

BA.LL.B. (5 Years) Program

(Program Code: 5-1-02)

(W.E.F. 2021-2022)



**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY**

Visakhapatnam - 530 003

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

Regulations relating to

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR 5 YEAR BA. LL. B

(Program Code: 5-1-02)

BA. LL. B: 5 Year Degree Program

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law, started offering 5 Years Law Degree Program from 2013, with the statutory permission from the Bar Council of India. New Delhi. This program is running under the Semester system following Choice Based Credit System. The Department is implementing revised curriculum of UGC-CDC. The curriculum is updated periodically.

Program Objectives:

- i. As 5 Year law Program is having a blend of law and non-law subjects, the main objective for such combination is to make the students to understand the interrelationship between the law subjects and the social science subjects like, Political Science, Sociology, Economics, History and English;
- ii. To sensitize the students with the concept of law and fundamental principles of Law;
- iii. To impart a comprehensive and interdisciplinary legal education;
- iv. To familiarize the students about the legal systems and procedures;
- v. To equip the students with the tools of legal profession.;
- vi. To train the students to undergo legal clinical education;
- vii. To promote cultural, legal, and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India
- viii. To undertake study and training projects relating to law, legislation, and judicial institutions;
- ix. To instill in students and research scholars a sense of responsibility to serve society in the field of law by developing skills in advocacy, legal services, legislation, parliamentary practice, law reforms, and other areas; to make law and legal processes effective tools for social development.
- x. To encourage the students to actively participate in the academic activities that are incidental, necessary, or conducive to the achievement of all or any of the University's objectives;
- xi. To lay a strong foundation so that each student will become a good lawyer, judge, mediator, negotiator, conciliator or pursue higher studies;

Program Outcomes:

PO1: The Program would sensitize the students with the concept of law and fundamental principles of Law.

PO2: The students will get familiarize about the legal systems and procedures.

PO3: The students would be exposed to legal clinical education.

PO4: The students would be promoted to cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Program Specific Outcomes

PSO1: The program will facilitate the students to become a good lawyer, judge, mediator, negotiator, conciliator or pursue higher studies.

PSO2: The students will be equipped with the tools of legal profession.

PSO3: The students would be equipped with the professional skills which are required for legal practice such as drafting, pleadings, conveyancing, and arguments etc.,

ANDHRA UNIVERISTY

**LL.B Integrated Double Degree Course leading to B.A. LL. B
(Five-Year LL.B Integrated Program) (Semester System- 10
semesters)**

Regulations

(Effective from the Academic Year 2021-22)

Admission into 5 Year LL.B Integrated Double Degree Course is subject to Bar Council of India/LAWCET/University Rules and Regulations. Admissions are made by LAWCET Convener in accordance with the Rules prescribed by Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O Ms No 26 Higher Education dtd 24-2-2004.

For the award of 5 Year B.A. LL.B Degree, the candidate shall be required to have i) received instruction and training for the prescribed course of study as full-time students for five academic years, and ii) passed all the examinations prescribed for the award of 5 Year B.A. LL.B Integrated Double Degree Course.

Duration: 5 Year Double Degree LL.B Integrated Course has to be pursued in ten semesters stretching over five academic years. Each academic year comprises of two Semesters.

Medium of Instruction will be in English language

Attendance: In order to be eligible to take the examination in any subject, candidate is required to put in 75% of attendance in each subject which includes lectures, tutorials and practical training.

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

Prohibition against lateral entry and exit

There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

Credits: All papers carry six credits each except the Paper on Seminar and Clinical Legal Education which carries only two credits. Total credits of the B.A.LL.B. are 178.

Question Paper Pattern for semester end written examination

(i) *For Pre Law Papers: (General English, Political Science, Sociology and Economics)*

Question paper consists of three parts.

Part A consists of short answer questions. In this Part carrying a total of 18 marks, nine questions will be given and the candidate has to answer any six questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Part B consists of short essay answer questions. In this Part carrying a total of 32 marks, six questions will be given and the candidate has to answer any four questions. Each question carries 8 marks.

Part C consists of essay answer questions. In this Part carrying a total of 20 marks, four questions will be given and the candidate has to answer two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

(ii) *For Law Papers other than practical papers*

Question paper consists of three parts.

Part A consists of short answer questions. In this Part, Eight questions will be given and the candidate has to answer any Five questions. . Each question carries 4 marks carrying a total of 20 marks.

Part B consists of essay answer questions. In this Part carrying a total of 30 marks, four questions will be given and the candidate has to answer two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

Part C consists of hypothetical problems. In this part carrying a total of 20 marks, four questions will be given and the candidate has to answer two questions. The answer shall cover recitation of facts, framing of issues, reasoned decisions and citation of authority. Each question carries 10marks.

(iii) *For Practical Papers*

Practical Training Paper I on Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading

The Semester end paper carrying 50 Marks consists of 8 essay questions out of which the candidate has to answer any Four questions.

Practical Training Paper II on Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

The Semester end paper carrying 50 Marks consists of 8 essay questions for 50 Marks out of which the candidate has to answer any five questions.

Practical Training Paper III on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The semester end written examination carrying a total of 50 marks, consists of 8 essay questions out of which the candidate has to answer any five questions

Allotment of Marks

All papers carry a total of 100 Marks. Except the practical papers mentioned below, the allotment of Marks is as follows w.e.f. 2022-2023.

80 Marks are allotted to the Semester End written examination.

20 Marks are allotted to internal tests break up of which is as follows;

Test - 10 Marks (There will be two midterm tests. One test will be in objective mode consisting of not less than 10 questions)

Assignment -5 Marks (One Assignment to be given)

Semester end Viva- 5 Marks

For all practical papers 50 Marks are allotted to internal component and 50 marks are allotted to external component

Practical Papers:

- (i) Paper Local Language (Introduction to Telugu) in Sixth Semester,
- (ii) Practical Training Paper I (Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading) in Tenth semester
- (iii) Practical Training Paper II, (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System),
Tenth semester
- (iv) Practical Paper III, (Alternate Dispute Resolution), Tenth semester
- (v) Practical Paper IV, (Moot Court Exercise and Internship) Tenth semester
- (vi) Papers on Seminar and Clinical Legal Education,

Examination:

- Candidate shall take examination in each of the subjects prescribed for the study at the end of the semester by registering for that semester examination and obtaining hall ticket for the same. Duration of the examination is three hours except for Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance and Professional Ethics and Alternate Dispute Resolution.
- The semester end examination shall be based on the question paper set by an external paper setter.
- For qualifying in the examination the candidate has to secure a minimum of 40% in the theory papers excluding internal sessional and a minimum of 50% in the practical papers.

Practical papers in B.A. LL.B. (5YDC) are Seminar and Clinical Legal Education paper of all the semesters, Paper on Local Language (Introduction to Law in Telugu) in First to Ninth Semester and Practical Training Papers I, II, III and IV of the Tenth semester.

- Grafting/Grace is permitted. Grafting allows a candidate an opportunity to utilize the excess marks he earned in a paper for filling up the shortage of marks in the paper in which the candidate failed. E.g., A candidate who secured only 35 Marks, would fail having fallen short by 5 Marks of the required minimum pass mark which is 40 Marks. However, If such candidate happened to secure 45 marks in another paper, the extra five marks which is in excess of what is required for a pass could be notionally added to fill the deficit of 5 marks of the paper in which the candidate actually failed and thereby declare the candidate to have been passed in such paper.

Note: Grafting can be availed only when the candidate will be able to pass in the whole examination due to grafting. Grafting to the extent of one mark per hundred marks of each semester can be added to a maximum of two papers only.

- .5 or more will be rounded up to the higher value of 1 only for the purpose of obtaining pass mark or class elevation, third class to second class or second class to first class. 4.96 will be treated as 5.0. Similarly, 5.45 becomes 5.5

- Scheme of Grading

S. No	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Point
1	91-100	O	10.0
2	81-90	A	9.0
3	71-80	B	8.0
4	61-70	C	7.0
5	51-60	D	6.0
6	40-50	E	5.0
7	<40 (0-39)	F (Fail)	0.0
8	Incomplete (Subsequently changed into pass or E to O or F grade on subsequent appearance of the examination)	I	0.0

- Classification of successful candidates is based on CGPA as follows:

- Distinction --- CGPA 8.0 or more
- I Class --- CGPA 6.5 or more but less than 8.0
- II Class --- CGPA 5.5 or more but less than 6.5
- Pass --- CGPA 5.0 or more but less than 5.5

Note: Only those candidates who appear and pass the examination in all the papers of the First semester, all the papers of the Second semester, all the papers of the Third semester, and similarly all the papers of the Fourth semester, at first appearance are eligible to be placed in O grade.

- Awards:

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

Explanation:

Credits, Grade Letter Grade Points, Credit Points

Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. One credit means one hour of teaching work or one hour of practical work per week.

Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course (Paper). It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E. There is a range of marks for each Grade Letter.

Grade Point is Weightage allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

CGPA: CGPA means Cumulative Grade Point Average. It will be calculated from 2nd semester onwards.

SGPA means Semester Grade Point Average. This is calculated for each semester of the program CGPAx 10 will be the overall percentage of the marks obtained by the candidate.

BA.LL.B. (Integrated Course)**FIRST YEAR****FIRST SEMESTER**

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-715107	General English-I	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-715102	Political Science-I (Principles of Political Science Theory and Organization)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-715103	Economics –I (General Principles of Economics)	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-715104	Law Of Contracts (General Principles of Contract (Secs.1 to 75) including Specific Relief Act)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-715108	Family Law-I	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

SECOND SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-715201	General English-II	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-715202	Political Science-II (Foundations of Political Obligations)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-715203	Sociology-I (General Principles of Sociology)	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-715204	Special Contracts	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-715206	Family Law-II	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

SECOND YEAR

THIRD SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-105109	Political Science – III (Indian Political Thought)	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-105110	Economics –II (Indian Economic Policy)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-105111	Torts Including M V Accident and Consumer Protection Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-105112	Constitutional Law - I	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-715306	Human Rights Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

FOURTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-715401	Political Science – IV (Principles of Public Administration)	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-715402	Sociology – II (Sociological Theories)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-715403	Constitutional Law - II	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-715404	Law of Crimes – I (IPC)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-715405	Information Technology Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-105117	Political Science – V (International Relations and Organization)	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-105118	Economics –III (Money, Banking and Fiscal Policy)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-105119	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-105120	Environmental Law including Laws for the Protection of the Wild Life and other Living Creatures including Animal Welfare	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-105121	History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

SIXTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	TH-101521	Political Science – VI (Local-Self Government)	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	TH-101522	Sociology-III (Rural, Urban and Tribal Sociology of India)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	TH-101523	Private International Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	TH-101524	Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal system and Basic Theory of Law)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	TH-101525	Local Language (Introduction of Law in Telugu)	5	1	-	20	80	6
6	VI	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

FOURTH YEAR

SEVENTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours			Max		Credits
				per week			Marks		
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	TH-101521	Property Laws including Transfer of Property Act and Easements Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	TH-101522	Labour and Industrial Law-I	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	TH-101523	Company Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	TH-101524	Administrative Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	TH-101525	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	6	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
7			Ethics and Values (Non Credit Paper)	1					
TOTAL									32

EIGHTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	TH-713401	Labour and Industrial law-II	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	TH-713402	Public International Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	TH-713403	Principles of Taxation Law	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	TH-713404	Intellectual Property Rights Litigation	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	TH-713405 TH-713405	Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System Investment Law including Securities (Optional Paper–I)	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	6	SM-001	Semin2r&Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

FIFTH YEAR

NINTH SEMESTER:

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours Per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	E	I	
1	1	TH-101901	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	2	TH-101902	Law of Crimes –II (Cr.P.C., Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act)	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	3	TH-101903	Law of Evidence	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	4	TH-101905 TH-101906	Banking Law / Law of Insurance (Optional Paper-II)	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	5	TH-101907 TH-101908	Media Law including Right to Information International Human Rights (Optional Paper II)	5	1	-	80	20	6
6	6	SM-001	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	50	50	2
TOTAL									32

TENTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Course Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	1	PR-A252	Practical Training-I(Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing)			6	50	50	3
2	2	TH-713601	Practical Training-II Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System			6	50	50	3
3	3	TH-713602	Practical Training-III Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)			6	50	50	3
4	4	PR-A253	Practical Training -IV Moot Court Exercise and Internship)			6	50	50	3
5	5	TH-713603 TH-713604	Penology and Victimology Women and Criminal Law (Law relating to Violence against Women) (Optional aper-IV)	5	1	-	20	80	6
TOTAL									18
									178

SYLLABUS

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER -I: GENERAL ENGLISH-I

COURSE CODE : TH-715107

Course Objectives :

- *Creating an awareness about communication skills among the students*
- *Familiarise the students of law with the basic grammar of English*
- *Equipping the students of law to use legal terms in suitable way*
- *Developing the aesthetic sense in the students*

Unit-I: Grammar and Usages (Communication Skills)

1. Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
 - Degrees of Comparison
- Verb
 - Tense and concord
 - Active voice & passive voice
 - Reported Speech
 - Conditions
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection

2. Articles

3. Sentences

- Simple, Compound & Complex sentences (one clause) their phrase
- Negatives, questions
- Modifiers (determiners, phrases, clauses)

4. Question Tags & Short Responses

5. Some common errors

Specific Learning Outcomes :

- *Students are familiarised with use of parts of speech*
- *Students are acquainted with the types of sentences and modifiers*

Unit-II: Vocabulary

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

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- *Students will have a clear understanding about the relevant legal terms.*
- *Students will be equipped with knowledge of using the legal terms and idiomatic expressions*

Unit-III: Comprehension skills

1. Reading comprehension principles and practice
2. Listening comprehension

Specific Learning outcomes :

- *Students are familiarised with the principles of reading comprehension*
- *Students will develop comprehensive skill of listening*

Unit-IV: Composition skills.

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

Specific Learning outcomes :

- *Students will be able to communicate through formal correspondence*
- *Students will have an understanding on note taking skills*

Unit-V: Literature

A) Prose: Masters of English Prose

- i) Of Friendship – Francis Bacon
- ii) Of Youth and Age- Francis Bacon
- iii) The Spider and the Bee – Jonathan Swift
- iv) City Nightpiece – Oliver Goldsmith
- v) The convalescent-Charles Lamb
- vi) The Maid servant – Deigh Hunt
- vii) Manners – R,W, Emersion
- viii) Of Myself – Abraham Cowley
- ix) The Golden Age- A.Gardiner
- x) Forgetting-Robert Lynd

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

C) Play John Glassworthy : Justice

Specific Learning Outcomes :

- *Students will be able to appreciate the prose writings of English literature (prescribed)*
- *Students will appreciate the play Justice by Galsworthy*

General Course Outcomes :

- *Students will have an understanding about communication skills*
- *Students will be able to use the basic grammar in their communication in English*
- *Students will have an over view of legal terminology*
- *Students will be able to appreciate a literary work*

Books recommended:

1. Ishtiaque Abidi-Law and Language, University Publishers, Aligarh.1978.
2. Johnson,K-Communication in Writing Longman,1981.
3. O'Connor J.D, Better English Pronunciation, C.P.U.2nd ed.1980.
4. Procter, A.S.P.Longman Students Dictionary of English, Longman, 1982.
5. Homby. A.S. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of English
6. Aiyers, Law Terms and Phrases, Law Book Co., Allahabad (1973)
7. Bhakaran and Horsburghm Strengthen Your English.OUP Second Edition
8. Hill,L.A. and others, English Language Course for Colleges Book, OUP 1971.
9. Concise Legal Dictionary-Pioneer Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Collins Cobuild students Grammar
11. Wren and Martin: English grammar and composition
12. JE. Eroform and Home Macmillan; Essay, Précis, composition and comprehension
13. TE Berry: the most common mistakes in English
14. Ishtiaque Ahidi: Land and Language
15. Indian language speech reading, published by central institute of English and Foreign languages
16. Legal English, drafting conveyancing and glossary, M.MDHU, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
17. Hartin Hewings, Advanced English Grammar- Cambridge
18. Prose – Masters of English Prose – L.S.Krishna SastryPublishers – Macmillan Company ofIndia Ltd
19. Non-detail: M.K.Gandhi – The Law and the Lawyers – S.B.Kher Publishers

PAPER -II: Political Science-I

**PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: THEORY AND ORAGANISATION
COURSE CODE : TH-715102**

Course Objective:

This Paper consists of TWO parts - 1.Political Theory and 2. Political Organizations. This segregation is made in order to provide theoretical as well as practical knowledge to the students.

The Political Science – I gives comprehensive knowledge on the philosophy relating to the Concept of the State. It also provides the ideology on different social and economic concepts like Marxism, socialism and liberalism. Besides them, the student is being informed the theoretical as realistic knowledge on the natural and basic rights of the people. The subject is also designed to impart the student institutional protection of the rights. It describes different forms of the Governments and their functioning and their functional value.

Political Theory:

- (a) Nature of State: Theories of origin of the State; State as conceived by different schools of thought; forms of Government Constitution of Government.
- (b) Main Currents of western political thought: Natural Law and Natural Rights; Liberalism; Socialism and Marxism.
- (c) Conception of Political and Legal Sovereignty.
- (d) The Totalitarian State.

Learning Out Put / Utility

The part -1 imparts the knowledge to the students on the ideology of various philosophers how the state has been originated.

Under Clause (a), Students are being acquitted with knowledge on different approaches on the origin of the Concept of the State.

Clause (b) says about the western ideology on the importance of the State. It also provides the different philosophies on the natural rights and their legal protection.

Clause (c) describes the important element of the political state – sovereignty. It also provides various ideologies on the concept of sovereignty as well as different kinds of sovereignty.

Under Clause (d) the student has been provided the impact of Totalitarian State.

Political Organisation:

- (a) Organisation of Government: Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal and Confederal Constitutions-one party democracies; military rule, Presidential and Parliamentary forms with reference to India, U.K. and U.S.A.
- (b) The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, the Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary.
- (c) Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation.

Another part-2 provides the information on different political authorities which are quite essential for the State functioning.

Clause (a) under this part, the student is going to receive the knowledge on the kinds of the Governments and the countries which have been a particular form of the Government.

Clause (b) describes the functional division of State administration and the importance of functional division. It explains the functional importance of the Parliamentary form of the Government. It also states the role of the judiciary in establishing justice in the State.

Clause (c) provides knowledge on the basic pillars of democratic society like Representation, participation and Public Opinion.

Books Recommended:

1. H. Finer: Theory and Practice of Modern Government;
2. Appadorai: Substance of Politics;
3. Dunning: History of Political Thought;
4. S.P. Varma: Modern Political Theory;
5. Gokhale B.K.: - A Study of Political theory
6. Rathore and Haqqe: -Political theory and Organization
7. Gokhale B.K. and Johari: - A Study of Political theory.
8. H.J. Lasky: The State of Political Thought;
9. R.C. Gettel: History of Political Thought
10. K.C. Wheare: Federal Government.

PAPER -III: Economics -I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS)

COURSE CODE : TH-715103

Course objective

The objectives of the course are to improve skills in the following areas.

- ❖ *Principles of economics*
- ❖ *Management of means of production.*
- ❖ *various terms and concepts relating to economic analysis with the help of*
- ❖ *examples of real life like demand and supply.*
- ❖ *Market mechanism.*
- ❖ *Structure and performance of business organizations.*
- ❖ *Structure and importance of capital in economic development.*
- ❖ *Concepts of money and its role in economic development.*
- ❖ *Pattern of savings, consumption and investment.*
- ❖ *Definitions of national income, concepts of national income, methods of national income and importance of national income.*
- ❖ *Growth and development models.*
- ❖ *Problems of economic development.*
- ❖ *Role of technology in economic development.*
- ❖ *Structure of banking system.*
- ❖ *Role of Reserve bank of India and commercial banks.*
- ❖ *Importance of monetary policy and its objectives.*
- ❖ *Importance of fiscal policy and its objectives.*

Unit-1: Economics as a Science and its relevance of Law, Economics as a basis of Social Welfare and Social Justice. The Enterprise planned Economics and Mixed Economics.

Learning outcome

- *Meaning and definition of economics and law, their significance as a science and how they related to each other.*
- *As a systematic science how, economics is important in promoting social welfare and in protecting social justice.*
- *Distribution of means of production and their performance.*

Unit-2: General Principles: 1. Demand and Supply.2. Markets determination of prices Business organizations;

Learning outcome

- *Critically examines data and figures related demand and supply (analysis and evaluation).*
- *Determination of price and output discriminating different market conditions in short term and long term.*
- *Importance and performance of business organizations.*

Unit-3: Markets: Perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition,

Learning outcome

- *Structure of markets*

- *Price determination and firms' equilibrium in the short-run and long-run under different markets.*

Unit-4: Oligopoly control of monopolies and prevention of economic concentration.

