





**Regulations relating to**  
**LL.B. 3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE CBCS PATTERN SEMESTER WISE**  
**(effective from the Academic Year 2018-'19)**

The following regulations for 3 year LL.B Course shall come into force with effect from the Academic Year 2018-'19.

- **Admission** into 3 Year LL.B. Degree Course is subject to MH-CET (LAW) and University Rules and Regulations. Admissions are made by MH-CET (LAW) in accordance with the Rules prescribed by Government of Maharashtra vide Gr. No. CET -2015/C.R.243/MASHI-2 of Higher Education dt. 2/4/2016
- **For the award of 3 year LL.B. Degree**, a candidate shall be required to have
  - i) received instruction and training for the prescribed course of study as full-time students for three academic years, and
  - ii) passed all the examinations prescribed for the award of 3 Year LL.B. Degree.
- **Duration:** 3 Year LL.B Degree Course has to be pursued in six semesters stretching over three academic years. Each academic year comprises of two Semesters.
- **Medium of Instruction** will be in English language
- **Class Room Instruction:** Class room instruction for each semester will be for 16 weeks excluding the period for conducting the examinations.
- **Attendance:** In order to be eligible to take the examination in any subject, candidate is required to put in 75% of attendance in each subject which includes lectures, tutorials and practical training and seminars.

If a student for any exceptional reason fails to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, he/she may be condoned for the shortage of attendance if the student concerned attended at least 66% of the classes held in the subject concerned subject to the payment of the fine prescribed from time to time by the University

➤ **Credits:**

All papers carry six credits each. Total credits of the LL.B (3Year) Course are 180.

➤ **Question Paper Pattern**

For papers other than Practical Papers, the question paper consists of two parts.

- **Question No. 1 is Compulsory Question** which consist of 06 short answer questions. The candidates have to answer any 5 (five) questions. Each question carries 4 marks with a total for 20 marks (4 x 5 = 20).



- **Question No. 2 to 8 are optional Questions** consists of **8 (eight) Essay questions**. The Candidate has to answer **any 5 (five) questions**. Each question carries 12 marks with a total of 60 marks. (5 x 12 = 60).

➤ **Allotment of Marks:**

All papers carry **100 Marks** each.

**Except** for the **Practical papers**, 80 Marks are allotted to Semester End written examination. 20 Marks are allotted for internal marks, the split up of which is as follows;

- Test - 10 Marks (Two midterm tests will be conducted out of which one test will be in objective mode consisting of not less than 10 questions.)
- Assignment -5 Marks (One Assignment to be given)
- Semester End Viva- 5 Marks

*For all practical papers 50 Marks are allotted to internal component and 50 marks are allotted to external component Practical Papers are:*

- (i) Professional Ethics - Semester III
- (ii) ADR (Clinical Legal Edn.) - Semester IV
- (iii) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance - Semester V
- (iv) Moot Court (Clinical Legal Edn.) - Semester VI

**Breakup for : For Practical Training Papers in III, IV, V & VI Semesters**

The Semester end paper carrying 50 Marks consists of **8 essay questions** out of which the candidate has to answer **any 5 (five)** questions i.e., 5 x 10 = 50 Marks.

The remaining **50 marks** is practical record on the subject.

Project Report **50 marks** on Clinical Legal Education Exercise prescribed for the concerned semester.-

- **35 Marks for record**
- **15 Marks for Viva**

**Note: The candidate shall get a minimum 20 marks at examination and 20 marks at college level to get aggregate of 40 percent.**

➤ **Examination:**

- Candidate shall take examination in each of the subjects prescribed for study at the end of the semester by registering for that semester examination and obtaining hall ticket for the same. Duration of the examination is three hours.
- The semester end examination shall be based on the question paper set by an external paper setter.
- For qualifying in the examination the candidate has to secure a minimum of **40%** in the theory papers including internals marks i.e. **20 marks** at the institutional level. For qualifying in the Practical papers in LL.B (3YDC) i.e. Clinical Legal Education and the Practical Training Papers III, IV, V, & VI semesters the candidate has to secure **40%** in external & internal i.e. Project Record together.



