

# **B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS) INTEGRATED COURSE SYLLABUS**

## **SEMESTER – I**

### **Paper-I GENERAL ENGLISH-I**

#### **Objectives:**

Objective of this paper is to identify the parts of speech in English Language. to facilitate the students in enhancing their reading, writing and comprehension skills. The course will also help the students in having a sound grasp over the language and to clearly and effectively communicate using the written language. Students should learn legal terms and be able to use those terms accurately.

#### **Module-I: Grammar and Usage (Communication Skills)**

##### **1. Parts of Speech**

- i) Noun
- ii) Pronoun
- iii) Adjective

##### **i) Degrees of Comparison**

- iv) Verb
  - a) Tense and concord
  - b) Active voice & passive voice
  - c) Reported Speech
  - d) Conditionals
- v) Adverb
- vi) Preposition
- vii) Conjunction
- viii) Interjection

##### **2. Articles**

##### **3. Sentences**

- i) Simple, compound & complex sentences (one clause) their phrase
- ii) Negatives, Questions.
- iii) Modifiers (determiners, phrases, clauses)

##### **4. Question Tags & Short Responses**

## **5. Some Common Errors**

### **Module-II: Vocabulary**

1. Legal terms (relevant to the subject)
2. Use of legal terms and idiomatic expressions

### **Module-III: Comprehension Skills**

1. Reading comprehension (principles and practice)
2. Listening comprehension

### **Module-IV: Composition Skills**

1. Paragraph Writing
2. Formal correspondence
3. Note Taking
4. Translation from regional language into English and Vice-Versa.

### **Module-V: Literature**

A) Prose: Masters of English Prose

i) Of Friendship ó Francis Bacon

ii) Of Youth and Age ó Francis Bacon

iii) The Spider and the Bee ó Jonathan Swift

iv) City Nightpiece ó Oliver Goldsmith

v) The Convalescent ó Charles Lamb

vi) The Maid servant ó Deigh Hunt

vii) Manners ó R. W. Emerson

viii) Of Myself ó Abrahman Cowley

ix) The Golden Age ó A.G. Gardiner

x) Forgetting ó Robert Lynd.

**B) Non-Detail: M.K. Gandhi – The Law and the Lawyers.**

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

1. Prose ó Masters of English Prose ó L.S.R. Krishna Sastry.
2. Non ó Detail: M.K. Gandhi ó The Law and the Lawyers ó S.B. Kher Publishers ó Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad -14.
3. Grammar:
  - i) Wren and Martin: English grammar and composition.
  - ii) J.E. Eroforn and Home Macmillan; Essay, Precis, Composition and Comprehension.
  - iii) T.E. Berry: The Most Common Mistakes in English.

- iv) OsjtoagieAhidi: Law and Language.
- v) Indian Language Speech Reading, published by central institute of English and foreign languages.
- vi) Legal English, Drafting, Conveyancing & Glossary, M. Madhu, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

## **Paper-II, POLITICAL SCIENCE-I**

### **PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: THEORY AND ORAGANISATION**

#### **Objectives:**

- This course helps to understand the basic concepts of political theory and political theory through important political debates.
- It tries to introduce state and other related concepts.
- It also deals with early theories of the origin of state and organization.
- It examines the relation of political theory and practice in Indian democracy.

#### **Module-I: Meaning etc.,**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science, Relationship with other social science, Methodology of political science, state, theories of origin of state, state conceived by different schools of thought.

#### **Module-II: Main Currents of Western and Indian Political Thought**

Natural Law and Natural Rights; Liberalism; Socialism and Marxism, classical Hindu concept of the State; Islamic concept of the State; Liberalism in India, Marxism in India, Gandhism and Sarvodaya in Indian Political thought.

#### **Module-III: Concepts**

Democracy, Rights, Liberty, Equality.

#### **Module-IV: Forms of Government:**

Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal and Confederal Constitutions-one party democracies; military rule, Presidential and Parliamentary forms Governments with reference to India, U.K. and U.S.A.

#### **Module-V: Organs and Functions of Government**

The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, the Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary. Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation.

**Books Recommended:**

- 1) H. Finer: Theory and Practice of Modern Government.
- 2) Appadorai: Substance of Politics;
- 3) Dunning: History of Political Thought;

**Reference Books**

- 1) H.J. Lasky: The State of Political Thought;
- 2) R.C. Gettel: History of Political Thought;
- 3) K.C. Wheare: Federal Government.

**Paper-III, ECONOMICS - I****BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS**

**Objective:** This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory and also understanding the relationship between economics and law. The emphasis will be on how microeconomic concepts and theories like demand, supply, market, wage and labour can be applied to analyze real-life situations as well as this course aims to introduce the students to the basic concepts of Macroeconomics. Macroeconomics deals with the aggregate economy. The paper enables the student to gain knowledge on money and money market and the theories of consumption and investment, and Income, output and employment. This course also discusses the concepts like interest rate, inflation and banking which has an impact on the Indian economy.

**Module-I: Exploring the Subject Matter of Economics**

Definition : Definition by Adam Smith ó Alfred Marshall ó Lionel Robbins and Paul Samuelson and its implication on the subject ó subject matter of economics ó Nature and Scope and method of economics-the basic economic problems-Economic systems-Relevance of economics to law.

**Module-II: Supply and Demand Analyses and Theories of Market**

Demand and supply concepts ó Means-demand/supply schedule and demand/supply curve; law of demand and supply determinants of individual demand/supply - determination of equilibrium price and quantity in the Market .Concepts of Market ó Types - Perfect market ó features ó price and output determination of under perfect competition.- Imperfect Market Structure ó monopolistic and oligopoly ó features - Monopoly ó discriminating monopoly and anti-trust policy; government policies towards imperfect competition

**Module-III: Factor Pricing, Capital and Money Markets**

Labour and Wage ó Meaning: Determination of wages in a competitive Market óModern theory: Monophony in the labour Market- Imperfect labour Market; Union and Wages ó Collective bargaining; share of Wages in National income. Capital and money markets óFeatures -function and role in the economy.

#### **Module-IV: Money Interest Rates, Inflation and Banking**

Function and role of Money- Interest rate -Classical theory of interest rate ó Neo classical theory ó Keynesian liquidity preference theory ó Inflation- Meaning óCauses (cost push and demand pull)- Consequences and Measures to control ó Banking- Commercial banking ó Functions and role ó Process of credit creation- Central banking ó function and role ó Credit control .

#### **Module-V: Saving, Income, Investment, Employment, Economic Growth And**

##### **Development**

Keynesian theory of savings, consumption and investment -Keynesian theory of income and employment determination.-Determination of income in an open economy. Theories of economic growth and problems development óInternational financial institutions.

#### **Recommended Books**

1. Lipsey, RG., Alex Chrytal , K Economic Oxford University press, New Delhi, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition 2004
2. Koutsoyiannis, a Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan press limited, London, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2004.
3. Froyen, R.T, Macro Economics ,Pearson education , Singapore , 6<sup>th</sup> edition 2000
4. Mankiw, N.G Macro Economics, Macmillan publication, U K 4<sup>TH</sup> edition ,2001
5. 1. M.L JHINGAN -Macro Economic Theoryö Varinda Publication (p) limited, New Delhi 5th Edition 2005.

#### **Reference Book**

1. M.L Jhingan -Advanced Economic Theoryö Varinda Publication (p) limited ,New Delhi 5<sup>th</sup> Edition 2005.
2. N. Gregory Mankiw, Economics: Principles and Applications, India edition by South Western, a part of Cengage Learning, Cengage Learning India Private Limited, 4th edition, 2007.
3. Joseph E. Stiglitz and Carl E. Walsh, Economics, W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, International Student Edition, 4th Edition, 2007.
4. Hal R. Varian, Intermediate Microeconomics, a Modern Approach, 8th edition, W.W. Norton and Company/Affiliated East-West Press (India), 2010.
5. C. Snyder and W. Nicholson, Fundamentals of Microeconomics, Cengage Learning (India), 2010.
6. Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, 11th edition, 2010.
7. N. Gregory Mankiw. Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, 7th edition, 2010.
8. Olivier Blanchard, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, Inc., 5th edition, 2009.

9. Richard T. Froyen, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education Asia, 2nd edition, 2005.
10. Andrew B. Abel and Ben S. Bernanke, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, Inc., 7th edition, 2011.
6. Errol D-Souza, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education, 2009.
11. Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld and Marc Melitz, International Economics, Pearson Education Asia, 9th edition, 2012.

## **Paper-IV: LAW OF CONTRACT**

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

#### **Objectives:**

Law of Contracts stands as a basis on which whole spectrum of law in general and business, trade, commerce and corporate law in particular. As the whole web of contractual relations are governed by the Law of Contracts, it is essential for law students to have conceptual clarity on concepts and general principles that govern contracts. Legal dimension of ó how a contract will be formed ó how it will be performed ó how it can be discharged ó and what are redressal mechanisms available to the aggrieved parties.

**Module-I:** History and nature of contractual obligations. Agreement and contract definitions, essential elements and different kinds. Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation of proposal and invitations for proposal.

**Module-II:** Consideration- *nudum pactum* -its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements- privity of contract and of consideration-its exceptions-adequacy of consideration-present, past and future consideration-unlawful consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration. Capacity to contract- minor and estoppel-evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements.

**Module-III:** Free consent: Its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent, a) Coercion-definition-essential elements-duress and coercion, b) Undue Influence-definition-essential elements, Illustrations of the undue influence, c) Misrepresentation-definition-effects d) Fraud-definition-essential elements, e) Mistake, mistake of fact and law, unilateral and bi-lateral mistake, Legality of Object, Void, voidable and valid agreements, illegal and unlawful agreements, Wagering agreements-its exceptions, contingent contracts.

**Module-IV:** Discharge of a contract and its various modes: Discharge by performance- Performance of reciprocal promises, by breach-anticipatory breach, Impossibility of performance-frustration-effect of frustration-frustration and restitution, by period of limitation, by agreement-rescission and alteration, remission and waiver of performance, extension of time-accord and satisfaction, Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract, Remedies in Contractual Relations, Damages-kinds of damages.

**Module-V: Specific Relief:** Specific Relief Act, 1963: Definition, Injunction-when granted and when refused? Refund and restitution, Specific performance- Recovering of possession of property, Specific performance of contracts, Rectification of instruments, Rescission of contracts, Cancellation of Instruments, Declaratory decrees, Preventive relief.

**Books Recommended:**

- 1) G.C.V. Subba Rao : Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995
- 2) T.S. Venkatesa Iyer. Law of Contract revised by Dr. Krishnamachary, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 1995
- 3) Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and specific Relief Act- Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998.

**Reference Books**

- 1) Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998
- 2) Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract

**Paper-V: LAW OF TORTS & CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW****Objectives:**

The law is nothing but balancing interests. In civil litigation claims under Law of Contracts and Law of Torts are numerous. Tort law is an un-codified law and conceptual in content. Tort law attempts to adjust for legal injury done, by awarding damages to a successful plaintiff who demonstrates that the defendant was the cause of plaintiff's losses. Concepts of Negligence, Nuisance and Liability were among other things in this subject of study. Right of consumer under the Consumer Protection Act will also be studied.

**Module-I:** Evolution of Law of Torts, Its development by courts in England, Reception of Law of Torts in India, Principles of Equity, Justice and good conscience, Un-codified law, Its character - advantages and disadvantages. A Wrongful act- Legal damage - *damnum sine injuria* and *injuria sine damnum*, Tort distinguished from breach of Contract, trust and crime etc., the concept of unliquidated damages, Torts against Persons, Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment.

**Module-II:** General defenses or Justification in Torts: *Volenti non fit injuria* - Necessity, Plaintiff's default, Act of God, Inevitable Accident, Private defence, Statutory authorization, Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts, Death, *action personalis moritur cum persona*, Who may sue in torts? Who may not be sued, position of Ambassadors, Lunatics, Infants and Place of motive in Torts.

**Module-III:** Vicarious Liability: Basis, scope and justification, Independent Contractor, Principal and Agent, Vicarious Liability and Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and its Relevance in India, Liability of States-Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Constitution of India, Arts 299 and 300 and Act of State.

**Module-IV:** Absolute/Strict Liability: The Rule in Ryland vs. Fletcher, Principle for application of these rules, (The Bhopal Disaster, Oleum Gas Escape, M.C. Mehta Case,) Specific Torts: a) Negligence: Basic concepts, Theories of Negligence, Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness, Doctrine of contributive negligence, *Res ipsa loquitur* and its importance. Nuisance: remoteness of damages, nervous shock, joint-tortfeasures, b) Nuisance, definition, essentials, types, Acts which constitute nuisance, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air, c) Defamation, libel, slander-distinction, Discharge of torts, Legal Remedies,

Award of damages-simple, special, punitive, Extra-Legal Remedies-self help, Re-entry in land, Recapture of goods, distress damage, abetment to nuisance, Judicial Process in Tort.

**Module-V:** Consumer Protection Law: Rights of consumer, Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professional, and salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) Ratan Lal & Dhiraaj Lal, The Law of Torts, Wadhwa & Company, Nagpur, 1992
- 2) R.K. Bangia, The Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 1999
- 3) J.N. Panday, The Law of Torts, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
- 4) Hepple & Mathews, Tort - cases and materials, Butterworth, London, 1980
- 5) Achutan Pillai, The Law of Torts, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- 6) Consumer Protection law, G.B. Reddy, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 2012.
- 7) Gandhi, M.K. Law of Torts, 2010

***Reference Books***

- 1) Winfield & Jolowicz, Tort, XII Edition, Sweet and Maxwell, London - 1994
- 2) Salmond and Heuston, Law of Torts, India reprint Universal Books Traders, New Delhi - 1994.
- 3) Ramaswamy Iyer, The Law Torts.
- 4) Durga Das Basum, The Law of Torts, X Edition Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 5) D.N. Saraf, Law of Consumer Protection in India, M.N. Tripathi, Bombay.

## **SEMESTER-II**

### **Paper-I: GENERAL ENGLISH –II**

**Objectives:**

To understand the importance of English communication skills in legal parlance. Students should learn and practice appropriate preparation for writing grammatical sentences. Students should learn skills in English expression including logical organisation and correct sentence structure.

**Module-I: Vocabulary**

- 1) Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes)
- 2) Certain set expressions and phrases.
- 3) One word substitutes
- 4) Words often confused.

**Module-II: Comprehension Skills**



- 1) Common Logical fallacies.
- 2) Comprehension of Legal Texts.

### **Module -III: Composition Skills**

- 1) Letter writing
- 2) Use of cohesive devices(Legal drafting)
- 3) Précis writing, summarizing and briefing
- 4) Brief writing and drafting of reports
- 5) Essay writing on topics of legal interest.
- 6) Various of sentence structures and verb patterns.
- 7) Translation (from English to regional languages and from regional languages to English)

### **Module -IV: Speech Training**

- 1) Reading aloud (knowledge of proper pauses)
- 2) Key sounds their discrimination and accent.
- 3) Consulting a pronouncing dictionary.
- 4) Rapid reading and debating exercises.

### **Module -V: Literature**

#### **A) Prose: Mosaic: Modern English Prose**

The following essays are prescribed:

- i) On Doing Nothing ó J.B. Priestly
- ii) Arguing ó Robert Lynd
- iii) Education and the Training of Character ó Richard Livingstone
- iv) The Secret of Work ó Swami Vivekananda
- v) The Population Bomb ó P.R. Enrich
- vi) Life's Philosophy ó Jawaharlal Nehru
- vii) Gandhi: Through the Fire - Krishna Kriplani

#### **B) Non-Detail: Edmund Bruke: Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America.**

#### **C) Drama: Shakespere: The Merchant of Venice (í í í . Series, J. Lahiri)**

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1) Prose ó Mosaic: Modern English Prose ó V.A. Shahane Publishers: The Macmillan India Ltd.
- 2) Non-Detail-Edmund Bruke: Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America ó V. VenkataSubbiah

- 3) Drama ó Shakespere: The Merchant of Venice, J. Lahiri.
- 4) Composition Skills ó David Green, Contemporary English Grammar Book.
- 5) Vocabulary ó
  - a) M. Madhu ó Legal English, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
  - b) Wren & Martin ó English Grammar & Composition.
  - c) J.E. Eroforin and Home Macmillan ó Essay, Précis, Composition and Comprehension.
  - d) T.E. Bery ó The Most Common Mistakes in English.

