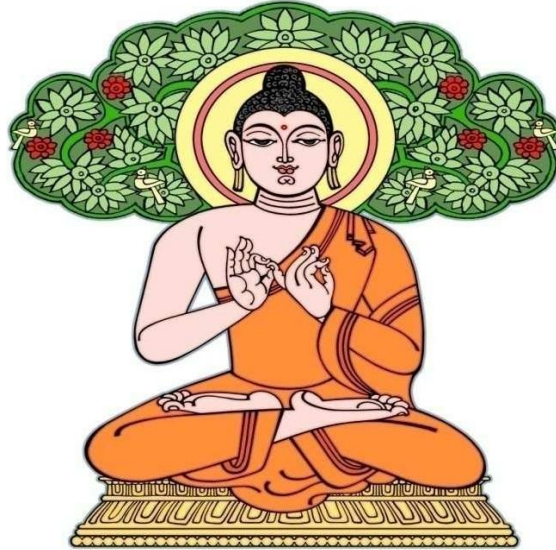




**Smt.VELAGAPUDI DURGAMBA**  
**SIDDHARTHA LAW COLLEGE**  
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Phone No: 0866 - 2582592

**SYLLABUS 5 YEARS B.A.LL.B**



**SYLLABUS**  
**I/V B.A., LL.B.**  
**First Semester**  
**Paper I : General English - I**

- A. Grammar and Usage (Communication Skills)
1. a) Simple sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure)
    - I) Tense and Concord.
    - II) Noun modifiers (Determiners Prepositional phrases, Clauses)
  - b) Passives      c) Negatives      d) Questions
2. Complex and Compound Sentences (use of connectives)
  3. Conditionals
  4. Reported speech
  5. Question - tags and Short Responses
  6. Some Common Errors
- B. a) Vocabulary (Communication skills)  
b) Legal terms (relevant to the subject paper of a BL. Student)  
c) Use of Legal Terms and idiomatic expressions
- C. Comprehension skills
1. Reading comprehension (Principles and practice)
  2. Listening comprehension
- D. Composition skills
- (1) Paragraph writing
  - 2) Formal correspondence
  - 3) Note taking
  - 4) Translation from regional language into English and vice-versa.

**Books prescribed :**

1. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and composition
2. Essay, Precise, Composition and Comprehension by JE Erofor
3. T.E. Berry; The most common mistakes in English
4. Ishitiae Abidi: Law and language

**Books For reference:**

1. M.A. close: A reference Grammar for students of English
2. Dallas: Read to Understand Central Institute of Indian Languages:  
Speed Reading

**Paper II: POLITICAL SCIENCE  
(POLITICAL THEORY)  
PART -A**

**1. NATURE OF THE STATE**

- (a) Define State - Nature - Essential Elements Of the state
- (b) Differences between state - Govt, State - society, State - Associations

**2. THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF THE STATE**

- (a) Divine Theory
- (b) Force theory
- (c) Social contract theory
- (d) Patriarchal and matriarchal Theory
- (e) Evolutionary Theory

**3. THE STATE AS CONCEIVED BY DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT**

- (a) Idealist theory
- (b) Individualist theory
- (c) Organic theory
- (d) Anarchist Theory
- (e) Marxist Theory
- (f) Welfare Theory

**4. FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS AND CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT**

- I. (a) Ancient Forms of Government - Aristotle classification of Governments
- (b) Modern Forms Of Government - Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, Dictatorship

**II. Constitution Of Government**

- (a) Written and Unwritten Constitutions
- (b) Flexible and Rigid Constitutions

**5. MAIN CURRENTS OF INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHTS**

- (a) Hindu Concept of state
- (b) Islamic concept of state
- (c) Liberalism of in India
- (d) Marxism in India
- (e) Gandhism and Sarvodaya

**6. MAIN CURRENTS OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

- (a) Natural Law
- (b) Natural Rights
- (c) Liberalism
- (d) Socialism - Fabian - Guild - Syndicalism
- (e) Marxism
- (f) Idealism

**7. CONCEPTION OF SOVEREIGNTY**

- (a) John Austin
- (b) Legal and Political Sovereignty

## **8. The Totalitarian State**

- (a) Fascism
- (b) Nazism
- (c) Communism

## **PART -B POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

## **9. ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENTS**

- (a) Unitary Government.
- (b) Federal Government.
- (c) Quasi Federal Government.