**The pattern of grade and CGPA & SGPA as followed in PG in Law &  
Dip. In Taxation Law and Ref. No. ACAD/SU/CBCS / PG College Level-  
2015/4992-5441 Dt. 20/6/2015**

➤ **Awards:**

No candidate who has not passed all the papers relating to any semester at the first appearance shall be eligible for the Award of Medals or Prizes by the University and to receive certificates of rank obtained by them in the examination.

**Note:** The performance of the candidate extinguishes in case of non completion of the course within 6 yrs. from the date of joining i.e. the 3 years student should complete his course within 6 yrs. from the date of joining (*Example: 2018-19 academic year admitted student has to complete his / her LL.B. 3 yrs. course by 2023-24 academic year*)



**LL.B. (Three Year) Degree Course CBCS Pattern**

**FIRST YEAR**

**SEMESTER - I**

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	per week			Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	1.1 Law of Contract I	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	1.2 Constitutional Law I	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	1.3 Jurisprudence	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	1.4 Family Law I (Family Relations)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	1.5 Banking Law Including Negotiable Instruments Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
TOTAL								30

**SEMESTER - II**

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1.	1	2.1 Constitutional Law II	5	1	-	80	20	6
2.	2	2.2 Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
3.	3	2.3 Family Law II (Succession)	5	1	-	80	20	6
4.	4	2.4 Law of Contract II (Optional Legal)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5.	5	2.5 Social Research Methods (Research methodology)	5	1	-	80	20	6
TOTAL								30

**L = Lectures; T= Tutorials; P = Practical; E= Examination; I=Internal**



**LL.B. (Three Year) Degree Course CBCS Pattern**

**SECOND YEAR**

**SEMESTER - III**

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1.	1	3.1 Law of Crimes	5	1	-	80	20	6
2.	2	3.2 Property Law and Easement Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
3.	3	3.3 Labour Law I	5	1	-	80	20	6
4.	4	3.4 Administrative Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
5.	5	3.5 Professional Ethics	5	1	6	50	50	6
TOTAL								30

**SEMESTER - IV**

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	4.1 Criminal Procedure Code	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	4.2 Company Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	4.3 Labour Law II	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	4.4 Interpretation of Statutes (Optional Legal)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	4.5 ADR (Clinical Legal Edn.)	5	1	6	50	50	6
TOTAL								30

**L = Lectures; T= Tutorials; P = Practical; E= Examination; I=Internal**



## LL.B. (Three Year) Degree Course CBCS Pattern

### THIRD YEAR

#### SEMESTER - V

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	5.1 Law of Evidence	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	5.2 Principles of Taxation	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	5.3 Environmental Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	5.4 Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	5.5 Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	5	1	6	50	50	6
TOTAL								30

#### SEMESTER - VI

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	I	E	
1	1	6.1 Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	6.2 Public International Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	6.3 Intellectual Property Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	6.4 Insurance Law (Optional Legal)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	6.5 Moot Court (Clinical Legal Edn.)	5	1	6	50	50	6
TOTAL								30
GRAND TOTAL								180

L = Lectures; T= Tutorials; P = Practical; E= Examination; I=Internal



**Structure of Subject of 3 yrs. Course LL.B. First Year under CBCS Pattern w.e.f. 2018-'19**

	<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credits</b>
Compulsory Legal	1.1 Law of Contract I	6	2.1 Constitutional Law II	6
Compulsory Legal	1.2 Constitutional Law I	6	2.2 Torts, MV Act and Consumer Protection Act	6
Compulsory Legal	1.3 Jurisprudence	6	2.3 Family Law II (Succession)	6
Compulsory Legal	1.4 Family Law I (Family Relations)	6	2.4 Law of Contract II (Optional Legal)	6
Optional Legal	1.5 Banking Law Including Negotiable	6	2.5 Social Research Methods	6



Structure of Subject of **3 yrs. Course LL.B. 1<sup>st</sup> Year** under CBCS Pattern w.e.f. 2018-'19

**Semester -I**

	<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Credits</b>
Compulsory Legal	1.1 Law of Contract I	6
Compulsory Legal	1.2 Constitutional Law I	6
Compulsory Legal	1.3 Jurisprudence	6
Compulsory Legal	1.4 Family Law I (Family Relations)	6
Optional Legal	1.5 Banking Law Including Negotiable Instruments Act	6
Total		30



## 3001 LAW OF CONTRACT

### (General Principles of Contract (Secs.1 to 75) including Specific Relief Act)

#### Paper -I

**Unit-1:** History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and account actions on the case and on assumption of consideration - moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories sanctity of contracts.

