



**LAW DEPARTMENT**  
**ARYA KANYA DEGREE COLLEGE**  
(A Constituent College of the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj)

**PROSPECTUS**  
**2024 - 25**



**B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) FIVE YEAR INTERGRATED DEGREE COURSE IN LAW**

**Contacts**

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## Approval and Affiliation



*The Law Department has been established at Arya Kanya Degree College to run B.A. LL.B. (Hons.), Five Year Integrated Course from the Academic Session 2024-25. The course is approved by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi vide letter No. BCI: D: 670 : 2024 (LE/Std. 16.06.2024) dated 17.06.2024 and is recognized by the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj vide letter No. DCD/519/2023 dated 11.08.2023*

### About the College

*Arya Kanya Degree College, a prestigious college for women, was founded in 1975, the International Year of Women and is based on the noble principles of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj. It is a constituent college of the University of Allahabad which achieved the status of Central University on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2005. The college is located in Mutthiganj, inside the walled city.*

*The goals and objectives of the college are focused towards proper education of women. Our endeavour has been to promote independent thinking among young girls, so that they may not only make responsible citizens that contribute to the growth of the national economy but play the role of an anchor in their own families. The college takes pride in having rendered education to women coming from the most thickly populated areas of the city in which some of the poorest people reside and has produced the first female graduate from many families. The college has consistently been taking initiatives regularly to help its faculty develop itself and offers multi-disciplinary services.*

### About the Law Department

*A thriving career in law holds good prospects for females and a Five-Year Integrated Law Degree is considered highly prestigious. This course shall help the students pursuing course in the college to train themselves in law and equip themselves better to take on the professional challenges which lie ahead. Prayagraj itself has been a Legal Centre for more than a century and above and provides opportunities for growth and training and offers immense potential for personal and professional growth.*

*We have a very rich and experienced faculty in the Law Department under whose guidance a deeper passion for the subject is developed and the students will have a clear grasp and understanding of the intricacies of the subject. All the rooms of Law Department are fully air-conditioned.*



**LIBRARY** : There is a fully air-conditioned Library with Books(, Journals etc (Humanities & Law) to provide reading materials to teacher & students. The point is to encourage the use of knowledge for the betterment of society and to encourage the growth of systematic ideas for the upliftment of the downtrodden.

**FREE LEGAL AID CLINIC** : The Law Department at Arya Kanya shall not merely be a centre for academic pursuits but one which provides free legal aid and assistance for those poor and marginalized people who cannot afford to pay for legal services and access to the court system.

**CANDIDATE WHO HAVE QUALIFIED CUET A ELEGIBLE TO TAKE ADMISSION.**

**TOTAL NO. OF SEATS** : The Bar Council of India, New Delhi has approved 120 seats in BALLB (Hons.) course from the Academic Session 2024-25.

**DRESS CODE** : White Shirt, Black Pant, Black Coat, Maroon Tie, Black Shoes & Black Socks.

**FEE STRUCTURE** :: B.A.L.L.B. Fees - Rs. 50000/- + Rs. 2000/- (AC) per annum (2 Semester)



## **MOOT COURT ROOM**

*Moot Courts are vital for Law students to offer practical legal skills and court room experience. We have one fully air-conditioned Moot Court at the Law Department, Arya Kanya Degree College, Prayagraj we encourage written and oral presentations of legal cases concerning important matters which confront the society and figure prominently in law courts. The exercises in the Moot Court involve learning of the manner in which cases have to be presented before the judges. Out of the Moot Court emerge subjects for further legal enquiry and thought provoking research.*



# *Eligibility for Admission*

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## **Rules of Legal Education 2008**

### **Rule 5 (b) - Integrated Degree Program:**

*An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education to obtain the integrated degree in law with a degree in any other subject as the first degree from the University whose such a degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.*

*Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course or three years' LL.B. course, as the case may be.*

**Explanation:** *The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post-graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.*