## **10. ONE PARTY DEMOCRACIES AND MILITARY RULE**

(a) Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Governments – Features – Merits and Demerits  
- With reference to the Constitutions of USA, SWISS, AUSTRALIA, UK, FRANCE, CANADA, INDIA

## **11. BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENTS - FUNCTIONS**

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) Theory of Separation of powers – checks and Balances

## **12. PARLIAMENTARY SOVERIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY**

## **13. CONCEPTIONS OF REPRESENTATIONS**

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise
- (b) Territorial Representation
- (c) Proportional Representation
- (d) Minority Representations

## **14. PUBLIC OPINION - FACTORS -AGENTS**

## **15. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION - NATURE -FORMS - FUNCTIONS**

**Paper III**  
**Sociology - I (General**  
**Principles)**

**Sociology as a science**

- a) Data, Concepts and Theory,
- b) The Comparative method-Sociology and Law, Sociology and Psychology, Sociology & History and Sociology and other Social Sciences.
- c) Society

**Basic concepts in Sociology:**

**Structure and Function.**

- a) Status and Role
- b) Norms and Values

**Social Institutions**

- i) Marriage, family, joint family and kinship
- ii) Economic Institutions
- iii) Political Institutions
- iv) Religious Institutions.
- v) Educational Institutions

**Social Stratification** - caste and class

**Social control** - order and stability

Coercion, conflict and change

Sociology as a discipline

Law and society, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Legal Profession

**Books Recommended for Study:**

1. T.B. Bottomore, *Sociology, a guide to problems and Literature*, London Allen and Unwin, 1962
2. Peter Worsley: *Introducing Sociology*, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, 1970
3. M. Haralambos, *Sociology, themes and Perspectives*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981
4. N.K. Bose, *the Structure of Hindu Society*, new Delhi, orient Longman, 1975
5. David G. Mandelbaum, *Society in India*, Bombay, Populzar Prakashan, 1972
6. Romesh Thappar(ed), *Tribe, Caste and Religion in India*, New Delhi, Macmillian, 1977.
7. Andre Betelle, *The Backward Classes and the New Social Order*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981

**I/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**(Telugu Syllabus)**

**Paper IV**  
**(Telugu Syllabus)**

1. దేశభక్తి - గురుజాడఅప్పారావు
2. ప్రబోధము - శ్రీరాయప్రోలుసుబ్బారావు
3. కృషీవలుడు - దువ్వారామిరెడ్డి
4. కన్నెరనడకలు - శ్రీవిశ్వనాథసత్యనారాయణ
5. గద్దెలము - గుర్తంజాషునా
6. మనుదర్శకాస్త్రం - 8,9 వఅధ్యాయములు
7. తెలుగులోదస్తావేజులు
  1. విక్రయదస్తావేజులు
  2. విక్రయఋప్యందం
  3. బహుమతిపత్రం
  4. వీలునామా
  5. అద్దెఋప్యందం
  6. పవరఅఫఅటార్పి
8. న్యాయసరిపాలనాపదకోశం - 25 న్యాయసంబధితపదములు.

**Paper IV**  
**(Hindi Syllabus)**

- I. PROSE :  
LESSONS :
- II NONDETAILED  
LESSONS
- III GRAMMAR
- IV. LETTER-WRITING

# **I/V B.A.,LL.B.**

## **Second Semester Paper I General English II**

### **A. Vocabulary**

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

### **B. Comprehension skills**

1. Common Logical Fallacies 2. Comprehension of Legal Texts.

### **C. Composition skills**

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

### **D. Speech Training :**

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

### **Recommended Source Materials :**

1. Selected materials drawn from renowned judgements.
2. Materials drawn from legal notices, petitions, appeals, court orders, statutes, bills, rules etc.
3. Hindi-English Glossary. Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.
4. M.C. Chagla - Roses in December, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

**I / V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Paper II**  
**Political Science II**

1. Conception of power, authority and legitimation.
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.
3. Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political obligation.
4. The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought.
5. The problem of obedience to unjust laws.
6. Why should we honour promises and contracts? (Foundations of promissory and contractual liability)
7. The problem of punishment: when is use of force by State against the citizen just and justifiable? (The basis of criminal sanction)
8. The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

**BOOKS PRESCRIBED :**

1. Rajani Kothari- Democratic Policy and Social Change in India Crisis and Opportunities, (Allied Publishers), 1976.
2. Karl Lowenstein : Political Power and the Government Process.
3. Nisbet A.A. : The Sociological Tradition, 1967, Heinemann, London Part-II- Chapter-4: Authority for authority' and power.
4. Bierstedt Robert: Power and Progress, 1974, (Mc Graw-Hill), New York and Delhi.
5. Leiser : (Ch.12 - Civil Disobedience) Liberty, Justice, Morals, Burton.
6. George Lichtheim : A Short History of Socialism (Fontana Collins, 1970).