Learning outcome

- *Tendency of monopolies.*
- *Causes for increasing monopolies.*
- *Measures to prevent economic concentration.*

Unit-5: Labour and wages

Learning outcome

- *Definition of labour and wage*
- *Classification of labour, importance of division of labour and reasons for low productivity of labour.*
- *Types of wages, wage determination and importance of wage policies in India.*

Unit-6: Capital and Money

Learning outcome

- *Definition of capital, types of capital and importance of capital formation.*
- *Definition of money, types of money, functions of money, importance and evils of money and theories of money.*

Course outcome

At the end of the course, the student is expected to acquire knowledge and improve their skills in

- *Principles of economics*
- *Management of means of production.*
- *various terms and concepts relating to economic analysis with the help of*
- *examples of real life like demand and supply.*
- *Market mechanism.*
- *Structure and performance of business organizations.*
- *Structure and importance of capital in economic development.*
- *Concepts of money and its role in economic development.*
- *Pattern of savings, consumption and investment.*
- *Definitions of national income, concepts of national income, methods of national income and importance of national income.*
- *Growth and development models.*
- *Problems of economic development.*
- *Role of technology in economic development.*
- *Structure of banking system.*
- *Role of Reserve bank of India and commercial banks.*
- *Importance of monetary policy and its objectives.*
- *Importance of fiscal policy and its objectives.*

Books Recommended:

1. Samuelson - Economic: An introductory Analysis International Student Edition –Mc Graw Hill Book Company, Seventh Edition;
2. H.L. Ahuja, Advanced Economic Theory, Sultan Chand, 2004.
3. Commission Report: Worth South - A Programme for survival.....Books,
4. Development Report: Public by World Bank Oxford.
5. K.C.Gopalakrishnan, Legal Economics(International Dimensions of Economics and Law)Pre-Law Education Series, EBC.

PAPER -IV: LAW OF CONTRACT
(General Principles of Contract (Secs.1 to 75) including Specific Relief Act)
COURSE CODE : TH-715104

Objectives of the course:

This course involves the students in the interdiction of mercantile law, This course primarily covers the concept of history and contractual obligations and also it ensure that the rights and obligations arising out of a contract are honoured.

This course also involves the student for better understanding of general division of the Indian contract Act in the past, and had a wide scope of general principles included in the sec1 to 75.

This course also enlightens the view of the student in illustrates elements that need to be fulfilled for a valid contract along with exception and also the present course deals with the parties in case the contract has been breached or has been considered to be void.

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

Learning outcomes:

Unit 1 : For better understanding it's scope and evolution and new changes in the contract law.

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

Learning outcomes:

Unit 2: To study the importance of agreements and contracts and its applicability.

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

Learning outcomes:

Unit 3: To understand the concept of proposal and acceptance along with latest case law.

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

Learning outcomes

Unit 4: To understand the law relating to consideration and importance of consideration for valid contract.

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

Learning outcomes:

Unit 5: To understand the concept of capacity to contract in detail along with the validity of minor contracts.

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

Unit 6: To study the importance of the consent and also various topics such as correction undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and mistake with illustrations for better understanding of free consent.

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

Unit 7: For better understanding of the convent of legal object and its importance

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

Learning outcomes

Unit 8: For better study of discharge of a contract.

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

Learning outcomes

Unit 9: To study the law relating to quasi contracts.

Unit 10: formation of E Contracts, Authentication of E Contract, Problems relating to Internet Contracts

Learning outcomes

Unit 10: For better understanding of contractual remedies available for breach of contract.

Unit-11: Remedies in contractual relations:, Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages- ascertainment of damages, Injunction-When granted and when refused? Why? Refund and restitution, Specific performance-When? Why?

Learning outcomes:

Unit 11: To study law relating to specific performance of contract.

Unit-12: Specific Relief: Specific Relief Act, 1969; Definition, Recovering possession of property, Specific performance of contracts, Rectification of instruments, Rescission of contracts, Cancellation of Instruments, Declaratory decrees, Preventive relief

Course out come:

1. *Students gets familiar in understanding laws relating to contractual obligations.*
2. *To attain the knowledge in matters relating to modern technical methods in contracts.*
3. *To know and understand about what are the modes provided in discharging contracts and legal applications in discharging contracts, Remedies available for breach of contracts.*
4. *Become competent in understanding law relating to general principal of contracts and also law relations to specific relief.*

Books Recommended:

1. T.S. Venkatesa Iyer. Law of Contract revised by Dr. Krishnamachary, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 1995
2. Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act- Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998
3. G.C.V. Subba Rao : Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995.
6. V. Kesava Rao, Contract 1- Case and Materials, Butterworths
7. Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998..
- Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract

PAPER - V - FAMILY LAW-I (Family Relations)
COURSE CODE : TH-715108

Course Objectives:

1. *To create awareness and educate the students about rights and duties of the members of the family towards each other, with special reference to spousal relation.*
2. *To give overview to the students and help in better understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and guardianship.*
3. *To give practical exposure to students by field visits of Family Courts, Mediation and Conciliation Centers e.t.c.*

Unit -1: Concept of family, Nuclear family and Joint family, Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga): Mitakshara joint family Mitakshara Coparcenary - formation and incidents, Property under Mitakshara law-Separate property and 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.

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

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

Unit-4: Essential Conditions of Marriage, State intervention through various legal measures, Essentials Conditions of valid Hindu Marriage Hindu Marriage Act, Essential conditions of valid Muslim marriage, Concept of Dower, Essential conditions of marriage for valid Christian Marriage, Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1882, Special Marriage Act, Kinds of marriages under Hindu and Muslim systems

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

Unit-6: Maintenance: Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents under Hindu Marriage Act & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act; Maintenance of Muslims wives during and after divorce; Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986 S.125 of Cr.P.C. The Muslim Women (Protection of Marriage) Act, 2019.

Unit- 7: Child and the Family: Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody and Maintenance u/ Hindu Law(HMA,1956) &, Guardianship law of Hindu and Muslims. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.

Unit-8: Costmary practices and the law: Dowry and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.. Sati Act, 1987, New amendments

Unit-9: Family Courts, Need for UCC: Composition, Powers and Functions of Family Courts(Family Courts Act 1984) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution

Unit-10: Emerging Trends in Family Relations – Surrogacy; IVF: Homosexual Marriages; Live in Relationship – Maintenance Rights and Children born out of Live in Relationship.

Course Outcomes:

1. *Students learning Family Law learn about basic concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse and child's rights.*
2. *Family Law examines historical and social contexts that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families.*
3. *Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument.*

Books Recommended:

1. Paras Divan, Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Agency
2. Paras Divan, Family Law, Central Law Agency.
3. Flavia Agnes, Marriage, Family Law I & II, OUP
4. Tyabji, N.M Tripathi Publications, N. Delhi
5. Mohammedan Law, Dr.Mohammed Nazmi Central Law Agency
6. Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.
7. Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
8. Vasudha, Towards Uniforms Civil Code, ILI, Delhi
9. Archana Parasher Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.

PAPER -VI :- Seminar and Clinical Legal Education(COURSE CODE : SM-001)

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper-I: GENERAL ENGLISH-II

COURSE CODE : TH-715201

General Course Objectives :

- *To teach the students important Latin legal words and phrases*
- *Equipping the students of law on how to understand the legal texts*
- *Equipping the students of law on legal drafting and report writing*
- *Developing the aesthetic sense in the students*

Unit-1: 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

Specific Learning Outcomes :

- *Students are familiarised with important Latin and English phrases*
- *Students are acquainted with the words often confused and one word substitutes*

Unit-2: Comprehension skills

1. Common logical fallacies
2. Comprehension of legal texts

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- *Students are able to understand logical fallacies*
- *Students will be able to understand the legal texts*

Unit-3: 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. Essays 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)
8. Essay Writing – HA Hill: Principles of good writing

Specific Learning outcomes :

- *Students are able to write letter s, essays and legal documents*
- *Students will learn how to write a report*

Unit-4: Speech Training

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

Specific Learning Outcomes :

- *Students will learn English sound system*
- *Students will be able pronounce words with correct accent*

UNIT-5: Literature

1) Prose Mosaic :Modern English Prose

- i) On doing nothing- JB Priestly
- ii) Arguing-Robert Lynd
- iii) Education and the Training of character – Richard Livingstone
- iv) The Secret of Work-Swami Vivekananda
- v) The Population Bomb – PR Enrich
- vi) Life's Philosophy- Jawaharlal Nehru
- vii) Gandhi: Through the fire: Krishna Kripalnai

B) Non-Detail: Edmund Bruke: Speeches on American Taxation and conciliation with America)

c) Drama: Shakespere: The Merchant of Venice (Narin;s Serchs-J. Lahir)

Specific Learning Outcomes :

- *Students will be able to appreciate the prose writings of English literature (prescribed)*
- *Students will appreciate the play The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare*

General Course Outcomes :

- *Students will have an understanding about important legal phrases*
- *Student are equipped with the skills of comprehension of legal texts*
- *Students are able to write a good and effective legal document*
- *Students will be able to appreciate works of arts*

Books Recommended:

1. Ishtiaque Abidi-Law and Language, Univeristy Publishers, Aligarh.1978.
2. Johnson,K-Communication in Writing Longman,1981.
3. O'Connor J.D, Better English Pronunciation, C.P.U.2nd ed.1980.
4. Procter, A.S.P.Longman Students Dictionary of English, Longman, 1982.
5. Homby. A.S. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of English
6. Aiyers, Law Terms and Phrases, Law Book Co., Allahabad (1973)
7. Composition skills _ David Green, Contemporary English Grammar Book
8. M.Madhu-Legal English Asia Law Housie, Hyderabad
9. Wren & Martin – English Grammar U Composition
10. JE Eroforn and Home Macmillan _ Essay Précis, composition and Comprehension
11. TE Bery – the Most Common Mistakes in English

12. Prose-Mosaic: Modern English Prose –VA Shahane; Publishers; The Macmillan India Ltd
13. Non-Detail-Edmund Burke: Speeches on America Taxation and conciliation with America-V Venkata Subbaish Publishers; The Macmillan India Ltd
14. Drama – Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice.

Paper-II: Political Science - II

FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION

COURSE CODE : TH-715202

Core objective of the Political Science –II

This paper is primarily concerned with obligation or duty of the people as well as of the State in the political context. It clearly provides consequential results regarding to the disobedience of the obligation rested both on the political state and the people.

Unit 1. Conceptions of State, Power, Authority and Legitimation, Sovereignty, Justice describes sovereign power of the State and describe about the power, authority and legitimacy.

Learning Output:

The utility of learning of this paper can be explained unit-wise as follows :

Unit 2. 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.

Under Unit – 2 the student will be intimated about the power that exercised by the State and various authorities under the state. It provides the knowledge on legitimacy for acquiring power as well as assuming authority.

Unit 3. Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political obligation.

Unit – 3 tells about the use of the concept of utilitarianism by the political state while rule making and rule application. This concept is a guidance to the administration for good governance.

Unit 4. The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought.

Unit – 4 describes the effect of Gandhi's Concept of Civil Disobedience to the unjust laws and regulating even the sovereign command. The units states even sovereign authority is also under the obligation towards the people.

Unit 5. The problem of obedience to unjust laws.

Unit – 5 warns impact of the draconian laws made by the state.

Unit 6. Why should we honour promises and contracts?(Foundations of promissory and contractual liability)

Unit – 6 exclusively deals with obligation rested on the both parties in civil agreements and consequences of their violation.

Unit 7. The problem of punishment: When is use of force by State against the citizen just and justifiable? (The Base of criminal sanction)

Unit – 7 describes sovereign sanction for imposing punishment for people's disobedience to express their disobedience to the sovereign command.

Unit 8. The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

Unit – 8 describes the problems of acquiring power in the contemporary world and to test their legitimacy.

Unit 9. Western political thought: Plato, Aristotle

Unit – 9 tells the ideology of Plato and Aristotle the importance to the state human development.

Unit 10. Medieval political thought, St. August, St. Thomas Aquinas

Unit – 10 explains the western philosophy on the divine origin of the state and divine obligation of the people.

Unit 11. European political thought, Machiavelli, Bodin

Unit – 11 imparts the knowledge on the European ideology on the state as well as national sovereignty and universal sovereignty.

Books Recommended:

1. Rajani Kothari - Democratic Policy and Social Change in India : Crisis and Opportunities, Allied Publishers
2. Kar Lowernestein: Political Power and the Government Process;
3. Gokhale B.K.: - A Study of Political theory.
4. Gettle:- Political Science
5. Ramphe:- Problems of Political Science
6. Hart H.L.A.: - Essay on Punishment and Responsibility
7. Nisbet R.A.: The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann, London Part-II, Chapter-4: Authority for authority and power;
8. Bierstedt Robert: Power and Progress, McGraw-Hill, New York and Delhi;
9. Leiser: (Ch. 12 - Civil Disobedience) Liberty, justice and hope Burton;
10. George Lich Theim: A Short History of Socialism
11. LS Rathor and SAH Haqqi. Political Theory and Organization, EBC.

Paper- III: SOCIOLOGY-I (General Principles Of Sociology)

COURSE CODE : TH-715203

Course Objectives:

General principles of sociology paper contemplate to enlighten the students so the fundamental concepts used in the discipline. The course provides sociological understanding with law so the students have better understanding with the society as to deal the law in efficient modus operandi. The course pivots mainly on relationship between sociology and law, status and role, the numerous social institutions, categories of groups and some of the societal problems so that an individual encounters as an adherent of the society.

Unit 1. Nature, Definition and Scope of Sociology.

Learning outcomes:

Understand the emergence of sociology. Know the meaning exactly what sociology deals. Studying its nature

and scope in the society with the ideas various thinkers.

Unit 2. Sociology and law, sociology and economics, sociology and political science, sociology and history.

Learning outcomes:

Understand the relationship sociology and law. Know the relation ship between sociology and other social sciences.

Unit 3. Social Status and Roles, Meaning of Status, Status and Society, Determination of Status ,Concept of Role, Definition of Role, conformity, deviance, coherence of Role.

Learning outcomes:

Knowledge about individual social status and roles in the society. Understanding the social deviance occurs in the society. Determines the conformity and coherence of the roles.

Unit 4. 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.. Different Acts aimed at Social Justice.

Learning outcomes:

Get to know the social stratification and its nature. Elucidates the numerous social groups to associate with the various associations. Studies about the clan sib and tribes. Knowledge about the social justice and different acts relating to the given above themes.

Unit 5. 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.

Learning outcomes:

Knowledge about the different cultures of family and its nature as well as different traditions. Studies on classified types of marriages in numerous patterns. Understands the family relation law and law associated with marriages.

Unit 6. Other Social Institutions: Economic institutions, Political institutions, Religious institutions and educational institutions.

Learning outcomes:

Get to know on various other social institutions like political, economic, religious and educational concepts. Understands the various changes in the social institutions in the chronicles and technological era.

Unit 7. Social organization and disorganization: Organisation and disorganisation as a process, characteristics of disorganization, distinction between social organization and disorganization. Causes of social disorganization.

Learning outcomes:

Knowledge about social organization and disorganization in the society as well as with an individual. Studies on various distinctions and causes between organization and disorganizations in the society with reference to an individual.

Unit 8. Problems and Status of SCs, STs, BCs, and Minorities and the Legal Regime.

Learning outcomes:

Get to know about the status of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities. Studies multifarious problems regarding the SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities. Knowledge about the legal aspects of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities.

Unit 9. Problems and Status of Women, Children and the Legal Control.

Learning outcomes:

Understands the status of a women and children in the society proportion to chronicles and the current era. Studies multifarious problems regarding women and children. Knowledge about the atrocities and legal control on women and children.

Course outcome

After studying this paper, the student can Get to know the convergence and divergence of sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach to develop knowledge about its approach Enlighten about its historicity of sociology and law. Understand the proportion between individual status and role in the society. Know the importance of social groups in various fields.

Know the proportion between sociology and other social sciences including law.

Generate knowledge on various social institutions which were essential in daily lives.

Understand and generate ideas about the various societal problems and status especially on women and child, SCs, STs BCs and minorities.

Books Recommended:

1. T.B. Bottamore, Sociology, A Guide to problems and Literature, London allen and Unwin.
2. T.K.Oommen&C.N.Venugopal, Sociology, Pre Law Education Series, EBC
3. Harvy Johnson, Sciology - A Systematic Introduction
4. M. Harlambos, Sciology- 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. Romesh Thappar (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

Paper- IV – SPECIAL CONTRACTS

COURSE CODE : TH-715204

Course Objectives:

1. *The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the special contracts such as contract of indemnity, contract of guarantee, contract of bailment and contract of agency.*
2. *Introduce learners to the basic elements of contract of bailment.*
3. *Enable learners to understand the contract laws of sale of goods.*
4. *Improve learners' ability in understand the provisions of partnership Act.*
5. *This course is designed to analyse concepts of negotiable instruments*

Unit-1 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, Contract of Bailment (Secs. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act, 1872).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Analyse the contract of Indemnity and contract of Guarantee.*
2. *Interpret the contract of guarantee, and the rights & liabilities of surety.*
3. *Acquaint with the concept of contract of bailment.*

Unit-2: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Acquaint with the rights and duties of the Bailor and Bailee.*
2. *Understand the rights and duties of the Pawnor and the Pawnee.*
3. *Analyse the relationship of principal and Agent.*

Unit-3: Contract of Agency: (Secs. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872), 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.

Learning outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Identify the provisions of Sale of Goods Act.*
2. *Understand the Rights & Duties of the buyer and seller.*
3. *Interpret the Rights of Unpaid Seller.*

Unit-4: Contract of Sale of Goods: (The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930), Formation of Contract, Subject-matter of Contract of Sale, Conditions and Warranties, Express and implied conditions and warranties, Caveat Emptor, Property, Possession and risk, Passing of Property, Sale of non-owners, Delivery of goods, Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale, Rights of unpaid seller.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Understand the Partnership Laws.*
- 2. Analyse the rights and duties of the partners.*
- 3. Acquaint with the Modes of Dissolution of partnership firm*

Unit-5: Contracts of Partnership: (The Indian Partnership Act, 1932), 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.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Critically examine the provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881*
- 2. Know about the holder in due course.*
- 3. Acquaint with the dishonours of Cheques.*

Unit-6: Hire purchase

Unit-7: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Definition of negotiable instrument, essential features of promissory note, bill of exchange and cheque, holder, holder in due course, payment in due course, dishonor of cheque.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

- 1. Understand the core concepts in the legal structure of contracts, partnership and sale of Goods etc.*
- 2. Able to apply the main statutory provisions of the Contract, partnership and Sale of Goods Acts.*
- 3. Interpret the legal provisions to the legal issues arising in some of the main day to day dealings of the business.*
- 4. Analyse the provisions of sale of goods Act.*
- 5. Acquaint with the concepts of Negotiable instruments Act.*

Books Recommended:

1. Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, London
2. Venkatesh Iyer: The Law of Contracts and Tenders. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
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, 4th Edition 1998, The Law Book Co. Allahabad
9. Benjamins Sale of Goods, 1st Edition. 1978, 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
12. Bowstead on Agency, Sweet and Maxwell, London.

PAPER-V: FAMILY LAW - II
(Testamentary and Intestate Succession)

COURSE CODE : TH-715206

Objectives of the course

This course involves the student in the interdiction of personal laws of Hindus Muslims and Christians ,as it effects property relations. This course primarily covers the concept of undivided family ,uncodified and codified of Hindu law it relates to intestate and testamentary succession .This course also involves the student for better understanding of Muslim law in matters relating to instate ,testamentary succession and applicable to persons of all denominations and other provisions relating to testamentary succession of Indian succession act 1925 with latest amendments.

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

Learning outcomes:

For better understanding its scope and evolution and new changes in the property concept.

Unit -2: 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.

Learning outcomes:

To study the importance of codified and uncodified Hindu law relating to inheritance .

Unit-3: Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Learning outcomes:

To understand the concept of devolution of interest in Mitakshara copencary and the changes brought by the government in this area .

Unit-4: 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

Learning outcomes:

To understand the general concept of succession relating to Hindu female dying intestate read with Hindu succession amendment Act 2005.

Unit-5: Disqualifications, general principles.

Learning outcomes:

To study the law relating to disqualifications to succession.

Unit-6: 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.

Learning outcomes:

To understand the concept of Muslim law of inheritance, testamentary succession .

Unit-7: 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.

Learning outcomes:

For better understanding of Indian succession Act pertaining to will, codicil, revocation of will, etc.

Course outcome:

- 1. student gets familiarity in understanding personal laws relating to property and due property concepts .*
- 2. To attain the knowledge in matters relating to inheritance and study historical prospective of traditional laws in testamentary and intestate succession*
- 3. to know and understand about dissolution of general equality in distributing ancestral property and its impact on society.*
- 4. Become competent in understanding law relating to testamentary and intestate succession .*

Books Recommended:

1. Tahir Mahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad:
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. Tondon M.P.: Muslim law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
Prasad V.: The Indian Succession Act, 1982, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

Paper-VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education COURSE CODE : SM-001

THIRD SEMESTER

Paper-I: Political Science – III

Indian Political Thought

COURSE CODE : TH-105109

Core Objective of the Political Science – III:

This paper imparts the knowledge on the Indian valuable philosophy on the subject Political Science. This philosophy is very old and extracted from ancient Indian historical resources like Vedas, Upanishads, epics, religions like Hindu, Bhudda, Jain and philosophers like Manu to M.N. Roy. It also deals with concepts like Sarvodaya, Gramodaya, Bhoodan, Socialism, Marxism and liberalism.

Indian political thought of the following persons:

1. Manu

Learning Out Put:

tells about the political ideology of the oldest Indian philosopher / saint –Manu and his work Manu Smriti.

2. Koutilya

Learning Out Put:

In this chapter, the students are informed the valuable political philosophy of Kautilya through his greatest treatise – Arthasashtra.

3. Gandhism

Learning Out Put:

Describes the universal value oriented ideology of Mahatma Gandhi on Truth, Non-violence, Sarvoday and views on state and its sovereignty etc.

4. Nehru

Learning Out Put:

Tells the philosophy of the Modern Architect of our nation and the recognized philosophy on inter-national relation etc.

5. Jayaprakash Narayana

Learning Out Put:

Says about the philosophy of Jayaprakash Narain which deals with Sarvodaya, Bhoodan, Socialism, partyless democracy etc.