**Unit-2:** Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds.

**Unit-3:** Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers, tenders-dumping of goods.

**Unit-4:** Consideration-nudum pactum-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements privity of contract and of consideration-its exceptions-adequacy of consideration-present, past and adequate consideration-unlawful consideration and its effects-views of law commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.

**Unit-5:** Capacity to contract-meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect-minor's agreements-definition of minor - accessories supplied to a minor agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor affirmation-restitution in cases of minor's agreements-fraud by a minor-ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a minor-agreements and estopped-evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

**Unit-6:** Free consent-its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent , Coercion definition-essential elements-duress and coercion-various illustrations of coercion doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion-evaluation of Sec. 15., Undue Influence definition-essential elements-between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of the undue influence-independent advice-pardahanashin women unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence.. Misrepresentation-definition misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and illustration, Fraud-definition essential elements-suggest also supper sioveri-When does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention.

**Unit-7:** Legality of Object: Void agreement-lawful and unlawful considerations, objects-void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements their effects. Unlawful consideration and objects: Forbidden by law, Defeating the provision of any law, Fraudulent , Injurious to person or property, Immoral , Against public policy, Void Agreements, Agreements without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, . Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of goodwill, Sec. II restriction, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on



employees under agreement of service., Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exceptions, Uncertain agreements, Wagering agreements-its exceptions.,

**Unit-8:** Discharge of a contract and its various modes; By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance-how? By Whom? Where? When/In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises-time essence of contract. By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach, Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration - effect of frustration-frustration and restitution. By period of limitation , By agreement rescission and alteration-their effect-remission and waiver of performance extension of time-accord and satisfaction.

**Unit-9:** Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.

**Unit-10:** Remedies in Contractual Relations:, Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages, Injunction-When granted and when refused? Why?, Refund and restitution, Specific performance-When? Why?

**Unit-11:** Specific Relief: Specific Relief Act, 1969 Definition, Recovering possession of property, Specific performance of contracts. Rectification of instruments, Rescission of contracts, Cancellation of Instruments, Declaratory decrees. Preventive relief.

***Books Recommended:***

1. Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998
2. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract
3. G.C.V. SubbaRao : Law of Contract, S. Gogia& Co., Hyderabad 1995
4. T.S. Venkatesalyer. Law of Contract revised by Dr.Krishnamachary, S. Gogia& Co., Hyderabad , 1995
5. Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and specific Relief Act- Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998.



## 3002 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -I

### Paper - II

**Unit-1:** Historical Perspective: Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 Morle Minto Reforms-Dyarchy -Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885-Various Trends of opinion-social Reform vs. Political Independence. Protest against British Repression. Jalianwala Baag. Rowlett Act-Sedition Trials of Tilak.

**Unit-2:** Making of India's Constitution - concept of constitution and Constitutionalism-Salient features -Constituent Assembly - Sovereignty. Preamble Status and its goals.

**Unit-3:** Concept of state and law (Articles 12 & 13)

**Unit-4:** Equality and Social Justice: Equality before the law and Equal protection of Laws-meaning-Constitutional provisions - Total conspectus - Articles 14,15,16,17,29(2),325 Classi -fication for Differential Treatment, Gender Justice. Arts. 15 (1), (2), (3), 16, 29 (2), Administrative discretion and Equality, Compensatory Discrimination for Backward Class/SC & ST.

**Unit-5:** Freedoms and Social Control: Freedom of speech and expression. Freedom of the press, Freedom of Speech and contempt of court, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Association, Freedom of Movement, Freedom to Reside and Settle, Freedom of profession/business, etc.. Property and social control 1950 to 1978, Property and social control - After 1978.