**I / V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Paper III**  
**Sociology II (Sociology**  
**in India)**

1. The Development of Indian Society
  - a) Unity and Diversity
  - b) Continuity and Change
2. India as a plural Society; varieties of
  - a) Customs and ways of life
  - b) Linguistic, religious and other communities
3. Major institutions of Indian society;
  - a) Family b) Caste c) village
4. Tribe and caste in the traditional order.
5. Caste and class in contemporary India;
6. The Backwards classes.
7. Trends of change in Indian society.
8. Indian cultural values and development

**Recommended Source Material**

7. T.B. Bottomore, *Sociology, a guide to problems and Literature*, London allen and Unwin, 1962.
8. Peter Worsley: *Introducing Sociology*, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, 1970.
9. M. Haralambos, *Sociology, themes and Perspectives*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.
10. N.K. Bose : *The Structure of Hindu Society*, new Delhi, orient Longman, 1975.
11. David G. Mandelbaum, *Society in India*, Bombay, Populzar Prakashan, 1972.
12. Romesh Thappar (ed), *Tribe, Caste and Religion in India*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1977.
13. Andre Betelle, *Inequality and Social Change*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972.
14. Andre Betelle, *The Backward Classes and the New Social Order*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.

## **I / V B.A., LL.B.**

### **Paper IV**

### **History**

- a) Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage; Social, Political, legal and in the areas of religion and philosophy. (The teacher is expected to give special emphasis on the study of village republics in Ancient India, the organisation of Central Government in Ancient India, experiments in decentralisation, ancient law giving and dispute resolution systems in ancient Indian pre Islamic period) law in relation to culture.
- b) The advent of Islam-Interaction between Ancient Indian Cultural heritage and Islamic culture and the emergence of synthetic Indian culture. Innovation by rulers of Medieval period in the area of Revenue Administration, District Administration, and Court System.
- c) Impact of European liberal thought on the Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development in India upto 1947. Study of social reform movements in Modern India and its impact on legal culture.
- d) Economic history of India during the British period.

#### **Books Recommended For Study:**

1. R. C. Majumdar & Chopra - Main currents of Indian History.
2. A.R. Desai - Social background of Indian Nationalism, popular prakash, Bombay, 1944.
3. K.K. Datta - Renaissance Nationalism and social changes in modern India.
4. Iswari Prasad - Medieval India
5. Griffith - Impact of British Rule of India.
6. Altekar - State and society in Ancient India.

**II / V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Third Semester**  
**Paper I**  
**Political Science - III**  
**(International Relations & Organization)**

(The course is rather introductory. Its methods are descriptive and analytical. A course based on a more complex method may be taught, if so desired, at an advanced stage of the LL.B., Course.)

The course is divisible into two major parts:

Part I : International Relations; 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.

Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: alliances and balance of power approach: collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse 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 and against world government.

**II/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Paper II**  
**Economics - I**

**CONCEPTS:**

- I) Economics as a science and its relevance to law
- II) Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice
- III) Free enterprises, Planned Economies and Mixed Economies

**General Principles of Economics:**

- I) Demand and Supply
- II) Markets, determination of price, business organisation; perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition; oligopoly, control monopolies and prevention of economic concentration.
- III) Labour and Wages
- IV) Capital and Money
- V) Savings, consumption, Investment, theory of National Income and National income determination.
- VI) International comparison of development strategies and experiences, theories of economic growth and problems of development, Technology and Economic Growth.
- VII) Banking and Fiscal Policy:
  - i) Resource Mobilisation and fiscal resources; taxation
  - ii) Role of credit and Banking system, rural money markets
  - iii) International Financial Institutions
  - iv) Technology and Economic Growth

**Books Recommended For Study:**

1. Paul Samuelson-Economics, An introductory analysis (international student Edition-Mc.GrawHill Book company seventh edition, 1961)
2. Fredruthuelewis-Theory of Economic Growth (Unwin University books, 1954,9th Impression, 1970)
3. Me. Council, Cambell-R, Economics (New York -Me Glaw Hill bookc/o 81)
4. Lipsey and stiner Economics (New York; he per and Row, 1981)

**II/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Paper III**  
**History of Courts,**  
**Legislatures and Legal**  
**Profession in India - I**

**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-organization in 1780. 1.3 Regulating Act of 1773 - Supreme Court at Calcutta - its composition, powers and functions - Failure of the Court - Act of 1781 - Supreme Court vis-à-vis Mofussil Courts. 1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793. Progress of Adalat system under Sir. John Shore. 1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system - Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 - The Government of India Act, 1915 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution. 1.6 Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary. 1.7 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. 1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

**2. Legal Profession:**

Legal Profession in Pre-British India - Role, Training and Functions. 2.2 Law Practitioners in the Mayor's Courts established under the Charter of 1726. 2.3 Organisation of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774. 2.4 Legal Profession in Company's Courts. 2.5 Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under the Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

**II / V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Paper IV**  
**HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE**

**UNIT-1**

Culture - Meaning - Chief Characteristics - Basic features of Indian culture- Unity in Diversity - Indus culture - Vedic Literature its religious and philosophical ideas - Vedic Culture.

**UNIT - II**

Culture in the Epics (Ramayana & Mahabharata) - The Ideal Man and Ideal Woman- Concepts of Maitri, Karuna, Seela: Vinaya, Kshema, Anuraga - as exemplified in the stories and anecdotes of the Epics!

