

SYLLABUS FOR B.A.LL.B. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Total 50 objective types questions shall be asked in the examination. All 50 questions are to attempted. Every question has four option. Candidate has to select the appropriate option for right answer. Tick mark (✓) for your choice and also give answer in bracket

Right- side the question.

Geographical, Social, Economical, Political, Historical and Cultural Facts,

Contemporary National and International Events, United Nations Organization and Constitutional Law of India, Indian Politics, Word abbreviation, Famous Books and their Writers, National and International Famous Persons, Scientific Fact, Scientists and their Discoveries, Medical and Health Science, General Knowledge of Biology and Zoology, Common Intelligence, logical and Statistical ability General Knowledge of Computer Games Players and Prizes ,

भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, एतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक तथ्य समसामयिक राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय घटनायें, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, भारत का संविधान, भारतीय राजनीति, शब्द संक्षेप, प्रसिद्ध पुस्तके और उनके लेखक, राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति, खेल-खिलाड़ी एवं पुरुस्कार, वैज्ञानिक तथ्य, वैज्ञानिक और उनकी खोजे, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, जीव विज्ञान और वनस्पति विज्ञान का सामान्य ज्ञान, सामान्य बुद्धि, तार्किक एवं सांख्यिकीय योग्यता तथा कम्प्यूटर का सामान्य ज्ञान,


02/06-16

HEAD
School of Studies in Law
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University
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Syllabus for the LL.M. Entrance Examination

Total 50 objective types questions shall be asked in the examination. All 50 questions are to attempted. Every question has four option. Candidate has to select the appropriate option for right answer. Tick mark (✓) for your choice and also give answer in bracket

Right- side the question.

1. Indian Legal History- The Charter of 1600, British Settlement of Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and Administration of Justice mayor's Courts, Regulating Act, 1773, Judicial Reforms of Lord Hasting, Cornwallis and Wellesley, Indian High Courts Act, 1861, Federal Court and Supreme Court of India,
2. Preamble of the Constitution, Fundamental Right, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Governor, Supreme Court and High Courts, Union Public Service Commission , Amendment of the Constitution.
3. Jurisprudence – Definition, meaning and nature of Jurisprudence, Schools of Jurisprudence ,Sources of Law, Right and Duties, Ownership and Possession, utilitarianism.
4. Family Law- Source of Hindu Law and Muslim Law, Marriage, Divorce and maintenance (both in Hindu and Muslim Law).
5. Administrative Law- Definition, Meaning, Development and Source of Administration Law, Rule of Law, Separation of Power, Administrative Tribunal, writs, Lokpal.
6. Indian Contract Act- Capacity to Contract, Void & Voidable Contract, Consideration, Breach of Contract.
7. Indian Penal Code –General exception, Right to Private Defence, Offence against Public Tranquility, Offence against Human body, Offence against Property.
8. Criminal Procedure Code- Definition, Constitution of Criminal Courts, Order of Maintenance for wives Children and Parents, Information to the Police and their Power to Investigate , Appeals, Revision and Bail.
9. Evidence Act - Relevancy of Facts, Admission and Confession, Dying-Declaration, Expert, Competency of Witness, Examination of Witness,
- 10.C.G.Land Revenue Code - Board of Revenue, Revenue Officers, Classes and their Powers, Appeal, Revision and Review, Land Records and Village Officials ,

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