Adjudication :  1. Need of adjudicatory powers of administration  2. Administrative Tribunals – Constitution, powers, procedures  3. Principles of Natural Justice – Rule against bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Essentials of hearing process, Cross examination, Legal representation – right to counsel, Pre and post - decisional hearing, Reasoned decisions  4. Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice, Effect of failure - Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence, Institutional Decisions</p>	08	
<b>Module 04</b>	<p>Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control :  1. Need for conferring discretion on administrative authorities  2. Rule of law and administrative discretion, Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion  Legislative Trends  Judicial Trends  3. Grounds of judicial review - Abuse of discretion, and Failure to exercise discretion,</p>	12	

	4. Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability		
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Liability for Wrongs of Government (Tortious and Contractual) :</b> 1. Tortious liability of government, Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Functions, act of state 2. Contractual liability of government 3. Statutory Immunity - Act of State - Liabilities Government privilege in legal proceedings – state secrets, public interest, Estoppel and waiver 4. Remedies in the form of Judicial Review and Statutory remedies, Suits for Compensation	08	
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Corporations and Public Undertakings:</b> 1. State monopoly vis-a-vis arbitrary action, Liability of public and private corporations – departmental undertakings 2. Legislative and Governmental Control over Corporations and public undertakings 3. Legal remedies, Accountability - Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee 4. Trend of disinvestment and its Consequences	10	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures :</b> 1. Conciliation and mediation through social action groups, Use of media, lobbying and Public participation 2. The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 - Public Enquiries and Commission of Inquiry, Appointment of Commission,	10	



	Matters of Inquiry, Powers of Commission, Procedure before Commission 3. Significance of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Central Vigilance Commission		
<b>Module 08</b>	The Right to Information Act, 2005: 1. Transparency and right to information – Constitutional imperative 2. Object, application definitions and Salient features of the Act 3. Right to Information and obligations of Public Authorities, Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, Powers and functions of the Information Commissions, appeal and penalties 4. Hurdles in the implementation of the Act	11	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	03	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare  
Subject Teacher



  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal  
**PRINCIPAL**  
Navjeevan Law College  
CIDCO, Nashik - 422006

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
LL.B. III Sem. V (2018 -19)  
Subject: LC 1003 Company Law  
Teacher's Name: Mr. Makarand Pande (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Company legislation in India owes its origin to the English company law. Modern business ventures require knowledge of company law. There have been considerable changes in company law over last few years. These Changes have put more responsibility on the shoulder of Directors. A company has to comply with lot of procedures as covered under the Companies Act, 2013, Listing agreement, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and regulations. Moreover, corporate Governance is now actively being implemented in various corporate houses. Law students are expected to study these changes thoroughly and minutely. The Company Act, 2013 seems to strengthen the Corporate Governance. This course provides study of company law in detail which is essential for budding lawyers.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Concept, Nature and Meaning of Company :</b> 1. Historical origin of company law in India and important definitions under the Company Act, 2013 2. Characteristics of company – Company a Legal Person, Separate Legal Entity, Perpetual Succession, Common Seal, Limited liability 3. Doctrine of Corporate Veil 4. Difference between company and others forms of business organizations	13	
Module 02	<b>Registration and Incorporation of Company :</b> 1. Types of Company - One Person Company, Company Limited by Shares, Unlimited Company, Private and Public Company, Foreign Company 2. Formation of Company 3. Certificate of Incorporation 4. Pre-incorporation contracts 5. Commencement of Business 6. Memorandum of Association (MOA), Alteration of MOA and Doctrine of Ultra vires 7. Articles	13	

	of Association, Doctrine of constructive notice and Indoor Management		
<b>Module 03</b>	<b>Promoters, Securities (Shares), Debentures :</b> 1. Promoters - Fiduciary relationship, Duties and liabilities 2. Prospectus and Kinds of Prospectus 3. Shares - Meaning and Nature 4. Kinds of Shares 5. Securities (Shares) - Allotment of securities and Share Holdings 6. Issue of shares 7. Certificate of shares 8. Shareholders and voting rights 9. Transfer of shares 10. Shareholders and Members 11. Share Capital and kinds of share capital 12. Publication of Authorized, Subscribed and paid up capital 13. Buy back of shares 14. Dividends 15. Debentures - Meaning, Kinds and Characteristics	06	
<b>Module 04</b>	<b>Appointment, Role and Qualification of Director and Meetings of Boards :</b> 1. Role, Appointment and Types of Directors 2. Board of Directors 3. Independent Directors 4. Legal Position of Directors 5. Appointment of directors and Managerial Staff 6. Powers and Duties of Directors 7. Civil and Criminal Liability of Directors 8. Inspection, Inquiry and Disqualification 9. Removal of Director 10. Types of Meetings	07	
<b>Module 05</b>	<b>Compromise, Reconstruction, Amalgamation and Mergers :</b> 1. Compromise, Arrangements and Amalgamations 2. Sanction, Duties and Powers of Tribunal 3. Power to Compromise or make arrangements with creditors and members 4. Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Company 5. Modes of reconstruction 6. Declaration and Payments of dividends in above cases 7. Fast track Mergers 8. Amalgamation of companies by	07	