6. Dr. B.R Ambedkar

Learning Out Put:

Describes socialist ideology of the educated elite - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It tells about his intellectual ability in framing the Supreme Law – The Constitutional Law India. And many more views of his account.

7. Goutham Budda

Learning Out Put:

Explains the Buddhist political ideology through Buddhism. It tells the world the democratic cardinal principle of Election, Equal Opportunity and thereby establishing egalitarian society.

8. M.N. Roy

Learning Out Put:

States about the philosophy of M.N. Roy. It describes his philosophy from radicalism to radical humanism. He is a great intellectual got name and frame form regional to international perspectives.

9. Hindu Concept of State and Islamic Concept of State

Learning Out Put:

Explains the conceptual ideology on the Hindu and Islamic State.

10. Gandhism and Sarvodaya in political thought

Learning Out Put:

Talks about the Gandhism which tells his entire life experience as describe his own philosophy and his his concept happiness to all (sarvodaya).

11. Liberalism and Marxism in India

Learning Out Put:

Explain the conceptual value of Socialism and Marxism in the Indian Governance.

Books Recommended:

1. Urmila sarma and S.K.sarma, Indian Political Thought, Atlantica Publishers
2. Padhy K.S, Indian Political Thought
3. Bidyut Chakrabarty, Modern Indian Political thought, Sage Publishers
4. Mahendra Prasad Singh, Dr. Himanshu Roy, Indian Political Thought, Themes and Thinkers, Pearson Education
5. Viswanath Prasad Varma, Modern Indian Political Thought,P Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Modern Indian Political Thought, 1971
6. Harihara Das, Indian Political Thought, National Publishing House, 2005

Paper-II: ECONOMICS –II

(Indian Economic Policy)

Course Objectives

Main Objectives of the course are:

- 1. Allow students to apply economic principles to guide the decisions they make in their own lives.*
- 2. To introduce the basic principles of managerial decision-making process subject to various constraints both at -individual and aggregate- level*

Unit-1: Introduction to Indian Economy:

- a) Trends in population growth.
- b) Estimates of National Income in India.
- c) Post-independence economic policies in India.

Learning Outcome:

Learning the Scope and Principles of Indian Economy

*Understanding the Trends and population growth, estimates of national income of India
Determining Post-independence economic policies in India*

Unit-2: Poverty and Income Distribution :

- a) Trends and inter-regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty.
- b) Unemployment trends and employment generation schemes.
- c) Labour, Productivity and Wages.

Learning Outcome:

Observing the Trends and Inter regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty

Unemployment trends and employment generation schemes

Labour productivity and wages

Unit-3: The Logic of India's Development Strategy :

- a) Planning Process.
- b) Priorities between agriculture and industry.
- c) Choice of technology.
- d) The role of public, private and joint sectors.
- e) Large, medium and small industries.

Learning Outcome:

*Understanding the Planning process, priorities between agriculture and industry.
Determine the Choice of Technology,*

The role of public private and joint sectors, Large-Medium and Small Industries.

Unit-4: Problem of Controlling Economic Concentration :

- a) Regulation of the Private Corporate Sector (Controls, License, Quotas).
- b) Anti-monopolies and Restrictive Practices; Regulation.
- c) Deficit Financing.
- d) Pricing.
- e) Labour Relations.

Learning Outcome:

Classification of Regulation of the private corporate sector (Controls, Licences, Quotas)

Understanding Anti monopolies and restrictive practices

Regulation, Deficit financing, Pricing, Labour Relations

Unit-5: Export and Import Policies: Import substitution and export promotion.

Learning Outcome:

Understanding the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Measuring GDP and Limitations, Unemployment and Inflation

Unit-6: Agricultural Economics :

- a) Basic characteristics of the economy and its transformation since Independence.
- b) Evolution of Agrarian Relations. Integrated rural development.
- c) Commercialisation of Agriculture.
- d) Economics of Farm Management.
- e) Agricultural credit.
- f) National Agricultural Policy-2000

Learning Outcome:

Learning the Basic Characteristics of the economy and its transformation since independence

Observing the evolution of Agrarian relations. Integrated Rural Development, commercialisation of agriculture

Definition of Economics of farm management, Agricultural credit

Course Outcome

At the end of the course, the students will be able to: 1. Students will define the nature of Indian economy. 2. Students will analyse the importance, contribution and growth of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of India

Books Recommended:

1. Rudder Datt and Sundaram: Indian Economy, Delhi, S. Chand and Co., ;
2. A.N. Agarwala: Indian Economics, New Delhi Vikas,
3. K.K. Dewett - Indian Economics;
4. Gunnar Myrdag: Challenge of World Poverty;
5. C.T. Kurien: Planning Poverty and Social Transformation, Allied Publications,
6. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and P.C. Joshi: Reflections of Economic Development and Social Change – Essays in Honour of V.K.R.V. Rao Allied Publishers.

**Paper - III : LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M V ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW
COURSE CODE : TH-105111**

Objectives of the Course:

The objective of the study of Law of Torts is to know about the evolution of torts law, defining the tort, classification of tort, awarding the damages, torts in Indian context. Similarly torts under MV accident and rights and duties of consumer under consumer protection act.

Learning Outcomes:

The student learns about the principles of liability in torts, justification in torts, concept of negligence, absolute liability and strict liability.

The student also learns about the Motor Vehicle act.

Students will get an insight of Torts and Consumer protection law, consumer rights, consumer duties, damages under consumer protection law.

The judicial process involved in Tort is also an important learning for a student. Overall the study of Law of Torts is of immense use for any Law student.

Unit-1: Evolution of Law of Torts:, Its development by courts in England, Forms of Action, Emergence of specific remedies from case to case, Reception of Law of Torts in India, Principles of Equity, Justice and Good Conscience, Uncodified character-advantages and disadvantages.

Unit-2: Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects: A Wrongful act-violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally, Legal damage-Damnum sine injuria and Injuria sine damnum., Tort distinguished from Crime, Breach of Contract etc., , The concept of unliquidated damages, . Changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society-scientific and technological progress, industrialization, urbanization, specialization, occupational hazards, . Objects-Prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunctions.

Unit-3: Principles of Liability in Torts: Fault, Wrongful intent, Negligence, . Liability without fault, . Violation of Ethical codes, Statutory liability, Fatal Accidents Act, Railway Act, . Workmen's Compensation Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Carrier Act, Insurance Laws, Place of motive in Torts.

Unit-4: Justification in Torts: Volenti non fit injuria - What is free consent?: Informed consent, mere knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk, . Necessity, Private and Public, . Plaintiff's default, . Act of God and Inevitable Accident, Private defence, . Statutory authorization, . Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts, Parental and quasi parental authority.

Unit-5: Extinguishment of Liability in Certain situations: Death, *actio personalis moritur cum persona* Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1934, Waiver and acquiescence, Release, Accord and satisfaction, Limitation.

Unit-6: Standing: Who may sue in torts, Aggrieved individuals, Class Action, O 1 R 8, Social Action Groups, Statutes granting standing to certain persons groups, . Who may not be sued, . Ambassadors, Lunatics, Infants.

Unit-7: Doctrine of Sovereign immunity and its Relevance in India: Liability of States- Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K., Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 299 and 300, Act of State.,

Unit-8: Vicarious Liability: Basis, scope and justification, Express authorization, Ratification, Abetment, Special Relationship, Master and servant-arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? - Control test who is servant? Borrowed servant Independent Contractor, Principal and Agent, Corporation and Principal Officer.,

Unit-9: Torts Against Persons and Personal Relations: Assault, Battery, Mayhem, False Imprisonment, Defamation-Libel, slander including law relating to privileges, Marital Relations, domestic Relations, parental Relations Master and Servant relations, Malicious prosecution, Shortened Expectation of life, Nervous shock, . Defences.

Unit-10: Wrongs Affecting Property: Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, Dispossession, Movable Property- Trespass to goods, Detinue, conversion, Torts against Business interests- Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off, Defences.

Unit-11: Negligence: Basic concepts, Theories of Negligence, . Standards of care, Duty to take care carelessness inadvertence, Doctrine of contributive negligence, *Res ipsa loquitur* and its importance in contemporary, . Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer Protection Law.

Unit-12: Absolute/Strict Liability: The Rule in *Ryland vs. Fletcher*. Principle for application of these rules, Storing of dangerous things, . Escape of dangerous things - application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster, Oleum Gas Escape, Matheran Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards), Defences, . Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.

Unit-13: Nuisance: Definition, Essentials, Types, Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air.

Unit-14: Legal Remedies: Legal Remedies, Award of damages-simple, special, punitive, . Remoteness of Damages-Foreseeability and directness tests, Injunction, Specific Restitution of Property, Extra-Legal Remedies-self help, Re-entry in land, Recapture of goods, distress damage feasant abetment to nuisance.,

Unit-15: Judicial Process in Tort: Dilatoriness, Complicated rules of procedures and evidence, Experts in trial process, Reports of Testing labs, Court fees, Problems of access.

Unit-16: Tort and Consumer Protection Law: Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professional, *Caveat emptor* and *caveat venditor*, Deceit and false advertisement, Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity, Product liability - EEC directives, Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways, Consumer Protection Act, 1986.Consumer Protection Amendment Act, 2019.

Unit-17: Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

The outcome of the study is, Student learns about the evolution of Law of torts in England, various torts, damages for various torts, difference between tort, crime, breach of contract, breach of trust,

Books Recommended:

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. Achutan Pillai: The Law of Torts, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
5. Durga Das Basu: The Law of Torts, X Edition Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
6. Ratna Lal & Dhiraaj Lal: The Law of Torts, Wadhwa & Company, Nagpur, 1992
7. R.K. Bangia: The Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 1999
8. J.N. Panday: The Law of Torts, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
9. Vivienne Harpwood: The Law of Torts, Cavandish Publishing Ltd., London, 1993
10. Hepple & Mathews: Tort - cases and materials, Butterworth, London, 1980.
11. D.N. Saraf, Law of Consumer Protection in India, MN Tripathi, Bombay.

Paper - IV: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I

COURSE CODE : TH-105112

(Course Objective of Study of Constitution Law – I)

- *The Objective of study of Constitution Law-I is to have basic understanding about Indian constitution its historical perspective: Constitutional development since 1858 to 1947.*
- *Student will know about the making of India's constitution: concept of constitution, what is constitutionalism, its salient features, constituent assembly, sovereignty, preamble-status and its goals. The students get an opportunity to look into the state definition and to know about the fundamental rights and enforcement through constitutional remedies.*
- *The course aims to teach the students about directive principles of the state and the relation and difference between the fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.*
- *The course also teaches about the fundamental duties of the citizens of India.*

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

Learning outcomes:

Development of the constitution since 1858 to 1947. Various reforms, stages of Indian freedom struggle viz., protests against British Repression etc.

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

Learning outcomes:

Making of Indian constitution, its concept and features. Learns about constituent assembly, sovereignty, preamble-status and its goals

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

Learning outcomes:

The concept of state and law, Articles 12&13

Unit-4: Equality and Social Justice: Equality before the law and Equal protection of Laws- meaning- Constitutional provisions - Total conspectus - Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 29 (2), 325, 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.

Learning outcomes:

Fundamental right, equality and social justice. Articles 14,15,16,17,29(2),325

Classification for differential treatment gender justice Articles 15 (1)(2)(3).16,29(2)

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

Learning outcomes:

Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of press, assembly, association, movement reside and settle, profession/business.

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

Learning outcomes:

Personal Liberty, meaning of Article 21 and several cases related to personal liberty

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

Learning outcomes:

Preventive detention-constitutional policy, Art.22. Preventive detention safeguard under the constitution and Art.23

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

Learning outcomes:

Concept of Secularism-Indian constitutional provisions and its historical perspective of Indian

secularism.

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

Minority rights, scope-meaning of minority, minority rights to educational institutions

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

Constitutional remedies – Supreme court & High court

Unit-11: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation, Directive Principles-Directions of Social Change - A new social order Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Interrelationship - Judicial balancing, Constitutional amendments - Arts, 31A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles, Judicial policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills. Relationship between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.

Learning outcomes:

Fundamental rights and directive principles.

Course Outcome:

- *Learners would understand the basis of Indian Constitution, its development and importance of constitution in every walk of citizens life.*
- *Learners know about their fundamental rights and the way it should be enforced through constitutional remedies.*
- *At the end of the course the learner is fully aware of the Indian Constitution, its importance in judiciary system.*
- *The learning will help the student to enter into legal profession by practicing law or working in judiciary system.*

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 BooksCompany, 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.

Paper - V: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

COURSE CODE : TH-715306

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. *To provide a basic comprehension of the conceptual dimensions of human rights and the evolution of international Human Rights law*
2. *To develop a broad understanding of the major international legal frame work developed by the United Nations as well as regional organisations and further peruse the Indian legal system relevant to the application of international human rights law*
3. *To create particular understanding of special understanding of the human right issues pertaining to select vulnerable groups and the applicable international human rights law along with the concerned enforcement mechanism*
4. *To ensure fundamental grasp of the importance and principles of international humanitarian law*

Unit-1: Human Rights, Concept, Nature and scope concept of Human Right; Meaning and definition of Human Rights; Theories of Human Rights; Kinds and Classification of Human Rights; Human Right in India ancient, medieval and modern concept rights; Human Right in Western tradition; Concept of natural law and natural rights.

Learning outcomes:

appreciate the importance of human rights, know the history of development of international human rights and develop conceptual understanding of human rights

Unit-2: Historical Development of Human Rights; Human Rights under the U.N. Charter; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Meaning and concept of Human Rights, International Protection of Human Rights Under-International Bill of Human Rights- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000.

Learning outcomes:

Will develop an understanding of the contribution of UNO in the development of international human rights law

Unit-3: Human Rights and Vulnerable groups - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006, Rights of Minorities – National, ethnic, religious, linguistic etc.

Learning outcomes:

Will get to know the role of regional organisations in the development of legal guarantees to human rights at regional level, namely, European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights and African Charter on Human Rights

Unit-4: Regional conventions on Human rights- African Charter on human and People's rights, 1981 American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 European Social Charter, 1961. European Convention for protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, 1950 Development through World Conferences on Human Rights- Tehran Conference, 1968, Vienna Conference, 1993, World Conferences on Women- Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi, Beijing.

Learning outcomes:

Will be acquainted with selective protective agencies such as OHCHR, UNICEF concerned with human rights protection

Unit-5: Indian Constitution and International Covenants on Human Rights, Role of National Commission on Human Rights: Its powers and functions, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Learning outcomes:

Will specially identify the human right concerns of select vulnerable groups such as women, children, refugees and indigenous people and understand the legal ambit of related human right instruments such as CEDAW, CRC etc

Unit-6: International Humanitarian Law Origin and development of International Humanitarian Law - Geneva Conventions - Defenseless persons, wounded, sick, medical personnel etc. - Repatriation - Prisoners of War - International armed conflicts - Obstacles.

Learning outcomes:

Will secure insights into the basic principles of International Humanitarian law and the related legal developments

Unit-7: Refugee Law Origin and development - Rights, responsibilities of refugees -Juridical status - UNRWA and UNHCR - Legal status of refugees in India - Resettlement.

Learning outcomes:

Will gain general comprehension on the role of ICJ, ICC and European Court of Human Rights in the enforcement of human rights

COURSE OUTCOME:

- 1. Contributes to appreciation of the seminal importance of human rights and sensitisation over the critical human right issues.*
- 2. Enables an analytical understanding of the jurisprudential ambit of human rights as guaranteed under international human rights law*
- 3. Develops an understanding of the Indian approach towards human rights guaranteed under international law*
- 4. Contributes to human rights advocacy with a professional touch*

Recommended books:

1. S.K. Avesti and kataria Law relating to Human Rights, Orient New Delhi.
2. Human Rights watch women's Rights watch global report on women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford.
3. Ermacora Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights (1993), Sweet and Maxwell.
4. Wallace, International Human Rights: Text & Materials (1996), Sweet & Maxwell.
5. Human Rights & Global Diversity (2001), Frank Cass, Landon.
6. Nirmal B.C. The Right of self Determination in International Law (1995), Deep and Deep.
7. P.R. Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal Delhi.
8. H.O. Agrawal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publication.
9. S.K. Kapoor, Human Rights Under International Law and Indian Law.

Paper -VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education (COURSE CODE : TH-105109

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FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper-I: Political Science – IV (Principles of Public Administration)

COURSE CODE : TH-715401

The objectives of the course are to improve skills in the following areas:

- *To comprehend the nature, scope, structure & processes of human resource management.*
- *To identify the systems and processes of financial and material management.*
- *To appreciate institutional capacity building strategies and programmes; and*
- *To understand the changing paradigms of Resources management.*
- *Understand the way in which the public power is exercised and public resources are managed and expanded.*
- *Unravel the varying methods of performance assessment of public institutions; and*
- *Appreciate the changing paradigms of human resource management.*

Unit-1: 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 – New Public Administration and onwards.

Learning Outcome:

- >critically engage various disciplinary perspectives and theoretical approaches to the study of public administration and governance;*
- >understand the core theories, concepts and approaches used in various subfields of public administration;*
- >critically assess various administrative systems and modes of governance in specific policy contexts.*

Unit-2: Classical and Behavioral theories: Luther Gullick, Henry Fayol, F.w. Taylor, Max Weber, Chester Bernard and Herbert Simon.

Learning Outcome:

- >Awareness about the evolution and growth of the discipline of Public Administration.*
 - >Learning of basic principles and approaches of Public Administration.*
 - >Theoretical clarity of basic concepts and dynamics (both ecological and others) relating to Public organizations.*
 - > Demonstrate critical thinking and communication skills as applied to the public and private sectors.*
- Unit-3: Development and emerging Trends: Waldo, Weidner, F.W. Riggs, Dror, Ostrom.

Learning Outcome:

- >Development Administration is about projects, programs, policies and ideas which are focused at development of a nation,*
- >socio-economic and socio-political development of society in general, carried out by talented and skilled bureaucrats.*
- >Innovation at all levels of planning*
- >Importance to the development at grassroots level.*
- >Development of human capital as a resource.*

Unit-4: Public Personnel Administration: Concept and Importance, Methods and machinery of recruitment, Training and Development, Motivation, Grievances and Human Relations.

Learning Outcome:

- >Conceptual clarity of Personnel Administration, its issues, career systems and other terms covering various aspects of personnel administration.*

- > Detailed understanding of the Personnel system and its related recruiting agencies of the Indian Republic.
- > Critical understanding of issues like Employee associations, Redressal Mechanism, Adjudication institutions and processes and Civil Service Reforms.

Unit-5: 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.

Learning Outcome:

- > Knowledge of various aspects of Financial Administration in general and in the Indian context in particular.
- > Understanding budgeting, financial institutions and financial resource mobilization strategies in the Indian context.
- > Comprehending the system and dynamics of Indian fiscal federalism.
- > Deep understanding of the role and mechanism of Parliamentary control over finance in India.

Books Recommended:

1. S.P. Naidu, Public Administration, Concepts and Theories, Tata McGraw Publishing Co, 2011
2. M.Laxmikant, Public Administration, Tata McGraw Publishing Co, 2011
3. Mohit Bhattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors, 2009
4. S.R. Maheswari Indian Administration, Oriental Blackswan, 2000
5. Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, PHI Learning, 2012

Paper-II: Sociology-II (Sociological Theories)

COURSE CODE : TH-715402

Course Objectives:

Sociological theories paper contemplates to enlighten the students so the theoretical concepts used in the discipline. The course provides sociological understanding with law so the students have better understanding with the society as to deal the law in efficient modus operandi. The course pivots mainly deal with Indian society, social changes in modern India, globalization, technology of social change. Culture and civilization, different theories along with the social thinkers in India.

Unit 1. Social Thought Theories- Max Weber, Durkheim- Karl Marx- M.N. Srinivas

Learning out comes:

Unit 1:

- _ Understand the social thoughts.
- _ Know the theories of different thinkers.

Unit 2. The Concept of State: Different theories. Social Contract theory, Separation of Powers theory, Command theory – Historical theory.

Unit 2: Learning outcomes:

- _ Understand the social contract and separation of power theory.
- _ Know the concept of state and historical as well as command theory.

Unit 3 Social Change in Modern India and the concepts of Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Sociolisation and Secularisation.

Unit 3: *Learning outcomes:*

- _ Knowledge about the concepts of Sanskritization, westernization and secularization.
- _ Understanding the social change in modern India.

Unit 4. Effects and consequences of Globalisation on Indian Society.

Unit 4: *Learning outcomes:*

Studies about the globalization.

- _ *Elucidates the effects and consequences of globalization on Indian society.*

Unit 5. 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.

Unit 5: *Learning outcomes:*

- _ Knowledge about technology as an agent of social change.
- _ *Studies literacy as a means of social change.*
- _ *Understands the theories and factors of social change.*

Unit 6. Is Change progressive or retrograde. Cultural Lag- Culture and Civilization.. Social Transformation. Social Disorganization.

Unit 6: *Learning outcomes:*

- _ *Get to know on various concepts like social transformation and disorganization.*
- _ *Understands the cultural lag and also studies the culture and civilization.*

Unit 7. 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.

Unit 7: *Learning outcomes:*

Knowledge about social thinkers in India like Gandhi, Ambedkar, Lohia and Amartyasen.