**Unit-6:** Personal Liberty: Rights to an accused - Double Jeopardy, Right against self-incrimination, Right against Retroactive Punishment, Right to life and Personal Liberty-Meaning of - Art. 21 Gopalan, Personal Liberty-Meaning of-Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc. Procedure established by law-Gopalan, Kharak Singh, Procedure established by law - Due process - Maneka Gandhi and after.

**Unit-7:** Preventive Detention-Constitutional Policy Art. 22, Preventive Detention Safeguard under the constitution. And Art. 23

**Unit-8:** Secularism: Concept of Secularism-Indian Constitutional provisions, Historical Perspective of India Secularism, Religion and State-in India-State control and non-interference with Religion. Concept of Secularism; American Model - Separation of State-Church-Is it Relevant to India? Tradition in India-Equal Respect for All Religions?

**Unit-9:** Minority Rights-Why? Scope-Meaning of Minority, Minority Rights to Educational Institutions.

**Unit-10:** Constitutional Remedies: Supreme Court & High Courts.

**Unit-11:** Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation. Directive Principles-Directions of Social Change - A new social order Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Interrelationship -Judicial balancing, Constitutional amendments -



Arts, 31A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles Judicial policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills. Relationship between fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.

**Books Recommended:**

1. Shukla V.N, Constitution of India, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
2. Pandey J.N, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Austin, Granwille, The Indian constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi (Indian Reprint 2000).
4. Basu D.D: Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa& Co., Nagpur.
6. SubbaRao, GCV, Indian Constitutional Law, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
7. Tope T.K. : Constitutional Law of India,, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. Shiva Rao B.: The Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 volumes), Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi.
9. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (in 3 volumes), M.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
10. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 books) - Official report, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi



### 3003 JURISPRUDENCE

*(Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)*

#### Paper - III

**Unit-1** Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society.

**Unit-2:** What is a norm, What is a normative system. Keelson Pure theory.

**Unit-3:** Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history, Laws on obligation, H.L.A.HART's Concept of Law, Law as system of Rules.

**Unit-4:** Why are laws obligatory? Define and discuss the following legal concepts liability, obligations, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material.

**Unit-5:** Contractarian Theories - general-will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected (development of Austin onwards; Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of withering away of State, Transcendental Theories, Law as a means of social control, Law as Volksggeist.

**Unit- 6:** Personality; people; state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State policy; locus standi Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases.

**Unit-7:** Theories of Authority, Types of authority - legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature, Bindingness with regard to Precedent, Determination of ratio

**Unit-8:** Limits on legislative authority., Positivist view that there are no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Refer Indian cases like Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's case.

**Unit-9:** Natural Law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice - the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis, The Rationalis view that the limits are get by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls,

**Unit-10:** The Basic Structure Doctrine - that the limits are set by the basic structure of the constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non law (Refer Kesavananda and Coelho cases)., Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras V.G. Row (1952 SC 196), Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224), Krishnachandra V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135) Hardhan Shah V. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198). AIR India V. NargeshMeerza (AIR 1987 SC 1829). Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2SCR 621).Judicial Decisions



particularly the decisions of Indian Supreme Court on contemporary socio political, legal and economic issues.

**Unit-11:** The functions of Law, Law as the upholder of the moral order in the society, Concept of dharma and connection between law and morality, Law for bringing efficiency and social stability; the utilitarian views.

**Unit-12:** The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order. Are they interchangeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law,

**Books Recommended:**

1. Salmond, Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton, Jurisprudence
3. Allen, Law in Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D, Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
5. Dias, Jurisprudence.
6. Lloyd, Introduction to Jurisprudence
7. S.N. Dyani, Fundamental of Jurisprudence: Indian Approach
8. G.C.V.SubbaRao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory



## 3004 FAMILY LAW-I

(Family Relations)

### Paper - IV

**Unit -1:** Concept of family, nuclear family and joint family, Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga): Mitakshara joint family Mitakshara coparcenary - formation and incidents. Property under Mitakshara law-separate property and Copercenary property, Dayabhaga coparcenary - Formation and incidents, Property under Dayabhaga Law, Karta of the joint family-his position, powers, privileges and obligations, Alienation of property-separate and coparcenary, Debts-doctrines of pious obligation and antecedent debt. Partition and Reunion Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.