## **Paper-II: POLITICAL SCIENCE - II**

### **FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION**

#### **Objectives:**

- This course helps to understand the main contemporary theories of political obligation.
- It intends to describe and distinguish the main theories of political obligation.
- It examines the foundations of promissory and contractual liability. The use of force by state against the citizen just and justifiable
- It analyzes the problems of civil disobedience and political obligation

**Module-I:** Conceptions of State, power, authority and legitimating, Sovereignty, Justice. How does power become legitimate power or why people ought to obey the State? Examination of classical (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau) and modern (Max Weber, Marx, Emile Durkheim) approaches to the notion of political obligation.

**Module-II:** The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought. The problem of obedience to unjust laws. The Problem of punishment: When is use of force by State against the citizen just and justifiable? (The Basis of criminal sanction). The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

**Module-III:** Western political thought: Plato, Aristotle.

**Module-IV:** Medieval Political Thought, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas.

**Module-V:** European political thought, Machiavelli, Bodin.

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

- 1) Rajani Kothari - Democratic Policy and Social Change in India : Crisis and Opportunities, Allied Publishers
- 2) Karl Lowenstein: Political Power and the Government Process;
- 3) Nisbet R.A.: The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann, London Part-II, Chapter-4: Authority for authority and power;

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

- 1) Bierstedt Robert: Power and Progress, McGraw-Hill, New York and Delhi;

- 2) Leiser: (Ch. 12 - Civil Disobedience) Liberty, justice and hope Burton;
- 3) George Lich Theim: A Short History of Socialism

### **Paper-III: ECONOMICS - II**

#### **INDIAN ECONOMY - PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Objective:** Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators and policy debates in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points. Given the rapid changes taking place in India Economy.

**UNIT-I: Nature and Structure of Indian Economy:** Main characteristics of the Indian economy- Determinants of economic development- Sectoral development of the Indian Economy and their interrelationship. Trends in population growth, Problems of population and population policy of India.. Inter-Regional Disparities. Rural Poverty & rural development.

**UNIT-II: Agriculture Sector:** Role of agriculture in Indian economy- Trends in production and productivity, Green Revolution. Agriculture labour and problems wages, employment and under-employment, Trade union- community development project agricultural and rural development programmes. Technology Change in Agriculture: Agricultural production strategy. Economics of firm management, Price policy in agriculture.

**UNIT-III: Industry Sector:** Growth and Structure of industrial Sector. Role of public, private and joint sector & regulation of the private corporate sector (controls, license, quotas) anti & monopolies and restrictive practices; regulation -new industrial policy, 1991/liberalization- Industrial finance, foreign capital and multinationals.

**UNIT-IV: Service Sector (Banking):** Nature, Structure and Development & History of banking in India- Bank, Banker and Banking business & role of RBI & Price rise in India.

**UNIT-V: International Relation:** Export and import policies: import substitution and export promotion -**Deficit** financing & Capital formation in India & GATT/ WTO and India & MNC

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1 Uma Kapila, Indian Economy since Independence.. 17th edition. Academic Foundation.
- 2 Arvind Virmani. Accelerating Growth and Poverty reduction: A Policy Framework for India & Development (2004)
- 3 Datt, Rudar & K.P. Sundaram, "Indian Economy" S. Chand & Company (Latest Ed.).
- 4 Mishra S. K. & V. K. Puri, "Indian Economy", Himalya Publishing House (Latest Ed.).
5. Dr.S.R. Myneni & Indian economy ,Allahabad Law Agency -2016

#### **Reference Books:**

- 6 Government of India, Five Year Plan, (latest)
7. Government of India, Economic Survey (latest)
8. Alak Ghosh & Indian Economy

9. RudraDutt&Sundaram ó Indian Economy  
10. Government of India Annual ó Economic Survey  
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## **Paper-IV: SOCIOLOGY-I**

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**

#### **Objectives:**

Sociology is a science deals with society. Objective of this paper is to define and understand the scope of Sociology and also compare sociology with history and political science to study the social group and observed the different classification of social group and social stratification to understand the social institutions also to understand social of organisations to study the problems of SC, ST, BC, Women and Physical Handicapped.

**Module-I:** Nature, Definition and Scope of Sociology. Sociology and law, sociology and economics, sociology and political science, sociology and history.

**Module-II:** Social Status and Roles, Meaning of Status, Status and Society, Determination of Status, Concept of Role, Definition of Role, conformity, deviance, coherence of Role. Social groups, classification of groups, Chief characteristics of group life, Importance of primary group, secondary groups, clan, sib, Caste and Tribe. Social Stratification, nature and types, Critical appraisal of caste. Critical appraisal of class. Concept of Social Justice. Constitutional aspirations, Preamble.. Difference Acts aimed at Social Justice.

**Module-III:** Social Institutions: Family, characteristics, types, functions of family, changes in modern family, disorganization of family, modern families and their problems. Marriage, types of marriages, polygamy and polyandry, bigamy, etc. and Family Relations Law. Other Social Institutions: Economic institutions, Political institutions, Religious institutions and educational institutions,

**Module-IV:** Social organization and disorganization: Organisation and disorganisation as a process, characteristics of disorganization, distinction between social organization and disorganization. Causes of social dis-organization, Problems and Status of SCs, STs, BCs, and Minorities and the Legal Regime.

**Module-V:** Problems and Status of Women, Children and the Legal Control. Problems of the Aged, Physically Challenged and the Legal Control.

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

- 1) T.B. Bottamore, Sociology, A guide to problems and Literature, London allen and Unwin.
- 2) Harvy Johnson, Sociology - A Systematic Introduction
- 3) M. Harlambos, Sociology- Themes and Perspective, Oxford University Press, Delhi
- 4) Peter Worsley et al, Introducing Sociology, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books

- 5) N.K. Bose, The Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman
- 6) David G. Mandelmaum, Society in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
- 7) RomeshThappar (ed), Tribe caste and Religion in Indian, New Delhi, Macmillan,
- 8) Andre Betelle, Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- 9) Andre Betelle, The Backward Classes and the New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-V:SPECIAL CONTRACT**

**Objectives:** Objective of this subject is to understand the extension of general principles of contract as far as they relate to Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Contract of Sale of Goods, Contract of Partnership and Hire Purchase System. It covers elaborate definition of indemnity and Guarantee contract and Bailment and Goods, Partnership and Hire Purchase. These are the independent enactments which are specific in nature relating to special contracts including negotiable instruments.

**Module –I:** Indemnity and Guarantee: Indian Contract Act, 1872, Contract of Indemnity and guarantee (Secs. 134, 127). Definition, Rights to Indemnity holder, Liability of the Indemnifier, Contract of Guarantee, Definition of Guarantee, Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee, Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of Guarantee, Kinds of guarantee, Rights and liabilities of surety, Discharge of surety.

**Module -II:** Bailment: Definition, Essential requisites of Bailment, Kinds of Bailment, Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Pledge, Definition, Rights and duties of Pawn or and Pawnee, Pledge by Non Owners, Contract of Agency, Definition of Agent, Creation of Agency, Rights and duties of Agent, Delegation of authority, Personal liability of Agent, Relations of Principal with third parties, Termination of Agency.

**Module -III:** Contract of Sale of Goods: Formation of Contract, Subject-matter of Contract of Sale, Conditions and Warranties, Express and implied conditions and warranties, Caveat Emptor, Delivery of goods, Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale, Rights of unpaid seller.

**Module -IV:** Contracts of Partnership: Definition and nature of Partnership, Formation of Partnership, Test of Partnership, Partnership and other associations, Registration of Firm, Effect of non - registration, Relation of Partners, Rights and duties of Partners, Properties of the Firm, Relation of Partners to third parties, Implied authority of a partner, Kinds of partners, Minor as partner, Reconstitution of a firm, Dissolution of firm and limited liability of a partner as provided in the recent amendment to the Partnership Act, 1932.

**Module -V:** Negotiable Instruments: Definition of negotiable instrument, essential features of promissory note, bill of exchange and cheque, holder, holder in due course, payment in due course, material alteration and dishonors of cheques.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, London
- 2) Venkatesh Iyer: The Law of Contracts and Tenders.
- 3) Cheshire & Fifoot: Law of Contract, Buttersworth, London,
- 4) Mulla: The Indian Contract Act, N.M. Tripathi (P) Ltd. Bombay
- 5) G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
- 6) K. Krishnan Nair: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
- 7) Avtar Singh: Law of Contract, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- 8) A. Ramaiah's Sale of Goods Act, The Law Book Co. Allahabad
- 9) Benjamins Sale of Goods, Sweet & Maxwell, London
- 10) P.S. Atiyah: Sale of Goods Act 1997, Universal Book Traders, Delhi
- 11) Chales D. Drale: Law of Partnership, Sweet & Maxwell, London

**Paper-VI: SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SCIENCES****Objectives:**

Objective of this Paper is to train the students for seminar preparation and make them to work for improvement of their communication skills and also understanding legal issues.

Aim of this paper is to give some assignment to the students and make them to work in specific area as suggested by the Teacher. Here concerned Teacher gives certain topics pertaining to general issues of law presently prevailing and students will be asked to prepare a seminar paper on a topic and present the same in the classes. There will be some classes to be taken by the teacher concern over the subject assigned to the students. Student will prepare exercises over the topic after getting training and they will make a skill oriented presentation before the teacher supporting/justifying the topic given to the students by the teacher. It carries some marks to students and they will be exposed in collecting the information, formatting the information and also making the note of it and submitting same to the teacher for correction and will be asked to make presentation by the student in the classes. Object of this paper is to create an interest amongst the students to expose themselves towards the issues relating to the topic which is in their hands. This seminar presentation is pertaining current issues of non-law subjects i.e., generally Social Sciences subjects.

**SEMESTER-III****Paper-I: POLITICAL SCIENCE - III****INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT****Objectives:**

- This course helps to understand the Indian thinkers and their ideas which helped in shaping the society.

- It also describes the students with some of the contemporary works on Indian political thinkers
- It traces the evolution of ideas across different phases of Indian history and to elaborate different concepts of state.

Indian political thought of the following persons:

**Module-I:** Manu and Koutilya

**Module-II:** Gandhism and Sarvodaya in political thought and Nehru

**Module-III:** Jayaprakash Narayana and Dr. B.R Ambedkar

**Module-IV:** Goutham Buddha and M.N. Roy

**Module-V:** Hindu Concept of State and Islamic Concept of State, Liberalism and Marxism in India

***Books Recommended:***

***Reference Books***

## **Paper-II: SOCIOLOGY-II**

### **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

#### **Objectives:**

Objective of this paper is to study and understand different sociological theories propounded by Marks Weber, Durkheim, Carl Marx etc., to verify different social theories of state and the concept of Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Socialization and Securitisation. To observe social change and also social transformation. Finally to study the theories developed by social thinkers in India.

**Module- I:** Social Thought Theories- Max Weber, Durkheim- Karl Marx- M.N. Srinivas

**Module II:** The Concept of State: Different theories. Social contract theory, Separation of powers theory, Command theory - Historical theory.

**Module-III:** Social Change in Modern India, and the concepts of Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Sociolisation and Secularisation. Effects and consequences of Globalisation on Indian Society.

**Module-IV:** Theories of Social Change: Factors of Social Change, Results of Social Change, Technology as an agent of social change, literacy as a means to social change. Is Change progressive or retrograde. Cultural Log- Culture and Civilization.. Social Transformation. Social Disorganization.

**Module-V: Social Thinkers in India:** Mahatma Gandhi, Ram Manohar Lohia- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Amartya Sen. Socialist and Communist Ideology. Fundamentalism-Secularism-Socialism - Feminism, Consumerism, Social Integration, Nationalism.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) T.B. Bottomore: Sociology, A Guide to Problems and Literature, London, Allen and Unwin, 1982
- 2) Harvy Johnson: Sociology - Systematic Instruction
- 3) Sharma : Sociology
- 4) Mao-Iwer and Page - Sociology
- 5) Kingsley Davis : Human Society
- 6) Peter Worsley et al, Introducing Sociology, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books 1970;
- 7) M. Halalambos: Sociology - Themes and Perspectives, Delhi, Oxford University Press,
- 8) N.K. Bose: The Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1975
- 9) David G., Mandelstam: Society in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1972
- 10) Romesh Thappar (ed): Tribe, Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1977
- 11) Andre Betelle: Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972
- 12) Andre Betelle: The Backward Classes and New Social Order, Delhi, OUP, 1981
- 13) A.R. Desai, Rural Sociology
- 14) M.N. Srinivas, Caste in Modern India
- 15) Mac. Iver and Page, Sociology

***Reference Books***

**Paper-III: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND  
LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA**

**Objectives:**

To understand the history of courts in India and also observed development of judicial system right from East India Company 1600 till Government of India Act functioning up to August, 1947. Also to observe legislative development in India starting from Regulating Act, 1773 up to establishment of new Constitution in India. Also to observe legal profession from the time of Indian Councils Act, 1861 and different enactments passed by the Britishers for improvement of legal profession in India for enrollment of an Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under Legal Practitioners Act, 1853.

**Module-I: History of Courts-I:** Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts and Judicial institutions under the East India Company., Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts -Reforms made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organisation in 1780., Regulating Act of 1773 - Supreme Court at Calcutta - Its composition, power and functions - Failure of the Court - Act of 1781 -Supreme Court vis-a-vis Mofussil Courts.

**Module-II: History of Courts-II:** Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1781, 1790, 1793 progress of Adalat system under Sr. John Shore, Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system



- Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 - The Government of India Act, 1915 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution., Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary., Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions - Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions, Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

**Module-III: Legislature:**Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1691., Changes under Regulating Act, 1773 - Act of 1781, Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make Regulations by the British Parliament Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the Three Councils and subjection of the same to greater control Act of 1833 - Establishment of Legislature of an All-India Character in 1834. The Indian Council Act, 1861, Central Legislative Council and its composition, powers and functions power conferred on the Government of India Act of 1909 - Government of India Act, 1919 - Setting up of bicameral system of legislature at the centre in place of the imperial Council consisting of one House, Government of India Act, 1935 - The Federal Assembly and the Council of States, its composition, powers and functions - Legislative Assemblies in the provinces and the powers and functions of the same

**Module-IV:Legal Profession-I:**High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the advocates under the Letters Patent issued., Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 - Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 1923., The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 - The All India Bar Committee, 1951., The Advocates Act, 1961., Development of legal education.,

**Module-V:Legal Profession-II:**History of Law Reporting in India., Legal Profession in Pre-British India - Role, Training and Functions., Law Practitioners in the Mayor's Courts established under the Charter of 1726, .Organisation of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774, Legal Profession in Company's Courts, Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

***Books recommended:***

1. Herbert Cowell. The History and Constitution of the Court and Legislative Authorities in India S.C. Begchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink,
2. Rom Jois, Constitutional History of India
3. M.P. Jain - Outline of Indian Legal History, Dhanwantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi;
4. A.B. Keith - A Constitutional History of India, 1600 - 1935, 2nd Ed. Allahabad, Central Book Depot
5. Gwyer and Appadorai - Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution, 1945 - 1947 (2 Vols.), London, OUP
6. M.V. Pylee, Constitutional History of India 1600 - 1950, Bombay, Asia Publishing

***Reference Books.***

**Paper-IV:CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I**

## **Objectives:**

This course enables the student to understand and appreciate the importance of Constitutional Law as a Fundamental Law of the Land. It gives emphasis on fundamental rights which are non-negotiable and Directive Principles of State Policy that promotes good governance. It ignites the minds of student on issues that are detrimental to make democracy vibrant.