- _ *Studies on various concepts like fundamentalism, socialism, nationalism, feminism and so on.*

Course out comes:

After studying this paper, the student can Get to know the sociological theories about M.N. Srinivas, Durkheim, Max Weber and Marx to know the society in the various aspects. Enlighten about the state social contract, power theory along with the command theory in the society. Understand the social change in modern India with the concepts of Sanskritization, westernization with the secularism. Know the importance of theories of social change and factors with the aspect of technology as an agent. Know the concepts of culture and civilization with the transformation and disorganization. Generate knowledge on effects and consequences of globalization. Understand and generate ideas about the various social thinkers in India.

Books Recommended:

1. T.B. Bottomse: Sociology, A Guide to Problems and Literature, London, Allen and Erwin, 1982
2. Harvy Johnson: Sociology - Systematic Instruction
3. Sharma : Sociology
4. Mao-Iwer and Page - Sociology
5. Kingslary Davis : Human Society

6. Peter Worsley et al, Introducing Sociology, Hamondaworth, Penguin Books 1970;
7. M. Haralambos: Sociology - Themes and Persectives, Delhi, Oxford UniversityPress, 1981
8. N.K. Bose: The Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1975
9. David G., Mandelrsum: 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 Betalle: The Backward Classes and New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981
13. A.R Desai, Rural Sociology
14. M.N. Srinivas, Caste in Modern India
15. Mac. Iver and Page, Sociology

Paper - III - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II
COURSE CODE : TH-715403

Course Objective:

Constitutional Law II paper contemplate to enlighten the students so the fundamental concepts used in the discipline. Constitutional law matters because it protects the rights of individuals. Constitutional law also is crucial in maintaining a political system of checks and balances. This means that the various government agencies related to the judicial, legislative and executive branches regularly communicate with and review each other's legal proceedings, which helps ensure that no political branch becomes too powerful and preserves the structure of the democratic republic.

Unit-1: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Know the difference between parliamentary form of government and presidential form of government*
- *Studying all the qualifications and functions of the president, prime minister, council of ministers and governor*
- *Studying the privileges of our political leaders and studying the conflict between the privileges and fundamental rights*

Unit-2: 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 States Administrative 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Know the difference between federal and unitary form of government and why India included federal features in its constitution.*
- *Studying the legislative, administrative and financial relations between the center and the state.*
- *Studying the process of the amendment of the constitution and special provisions.*

Unit-3: Governor under the constitution: Powers and functions

Learning Outcomes:

- *Knowing and studying all the powers and functions of the Governor under the Constitution of India.*

Unit-4: Independency of 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. Lok Adalats 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying the judiciary, judicial process and judicial review*
- *Knowing the writ system and independence of judiciary and the jurisdiction of all the courts*
- *Studying about the Public Interest Litigation*

Unit-5 Freedom of Trade and Commerce:

Learning Outcomes:

- *Know the freedoms and rights granted by our constitution on the trade and commerce*

Unit-6: Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311), Tulsiram Patel case- Exception to Art. 311.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying various administrative services under the constitution of India along with doctrines*
- *Knowing the procedure for dismissal and removal from the services*

Unit-7; Election Commission of India: Powers and functions

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying and knowing the elections process, qualification and disqualification of the candidates and etc.*

Unit-8: 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 - Makhn Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabbalpur, Financial Emergency.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying the types of emergencies and why we need the emergency provisions*
- *Studying the conditions which lead to proclamation of emergency Knowing the center-state relations during emergency*

Unit-9: 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. Latest Amendments 102 & 103rd & 104th Amendments.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying the procedure for amendment of the constitution*
- *Examining various case studies that dealt about the amendment*

Course outcome:

After studying this paper, the student can

- *The students will get an idea about the supreme document of India*
- *Every citizen of India must aware the constitution because each and every enactment found its base in the constitution*
- *Students will have the command on the rights that are given under the constitution*
- *Students can understand why the center and state relations are important in a country like India*

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.

Paper IV - LAW OF CRIMES-I (IPC)

COURSE CODE : TH-715404

Course objective

The Objective of study of Law of Crimes to learn about the various crimes committed and the punishments prescribed by the Law.

Learning outcome:

While studying the Law of Crimes the student knows about the stages of crime, factors negating guilty intention.

The study also educates the student about the types of punishments viz., death penalty, social relevance of capital punishment, imprisonment for life, types of life imprisonment.

It may also be learned that specific offence against human body.

The major outcome of the study is to know about the various crimes committed by the several individuals, nature of crimes, factors forcing individuals to commit crime, forced crimes and the resultant punishment, criminal mind sets, habitual criminals etc.

Similarly, the it is also being learned about the functioning of judicial system, police mechanism and the key role of lawyers. Here the law student learns about his future role as a Lawyer or judge or judicial officers, or police officer etc.

Unit-1: 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.

Unit-2: . Elements of Criminal Liability, Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations, Mens rea-Evil intention, Importance of mens rea, Recent Trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences, An act in furtherance of guilty intent, An omission as specifically includes in the code, Injury to another

Unit - 3: 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.

Unit-4: 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 attemptproximity, equivocality and social danger, Impossible attempt

Unit-5: 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.

Unit-6: 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

Unit-7: 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.

Unit-8: 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, Internet crimes. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Unit-9: Offences Against Property: Theft, Cheating, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoit, Mischief, Criminal misrepresentation and criminal Breach of Trust,

Unit-10: Forgery, Defamation and Trespass and Offences against the State.

Unit-11: Prevention of Corruption Act 1988.

Unit-12: The Arms Act, 1959.

Course outcome

The outcome of the study of Law of Crimes is to know about the Concept of Crime, State's power to determine acts or commissions as crimes. State's role in detecting the crimes and its control through various mechanisms. Student also learns about the elements of criminal liability, group liability.

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

Paper -V : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

Course objectives:

- 1. To enable understanding of the learner the critical aspects of Information Technology Law.*
- 2. To develop the ability to encounter the cyber crimes in legally relevant manner.*
- 3. To commercially understand the legal implications of E-commerce in the digital world.*
- 4. To understand the prominence of E-governance and enforcement mechanisms in the techno-legal ecosystem.*
- 5. To know about the IPR's influence in the Cyber space.*

Unit-1: Concept of Information Technology and Cyber Space- Interface of Technology and Law -Jurisdiction in Cyber Space and Jurisdiction in traditional sense - Internet Jurisdiction - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement agencies -International position of Internet Jurisdiction - Cases in Cyber Jurisdiction.

Learning Outcomes:

- LO 1: To understand the meaning of Cyber Space.*
LO 2: To analyze the jurisdictional issues in Cyber Space.
LO 3: To analyze the cyber space issues through a judicial analysis.

Unit-2: Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction - Electronic Governance – Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic records and secure digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - Regulators under the Act -The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability – Powers of Police under the Act – Impact of the Act on other Laws.

Learning Outcomes:

- LO 1: To understand the aims and objectives of Information Technology Act, 2000.*
LO 2: To analyze various electronic records and relevance of electronic evidence.
LO 3: To understand about various authorities functioning under Information Technology Act, 2000.

Unit-3: E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - E-taxation, E-banking, online publishing and online credit card payment - Employment Contracts - Contractor Agreements, Sales, Re-Seller and Distributor Agreements, Nondisclosure Agreements- Shrink Wrap Contract ,Source Code, Escrow Agreements etc.

Learning Outcomes:

- LO 1: To understand about the significance of E-commerce in the modern world.*
LO 2: To analyze various commercial activities in cyber space and their legality.
LO 3: To analyze judicial decisions on E-commerce activities.

Unit-4: Cyber Law and IPRs-Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights vs Patents debate - Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy –Patents - Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents –

Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO - Protection of databases.

Learning Outcomes:

LO 1: To understand the creativity and innovative practices in cyber space.

LO 2: To analyze the Indian IP legal position in cyber space.

LO 3: To analyze evolving Judicial decisions in copyright, patent and trademark disputes.

Unit-5: Cyber Crimes -Meaning of Cyber Crimes –Different Kinds of Cybercrimes – Cybercrimes under IPC, Cr.P.C and Indian Evidence Law - Cybercrimes under the Information Technology Act,2000 - Cybercrimes under International Law - Budapest Convention-Hacking Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Denial of service Attack, Virus Dissemination, Software Piracy, Internet Relay Chat (IRC) Crime, Credit Card Fraud, Net Extortion, Phishing etc - Cyber Terrorism - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy.

Learning Outcomes:

LO 1: To understand about different cyber crime activities in the society.

LO 2: To analyze national and international laws on Cyber crimes.

LO 3: To understand the vulnerabilities of cyber crimes and address through substantive and procedural legislations.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. To understand the evolving dimensions of cyber space and interface of technology and law.*
- 2. To interpret and analyse Information Technology Act, 2000 with the help of various Provisions and judicial decisions*
- 3. To analyse the national and international perspectives of E-commerce regulations.*
- 4. To analyse the creativity and innovation aspects and legal technicalities of IPRs in cyber space.*
- 5. To understand various criminal activities in digital world and evaluate diverse legal remedies through substantive and procedural laws.*

Recommended books:

1. Kamlesh N. & Murali D.Tiwari(Ed), IT and Indian Legal System, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
2. K.L.James, The Internet: A User's Guide (2003), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, 2nd Edition, 2005, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
4. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
5. S.V.Joga Rao, Computer Contract & IT Laws (in 2 Volumes), 2005 Prolific Law Publications, New Delhi
6. T.Ramappa, Legal Issues in Electronic Commerce, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
7. Indian Law Institute, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, New Delhi
8. Pankaj Jain & Sangeet Rai Pandey, Copyright and Trademark Laws relating to Computers, Eastern Book Co, New Delhi
9. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India
10. S.V.Joga Rao, Law of Cyber Crimes and Information Technology Law, 200 Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
11. Nandan Kamath, Law Relating to Computers, Internet, and E-commerce: A Guide to Cyberlaws and the Information Technology Act, 2000, Universal Law Publishers (2012).
12. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws, LexisNexis (2013).
13. Ian Lloyd, Information Technology Law, OUP UK (2014).
14. N S Nappinai, Technology Laws, LexisNexis, 2017
15. Pavan Duggal, Cyber Law, Universal Publications

Paper -VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education (COURSE CODE : SM-001

FIFTH SEMESTER

Paper-I: Political Science - V INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATION

COURSECODE : TH-105117

Course objectives

This paper mainly stratified into two major parts one is international relations and other is organization. International relations and organization paper contemplates to enlighten the students so the related concepts used in the discipline. The course provides international relations along with organization for to understand the law in respective aspects so the students have better understanding with the organization as to deal the law in efficient modus operandi. The course pivots mainly deal with World community, UNESCO, UNO, ILO, components of national power, International law, official and non-official organizations, various treaties in the avoidance of war, relationship between regional organizations , specialized agencies and non-government organizations.

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

Part-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.

Causes of I World War, II World War, Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach: 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.

Learning out comes:

Part I:

- *Understand the sovereign states.*
- *Know the transnational political parties and transnational non- official organizations.*
- *Studies about multinational corporations scientific, cultural, and other organization*
- *Understand the economic organization technology and military force.*
- *Know the limitation of national power international morality violence and destruction.*
- *Studies about International law and trade.*
- *Understand the collective security and disarmament.*
- *Understand the nature of UNESCO and UNO.*
- *Studies about functional approach of international cooperation and specialized agencies.*

Part II: 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. The United Nations and its principal organs, the relationship between

the United Nations and Regional Organisations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Government Organizations.

Part2:

- Understand the standard pattern organization know the concept of inter-governmental organization and constituent instruments.
- Studies about the special features of I.L.O.
- Understand International financial system.
- Know the concept united nation and its principal organs.
- Understand the relation between united nation and regional organization.
- Studies the themes of specialized agencies and international non-government organizations.

Course outcome:

After studying this paper, the student can

- *Get to know the transnational political parties and transnational non-official organizations.*
- *Enlighten about the national power, morality, public opinion, and international law.*
- *Understand the territorial claims, population, migration international trade.*
- *Know the importance of UNESCO, UNO, I.L.O.*
- *Know the themes regarding relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations.*
- *Generate knowledge specialized agencies and international non-government organizations.*
- *Understand and generate ideas about the collective security, disarmament diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts.*

Books Recommended:

1. B.S.Murthy, International Relations and Organisations, Pre Law Education series,EBC
2. Naik J.A.:- A Text book of International Relations.
3. Roy and Dutta:- Introduction to International Relations
4. Myneni S R International Relations and Organisations
5. Mahendra Kumar:- Theoretical Aspects of International Politics
6. Palmer and Perking : International Relations;
7. D.W. Bowett: International Institutions, London, Methuen
8. Verson Van Dyke : International Politics
9. E.H. Hentmen: The Relations of Nations;
10. Quincy Wright: Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton -CenturyCrofts,
11. Hans Morgenthau: Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, . New York, Knopf,.

Paper-II, Economics –III
MONEY, BANKING AND FISCAL POLICY
COURSE CODE : TH-105118

Course objectives :

To understand the general concepts of economics, and study the different factors effecting macro-economic activity, understand concept of Money. To study the activities of Commercial Banks, importance of credit, credit creation and credit control. Activities of RBI and its importance. Importance of Foreign Exchange, it's creation, different forms in which Forex can be earned. Exports and imports their importance and performance. To understand the concept of inflation, its types, effects and its control. Role of government in controlling inflation. To understand the role of Fiscal Policy in an economy, its working and importance.

Unit -1: Money – Meaning, function and classification of money, theories of money, fisher's quantity theory of money, Cambridge Approach.

Learning outcomes:

- Unit1 - 1. Understand importance of Money/currency*
2. Different theories about money regarding its intrinsic value.

Unit -2: Banking – functions of commercial banks . Process of credit creation functions of RBI, Methods of credit control.

Learning outcomes:

- Unit2 – 1. How RBI controls the money value and supply*
2. Understand how Commercial Banks create credit.

Unit-3: foreign investment and foreign trade, international investment, international aid, international corporations export promotion and import substitution.

Learning outcomes:

- Unit3 – 1. Understanding FDI, FII and operations relating to Foreign Investment.*
2. Different forms of Foreign credit and international aid.

Unit-4: Meaning demand full inflammation, cost push inflation effects of inflation

Learning outcomes:

- Unit4 – 1. Know inflation and its impact on economy and people.
2. Pros and Cons of inflation.

Unit-5: Fiscal policy: Objective of fiscal policy, role of fiscal policy in under developed countries, fiscal policy and equitable distribution fiscal policy and price stability, fiscal policy and budget deficit.

Learning outcomes:

- Unit5 – 1. Know and understand Taxation and its purpose.*
2. Budget and its impact on economy wrt Surplus and Defficit.

Course Outcomes:

1. To Attain the skill in economic aspects.
2. Becomes competent in understanding how an economy works and grows.
3. Students get familiarity in understanding how economic aspects have impact on Legal aspects in society.
4. An insight into foreign investment helps understand global aspects and their role in promoting nationalism.

Books Recommended:

1. KPM Sundaram, Money, Banking and International trade, sultan Chand, 2006.
2. R.Dorn Bush, S Fisher and R.Stantz, Macro Economics. Tata Mc Grow Hill Co,2004.
3. Bhyrathi V Tathak, the Indian Financial System Market , Institutions and Services, Pearson, 2008.
4. Dingra, IC Indian Economy, Sultan Chand, 2007
5. United Nations world development Report oxford University Press, 1990-2008 (Different Editions)
6. Michel P.Todorao, Economic Duct, Longman co, 1996.

Paper-III: GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

For centuries, women have been treated as second rate citizens and the kind of discrimination against women cuts across societies and religions. The inferior status of women has been at the root of violence against women which is manifested in myriad forms – ranging from denial of education, employment opportunities, the right to property and equal opportunities, to violence – physical and mental- within the family and in the society. This has also perpetuated the evil practices like Sati, female foeticide and infanticide. For quite some time, law also has been insensitive to the suffering of women as many facets of discrimination, violence and marginalisation have been internalised by the society. However, the dawn of human rights ideology and perceptions of gender equality have given rise to a new orientation to law. The subject ‘Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence’ has been introduced with a view to acquaint the students with a sociological and gender perspective of law.

The specific objectives of the course are:

1. To acquaint the student with the concepts of gender and patriarchy, the distinction between gender and sex, discrimination against women, the objectification of female bodies and the relevance of feminism.
2. To create awareness amongst the students about empowerment of women especially, economic empowerment and the supporting structures needed for the same.
3. To acquaint the student with the human rights dimensions of gender relations and sexual orientation, the changes made in the law for ensuring gender equality and liberty in private life and the reproductive rights of women.
4. To throw light on violence against women – in private domain (domestic violence) as well as public domain (sexual harassment at work place) and the legal redressal systems

Unit – 1: Introduction - What is Gender justice - Notions of sex and gender, Deconstructing ‘Man’, ‘Woman’, ‘Other’, Private-public dichotomy; Women in ancient, medieval and modern India: An overview; Indicators of Status: Difference in - likelihood of survival; female foeticide, assigned human worth; and control over property, valued goods and services, working conditions, knowledge and information, political processes,

symbolic representation, one's body, daily lifestyles, reproductive processes.

Learning outcomes:

The meaning of gender justice, the concepts of patriarchy, notions of gender and sex, and how gender roles assigned by the society lead to discrimination against and subordination of women. The student will further understand the roots and manifestations of violence against women like female foeticide, deprivation of rights and marginalisation.

Unit – 2: Patriarchy and Feminist Jurisprudence - Understanding Patriarchy; Issues and contradictions in feminism; Sameness and difference debate; Liberal feminism; Radical feminism.

Learning outcomes:

The meaning of the concepts of feminism and patriarchy and the contemporary relevance of feminism

Unit – 3: LGBTQH++ and Human Rights - Born Free and Equal: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in International Human Rights Law (UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner); Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Discriminatory laws and practices and acts of violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (2014); The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019.

Learning outcomes:

How persons are segregated and discriminated against on the basis of sexual orientation and the disadvantages suffered by the LGBTQ groups. The students further learn how law (including the international initiatives) seeks to remove such discrimination and protect these groups

Unit – 4: International Instruments on Gender Justice - UDHR, ICESCR, ICCPR; UN Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; The Yogyakarta Principles, 2007; UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Human rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, 2011; Human Rights Council Resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity (2014).

Learning outcomes:

About the human rights dimension of gender justice and sexual orientation. The students also get familiar with the Human Rights treaties and the other literature relevant to the rights of people based on sexual orientation

Unit – 5: Sexuality and Morality in Law - Indian Penal Code 1860, Rape Laws, Adultery; Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 read with section 370 IPC; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

Learning outcomes:

How law takes cognizance of and deals with sexuality and morality, especially with regard to adultery, rape, indecent representation of women and immoral traffic prevention.

Unit – 6: Economic Empowerment and Law - Labour Laws: Gender protective laws, Gender neutral laws, Gender corrective laws; Law Protecting Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace: The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

The importance of economic empowerment and to what extent law can be an instrument of economic empowerment – the students also learn the importance of congenial work environment and prevention of harassment at workplace, especially sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Unit – 7: Reproductive Rights - Indian Penal Code, 1860; Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; Maternity Benefits Act, 1964; PC & PNDT Act 1994.

Learning outcomes:

About the autonomy of the female with respect to the reproductive rights, maternity benefits offered by law, medical termination of pregnancy and the protection of the right to live in the light of pre diagnostic techniques.

Unit – 8: Law Protecting Women against Violence at Home: Domestic Violence, Dowry Harassment, Sati - Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act 1961; Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987.

Learning outcomes:

The prevalence of violence in the private domain, acts like Sati, dowry and discrimination against women and the law relating to protection of women from domestic violence.

Course outcomes:

After completing the course, the student will be Able to understand the concept of patriarchy and the concept of gender and its distinction from sex, discrimination against women and appreciate the relevance and concept of feminism.

- 1. In a position to know what is empowerment especially in the context of women development and the various strategies for the empowerment of women*
- 2. Well acquainted with the human rights dimensions of gender relations and sexual autonomy, the need not to discriminate against persons based on their sexual orientation and the corresponding amendments in the legal system.*
- 3. Able to appreciate the different dimensions of the systemic violence against women and the legal provisions for the alleviation of the same.*

Recommended books:

1. Ratna Kapur and Brendia Cossman, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India (1996).
2. Kalapana Kannabhiran (ed), Women and Law Critical Feminist Perspectives, Sage Publications India, 2014.
3. Usha Tandon (ed), Gender Justice: A Reality or Fragile Myth, 2015.
4. Rajesh Talwar, The Third Sex and Human Rights, 2016.
5. S.P. Sathe: Towards Gender Justice.
6. Dr. Vijay Sharma: Protection to woman in Matrimonial home.
7. Dr. Sarojini Saxena: Femijuris (Law relating to Women in India).
8. Dr. Archana Parsher: Women and Social Reform.
9. Dr. Paras Diwan: Dowry and protection to married women.
10. Dr. G.B.Reddy: Women and Law, 2nd Edn. Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1998.

**Paper - IV: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
WILD LIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE
COURSE CODE : TH-105120**

Course Objectives:

The objective of studying of Environmental Law is to learn about the importance of environment and its protection by means of several enactments made by government of India from time to time and suitable amendments made thereof.

Learning outcome:

The Outcome of study of Environment Law is, a student learns about what is environment, Its importance in the humans' day to day activities, human race survival, need for environment protection, enactments made of government of India and various state governments for protection of environment, punishments for violations, fines and penalty.

Unit -1: 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.

Unit-2: 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 (Entries 17,17-I,17B,18,20) of Ninth Schedule and land reforms, Abolition of intermediaries and land ceiling.

Unit-3: 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, NEA 1995, NEAA 1997, Schedule Tribe (Forest Rights) Act, The National Tribunal Amendment Act, 1995, Amendment 2010, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Unit-4: Secondary Laws noise pollution regulations: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), rules relating to waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes, CRZ Notification). The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment , rules, 2010).