**UNIT - III**

Jainism and Buddhism and their contribution to Indian Culture.

**UNIT -IV**

Contribution of major dynasties to Indian - Culture - Mauryas - Greeks -Guptas - Rajputs - Satavahans - Pallavas - cholas - Vijavanagara.

**UNIT-V**

Advent of Islam - its impact on Indian Culture - Hindu - Muslim contact -The movements of Sufi and Bhakti - Din-i-illicit of Akbar - Contribution of Moghuls to IndianCulture.

**UNIT - VI**

Social and Cultural Awakening - Factors led to the emergence of Socio -religious Reform Movements of 19th and 20th centuries. Socio - religious Reform Movements Brahma Samaj - Arya Samaj - Theosophical Society- Ramakrishna Mission -Prarthana Samaj - Rama Mohan Roy -Dayananda Saraswathi - Ramakrishna Parama Hamsa - Swami Vivekananda -Iswara Chand VidyaSagar - Veeresalingam.

**UNIT - VII**

Muslim Renaissance - Aligarh Movement - Christian Missionaries and their impact on Indian society and culture - Legacy of British rule. Secularism - Meaning its concepts and problems.

**II/V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Fourth Semester**  
**Paper I**  
**HISTORY OF COURTS,**  
**LEGISLATURES AND LEGAL**  
**PROFESSION IN INDIA - II**

**I Legislature:**

- 1.1 Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1601. 1.2 Changes under Regulating Act, 1773 - Act of 1781, Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make Regulations by the British Parliament. 1.3 Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the three councils and subjection of the same to greater control. 1.4 Act of 1833 - Establishment of Legislature of an All-India Character in 1834. 1.5 The Indian Councils Act, 1861, Central Legislative Council and its composition, powers and functions, power conferred on the Governor. 1.6 Indian Councils 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. 1.7 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. 1.8 Legislative Councils in the provinces, powers and functions of the same. 1.9 Law Reform and the Law Commissions.

**II Legal Profession:**

- 2.1 High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the advocates under the Letters Patent issued. 2.2. Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 - Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 2.3 The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 - The All India Bar Committee, 1951 2.4 The Advocates Act, 1961. 2.5 Development of legal education. 2.6 History of Law Reporting in India.

**RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS FOR PAPERS VIII & XI**

1. Herbert Cowell : The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India - 6th Ed. Rev. S.C. Bagehi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936. •
2. Sr Courteny Hbert, The Government of India, 2nd Ed. London, OUP, 1907.
3. M.P. Jain - Outline of Indian Legal History, Dhanwantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi.
4. A.B. Keith - A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935, 2nd Ed. Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1961
5. Gwyer and Appadorai - Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution. 1945-1947 (2 Vols), London, OUP, 1957. M. V. Pylee, Constitutional History of India (1600 - 1950, Bombay, Asia, 1967).

**II/V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Fourth Semester**

**PAPER -II**  
**ECONOMICS-II**

**I. INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY:**

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

**II POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION:**

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

**IV. 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.
- b.

**V. PROBLEM OF CONTROLLING ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION:**

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

**VI. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS:**

- a. International Investment.
- b. b. International Aid.
- c. c. International Corporations.
- d. d.Trends in new economic order.

**VII. EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICIES: IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AND EXPORT PROMOTION.**

**VIII. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:**

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

**IX. ROLE OF CAPITAL, FORMATION, CREDIT AND BANKING SYSTEM.RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS:**

1. Rudder Datt and Sundararn : Indian Economy, (Delhi, S. Chand andCo., 1982).
2. A.N. Agarwala: Indian Economics, (New Delhi, Vikas, 1979).
3. K.K. Dewett - Indian Economics.
4. Gunnar Myrdag: Chanllenge of World Poverty.
5. C.T. Kurien; Planning Poverty and Social Transformation, (Allied Publications, 1976).
6. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and P.C. Joshi: Reflections of EconomicDevelopment and Social Change - Essays in Honour of V.K.R. V. Rao(Allied 1979).



**II/V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Fourth Semester**

**PAPER -III**

**Information Technology Law**

The Information Technology Act, 2000 - e-commerce and Digital Signature -e- governance - Receipt of electronic records - Adoption of Security Procedures - Certifying Authorities under the Act - Adjudications and Penalties under the Act - CyberRegulations Appellate Tribunal - Cybercrime - Tampering with computer source documents - Hacking - Publishing of obscene material in electronic form - Breach of confidentiality and privacy - False Digital Signature - Computer Forensics - Powers of the Police Officers - Jurisdiction in Cyber cases - Punishments - Liability of Network Service Providers - Freedom of expression in cyberspace and online defamation - Copyright and Trademarks in the Digital and online medium.

