

BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विधि विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

B.A. LL.B. FIVE YEARS

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

(SEMESTER SCHEME)



SYLLABUS AND COURSE COMPONENT

SECOND YEAR (FOURTH SEMESTER) 2026-27

COURSE CREDIT

B.A.LL.B. FOURTH SEMESTER

S. NO.	PAPER CODE	PAPER NAME	COURSE CODE 105				DURATION OF ANNUAL EXAM IN HOURS
			L	T	C	MAXIMUM MARKS IN EXAMINATION	
1.	4.1	ECONOMICS-II	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
2.	4.2	POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
3.	4.3	HISTORY - II (Legal and Constitutional History)	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
4.	4.4	THE BHARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
5.	4.5	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
TOTAL =			15	5	20		

TOTAL CONTACT HOURS PER WEEK = 15 + 5 = 20

TOTAL COURSE CREDIT = 20

* L = LECTURES

* T = TUTORIAL

*C = CREDITS

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-70 marks Internal Assessment-30 marks

Out of 30 marks

(a) Project-15 (10 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

The project should be in the form of moot court exercise/ drafting/ client counselling/ mediation competition/ research paper

(b) Mid Term Examination-15 marks (covering 50% syllabus)

Paper pattern (Mid Term Examination) will be as per following scheme-

(a) Section A -students are supposed to answer three (3) Short question out of four (4). Each carry equal marks 3 (Three)

(b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2). It will be of 6 (six) marks

Mid-term examination shall be conducted by the College.

- End Semester Question paper pattern shall be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

(a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.

Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 12.5 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

ECONOMICS-II (PAPER 4.1.)

INTRODUCTION:

This course introduces students the basics of macroeconomics, making them familiar with the Aggregates. It will help to broaden their legal and policy understanding in the context of the economy as a whole. The knowledge of the National Income variables, their measurement, and effect on welfare is crucial for the establishing link between legal institutional framework and progress of the economy. The functioning of the Commercial banks and Central bank, Money and Capital market is necessary for students pursuing study of law. The paper will help them in analyzing real economic situations confronting the society and the economy.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Introducing basic concepts of Macroeconomics
2. To familiarize students with National Income Aspects
3. To explain theories of Income and Employment
4. To introduce Money and Banking Concepts
5. Make students understand Trade Cycles and their effects

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Analysis of the impact of macroeconomic variables in the economy
2. Improved awareness about changes in National Income and impact on Welfare
3. Understanding Output and Employment Equilibrium
4. Broader perspective about Business activity changes
5. Enhanced knowledge of functioning of Banking Sector in the economy

UNIT-I MACROECONOMICS AND NATIONAL INCOME

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Macroeconomics
- 1.2 Stock and Flow, Comparative Static and Comparative Dynamic Model
- 1.3 Circular Flow of Income: Two Sector and Three Sector Model
- 1.4 National Income and National Product: Meaning, Measurement, Various Concepts
- 1.5 National Income and Economic Welfare

UNIT- II THEORY OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

- 2.1 Classical Theory of Output and Employment,
- 2.2 Say's Law of Markets, It's Criticism by Keynes
- 2.3 Keynes Theory of Income Determination
- 2.4 Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Function under Employment
- 2.5 Theory of Multiplier

UNIT- III TRADE CYCLES

- 3.1 Business Cycles: Features and Phases
- 3.2 Hawtrey's Monetary Theory of Business Cycles
- 3.3 Hayek's Over investment Theory
- 3.4 Keynes's views on Trade Cycles
- 3.5 Schumpeter's Theory of Innovations

UNIT-IV THEORY OF MONEY

- 4.1 Money: Functions, Classification, Supply and Demand for Money
- 4.2 Effects of Money on Output and Prices, Inflation and Deflation
- 4.3 Monetary Policy, Money and Capital Markets
- 4.4 Commercial and Central Banking: Functions, credit Creation, Credit Control
- 4.5 Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI) - Meaning, Role, Difference between Banks and NBFI

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. Ahuja H.L., Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi (latest edition)
- II. Shapiro Edward, Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi (latest edition)
- III. Dwivedi D.N., Principles of Economics, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

- IV. Vaish M.C., Macroeconomic Theory, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi (latest edition)

Examination Scheme-

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End Term Examination-70 marks Internal Assessment-30 marks

Out of 30 marks

(a) Project-15 (10 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

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Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (PAPER 4.2.)