Unit-5: 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.

Unit-6: International Law and Environmental Protection: Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio Summit, 1992, UNEP, WSSD, 2002, Trail Smelter Arbitration

Unit-7: 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 – Social and legal problems. The Public Liability Insurance Act and Rules 1991 and Amendment 1992; The Environment (sitting for Industrial Projects) rules 1999.

Unit-8: Judicial Activism and Environment: Public interest litigation for environmental protection; landmark Judgments – (Reference cases; Bhopal case, Oilium 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.

Course outcome:

After completion of the study of Environment Law a student become immensely knowledgeable about the environments importance and the ways to protect it. The Student will be able to guide the others in respect of its importance and protection methods.

Books Recommended:

1. S.C.Sastry, Environmental Law
2. Tiwari, Environmental Law
3. S.Shanta Kumar, Environmental Law
4. Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law
5. Leela Krishna, P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India
6. Leela Krishna, P, Environmental Law
7. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration

Paper-V: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA **COURSE CODE : TH-105121**

Course Objectives:

This course involves the student in the interdiction of evolution of modern legal system in India. A student needs to have a general conception of hierarchy of courts and evolution of court mechanisms. The main objects of this course is to evolution of adjudicatory mechanism and develop of legal profession in India.

A) History of Courts:

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, 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNITA: History of courts → For better understanding its scope and evolution of courts in India.

- Administration of Justice in the Presidency towns(1600 – 1773).
- Establishment of Admiralty courts, Mayors court of 1726 and Supreme court of 1774.
- Warren Hastings plan of 1772, 1774 and 1780.
- Lord Cornwallis: Judicial plans of 1787, 1790 and 1793.
- Progress of Adalat system under Sir John shore.

- Establishments of high courts under The Government of India Act 1911 & The Government of India Act 1935.
- Privy Council and Federal court.
- Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the privy council.

B) 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

UNITB: Legislature → To study the importance of legislature and importance of rule of law.

- Characters of the East India Company, 1600,1661,1726 and 1753.
- Changes under regulating Act, 1773.
- Establishment of legislature of an charter in 1834.
- The Indian Council Act 1861.
- Central Legislature Council and its composition ,power and functions under the Government of India,1919.
- Setting of bicameral system of legislature under the government of India Act,1935.

c) Legal Profession:

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., . 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, .Organization 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.

UNITC: Legal profession → For better understanding and development in Legal profession.

- Establishment of High Courts under the Act of 1861.
- Legal practitioners Act,1879.
- The Indian Bar councils Act,1926.
- The Advocates Act,1961 → Development of legal education.
- Legal profession in pre-British India.
- Law Practitioners in the Mayors courts established under the charter of 1726.
- Legal practitioners Act,1853.
-

Course Outcome:

- *Students gets familiar in understanding its cope and evolution of adjudicatory Mechanisms.*
- *To attain the knowledge and developments and difference in the structure of courts in pre and post British period.*
- *To know and understand about the development of legal profession.*
- *Students becomes competent in understanding law relating to development in court system.*

Books recommended:

1. Jain M.P :- Outline of India legal History. Dhanwantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi;
2. Pylee M.V.:- Constitutional history of India
3. Rom Jois, Constitutional History of India
4. N.Dutt and Majumdar, Conduct of Advocates and Legal Profession
5. Sir Curzon, The Government of India
6. A.B.Keith- A Constitutional History of India .
7. A.G. Botpal - Seven Lamps of Advocacy-.
8. J.K. Mittal, Indian Legal History
9. Herbert Cowell. The History and Constitution of the Court and Legislative Authorities in India
S.C. Begchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink,
10. Gwyer and Appadorai - Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution, 1945 -1947 (2 Vols.), London, OUP
11. H.V. Srinivasan, History of India, Part-I & Part-II, Pre-Law Education Series, E.B.C.

Paper -VI : Seminar and Clinical Legal Education COURSE CODE : SM-001

SIXTH SEMESTER

**Paper-I: Political Science – LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT
COURSE CODE : TH-715601**

Core Objective of Political Science –VI:

This Paper deals the governance of the bottom units of a nation-government. It tells the importance of local government, historical origin since from Vedas to 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. It provides knowledge on evolution of local government and its importance to the local inhabitants.

Unit-1: Introduction: Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India, Position of Panchayat Raj during Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institution under the period of British rule.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 1 deals with developmental process of the local units since from ancient period to post constitutional period.

Unit-2: Concept of Local-Self Government: Gandhi-Vinoba's Gramaswaraj

Learning Outcomes:

Units – 2 explains the conceptual base of local units for the establishment and Indian philosophical value to provide autonomy to the local governments.

Unit-3: Theory of decentralized local self government

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 3 devolution of power from the provinces / states to the local government on the concept of decentralization.

Unit-4: Local-government in rural India and Community development programmes

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 4 talks about the Grama administration and about the special project ‘Community Development Programme’. It also describe the essentiality of CDP, achievement and its decline.

Unit-5: Balwantrai Mehata Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehata Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 5 imparts the knowledge on the recommendations of various committees on local empowerment and the structure.

Unit-6: The concept of Panchayati Raj

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 6 deals with the knowledge on the all forms of local governments both Grama and Nagara administration in India and its essentiality to acquire its place in nation governance.

Unit-7: Gramasbha, Village and Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi, Zilla Parishad

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 7 provides a valuable information on the administration of village units in structural hierarchy.

Unit-8: Panchayat Raj and State Government: Supervision and guidance, General need, present methods and proposals and a new approach

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 8 explain the supervisory and sub-ordinate relation that exists in between the state government and local units.

Unit-9: Political parties and Panchayat Raj

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 9 states the role of political parties in local government.

Unit-10: Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 10 talks about the changes in empowerment, structural design of local government.

Unit-11: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr. L.M Singhvi and P.K. thung are commendations. SwachhBharat Objectives. New Techniques of Hygienic, Training, Strategies etc., Panchayat Raj and Swachh Bharat Mission; Local People and Swachh Bharat.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit – 11 describes the constitutional developmental status of local units with valuable suggestions of various committees and committees.

Unit-12: Elections for Local self-governments: The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and the Election Commission for the purpose.

Books Recommended:

1. Shriam Maheswari, 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, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P. Sharma, History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Paper- II, Sociology-III

**RURAL, URBAN AND TRIBAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA
COURSE CODE : TH-715602**

Course Objective:

The syllabus is so well framed to sensitise students importance of sociology, because legal students deal with people in the society and they have to have a thorough understanding of society to handle the problems of people.

Unit-I: Human ecology, rural communities, urban communities and Tribal Communities and their characteristics, issues and problems.

Objective for this unit:

- *In this unit students will learn about transformation of human life from primitive tribal to simple rural and to advanced urban i.e., simplicity to complexity in all aspects such as family, economy, politics, religion and so on.*
- *Characteristics and problems of each society and the knowledge will help students in dealing with the problems of each group be it tribal, rural or urban as legal professionals.*

Unit 2. Village, Municipalities and Corporations . Gram Swaraj, Community Development.

Objective for this unit:

- *To creates awareness on different levels of administration i.e., Panchayats at village level, Municipalities at town level and Corporations at city level and also village developmental programs undertaken by Government of India since independence for rural development.*

Unit 3. Rural Poverty, Bonded Labour, Agricultural Labour, Rural Employment ,Environmental Issues,

Objective for this unit:

- *The set of problems faced by rural population are different from that of urban population. This unit focuses on problems of rural population and the need for rural developmental programs.*

Unit 4.: Role of GOs and NGOs in rural and urban settings. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in combating rural and urban problems. Role of local bodies in Law enforcement

Objective for this unit:

- *This unit enables students to learn about both government non-governmental agencies and their efforts in tackling rural/urban problems.*

And how corporate sector is helping the needy through their welfare activities as corporate social responsibility.

Unit 5. Gram Nyalaya, Lok Adalats, Right to Information Act, Legal Literacy.

Objective for this unit:

- *The unit sensitises students how the legal system is made simple and accessible to the marginalised through free and fast tracks courts in villages.*
- *The need to create legal awareness to rural masses i.e., legal literacy and Right to Information Act.*

Unit 6. Social Work as a profession, Methods and Techniques of Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Development and Social Action.

Objective for this unit:

- *Law students get to know how social work profession works to deal with individuals, groups and communities.*
- *And also about community development programs and social action.*

Unit 7. Law and Public Opinion, Law as an Instrument of Social Change.

Objective for this unit:

- *Democracy paved the way for public opinion as all governmental policies gradually became the function of opinion rather than of force.*
- *To give knowledge on various agencies for the formation of public opinion such as the Press, cinema, radio, political parties and educational institutions.*
- *As the public opinion is the reflection of the Peoples will how that gets transformed into law.*

Students come to know the importance of various institutions in creating public opinion.

Unit 8. Tribe and Caste in the traditional Order - Caste and Class in Contemporary India - The Backward Classes.

Objective for this unit:

To make students learn about;

- *Stratification in the society (Divisions of Society)*
- *Features of tribal communities.*
- *Caste system and its salient features*
- *Social Class system*
- *Problems of backward classes and various constitutional measures taken by Government of India to safeguard their interests.*

Unit 9. Trends of change in Indian Society - Indian Cultural values and Development - Coercion, Conflict and Change - Sociology as a Discipline - Law and Society - Sociology of Law and Sociology of Legal Profession.

Objective for this unit:

- *Change is a universal phenomenon and India is no exception to that*
- *To give an overview of Indian cultural values and how the social processes like conflict, coercion and others induce change*
- *Help students understand that society is the creator of law and law is for society.*

Books Recommended:

1. Harvy Johnson: Sociology - Systematic Instruction;
2. Sharma : Sociology;
3. Mao-Iwer and Page - Sociology;
4. Kingslary Davis : Human Society;
5. M. Haralambos: Sociology - Themes and Perspectives, Delhi, Oxford University Press
6. N.K. Bose: The Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman
7. David G., Mandelrsum: Society in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
8. Romesh Thappar (ed): Tribe, Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Macmillan
9. Andre Betelle: Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University Press,
10. Andre Betelle: The Backward Classes and New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press
11. A.R Desai, Rural Sociology
12. M.N. Srinivas, Caste in Modern India

Paper- III: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Objectives:

1. *To provide foundational learning of the contemporary importance and of private international law, its nature, scope, theories and basic principles*
2. *To provide understanding of the competing principles of private international law applicable to conflict of laws arising in various fields of activities such as contracts, torts, marriage etc*
3. *To secure basic comprehension of Indian approach towards conflict of laws arising in different fields such as contracts, marriage, succession etc*
4. *To provide a comparative insights on English and Indian approaches of private international law*

Unit-1: Definition, Nature and Scope of private International Law- Definition, Nature , Scope, Foreign Element; Sources of private international law; Unification of Private International Law, Hague Conventions of Private International Law; blurring the distinction between Public and Private International Law; Indian Scenario-quasi federal nature of India – heterogenous society and personal laws, inter personal conflict of laws Expanding horizon of Private International Law- WTO and commercial transactions, Transactions through Cyberspace.

Learners Outcome:

1. *Learners will get familiar with the scope and application of different principles of private international law.*
2. *Learners will understand the general approach of English private international law through comparative examination of English and Indian case law and relevant statutory provisions*
3. *Learners will comprehend the principles of private international law as preferred in India for different matters such as contracts, torts, marriage etc, either similar or in contrast to English private international law.*
4. *Learners will develop the ability to confidently assess the scenarios that would arise out of conflict of laws in matters involving international element and get equipped with professional competence to analyse the same for solutions in the light of judicially and statutorily established approaches .*

Unit-2: Jurisdiction- Introduction to Jurisdiction- Jurisdiction and its implications in private International Law; Action in personam and action in rem in private international law; Action in personam- actor sequitur forum rei principle and its implications-Territorial jurisdiction - Submission to the jurisdiction- Exorbitant Jurisdiction in English Law, Indian Law and EC Regulation on Jurisdiction; In Personam Jurisdiction – The English Common Law and Indian Position; Action in Rem: Admiralty Jurisdiction in India; EC Regulation on Jurisdiction and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgment (Brussels Regulation I and Recast Regulation); Jurisdiction to Prescribe; The Mareva and Worldwide Mareva Injunctions – International Dimensions; Effects of Jurisdiction Clauses in India and under the Common Law; Doctrine of Forum Non Convenience (FNC), Anti-Suit Injunction and Anti-Arbitration Injunction.

Unit-3: Domicile - Meaning in General; Common Law Approach; Meaning in the Indian Context; primary and secondary domicile; Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice; Dependants; Fugitives; Domicile of Corporation.

Unit-4: Proper Law of Contract- Evolution of modern proper law theory; English Position; Rome Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations; Indian Position.

Unit-5: Tort – Theories lex fori, lex loci delicti; Proper law or social environmental theory; Development of proper law of tort cases – UK and Indian Position; Choice of Law in Tort Under the Private International Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1995 , Ss.9,10, 11,12 & 14; Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II) – Articles 1,4,8, 9,11, 12,14,15.

Unit-6: Marriage Matrimonial Reliefs - Capacity and Formal validity of marriage; Divorce; Adoption and custody of children; Rules for inter country adoption.

Unit-7: Foreign Judgements- Recognition and Enforcement – S.13 and S.44 A Civil Procedure Code, 1908; Arbitral Awards - Recognition and Enforcement.

Course Outcome

At the end of the course instruction, the students will

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Students</i>
<i>Unit 1</i>	<i>Will build up fundamental understanding over the nature, scope, functions of private international law, successive stages calling for application of private international law and general principles of private international law</i>
<i>Unit 2.</i>	<i>Will gain crucial comprehension over the Indian legal stand on recognition and proof of foreign law and foreign judgments</i>

<i>Unit 3.</i>	<i>Will get to know the concept of domicile, general principles relating to domicile and the different kinds of domicile and their scope of application.</i>
<i>Unit 4</i>	<i>Will learn the approach of English and Indian private international law on matters of personal importance such as those relating to marriage, adoption and custody.</i>
<i>Unit 5</i>	<i>Will be acquainted with the approach of English and Indian private international law towards the law of obligations involving torts, contract and debts</i>
<i>Unit 6</i>	<i>Will learn the private law dimensions of matters involving property, movable as well as immovable</i>

Recommended Books:

1. Paras Diwan, Private International Law, 4th Ed., Deep and Deep (1998)
2. Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, 3rd Ed., Lexis Nexis(2014)
3. V. C. Govindaraj, Conflict of Laws in India, 2nd Ed. Oxford University Press (2019)
4. Cheshire, North & Fawcett: Private International Law, 15th Ed. Oxford University Press (2017).
5. Sai Ramani Garimella, Private International Law (Conflict of laws), EBC
6. Adrian Briggs, The Conflict of Laws, Clarendon Law Series, 2013.

Paper – IV JURISPRUDENCE

(Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)
COURSE CODE : TH-715604

Course Objectives:

1. *To provide a foundational understanding of the multi dimensional philosophical and theoretical perspectives of the meaning, scope, source and authority of law*
2. *To develop fundamental insights into the fundamental legal concepts such as rights, liability etc.*
3. *To relate the jurisprudential perspectives to the Indian legal system and judicial approaches.*
4. *To inculcate an investigational and critical approach towards the science of law as a theoretical learning and practical engagement.*

Unit -1: Meaning of and need to study Jurisprudence. The nature of law and its relationship with other disciplines like sociology, political science and history, political and power structures and just society.

Learning Outcomes:

Practice the importance of jurisprudence, its meaning and its relation with allied fields such as sociology, political science etc

Unit -2

Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, history. The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order, Issues concerning the dialectics of law.

Learning Outcomes:

get to know the complexity of the concept of law, its dialectics, Indian concept of Dharma and how legal order differs from other social ordering like political and religious order. Will also get exposed to the moral and utilitarian perplexities of law.

The obligatory nature of law, The functions of law, law as the upholder of the moral order in the society, Concept of Dharma and connection between law and morality, Law for bringing efficiency and social stability; the utilitarian views.

Unit -3: Defining law: Natural Law theories, Contractarian theories - general will theories and free will theories, Analytical School of Law or Positive Law, and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories and autonomous theories connected (development of Austin onwards; Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of Withering away of State, Transcendental Theories.)

Learning Outcomes:

develop a detailed comprehension over natural law and analytical theories of law proposed by different scholars, their respective approaches and the mutual contrast therein .

get to know the different explanations of the relation between state, law and society (Social Contract theories) and also the Marxian doctrine of withering away of state.

Unit -4: Law as a means of social control, Law as Volksgeist, the Historical School of Law, Law as practice of courts, the Realist School, Law as a system of rules, H.L.A. Hart's concept of Law, Law as a Normative System, What is a norm and what is a normative system. Kelsen's Pure theory

Learning Outcomes:

Will be acquainted (in addition to natural and analytical schools of law learnt through 3rd unit) with the distinguished approaches different schools of law (such as historical, sociological and realism schools of law

Unit -5: Theories of Authority, Types of Authority – legislative, judicial and customary (sources of law) – their binding nature. Bindingness with regard to Precedent. Determination of ratio

Will identify the different sources of law- legislation, custom and precedent and understand their essentials and their relative merits

Unit -6: Limits on the legislative authority – discuss with reference to Natural Law and Positive Law. Also with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Refer Indian cases like Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's Case.

Natural Law views 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 views that the limits are set by rational principles of justice – Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls.

The Basic Structure Doctrine – that the limits are set by the basic structure of the Constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non-law (Refer Kesavananda and Coelho cases). Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras V G. Row (1952 SC 196), Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224), Krishnachandra V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135), Hardhan Shah V. State of West Bengal

(1975 3 SCC 198), Air India V. Nargesh Meerza (AIR 1987 SC 1829), Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2 SCR 621). Judicial decisions particularly the decisions of Indian Supreme Court on contemporary socio political, legal and economic issues.

People; State – with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy; Locus standi, Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases.

Learning Outcomes:

secure insights over the natural, positive law and sociological perspectives on the limits to legislative authority with the support of Indian case law. With the help of land mark and other contemporary judgments, will gain particular appreciation over the scope and importance of the doctrines of basic structure and reasonable restrictions in drawing limits to legislative authority

Unit -7: Functions of the courts – Administration of Justice – need for – The purpose of civil justice; primary and sanctioning rights, Criminal justice, punishment and theories of punishment.

Learning Outcomes:

in overall comprehension about evolution of administration of justice, categorization of justice and the theories of criminal justice

Unit- 8: Personality; Concept of Rights, rights in the wider sense of the term, liberty, power, Immunity and their jural correlatives.

Learning Outcomes:

acquire fundamental understanding of the elements of rights, their theoretical rationale in the form of will and interest theories, essential elements of right, kinds of rights, Hohfeldian analysis of rights and classification of rights.

also acquire fundamental understanding on the concept of personality, theories relating to the same and the related aspects .

Unit -9: Legal concepts of Ownership and Possession

Learning Outcomes:

form conceptual understanding of essentials of ownership and possession, theories of ownership and possession. the relative strength of possession as nine points in law and also the kinds of ownership and possession

Unit -10: Concept of Liability – Nature and kinds of liability, penal liability, acts and intention, Negligence, vicarious liability, the measure of criminal liability and the measure of civil liability.

Learning Outcomes:

get grasp over the fundamental features of liability such as remedial, penal liability, causation of liability, stages of commission of crime, state of mind for liability such as mens rea, intention, negligence, malice, motive etc

Unit 11: The Law of Obligations – sources of obligation – contract and tort. Titles and Law of Procedure with reference to Evidence and Estoppel.

Learning Outcomes:

comprehend the legal idea of obligation as different from duty, sources of obligation like contractual, delictual, quasi and innominate and Kinds of solidary obligations

Unit 12: Law of Property – kinds of property, leases, servitudes and securities. Modes of acquisition of property – possession, prescription, agreement and inheritance.

understand the varied meanings of property as a concept, different modes of acquisition of property, and kinds of property along with related legal concepts.

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
9. Friedman – Legal Theory
10. Ronald Dworkin – Taking Rights Seriously
11. Roscoe Pound – Philosophy of Law

Course Outcome:

1. *Learners would develop an inquisitive and analytical ability through critically examination of the legal concepts and issues with a multi dimensional approach.*
2. *Learners would develop a well founded appreciation for the seminal importance of jurisprudence for legal education as well as professional engagement.*
3. *Learners acquire higher ability to comprehend the jurisprudential insights inbuilt in the judgments.*
4. *Learners aspiring to enter into legal profession as advocates or judges or any other law related occupation would in particular be benefitted since their jurisprudential learning contributes to develop an authentic or even a creative base for their argument or adjudication or outlook towards the emerging socio legal issues.*

**PAPER-V: LOCAL LANGUAGE
(Introduction of Law in Telugu)
COURSE CODE : PR-A-254**

Objectives Of Local Language:

Local Language gives learners confidence and helps to affirm their cultural identity. That in turn has a positive impact on the way learners see the relevance of study. Many Governments are now making English an official language. Their motivation behind this is to grow their economies and improve the career prospectus of their younger generations.

However, research findings. Consistently show that learners benefit from using their home Language in education in early grade years Local Language is vital to culture and society. Learning a p local language helps in understanding the local culture and the aspects of the society which are unique to them. A basis understanding, speaking and writing ability of Telugu will not only boost the morale of the Student but will also propel his/her career to new summit in this present era.