**II/V B.A.LL.B**  
**Fourth Semester**

**PAPER - IV**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

**Unit I Psychology - Meaning, Nature and Scope:**

Introduction - Definition - Behavior - Nature of the subject Psychology -Scope - Branches and fields of Psychology - Utility of Psychology - Scientific Psychology - structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism, Configuration, Psycho analysis, Humanist Psychology, Transpersonal Psychology, Cognitive Psychology.

**Unit II Methods of Psychology:**

Introduction - Introspection method - Experimental Method - Differential method-Clinical method, Psycho - Physical Method.

**Unit III Behaviour, Heredity and Environment:**

Introduction - Brain - Nervous System - Neural impulse - The influence of nervous system on human behaviour - Endocrine system. Heredity - The role of genes - Environment - The role of Heredity and environment in the development of personality and behaviour.

**Unit IV Sensation, Perception, imagination, Instincts and Emotions:**

Introduction - Definition of Instinct - Classification of instinct Emotion - Kinds- Characteristics - Theories -Identification and measurement of emotions -Emotional Intelligence. Meaning and types of senses and sensitivity - -Meaning of Perception.

**Unit V Cognitive Psychology**

- Individual differences - Intelligence testing -Reasoning  
- Problem solving - Creativity - Imagination - Memory.

**Unit VI Criminal Psychology**

Introduction - Heredity and Crime - Bio Physical factors and Criminality -Intelligence testing - Freud's theory of Criminal Behaviour - Aristotle's Four Laws of Association -!' Conflict theory of Crime - Classification of criminals -Treatment and rehabilitation of criminals control of crime, cybercrime, its prevention - Mass Psychology - Group Therapy - Suicidal tendency /kleptomania.

**Recommended References Material:**

1. Counseling Psychology by H.L.Kaila, The Associated Publishers, 2963/2,Kacha Bazaar, Post Box No.36, Ambala, Cantt-133 001.
2. Psychology and Effective Behaviour, James C. Coleman, 1969,D.B.Taraporevala Sons & Co Pvt. Ltd., Treasure House of Books, 210,Dr.DadabhaiNaorji Road, Bombay.
3. General Psychology, S.K.Mangal, Neeikamal Publicaticris, New Delhi.
4. Psychology of Aggression, Violence and Crime, GirishBala Mohanathi, Kalyani Publishers Ludhiana, New Delhi. Invitation to Psychology, Beenaand Parameswaran.

**I LL.B. First and III/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Fifth semester**  
**PAPER -I**  
**CONTRACTS - I**  
**(Including the Specific Relief Act, 1963)**

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT:**

**UNIT- 1:** History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and action on assumpsit - moral basis for contractual obligations, subjective and objective theories, sanctity of contracts.

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

**UNIT-3:** Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation - proposal and invitations for proposal - floating offers - tenders

**UNIT -4:** Consideration - nudum pactum - its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements- privacy of contract and privacy of consideration -its exceptions - adequacy of consideration present, past and future consideration - unlawful consideration and its effect -views of Law Commission of India on consideration- evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.

**UNIT - 5:** Capacity to contract - meaning - incapacity arising out of status and mental defect - minor's agreements beneficial and detrimental to minor affirmation - restitution in cases of minor's agreements - fraud by a minor - Ratification of contract by a minor upon attaining majority- agreements and estoppel - evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements- other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

**UNIT- 6:** Free consent - its need and definition - factors vitiating free consent.

6.1 Coercion - definition - essential elements - duress and coercion - various illustrations of coercion doctrine of economic duress - effect of coercion - evaluation of Sec.15.

6.2 Undue Influence - definition - essential elements - between which parties can it exist? who has to prove it? illustrations of undue influence - independent advice - pardanashin women. unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence.

6.3 Misrepresentation - definition - misrepresentation of law and of fact - their effects and illustration. 6.4 Fraud - definition -essential elements -suggestion falsi. When does silence amount to fraud? Active concealment of truth, importance of intention.

## **UNIT- 7 : LEGALITY OF OBJECTS:**

7.1 Void agreements - lawful and unlawful considerations, Objects - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements their effects.

7.2 Unlawful consideration and objects.

7.2.1 Forbidden by law 7.2.2 Defeating the provision of any law

7.2.3 Fraudulent

7.2.4 Injurious to person or property

7.2.5 Immoral

7.2.6 Against public policy 7.3 Void Agreements

7.3.1 Agreements without consideration

7.3.2 Agreements in restraint of marriage

7.3.3. Agreements in restraint of trade - its exceptions- sale of good -will, Sec. 11 restrictions, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.

7.3.4 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings - its exceptions 7.3.5

Uncertain agreements 7.3.6 Wagering agreements - its exception

## **UNIT-8: DISCHARGE OF A CONTRACT AND ITS VARIOUS MODES:**

8.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance- how? By Whom? Where? When/In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time essence of contract.

8.2 By breach - anticipatory breach and present breach.

8.3 Impossibility of performance - specific grounds of frustration- application to leases - theories of frustration - effect of frustration -of frustration and restitution.