INTRODUCTION:

This course offers a comparative study of major constitutional systems across different political traditions—namely the United Kingdom, the United States, Switzerland, and China. It introduces students to diverse constitutional models ranging from unwritten conventions and parliamentary sovereignty to codified federalism, direct democracy, and socialist constitutionalism.

For law students, this course is particularly significant as it develops a deeper understanding of constitutional design, institutional frameworks, and governance philosophies. By examining how different systems address issues such as separation of powers, rule of law, judicial review, and political accountability, the course equips students to critically evaluate the Indian constitutional framework in a global context.

The course also highlights how historical evolution, political ideology, and socio-economic conditions shape constitutional structures and practices.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the sources, structure, and functioning of major constitutional systems.
2. To develop a comparative understanding of parliamentary, presidential, federal, and socialist constitutional models.
3. To examine key doctrines such as rule of law, separation of powers, and judicial review across jurisdictions.
4. To analyse the relationship between political institutions and constitutional principles.
5. To critically evaluate how constitutional systems respond to democracy, accountability, and governance challenges.
6. To enable students to draw comparative insights relevant to the Indian Constitution.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the key features and sources of major world constitutions.
2. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential systems.
3. Analyse the functioning of federal structures in different countries.
4. Understand and evaluate the role of judicial review and rule of law.
5. Critically assess the interaction between political parties and constitutional governance.
6. Compare democratic and non-democratic constitutional frameworks.
7. Apply comparative perspectives to interpret and critique the Indian constitutional system.
8. Develop analytical and writing skills suited for constitutional law discourse.

COURSE CONTENTS:

UNIT - I CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

- 1.1 Sources and Salient Features of the Constitution
- 1.2 The Crown and Constitutional Monarchy
- 1.3 Parliamentary System: Structure and Functioning of Parliament and Cabinet
- 1.4 Rule of Law (with reference to A. V. Dicey)

1.5. Party System and Constitutional Conventions

UNIT - II CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

2.1 Sources and Salient Features of the Constitution

2.2 Federal System: Division of Powers and Supremacy Clause

2.3 Presidential System: Powers of the President and Role of Congress

2.4 Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances

2.5 Judicial Review (with reference to *Marbury v. Madison*)

UNIT - III CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND

3.1 Salient Features of the Swiss Constitution

3.2 Federal System and Cantonal Autonomy

3.3 Executive: Federal Council and Federal Assembly

3.4 Direct Democracy: Referendum and Initiative

3.5 Constitutional Amendment Procedure

UNIT - IV CONSTITUTION OF CHINA

4.1 Salient Features of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China

4.2 National People's Congress: Structure and Powers

4.3 Role of the Communist Party of China

4.4 Central Military Commission

4.5 Judiciary and Limits of Judicial Independence

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. Robson W.A. - Justice and Administrative Law
- II. Lowell A.L. - *The Government of England*
- III. Dicey A. V. - Law of The Constitution
- IV. Jennings W.I. The British Constitution
- V. Munro W.B. The Government of the United States
- VI. Laski H.J. The American Presidency
- VII. Polter A.M. American government and Polics
- VIII. Kapoor A.C. – Mistra K.K. Selected Constitutions
- IX. Johri J.C. – Comparative Polities

- X. Bhagwan V. & Bhushan Vidya – World Constitutions comparative Studies
- XI. Doak Barnett – A communist China & Asia
- XII. Bryce Lord – Modern Democracies

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- (b) Mid Term Examination-15 marks (covering 50% syllabus)

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Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

(PAPER 4.3.)

INTRODUCTION:

The roots of the present lies buried in the past. The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the origin of common law system in India. This course traces the legislative history back to 1600 and its evolution through different periods under different Governor Generals. The main objective is to enlighten the students about the historical background of legislations in civil, criminal and constitutional Law and relate it to contemporary period. It also focuses the court system during colonial period and the cases heard by it. The learning of the Court system and how it has been revamped in different times to the needs of the society will help the students to find out its importance in present day judicial system.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the evolution of adjudicatory mechanisms in various legal eras
2. To evaluate the developments and differences in the structure of courts in ancient Hindu, Muslim, pre and post British period
3. To understand the development of legal profession
4. To examine the hierarchy of Court structure in India
5. To analyse the contemporary developments in court systems

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to

1. Critically analyse the historical evolution of the Indian Judicial System
2. Identify key constitutional principles and provisions and assess their significance in shaping democratic governance, legal frameworks, and socio-political dynamics in India
3. Gain a deeper understanding of the interplay between historical events, socio-political movements and constitutional developments, enabling them to appreciate the complexities of Indian constitutionalism and its implications for contemporary issues and debates.