**Module -I:** Historical Perspective: Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 MorleMinto Reforms-Dyarchy-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885-Various Trends of opinion-social Reform vs. Political Independence. Protest against British Repression. JalianwalaBaag. Rowlatt Act-Sedition Trials of Tilak. Making of India's Constitution - concept of constitution and Constitutionalism-Salient features - Constituent Assembly - Sovereignty. Preamble-Status and its goals. Concept of state and law (Articles 12 & 13)

**Module -II:** 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 ,Classification for Differential Treatment, Gender Justice. Arts. 15 (1), (2), (3), 16, 29 (2), Administrative discretion and Equality, Compensatory Discrimination for Backward Class/SC & ST. 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.

**Module -III:** 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.

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

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?Minority Rights-Why? Scope-Meaning of Minority, Minority Rights to Educational Institutions. Constitutional Remedies:Supreme Court &High Courts.

**Module -V:** 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, Granville, 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. Subba Rao, 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.

***Reference Books.***

**Paper-V: LAW OF CRIMES-I (IPC)**

**Objectives:**

Crime and Law are so closely connected with each other that it is very difficult to understand one without knowing the other. Student should have clarity on concepts relating to crime, criminal and punishment.

**Module -I:** General: Conception of Crime, State's power to determine acts or commissions as crimes, State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime, Distinction between crime and other wrongs., Pre-colonial notion of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and Tribal Law, The colonial reception-Macaulay's Draft based essentially on British notions, IPC a reflection of different social and moral-values, Applicability of I.P.C., Salient Features of the I.P.C. . Elements of Criminal Liability, Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations, Mensrea-Evil intention, Importance of mensrea, Recent Trends to fix liability without mensrea in certain socio-economic offences, An act in furtherance of guilty intent, An omission as specifically includes in the code, Injury to another

**Module -II:** Group Liability:, Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace, Common intention, . Abetment, Instigation, aiding and conspiracy, Mere act of abetment punishable, Unlawful Assembly, Basis of liability, Criminal conspiracy, Rioting as a specific offence. Stages of Crime :, Guilty intention - Mere intention not punishable , Preparation, Preparation not punishable, Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of a peculiar kind such as possession, counterfeit coins, false weights and measures, Attempt, Attempt when punishable specific IPC provisions, Tests for determining what constitutes attempt proximity, equivocality and social danger, Impossible attempt.

Factors Negating Guilty Intention :, Mental incapacity, Minority, Insanity-impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance, Medical and legal insanity, Intoxication-involuntary, Private Defence-justification and limits, When private defence extends to causing of death to protect body and property, Necessity, Mistake of fact.

**Module -III:** Types of Punishment : , Death, Social relevance of capital punishment, Alternatives to capital punishment, Imprisonment-for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment, Forfeiture of property, Fine, Discretion in awarding punishment, Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences. Specific Offence Against Human Body :, Causing death of human beings , Culpable homicide, Murder, Distinction between culpable homicide and murder, Specific mental element requirement in respect of murder, Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Grave and sudden provocation, Exceeding right to private defence, Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force, Death in sudden fight, Death caused by consent of the deceased-Euthanasia, Death caused of person other than the person intended , Miscarriage with or without consent, Rash and negligent act causing death, Hurt-grievous and simple, Assault and criminal force, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement - kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India, Abduction.

**Module -IV:** Offences Against Women: Insulting the modesty of a woman, Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman, Causing miscarriage without woman's consent, Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent, Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse, Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution, Rape, Custodial rape, Marital rape, . Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband, Common law remedies to protect against obscene / indecent depiction of women.

**Module -V:** Offences Against Property: Theft, Cheating, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Mischief, . Criminal misrepresentation and criminal Breach of Trust, Forgery, Defamation and Trespass and Offences Against the State. Prevention of Corruption Act 1986.

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

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa & Co., Nagapur
2. Achutan Pillai: Criminal Law, Butterworth Co.,
3. Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and material, Butterworth Co.,
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-VI: FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER**

### **Objectives:**

- To understand the Evolution of Computer
- Understand the basic components of computer
- Learn about the office management application.

- Understand the [www] world wide web and e-commerce.
- Understand the fundamentals of programming

**Module I:** Evolution of Computers: Computer Hardware and Software- Computer Generations - Classification of Computers- Basic Computer Organization ó Personal Computerø (PC)

**Module II:** Parts of Personal Computer: Input Devices- Storage devices- Output devices- Flowchart- Word Processors ó Database Softwares - Graphic Software.

**Module III:** Productivity Software: Word Processing Programs - Spreadsheet Programs- Presentation Programs- Understanding Graphic Formats- Getting Images to your Computer- Multimedia Basics.

**Module IV:** Introduction to Internet of E- Commerce: The Internet History- Major Services using the Browser- Using E-mail Business in the online world- E- Commerce at the Consumer level and Business level security.

**Module V:** Fundamentals of Programming: What is Computer Program? Hardware and Software Interaction- Planning Computer Program- How programs solve problems- Structure and Object oriented programming.

***Books Recommended:***

1. Jeyapoovan, Fundamentals of Computing, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004
2. E. Balaguruswamy, öFundamentals of Computing and Programmingö, Tata McGraw Hill publishing, New Delhi.
3. Peter Norton, öIntroduction to Computers ö, Tata McGraw Hill publishing, New Delhi, 2012.
4. Reema Thareja, öComputer Fundamentals and Programming in Cö, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012.
5. Richard B Bunt and Jean Paul Tremblay, öIntroduction to Computer Scienceö Tata McGraw Hill publishers, New Delhi, 2002.

## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **Paper-I: POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV**

#### **PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Objectives:**

- This course is designed to introduce the students the field of public administration.

- It helps to expose the operations and challenges faced in public sector by the public as well as public servants. It intends to familiarize the students with the classic and behavioral theories.
- It aims at to understand the concept about public personnel and development administration.
- It intends to know the importance of budgeting and their principles.

**Module -I:** Introduction: Nature and scope of public administration, its importance with special reference to developed societies, Relations with other Social Sciences: Politics, Sociology, Economics and Law, Differences between Public Administration and Private Administration , Evolution of Public Administration as a Classical, Neo Classical and Behavioral discipline and Evolution of Public Administration ó New Public Administration and onwards.

**Module -II:** Classical and Behavioral Theories:Luther Gullick, Henry Fayol, F.w. Taylor, Max Weber, Chester Bernard and Herbert Simon.

**Module -III:** Development and Emerging Trends: Waldo, Weidner, F.W. Riggs, Dror, Ostrom.

**Module -IV:** Public Personnel Administration: Concept and Importance, Methods and machinery of recruitment, Training and Development, Motivation , Grievances and Human Relations.

**Module -V:**Financial Administration:Nature, Scope and importance of financial administration, Agencies of Financial Administration, Principles of Budgeting, Preparation and passing of Budget, Public Enterprises, Planning Commission and Evaluation.

***Books Recommended:***

***Reference Books***

## **Paper-II: ECONOMICS-III**

### **LAW AND ECONOMICS**

#### **Objectives:**

The objective of this course is to provide abroad understanding of the Economic as a basis for social welfare and social justice. The paper also emphasizes on the various theories of National Income, Economics Planning and Economic Development, Industrial Development and Labour Relations and Trade and Financial System.

**Module -I:** Economics as a basis for Social Welfare and Social Justice

Preamble of the Constitution ó Fundamental Rights ó Directive Principles of State Policy ó Welfare Criterion ó Welfare Maximization Principles ó Population Policies ó Human Development Index ó Health Education ó Legal Provisions ó Poverty ó Unemployment ó Measures-Statutory Provisions.

**Module -II:**National Income and Indian Economic Planning

National Income ó Growth ó Distribution ó Inequalities ó Planning Objectives ó Strategies ó Basic Needs Approach ó with respect of last two Five Year Plans ó Centre State Financial Relations ó Statutory Provisions óNDC.

**Module -III:**Resource Administration and Economic Development

National Resource ó Land Administration and Distribution ó Land Reforms-Inter State Water Dispute ó Forest Administration ó Mineral Resources and Mineral Policy ó Economic Development and Environmental Protection ó Agriculture Development ó Agriculture Credit ó Marketing Finance.

**Module -IV:**Industrial Development and Labour Relations

Large Scale Industries Contributions ó Problems and Challenges ó Small Scale Industries ó Problems ó Measures-Industrial Policy Resolutions ó Prevention of Concentration of Economic power ó Industrial Dispute ó Causes ó Settlement ó Social Security Schemes ó Trade Union Problem ó Statutory Provisions-National Wage Policy-National Commission on Labour ó Unorganized Sector and Umbrella Legislation.

**Module -V: Trade and Financial System**

Composition of India's Foreign Trade ó Direction ó Balance of Payment ó EXIM Policy ó Special Economic Zone ó WTO Implications ó Financial System ó Indian Financial System-FERA-FEMA Banking Systems-Banking Regulation Act ó Prevention of Laundering-Banking Sector Reforms-SEBI-NBFCs-Budget.

***Books Recommended:***

1. RuddarDatt& K.P.M. Sundaram ó Indian Economy
2. Gunar Myrdal ó Poverty of Nations
3. A.N. Agarwal ó Indian Economy Problems of Development & Planning
4. C.T. Kurien ó Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation
5. Prof. R.P. Anand ó Salient Documents in International Law
6. V.Y. Gupta ó Working of Stock Exchange in India
7. B.P. Tyagi ó Public Finance.

***Reference Books***

## **Paper-III:SOCIOLOGY-III**

### **LAW AND SOCIETY**

#### **Objectives:**

To study the development of rural sociology and problems of rural people and also study reasons for development of urbanization and the problems of urban citizens. To study the tribal population in India and their problems and living conditions of tribal people in the forest. Special protection given to tribals in India and also study the Tribal people over their land.

#### **Module-I: Sociological Perspectives of Law**

Sociology of Law ó Sociological Theory of Law ó Law as a product of tradition and culture ó Law as a Social Institution ó Law as a means of Social Control ó Law as an Instrument of Social Change ó Significance of Law in Continuance of Human Society.

#### **Module-II: Law and Social Change in India**

Constitutional Objectives-Preamble and Directive Principles of State Politics ó Role of Law towards social change in India ó Role of Law Important Social Legislations in Personal Laws, Penal Laws, Labour Welfare Laws.

#### **Module-III: Law and Caste System**

Caste System among various Ethnic Groups ó Emergence of the Concept of Social Justice ó Constitutional Provisions towards Securing Social Justice to Backward Class-Trends of Change in the Indian Caste System.

#### **Module-IV: Law and Family**

Family ó Its structure and functional aspects ó Marriage among Different Religious Groups ó Religion and Social Custom as the basis of Family Law ó Legislative Measures ó Trends of Changes in Science the Institution of Family and Marriage ó Attempts towards Uniform Civil Code.

#### **Module-V: Problems of the Weaker Sections**

Social Position of Women in India ó Constitutional and Other Legislative Measures to improve the status of Women ó Crime against Women ó Offences relating to Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Eve Teasing, Prostitution, Trafficking.

Children as Socially Deprived ó Legislative measures to protect the Children with reference to Exploitation, Education, Child Labour ó The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

#### **Module-VI: Law and Women Empowerment**



Policies and Programmes for the Empowerment of Women ó Legislative measures ó Access to Political Power-Health-Education ó Agriculture-Labour and Employment ó Self help Groups ó National Commission for Women.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) Martgalanter ó Law and Society in Modern India.
- 2) Oliver Mendelsohn ó Law and Social Transformation in India
- 3) ABhinav Chandra chud ó An Independence Colonial Judiciary
- 4) Tahir Mahmood ó Religion, Law and Society
- 5) Ghouse Mohammed ó Secularism Society and Law in India
- 6) H.S. Bhatia ó Society Law and Administration in India.
- 7) W. Friedman ó Law in Changing Society
- 8) Dr. Anitha Arya ó Indian Women
- 9) Pearson ó Contemporary Indian Economy, Society and Politics.

**Paper-IV: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II**

**Objectives:**

The very objective of this course is to introduce, explain and enlighten the student on the matters relating to Constitutional governance in India. Union government, State governments and their relations, Powers and Functions of Constitutional Bodies will be discussed.

**Module-I:** Parliamentary Government: Westminster Model-Indian experience before Independence-choice of Parliamentary Government, President of India-Election Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary, etc., Council of Minister-President's Constitutional position, Governor and State Government-President's constitutional relationship. Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech. Practice of law-making, etc., Legislative privileges-vs. Fundamental Rights. In re. Art 143 of the constitution of India, Prime Minister - cabinet system - collective responsibility -Individual responsibility President P.M. Relationship. Party System-Anti-defection Law. Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A. to dissent.

**Module-II:** Federalism: Federalism-principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a federal Government, Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of State Process of Constitutional amendment. Identification of Federal Features, Legislative Relations between the Centre and the StatesAdministrative relations-Centre-States, Financial Relations-Centre-States, Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism, Centre's Powers over the States-Art. 356, J & K - Special Status, Critical problems of India Federalism Sarkaria Commission-Greater autonomy vs Central Control one party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional parties. Governor under the constitution: Powers and functions

**Module-III:** Independency the Judiciary and Judicial process: Judicial process under the Constitution: Judicial Review - Art. 32, 226, 227, Nature of Judicial Review, Court system in India: Backlogs. Arrears, alternatives. LokAdalats etc. Judges; appointments, Conditions of service, etc. Subordinate Judiciary, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court, Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation.

**Module-IV** Freedom of Trade and Commerce: Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311), Tulsiram Patel case- Exceptions to Art. 311. Election Commission of India: Powers and functions. Emergency Provisions under the constitution: Emergency. Need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies. Experience in other democracies, Proclamation of Emergency-conditions-Art. 352-Effect of Emergency on Centre-State relations, Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights. Arts. 358, 359 - Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabbalpore, Financial Emergency.

**Module-V:** Amendment to the Constitution: Constitutional Processes of Adaptation & Alteration: Methods of constitutional Amendment-Written-Unwritten-Rigid-Flexible Constitutions, Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure. Special procedure, review of Constitutional Amendments, Limitations upon constitutional amendments Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golak Nath vs. Punjab - Why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of constitutional Amendment, Basic structure doctrine as a limitation-Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Waman Rao, Minerva Mills, etc., Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain; Judicial consensus on Basic Structure, Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special Bench to Reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty-second Constitutional Amendment. Forty-fourth constitutional Amendment. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the court; Activism vs. Restraint.

***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, Granville: The Indian Constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, 1966, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi.
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. Subba Rao, 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.

***Reference Books***

**Paper-V: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WILD LIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE**

**Objectives:**

The course will help the student to know about legal and regulatory mechanism that intends to protect environment. Course can be divided into International Environmental Law and Indian Environmental Law. Legal mechanism to strengthen the ongoing 'Green' efforts at local, national and global levels.

**Module -I:** Basic Aspects: Meaning and definition of environment and pollution, kinds of pollution, sources and consequences of pollution: Significance of environmental Law: Ancient Indian Philosophy relating to environment protection. Territory law, Constitution provisions concerning environment Articles 14,15,(2) (b) 19 (e),21,31,32,38,39,42,47, 48-A,49,51,51-A: Constitutional provisions about states powers concerning acquisition, regulation and distribution of natural resources (water, forests, mines, oil) with special emphasis on Arts 14, 15, 19, 31A, 31B, 31C, 39 (b) & (c): Union lists ( Entries 6,52,56,57) State list (Entries 17,18,21,23) Concurrent List (Entries17,17-I,17B,18,20) of Ninth Schedule and land reforms abolition of intermediaries and land ceiling.

**Module-II:** Primary Protective Laws: Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act 1972 and Forest Act,1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Biodiversity Act, 2002, NET 1995,NEAA 1997, Schedule Tribe (Forest Rights) Act. Secondary Laws; noise pollution regulations: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), rules relating to waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes, CRZ Notification). Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems: Nuisance, Negligence, strict liability and absolute liability, Provisions of IPC relating to environmental problems (public nuisance u/s 268 and others (Sections 269,270,277,284,285,286,425 to 440) Section 133 Of Cr.P.C.

