

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR.**



Circular / Syll. Sec./ UG/ Curri./ Law / 2025.

It is hereby inform to all concerned that, on the recommendation of Board of Deans; **the Academic Council at it's Meeting held on 21st July, 2025 has been accepted the “Syllabus of Interpretation of Statute, Family Law-I and II & Tenure of LL. B. and B. A. LL. B. Degree Programme and Teaching Mode of Offline for Diploma Courses under the faculty of Humanities as per Guidelines of CBCGS and UGC Norms”** for implemented in the all affiliated law Colleges in this university.

This is effective from the Academic Year 2025-26 and Onwards as per appended herewith.

All concerned are requested to note the contents of this circular and bring notice to the students, teachers and staff for their information and necessary action.

University campus,
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar-431 004.
Ref. No. Syll. Sec./ UG/Curri./Law/
2025/ 1439-41

Date: 02/ 08/ 2025.

25/7/2025
**Deputy Registrar,
[Syllabus]**

Copy forwarded with necessary action to:-

- 1] **The Principal, all concerned affiliated colleges,**
- 2] **The Director, Board of Examinations & Evaluation,**
- 3] **The Director, University Network & Information Centre, UNIC, with a request to upload this Circular on University Website,**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar.

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DrK*020825/-

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI NAGAR
SYLLABUS MODIFICATION FOR LL.B AND BALL.B DEGREE PROGRAMME
COURSE: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
LL.B - IV SEMESTER
BALL.B VIII SEMESTER

COURSE CONTENTS:

UNIT-I Interpretation of Statutes

- Meaning of the term statute, Kinds of statutes
- Commencement, operation, repeal of statutes
- Purpose of interpretation of statutes
- Meaning of construction and interpretation – their difference

UNIT-II Aids to Interpretation

Internal aids

- Titles
- Preamble
- Heading and marginal notes
- Sections and sub- sections
- Punctuation marks
- Illustrative exceptions,
- Provisos and saving clauses
- Schedules
- Non - obstante clause
- Marginal Notes
- Schedule

External aids

- Dictionaries
- Statutes in pari materia
- Contemporanea Exposition
- Debates and Proceedings of the Legislature
- Inquiry commission reports and Law commission reports
- General Clauses Act
- Parliamentary history

UNIT-III

Principles and Rules of Statutory Interpretation

Primary rules & Secondary rules

- Literal rule
- Golden rule
- Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon's case)
- Rule of harmonious construction
- *Noscitur a sociis*
- *Eiusdem generis*
- *Reidendo singula singulis*

UNIT-IV

- Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose
- Restrictive and beneficial construction
- Taxing statutes
- Penal statutes
- Welfare legislations

Unit V Presumptions

- Presumptions regarding jurisdiction,
- Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions,
- Presumptions against creating new and enlarging established jurisdictions,
- How far statutes affect the crown
- How far statutes conferring rights affect Foreigners,
- Presumption against violation of International Law,
- Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable,
- Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity,
- Presumption against impairing obligations,
- Permitting advantage from one's own wrong,
- Retrospective operation of statutes.

UNIT-VI Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

- Doctrine of pith and substance
- Colourable legislation
- Ancillary powers
- Occupied field
- Residuary power
- Doctrine of repugnancy

Unit-VII: Principles of legislation

- Law making process
- Bentham Theory of Legislation
- Rawl's Theory of Justice
- Nozick's Theory of Justice

Books & References:

- 1) Justice G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, LexisNexis
- 2) K. Shannukhan, N.S. Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes (1997) The Law Book Co. Allahabad.
- 3) Vepa P. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Company
- 4) M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994) Wadhwa & Co.
- 5) M.P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India (1994) Eastern Lucknow
- 6) Mahesh Prasad Tandon, Interpretation of Statutes and Legislation, Allahabad Law Agency
- 7) Theories of Legislation by Jeremy Bentham, Tripathi Publication
- 8) Prof. F. Bhattacharya, The Interpretation of Statutes, Central Law Agency
- 9) Maxwell, Interpretation of Statutes, Butterworths Publications
- 10) Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis
- 11) B.M. Gandhi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Company

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SYLLABUS MODIFICATION

FAMILY LAW-I

(Family Relations)

Paper – IV

BALL.B -V Semester and LL.B -I Semester

Unit -1: Concept of family, Marriage and Kinship: Evolution and importance of institutions of marriage and family. Kinds of Family, kinds of Marriages under the Hindu and Muslims religion, Role of Religions, Indian Family Law, Impact of customs on marriage and family.