UNIT - I EARLY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN PRESIDENCY TOWNS:

- 1.1 European Settlement in India; The East India Company: Development of authority; Organisational setup of the English Company's Surat Factory or settlements in India;
- 1.2 Madras Settlement and Administration of Justice; Early Mayor's Court and Admiralty Court, Administration of Justice in Bombay; Administration of Justice in Calcutta
- 1.3 Mayor's Courts and the Courts of Requests: Early Mayor's Court in Madras; Provisions of the Charter of 1726; The modified Charter of 1753; The Courts of Request (Small Cause Courts);
- 1.4 Mofussil Area: Adalat System in Bengal by British Judicial Plan 1772 – 1774 Criminal Judicature under the Mughal Administration; Dual Government in Bengal and its consequences;
- 1.5 The Regulating Act of 1773; Charter of 1774; Supreme Court at Calcutta; Trial of Raja Nand Kumar (1775); "Kamaluddin" Case (1775); "Patna" Case (1777-1779); "Cossijurah" Case (1779-1780); Salient features of the Settlement Act, 1781; Major defects of the Settlement Act, 1781; Supreme Court at Calcutta; Supreme Court at Madras and Bombay; Laws administered in the Supreme Court

UNIT – II JUDICIAL MEASURES OF CORNWALLIS AND WILLIAM BENTINCK:

- 2.1 Company's Government before Cornwallis; Important provisions of the Pitt's Act, 1784;
- 2.2 Judicial reform of Cornwallis; a) Judicial Plan of 1787 b) Re-organisation of the Criminal Judicature c) Scheme of Criminal Judicature, 1790; Judicial Plan of 1793; Appraisal of the System of 1793.
- 2.3 William Bentinck: Administration of Justice and Reforms
- 2.4 Establishment of High Courts: The Indian High Courts Act, 1861; Letters patent establishing High Courts; The Indian High Courts Act, 1865 and of 1911;
- 2.5 The Government of India Act, 1915; The Government of India Act, 1935; High Courts established during 1947 to 1950

UNIT - III PRIVY COUNCIL - HIGHEST COURT OF APPEAL:

- 3.1 The Origin of Privy Council; Appeal to the Privy Council (1726-1860); Appeal to the Privy Council (1861-1949); Precedential value of the Privy Council decisions;
- 3.2 Federal Court of India: Foundation of the Federal Court; Jurisdiction of the Federal Court - a) Original Jurisdiction b) Appellate Jurisdiction c) Advisory Jurisdiction

- 3.3 Authority of law laid down by Federal Court; Abolition of Federal Court.
- 3.4 Evolution of Law through Legislation and Judicial Decisions in Colonial Period: Process of Codification in India - (a) The Charter Act of 1833
- 3.5 (b) The First Law Commission, (c) The Second Law Commission, (d) The Third Law Commission, and (e) The Fourth Law Commission

UNIT – IV CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY:

- 4.1 Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909;
- 4.2 Montagu-Chelmsford Report
- 4.3 The Government of India Act, 1919; a) Main features of the system introduced by the Act of 1919 b) Shortcomings of the Act of 1919
- 4.4 The Simon Commission Report; The Nehru Report, 1928; Communal Award and Poona Pact
- 4.5 The Civil Disobedience Movement; The Government of India Act, 1935- Main features, opposition to the Act; Defects of the Act; The Indian Independence Act, 1947;

LEADING CASES:

- I. Bhagwandeem Doobey v. Myna Bae, (1866-1867) 11 MIA 487
- II. Gokul Chand v. Hukum Chand Nath Mal, (1920-1921) 48 IA 162
- III. Gopeekrist Gosain v. Gungapersaud Gosain, (1854-1857) 6 MIA 53
- IV. Manzur Hasan v. Muhammad Zaman, (1924- 1925) 52 IA 61
- V. Miter Sen Singh v. Maqbul Hasan Khan, (1929-1930) 57 IA 313
- VI. Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan v. Nawab Husaini Begam, (1909-1910) 37 IA 152

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Debates of Constitutional Assembly.
- ii. Gandhi, B. M.: V. D. Kulashreshta's Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History; Eastern Book Company, 1989
- iii. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution - Cornerstone of a Nation, 5 Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,(2002).
- iv. Ilbert, Courtney Sr. The Government of India, 2nd ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1907.
- v. Jain, M.P., Outlines of Indian Legal History, Lexis Nexis (2014).
- vi. Jois, Rama M., Legal And Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications Ltd.
- vii. Keith A. B. A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935, 2nd ed. Allahabad: Central Depot, 1961.
- viii. Pylee, M. V. Constitutional History of India (1600-1950). Bombay: Asia 1967.
- ix. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publishing, (2016)

- x. S.B. Shiva Rao, The Framing of the Indian Constitution, Vols. I and V, the Indian Institute
- xi. Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution 1945 -1947 (2 Vols.) London OUP, 1957.