8.4 By period of limitation 8.5 By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance extension of time - accord and satisfaction.

## **UNIT-9: QUASI-CONTRACTS OR CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACTS.**

## **UNIT-10: 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?

## **UNIT-11 SPECIFIC RELIEF (THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963)**

11.1 Definition

11.2 Recovering possession of property

11.3 Specific performance of contracts

11.4 Rectification of instruments

11.5 Rescission of contracts

11.6 Cancellation of Instruments

11.7 Declaratory decrees

11.8 Preventive relief.

**I LL.B. First and III/V B.A.LL.B.**

**Fifth semester**

**PAPER -II**

**CONTRACTS - II**

**(Including Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act)**

**UNIT-1 : INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE (Sec. 134, 127 of Indian Contract Act, 1872)**

- 1.1. Contract of Indemnity
- 1.2. Definition
- 1.3. Rights of Indemnity holder
- 1.4. Liability of the Indemnifier
- 1.5. Contract of Guarantee
- 1.6. Definition of Guarantee
- 1.7. Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee
- 1.8. Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of Guarantee
- 1.9. Kinds of guarantee
- 1.10. Rights and liabilities of surety
- 1.11. Discharge of surety. Contract of bailment (Sections. 148-181 of Indian Contract, Act, 1872)

**UNIT-2 : BAILMENT**

- 2.1 Definition
- 2.2 Essential requisites of Bailment
- 2.3 Kinds of Bailment
- 2.4 Rights and Duties of Bail or and Bailee
- 2.5 Termination of Bailment
- 2.6 Pledge
- 2.7 Definition
- 2.8 Rights and duties of pawn or and Pawnee
- 2.9 Pledge by Non Owners

**UNIT-3 : CONTRACT OF AGENCY (Secs. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act. 1872)**

- 3.1 Definition of Agency
- 3.2 Creation of Agency
- 3.3 Rights and duties of Agent
- 3.4 Delegation of authority
- 3.5 Personal Liability of Agent
- 3.6 Relations of Principal with third parties
- 3.7 Termination of Agency

**UNIT- 4 : CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODS (The Sale of Goods Act, 1930)**

- 4.1 Formation of Contract
- 4.2 Subject-matter of contract of Sale
- 4.3 Conditions and Warranties

- 4.4 Express and implied conditions and warranties
- 4.5 Caveat Emptor
- 4.6 Property, Possession and risk
- 4.7 Passing of Property
- 4.8 Sale by non- owners
- 4.9 Delivery of goods
- 4.10 Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale
- 4.11 Rights of unpaid seller.

**UNIT-5 : CONTRACT OF PARTNERSHIP (The Indian Partnership Act,1932)**

- 5.1 Definition and nature of Partnership
- 5.2 Formation of Partnership
- 5.3 Test of Partnership
- 5.4 Partnership and other associations
- 5.5 Registration of Firms
- 5.6 Effect of non-registration
- 5.7 Relation of Partners
- 5.8 Rights and duties of Partners
- 5.9 Properties of the Firm
- 5.10 Relation of Partners to third parties
- 5.11 Implied authority of a partner
- 5.12 Kinds of partners
- 5.13 Minor as a partner
- 5.14 Reconstitution of a firm
- 5.15 Dissolution of firm.

**I LL.B. First and III/V B.A.LL.B.**  
**Fifth semester**  
**PAPER -III**  
**TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

**UNIT-1 : EVOLUTION OF LAW OF TORTS:**

- 1.1 Its development by courts in England
- 1.2 Forms of Action
- 1.3 Emergence of specific remedies from case to case
- 1.4 Reception of Law of Torts in India
- 1.5 Principles of Equity, Justice and good conscience
- 1.6 Uncodified character - advantages and disadvantages

**UNIT-2 : DEFINITION, NATURE, SCOPE AND OBJECTS:**

- 2.1 A Wrongful act violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally, Legal damages *in rem sine injuria* and *in rem sine damnum*.
- 2.2 Tort distinguished from, Crime, Breach of Contract etc.
- 2.3 The concept of unliquidated damages
- 2.4 Changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society - scientific and technological progress, industrialisation, urbanisation, specialisation, occupational hazards.
- 2.5 Objects - Prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation prohibition unlawful conduct by injunctions.

**UNIT-3 : JUSTIFICATION IN TORT**

- 3.1 *volenti non fit injuria* - What is free consent? Consent mere knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk
- 3.2 Necessity, Private and public
- 3.3 Plaintiff's default
- 3.4 Act of God and Inevitable Accident
- 3.5 Private defence
- 3.6 Statutory Authority
- 3.7 Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts
- 3.8 Parental and quasi parental authority.