Unit-2: 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 Hindu and Muslim laws

Unit-3: Essential Conditions of Marriage

Essentials conditions of valid Marriage U/ the Hindu Marriage Act1955, Indian Christian Marriage Act 1882, Parsi marriage and Divorce Act 1936, Muslim Law and Special marriage Act 1954,

Unit4: Matrimonial Remedies comparative study of personal laws: Annulment, Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial separation & Divorce under Hindu Marriage Act1955, The Divorce Act 2000, The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936, The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939, un-codified Muslim personal Law and Special Marriage Act, 1954 ;Conditions for grant of matrimonial remedies; Bars to Matrimonial Relief; Remedies under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

Unit-5: Maintenance: Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents under Hindu Marriage Act 1955 & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956; Maintenance of Muslim wives during and after the divorce under the customary law and under the Protection of Muslim women after the Divorce Act 1986; Maintenance U/ S.125 of Cr.P.C & S. 144 of BNSS, and Senior Citizen's Act 2006

Unit- 6: Child and the family: Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody and Maintenance 4/ Hindu Law (HMA,1956) & Muslim law Guardianship, Guardianship law of Hindu and Muslims.

Unit-7: Costmary practices and the State regulations: Polygamy and Bharatiy Nyay Sanhita,, Dowry and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Child Marriage and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. Sati and Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987.

Unit-8: Family Courts: composition, power and functions of Family Courts (Family Courts Act 1984)

Unit 9: Need for UCC: Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, Law Commission Reports, Milestone Judgements relating to UCC, various state initiatives for UCC.

Books Recommended:

- Archana Parasher , Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Sage Publications
- Dr. Mohammed Nazmi Mohammedan Law, Central Law Agency
- Dr Sitaram Uniform Civil Code: Vision And Challenges, Satyam Law International

- Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
- M.S. Ratnaparkhi Uniform Civil Code: An Ignored Constitutional Imperative, Atlantic publication
- Paras Divan, Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Agency.
- Paras Divan, Family Law, Central Law Agency.
- Prof. Kusum , Family Law Lectures , LexisNexis
- Tahir Mahmood & Saif Mahmood Introduction To Muslim Law , Universal Law Publication

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SYLLABUS MODIFICATION
FAMILY LAW - II
(Testamentary and Intestate Succession)

BALL.B - VI Semester and LL.B. - II Semester

Unit 1: Concept of property: property concept, scope and evolution, New Property concepts such as Skill, Job, etc. as new forms of property.

Unit II : Introduction to Uncodified Hindu Law :

- Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga): Mitakshara joint family Mitakshara coparcenary - formation and incidents. Property under Mitakshara law-separate property and Coparcenary 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
- Impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.

Unit 2: Hindu Succession Act 1956

- Coparcener and Impact of 2005 amendment to Hindu succession Act
- General Rules of Succession
- Succession and Inheritance of a male Hindu dying intestate U/ Hindu Succession Act. 1956;
- Succession and Inheritance of a Female Hindu dying intestate U/ Hindu Succession Act. 1956;
- Provisions for Succession U/ Marumakhatayam and Aliasanthana Law
- Conditions of disqualification

Unit 3: Muslim Law of Inheritance and Succession , Rules governing Sunni and Shia law of inheritance, Differences between Shia and Sunni Law, Administration of Estates, Wills under the Muslim Law.

Unit 4 : Succession and Inheritance of Christians Parsis and Jews

- Provisions of Inheritance relating to Christians and Jews
- Provisions of Inheritance relating to Parsis
- Special provisions for people marrying U/ the Special marriage Act

Unit 6: Other provisions in Indian Succession Act 1925

- Domicile
- Will-Codicil
- Interpretation - Revocation of Will, Bequests-conditional - contingent or void bequests, Legacies
- Probate and letters of administration, Executor-administrators
- Succession certificate

Unit 7: Grey areas and Challenges in succession and inheritance law in contemporary India including live in relations, LGBTQ, sex change cases and surrogacy etc.