### **Rule 6 - Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:**

*No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by the same or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree program of the same institution. Provided that any short period part time certificate course on language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any course run by a Centre for Distance Learning of a University however, shall be excepted.*

### **Rule 7 - Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission**

*Bar Council of India may from time to time, stipulate the minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category applicants and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination, such as +2 Examination in case of Integrated Five Years' course or Degree course in any discipline for Three years' LL.B. course, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted into a Law Degree Program of any recognized University in either of the streams. Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.*



### **Rule 8 - Standard of courses**

*Whereas all Universities and its constituent and affiliated Centres of Legal Education conducting either the three year law degree program or the integrated double degree program for not less than five years of study or both would follow the outline of the minimum number of law courses both theoretical and practical, compulsory and optional, as the case may be, prescribed by the Bar Council of India and specified in the Schedule II and ensuring that:*

- (a) the minimum number of law courses are effectively conducted in the Centres of Legal Education with adequate infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed and in the manner stipulated by the University Regulations and Rules and that of the Bar Council of India Rules,*
- (b) the minimum standard of first degree course as designed and run by the University for the purpose of running integrated course in accordance with the standard prescribed by the University in view of the academic and other standards laid down, if any, taking into consideration by the standard-setting institutions like UGC or All India Council for Technical Education or any such body, as the case may be, and the program is effectively run with adequate number of faculty in respective subjects, with infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed by the University as well as the Bar Council of India, and*
- (c) there is a regular and proper evaluation system for the purpose of certification of the students graduating in law after completing the course as a regular student. Provided that the University for the said purpose shall submit to the Bar Council of India, copies of the curriculum designed and developed in each course of study, rules of academic discipline and of examination and evaluation and also the amendments to those as and when so amended.*

### **Rule 10 - Semester System**

*The course leading to either degree in law, unitary or on integrated double degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than 15 weeks for unitary degree course or not less than 18 weeks in double degree integrated course with not less than 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week. Provided further that in case of specialized and/or honors law courses there shall be not less than 36 class-hours per week including seminar, moot court and tutorial classes and 30 minimum lecture hours per week.*

*Provided further that Universities are free to adopt trimester system with appropriate division of courses per trimester with each of the trimester not less than 12 weeks*

### **Rule 12 End Semester Test**

*No student of any of the degree program shall be allowed to take the end semester test in a subject if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 70% of the classes held in the subject concerned as also the moot court room exercises, tutorials and practical training conducted in the subject taken together. Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fail to attend 70% of the classes held in any subject, the Dean of the University or the Principal of the Centre of Legal Education, as the case may be, may allow the student to take the test if the student concerned attended at least 65% of the classes held in the subject concerned and attended 70% of classes in all the subjects taken together. The similar power shall rest with the Vice Chancellor or Director of a NLU, or his authorized representative in the absence of the Dean of Law. Provided further that a list of such students allowed to take the test with reasons recorded be forwarded to the Bar Council of India.*



# *Rules for Students*

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## **General Rules for Students**

- *B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Five Year Integrated Course is a Regular and fulltime course and the students shall not be permitted to join any other course with it.*
- *The medium of instruction shall be English and the students are required to answer the examination in English. Answer written in any other language shall be ignored in evaluation.*
- *The students whose attendance in the prescribed subjects of Study, Seminar, Classes and Computer training or any other course prescribed in the semester falls short of the required 75% shall not be allowed to appear at the examinations.*
- *The examination in each subject of study shall be in two parts: (i) The Internal Assessment and (ii) The End Semester Written Examinations*
- *Students found inadequately proficient in English Language may be required to improve their language after the First Semester Examination.*
- *In case of shortage of attendance a letter may be sent to the guardian for instructing their wards to make up the attendance.*
- *If a student absents himself from the classes continuously for seven days his name shall be struck off the Register.*
- *Chewing of Tobacco, Pan-Masala, Gutkha etc. and smoking or indulging in any kind of intoxication in or outside the campus shall be dealt with strictly.*
- *Students must note that they should not indulge in ragging in or outside the premises of the Law Faculty. In case of any complaint of ragging, the student complained against will face immediate suspension, enquiry and punishment which may extend up to expulsion from the University and lodging of criminal proceedings.*
- *Students must behave properly in and outside the classes. Any students, who misbehaves, indulges in misconduct and indiscipline, uses unfair means in the examinations shall be strictly dealt with as per rules.*
- *Students shall be required to observe the Dress Code prescribed by the Faculty.*
- *Students will have to abide by the rules and regulations of the Law Faculty, the University of Allahabad and the Bar Council of India as issued from time to time.*
- *Students shall not be permitted to bring any photo-camera or mobile-phones having photo camera facility, unfair, unauthorized or unnecessary material (which included books, parts of the books, handwritten/printed/typed pages or linear diagram/photocopies etc.). Use of any calculator or any other electronic devices, mobile in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Violation shall entail disciplinary action.*