	Central Government in public interest		
<b>Module 06</b>	<b>Accounts of Company :</b> 1. Books of accounts, etc, to be kept by the Company 2. System of maintenance of accounts in Company 3. Audit and Auditors 4. Protection of Minority Share Holders 5. Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement 6. Removal of names of companies from register of companies 7. Revival and Rehabilitation	09	
<b>Module 07</b>	<b>Winding up Process :</b> 1. Meaning of Winding up 2. Procedures for winding up 3. Winding up process by Tribunal 4. Consequences of winding order 5. Company liquidator and their appointments 6. Report of the liquidator 7. Custody of company's property 8. Company Dissolution 9. Voluntary Winding up 10. Declaration of Insolvency 11. Procedure for voluntary Winding up 12. Appointment of Liquidators	07	
<b>Module 08</b>	<b>Constitution of National Company Law Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and Special Court :</b> 1. Constitution of National Company law Tribunal 2. Appellate Tribunal 3. Selection of members, terms of office, salary 4. Removal of members 5. Order of Tribunal 6. Powers of Tribunal 7. Appeal from orders of Tribunals 8. Establishment of special courts 9. Offences trial by special courts 10. Mediation and Conciliation Panel 11. Corporate Social Responsibility	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Mr. Makarand Pande  
Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo  
Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK

L.L.B. III (2018-19)

Subject: LP 1004 Practical Training Paper IV - Moot Court Exercise and Internship

Teacher's Name: Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** This course consists the activities / exercises of (a) Moot court exercises, (b) Observance of trials, and (c) Pre-trial preparations. The objectives of the course is to acquaint the students about – (a) court working and its procedure, (b) application substantive and procedural law to given facts, (c) court manners and discipline, (d) conversance with interview techniques and pre-trial preparations, (e) developing skills of arguments and presentation, and (f) learning skills of analysis and arrangement of facts.

**Scheme of Marking:**

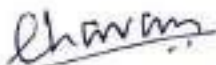
**Part A:** Moot Court Exercises (40 Marks), Observance of Trials (20 Marks) and Pre-trial Preparations (20 Marks) Activities: 80 Marks

**Part B:** Written Submissions (10 Marks) and Viva Voce Examination (10 Marks)

**Teaching Methodology:** Case Presentation, Legal Case Study, Legal Problem solving method, Observation, Lecture, Group Discussion, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.

Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
1	a) Framing / selection of moot court problem b) Identifying the legal provisions applicable c) Formation of moot court teams d) Guidance to the students on - kinds of Courts and its jurisdiction (an overview), Court procedures (an overview), Court manners and discipline, rules of written submissions / memorials, rules of argument, modes of citation, use of library and E-recourses, etc.	20	
2	Oral Presentation by a Student	25	
3	Internship - Observance of Trials	10	
4	Internship - Pre-trial Preparations	10	
5	Written Submissions (Journal)	06	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	10	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	09	

Total Lectures: 90



Mr. Samir Nimba Chavan

Subject Teacher



Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK  
 LL.B. III Sem. VI (2018-19)  
 Subject: LO 1007 Comparative Criminal Justice System  
 Teacher's Name: Dr. Shahista Inamdar (Assistant Professor)

**Teaching Plan**

**Objectives of the Course:** Comparative research earlier was a luxury. It served to broaden one's horizons. Today, comparative research is a necessity. In the criminal justice system the only way to effectively prevent and combat crime on the world stage is via the harmonisation and the coordination of national and international efforts. That requires up-to-date and intimate knowledge of criminal justice arrangements abroad. This necessitates the appreciation of meaningful and valuable differences, stemming from culture, history and social discourse, which help shape criminal justice arrangements in places quite different from our own. The academic endeavour of comparative criminal justice requires detailed understanding of not just criminal justice process but also the actors involved in it and the society that forms the backdrop to these process.

**Teaching Methodology:** Lecture, Group Discussion, Presentation, Case Study, Tutorials, Assignment, Class Tests, and Role Play etc.


Sr. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures Required	Remarks
Module 01	<b>Introduction :</b> 1. Meaning and Significance of Comparative Criminal Justice 2. A comparative perspective on criminal justice and its main components. 3. An overview of an impact of international criminal justice on comparative criminal justice 4. Impact of Comparative Criminal Justice on Indian Criminal Law	13	
Module 02	<b>Comparative Policing :</b> 1. Police and policing 2. Policing and crime control: a) Community policing b) Zero tolerance policing c) Policing corruption 3. Rise of private policing	13	
Module 03	<b>Transnational and Global Policing :</b> 1. Transnational policing 2. International policing institutions: a) Interpol b) Europol c) UNPOL (United Nations Police) d) UN Office on drugs and crime (UNODC)	06	
Module	<b>Prosecution and Pre-trial Justice :</b>		

04	1. UN Guidelines on role of prosecutors 2. Prosecution : a) England (Crown prosecution services) b) Netherlands c) America (Grand Juris) d) India 3. Pre-trial justice the role of magistrate 4. Pre-trial custody in law and practice		
Module 05	System of Trial : 1. Inquisitorial trials in France 2. Adversarial trials in England and India 3. Trial in Islamic Legal Tradition	07	
Module 06	Jury System : 1. The English jury 2. The American jury 3. Jury system in India 4. Juris in inquisitorial system	07	
Module 07	Sentencing : 1. Death penalty and Human Rights 2. Death Penalty in USA and UK 3. Death Penalty in India 4. Suspended Sentence System 5. Plea Bargaining System	09	
Module 08	Models of Criminal Justice Process : 1. Crime Control Model : a) Rights of Victim b) Rights of Accused Person c) Power of investigation agencies d) Role of Courts 2. Due Process Model : a) Rights of Victim b) Rights of Accused Person	07	
	Internal Assessment/Evaluation	05	
	Revision/Remedial Classes/Mentoring	12	

Total Lectures: 90

  
Dr. Shahista Inamdar

Subject Teacher

  
Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

Principal