**Module-III:** International Law and Environmental Protection: Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio summit, 1992, UNEP, WSSD, 2002, Trail Smelter Arbitration. Environment and Development: Meaning and concept of development - Its impact on environment; conflict between environment and development, Concept of Sustainable Development. (Principles of integration, polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, interpenetrated equity), Public Trust Doctrine. people's movements (Chipko, Tehri, Silent valley and NBA) Land Acquisition for development projects ó Social and legal problems.

#### **Module-IV: Provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986**

**Module-V:** Judicial Activism and Environment: Public interest litigation for environmental protection; landmark Judgments ó (Reference cases; Bhopal case, Olum gas leakage case, Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun, (Dehradun case, (1985) Supp SCC 487), A.P Pollution Control Board v. Prof M.V. Nayudu ,(1999) 2 SCC 718), Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India, (1996) 5SCC 647), Ganga Pollution case (1988) I SCC ), Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation ((1985) 3 SCC5 45), S. Jagannath v. UOI (1997) SCC867) Samatha case, M.C.Mehta V. Kamalnath( (1997) I SCC 388) and other latest landmarks judgments.

#### ***BooksRecommended:***

- 1) Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law
- 2) A. Agarwal (ed.): Legal Control of Environmental Pollution

- 3) Chetan Singh Mehta: Environmental Protection and Law
- 4) V.R. Krishna Iyer, Environment Pollution and Law
- 5) Shah, Environmental Law
- 6) 6. Leela Krishna, P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India
- 7) Leela Krishna, P, Environmental Law
- 8) 7. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration
- 9) Animal Laws of India, Maneka Gandhi, University Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 10) S. Shanthkumar, E L, Surya Publications, Delhi.

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-VI: SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SCIENCES**

### **Objectives:**

Objective of this Paper is to trained the students for seminar preparation and make them to work for improvement of their communication skills and also understanding legal issues.

Objective of this paper is to give some assignment to the students and make them to work in specific area as suggested by the Teacher. Here concerned Teacher gives certain topics pertaining to general issues of law presently prevailing and students will be asked to prepare a seminar paper on a topic and present the same in the classes. There will be some classes to be taken by the teacher concern over the subject assigned to the students. Student will prepare exercises over the topic after getting training and they will make a skill oriented presentation before the teacher supporting/justifying the topic given to the students by the teacher. It carries some marks to students and they will be exposed in collecting the information, formatting the information and also making the notes of it and submitting same to the teacher for correction and will be asked to make presentation by the student in the classes. Object of this paper is to create an interest amongst the students to expose themselves towards the issue relating to the topics which is in their hands. This seminar is purely pertaining to non-law subjects i.e., Social Sciences subjects.

## **SEMESTER-V**

### **Paper-I: POLITICAL SCIENCE - V**

#### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATION**

### **Objectives:**

- This course tries to explore the World War-II and study of International Relations.
- It aims at to understand debates concerning the role of state and other issues which have blurred between international politics and domestic politics.

- It also deals with international security, international political economy and analytical framework of international affairs.
- To evaluate inter-governmental organization and their constituent instruments.

The course is divisible into two major parts: Part I: International Relation and Part II: International Organization

**Module-I:The World Community:** Sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches,multinational corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations.Components of national power; population, geography, resources, economic organization,technology and military force. Limitations on national power;international morality, public opinion, international law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons. Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims,resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism.

**Module-II:**Causes of World War, II World War, Study of various TreatiesAvoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach:

**Module-III:**Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and resource to international organisation arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialised Agencies. The case for against world government.

**Module IV:** Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization: The annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decision during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of the I.L.O. and international financial institutions.

**Module-V:**The United Nations and its principal organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organisations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Government Organizations.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) D.W. Bowett: International Institutions, London, Methuen
- 2) Verson Van Dyke : International Politics;
- 3) Palmer and Perking : International Relations;
- 4) E.H. Hentmen: The Relations of Nations;
- 5) Quincy Wright: Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton -Century Crofts,
- 6) Hans Morgenthau: Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, . New York, Knop.,.

## ***Reference Books***

### **Paper-II: FAMILY LAW-I**

#### **(PERSONAL LAWS)**

#### **Objectives:**

To understand the Family as an Institution and various personal laws that govern issues relating to marriage, divorce, adoption and maintenance, minority and guardianship are the subject matter of this course. Student will go through Acts that govern and the decision of higher judiciary on various matter.

**Module -I:** 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 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 and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.

**Module -II:** 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. 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. 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.

**Module -III:** 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.

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

**Module -V:** Customary practices and the law: Dowry and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Child Marriage and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Sati and Sati Act, 1987. 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 Uniform Civil Code, ILI, Delhi
- 7) Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.

***Reference Books*****Paper-III: LAW OF PROPERTY****Objectives:**

This course will explain about transfer of immovable properties between living persons. It covers various principles of transfer of property and doctrines for specific transfer. The Easement Act explains various modes of acquisition of easementary rights and its end.

**Module -I:** Concept and meaning of property - kinds of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property, private and public property. General Principles of transfer of property, transfer of property, what property cannot be transferred? Condition restraining alienation, condition restraining enjoyment, vested and contingent interest, condition precedent and condition subsequent, transfer to unborn person and rule against perpetuity.

**Module-II:** Doctrine of election & covenants- transfer by ostensible owner, doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel, doctrine of acquiescence, doctrine of lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, doctrine of part-performance.

**Module -III:** Mortgages: Kinds of mortgages, - when registration is necessary?, Rights of mortgagor - right to redeem, clog on redemption, partial redemption, rights and of mortgagee, right to foreclose or sale, right to sue for mortgage money, accession to mortgaged property, rights of mortgages in possession, substituted securities, liabilities of a mortgagee in possession, marshalling and contribution, subrogation - legal subrogation and conventional, "redeem up and foreclose down",

**Module -IV:** Sale: Definition, contract for sale, rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

Lease: Definition, right and liabilities of lessor and lessee, kinds of leases. tenancy-at-will, tenancy by-holding-over, tenancy-at-sufferance. Gifts: definition, essentials, onerous gift, conditional gifts, universal donee, donatio mortis causa. Exchange of Properties and Assignment of actionable claims.

**Module-V:** Easements: Definition, nature and characteristics of easements, acquisition or creation of easements, classification or kinds of easement, termination or determination of easements, difference between easement and licence.

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

- 1) Mulla, Transfer of Property, Butterworths Publications.
- 2) Subba Rao, GCV, Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act.
- 3) Krishna Menon, Law of Property.
- 4) Sanjeev Rao, Transfer of Property
- 5) Grover, Transfer of Property

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-IV: JURISPRUDENCE**

(LEGAL METHOD, INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND BASIC THEORY OF LAW)

### **Objectives:**

Jurisprudence is the study of Law of the Law. Its philosophy and science. It clarifies legal concepts and concerns. Different Schools of Law and their relevance in the contemporary legal world.

**Module-I:** Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society. What is a norm, What is a normative system..Kelsen Pure theory. Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history, Laws on obligations. H.L.A. HART's Concept of Law. Law as system of Rules. Why are laws obligatory? Define and discuss the following legal concepts liability, obligations, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material,

**Module-II:** 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 Volksgeist. Personality; people; state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State policy; locus standi Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases. Theories of Authority, Types of authority - legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature, Bindingness with regard to Precedent, Determination of ratio

**Module -III:** 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.

**Module-IV:** 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 Rationalist view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls,

**Module -V:** 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 Bharati 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. Nargesh Meerza (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. 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. 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.Subba Rao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

### **Objectives:**

Today we are living in a 'administrative age' where there is rising tendency to transfer more and more powers to executive which include quasi-judicial as well as quasi-legislative which has become inevitable in modern democratic state. Therefore, there has been a tremendous increase in powers and functions of the administrative authorities and the obvious result is full of danger of its degeneration and unwanted encroachment on human rights and liberties. Hence, there requires adequate control, safeguard through procedural fairness, judicial review and remedies to those affected by the administration. This syllabus has been prescribed with these objectives.

**Module-I:** Evolution, Nature and scope of Administrative Law, From a laissez faire to a social welfare state State as regulator of primary interest State as provider of services Other functions of modern state - relief, welfare., Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of Government Necessity for delegation of powers on administration., Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of dispute between individual and administration., Regulatory agencies in the United States, Conseil d'Etat of France, Tribunalization in England and India., Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law Public Administration., Separation of Powers - to what extent of relevant in administrative functions, Rule of Law and Administrative Law., Definitions of Administrative Law, Scope of Administrative Law, Emerging trends - positive duties of administration under the modern social welfare legislation and compulsions of planning.

Bureaucracy in India: Nature and organisation of civil service, Central and State, Its hierarchical character, accountability and responsiveness, powers and functions, Disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under Prevention of Corruption Act. Maladministration: Disciplinary proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal, LokAyukta, Vigilance commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

**Module –II:** Legislative Powers of Administration : Necessity for delegation of legislative power, Constitutionality of delegated legislation-powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute, Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation, Consultation of affected interests and public participation decision-making., Publication of delegated legislation, Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements, Legislative control of delegated legislation, Laying procedures and their efficacy, Committees on delegated legislation- their constitution function and effectiveness, Hearings before legislative committees, Judicial control of delegated legislation - doctrine ultra vires, sub-delegation of legislative powers. Administrative Adjudicatory Process: Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad-hoc character - Compare administration of Justice in Courts with that of Tribunals (Ref. Robson), Nature of tribunals - constitution, procedure, rules of evidence, etc., with special reference to the following, Central Board of Customs and Excise, MRTP Commission, ESI Courts, Service Tribunals, Jurisdiction of administrative tribunal and other authorities : Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of this distinction in the light of recent decisions of the supreme court.

**Module-III:** Principles of Natural Justice: The right to hearing - Essentials of hearing process, Bias (no one can be a judge in his own cause) oral hearing, etc., Requirements regarding reasoned decisions, the right to counsel, institutional decisions. Exception to the rule of natural justice, violation of principles of natural justice, void or voidable. Administrative Appeals, Council of Tribunals and Inquiries in England, U.S. Regulatory Agencies and Administrative procedures Act 1946., Emerging Trends of Tribunalization in India as a relief to congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise. Exceptions to the rules of natural justice, violation of principles of natural justice, void or voidable. Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Preliminary.Courts as the final authority of determine legality of administrative action-problems and perspectives. Exhaustion of administrative remedies, Standing, standing for social action litigation, laches, res judicate, grounds of Judicial Review : Scope of Judicial Review, Jurisdictional error/ultra vires, abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction, Error apparent on the face of the record., violation of principles of natural justice, violation of public policy, primary jurisdiction, Doctrine of legitimate expectation, doctrine of public accountability and doctrine of proportionality, Methods of Judicial Review, statutory appeals, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo-warranto, habeas corpus, declaratory judgments and injunctions, specific performance and civil suits for compensation , Fact-finding commissions

**Module-IV:** Administrative discretion and its judicial control and its judicial control,Need for administrative discretion, Administrative discretion and rule of law, Male fide exercise of discretion, Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authorityIrrelevant considerations, Non-exercise of discretionary power, Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution, Limiting, confining and structuring discretion-General discretion, technical discretion. Liability

for Wrongs (Tortious and contractual), Tortious liability sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts Claims Act of U.S., Statutory immunity, Act or state., Contractual liability of government, Government privilege in legal proceedings-State Secrets, public interest, etc., Right to information and open government, Estoppel and WaiverCorporations and Public Undertakings : , State Monopoly - Remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy, Liability of public and private corporations of Departmental undertakings., Legal Remedies, Accountability - Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc. Powers of Enquiry and Investigation of the Administration: Powers of the government under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, Working of the Act.

**Module -V:** Right to know: Right to Information Act, 2005.

***BooksRecommended:***

- 1) Griffith and Street: Principles of Administrative Law.
- 2) H.W.R. Wade: Administrative Law, Oxford Publications, London.
- 3) De Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Sweet and Maxwell.
- 4) S.P. Sathe: Administrative Law, Butterworths.
- 5) I.P. Massey: Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company.
- 6) Jain and Jain: Principles of Administrative Law, Wadhawa Publication, Naapur.

***Reference Books***

**Paper-VI: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I**

**Objectives:**

Healthy Industrial relation is essential in the progress of the country. As the Labour are venerable for exploitation, successive governments passing various legislations to govern labour management relations to avert industrial disputes and unrest. The course is designed keeping in view of these aspects.

**Module-I:***Historical Perspective on Labour:* 1.1 Labour through the ages ó slave labour ó guild system ó division on class basis ó labour during feudal days; 1.2 Labour ó capital conflicts: Profit motive, exploitation of labour, poor working conditions, poor bargaining power, unorganized labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialisation, lack of alternative employment; 1.3 From Laissez faire to Welfare State: Transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status;1.4 International Labour Standards and their implementation.

**Module-II:***Trade Unionism:* Colonial labour law and policy; Labour Movement as a counter measure to exploitation ó History of trade union movement in India;Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association. Role of trade unions in the changing economic scenario. *Legal control and protection of trade unions:* Indian Trade Union Act of 1926: registration, rights and liabilities of trade union, Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union; Problems: multiplicity of unions, over politicization, intra-union and inter-union Rivalry,

outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions. Amendments to Trade Union Act and reforms in law.

**Module -III: *Collective Bargaining*:** Concept of collective bargaining ó essential characteristics ó merits and demerits ó conditions for the success for collective bargaining; Bargaining process: Negotiation ó Pressurization techniques: Strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao; Structure of bargaining: plant, industry and national levels; Recognition of trade union for collective bargaining; *Law relating to service conditions*: Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 - Scope and object of the Act, Model standing orders, and matters to be incorporated in standing orders (schedule to the Act) Submission of draft standing order, certification and modification of standing orders; Interpretation of standing orders and power of appropriate Government to make rules;. Concept of misconduct, disciplinary action and punishment for misconduct.

**Module -IV: *Law relating to Industrial disputes*:** Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - 6.1 Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen; (Sec.2(jk&os)); Dispute settlement machinery: Conciliation officers, Board of Conciliation, labour court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal ó duties and powers; (Sec3-10); Reference for adjudication and Voluntary Arbitration (Sec.10 & 10A); Award and its binding nature and judicial review of awards. (Secs.18 & 11-A);6.4 Statutory limitations on strikes and lock-outs; unfair labour practices ó prohibition and penalties. (Sec.22-31&25-T, 25U); General and special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment & closure (Sections 25A-25S & 25K-25R); Recommendations of Second Labour Commission on industrial disputes.

**Module-V: *Discipline in Industry*:** Meaning of discipline and causes of indiscipline in industry; Doctrine of hire and fire ó history of management's prerogative; Restraints on managerial prerogatives: Fairness in disciplinary process, right to know the charge sheet and right of hearing ; Domestic enquiry ó notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision Prenatal (permission) and Postnatal (approval) control during pendency of proceedings (Sec.33 of ID Act)

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

- 1) R.F. Rustomji: The Law of Industrial Disputes in India.
- 2) J.N. Malik: Trade Union Law.
- 3) Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, 2001.
- 4) Srivastava: Law of Trade Unions., Eastern Book Company, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 2002.
- 5) Dr. V.G.Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 6) S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 7) Khan and Khan Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

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

### **SEMESTER-VI**

#### **Paper-I: POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI**

## LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT

### Objectives:

- This course identify the historical background of Panchayat Raj Institutions
- It aims at to understand the concept of Local Self-government and community development programmes.
- It intends to have depth knowledge in 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- It envelops to know about the political parties and their policies, methods and approaches.

**Module-I:** Introduction: Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India, Position of Pamchayat Raj during Medival period, Panchayat Raj institution under the period of British rule. Concept of Local-self Government: Gandi-Vinoba~~g~~gramaswaraj

**Module -II:** The concept of Panchayti Raj. Theory of decentralized local self government, Local-government in rural India and Community development programmes, Balwantraimohata Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehata Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system.