**SYLLABUS**  
**B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.)**  
**2024-25**  
**SEMESTER - I**

**PAPER-I: ENGLISH – I**  
**Foundation Course-I (BLB-101)**

**Unit-I**

- A Vocabulary: Learning the proper use of:
- 1 Legal Terms
  - 2 Idiomatic expressions
  - 3 Foreign words and phrases (Important Latin, Greek and English Prefixes)
  - 4 One word substitution
  - 5 Words often confused
- B Grammatical Prerequisites:
- 1 Singular and Plural
  - 2 Concord
    - (i) a) Subject - verb
    - (ii) b) Pronoun – and its antecedents
    - (iii) c) Demonstrative Adjective and Noun
  - 3 Determiners
  - 4 Words used as different parts of speech
  - 5 Time and Tense
  - 6 Conditionals
  - 7 Punctuation and Capitalization
  - 8 Reported Speech
  - 9 Transformation

**Unit-II**

- C Intensive Reading: The following short stories from R . K. Narayan’s Malgudi Days (Mysore: Indian Thought Publication, 2006)
1. ‘An Astrologer’s Day’
  2. The Missing Mail’
  3. ‘Gateman’s Gift’
  4. ‘The Blind Dog’
  5. ‘The Tiger’s Claw’
  6. Forty-five a Month’
  7. ‘Out of Business’
  8. ‘Atilla’
- D Extensive Reading: Any two of the following books:
1. Agatha Christie, Witness for the Prosecution : Harper Collins, London
  2. Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and Sea, Harmonds Worth:Penguin
  3. Galsworthy, Justice
  4. George Orwell, Animal Farm

***Note: The students have to select any two of the prescribed books in this section as per their own interest. The books will not be taught formally in the class but compulsory questions will be there in the examination.***



### Unit-III

#### E Composition skills

##### 1. Paragraph Writing:

*Topic Sentence, Ways to Develop a Paragraph (Inductive Order, Deductive Order, Question to Answer Order, Exposition, Time Order, Comparison and Contrast, Enumeration).*

##### 2. Letter writing:

- (i) Qualities of a letter
- (ii) Format of a letter
- (iii) Types of letters

##### 3. Note Taking

### Unit-IV

#### F Listening Comprehension and IPA

- 1
  - a Consonant and vowel sounds in English
  - b Speech Mechanism
  - c /-t /, /-d /, /-id / endings
  - d /-s /, /-z /, /-iz / endings
  - e Consonant clusters
  - f Syllables
  - g Word stress and sentence stress
  - h Intonation
- 2 Listening to pre-recorded standard English cassettes and answering questions.