Books Recommended:

- Asaf A.A. Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammadan Law, Oxford University Press Delhi.
- Dr Poonam Pradhan Saxena Family Law II Lexis Nexis publications
- Hidayatullah: Mullah Principles of Mohammadan Law, (4th reprint), N.M. Tripathi Private Limited, Bombay
- M.A. Qureshi: Text Book on Muslim Law, Central Law Publications, Allahabad
- Paras Divan: Family Law Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Prasad V.: The Indian Succession Act, 1982, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Prof. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Family Law in India, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
- Tahir Mahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad:
- Tandon M.P.: Muslim law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
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**Tenure of LL. B. and B. A. LL.B. Programme
as per recommended by BoD dated on 11.07.2025 and decided by the BoS in
Law dated on 18.06.2025.**

***Resolution:**

The maximum duration for the completion of three years LL.B. & five years BA LLB course shall be 5 years and seven years respectively and in an exceptional circumstaced one more years extenstion may be granted by appropriate university as per the UGC guidelines which was communicated vide letter Ref. D.O. No F-12-1/ 2025 CCPP-II Dated 15th Oct, 2015.

Which means

- For for LL.B course if the student takes the admission in the year 2025-2026 he/ she has to complete the course maximum in the academic year 2029-2030.
- For the BALL.B Course the student who takes admission the academic year 2025 -2026 he/ she has to complete the course maximum by 2031-32:

DRK*010825/-

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission

प्रान्त भवान निकट सातारा, नई दिल्ली-110002
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India)

द्वारा दिल्ली नवी लोग नई दिल्ली-110002
Chowk Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002

Ph: 011-23239337, 23236268,
Fax: 011-23238859, Email: isbndnu.ugc@rediff.com

द्वारा दिल्ली-110002

Prof. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu
M.A., M.S. (Ortho), D.S.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.R., F.R.C.P., D.M.R.
Secretary

By Speed Post

D.O.No.F.I.1-1/2015-16 (PP-II)

15th October, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

The University Grants Commission has formulated the Guidelines on Determination of a Uniform Span Period within which a Student may be allowed to Qualify for a Degree which are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. You are requested to kindly peruse the same for your information only.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Jaspal S. Sandhu)

The Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities

Copy to:

The Publication Office, U.G.C., New Delhi 110002 on UGC website



(Jaspal S. Sandhu)

UGC Guidelines on Determination of a Uniform Span Period Within which a Student may be allowed to Qualify for a Degree.

The Commission has observed that universities across the country adopt varying span period within which a student may be allowed to complete a programme to be qualified for a degree. In order to evolve a uniform policy, the Commission had constituted an Expert Committee to consider the issue of determining a uniform span period. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee, the Commission has formulated following guidelines for compliance of the universities:

1. Normally, the student is expected to complete his programme within the minimum period as laid down under the relevant Regulation of the university which should be in conformity with the UGC Regulations on the award of First Degree and Masters Degree and also in line with the notification, issued from time to time for the citation of Degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act, 1956.
2. A student who for whatever reasons is not able to complete the programme within the normal period or the minimum duration prescribed for the programme, may be allowed two years period beyond the normal period to clear the backlog to be qualified for the degree. The general formula, therefore should be as follows:
 - a) Time Span = $(N+P)$ years for the completion of programme, where N stands for the normal or minimum duration prescribed for completion of the programme.
 - b) In exceptional circumstance a further extension of one more year may be granted. The exceptional circumstances be spelt out clearly by the relevant statutory body concerned of the university.
 - c) During the extended period the student shall be considered as a private candidate and also not be eligible for ranking.
3. Ordinarily, no student should be given time beyond the extended period of two years. However, in exceptional circumstances and on the basis of the merits of each case university may allow a student one more year for completion of the programme.
4. These guidelines are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the statutory bodies and universities generally, the grant of degrees.