Therefore, Telugu learning will no doubt be helpful advocacy skills be helpful in excelling good advocacy skills and lawyership of the individual

Classroom instruction of five select topics in each of the following subjects shall be given in Telugu)

1. Constitutional law of India-I
2. Constitutional law of India-II
3. Law of Crimes
4. Law of Contracts-I
5. Law of Contracts-II
6. Family Law-I
7. Law of Torts and Consumer Law
8. Environmental Law

Examination for 80 Marks shall be on the basis of written record on 16 topics (two topics from each subject). Each topic carries 5 marks. The record shall be evaluated by the teacher of the subject and external examiner nominated by the University for conducting Viva. Viva will be for 20 marks

Course Outcome:

This course is designed to imbue among the students:

- 1. To understand, identify, develop and practice essential Telugu speaking skills during their legal studies and in their everyday life.*
- 2. To appreciate the constituents of good oral and written language*
- 3. To develop techniques to communicate effectively*
- 4. To inculcate amongst student's courtroom language*

.Books Recommended

Nyaya Vignana Darsini, Telugu Academy, 2012

Paper -VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education

SEVENTH SEMESTER

Paper-I:

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENTS ACT

COURSE CODE : TH-101521

Course Objective:

The concept of property and the nature of property rights are basic to the understanding of law relating to property. The objective of this paper is to focus on concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of movable and immovable property. The course also focus on sale, mortgages, leases, easements and Gifts of property.

Unit-1: Concept and meaning of property - kinds of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property, private and public property.

Unit-2: 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.

Unit-3: 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.

Unit-4: Sale: Definition, contract for sale, rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

Unit-5: 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",

Unit -6: Lease: Definition, right and liabilities of lessor and lessee, kinds of leases. tenancy-at- will, tenancy by- holding-over, tenancy-at-sufferance.

Unit-7: Gifts: definition, essentials, onerous gift, conditional gifts, universal donee, donatio mortis causa.

Unit- 8: Exchange of Properties and Assignment of actionable claims.

Unit- 9: 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.

Course Outcomes :

On completion of this course:

- 1. The students will be able to understand the most fundamental concept in property law including transfer of property Act, leases Gift of property, mortgages, sale and easements.*
- 2. The students will be able to appreciate the significance of property law from various perspectives including economic efficiency, underprivileged perspectives.*

3. The students will be able to develop skills for applying technical rules of property transfer.

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

Paper – II : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I
COURSE CODE : TH-101522

Course Objective:

The objectives of the course are to improve the skills of the students in the following areas:

Unit-1: *Historical Perspective on Labour:* Labour through the ages – slave labour – guild system – division on class basis – labour during feudal days; Labour – 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; From Laissez faire to Welfare State: Transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status; International Labour Standards and their implementation.

1. Labour during the feudal days.
2. Labour- capital conflicts
3. Exploitation of Labour
4. Laissez faire system to Welfare State
5. Exploitation to Protection of Labour.
6. Contract to status of workmen
7. International Labour Standard and their implementation

Unit-II: *Trade Unionism:* Colonial labour law and policy; Labour Movement as a counter measure to exploitation – 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.

1. Colonial Labour Law and Policy
2. Labour movements as a counter measure to exploitation
3. History of Trade Union Movement in India.
4. Freedom of Association is the Right to Trade Union
5. Role of Trade Unions in the changing economic scenario.

Unit-III: *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.

1. Objectives of Trade Unions Act, 1926.
2. Registration of Trade Unions
3. Rights and Liabilities of trade Unions.
4. Amalgamation and dissolution of Trade Unions.
5. Multiplicity of Trade Unions and over politicization
6. Intra Union and Inter Unions Rivalry
7. Recognition of Trade Unions

8. Amendment to the Trade Unions Act and reforms in Law.

Unit-IV: *Collective Bargaining*: Concept of collective bargaining – essential characteristics – merits and demerits – conditions for the success for collective bargaining; Bargaining process: Negotiation – 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;

1. Concept of Collective Bargaining and its characteristics.
2. Merits and demerits of Collective Bargaining
3. Conditions for success of Collective Bargaining.
4. Lock out and kinds of the strikes.
5. Structure of Collective Bargaining.
6. Recognition of Trade Unions for Collective Bargaining.

Unit-V: *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. Industrial Relations Code.

1. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. 1946- its scope and objectives
2. Modelled Standing order and matters to be incorporated in standing orders.
3. Submission, certification and interpretation of modification of Standing orders.
4. Interpretation of Standing orders and power of appropriate government to make rules.
5. Concept of misconduct, disciplinary action and punishment for misconduct.
6. Industrial Relations Code.
7. Concept and definition of Industry.
8. Industrial dispute.
9. Strikes and lock outs
10. Lay off and retrenchment – special Provisions.
11. Settlement machinery under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Unit-VI: *Law relating to Industrial disputes*: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen; (Sec.2'j'k's'); Dispute settlement machinery: Conciliation officers, Board of Conciliation, labour court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal – 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); Statutory limitations on strikes and lock-outs; unfair labour practices – prohibition and penalties. (Sec.22-31&25-T, 25U); General and special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment & closure (Sections 25A-25S & 25K-25R);6.5Recommendations of Second Labour Commission on industrial disputes.

1. Meaning of discipline and causes of indiscipline.
2. Hire and its process. Doctrine of hire and fire
3. History of management's prerogative.
4. Restraint on management's prerogative
5. Fairness in disciplinary process
6. Right to know the charge-sheet and right of hearing.
7. Domestic Enquiry and its process.

Unit-VIII: *Discipline in Industry*: Meaning of discipline and causes of indiscipline in industry; Doctrine of hire and fire – 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 – 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)

Learning Outcome:

By proper study of this unit, the student will be able to understand Historical perspectives on Labour through the sages. By study of this unit, the intellectual skills of the students are to be improved. With this type of learning outcome, the student learner will understand the concepts and understanding that how to do something.

Learning Outcome:

By study of this Unit, The students will be able to understand the concept of Trade Unionism. By understanding of this Trade Unionism, the students will also be able to apply cognitive strategy. In this type of learning outcome, the student learner will be able to use his personal strategies to think, organise, learn and behave in rightful manner.

Learning Outcome:

By study of this Unit, the students will have physical ability to perform actions, achieving fluidity, smoothness or proper timing through practice.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to know about the method of Collective Bargaining for settlement of differences of opinions between the employer and workmen. The attitude of the student learner will be changed and by this method, the internal state will reflect in learner's behaviors. It improves the learners response to people or situations.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to know deeply about the concept of standing orders and practical approach on interpretation of standing orders in the industrial undertakings.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to know deeply about the concept of discipline and practical approach on disciplinary proceedings in the industrial undertakings and the student learner will be able to tackle the problems in the undertakings.

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, 4th 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.

Paper-III : COMPANY LAW

COURSE CODE : TH-101523

Course Objectives:

1. *The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Company law.*
2. *Introduce learners to the essentials of company*
3. *Enable learners to understand the Shares and debentures.*
4. *Improve learners' ability in understanding basic laws of dividends, debentures and Borrowing powers.*
5. *Expose learners to understand the specific knowledge on multinational companies and share capital in such companies.*

Unit-1: 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. Company Act, 2013.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the Company and its essential characteristics.*
2. *Analyse the concept of Incorporation, Memorandum of association. .*
3. *Acquaint with the various concepts of prospectus, Promoters. And Articles of association.*

Unit-2: 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, Promoters - position - duties and liabilities

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the relationship between transfers of shares.*
2. *Acquaint with the powers and duties of the directors of the company.*
3. *Analyse the concept of shareholder and rights of the shareholder.*

Unit-3: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Interpret the concept of dividends.*

2. *Analyse the Audits and accounts and the concept of Borrowing.*
3. *Acquaint with the concept of debentures.*

Unit-4: 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 – voting.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Distinguish the Private companies from public companies.*
2. *Interpret the public company, foreign companies and government companies.*
3. *Acquaint with the amalgamation of the companies.*

Unit-5: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Analyse the Winding Up of the company.*
2. *Understand the powers of powers and duties of official liquidator*
3. *Acquaint with the process of winding up of unregistered company.*

Unit-6: 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.

Unit-7: 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.

Unit-8: Law and Multinational Companies: Collaboration agreements for technology transfer, Control and regulation of foreign companies taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.

Unit-9: 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.

Unit-10: 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.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. *Understand the core concepts in the legal structure of the formation, operation and fundamental aspects of the company.*

2. *Apply the main statutory provisions of the company and other relevant enactments of the company.*
3. *Analyse the legal provisions to the legal issues arising in incorporation, functions and operations of the company.*

Understand the topics of share and debentures.

Books Recommended:

1. Palmer, Company Law
2. 2. Gover, Company Law
3. Ramaih, 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

Paper- IV : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURSE CODE : TH-101524

Course Objectives:

Administrative law is the law that governs the administrative actions. As per Ivor Jennings- the Administrative law is the law relating to administration. It determines the organization, powers and duties of administrative authorities. It includes law relating to the rule-making power of the administrative bodies, the quasi-judicial function of administrative agencies, legal liabilities of public authorities and power of the ordinary courts to supervise administrative authorities. It governs the executive and ensures that the executive treats the public fairly.

Administrative law is a branch of public law. It deals with the relationship of individuals with the government. It determines the organization and power structure of administrative and quasi-judicial authorities to enforce the law. It is primarily concerned with official actions and procedures and puts in place a control mechanism by which administrative agencies stay within bounds.

Unit-1: 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' state 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.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Salient features of the law distinct from the Constitutional Law.

Unit-2: 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. Mal administration: Disciplinary proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta, Vigilance commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

Learning Outcomes:

Fundamental principles followed to render justice i.e., principles of natural justice, their kinds and exceptions.

Unit-3: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

3. The reasons and evolution of delegated legislation and its functioning authorities within the ambit of the power conferred to them.

Unit-4: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

4. The functioning of the special bodies constituted as alternative means for administering justice viz., Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayuktas, Lokpal etc.

Unit-5: 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.

Unit-6: Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Preliminary. Courts as the final authority to 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

Unit-7: 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 authority Irrelevant considerations, Non-exercise of discretionary power, Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution, Limiting, confining and structuring discretion- General discretion, technical discretion.

Unit-8: 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 Waiver

Unit-9: Corporations 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.

Unit-10: Powers of Enquiry and Investigation of the Administration: Powers of the government under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, Working of the Act.

Unit-11: Right to know: Right to Information Act, 2005.

Course Outcomes:

the objectives of this course is to give the students an understanding of the evolution of administrative law to make them appreciate the concepts and principles of Administrative Law and to help them understand the working of the Administrative Institutions within the norms of good Governance and accountability.

Books Recommended:

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.

Paper - V

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION
(Optional Paper-I)**

COURSE CODE : TH-101525

Course Objectives:

This course makes the student understand the concept of law and how to implement the law ,construction of legal words ,their exact interpretation in writing the judgments and the main aim of the penal statutes, and their exact interpretation while imposing punishments .

Unit-1: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT-I this chapter makes the student understand the difference between construction and interpretation of the Law.

Unit-2: Beneficial construction and restrictive construction, Consequences to be considered, Presumption against changes in the common Law, mens rea in statutory offences.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-II in this chapter the student will understand the consequence while making the changes in the common law, and how to consider mens rea in statutory offences.

Unit-3: Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation, Judicial Restraint, Judicial activism, Juristic Restraint, Juristic activism

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-III ideological approaches to interpretation, Judicial activism.

Unit-4: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-IV here the student is able to understand the presumption regarding jurisdiction, knowing how far statutes conferring rights affect foreigners and violation of international Law.

Unit- 5: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-V this chapter makes the student understand construction of legal words to avoid collision with the other provisions, presumption against intending injustice or absurdity, Retrospective operation of statutes.

Unit-6: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-VI this unit makes to understand the exceptional construction, modification of language to meet the intention, strict construction of penal laws, construction to prevent abuse of powers.

Unit-7: 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

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-VII this chapter makes easy to understand intentions attributed to the legislature when it express none. impative and directory and enactments, absolute and qualified duties, public and private remedies.

Unit- 8: 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, Contemporaneous expositio ,nositur a sociis, Ejusdem generis.

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-VIII this unit makes understand Rules of statutory interpretation, judge made character, mischief and golden rules of interpretation.

Unit-9: Constitutional interpretation, differentiation from statutory interpretation Rex Vs Burah 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

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-IX this unit makes clearly understand the Constitutional interpretation, Harmonious construction ,pith and substance, Techniques of innovation of stare decisis, supreme court's authority to overrule its own decisions.

Unit-10: Principles of legislation: Principles of the civil code, principles of the penal code of punishments

Learning Outcomes:

Unit-X this unit clearly makes to understand the principals of legislations, principals of the civil code, and principals of the penal code of punishments.

Course Outcome:

1. *Students will get familiar with the legal construction of the enactments.*
2. *they will be well versed with rules of statutory interpretation values and interpretation,*
3. *better understand principals of the civil codes and penal codes and their literal interpretations.*

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.

Paper -VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education (COURSE CODE : SM-001)

EIGHTH SEMESTER

Paper –I: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II COURSE CODE : TH-713401

Course Objectives:

1. *The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in the Labour and Industrial Law.*
2. *Introduce learners to Law relating to Wages and Bonus.*
3. *Enable learners to understand the Law relating to Retirement Benefits.*
4. *Improve learners' ability in understanding the Contract Labour and their Problems..*
5. *Expose learners to understand the Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour and Problems of Bonded Labour.*

Unit-1: Remuneration for Labour:

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the Remuneration for Labour and Law relating to Wages and Bonus.*
2. *Acquaint the Minimum Wage and distinguish it from Fair Wage, Living Wage and Need-based Minimum Wage.*
3. *Analyse the Fundamental Objects & its Constitutional Validity of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.*

Unit-2: 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. The Code on Wages.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Know the Constitution of Trade Union and the History of Trade Union Movement in India.*
2. *Understand the provisions of Indian Trade Union Act of 1926.*
3. *Interpret the Amendments to the Trade Union Act, 1926.*

Unit-3: 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. Social Security Code and Occupational Safety.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Understand the concept of the Collective Bargaining and its Essentials and Characteristics.*
- 2. Know various provisions under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.*
- 3. Analyse the Concept of Misconduct and its Consequences.*

Unit-4: 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 – Concept of Gratuity; Eligibility for payment of gratuity; Determination of gratuity; Forfeiture of gratuity.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Acquaint with the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*
- 2. Understand the main object of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Statutory Limitations on Strikes and Lock-out*
- 3. Know the Recommendations of Second National Labour Commission on Industrial Disputes.*

Unit-5 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. Industrial Relations Code. Health and Working Conditions Code.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Interpret the meaning of Industrial Discipline and Causes of Indiscipline in Industry*
- 2. Identify the consequences of the Doctrine of 'Hire and Fire'.*
- 3. Acquaint with the Concept of Domestic Enquiry.*

Unit-6: 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 Corpn.

V. United Labour Union, (1997) & SAIL case (2002); proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour.

Unit-7: Unorganised Sector: Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007); Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Unit-8: Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour: Problems of bonded labour, bidi workers, domestic workers, construction workers inter-state migrant workmen; Legal protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. *Understand the law relating to Wages and how the Wage factors are influencing Labour-Management Relations..*
2. *Acquaint with various Social Security Legislations available in India.*
3. *Evaluate the basic problems of labour against employers such as Payment of Wages, Minimum Wages and Payment of Compensation in respect of employment injuries and Retirement Benefits etc.*
4. *Identify the differences between Employees & Employers in respect of Social Security & Remuneration aspects and provide for the resolution of such incongruity.*
5. *Analyse the Legal Protection for abolition of Bonded Labour System.*

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.

Paper -II - PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW COURSE CODE : TH-713402

Course Objectives:

- 1) *To enable the students to identify the basic concepts, definitions and terms related to Income Tax.*
- 2) *To enable the students to determine the residential status of an individual and scope of total income.*
- 3) *To enable the students to compute income under various heads namely income from salaries, houseproperty, business/ profession, capital gains and income from other sources.*
- 4) *To enable the students to discuss the various deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income tax act, 1961. Students would discuss the various benefits/ deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Income tax act, 1961.*
- 5) *To enable the students to compute the net total taxable income of an individual.*

Unit-1: 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). Codification of International Law.

Learning Outcomes:

- 1) Students will have a broad exposure to the principal area of taxation.

Unit-2: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- 2) Students will be able to demonstrate substantial knowledge of various laws, cases, rulings, regulations and other government pronouncements collectively referred to as the 'Authority'

Unit-3: Recognition, Succession: Concept of recognition, theories, kinds and consequences of recognition, recognition

Unit-4, Individual as a subject of International Law: The Basic modification, post charter position: Nationality, Extradition, UNO & Human Rights, UDHR, Covenant on Civil Political Rights, 1966, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966. International Humanitarian Law.

Unit-5: Equitable resource utilization and justification: Law of the Sea Air, Law of Outer Space, Common Heritage of Mankind.

Unit-6: State Jurisdiction: Basis of Jurisdiction, Sovereign Immunity, Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.

Unit-7: Treaties: Making of Treaty, Reservations to treaty, *Pacta sunt servanda*, Modes of termination of treaty. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Unit-8: 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)

Unit-9: International Economic Institutions: a) WTO (Organization and functions) b) IMF (Compositions, powers and functions) c) IBRD (Composition, powers & function) and d) UNCTAD.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) *Students would identify the technical terms related to Income Tax.*
- 2) *Students would determine the residential status of an individual and scope of total income.*
- 3) *Students would compute income from salaries, house property, business/profession, capital gains and income from other sources.*
- 4) *Students would compute the net total income of an individual.*

Books Recommended:

1. Oppenheim, International Law, Longman, 9th Edn
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

Course Objectives:

- 1) *To enable the students to identify the basic concepts, definitions and terms related to Income Tax.*
- 2) *To enable the students to determine the residential status of an individual and scope of total income.*
- 3) *To enable the students to compute income under various heads namely income from salaries, house property, business/ profession, capital gains and income from other sources.*
- 4) *To enable the students to discuss the various deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income tax act, 1961. Students would discuss the various benefits/ deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Income tax act, 1961.*
- 5) *To enable the students to compute the net total taxable income of an individual.*
- 6) *To understand the implications of GST on the taxable capacity consumers, dealers and of the society at large and its changes*

Unit-1: Constitutional Provisions- Arts. 265 to 289 - Scope of Tax Laws: b. Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

Unit-2: 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).

Unit-3: Income Tax Authorities, Settlement of cases (S.245). Appeals and Revisions (Ss 246- 269), Penalties, offences and prosecution (Ss 270-280).

Unit-4: Surcharge. Definitions of Asset.

Unit-5: Indirect Tax Laws: a) Goods & Services Act, 2007. 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).

Unit-6: VAT, Scope of VAT, problems and prospects in its application,

Learning Outcomes:

The subject of Principles of Taxation adopts several learning goals some of them are:

- 1) *Explain the concept of tax and the object of its levy*
- 2) *Describe the concept of direct and indirect tax and the differences between the two types of taxes.*
- 3) *Enumerate the basic features of indirect taxes and the principle indirect taxes in India.*
- 4) *Explain the concept of GST and the need for GST in India.*
- 5) *Discuss the framework of GST as introduced in India and understand the various benefits to be an accrued from implementation of GST.*
- 6) *The constitutional provisions pertaining to levy of various taxes.*
- 7) *Appreciate the need for constitutional amendment paving way for GST.*
- 8) *Discuss the significant amendments made by the constitution by 101st amendment act 2016.*

Course Outcomes:

- 1) *Students would identify the technical terms related to Income Tax.*
- 2) *Students would determine the residential status of an individual and scope of total income.*
- 3) *Students would compute income from salaries, house property, business/profession, capital gains and income from other sources.*
- 4) *Students would compute the net total income of an individual.*
- 5) *To make them to be a Tax Consultant in preparing the tax planning, tax management, payment of tax,*

payment of tax returns.

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
9. Naidu's Sales Tax Act

Paper –IV: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS' LITIGATION

COURSE CODE : TH-713404

Course Objective:

The Intellectual Property Rights can add immense value to the assets of a company. Unfortunately, understanding intellectual property rights can be confusing. On one side, you have those who question the worth of such creative products and projects, claiming that such creative work as design can be done by anyone whether they have had the training or not. On the creative workers' side, they are concerned that lessening intellectual property rights can threaten their creative work. Once a design or work has been made public sometimes there is little recourse to protect the work from being used by others without proper credit or compensation. While creative may have the biggest problem with the public release of their materials they also are sometimes found guilty of violating these rights themselves. It is vital that creatives value others' work the same way that they wish theirs would be valued to help make intellectual property rights more effective. With the increasing focus on innovation, research and cross-border collaborations, need to learn about intellectual property rights (IPRs) to safeguard their inventions has increased among the students. "As countries turn to innovation and creativity for sustainable development, need to understand the importance of IPRs has increased. The demand for IP is increasing, especially in developing countries," says a spokesperson from WIPO.

Unit-1: Introductory: The meaning of intellectual Property. The main forms of intellectual property: Copyright, 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- *Studying what the IPR are? Their nature and types?*
- *The procedure to protect the IPR*
- *Knowing the International organization that deal with IPR*

Unit-2: Meaning of Copyright Copyright in literary, 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.

Learning Outcomes:

Studying the copyrights and how to claim ownership of copyrights

Knowing the infringement of copyright and fair using provisions

Unit-3: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

Studying the trademarks with nature and definition

Knowing the difference between trademark and property mark and geographical indication.

Unit-4: 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.

Learning Outcomes: Studying and learning the history of patents

Knowing what properties are patentable

Unit-5: Rights and obligations of a patentee, limitations and patents as chose in action, Duration of Patents Law

Learning Outcomes:

Studying and learning the procedure of litigation

Unit-6: Litigation in Copyright Law.