#### ***Text-Books and Reference Materials:***

- 1. Word Power Made Easy, Norman Lewis (Amsco School Publication, New York)
- 2. Foreign Expressions Appendix in Twenty-first Century Chambers Dictionary
- 3. Essentials of Grammar and Composition, Glenn Leggett, C. David Mead and William Charvat, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
- 4. Remedial English Grammar, FT Worod, Macmillan, Delhi
- 5. Improve Your Writing, VN Arora and Lakshmi Chandra (Delhi:Oxford U P, 1981)
- 6. A Course in Phonetics and Spoken English, J Sethi and PV Dhamija (Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 1992)
- 7. A Text Books of English Phonetics for Indian students, T Balasubrananian (Macmillan India Ltd, Delhi, 2005)
- 8. Business Correspondence and Report Writing, RC Sharma and Krishna Mohan (Tata-McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2008)
- 9. English for Law, MA Yadugiri and Githa Bhasker, (Foundation Books, New Delhi et al, 2005)
- 10. Professional English in Use, (Law), Gillian D. Brown and Sally Rice, (Cambridge U P, New Delhi,2008)
- 11. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English
- 12. Collins Cobuild Dictionary of English Language
- 13. English Pronouncing Dictionary (ELBS)

**PAPER-II: POLITICAL SCIENCE – I**  
***Political Theory and Political Organization (BLB-102)***

**Unit-I**

*Political Theory*

1. Definition, Meaning and Nature of Political Science and its relationship with Law.
2. Concept of State:
  - (i) Essentials of state.
  - (ii) Origin of state: Social Contract and Historical Evolutionary Theory.
  - (iii) Liberal, Marxist, Idealist, Classical Hindu and Islamic view of state.
  - (iv) Functions of state: Liberal and Marxist view

**Unit-II**

1. Sovereignty:
  - (i) Concept and Attributes of sovereignty.
  - (ii) Different theories of Sovereignty: Monistic, Pluralistic and Philosophical.
2. Concepts: Liberty, Equality, Rights.

**Unit-III**

1. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism and Gandhism

*Political Organisation*

2. Organisation of Government: Unitary, Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government.

**Unit-IV**

1. Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
2. Doctrines: Separation of Powers, Rule of Law, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.



**PAPER-III: PHILOSOPHY – I**

*History of Philosophy (Indian and Western) (BLB-103)*

**UNIT-I**  
**ORTHODOX SYSTEMS**

*A: Indian Philosophy:*

- (i) Introduction: Characteristics of Indian Philosophy, Classification of Indian Philosophy
- (ii) Nyaya -Nyaya theory of four Pramanas: Pratyaksha, Anuman, Upaman and Sabda.
- (iii) Sankhya - The theory of Satkaryavada. Purusa and Prakriti. Arguments for the existence of Prakriti, Arguments for the existence of Purusa. The plurality of Purusa.
- (iv) Mimansa- Knowledge and its cognition, Source of valid knowledge.

**UNIT-II**  
**HETERODOX SYSTEMS**

- (i) Buddhism-The doctrine of four noble truths, The doctrine of Pratityasamutpad and Nirvan. The Philosophy of change and no-soul theory.
- (ii) Jainism- Anekantvada and the doctrine of substance. The doctrine of Syadvada and Saptbhanginaya.

**UNIT-III**

*B: Western Philosophy*

- (i) Characteristics of Western Philosophy
- (ii) Plato-Theory of knowledge, Dialectic, Doctrine of Ideas, The idea of God.
- (iii) Aristotle- Aristotle's criticism of Plato, Theory of four causes, The doctrine of Form and Matter.

**UNIT-IV**

- (i) Descartes- The method of doubt, Cogito Ergo Sum. Mind-body relation.
- (ii) Locke- Locke's Criticism of Innate ideas, Locke's theory of knowledge, Kinds of ideas, Limits of knowledge.
- (iii) Kant: Kant's idea of criticism, synthetic apriori judgment.

***Books Referred:***

1. Introduction to Indian Philosophy- D.M. Datta and S.C. Chatterji
2. A critical survey of Indian Philosophy- C.D. Sharma
3. Outlines of Greek Philosophy- Zeller
4. A history of philosophy – Thilly & Wood.