**UNIT-4 : EXTINGUISHMENT OF LIABILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS**

- 4.1 Death, *actio personalis moritur cum persona*. Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1934.
- 4.2 Waiver and acquiescence
- 4.3 Release
- 4.4 Accord and satisfaction
- 4.5 Limitation

## **UNIT-5 : STANDING**

- 5.1 Who may sue in torts
  - 5.1.1 Aggrieved individuals
  - 5.1.2 Class Action, Order 1 Rule 8
  - 5.1.3 Social Action Groups
  - 5.1.4 Statutes granting standing to certain persons, groups
- 5.2 Who may not be sued
  - 5.2.2 Lunatics
  - 5.2.3 Infants.

## **UNIT-6 : DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND ITS RELEVANCE IN INDIA :**

- 6.1 Liability of State-Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K., Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 294 and 300.
- 6.2 Act of State.

## **UNIT-7 : VICARIOUS LIABILITY**

- 7.1 Basis, Scope and justification
  - 7.1.1 Express authorization
  - 7.1.2 Ratification
  - 7.1.3 Abetment
- 7.2 Special Relationship
  - 7.2.1 Master and servant
    - arising out of and in the course of employment. Who is master? - Control test. Who is servant? Borrowed servant, Independent contractor.
  - 7.2.2 Corporation and Principal Officer.

## **UNIT-8 : TORTS AGAINST PERSONS AND PERSONAL RELATIONS**

- 8.1 Assault, Battery, Mayhem
- 8.2 False Imprisonment
- 8.3 Defamation - Libel, slander including law relating to privileges
- 8.4 Marital Relations, domestic Relations, parental Relations Master and Servant relations.
- 8.5 Malicious prosecution
- 8.6 Shortened Expectation of life 9.7 Nervous Shock 9.8 Defences

## **UNIT-9 : WRONG AFFECTING PROPERTY**

- 9.1 Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, Dispossession
- 9.2 Movable Property - Trespass to goods, detinue, conversion
- 9.3 Torts against Business interest - Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off -



## 9.4 Defences.

### **UNIT-10 : NEGLIGENCE**

#### 10.1 Basic concepts

##### 10.1.1 Theories of Negligence

##### 10.1.2 Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness/inadvertence

##### 10.1.3 Doctrine of contributory negligence

##### 10.1.4 *res ipsa loquitur* and its importance in contemporary

#### 10.2. Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer Protection Law.

### **UNIT-11 : ABSOLUTE/STRICT LIABILITY**

#### 11.1 The Rule in Ryland vs. Fletcher

#### 11.2 Principle for application of these rules Storing of dangerous things

#### 11.3 Escape of dangerous things- application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster. Oleum Gas Escape, Mchchhu Dam Burst, M.C.Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards)

#### 11.4 Defences

### **UNIT-12 : NUISANCE**

#### 12.1 Definition, Essentials, Types

#### 12.2 Acts which constitute nuisance- obstructions on highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air.

### **UNIT-13 : LEGAL REMEDIES**

#### 13.1. Legal Remedies

#### 13.2. Award of damages-simple, special, punitive Remoteness of Damages-for foreseeability and directness tests , Injunction, Specific Restitution of Property

#### 13.3 Extra-Legal Remedies-self help, Re-entry in land, Re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant/abatement to nuisance.

### **UNIT-14 : JUDICIAL PROCESS IN TORT**

#### 14.1. Dilatoriness

#### 14.2 Complicated rules of procedures and evidence

#### 14.3 Experts trial process, Reports of Testing labs

#### 14.4 Court fees, Problems of access.

### **UNIT-15 : CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019**

#### 15.1. Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professionals

#### 15.2. Caveat emptor and caveat venditor

#### 15.3 Deceit and false advertisement

#### 15.4 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity

15.5 Product liability-EEC directives and Liability of Endorsement

15.6 Right to commonproperty resources-right to pass and repass on path- ways.

**UNIT-16 : TORT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

16.1 Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professionals

16.2 Caveat emptor and caveatvendedor

16.3 Deceit and false advertisement

16.4 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity

16.5Product liability-EEC directives

16.6 Right to commonproperty resources-right to pass and repass on path- ways.

**I LL.B. First and III/V B.A.LL.B.**

**fifth semester**

**Paper-IV**

**Constitutional Law - I**

Constitutional law is a basic or foundation law, on which other laws exist. Constitutional law is the body of rules, doctrines, and practices that govern the operation of political communities. The Constitution of a country is a document that has its own legal sanctity. In modern times the most important political community has been the state.

At present constitutional law is the offspring of nationalism as well as of the idea that the state must protect some fundamental rights of the individual. As the number of states has multiplied, so have constitutions and with them the body of constitutional law, though sometimes such law originates from sources outside the State. Constitutional law is the legal system of the country which grants collective rights and allows people to enjoy their freedom.

**Objectives of the Course**

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the idea that the Indian constitution is a normative constitution with value aspirations. It aims to comprehend the philosophy, the Historical background and objectives of the Indian Constitution through the Preamble, citizenship, federal concept, amendment procedure, emergency provisions and the provisions relating to fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and duties etc. And this course also aims to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law, and Concept of Liberty. It further aspires to fathom the conceptually crafted Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. The course will also rely upon the legal case study method as a learning strategy for understanding the key principles of constitutional law. The course deals with both interpretation and implementation of the Indian Constitution.