**Module -III: Tyres of Panchayat Raj Institution:** Gramasbha, Village and Panchayat, PanchathatSamithi, ZillaParishad, Panchayat Raj and State Government: Supervision and guidance, General need, present methods and proposals and a new approach.

**Module-IV:** 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, Dr. L.M Singhvi and P.K. thunga recommendations and working of Panchayat Raj Institution from 1992.

**Module-V:** Political parties and Panchatayat Raj, Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj, Elections for Local self-governments: The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and the Election Commission for the purpose.

### **Books Recommended:**

- 1) ShriamMaheswari, Local-self Government in India
- 2) M. Venkatarangaiya and G. Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh,
- 3) Iqbal Narain ,Panchayat Raj Administration.
- 4) Introduction to constitution of India, Nriaj Kishore Sharma

### **Reference Books:**

- 5) L.P. Sharma, History of Medival India, 1000-1740 AD.
- 6) Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
- 7) Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

## Paper-II: FAMILY LAW - II

(TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION)

### Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to make the students to identify and understand the scheme of succession under the Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws. Further, with reference to un-codified Hindu Law, the matters relating to Joint Family System, Coparcenaries, Karta and his powers, partition and the Hindu Religions Endowments are given in the syllabus for understanding the changes effected after the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and other related laws. Under Muslim Law the matters relating to wakfs, wills, Gifts and pre-emption are given in separate chapters in addition to the Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance. With reference to Christian Law, a Part of the Indian succession Act, 1925 relating to Law of Wills and the Christian Law of Inheritance are given in separate chapters.

**Module-I: Concept of property:** property concept, scope and evolution, New Property concepts, Such As Skill, Job, etc. as new forms of property.

**Module-II: Inheritance:** Hindus, historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu succession Act, 1956. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act. 1956.

**Module-III: Devolution of interest** in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

**Module-IV: Succession to property** of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act. 1956. Disqualifications relating to succession, General Rules of Succession, Hindu Succession amendment Act, 2005. Disqualifications, general principles.

**Module-V:** 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 Muslim Law. Indian Succession Act: Domicile, Intestate Succession, Will-Codicil, Interpretation - Revocation of Will, Bequests-conditional - contingent or void bequests, Legacies, Probate and letters of administration, Executor-administrators, Succession certificate.

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

- 1) Tahir Mahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad:
- 2) 2 Aquil Ahmed: Text Book of Mohammadan
- 3) Prof. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Family Law in India, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad.
- 4) Asaf A.A. Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammadan Law, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- 5) Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law
- 6) Paras Divan: Family Law (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi and others) Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 7) M.A. Qureshi: Text Book on Muslim Law, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 8) Hidayatullah :Mulla Principles of Mohammadan Law, (4th reprint), N.M. Tripathi Private Limited, Bombay.
- 9) Tandon M.P.: Muslim law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 10) Prasad V.: The Indian Succession Act, 1925, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

### ***Reference Books***

### **Paper-III: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

International Law regulates the relations between and among States. The object of this course is that the student should understand the nature and scope of IL and its ever increasing significance. Student will learn about UNO - International treaties-Law of the Sea-Space-Refugee Law. It also looks into State as a subject and Individual as a subject of IL.

**Module-I:** Basic Aspects of International Law;; Nature and basis of International Law, definition of International Law, Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law, Sources of International Law (Treaties custom, general principles, recognized by civilized Nation, ICJ decisions). State as subject of international law: essentials of statehood, not fully sovereign states and other entities, right and duties of states, modes of acquisition and loss of state territory, state responsibility.

**Module-II:**Recognition succession: Concept of recognition, theories, kinds and consequences of recognition, recognition. Individual as a subject of International Law: The Basic modification, post charter in the position: Nationality, extradition, UNO & Human Rights, UDHR, Covenant on Civil Political Rights,1966, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

**Module -III:** Equitable resource utilization and justification: law of sea air space, law of outer space, common heritage of mankind. State jurisdiction:Basis of jurisdiction sovereign immunity, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

**Module -IV:** Treaties: Making of Treaty, Reservations to treaty, *Pactasuntservanda*, modes of termination of treaty etc.

**Module -V:** UNO, Principles and Purpose of UNO, Security Council (Composition, powers and functions), General Assembly (Composition, powers and functions, ECOSOC (Composition, powers and functions) Trusteeship Council, ICJ ( Composition, types of jurisdiction) . International Economic Institutions: a) WTO (Organization and functions) b) IMF (Compositions, powers and functions) c) IBRD (Composition, powers & function) and d) UNCTAD.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1) Oppenheim, International Law
- 2) Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law Oxford University press,
- 3) Malcolm N Shaw, International Law, Cambridge Publication.
- 4) H.O Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications Allahabad.
- 5) S.K.Kapoor, Public International Law, Central Law Agency.
- 6) J.G.Starke, Introduction to International law, Aditya Books, New Delhi.
- 7) S.K.Varma, An Introduction to International Law, Printice Hall of India, New Delhi
- 8) Bowett, International Institutions.International Law; Sir Robert Jennings and sir Arthur Watts (ed) Longman

#### **Reference Books**

## **Paper-IV: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

### **Objectives:**

Interpretation of Statutes evolved into certain rules and principles to clarify ambiguities, inconsistencies, contradictions and lacunas. Legislative drafting often tends to give rise to all these 'doubts'. This core of this subject is to unlock the locks put by the Legislature through certain principles, rules etc. Legislative expression will reflect in the form of a Statute and it needs to be understood and given effect in the same tone. The guiding principles behind interpretation of Tax Laws, Penal Laws and Welfare Laws may differ in approach but the central idea of interpretation remains the same. This paper provides those inputs that are very much essential.

**Module-I:** Introduction: Difference Between Construction and Interpretation, Concept and Power of Interpretation, Literal Construction, Other principals of Interpretation, General Principals of interpretation: The Primary rule: Literal construction, the other main Principals of interpretation, Reading words in their context: the external aspect, Reading words in context: the statutory aspect. Beneficial construction and restrictive construction, Consequences to be considered, Presumption against changes in the common Law, mensrea in statutory offences.

**Module-II:** Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation, Judicial Restraint, Judicial activism, Juristic Restraint, Juristic activism. Presumptions regarding jurisdiction, Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions, Presumptions against creating new and enlarging established jurisdictions, How far statutes affect the crown Further presumptions regarding jurisdiction, Territorial extent of British legislation, How far statutes conferring rights affect Foreigners, Presumption against violation of International Law.

**Module - III:** Construction to avoid collision with other provisions, construction most agreeable to justice and reason, 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. Exceptional Construction, Modification of the Language to meet the intention, Equitable construction, Strict Construction of penal Laws, Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens, Construction to prevent evasion, Construction to prevent abuse of powers.

**Module -IV:** Intentions attributed to the legislature when it expresses none, Imperative and directory and enactments, Absolute and qualified duties, Impossibility of compliance, Waiver, Public and private remedies. Rules of statutory interpretation: their judge made character, Legalism and Creativity: Mischief and Golden Rule, Rule of Construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes, Technicality: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rule for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute, Values and Interpretation, contemporaneoexposito, nositur a sociis, ejusdem generis.

**Module-V:** Constitutional interpretation, differentiation from statutory interpretation Rex VsBurah as example, Literal interpretations, Harmonious construction, Reference to constituent assembly debates, Pith and substance, Occupied field, Residuary power, Repugnancy, Amending



power Directive Principles as source of constitutional interpretation. stare decisis, the doctrine has inherited by us, Techniques of innovation (Subversion) of stare decisis, Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions (Eg: Antulay Case), Advisory jurisdiction and its import on precedent, retrospective overruling in India, Objections to judicial review as anti-majoritarian. Principles of legislation: Principles of the civil code, principles of the penal code of punishments

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

- 1) D.D. Basu - Limited Government and Judicial Review.
- 2) Jeremy Bentham: Theory of Legislation, Butterworths Publications.
- 3) Vepa P. Sarathi: Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow
- 4) Maxwell: Interpretation of Statutes, Butterworths Publications.
- 5) Crawford: Interpretation of Statutes, Universal Publishers, Delhi
- 6) Chatterjee: Interpretation of Statutes.
- 7) G.P. Singh: Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Wadhwa and Company, Nagapur.

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-V: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW - II**

### **Objectives:**

Concept of Social Security is based on ideals of human dignity and social justice. The quest for Social security and freedom from want and distress has been the consistent urge of man through ages. Social Security is part of social justice. The core objective of this course is to explain various Social Security and Welfare Legislations in India.

**Module -I: Remuneration for Labour and Law relating to wages and bonus:** Theories of wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wage fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living Concepts of wages (minimum wage, fair wage, living wage, need-based minimum wage); Constitutional provisions; components of wages: Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Objectives and constitutional validity of the Act; procedure for fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages & exemptions and exceptions; Payment of Wages Act, 1936: Regulation of payment of wages; Authorized Deductions, Payment of Bonus Act; Bonus - Its historical background, present position and exemptions ; Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007

**Module -II: Social security against employment injury and other contingencies :** Concept and development of social security measures; Employers liability to pay compensation for employment injury; Legal protection: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 - Concept of accident arising out of and in the course of the employment; Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril; Total and partial disablement; Quantum and method of distribution of compensation. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Benefits provided under the Act; Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions; Machinery for the implementation of the Act; ESI court and appeal to High Court.

**Module -III:Law relating to retirement benefits:** Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees Pension Scheme 1995; The changing rules regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes; Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ó Concept of gratuity; Eligibility for payment of gratuity; Determination of gratuity; Forfeiture of gratuity. *Labour Welfare:* Philosophy of Labour Welfare; Historical Development of Labour welfare legislation; Health, Safety and welfare measures under Factories Act, 1948; Welfare of women and child labour: Protective provisions under Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act.

**Module -IV:Contract Labour:** Problems of contract labour; Process of contractualisation of labour ; Legal protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Controversy regarding Abolition of contract labour and their absorption; Land mark cases: Air India Statutory Corp. V. United Labour Union, (1997) & SAIL case (2002); 6.2 proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour. *Unorganised Sector:* Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems 7.2 Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007); 7.3 Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

**Module -V: Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour:** Problems of bonded labour, bidi workers, domestic workers, construction workers inter-state migrant workmen; 8.2 Legal protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) R.F. Rustomji: The Law of Industrial Disputes in India.
- 2) J.N. Malik: Trade Union Law.
- 3) Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, Delhi.
- 4) Srivastava: Law of Trade Unions., Eastern Book Company.
- 5) Dr. V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 6) S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 7) Khan and Khan Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

***Reference Books***

**Paper-VI: SEMINAR & CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION**

**Objectives:**

This subject on Seminar and Clinical Legal Education aims at assigning a specific topic to each student and observe the issues relating to topic and also assess clinically working of particular enactment relating to topic.

In the Seminar, student will be given a specific topic relating to particular Act. The student will assess working of the provisions of Act pertaining to his topic. He will identify problem relating to working of the provisions and lacunas in it. Also observe case laws

developed in this topic. Also assess clinically circumstances leading to modification of existing provisions. Finally, student will make presentation in the class over the exposition he made.

## **SEMESTER-VII**

### **Paper-I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS' LITIGATION**

#### **Objectives**

The Course intends to introduce different categories of Intellectual Property, the minimum standard to identify the 'issues' of protection. It exposes the student on the procedural requirements for the acquisition of rights under IPR. It may a copy right, patent, Trade Mark or Industrial Design. In case of any violation or infringement of the 'Rights Conferred' under I.P.R, the remedies available to the 'Claimant' will also be studies.

**Module-I:** Introductory: The meaning of intellectual Property. The main forms of intellectual property: copy rights, marks, patents, designs. The competing rationales for protection of rights in Copyright Trade marks Patents designs Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union, the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO; TRIPS; WIPO.

**Module-II:** Meaning of Copyright Copyright in literacy, dramatic and musical works ,Copyright in Musical and Works and cinematograph films , Ownership of Copyright, Assignment of Copyright, Author's special rights, Infringement of copyright, Fair use Provisions, Remedies.

**Module-III:** Intellectual Property in Trademarks: The rationale of protection of trade marks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights, definition, conception of Trade Marks, Registration; Distinction Between Trade Mark and Property Mark, Geographical Indicators.

**Module-IV:** The law of intellectual property: Patents: Conception of Patent. Historical Overview of the patents Law in India, Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life, Process of obtaining a patent. Various grounds for refusing patent grant.

**Module-V:** Rights and obligations of a patentee, limitations and patents as chose in action, Duration of Patents Law, Litigation in Copyright Law. Litigation in Trade Mark Law. Litigation in Patents Law.

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

1. P. Narayanan: Patent Law, Eastern Law House.
2. Roy Chowdhary, S.K. & Other, Law of Trademark, Copyrights, Patents and Designs.
3. Dr. G.B. Reddy, Intellectual Property Rights and the Law, Gogia Law Agency.
4. John Holyoak and Paul Torremans, Intellectual Property Law.
5. B.L. Wadhera, Intellectual Property Law, Universal Publishers.

6. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property Law, Universal Publishers.

### **Reference Books**

## **Paper-II: COMPANY LAW**

### **Objectives**

Corporate Governance plays an significant role in Commerce, Business and Management Studies. The object of this course is to help the students to understand the structure of a Corporate Organisation. To comprehend the legal aspects pertaining to forming, administrating and winding of a company.

**Module-I:** Meaning of Company, essential characteristics, corporate personality and lifting the corporate veil; Forms of Corporate and non-Corporate Organisations; Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, public sector private sector, their-role, functions and accountability of companies. Incorporation, Memorandum of association - various clauses - alteration therein - doctrine of ultra vires,

Articles of association - binding force alteration - its relations with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management exceptions, Prospectus - issue - contents - liability for misstatements -statement in lieu of prospectus, Promotors - position - duties and liabilities

**Module-II:** Shareholders: Shares - general principles of allotment statutory restrictions - share certificate its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer - refusal of transfer - role of public finance institutions - relationship between transferor and transfers - issue of shares at premium and discount, Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder modes of becoming a shareholder calls on shares - forfeiture and surrender of shares - lien on shares rights and liabilities of shareholder, Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital duties of court to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders. Directors - position - appointment - qualifications, vacation of office - removal, resignation - powers and duties of directors -meeting, registers, loans remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors-compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel, Meetings - kinds procedure of voting.

**Module-III:** Dividends, Debentures, Borrowing Powers: Dividends - payment - capitalization of bonus shares, Audit and accounts, Borrowing - powers - effects of unauthorised borrowing -charges and mortgages - loans to other companies investments - contracts by companies, Debentures - meaning- floating charge - kinds of debentures - shareholder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders. Majority rule: Protection of minority rights, Prevention of oppression and mis-management, who can apply - when can he apply, powers of the court and of the Central Government.

**Module-IV:** Other Allied Aspects: Private companies - nature advantages conversion into public company foreign companies, government companies, holding and subsidiary companies, Investigations Powers, Reconstruction and amalgamation, Defunct Companies. National company Law Tribunal, powers and functions. Law and Multinational Companies: Collaboration

agreements for technology transfer, Control and regulation of foreign companies taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.

**Module-V: Winding Up:** Winding up - types - by court - reasons - grounds - who can apply - procedure, powers of liquidator - powers of court consequences of winding up order- voluntary winding up by members and creditors winding up subject to supervision of court. Winding up proceedings: appointment of liquidator, powers and duties of official liquidator; Liability of past members - payment of liabilities - preferential payments, unclaimed dividends - winding up of unregistered company.