## **PAPER-IV: SOCIOLOGY-I**

### ***General Sociology (BLB-105)***

#### **UNIT-I**

1. Sociology: Meaning, scope, and importance
2. Social structure and function
3. Status and Role
4. Society: Meaning and definition

#### **UNIT-II**

1. Community
2. Associations
3. Institutions
4. Social groups and its types

#### **UNIT-III**

1. Urban Society
2. Rural Society
3. Tribal Society
4. Industrial Society

#### **UNIT-IV**

1. Socialization
2. Theories of Socialization
3. Culture: meaning and characteristic
4. Social change: meaning, factors of social change.

#### ***Reference Books:***

1. Atal, Yogesh (Forthcoming) studying the social sphere: Introduction to Sociology Pearson
2. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay George Allenand Unwin (India)
3. Giddens, Anthony Mitchell Duneier, Richard P. Appelbaum 2007. Introduction to Sociology, Sixth Edition, New York: W.W.: Norton
4. Johnoson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A systematic introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
5. Harlambos, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press



## **PAPER-V: COMPUTER**

### **Law of Local Self-Government 1/6 DSE (BLB-157)**

#### **Unit-I**

1. Evolution of Local Self-Government in India
2. Constitutional Provisions on local Self-Government
3. Recommendations of Balwantrai Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees on Local Self - Government, A brief survey of C.H. Hanumantha Rao Committee Report, G.V.K. Rao Committee Recommendations, L.M.Singhvi Committee, V.N.Gadgil Report, Bhuria Committee Report for PESA
4. Importance of Constitutional Amendments: 73rd Amendment – Rural Local bodies; Basic features; 74th Amendment – Urban Local bodies; Basic features.

#### **Unit-II**

1. Structure and functions of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh, Gram Panchayat, Gram sabha, Election and removal of Pradhan, Nyay Panchayat;
2. Notification regarding Consolidation, Revision and Correction of Maps and records, Preparation of Consolidation Scheme and Enforcement of Consolidation Scheme.

#### **Unit-III**

1. Structure and functions of Urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh, Municipality, Nagar Panchayat and Municipal Corporations;
2. Constitutions of Development authority, Advisory council, Master Plan, Zonal development plan, Acquisition and disposal of Land

#### **Unit-IV**

1. Basic terms; Landlord, Tenant, Building, Local authority, Recognized educational institutions
2. Constitution of Rent Control Tribunals, Regulation of Rent, Standard Rent, Allotment order, Letting, Appeal against allotment or release

#### ***Reference Books:***

- 1) Local Self -Government By Dr. S.R.Myneni
- 2) Local Government in India By Pradeep Sachdeva
- 3) Studies in Local Self-government in India By V. N. Chawla
- 4) Good governance in local self-government By S.S. Dhaliwal

**PAPER-VI: ENGLISH – II**  
**Legal Language (BLB-106)**

**Unit-I**

1. Origin and Development of Equity: Maxims Viz Equity follows the law; where equities are equal, the law shall prevail; He who seeks equity, must do equity; He who comes to equity must come with clean hands; Delay defeats equity; Equality is equity; Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form; Equity acts in personam.

**Unit-II**

2. Development of Legal Vocabulary Legal terms and maxims for example:  
*Ab initio, ad interim, alibi, adhoc, audi alteram partem, bonafide, custodia legis, de novo, ejusdem generis, functus officio, habeas corpus, ipso facto, in limine, lis pendens, modus operandi, ratio decidendi, per se, status quo, ultra vires, vis major, etc.*

**Unit-III**

3. Legal Writing:
  - (i) Legal News Writing
  - (ii) Legal Report Writing
  - (iii) Legal Essay Writing

**Unit-IV**

4. Legal Drafting:
  - (i) Notices, Civil Suit & Affidavit.
  - (ii) Criminal Complaints, FIR
5. Transcription of Legal Texts—to be practised.

**Reference Books:**

1. Equity, Trusts and Fiduciary Relations by Dr. S.R.Myneni
  2. Textbook on Equity, Trusts, Specific Relief and Easements by Dr. Souvik Chatterjee
  3. Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief by B.M.Gandhi
  4. Principles of Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief by M.P.Tandon
  5. Principles of Equity by G.P. Singh
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