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

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Out of 30 marks

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Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

THE BHARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (PAPER 4.4.)

INTRODUCTION:

Crime and punishment have always been the most important aspect of the rule of law. A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them, and the reason for their existence is extremely important to build a just and humane society. The course envelops an in-depth knowledge of the structure of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 which includes contents on offences, criminal liability, inchoate crimes, offences against the human body, offences against property, and offences against women and children, etc. The course deliberates diverse concepts of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 to its crux.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. This course is intended to give an overview of all the offences and punishments prescribed under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
2. To analyze the concept of crime and criminal responsibility and to explain and illustrate various types of crimes in the society
3. To introduce the substantive law of crimes, including essential elements of crimes, responsibility, and defences.
4. To comprehend the judicial perspectives and interpretation of the law of crimes.

5. To explore new changes made in the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and articulate informed opinion over important issues in the law of crimes.
6. To analyse the applicability of recent amendments in criminal law.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the scope of the law of crimes considering the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
2. Summarize concepts of crime and distinguish between crime and other wrongs. and classify the stages of crime and types of punishments.
3. Understand the legal concepts involved in dispensing criminal justice successfully and efficiently.
4. Demonstrate a high level of understanding both in theory and practice of the fundamental principles involved in the administration of criminal justice.
5. To analyze and interpret various judicial decisions of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

UNIT -I THE BHARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023:

- 1.1 Origin and Definition of Crime and Principles of Criminal Liability
- 1.2 Essentials of Crime (*Mens Rea and Actus Reus*) and Stages of Crime Motive, Intention, Attempt (Section 62) and Preparation
- 1.3 Introduction, Nature and Scope of The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Definitions and General Explanations (Section 02 & 03)
- 1.4 Common Intention Section 3 (5) and Common Object (with reference to Unlawful Assembly, Riot and Affray) (Section 189); Mob-lynching
- 1.5 Punishments including Community Service (Section 4)

UNIT-II GENERAL EXCEPTIONS, INCHOATE CRIMES AND OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

- 2.1 General Exceptions and Right of Private Defence (Section 14-44)
- 2.2 Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Section 45- 61)
- 2.3 Sexual Offences, Criminal force, and Assault against Women (Section 63-79)
- 2.4 Offences Related to Marriage (Section 80-87)
- 2.5 Offences related to Causing Miscarriage (Section 88-92); Key features of The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021; Offences, Against Child (Section 93-99)

UNIT III OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY; OFFENCES AGAINST STATE AND PUBLIC JUSTICE

- 3.1 Offences affecting Life; Homicide: Culpable Homicide & Murder; Death Caused by Negligence (Section 100-110);
- 3.2 Hurt, Grievous Hurt and Acid Attack (Section 114-120, 124);
- 3.3 Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement Criminal Force and Assault (Section 126-131)
- 3.3 Kidnapping and Abduction (Section 137-143)
- 3.4 Organized Crimes and Offences of Terrorist acts (Section 111-113);
- 3.5 Offences against State (Section 147- 158); Offences Related to Election (Sections 169-177); Offences by or Relating to Public Servant (Section 198-205) Giving False Evidence (Section 227-229);

UNIT-IV OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY AND REPUTATION

- 4.1 Theft, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity (Sections 303-313);
- 4.2 Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 314-316); Receiving Stolen Property, Cheating and Fraudulent Deeds (Section 317-323)
- 4.3 Mischief (Sections 324-326) and Criminal Trespass (Sections 329-334);
- 4.4 Offences Relating to Documents and Property Marks (Sections 336, 340, 344, 345-350; Offences Relating to Coin, Currency, Notes, Bank Notes and Government Stamps (Section 178-182)
- 4.5 Criminal Intimidation (Sections 351-355); Defamation (Sections 356);

LEADING CASES:

- I. Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar & Anr. AIR 2014 SC 2756
- II. Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor, AIR 1925 PC 1
- III. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898
- IV. Basdev v. State of PEPSU, AIR 1956 SC 488
- V. I.C.I.C.I Bank Ltd. v. Prakash Kaur AIR 2007 SC 1349
- VI. Independent Thought v. Union of India AIR 2017 SC 4904
- VII. Joesph Shine v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4898
- VIII. K.M. Nanavati v. State Maharashtra AIR 1962 SC 605
- IX. Laxmi v. Union of India & Ors. (2015) 2014 SCC 2 427
- X. Mahub Shah v. Emperor AIR 1945 PC 115
- XI. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4321
- XII. R.V. Govinda (1876) ILR I Bom. 342.
- XIII. R v. McNaughten (1843) 8 E.R. 718

- XIV. Reg. v. Govinda (1876) I Bom. 342
- XV. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, 2015 Indlaw SC 211
- XVI. State (N.C.T. of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu 2005 Cr. L.J. 2950 SC
- XVII. Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1958 SC 465

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. K D Gaur Textbook on The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS 2023) 9th edition Universal Publications, Lexis Nexis, Author -Madhu Gaur
- II. Criminal Law: In Accordance with The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 by P S A Pillai, K I Vibhute Edition: 16th Edition, 2025 Lexis Nexis
- III. Taxmann Textbook on Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 By Dr. Vageshwari Deswal Edition 2025 LexisNexis
- IV. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, 37/e Classic Edition Edition - 25 March 2025
- V. T T Bhattacharya, The Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita, 2023 12th edition Central Law Publication 2025.

Examination Scheme-

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Out of 30 marks

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Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

(PAPER 4.5.)

INTRODUCTION:

Constitutional Law–II examines the structural, functional, and institutional framework of the Indian Constitution. The course focuses on constitutional philosophy, governance mechanisms, federal institutions, emergency powers, amendment processes, and economic unity, enabling students to critically analyse constitutional governance in theory and practice.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the essential features and guiding principles of the Indian Constitution.
2. To study the constitutional framework governing Union and State institutions.
3. To analyse the role of executive, legislature, and judiciary in constitutional governance.
4. To examine constitutional provisions relating to public services and emergencies.
5. To develop critical understanding of constitutional amendments and economic freedoms.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the core constitutional philosophy and federal structure of India.
2. Analyse the composition, powers, and functions of Union and State organs.
3. Interpret constitutional provisions through judicial decisions.
4. Evaluate constitutional safeguards, emergency powers, and amendment limitations.
5. Apply constitutional principles to contemporary governance issues.

UNIT - I CONSTITUTIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND BASIC FRAMEWORK

- 1.1 Constitutionalism: Meaning, Evolution, and Indian Perspective
- 1.2 Preamble: Objectives, Nature, and Significance
- 1.3 Citizenship: Articles 5–11 including Citizenship Act, 1955
- 1.4 Union and its Territory: Articles 1–4
- 1.5 Federal Structure and Distribution of Powers

UNIT - II UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

- 2.1 Parliament: Composition and Powers
- 2.2 State Legislatures: Composition and Powers
- 2.3 Legislative Procedure and Law-Making Process
- 2.4 Parliamentary Privileges
- 2.5 Centre–State Legislative Relations

UNIT - III UNION AND STATE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY

- 3.1 Union Executive: Election of the President, Powers and position of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers
- 3.2 State Executive: Powers and position of the Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers
- 3.3 Supreme Court: Composition, Jurisdiction, and Powers
- 3.4 High Courts: Organization, Jurisdiction, and Powers
- 3.5 Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review

UNIT - IV SERVICES, EMERGENCY, AMENDMENT AND TRADE

- 4.1 Public Services under the Constitution: Articles 309–311.4.2
- 4.2 Emergency Provisions: Articles 352, 356, and 360
- 4.3 Constitutional Amendment: Article 368
- 4.4 Basic Structure Doctrine
- 4.5 Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse: Articles 301–307

LEADING CASES:

- I. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, (1973) 4 SCC 225
- II. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 1643
- III. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, (1994) 3 SCC 1
- IV. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, (1980) 3 SCC 625
- V. Berubari Union Case, AIR 1960 SC 845
- VI. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) 4 SCC 225
- VII. Sarbananda Sonowal v. Union of India, (2005) 5 SCC 665
- VIII. Raja Ram Pal v. Speaker, Lok Sabha, (2007) 3 SCC 184
- IX. Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu, 1992 Supp (2) SCC 651
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