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

1. Palmer, Company Law
2. 2. Gover, Company Law
3. Ramai, A Guide to Companies Act, Wadhwa Publications
4. Avatar Singh: Company Law, Eastern Book company, Lucknow
5. Anantha Raman, lectures on company Law, Wadhwa and Company
6. Tadon M.P. ,Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
7. Kailash Rai, Company Law , Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
8. Majumdar, Company Law, Taxman Publications

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-III: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

### **Objectives**

The course intends to understand the legislative measures in procedure. The course also helps in understanding the procedures to be followed by the civil courts from the institution of suits till the final disposal. The course tries to understand the computation of limitation period for the institution of suit, appeal and applications along with exclusion

**Module-I: Introduction:** Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule, Evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901, Principal features of the Civil Procedure Code. Importance of State Amendments, Types of Procedures ó Inquisitorial and Adversary- Importance of observance of procedure. Law Reforms, the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002. *Suits:* Concept of Law Suit, Order I, Parties to Suit, Order II, Frame of Suit, Order IV, Institution of suits, Bars & Suit: Doctrines of Sub Judice & Res Judicata, Place of Suing (Section 15, 20) - Territorial Jurisdiction., öCause of Actionö and Jurisdictional Bars, Summons (Sections 27,28,31, Orders IV,VI,IX), Service of Foreign Summons (Section 29), Power for Order (Section 30 order XI).

**Module-II: Pleadings:** (Order VI), Material Facts, Forms of Pleading, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of Law, Striking Out/Amendment. **Plaint:** (Order VII), Particulars (esp., in money suits/suits for immovable Property), Showing of doferosniø interest and liability, Ground of Limitation, Return of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off, Framing of issues; **Appearance and**

**Examination:**, Appearance, Ex-parte procedure, Default of Portion, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, production, importing, return of documents, hearing, affidavit; **Adjournments:**, Order XVII, Adjournment, Judicial Discretion & problems Arrears;

**Module-III: Judgment and decree:** Concepts of judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay Injunctions, Appointment of Receivers, Costs. **Execution:** (Order XXI), Concept of "Execution", General Principles of Execution, Power for Execution of Decrees (Section 38-46), Procedure for Execution (Section 51-54), **Enforcement:** Arrest and Detention (section 55-59), Attachment (Section 60-64), Sale (Section 65-67). *Suits in Particular Cases:* Suits by or against Government (Section 79-82), Suits by Aliens and by or Against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors and (Section 91-93), Suits relating to public matters, Incident and supplementary proceedings (Section 75-78, 94-95), and Suits against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc., Interpleader suits.

**Module-IV: Appeals:** Appeals from Original Decrees (Section 96-99-A) and Order XLI., Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sections 100-101), Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Order XLII), General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Section 107-108), Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108).

**Module-V: Commissions:** The Rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI, Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in "Social Action" or "Public Interest Litigation". *Limitation:* Concept of Limitation ó Why limitation, General principles of limitation, Extension ó sufficient causes ó acknowledgment, Legal disability ó Condonation ó when comes to an end, Limitation Act, 1963 (excluding Schedules).

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

- 1) Mulla: Code of Civil Procedure: Tripathi (Abridged Edition), (Student Edition).
- 2) A.N. Saha: Code of Civil Procedure.
- 3) C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007.
- 4) B.B.Mitra: Limitation Act, 17<sup>th</sup> Edition, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1974,
- 5) Allahabad, 1973.
- 6) Sanjiva Row: Limitation Act, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn. (in 2 Vol.s), Law Book Co., Allahabad, 1973.
- 7) Sanjiva Row: Code of Civil Procedure, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn, (in 4 Vols), Law Book Co.,
- 8) Allahabad.
- 9) AIR Commentaries on Limitation Act, W.W. Chitaley, AIR Ltd., Nagpur.

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-IV: INDIAN FEDERALISM**

### **(Honors Elective Paper-I)**

#### **Objectives:**

- To know the necessity of federal provisions in India.
- How they are adopted into Indian constitution.

- How they are in other federal constitution and how they are working Indian and observe judicial decisions etc.

**Module -I:** Introduction to Indian Federalism- Evolution of Federal Spirit in India - Role of CAD in providing federal provisions.

**Module-II:** Federal provisions enshrine in Indian Constitution- Major federal provisions- Deviations from federal system in India- Schedule VII of the Constitution.

**Module – III:** Federal provisions in USA, Canada, Australia, Switzerland etc of Constitution.

**Module – IV:** Types of Federal provisions in India- Working of federal provisions in India- Various commission pertaining to working of federal system in India such as Rajamannar Committee-Sarkaria Commission 6Venkata Challayya Commission- Poonchi Commission and implementation of reports of these recommendations.

**Module-V:** Issues relating Centre State relations in India- Various decisions of Supreme Court and High Courts for smooth functioning of federal system and also for solving problems between Centre and State in maintaining federal relationship in India.

**Books for Recommended:**

1. Federalism in India, Prof Anirudh Prasad Jaha.
2. Sarkaria Commission Report on CSR.
3. Venkata Challaya Report on working of Indian Constitution.
4. Justice Poonchi Commission Report on CSR.

## **Paper-V: COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONS**

### **(Honors Elective Paper-II)**

**Objectives:**

- To know the necessity of federal provisions.
- How they are adopted into Indian constitution.
- How they are in other federal constitution.
- To know the provisions of major constitutions of the world.
- To observe their influence in keeping their constitutional provisions in India.

**Module –I:** Introduction- To observe provisions of important contributions in the world ó Development of Constitutional provisions in their country ó Adopting those to Indian Constitutional System.

**Module-II:**Constitution of United Kingdom- Three organs of UK, such as Parliament, Executive and Judiciary- Functions of those institutions- conventions and other principles established in UK constitution.

**Module-III:** Constitution of United States of America: Framing of USA constitution- Provisions regarding Legislative, Executive and Judiciary- Federal provisions in USA and Presidential form of government in USA ó Working of USA constitutional provisions since its implementations.

**Module-IV:** Constitution of Canada: Development of Canadian Constitution- Three organs of government in Canada- Federal provisions in Canada Constitution- Various Commissions on working of Candian constitutions and their reports.

**Module-V:** Constitution of Australia: Development of Australia Constitution- Organs of government under Australia Constitution - Federal provisions under Australia Constitutions- Commission on working of Australia constitutions and their reports- Comparative study of UK, USA, Canada and Australia.

**Books for Recommendation:**

1. Constitutional Law- Sir Ivor Jennings.
2. Constitutional Law- A.V. Dicey.
3. World Constitutions- Prof. M.V Pylee
4. Comparative Constitutions- DD.Basu
5. American Constitution - Pritchchet

**Paper-VI: SEMINAR & CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION**

**Objectives**

This subject on Seminar and Clinical Legal Education aims at assigning a specific topic to each student and observe the issues relating to topic and also assess clinically working of particular enactment relating to topic.

In the Seminar, student will be given a specific topic relating to particular Act. The student will assess working of the provisions of Act pertaining to his topic. He will identify problem relating to working of the provisions and lacunas in it. Also observe case lanes developed in this topic. Also assess clinically circumstances leading to modification of existing provisions. Finally, student will make presentation in the class over the exposition he made.

**SEMESTER-VIII**

**Paper-I: ADMINSTRATIVE ACTION AND DISCRIMINATIVE JUSTICE**



### **(Honors Elective Paper-III)**

**Objectives:** Objectives of this paper is, to know the functioning of administrative machinery in India- to know the meaning of administrative action- to observe Discriminative justices in India ó to verify, - How this administrative Action and Discriminative in India.

**Module – I:** Introduction: Meaning of Administrative action and its Development, Meaning of Discriminative justices and Development of administrative law and Administrative action in India.

**Module – II:** Administrative Discussion

Legal provisions relating to Administrative action in India. Different kinds of Administrative action and administrative Discriminations In India .

**Module – III:** Discriminative Justice ; Necessity of Discrimination justice, ; what is meant by Discrimination justice, ; when it's called Discriminative justice, ; What are the principals relative to Discriminative justice.

**Module – IV:** National justice principals and Administrative action.

Audi ortum partum, (Here the otherside) - no person should be judge of his own case. Exceptions to principals of national justice.

**Module - V:** Role of the codes in interpreting principals of Administrative action and administrative Discretions and also Discriminative justices ó Discriminations of court in UK and other countries.

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

1. Administrative law - Jain and Jain
2. Administrative law - U P D Kesari
3. Administrative law - Jai Jai Upadhaya
4. Administrative law - I P Massey.

### **Paper-II: HUMAN RIGHT LAW AND PRACTICE**

#### **(Honors Elective Paper-IV)**

**Objectives:** To observe importance of human rights-identified various human rights, to observe the relating the human rights in India- to know the importance of Human Rights Commission I India.

**Module-I:** Human Rights-Origin and Development: General-Origin and Development ó The middle ages - The Magna Carta - Bill of Rights ó Petition of right The social contract theory ó American Revolution ó The French Revolution ó Opposition to the concept of natural rights ó Universalization of human rights ó The Atlantic Charter ó Nature, Meaning and Concept of Human rights- Philosophical approach ó Pragmatic approach ó Classification of Human Rights ó The right to Self determination ó The right to Peace ó Independent ó Right to Information ó The Right to Peace- Interdependence of the three categories of Human rights.

**Module-II:** The United Nations and Human Rights: United Nations Charter based Institutions- Certain for Human Rights United Nations Specialized agencies ó Origin and preparation of international bill of Human Rights ó Adoption of the international Covenants on Human Rights and Protocols thereto- Universal Declaration of Human Rights ó International Covenant on Economic , Social and Cultural Rights ó Instrumentality of enforcement of the covenants.

**Module-III:** Civil and Political Rights ó International Instruments ó Part-III of the Constitution of India

- A. The Rights to life , Liberty and security of person.
- B. Abolition of slavery and slavery practices.
- C. Protection against torture and other forms of cruelty inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment .
- D. Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention
- E. Freedom of thoughts, Conscience and Religion or Belief Provisions of the United Nations Instruments.
- F. Freedom of association including trade union rights
- G. The rights of everyone to take part in the Government of his country ó Right to Vote- Right to contest election ó Election Commission ó Representation of the People's Act ó Elections to Local self-Government .
- H. Human Rights in the administration of Justices.
- I. The rights of everyone to leave any country including his own and return to his country.

**Module-IV:** Social , Economic And Cultural Rights ó International Instruments

- A. Rights to work ó Provisions on ILO Instruments International Covenants ó The declaration of elimination of discrimination against women.
- B. Right to education- UNESCO- Conventions- Educational rights of Women and children .
- C. Right to health ó WHO-Global strategy-Health and women and children ó Vulnerable groups ó International Instruments ó World Medical Association ó Declaration of Helsinki - CIOMS; Proposed International Guidelines for Bio-Medical research involving human subjects ó Council of Europe; Recommendations NO; R[90] 3 Concerning Medical Research on human beings .
- D. Right to culture ó Declaration of the Principles of cultural co-operation- UNESCO Recommendations.
- E. Right of family ó Fractured societies.

F. Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups

- A. Rights of Women ó Objective equality ó UN Development Fund for Women ó World Conferences on Women ó Nairobi strategy.
- B. Rights of the child -1959 Declaration ó UN Children's Fund ó UNICEF- Convention of right of the child ó Right against exploitation ó 1990 Declaration.
- C. Rights of the Disabled persons ó Mentally retarded persons ó Aged persons etc..
- D. Rights of Minorities- National , Ethnic ,Religious, Linguistic etc..

**Module-V: Enforcement of Human Rights ó Adjudication and Enforcement**

- A. How and by whom are human rights violation identified ó By whom and how are human rights cases judged [1] Global level [2] Regional level [Un; Africa] and [3] Country level .
- B. By whom and how are decisions and judgements about human rights enforced ó National sovereignty ; The Ultimate issue.
- C. Inter óstate complaint ó mechanism and individual complaint mechanism .
- D. European Court of Human Rights ó Jurisdiction ó Procedure etc..
- E. Human Rights Act, 1993 ó National Human Rights Commission ó India ó Powers, Functions, Officers, Staff etc..

Book for Reference;

- 1. Gransten - Human Rights Today
- 2. GalusEsejoifer - Protection of Human Rights under the Law
- 3. John Locke - Civil Government
- 4. Richte - Natural Rights
- 5. Raphael D.D.McMillan ó Human Rights old and new
- 6. R. Dworkin - Taking rights seriously
- 7. Dr.U. Chandra - Human Rights , Allahabad law agency Publications
- 8. Paras Diwan - Human Rights and Law , Universal Publications.

Statutory Material with Amendments

- 1. The Human Rights Act,1993.
- 2. Human Rights [Amendment ] Act, 2006.

**Paper-III: WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW**

**(Honors Elective Paper-V)**

**Module-I:Introduction:** Root causes of violence against women ó Religion, patriarchy, marriage institution and changing cultural values; Perpetuation of violence: Social evils ó Prostitution, Sati, child marriages, female feticide and infanticide, witchcraft, incest; International norms relating to protection of women and children against violence: CEDAW, UNIFEM Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993.

*Protection under IPC:* Protective provisions under IPC: Definition of rape (Sec.375); Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 ó Incorporation of new sections 376(A-D); Landmark cases:

Mathura rape case; Bandit Queen case,; Marital offences: Cohabitation by a man with a woman other than his wife (Sec.493); Bigamy (Secs.494 & 495), Mock marriages (Sec.496); Adultery (Sec.497); Enticing a married woman (Sec.498); Offences against minor girls (Secs. 366, 366A, 366B,372,373)

**Module-II:***Procedure Laws and Protection to Women:* Indian Evidence Act, Secs. 113A, 113B, 114A and Relevant provisions of Criminal Procedure Code. *Protection under special laws:*Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Immoral Traffic (Prevention ) Act, 1956 (1986 Amendment) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987; The Indecent Representation of women (prohibition) Act (1987) ;Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT Act) widening its scope through an amendment in 2003.

**Module-III:** *Domestic violence and the law:* Different forms of domestic violence; Amendments made to IPC (304B, 406 and 498A) and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961(1983 and 1986 Amendments) dealing with domestic violence. Legal protection: Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Civil remedy; Definition of domestic violence; Role of Police officers, Protection officers and Service providers.

**Module-IV:** *Sexual Harassment:*Defintion and types of Sexual harassment; IPC provisions dealing with Sexual harassment (Sec.294, 354,509); Land mark cases: VisakhaVs. State of Rajasthan; Apparel Export Promotion Council Vs. A.K. Chopra; Guidelines formulated by the SC: Formation of Complaints Committees; Preventive and Remedial measures; Legislative attempts made and reasons for failure to bring a comprehensive legislation; Sexual Harassment of women at work place (Prevention) Bill, 2003 (National Commission for Women); The Protection against sexual harassment of women at the workplace and other establishments Bill, 2005; Reforms in law.

**Module-V:***Role of Statutory bodies:* National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women; constitution, powers and functions; National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Free legal aid to women.

#### **Paper-IV: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (PT-I)**

##### **Objectives:**

This course offers an opportunity to know the mechanism to settle the legal issues through alternative methods like Arbitration, Negotiation and Conciliation. Students is expected to acquire certain skills in this regard. Course is designed to simulate the student mind.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) paper is by written examination for 60 marks and for 30 marks, a student is required to participate and learn a) Negotiation skills b) Conciliation skills c) Arbitrational practice including international arbitrational and arbitration rules by simulation programmes and case studies to be conducted by either by a legal practioner or a

senior teacher. c)The third component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above two aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

**Module-I:** Judicial dispute resolutions: Characteristics, Operating Principles, Party participation and Control, Short focus on issue, Reasoned Decision, Finality, Adversary Process, What course do and do not do effectively? Advantages and Disadvantageous of such resolution.

**Module-II:** Alternative dispute resolution: Alternative to formal adjudication - Techniques processes, Unilateral - Bilateral - Triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages ó Limitations, Distinction between arbitration - conciliation and negotiation, Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

**Module-III:** Self-help, avoidance and lumping, Negotion, mediation, conciliationnal, arbitration and distinctions in between, Alternate models of dispute resolutions: Role of Panchayat, Role of GramaSabhas, Lokpal, Lakayukta, LokAdalats, Family Courts. The Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996, Background of the Act, Definitions of öArbitrationö , öArbitratorö, Arbitration agreementö, Appointmentof öArbitratorö, grounds for changing the arbitrator , terminator of Arbitrator.

**Module-IV:** Proceedings in arbitral tribunals and enforcement of awards, Arbitral Award Termination of Proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral award, Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, Enforcement of foreign awards, New York and Geneva Convention Awards.