**Unit-2:** Marriage And Kinship: Evolution and importance of institutions of marriage and family. Role of Religions, Indian Family Law., Impact of customs on marriage and family.

**Unit-3:** Applicability & Sources of Law: Who is a Hindu, who is a Muslim, who is a Christian, Sources of Hindu Law, Sources of Muslim Law, Schools of Law. Hindu and Muslim laws.

**Unit-4:** Essential Conditions of Marriage State intervention through various legal measures, Essentials conditions of valid Hindu Marriage Hindu Marriage Act, essential conditions of valid Muslim marriage, concept of dower, essential conditions of marriage for valid Christian Marriage 4/ Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1882, special marriage Act, kinds of marriages under Hindu and Muslim systems, kinds marriage.

**Unit—5:** Matrimonial Remedies: Annulment, RCR Judicial separation, Divorce Conditions for grant of matrimonial remedies under Hindu Marriage Act, Indian Divorce Act; Matrimonial Remedies for Muslims (Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Tafwiz, khula, Mubara) Muslim wife's grounds of divorce 4/ Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Bars to Matrimonial Relief.

**Unit-6:** Maintenance: Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents under Hindu Marriage Act & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act; Maintenance of Muslims wives during and after divorce; Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986 S.125 of Cr.P.C.

**Unit- 7:** Child and the family: Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody and Maintenance 4/ Hindu Law (HMA,1956) & Muslim law Guardianship, guarandianship law of Hindu and Muslims.

**Unit-8:** Costmary practices and the law: Dowry and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Child Marriage and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Sati and Sati Act, 1987

**Unit-9:** Family Courts, Need for UCC: composition, power and functions of Family Courts (Family Courts Act 1984) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
2. Muslim Law; the Personal Law of Muslim in India on Pakistan, Faiz Badruddin Tyabji N.M Tripathi Publications, N. Delhi
3. Paras Divan, Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Agency.
4. Paras Divan, Family Law, Central Law Agency.
5. Mohammedan Law, Dr.Mohammed Nazmi Central Law Agency
6. Vasudha, Towards Uniforms Civil Code, I LI, Delhi
7. Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.



## **3005 BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT**

*(Optional Legal)*

### **Paper-V**

**Unit-1:** Banker and customer: General relationship between banker and customer, essential features of general relationship, special relationship.

**Unit-2:** Business aspects of banking: Opening of new account, kinds of accounts; current account, savings account, deposit account, joint account, accounts of special customers. (Minor, partnership, company, trust, married women etc.)

**Unit-3:** Pass book; over-over; draft-appropriation of payments; right of set-off, combining of several accounts, receipt of valuable for safe custody,, garnishee orders.

**Unit- 4:** Rights of banker over securities for bank advances: Banker's lien, pledge, guarantee, documents of title goods a) bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse keeper certificate, delivery order, railway receipt, Bankers commercial of letters credits.

**Unit-5:**Definition of Negotiable instrument, essential features of negotiable instruments, difference between negotiability and assign ability, Promissory note-bill of exchange, cheque and other analogous instruments(Bankers draft, travelers cheque, dividend warrant).

**Unit-6:** Cheque: Kinds of cheques, crossing of cheques, endorsements and its kinds, holder and order in due, payment in due course, marking of cheques.

**Unit-7:** Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments: Dishonour of cheques, statutory protection of paying banker and collecting banker; forgeries.

**Unit-8:** Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949: General and specific powers of the Reserve Bank of India and central government, restrictions and loans and advances .

**Unit- 9:** The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India, RBI and commercial banks.

**Unit-10:**Nationalisation of Banks: Effect of nationalization, achievements and drawbacks; globalization and its impact.

**Unit-11:** Innovations in Banking: e-Banking, off-shore banking and RBI guide lines.

#### ***Books Recommended:***

1. Paget-Law of Banking
2. Sheldon-Practice and Law of Banking
3. Tannan-Law of Banking
4. Gulati- Banking Companies Act
5. Maheswari- Banking Law and Practice
6. Bhashyam and Adiga-Negotiable Instruments Act
7. Parthasarathi, Negotiable Instruments Act.