Learning Outcomes:

Studying and learning the procedure of litigation in copyrights

Unit-7: Litigation in Trade Mark Law

Learning Outcomes:

Studying and learning the procedure of litigation in trademarks law

Unit-8: Litigation in Patents Law.

Learning Outcomes:

Studying and learning the procedure of litigation in patents law Course outcome:

Course Outcomes:

After studying this paper, the student can

- *The students will get an idea about the patents system.*
- *The students may know and guide the inventors and creators to protect their works*
- *Students will have the command on the rights of the patent holders*

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

Paper – V:

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

(Optional Paper-III)

COURSE CODE : TH-713405

Course Objectives :

The objective of this paper is to focus on land reforms in the state of A.P. and make students familiar with land laws. The course provides the detailed knowledge of land law reforms, broad concept of agriculture, relationship between land and man, concepts and applications including analysis of tenure holders, their interests, rights and liabilities, ownership, possession, succession, surrender, abandonment, mortgage, lease and the use of modern techniques for demarcation and digitalisation of Revenue Records and procedure of the Revenue Courts. It also deals with procedure of Land Acquisition payment of fair compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement of land losers

Unit- 1: Ownership of land - Doctrine of eminent domain - doctrine of Escheat.

Unit-2: Movement of Law reforms: Pre-Independence position - Zamindari Settlement - Ryotwari Settlement - Mahalwari System - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism - Large holdings. Post- independence Reforms: Abolition of Zamindari, Laws relating to abolition of Intermediaries.

Unit-3, Land Ceiling: Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling

Unit-4: Laws relating to acquisition of property and Governmental control and use of land. Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2003.

Unit-5: Laws relating to tenancy reforms: Land to the Tiller, Rent control and protection against eviction, AP (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956. Land Revenue Code

Unit-6: Laws relating alienation / assignment in scheduled areas: A.P. Schedule Areas Land Transfer regulation 1959. (Samatha Case), A.P. Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfer) Act, 1977.

Unit-7: Laws relating to Grabbing. A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905, AP Land Grabbing (Prohibition) act, 1982.

Unit-8: Forest Laws - Conservation of Forest Act, 1980, A.P. Forest Act, 1967.

Unit-9: Tribal Right to Land (Recent Act) and A.P. Land Revenue Code.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

- a) Explain the notion of agricultural land and apply land law concepts relating to tenure holders, ownership, possession, succession, surrender, abandonment, mortgage, lease and tenancies.*
- b) Learn about maintenance and revision of village records.*
- c) Learn about consolidation proceedings, mutation proceedings and its effect.*
- d) Gain knowledge about the concept of land revenue and its assessment.*
- e) Understand about the procedure of Revenue Courts and remedies in case of any illegal encroachment.*
- f) Get a deep insight about the management of land and other property by local authorities.*
- g) Procedure of acquisition of land for public purpose and payment of fair compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of land losers.*
- h) Gain knowledge about tribal rights, assigned lands, State and Central forest Acts, land ceiling Act etc.*

Books Recommended:

1. P. Rama Reddi and P. Srinivasa Reddy: Land Reform Laws in A.P., Asia Law House. 5th Ed. Hyderabad..
2. P.S. Narayana: Manual of Revenue Laws in A.P., Gogia Law Agency, 6th Ed. 1999.
3. Land Grabbing Laws in A.P.: Asia Law House, 3rd Ed. 2001, Hyderabad.
4. G.B. Reddy: Land Laws in A.P., Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1st Edition, 2001.

Paper - V:

**INVESTMENT LAW (INCLUDING SECURITIES)
(Optional Paper-III)
COURSE CODE : TH-713406**

Unit-1: Securities: The concept and kinds: Government Securities, Securities issued by banks, Secured issued by corporations, Securities in mutual fund and Collective investment schemes, Depository receipts.

Learning Outcome:

By proper study of this unit, the student will be able to understand about the meaning of securities and in what way it is defined, the meaning of definition in death, how to deal with the securities in a better way so as to get profits in securities dealing s and also various kinds of securities and which one is benefit t the him and also to give he advice to the persons dealing with the securities. By study of this unit, the intellectual skills of the students are to be improved. With this type of learning outcome, the student learner will understand the concepts and understanding that how to do something to his clients also after putting up the practice as an advocate.

Unit-2: Government Securities: Bonds issued by government and semi government institutions, Role of Central Bank (the RBI in India), Impact of issuance of bonds on economy, Government loan from the general public, External borrowing, World Bank, I.M.F, Asian Development Bank, Direct from foreign government and Treasury deposits, government loan: the constitutional dilemma and limitations, dilution of powers of Central Bank.

Learning Outcome:

By exhaustive study of this unit, the student will be able to understand the nature of bonds issued by government and semi government institutions, the role played by Central Bank, effect of issuance of bonds on economy, necessity of Government loan from the general public, External borrowings from World Bank, I.M.F, Asian Development Bank, Direct from foreign government and Treasury deposits etc. . By study of

this unit, the intellectual skills of the students are to be improved. With this type of learning outcome, the student learner will understand the concepts and understanding that how to do something.

Unit-3: Securities issued by Banks: Bank notes, issue of bank notes, changing functions of banks from direct lending and borrowing to modern system, Bank draft, travelers' cheques, credit cards, smart cards, nature of deposits, current, saving and fixed deposits, interest warrants. Learning Outcome:

By study of this Unit, the students will have to learn ability to understand about the various kinds securities issued by banks, nature of deposits in depth.

Unit-4: Corporate Securities: Shares, Debentures, Company deposits, Control over corporate securities, a) Central government, b) National Company Law Tribunal c)SEBI guide lines on capital issues d) RBI; Protection of investor, a) Administrative regulation, b) Disclosure regulation, c) Protection by criminal sanction.: Basic features of the Securities Contracts(Regulation) Act, 1956 – recognition of stock exchange, option in securities- listing of securities, guidelines for listing of shares, debentures etc.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to understand about the Corporate securities and how the Central Government will have control over it by a) Central government, b) National Company Law Tribunal c)SEBI guide lines on capital issues d)RBI; and also how the regulations which are made by the Government for investor protection. It improves the student learners knowledge perfectly about the corporate securities and investors protection by implementation of regulations.

Unit-5: Basic features of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 – establishment of SEBI, sanctions and Powers of SEBI, powers of the Central Government under the Act, guidelines for disclosure and investors protection – SEBI Appellate Tribunal and Appeals.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to understand in depth and gain the knowledge about the basic features of SEBI, Sanctions and Powers of SEBI, Powers of the Central Government under the Act and also the Guidelines for disclosure and investors protection and what steps are taken by the authorities for investors protection.

Unit-6:Collective Investment: Unit Trust of India, Venture capital, Mutual fund, Control over issue and management of UTI.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to understand in depth and gain the knowledge whether there is the benefit sustenance of loss in putting the investment into Collective investment in UTI or Venture capital ie. Putting the investment in the newly formed company which is producing the goods or mutual fund and also control over issue and management of UTI etc.,

.Unit-7: Depositories: Denationalized securities, Recognition of securities, Types of depository receipts: IDR, ADR, GDR and Euro receipts, SEBI guidelines on depositories.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to analytically understand in depth and gain the knowledge on the importance of recognition of securities, types of depository receipts ie. IDR, ADR, GDR and Euro receipts and also the SEBI guidelines on depositories.

Unit-8: Investment in non-banking financial institutions: Control by usury laws, control by RBI, Regulation on non-banking financial and Private-financial companies; law Relating to NBFCs – AP Protection of Depositors Act, 1999.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to analytically know in depth and gain the knowledge on the Investment in non-banking financial institutions and its controlling laws, control by RBI, Regulation on non-banking financial and Private financial companies and also law Relating to NBFCs and in what way the State of AP protected the depositories under AP Protection of Depositors Act, 1999

Unit-9: Foreign Exchange management in India: Concept of foreign exchange management and administration of exchange control.

Learning Outcome:

By the study of this unit, The students will be able to analytically scrutinise in depth and gain the knowledge on the Foreign Exchange management in India, its concept and its administration of exchange control.

Books Recommended:

1. Avatar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Ramaih, A Guide to Companies Act, Wadhwa Publications.
3. Anantha Raman, Lectures on Company Law, Wadhwa and Company
4. Majumdar, Company Law, Taxman Publications.
5. Gupta, S.N., The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999) Universal, New Delhi.
6. Tannan, M.L., Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi
7. Bhandari, M.C., Guide to Company Law Procedures, (1996) Wadhwa and Co., New Delhi.

Paper -VI: Seminar and Clinical Legal Education (COURSE CODE :SM-001)

NINTH SEMESTER

Paper -I: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

COURSE CODE : TH-101901

Course Objectives:

1. *Introduce learners to the basic Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India*
2. *The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic procedure of civil suits*
3. *Enable learners to understand the Pleadings*
4. *Improve the learners' ability in understanding Judgment and decree.*
5. *Inculcate the knowledge to identify the appeals and commissions.*

Unit-1: 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 Case. Importance of State Amendments, Types of Procedures – Inquisitorial and Adversary- Importance of observance of procedure. Law Reforms, the Code of Civil Procedure(Amendment) Act, 2002.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the origin of civil procedure in India.*
2. *Interpret the Concept of Law Suit and Order.*
3. *Analyse the territorial jurisdiction of the civil courts.*

Unit-2: 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., “Cause of Action” 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).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Acquaint with the concept of pleadings.*
2. *Analyse the meaning of plaint, written statement and all the essentials for registration of a plaint.*
3. *Identify the hearing of affidavit and procedure for court adjournments.*

Unit-3: 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 doferosni's 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;

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Identify the concepts of Judgment and decree.*

2. *Understand the Appointment procedure of Receivers and their powers.*
3. *Analyse various forms of suits and their filing procedure.*

Unit-4: 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).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the concept of Appeals.*
2. *Analyse the different forms of appeals*
3. *Acquaint with the procedure for Appeals to the Supreme Court.*

Unit-5: 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., Inter pleader suits.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the concepts of Social Action or Public Interest Litigation.*
2. *Acquaint with the provisions of Limitation Act, 1963.*
3. *Analyse the General principles of limitation, Extension.*

Unit -6: 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).

Unit-7: Commissions: The Rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI, Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in “Social Action” or “Public Interest Litigation”.

Unit -8: Limitation: Concept of Limitation – Why limitation, General principles of limitation, Extension – sufficient causes – acknowledgment, Legal disability – Condonation – when comes to an end, Limitation Act, 1963 (excluding Schedules).

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. *Able to understand basic procedures of civil litigation.*
2. *Interpret the special procedures in respect of particular suits.*
3. *Analyse the pleadings and jurisdictional issues.*
4. *Acquaint with the appeal procedures and review procedures.*
5. *Understand the provisions of Limitation Act, 1963*

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, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007.
4. B.B.Mitra: Limitation Act, 17th Edition, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1974, Allahabad, 1973.
5. Sanjiva Row: Limitation Act, 7th Edn. (in 2 Vol.s), Law Book Co., Allahabad, 1973.
6. Sanjiva Row: Code of Civil Procedure, 3rd Edn, (in 4 Vols), Law Book Co., Allahabad.
7. AIR Commentaries on Limitation Act, W.W. Chitaley, AIR Ltd., Nagpur.

Paper - II: LAW OF CRIMES – II

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

COURSE CODE : TH-101902

Course objective:

The Objective of study of Law of Crimes to learn about the various crimes committed and the punishments prescribed by the Law.

Learning Outcome:

The out come of the study of Law of Crimes is to know about the Concept of Crime, States power to determine acts or commissions as crimes. State's role in detecting the crimes and its control through various mechanisms. Student also learns about the elements of criminal liability, group liability.

While studying the Law of Crimes the student knows about the stages of crime, factors negating guilty intention.

The study also educates the student about the types of punishments viz., death penalty, social relevance of capital punishment, imprisonment for life, types of life imprisonment.

It may also be learned that specific offence against human body. The major outcome of the study is to know about the various crimes committed by the several individuals, nature of crimes, factors forcing individuals to commit crime, forced crimes and the resultant punishment, criminal mind sets, habitual criminals etc.

Unit 1: Criminal justice system: Inquisitorial and Adversary\Accusatorial; International norms regarding the basic principles of criminal justice system; Constitutional perspectives - Articles 14, 20, 21 & 22; The rationale of criminal procedure; Salient features of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; The organization of police, prosecution & defense and prison authorities – duties, functions and powers; Constitution of criminal courts and the significance of the segregation of magistrates into judicial and executive magistrates categories under the code; 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.

Unit-2: Investigation proceedings: 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); 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); Search and Seizure (Secs.51,93-103, 165,166 & 166A,166B); Proclamation and attachment (sec.82-89) 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);

Unit-3: Jurisdiction of Courts, Inquiry proceedings & Bail provisions: General principle of jurisdiction of criminal courts (Sec.177); Exceptions to the principle (sec.178-188); Initiation of Inquiry proceedings (Sec.190-194); Exceptions to the general principle of moving criminal courts (Secs.195-199); Complaint to magistrates (Secs.200-203); Inquiry proceedings before magistrates (Secs.204-209); Bail provisions (Secs.436-450)

Unit-4: Security and Maintenance proceedings: Security for keeping peace and for good behavior (Secs.106-124); Maintenance of Public order and tranquility: Unlawful Assemblies (Secs.129-132); Public Nuisance (Secs.133-144); Disputes as to immovable property (Secs.145- 148); 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)

Unit-5: Trial Proceedings: Concept of fair trial: Presumption of innocence, right of silence & right to speedy trial; Charge: Content and form (Secs.211-217); General principle to be tried separately for every charge and its exceptions (Secs.218-224); 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);

Pleas and limitations to bar trial: Principle of Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Secs.300& Art.20); 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); Evidence in inquiries and trials (Secs.272-283); Tender of pardon (Secs.307- 309); Provisions as to Accused persons of unsound mind (Secs.328-339)

Unit-6: Judgment, Appeals, Reference, Revision and Execution: Judgment: Mode and other provisions (Sec.353-365); Confirmation of death sentence (Secs.366-371); Appeals (Secs.372- 394); Reference and Revision (Sec.395-405); Transfer of criminal cases (Secs.406-412); Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences (Secs.413-435)

Unit-7: Juvenile Justice System: 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); Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 – 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; The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015. major changes made to the JJ Act, 1986;

Unit-8: 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

Unit-9: 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 – important changes; The Code of Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act 2006 – significant changes.

Course outcome:

Similarly, the it is also being learned about the functioning of judicial system, police mechanism and the key role of lawyers. Here the law student learns about his future role as a Lawyer or judge or judicial officers, or police officer etc.

Books Recommended:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: 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 Procedure Code
6. S.N. Mishra, Criminal Procedure Code

**Paper -III: LAW OF EVIDENCE
COURSE CODE : TH-101903**

Course Objectives

Law curriculum has to be so designed that the student gains adequate theoretical knowledge of the law and also learns the procedure for enforcement of rights and duties and remedies. Thus, care is taken to see that both substantive as well as adjective law are taught in the law college. Evidence plays a crucial role in proof of facts which in turn is the basis for the decision of the court in any case. Law of Evidence deals with how facts may be proved and thus this is a very important subject.

The objectives of the course are

1. *To acquaint the student with the different systems of administration of justice and the nature and scope of law of evidence*
2. *To make the student understand the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, the Basic definitions and the concepts of relevancy and admissibility and the rules of exclusion of evidence*
3. *To help the student appreciate what facts are relevant, how particular facts may be proved and the rules relating to burden of proof and examination of witnesses and the other aspects of the Indian Evidence Act*

Unit-1: 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),

Learning Outcome:

The basic principles of law of evidence, the meaning and significance of evidence, the different types of evidence, the concept of proof and the place of presumptions in the law of evidence. The student will also have understood the difference between relevancy and admissibility

Unit-2: 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)

How facts forming part of the transaction (res gestae) will be relevant, the place of motive, identification of things and persons, facts relevant in case of the existence of conspiracy, to what extent collateral facts become relevant

Unit-3: 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”

Learning Outcome:

The differences between Admissions and Confessions, the circumstances when admissions are relevant, the meaning of confessions and their relevance in a criminal trial, the two conditions of admissibility, truth and voluntary nature of confession, when confessions are said to be voluntary, the relevance of confessions made to police officers and custodial confessions, the admissibility of discovery statements by accused in police custody and the effect of confession of co accused and the problems with retracted confessions

Unit-4: 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:

Learning Outcome:

One important exception to the rule against hearsay evidence, that is statements made by persons who can not be called as witnesses with special focus on dying declarations, their admissibility and evidentiary value and the precautions to be taken while recording and admitting dying declarations

Unit-5: Relevance of judgments, general Principles (Sections 40-44), Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters (section 43), “Fraud” and collusion” (Section 44)

Learning Outcome:

How and when previous judgments become relevant, as res judicata, how the judgments in rem become conclusive proof, the relevance of other judgments

Unit-6: Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-51), Who is an expert? Types of expert evidence, The problems with expert testimony. Evidence of character

The exceptions to the rule that opinions are not relevant – the expert opinion and problems in admitting the same, when non expert opinions also may be relevant and how the character of a party to the case may be a relevant fact

Unit-7: Oral evidence: general principles concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60), exceptions to hearsay evidence.

Learning Outcome:

The importance of oral evidence and the exceptions to the rule against hearsay

Unit-8: 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).

Learning Outcome:

General Principles concerning documentary evidence, primary and secondary evidence, when secondary evidence may be permitted, Public document and private documents, General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence and proof of particular kinds of documents like attested documents Ambiguous documents presumptions regarding documents

Unit-9: 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)

Learning Outcome:

About the difference between Competency and compellability of witnesses, Examination of witnesses, Competency to testify, Privileges of communications: matrimonial privileges State Privilege, Professional Privilege, Accomplice, General Principles of Examination of witnesses, Leading Questions, Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination, who is a Hostile witness, how the credit of a witness may be Impeached, and a witness may refresh his memory

Unit-10: 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)

Learning Outcome:

The meaning and general rules of burden of proof, the special rules of burden of proof, the difference between civil and criminal cases in terms of burden of proof, the effect of presumptions formal admissions on burden of proof

Unit-11: 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)

Learning Outcome:

About the doctrine of estoppel and its application in various situations, when an estoppel can or cannot be raised, its relationship with waiver

Unit-12: Law reform: Amendment to Indian Evidence Act by the IT Act, 2000.

What specific changes are made to Indian Evidence Act by the Information Technology Act, like electronic documents and proof of the same

Course Outcomes

After completing the course, the student

- 1. Will be able to understand the concept of evidence, its importance, the different systems of justice and proof of facts, the classification of evidence and the basic principles of the law of evidence*
- 2. Must have understood the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act – what facts are relevant, how facts are proved and the rules of burden of proof.*
- 3. Should also be able to appreciate the concepts of competency and compellability of witnesses, privileged communication, the examination of witnesses, presumptions and the doctrine of estoppel. Will be able to understand the changes brought about in the law of evidence by the Information Technology Act 2000*

Books Recommended:

- (1) Batuk Lal: 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

Paper - IV:

BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT (Optional Paper-IV) COURSE CODE : TH-101905

Course objectives:

- 1. This course is designed to understand the Banking law*
- 2. Introduce learners the general relationship between banker and customer*
- 3. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Rights of banker, Banker's lien,pledge, and guarantee,*
- 4. Expose learners about the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act..*
- 5. Inculcate knowledge on Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India.*

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

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

- 1. Evaluate the meaning of Banker and customer.*
- 2. Analyse the General & special relationship between banker and customer.*
- 3. Distinguish various types of Accounts.*

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

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the concept of Pass Book.*
2. *Acquaint with the Rights of banker and customer.*
3. *Distinguish different documents of title goods.*

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

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Understand the essential features of Negotiable instruments.*
2. *Acquaint with the provisions of Cheque and bill of exchange.*
3. *Distinguish the holder and holder in due course.*

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

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Analyse the Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments.*
2. *Understand the provisions of Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949.*
3. *Analyse the Powers of the Reserve Bank of India.*

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

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. *Identify the Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India.*
2. *Evaluate the Nationalization of Banks.*
3. *Understand the RBI guide lines.*

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

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

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

Unit- 9: The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of

India, RBI and commercial banks.

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

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

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

2. *Acquaint with the general relationship of Banker and Customer*
3. *Interpret the rights of the banker and customer.*
4. *Analyse the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act*
5. *Able to understand the Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments*
6. *Identify the powers and functions of Reserve Bank of India.*

Books Recommended:

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

Paper – IV: LAW OF INSURANCE

(Optional Paper-I)

COURSE CODE : TH-101906

Course Objectives:

The insurance idea is an old institution of transactional trade. The main objective of every insurance contract is to give financial security and protection to the insured from any future uncertainties. Hence, insurance is considered as an inevitable component of economic development. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures, gave money by way of consideration to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures.

Insurance is a significant practice area for many law firms, and the insurance industry offers many interesting career paths for law graduates including underwriting, claims management, and insurance broking.

The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the light of various legislations regulating insurance sector in India.

In this subject, students examine the law and regulation of all facets of insurance in India – including property, liability, marine, motor vehicle, superannuation, life and income protection, workers compensation and reinsurance. Classes are interactive and include guest presentations by legal and insurance industry practitioners.

Through in-class activities, case analysis notes and legal advices, students develop practical skills in researching and applying the relevant rules of insurance law to advise hypothetical clients of their rights and options. Students also evaluate the effectiveness of India's current insurance laws and the scope for law and policy.