Section 89 and O-10, R-1-AB and C of CPC Conciliation, Meaning and definition conciliation agreement, appointment of conciliator, powers and function of conciliator, techniques of successful conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

**Module-V:** Other Alternative modals of dispute resolution, Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984, family council ling techniques, Tribunals, Motor Accident Tribunals, MV Act, relevant provisions, Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forums.

Legal Services Authority, Role of N.G.Os. in dispute resolutions

***Books Recommended:***

- (1) O.P. Tiwari : The Arbitration and Conciliation Act (2nd Edition): Allahabad Law Agency.
- (2) Johar's : Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996: Kamal Law House.
- (3) Acharya N.K.: Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
- (4) Tripathi S.C.: Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- (5) Avatar Singh: Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Law Book House, Lucknow.
- (6) Murthy KKS: Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
- (7) P.C. Rao Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
- (8) S.D. Sing: Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.

***Reference Books*****Paper-V: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

(PT-II)

(Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations)

**Objectives:**

The object of this course is to familiarize the student about ethics to be followed in Legal Profession. Bar and the Bench are equally important in justice dispensing system and certain Do's and Don'ts were prescribed. The student will study as many as 50 selected decisions of the Bar Council of India on professional ethics. The paper is divided into four modules.

**Module-I:** Law and Legal profession - Development of Legal profession in India, Right to practice a right or privilege ? - Constitutional guarantee under Article 19(g) and its scope.

**Module - 2:** Regulation governing enrolment and practice - Practice of Law -Whether a business ?, Solicitors firm - Whether an industry , Elements if Advocacy

**Module-III:** Ethics, Seven lamps of advocacy, Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates and Legal Aid, Bar Council of Ethics

**Module - IV:** Disciplinary proceedings , Professional misconduct -disqualifications , Functions of Bar Council of India/State Bar Council in dealing with the Disciplinary proceedings, Disciplinary Committee

Disqualifications and removal from rolls

\* 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgements of the Supreme Court on the subject to be covered.

**Module -V:** Bar-Bench relations. Accountancy of Lawyers: Nature and functions of accounting, important branches of accounting.

Accounting and Law, Use of knowledge of accountancy in Legal Disputes especially arising out of Law of Contracts, Tax Law, etc., Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm. Basic financial statements, -Income & Loss account, -Balance sheet- Interpretation thereof, - Feature of Balance sheet Standard Costing.

There shall be a University written examination on this paper for 80 marks and viva voce examination carrying 20 marks. The viva voce board shall be as mentioned under VIII. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1 Myneni S.R.: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
- 2 Gupta S.P.: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
- 3 KailashRai: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
- 4 Siroh: Professional Ethics, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 5 RamachandraJha: Selected Judgements on Professional Ethics published by Bar Council of India Trust.
- 6 Dr. G.B. Reddy: Practical Advocacy of Law, Gogia Law Agency.  
Hyd.The Contempt of Law and Practice
- 6 The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- 7 50 Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 Major Judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
- 8 Examination rules of the university shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

***Reference Books***

**Paper-VI: SEMINAR & CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION**

**Objectives:** This subject on Seminar and Clinical Legal Education aims at assigning a specific topic to each student and observe the issues relating to topic and also assess clinically working of particular enactment relating to topic.

In the Seminar, student will be given a specific topic relating to particular Act. The student will assess working of the provisions of Act pertaining to his topic. He will identify problem relating to working of the provisions and lacunas in it. Also observe case laws developed in this topic. Also assess clinically circumstances leading to modification of existing provisions. Finally, student will make presentation in the class over the exposition he made.

## SEMESTER-IX

### Paper-I: LAW OF CRIMES - II

#### (Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act)

##### Objectives:

The law of Criminal Law is indented to provide a mechanism for the enforcement of criminal law. Without proper procedural law, the Substantial Criminal law which defines offences and provides punishments for them would be almost worthless. Every threat does not deter. Without deterrent effect, the Criminal law will have hardly any meaning or justification. Thus the law of Criminal Procedure is meant to be complementary to Criminal Law and has been designated to ensure the process of its administration.

**Module-I: *Criminal justice system*:** 1.1 Inquisitorial and Adversary\Accusatorial; International norms regarding the basic principles of criminal justice system; Constitutional perspectives - Articles 14, 20, 21 & 22; 1.2 The rationale of criminal procedure; Salient features of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; The organization of police, prosecution & defense and prison authorities ó duties, functions and powers; 1.3 Constitution of criminal courts and the significance of the segregation of magistrates into judicial and executive magistrates categories under the code; 1.4 Important definitions: Investigation, first information, cognizable and non cognizable offence, bailable and non bailable offences, complaint, inquiry, charge, trial, summons and warrant cases, compoundable and non compoundable offences, discharge and acquittal, appeal, revision and reference.

**Module-II: *Investigation proceedings*:** 2.1 Initiation of investigation proceedings (sec.154-157); Interrogation powers of police officer (Secs.160 & 161); evidentiary value of FIR and statements made to police officer (Sec.162 of Cr.P.C. and Sec.145 & 157 of Evidence Act); 2.2 Arrest with and without a warrant : exercise of power and execution rules (Secs.41-60 & 70-80); Preventive powers of the Police (Sec.149-153); Rights of arrested person (Secs.50, 50A, 54-57, 75, 76, 303, 304 of Cr.P.C. & Art.22); 2.3 Search and Seizure (Secs.51, 93-103, 165, 166 & 166A, 166B); Proclamation and attachment (sec.82-89) 2.4 Recording of confessions and statements (sec.164); Special remand order (Secs.167); Police diary (Secs.172); Police report (Sec.173); Inquest proceedings (Secs.174-176); *Jurisdiction of Courts, Inquiry proceedings & Bail provisions*: 3.1 General principle of jurisdiction of criminal courts (Sec.177); Exceptions to the principle (sec.178-188); 3.2 Initiation of Inquiry proceedings (Sec.190-194); Exceptions to the general principle of moving criminal courts (Secs.195-199); 3.3 Complaint to magistrates (Secs.200-203); Inquiry proceedings before magistrates (Secs.204-209); 3.4 Bail provisions (Secs.436-450)

**Module-III: *Security and Maintenance proceedings*:** 4.1 Security for keeping peace and for good behavior (Secs.106-124); 4.2 Maintenance of Public order and tranquility: Unlawful Assemblies (Secs.129-132); Public Nuisance (Secs.133-144); Disputes as to immovable property (Secs.145-148); 4.3 Maintenance of wives, children and parents: Order of maintenance (Secs.125); The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; Procedure, alteration and enforcement (Secs.127 & 128). *Trail Proceedings*: 5.1 Concept of fair trial: Presumption of innocence, right of silence & right to speedy trial; 5.2 Charge: Content and form (Secs.211-217);



General principle to be tried separately for every charge and its exceptions (Secs.218-224); 5.3 Trial before a court of session (Secs.225-237); Trial of warrant cases before magistrates (Sec.238-250); Trial of summons cases (Sec.251-265); Summary trials (Secs.260-265);

5.4 Pleas and limitations to bar trial: Principle of Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Secs.300& Art20); Compounding of offences (Sec.320); Withdrawal from prosecution (Secs.321); ); Irregular proceedings (Secs.461,462 & 479); Limitations to take cognizance of offences (Secs.467-473); 5.5 Evidence in inquires and trials Secs.272-283); Tender of pardon (Secs.307-309); Provisions as to Accused persons of unsound mind (Secs.328-339)

**Module-IV:Judgment, Appeals, Reference, Revision and Execution:**6.1Judgment: Mode and other provisions (Sec.353-365); Confirmation of death sentence (Secs.366-371); 6.2 Appeals (Secs.372-394); Reference and Revision (Sec.395-405); Transfer of criminal cases (Secs.406-412); 6.3 Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences (Secs.413-435) .*Juvenile Justice System:* 7.1 Concept of juvenile justice; Historical perspective of juvenile justice system; Provisions relating to juvenile offenders under IPC(Secs.82&83) and Criminal Procedure Code(Secs.27&260); 7.2 Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 ó Distinction between juvenile offender and neglected juvenile; Constitution of Child welfare boards and juvenile courts; Observation and juvenile homes; Powers of the State Government to constitute Advisory Boards and release the juvenile from juvenile or special home; 7.3 Juvenile Justice (Amendment) Act, 2000 ó major changes made to the JJ Act, 1986;

**Module-V:Probation of offenders and Parole:**Concept of probation; Development of probation system in India; Probation of Offenders Act 1958: Salient features; Role of probation officers; Role of Judiciary in the implementation of the Act; Parole system: Concept and distinction with the probation system .*Reforms in Criminal Procedure:*Major recommendations made in the Mall math Committee, 2002 in relation to Criminal Procedure Code; The Code of Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2005 ó important changes; The Code of Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act 2006 ó significant changes.

***BooksRecommended:***

- 1) RatanLal and DhirajLal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa& Co.
- 2) Achutan Pillai: Criminal Law, Butterworth Co.
- 3) Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and material, Butterworth Co.
- 4) Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law.
- 5) R.V. Kelker, Lecturers on Criminal Procdedure Code
- 6) S.N. Mishra, Criminal Procedure Code

***Reference Books***

**Paper-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

**Objectives:**

Right to Information Act is an Act that can be used as a weapon against mal-administration, abuse of power and corrupt practices. In real sense it empowers the people with a right to be

informed. Object of this course is to familiarize the student about this Act to enable them to make use of its to empower the people.

**Unit - I:** Development of RTI in India,

**Unit - II:** Right to Information Act, 2005

**Unit - III:** Its implementation, Right to Information Act

**Unit - IV:** Decisions of Judiciary on RTI

**Unit - V:** Decisions of Chief Central Information Commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.

***Books Recommended:***

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. 1. (1991) Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends(1984)
4. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
5. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006

### **Paper-III: LAW OF EVIDENCE**

**Objectives:**

Proving /Disproving a case is based on the evidence . In a trial before the Court of Law, relevant evidence has to be placed according to the procedure established under the Indian Evidence Act. The object of this course is to focus on evidentiary value of Evidence in the Administration of Justice.

**Module-I:** Introductory: Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence, The Introduction of the British "Principles" of evidence, The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Applicability of Evidence Act, Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court-martial. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence:, Facts: Section 3 definition relevant facts/facts in issue, Evidence: Oral and documentary and real Primary and secondary evidence, Circumstantial Evidence and Direct and indirect Evidence-Hearsay Evidence, "proving" not proved and "disproving", Witness, Appreciation of Evidence

Presumption (Section 4), The Doctrine of res gestae (Sections 6,7,8), Test identification parade(Sec.9), Evidence of Common Intention (Section 10), The problems of relevancy of

Otherwise Irrelevant Facts (Section 11), Proof of Custom (Section 13), Facts concerning state of body and mind (Sections 14,15 & 16)

**Module-II:** Admissions and Confessions:, General Principles concerning Admissions (Sections 17-23), Differences between Admission and Confession, The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by , any inducement, threat or promises (Section 24), Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer, (Section 25), Admissibility of Custodial Confessions (Section 26), Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on joint statement (Section 27), Confession by co-accused (Section 30), The problems with the judicial action based on a retracted confession. Statement of persons who cannot be called as witnesses: Dying declarations: The justification for reliance on dying declarations (Section 32), The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations. Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, Sections 32(2) to (8) and 33:

**Module-III:** Relevance of judgments, general Principles (Sections 40-44), Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters (section 43), Fraud and collusion (Section 44). Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-51), Who is an expert? Types of expert evidence, The problems with expert testimony. Evidence of character.

**Module-IV:** Oral evidence: general principles concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60), exceptions to hearsay evidence. Documentary evidence: General Principles concerning documentary evidence, primary and secondary evidence,(Ss. 61-66) Public document and private document(Sections 74-78) General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence.(Sections 91-92) attested documents (Ss 67-72) Ambiguous documents (Ss93-100) presumptions regarding documents (Ss 79-90)

**Module-V:** Of Witnesses: Competency and compellability of witnesses, Examination of witnesses, Competency to testify (Section 118-122),Privileges of communications: matrimonial privileges(Section 122) State Privilege (Section 123), Professional Privilege (Sections 126,127,128), Accomplice (Section 133), General Principles of Examination (Sections 135-166), Leading Questions (Sections 141-143), Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (section 146), Hostile witness (Section154), Impeaching of the standing the credit of witnesses (Section 155), refreshing the memory (Sec. 164)

Burden of proof: The general conception of burden of proof (Section 101-104), General and Special Exceptions to burden of proof, Presumption as to dowry death (Sections 113-B), The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Sections56-57) Facts admitted need not be proved (Sec 58). Estoppel: What is Estoppel? Estoppel, res judicata and waiver; and presumption, promissory estoppel, (Secs. 115-117) Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.(S. 167).Law reform: Amendment to Indian Evidence Act by the IT Act, 2000.

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

- 1) BatukLal: The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

- 2) M. Monir: Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence, the Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.
- 3) Vepa P. Saradhi: Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- 4) Avtar Singh: Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications.
- 5) V. Krishnama Chary: The Law of Evidence, S.Gogia & Company, Hyderabad

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-IV: LAW & EDUCATION**

### **(Honors Elective Paper-VI)**

**Objectives:** It is universally accepted that education empowers the people for all round development of human personality, strengthens the respect for human rights, and helps to overcome exploitations and traditional inequalities of caste, class and gender. Education is empowerment for socio-economic mobility, an instrument for reducing socio-economic inequalities, and an equipment to trigger growth and development. Hence it is the duty of the State to impart education to all its people, in particular the children. The right of children to education is an important component of right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution According to Article 45 of the Constitution of India, It is now a legally enforceable duty of the Centre and the states, to provide free and compulsory education.

**Module-I:** Introduction: Introduction of Concept of Education of Need and scope of Education of Evolution of Education system in Ancient India of Gurukulas of Patashala of Teaching procedures of Modern Education system of Social Responsibility of State Responsibility. Education Plans, Schemes And Monitoring Mechanism: National Policy on Education in India.--National Policy on Education, 1968: Sargent plan--NPE, 1968--National Policy on Education, 1986--Navodaya Vidyalayas--Operation Blackboard--Non-Formal Education --Revised National Policy on Education, 1992--National Policy on Education, 2015--Financial Resources for Education Sector--National Schemes and Action Plans for Implementation of the RTE Act--Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat of Saransh--Tithi-Bojan: Mid-Day-Meal Scheme of Udaan--Swachh Vidyalaya--Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of DPEP--Girl Education--Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. [KGBV]--Beti Bacho, Beti Padhao-- Teacher Education--Monitory Mechanism.

**Module- II:** International Conventions on Right to Education: Origin of the Notion of Compulsory Education--Geneva Declaration, 1924 of Child Right for Education --The United Nations Charter -- Universal Declaration of Human Rights of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966--Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1959--Right to Education under CRC, 1989--World Declaration on Education for All--National Frame work in India on Education.

**Module-III:** Right to Education In India of Constitutional Protection: Visions of Framers of the Constitution of India on the Right to Education --Preamble to the Constitution--Fundamental Rights--Right to education as fundamental right-- Free and Compulsory education of in pre-

constitutional era--Directive Principles of State Policy dealing with Right to Education--  
Fundamental Duty to provide education--Remedial provisions for protection of the Right to  
education--The Central and State powers.

**Module-V:** The Right To Education Act, 2009: Making of the Act Application of the Act--  
Scheme of the RTE Act, 2009-- The RTE Rules, 2010-- Salient features of the RTE Act, 2009--  
School: Defined--Duty to establish Schools--Reservation of seats in elementary schools--  
Recognition of Schools--Minorities Educational Institutions--Minorities Education--Access to  
neighbourhood school--Pre-School Education-- State Responsibility to provide quality  
education-- Norms and Standards of School-- Curriculum and Completion of Elementary  
Education-- Sharing of Financial Burden.

**Module-V:** Right to Education In India ó Judicial Approach: The Genesis of the Right to  
Education--Establishment of Schools-- Reservations in Educational Institutions- Quality  
Education--Recruitment and Service Regulations of Teachers.