Unit-1 Contract of Insurance: Subject matter of the insurance principles applicable - Formation of Contract.

Unit-2: Definition and meaning of the term insurance.

Unit-3: History of Insurance in England and India in brief butline.

Unit-4: Nature of Insurance Contract : Contract uberrima fidei - Contract of Indemnity - Contract of wager and conditional contracts.

Unit-5: Classification of Insurance - construction of Insurances policies.

Unit-6: General principle of insurance common to all branches - insurable interest -premium - risk and proximate cause-non-disclosure-representations and Warranties assignment contribution and subrogation-double insurance and over insurance-reinsurance.

Unit-7: Life Insurance: Nature and scope, definition, Kinds of life insurance, the policy formation of life insurance contract-Life insurance conditions, circumstances affecting the risk, assignment & nomination, amounts recoverable, persons entitled to payment, settlement ofclaims and payment of money.

Unit-8: Fire Insurance: Definition and scope of fire insurance, nature of fire insurance contract, meaning of fire, formation of contract, insurable interest, indemnity, reinstatement, causaproxima, Kinds of policies, conditions in fire policies. The and alteration, notice of abandonment, average conditions. Right after loss, amount recoverable.

Unit-9: Marine Insurance: Nature and scope of Marine Insurance contract, nature of the contract, the Marine Adventure. The step in Marine Insurance, classification of Marine Policies, Deviation and change of voyage. The perils of the sea and Maritime perils, proximate cause, Loss: Partial, General average and particular over age: total loss actual total loss and constructive loss. Notice of Abandonment, inchemeree clause, sue and labour clause, Adumption.

Unit-10: Miscellaneous form of Insurance. Burglary Insurance: Nature and scope, Meaning the term burglary, exceptions in the policy Accident Insurance: Nature and scope meaning, the risk Gurantee insurance: Nature and scope, contract, contracts of gurantee and insurance contracts, fidelity policies, insurance of debts.

Unit-11: Liability Insurance: General, defence by insurer of assured, statutory suborgation, practice, employer's liability insurance.

Unit-12: Motor Vehicle Insurance: Relevant Provisions, Rights of Third parties. Clauses restricting cover.

Unit-13: Statutory Materials: The Insurance Act 1938: 2. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956: 3. The Marine Insurance Act 1963: 4. The General Insurance Act, 1972 5. The motor Vehicles Act. IRDA Act, 1999.

Course outcomes:

This subject also contributes specifically to the development of the following graduate attributes which reflect the course intended learning outcomes:

- **Legal Knowledge**
A coherent understanding of fundamental areas of legal knowledge including:
 - a. The Indian colonial and post-colonial legal system, international and comparative contexts, theoretical and technical knowledge;
 - b. The broader contexts within which legal issues arise and the law operates including cultural awareness, social justice and policy;
 - c. The impact of Anglo-Indian laws on Indigenous peoples, including their historical origins in the process of colonisation and ongoing impact; and
 - d. The principles and values of justice and ethical practices in lawyers roles.
- **Ethics and Professional Responsibility**
A capacity to value and promote honesty, integrity, accountability, public service and ethical standards including:
 - a. An understanding of approaches to ethical decision making and professional responsibility;
 - b. An ability to recognise, reflect upon and respond to ethical issues likely to arise in professional contexts in ways that evidence professional judgment, promote justice and serve the community; and
 - c. An ability to reflect on and engage constructively with diversity in practice.
- **Critical Analysis and Evaluation**
A capacity to think critically, strategically and creatively, including the ability to:
 - a. Identify and articulate legal issues in context, including the skill of critical reading and writing;
 - b. Apply reasoning and research to generate appropriate responses;
 - c. Engage in critical analysis and make a reasoned choice amongst alternatives; and
 - d. Think creatively in approaching legal issues and generating appropriate responses.
- **Research skills**
Well-developed cognitive and practical skills necessary to identify, research, evaluate and synthesise relevant factual, legal and policy issues.

Books Recommended:

1. Mac Gillivray, Insurance Law
2. Porter, Insurance
3. Brijmohan Singh, Fire Insurance
4. Arnold's Marine, Insurance
5. Houseman, Life Insurance
6. Chambers Marine, Insurance Act, 1906
7. M.N. Srinivasan: Principles of Insurance Law
8. K.S.N. Murthy, Modern Law of Insurance in India
9. Brijmohan Singh, Law of Insurance.
10. Collinvaux, Insurance
11. Johan Bird, Insurance

Paper -V: MEDIA LAW INCLUDING RIGHT TO INFORMATION(Optional Paper-II)
COURSE CODE : TH-101907

Course Objectives:

- 1) To introduce students to legal and ethical issues related to mass media
- 2) To help students gain an understanding of media laws in India and their implications on the profession of Journalism
- 3) To identify and analyze ethical questions pertaining to Journalism

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

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

Learning Outcomes:

- 1) *Students gain an understanding of laws pertaining to media Students gain an analytical knowledge into ethical issues related to media*

Unit-2: Press – 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 – is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act .

Learning Outcomes:

- 2) *Students learn to apply media laws to case studies and evaluate the relative merits and demerits of laws and ethical questions pertaining to media. Creating an understanding among students about the importance of responsible Journalism which works within the framework of laws and ethics*

Unit-3: Films - How far included in freedom of speech and expression?:

Censorship of films – Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press – Why Pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.

Unit-4: 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-5: Constitutional Restrictions :

Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule , Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.

Unit-6. Right to Information: Development of RTI in India

Unit-7: Right to Information Act, 2005: Its implementation

Unit-8: Right to Information Decisions: Decisions of Judiciary, RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.

Unit: 9 : Information Technology Act, 2000; Electronic Media.

Course Outcomes:

Discuss media laws in India and the world

Discuss the Right of Freedom of Speech and reasonable restrictions applicable

Discuss media regulation in India

Demonstrate an understanding of the nature of ethics and morality in journalism

Determine the ethical issues of media with case studies

Determine the provision provided to the journalist

The media law course is a study of legal media and entertainment that deals with press in current times both media and law are in demand and offer great job opportunities for high skilled and trained professionals

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 person Censorship in India (1976).
6. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends (1984)
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006
9. Right to Information in India, Solu Nigam

Paper – V: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

(Optional Paper-V)

COURSE CODE : TH-101908

Course Objectives:

1. *To provide a basic comprehension of the conceptual dimensions of human rights and the evolution of international Human Rights law*
2. *To develop a broad understanding of the major international legal frame work developed by the United Nations as well as regional organisations and further peruse the Indian legal system relevant to the application of international human rights law*
3. *To create particular understanding of special understanding of the human right issues pertaining to select vulnerable groups and the applicable international human rights law along with the concerned enforcement mechanism*
4. *To ensure fundamental grasp of the importance and principles of international humanitarian law*

Unit-1: Origin and development of concept of Human Rights: Meaning of human rights and jurisprudential dimensions, Evolution of the concept of human rights, first generation, second generation and third generation human rights, sovereignty vs human rights.

Learning Outcomes:

Will appreciate the importance of human rights, know the history of development of international human rights and develop conceptual understanding of human rights

Unit-2: Human Rights and United Nations Organization: Human rights and UN Charter, promotion and protection of human rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.

Learning Outcomes:

Will develop an understanding of the contribution of UNO in the development of international human rights law

Unit-3: Human Rights and Regional Arrangements: European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human rights, African Charter of Human Rights,

Learning Outcomes:

Will get to know the role of regional organisations in the development of legal guarantees to human

rights at regional level, namely, European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights and African Charter on Human Rights

Unit-4: Protective agencies and mechanism, international commissions on human rights, ILO and Human Rights , UNICEF and human rights, Centre for human rights, OHCHR, Amnesty International, Amnesty International, Red Cross.

Learning Outcomes:

Will be acquainted with selective protective agencies such as OHCHR, UNICEF concerned with human rights protection

Unit-5: Venerable Groups in International Human Rights Law: International human rights law relating to women - CEDAW, international human rights law relating to children - UN Declaration and Charter on Right of Child, Indigenous groups and UNO, Refugees and international law of human rights

Learning Outcomes:

Will specially identify the human right concerns of select vulnerable groups such as women, children, refugees and indigenous people and understand the legal ambit of related human right instruments such as CEDAW, CRC etc

Unit-6: International Humanitarian Law (IHL): Basic principles of IHL, Geneva conventions, Rights of POW, Rights of civilians, Woman and IHL

Learning Outcomes:

Will secure insights into the basic principles of International Humanitarian law and the related legal developments

Unit-7: International Enforcement of Human Rights: International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, Role of European Court of Justice

Learning Outcomes:

Will gain general comprehension on the role of ICJ, ICC and European Court of Human Rights in the enforcement of human rights

Unit-8: Indian and International Human Rights Law: Constitutional mechanism for implementation of international human rights law, protection of Human Rights Act.

Learning Outcomes:

Will be appraised of the Indian Constitutional mechanism relevant to the implementation of human rights and also the working of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Course Outcome:

- 1. Contributes to appreciation of the seminal importance of human rights and sensitisation over the critical human right issues.*
- 2. Enables an analytical understanding of the jurisprudential ambit of human rights as guaranteed under international human rights law*
- 3. Develops an understanding of the Indian approach towards human rights guaranteed under*

international law

4. *Contributes to human rights advocacy with a professional touch*

Books Recommended:

1. Dr. H.O. Agarwal, international Law on Human Rights, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
2. M.K. Balachandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction to Humanitarian Law, ICRA..
3. Angela Hegarthy, Slobban Leonard, Human Rights – an Agenda for the 21st Century.
4. Wace, Rebecca, International Human Rights, Text and Materials, Loandan, Sweet and Maxwell.

TENTH SEMESTER

Paper-I :Practical Training - I (Drafting, Pleading And Conveyancing)

COURSE CODE : PR-005

Course Objective:

Legal drafting skills are of utmost importance to all lawyers. Lawyers need to figure out how best to present their cases to someone who does not know the facts. Hence, the ability to articulate one's thoughts, legal opinions and conclusions effectively through the medium of writing is a fundamental aspect of being a good lawyer. Legal proceedings progress by way of filing of appropriate documents at every stage. This course will help the Students

- 1. To acquaint with fundamentals of drafting, pleadings and advocacy techniques, with focus of simplicity and brevity.*
- 2. To help students develop adequate theoretical account of substantive law in the context of drafting, pleadings and conveyancing*
- 3. To offer students a systematic analysis of well drafted legal documents*
- 4. To provide practical orientation and develop necessary acumen in drafting legal documents.*
- 5. To train students in the art of drafting for courts, various other legal fora, and transactions.*

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. *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.

Course Outcome:

After completing this course. Students will be able to:

- 1) Analyse and apply general principles of drafting and conveyancing*
- 2. Use effective writing techniques to draft different types of legal documents.*
- 3. Draft different types of Deeds including deed of sale of land, mortgage deeds, license deeds, lease deeds, assignment deeds, trust deeds. partnership deeds and power of attorney deeds*
- 4. Draft different types of contracts including commercial agreements, professional services agreement, employment agreements franchise, agency, dealership and distributorship agreements, intellectual property rights agreements, arbitration agreements, foreign collaboration and joint ventures agreements and real estate and tenancy agreements.*

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.

Paper-II, Practical Training II

(Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)

COURSE CODE : TH-101001

(Out line of the Course: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations)

Core Objective of the Professional Ethics:

The main concern of this subject – Professional Ethics is to prove the legal practitioner moral and ethical values for strict compliance. The reason behind it is that the practitioner discharges his professional duties without any personnel gain. He is thereby discharge his professional obligation to the society without affecting any bias. Therefore, the society receives his professional service without hindrance. The practitioner is not only regulated by morality and ethic abut he is also regulated by Bar Council of India Act, 1962. It talks about accountability to his client as well as Bar Council of India and other authorities. The professional will be equipped with well discipline in maintaining the relationship in between Bar and Bench and Client and

himself. The subject ultimately makes the practitioner a perfect instrument for delivering legal service. All these regulations are quite axiomatic on a legal professionalist as he receives a license monopoly in nature to do legal profession.

Unit-1: 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.

Learning Out come:

Under unit -1 the student receives the knowledge on what is law, what is legal profession, what is the professional right and evolutionary stages of legal profession in India.

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

Learning Out come:

Unit – 2 tells about the enrollment procedure. It also describes nature of the profession and makes distinction with other trade activities. And it also indicates the essential features of legal practice.

Unit-3: Ethics, Seven lamps of advocacy, Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates and Legal Aid, Bar Council of Ethics.

Learning Out come:

Unit – 3 describes the ethical values, behavioural approach, professional compliance and professional duties.

Unit- 4: 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 judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject to be covered.

Learning Out come:

Unit – 4 explains about the disciplinary actions on the professional misconduct by Bar Council of India and other regulatory authorities.

Unit- 5: Bar-Bench relations.

Learning Out come:

Unit – 5 discloses professional behavior in maintaining amicable relationship with Bench in order to provide justice in a well disciplined manner.

Unit-6: 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.

Learning Out come:

Unit – 6 it provides the knowledge on other branch of accountancy as it is essential for the legal practitioner to deal with the cases of business nature. This knowledge is also necessary for the legal profession to know the financial transaction of legal firms as well as business forms. Principles, features, kinds and other essentials are also being thought under this unit.

Unit-7: Supreme Court Rules, 1966.

Unit-8: E-COURTS; Online Reference for Access to the Case Status either in Supreme Court, High Courts. Net utility of Legal Practitioner.

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 Kailash Rai: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
- 4 Siroh: Professional Ethics, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 5 Ramachandra Jha: 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.
- 7 The Contempt of Law and Practice
- 8 The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- 9 50 Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 Major Judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
- 10 Examination rules of the university shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

Paper-III : Practical Training III (Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR))
COURSE CODE : TH-101002

Course Objectives:

This introductory course will provide students with a broad understanding of ADR. The course will cover Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration how each is used, and the advantages and disadvantages of each method. The course utilizes role plays, simulations, and case studies.

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 practitioner 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.

Unit-1: 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 Disadvantages of such resolution.

Identify and describe the different methods of resolving disputes as alternatives to litigation.

Comprehend the benefits and detriments of each major Alternative Dispute Resolution process.

Describe the different roles played by the neutral and the parties in the various Alternative Dispute Resolution

processes.

Communicate mediation principles both orally and in writing.

Apply dispute-resolution knowledge and skills in solving real-world conflicts.

Recognize the role perception and communication plays in the negotiation process.

Describe the need for establishing ground rules to promote effective team conduct.

Unit-2: Alternative dispute resolution: Alternative to formal adjudication - Techniques processes, Unilateral - Bilateral - Triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages – Limitations, Distinction between arbitration - conciliation and negotiation, Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

Unit-3: Self-help, avoidance and lumping, Negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and distinctions in between, Alternate models of dispute resolutions: Role of Panchayat, Role of Grama Sabhas, Lokpal, Lakayukta, Lok Adalats, Family Courts.

Unit-4: The Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996, Background of the Act, Definitions of “Arbitration”, “Arbitrator”, Arbitration agreement”, Appointment of “Arbitrator”, grounds for changing the arbitrator, termination of Arbitrator.

Unit-5: 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.

Unit-6: 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.

Unit-7: Other Alternative modalities of dispute resolution, Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984, family counselling techniques, Tribunals, Motor Accident Tribunals, MV Act, relevant provisions, Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forums.

Unit-8: Legal Services Authority

Unit-9: Role of N.G.Os. in dispute resolutions

Course Outcomes:

- 1) *Enhancement of legal acumen with the objective of bringing social change.*
- 2) *Motivate the students in civil engagement with rights and duties.*
- 3) *Inculcate critical thinking to carry out investigation objectively without being biased with preconceived notions.*
- 4) *Imbibe effective communication skill in both oral and writing.*
- 5) *Understanding the law and applying them in practical field.*
- 6) *Provide advanced knowledge on varied topics in law empowering the students to pursue higher degrees at reputed academic institutions, corporate and judicial services.*
- 7) *Strong foundation on practical subjects such contract drafting, moot court which have strong links and application in training the students to face the court rooms with confidence.*
- 8) *Nurture problem solving skills, thinking, creativity through assignments, project work.*

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.

Paper- IV- Practical Training - IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internship)
COURSE CODE : PR-006

Course Objectives:

1. *This paper is aimed at imparting the practical skills of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, and presentation of arguments at the trial and appellate stages of a case.*
2. *Inculcate learners Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparation.*
3. *Train the learners through Moot courts, Mock trials, Court Visits and Jail Visit.*
4. *Improve the learners' ability in understanding the Trial of Civil and Criminal Cases.*
5. *Introduce learners to the skills of Case Filing and Case Arguments.*

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.**

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. *Understand and competently utilize the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions,*
2. *Explain the rationale, format, and instructional methods of the Moot Court simulation.*
3. *Acquaint with the basic structures and general procedures of the Courts in India.*
4. *Analyze the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions,*
5. *Able to advance the arguments relevant for the competition case.*

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.
- (5) NRM Menon, Clinical Legal Education, Pre.Law Education Series, EBC

Paper -V : PENOLOGY AND VICTIM LOGY

(Optional Paper-III)

COURSE CODE : TH-101003

Objectives of the code:

This subject helps the student to understand the concept of crimes and the reason for imposing punishment and can better understand the pain of victim which again helps in imposing the punishment to the offenders, at the same time it also helps the student in understanding the concept of punishing offenders and different theories of punishment.

Unit-1: 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 Prevention 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 Forest offences; ii. State's offenders, vagrants, prostitution.

Learning outcomes:

Unit 1. This chapter helps students in understanding the concept of crimes, victim studies, different approaches to crime and kinds of crimes, how to prevent and control crimes.

Unit-2: 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.

Learning outcomes:

Unit 2. This chapter makes the student understand evolution of police system, its working method in different parts of world the concept of criminal justice system, third degree methods used on criminals, investigation method of police etc.

Unit-3: 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.

Learning outcomes:

Unit 3. This chapter helps the student in understanding modes, theories and kinds of punishment and how this punishment helps to control the crime rate.

Unit-4: 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.

Learning outcomes:

Unit 4. This chapter helps to understand the concept of correctional institutions, the need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders and developing the prisons, group counseling's of offenders etc.

Unit-5: 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.

Learning outcomes:

Unit 5: this chapter explains Re socialization process of offenders, problems of the released offenders, attitudes of society towards released offenders.

Unit-6: 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

Learning outcomes:

Unit 6 .this units helps in better understanding the typology of victims, emerging trends and policies for compensation.

Course outcome:

The student will understand the concept of crimes and criminals and types of criminals their ideologyin committing crimes.

After going through this unit student will be able to analysis the concept of police and mode of recruiting and their system of working etc.

In this unit the student will be able to understand the entire concept of punishment.

This unit helps in understanding the working process of correctional institutions.

After this unit student will be able to access the concept of re socialization of offenders.This unit makes the student to understand the concept of victim logy.

Books Recommended:

1. Ahmmad s, Criminology and Penology, Central law Agency, Alhabadiddiqui
2. Iyer, Prospective in Criminology, Law and Social Change;
3. Ross, H. Lawrence (Ed.), Law and Deviance (1981);
- 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 andPerspectives, Central Law Agency. Lucknow
7. M. Ponioan, Crinology and Penology, Poineer Books, Delhi.
8. E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949);

Paper - V : WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW
(Law Relating to Violence against Women) (Optional Paper-IV)

COURSE CODE : TH-101004

Course objectives:

This course makes the student to get in depth knowledge in root cause of violence against women ,penal provisions, and different procedure laws to deal with problems of women, and makes the student to better understand in analyzing the women violence issues.

Unit-1: Introduction: Root causes of violence against women – Religion, patriarchy, marriage institution and changing cultural values; Perpetuation of violence: Social evils – 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 1. This chapter makes the student to better understand the root cause of the problem like religion, marriage, sati, child marriage, and how far the international conventions help them to come out of the issues.

Unit-2: Protection under IPC: Protective provisions under IPC: Definition of rape (Sec.375); Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 – 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)

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 2. This chapter makes the student to learn about different penal provisions dealing with violence against women.

Unit-3: Procedure Laws and Protection to Women: Indian Evidence Act, Secs. 113A, 113B, 114A and Relevant provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 3. This chapter deals with different procedural laws in dealing with penal provisions of violence against women.

Unit-4: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 4. In this chapter the student learns about different special laws which give protection to women against violence like child marriage restraint Act, Sati (prevention) Act, Immoral traffic (prevention) Act 1956, etc.

Unit-5: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 5. In this chapter the student will be able to learn how to resolve the issues related different forms of Domestic violence under different penal provisions.

Unit-6: Sexual Harassment: Definition and types of Sexual harassment; IPC provisions dealing with Sexual harassment (Sec.294, 354, 509); Land mark cases: Visakha Vs. 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 6. This chapter makes the student in better understanding the concept of sexual harassment of women at workplace, its impact on the women who are in workforce, and the available laws for protecting the working women.

Unit-7: 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.

Learning Outcomes:

UNIT 7. This chapter makes the student in understanding the role of statutory provisions in curtailing the problems of violence on women.

Course Outcome:

Student gets familiar with all the penal provisions of violence against women.

Student will be able to identify the root cause of the problem

Student will be able to follow different procedural Laws in resolving the issues.

Student becomes competent in understanding the Law relating to women and criminal Law.

Books Recommended

1. R.N.Choudhary, Law relating to Juvenile Justice
2. Dipanshu Chakrobarty, Atrocities on Women
3. Indira Jaisingh, Prenatal and Diagnostics Act
4. AS.R.Myneni, Women and Law
5. Mamata Rao, Law relating to Women and Children

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