***Books Recommended***

Basu, D.D., Commentary on the Constitution of India, S.C. Sarkar & Sons (Private) Ltd., Calcutta, 5<sup>th</sup>  
edt. 1965.

De, D.J., The Constitution of India, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, Vol.1, edt. 2002.

Jain Kagzi, M.C., The Constitution of India, Indian Law House, New Delhi, Vol.2, 6<sup>th</sup> edt. 2004.

Maheshwars Swamy, Supreme Court-Safeguards to Educational Institutions, Asia Law House,  
Hyderabad, 2<sup>nd</sup> edt.2003.

Mool Chand Sharma, Right to Education-Imperative for Progress, Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd.,  
New Delhi, edt. 2013.

Narayana, P.S. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Gogia Law Agency,  
Hyderabad

**Paper-V: MEDIA & LAW**

**(Honors Elective Paper-VII)**

**Objectives:**

**Unit - I:** Mass media - Types of Press Films, Radio Television:

Ownership patterns of Press of Private of Public, Ownership patterns of Films of Private, Ownership  
patterns of Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non-visual media ó impact  
on peoples minds.

**Unit-2:** Press of Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 129 (1) (a):

Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law  
relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation,

Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement ó is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Films - How far included in freedom of speech and expression?: Censorship of films ó Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press ó Why Pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.

**Unit-3:** Radio and Television - Government Monopoly: Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people, Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, Internal security of serials, etc, Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.

**Unit-4:** Constitutional Restrictions : Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate ó Article 246 read with the seventh schedule , Power to impose tax ó licensing and license fee.

**Unit-5:** Judiciary on Media and the Law

***Books Recommended:***

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. 1. (1991) Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan "On the Law of the Press in India" 26 J.L./288 (1984).
4. Rajeev Dhavan, "Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission" 26 J.L./391 (1984) .
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976).

**Paper-VI: DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING**

**(PT-III)**

**Objectives:**

Drafting skills are essential for an Advocate. Students are expected to learn, improve their drafting skills that are essential to enter into the profession of Advocacy. This course will help them in this regard. Class room instruction is followed by record writing. This is part of Clinical Legal Education course of Bar Council of India, which is mandatory. The student has to submit a hand-written record.

Class room instructions and simulation exercises on the following items shall be extended:

**(a) Drafting:**

General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall taught.

**(b) Pleadings:**

1. **Civil:** (i) Complaint, (ii) Written Statement, (iii) Interlocutory Application, (iv) Original Petition, (v) Affidavit, (vi) Execution Petition, (vii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision and (viii) Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

2. **Criminal:** (i) Complaints, (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

**(c) Conveyancing:**

(i) Sale Deed, (ii) Mortgage Deeds, (iii) Lease Deed, (iv) Gift Deed, (v) Promissory Note, (vi) Power of Attorney and (vii) Will etc of 15 exercises.

Drafting and pleadings will include 15 exercises and carries 45 marks.

Conveyancing will include 15 exercises and carries 45 marks.

These 30 exercises shall be recorded. Each student shall be served with different problems for the purpose of exercise.

These exercises shall be evaluated by a Board of Examiners consisting of one Teacher of the University college concerned, Principal/Head and Teacher concerned.

The same board will also conduct Viva Voce on the above concepts. It carries 10 marks. The proceedings of the Viva Voce shall be recorded.

The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3 of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify and pass in the above paper.

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) R.N. Chaturvedi : Pleadings and Conveyancing, Central Law Publications.
- 2) De Souza : Conveyancing, Eastern Law House.
- 3) Tiwari : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing, Central Law Agency.
- 4) Mogha: Indian Conveyancer, Eastern Law House.
- 5) Mogha: Law of Pleadings in India, Eastern Law House.
- 6) Shiv Gopal : Eastern Book Company.
- 7) Narayana P.S. Justice: Civil Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
- 8) Narayana P.S. Justice: Criminal Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
- 9) Noshirvan H. Jhabvala: Drafting, Pleadings, Conveyancing & Professional Ethics.

***Reference Books***

## **SEMESTER-X**

### **Paper-I: HEALTH LAW**

#### **(Honors Elective Paper-VIII)**

**Objectives:** To assess health policy of Indian government - the obscure health loss in India ó  
To know choice law - issues deleting health laws in India.

**Module -I:** Introduction & development of health laws in India - National policies on health  
in India right from 1950 and implementation of these policies.

**Module-II:** Constitutional procedures of health

**Module-III:** Loss on architecture of health of citizen India

**Module -IV:** Problem relation health and workshop of constitutional and other legal procedure  
in protecting health and uses through legal steps taken by the government to  
address unique issues.

**Module -V:** Judiciary protection of health of culture in India-leading procedure of Supreme  
Court and High Court on health and subsequently leadership for passing off  
numerous health law permission by the legalizations and also adequate one follow  
of numerous national power for proclaim health offered kind of person health  
problems and working of these procedures.

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

Agarwal, H.O., International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, edt. 2005.

B R Beotra (edited by R N Saxena), The Mental Health Act, 1987 by Butterworths India, New Delhi, 2nd  
Edition,2000.

National Human Rights Commission. Quality Assurance In Mental Health. New Delhi: National Human  
Rights Commission (1999).

Seervai, H.M., Constitutional Law of India, N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Bombay, Volume 2, edt. 1993.

WHO, Geneva, Mental Health Care in Developing Countries: A Critical Appraisal of Research Findings,  
1984, Geneva, WHO Technical Report Series, ILI, LIB New Delhi.



## **Paper-II: CYBER CRIMES**

### **Objectives:**

In this digital era, the regulatory framework analysis has become vital. This course helps in understanding the regulations relating to E-Contracts, E-Banking, Intellectual Property Issues, Cyber Crimes and E-Taxation. The course intends to analyze the need of cyberspace regulation both Jurisdictional and Jurisprudential aspects of Cyberspace.

**Module-I-** Cyber Space Introduction and UNCITRAL Model Law- Information Technology Act, 2013 with recent Amendments-Jurisdictional Issues-Digital Signatures-Regulation of Certifying Authorities-Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal.

**Module-II-** Formation of Online Contracts-E-Banking transactions-Online Payment Options-Online Advertising-Electronic and Digital Signature-Taxation Issues in Cyber Space-Indirect Tax-tax Evasion-Double Tax-International Tax-Permanent Establishment-Protection of Trade secrets and Deceptive Trade Practices.

**Module-III-** Understanding Cyber Crimes-Actus Reus and Mensrea-Types of Crimes in the Internet-Against Person. Against Property, Against Government-Digital Evidence-Investigation and Adjudication of Cyber Crimes in India-Cyber Arbitration-Cyber Conflict Investigation.

**Module-IV-** Copy Right issues in the Internet-Protection of Computer Software-Caching-International Regime-OSS-DMCA-DATA PROTECTION DIRECTIVES-Trademark issues in the Internet ó Domain Name; Registration-Domain Name-Registration-Domain Name Dispute-ICANN-UDRP Policy-Linking-Framing-Met Tagging-Database issues in the internet.

**Module-V-** Convergence Technologies-Cloud Computing-Online Digital Libraries-Access to Internet-A Human Right Issue-Issue of Censorship-Privacy issues-National Security and National Security and Social Security.

### **References:**

- 1) Nandan Kamath ó Law relating to Computer ó Internet and E-Commerce.
- 2) S.K. Verma& Raman Mital ó Legal Dimensions of Cyber space.
- 3) Rahul Mahathan ó The Law relating to Computer and Internet.
- 4) Justice Yatindra Singh-Cyber Laws.
- 5) Edtu Chris reed and Joh Angel ó Computer Law.
- 6) Roger Leroy Miller & Gaylord A. Jentz-Law for E-Commerce.

## **Paper-III: CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

### **Objectives:**

Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law are interlinked. Scientific study of criminal behaviors of the person who tends to commit crime is the core and essence of this subject. Basically Criminal Law provides definition and punishment for the crime. The criminology

reveals the reasons that constitute the crime either individually or socially. The penal sanctions depend upon the characteristics of the criminal and the ability to reform through punishments. Thus the course provides the students to understand the criminal behaviour and imposition of punishments scientifically.

**Module-I:** Dimensions of Crime in India , Nature and extent of Crime in India, Reporting of Crime statistics and problem of accurate reporting of Crime, Victim Studies, self-reporting, Costs of Crime, Some factors for evaluating the rate of crime in India-Territory: Population: Heterogeneity: Human values, General approaches to crime control, Continental approaches: Social defence, Social approaches: Crime Prevent Control, Crimes of the powerful, Organised crime-smuggling, traffic in narcotics, White collar crime:- corruption in public life, Socio-economic crime: Adulteration of Food and Drugs: fraudulent trade practices, Crimes in the professions-Medical, Legal, Engineering, State Criminality., Perpetrators of ordinary crime, The situation criminal, The chronic offender, Criminality of Women., Young offenders, Criminal gangs, Crimes of the marginalized with special reference to i. Forest offences; ii. States offenders, vagrants, prostitution.

**Module-II:** The Police and to Criminal Justice The Police system, Structural organisation of police at the centre and the states, Mode of recruitment and training, Powers and duties of police under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code and other laws, Arrest, search and seizure and Constitutional imperatives, Methods of police investigation, Third degree methods, Corruption in police, Relationship between police and prosecution, Liability of police for custodial violence, Police Public relations., Select aspects of National Police Commission Report.

**Module-III:** Punishment of Offenders Some discarded modes of punishment, Corporal punishment : Whipping and flogging : Mutilation and Branding, Transportation Exile, Public execution, An appraisal of these modes of punishment, Punishments under the Indian Criminals Law, Capital punishment, Imprisonment, Fine, Cancellation or withdrawal of licences, etc., The prison system, Administrative organisation of prisons, Mode of recruitment and training, The Jail Manual, Powers of prison officials, Prisoners classification - Male, Female : Juvenile and Adult : Undertrial, Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms and convicted prisoners, Open Prisons, Violation of prison code and its consequences, Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.

**Module-IV:** Treatment and correction of Offenders, The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/imprisonment, Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques, The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison, Vocational and religious education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders, Group counselling and resocialisation programmes, Prisoners organisations for self-government., Participation of inmates in community services, An appraisal of reformatory techniques, Suggested forms of treatment of offenders under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972, Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes.

**Module-V:** Resocialization processes Probation, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958., The attitude of judges towards probation, Mechanism of probation and standards of probation

services, Problems and prospects of probation, The suspended sentence, Parole, Nature of Parole, Authority for granting parole, Supervision paroles, Parole and conditional release, Release of the offender, Problems of the released offender, Attitudes of the community towards released offender, Prisoner Aid Societies and other voluntary organization, Governmental action, An appraisal. Nature and Development, its expanding dimensions, typology of victims, compensation, compensation by application of Article 21 and 300A, victim and criminal justice, emerging trends and policies

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

- 1) Ahmmad s, criminology aand penology, Central law Agency, Alhabadiddiqui
- 2) Iyer, Prospective in Criminology, Law and Social Change;
- 3) Ross, H. Lawrence (Ed.), Law and Deviance (1981);
- 4) 4 Sutherland, E. and Cressy, Principles of Criminology (1978);
- 5) Walker, N., Crime and Criminology (1961): A Critical Introduction (1987);
- 6) J.M. Sethna, Society and to Criminal (1980); A. Siddique, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, Central Law Agency. Lucknow
- 7) M. Ponioan, Crinology and Penology, Poineer Books, Delhi.
- 8) E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949);

### ***Reference Books***

## **Paper-IV: LAW OF TAXATION**

### **Objectives:**

The course intends to understand the taxing system in India. Tax Laws helps to government to generate funds for the development of the country and at the same time they tax the people directly or indirectly. The student should know important Tax Laws. Student will learn basics relating to Income Tax Act and Goods and Services Tax etc.

**Module-I:** Constitutional Provisions- Arts. 265 to 289 - Scope of Tax Laws: b. Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

**Module-II:** Direct Tax Laws : Income Tax Law: Historical out line, Definitions-~~Income~~ Agriculture Income ~~Previous Year~~ and Assessee ~~Incidence of Tax and Residential Status.~~ Statutory exemptions (Ss 10 to 13A) classification of Income and Heads of Income (Ss 14 to 59): b. Assessment (Ss.109 to 158) Collection and Recovery of Tax (ss19A-234) Double Taxation Relief Clubbing of Incomes Ss50-66).

**Module-III:** Income Tax Authorities, Settlement of cases (S.245). Appeals and Revisions (Ss 246-269), Penalties, offences and prosecution (Ss 270-280).

**Module-IV:** Wealth Tax Act: Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date Deemed Assets. Exempted Assets.

**Module-V:** Indirect Tax Laws: a) Central Sales Tax Act. 1956 - Historical outline-Definitions-A detailed study of Ss. 4 to 6A-Registration of Dealers-Liability in special cases (Ss 16 to 18): b) A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957 Definitions: Business-Dealer-Casual Dealer-Total turn-over-Registration of dealers (S. 12) Sales Tax Authorities (Ss 3 and 4). VAT, Scope of VAT, problems and prospects in its application,

***Books Recommended:***

- 1) Dr. Vinod K. Singhania, Student Guide to Income Tax, Taxman.
- 2) Dr. Vinod K. Singhania, Direct Taxes Law & Practice, Taxman Allied Service Pvt. Limited.
- 3) Myneni S.R., Law of Taxation, Allahabad Law Series.
- 4) Kailash Rai, Taxation Laws, Allahabad Law Agency.
- 5) Dr. Gurish Ahuja, Systematic Approach to Income Tax, Bharat Law House Pvt. Limited, Delhi
- 6) V.S. Datey: Law and Practice Central Sales Tax Act, 2003, Taxman Publications.
- 7) Nani Palkivala: Income Tax, Butterworths Publications.
- 8) Dr. GK Pillai, VAT- A Model for Indian Tax Reforms Naidoo's Sales Tax Act

***Reference Books***

**Paper-V: MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP**

**Objectives:**

Very purpose of this paper is to equip the student to the real-time experience in the field of Law. Student has to argue three moot-problems in Moot Court and has to attend and observe two case trials in the court, ie. one civil and one criminal. He has to attend and observe Advocate Office/Law Firm for at least 15 days as an Intern. He has to record pre-trial preparations.

This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and Viva Voce for 10 marks.

**A) Moot Court - 30 Marks**

***Requirements:***

- 1) Three Moot Courts in a year
  - 2) Each 10 Marks
  - 3) Moot Courts shall be based on assigned problems to be prepared by the faculty concerned
  - 4) Evaluation by Principal/Head concerned an advocate and Teacher concerned
  - 5) Out of ten marks allotted for each problem. 5 marks are to be allotted for written submissions and five for oral advocacy
- a) Written submissions shall include brief summary of facts, issues involve provisions of Law agreements, citation, Prayer, etc.,

- b) Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communication skills, presentations, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted court manners, etc.

**B) Observance of Trial in Two Cases, one civil and the criminal case - 30 marks**

Student has to attend courts to observe one civil and one criminal case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/proceedings in the 2/3rd year of 3-year Law Course.

This court assignment should be evaluated by an internal Teacher and an advocate and average be taken. Court attendance shall be compulsory and attendance has recorded in a register kept therefore. This may be carried under the supervision of a Teacher of the college.

**C) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparation and Internship Diary - 30 Marks**

***Requirements:***

- 1) Each student has to maintain a diary to record interactions with clients, preparation of documents and court papers.
- 2) The student should observe two interview sessions with clients either in the Lawyers office or in the legal aid office. This shall be recorded in the Diary. This carries 15 marks.
- 3) Each student has to observe the preparation of documents and court papers and record such observance in the diary. This carries 7 1/2 marks.
- 4) Each student shall observe the procedure for filing suit/petition and record the same in the diary. This carries 7 1/2 marks.

**D)** The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

***Books Recommended:***

- (1) Dr. Kailash Rai: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.
- (2) Amita Danda: Moot Court for Interactive Legal Education, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
- (3) Blackstone's: Books of Moots, Oxford University Press.
- (4) Mishra: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.

***Reference Books***

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