**Unit I: Historical Perspective**

- i. Constitution -Meaning and Significance
- ii. Evolution of Modern Constitutions
- iii. Classification of Constitutions

- iv. Constitutionalism
- v. Constitutional developments since 1858 to 1947
  - Morle Minto reforms 1909
  - Montague -Chelmsfort Reforms 1919
  - The Government of India Act 1935
  - The Indian Independence Act 1947
- vi. Role of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly

## **Unit II: Introductory**

- i. Salient features of Indian Constitution
- ii. Preamble to Indian Constitution - Importance and Amenability
- iii. Nature of the Indian Constitution
- iv. Union and Its Territories
- v. Citizenship

## **Unit III: Fundamental Rights**

- i. Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution
- ii. Classification of Fundamental Rights
- iii. Definition of State under Article 12, 13 - Inviolability of Fundamental Rights
  - Enforceability of Fundamental Rights
  - Distinctions between pre and post Constitutional laws
  - Doctrine of eclipse
  - Doctrine of Severability
  - Doctrine of waiver
  - Doctrine of Judicial Review
- iv. Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)
  - Equality before law and equal protection of laws
  - Doctrine of Rule of law
  - Doctrine of Reasonable Classification
  - Right against arbitrariness
  - New doctrine of Equality
  - Right against discrimination
  - Doctrine of Protective Discrimination
  - Doctrine of Compensatory Discrimination
  - Equality in Public Employment : Reservation

- Abolition of Untouchability
- Abolition of Titles
- v. Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22 and 21A)
  - Six freedoms and the reasonable restriction on the exercise of those freedoms under Article 19
  - Protection against Ex-post Facto Laws; Double Jeopardy; Compelled self-incrimination
  - Right to life and personal liberty
  - Right to Education (86<sup>th</sup> amendment, 2002)
  - Protection against Arrest and Detention in Certain cases
- vi. Right against exploitation (Article 23 and 24)
  - Prohibition against Forced Labour
  - Prohibition against Child Labour
- vii. Right to freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)
  - Concept of Secularism
  - Religious Freedom of the Individual and Religious Denominations
  - Restrictions on right to freedom of religion; essential religious practices test
- viii. Right to cultural and educational rights (Article 29 and 30)
  - Rights of the minorities
- ix. Right to Property (Article 19(1)(f), Article 31 and Article 300 (Constitutional policy before and after the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
- x. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32 and 226)
  - Writ jurisdiction – meaning, nature, significance and kinds of writs
  - Locus standi and Public Interest Litigation
- xi. Limitations on Fundamental rights

#### **Unit IV: Directive Principles of State Policy**

- i. Concept of Welfare State and Social Justice
- ii. Meaning, Nature, Significance, Classification and Justiciability
- iii. Directive Principles of State Policy vis-à-vis Fundamental Rights (Judicial Interpretation)

#### **Unit V: Fundamental Duties**

- i. Evolution of Fundamental Duties (42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment 1976)

- ii. Relationship between fundamental rights and duties
- iii. Legislative and Judicial efforts for enforcement of Fundamental Duties

#### **Unit VI: Amendment of the Constitution**

- i. Need of Amending the Constitution
- ii. Methods and process of Amendment
- iii. Doctrine of Basic Structure

#### **Unit VII: Emergency Provisions**

- i. Need of Emergency Provisions
- ii. Types of Emergency
  - National Emergency
  - Constitutional / State Emergency
  - Financial Emergency
- iii. Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights (SR Bommai Case)

#### **References:**

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
2. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
3. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
4. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
5. G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
6. B.Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
7. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
8. GCV Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
9. Dr D D Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis.

**I LL.B. First and III/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Fifth semester**  
**Paper-V**

**Constitutional Law - II**

Constitutional law is a basic or foundation law, on which other laws exist. Constitutional law is the body of rules, doctrines, and practices that govern the operation of political communities. The Constitution of a country is a document that has its own legal sanctity. In modern times the most important political community has been the state.

At present constitutional law is the offspring of nationalism as well as of the idea that the state must protect some fundamental rights of the individual. As the number of states has multiplied, so have constitutions and with them the body of constitutional law, though sometimes such law originates from sources outside the State. Constitutional law is the legal system of the country which grants collective rights and allows people to enjoy their freedom.

**Objectives of the Course**

India is a democracy and its Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government - how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations, and how power is limited and distributed whatever might have been the original power base of the constitution, today, it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law.

**Unit I: Centre and State Executive**

- i. Meaning and Scope of Executive Power
- ii. Executive Power of the President and Vice President of India
  - Delegation of Executive Power by the Union to the States
  - Election of the President
  - Presidential privileges
  - Functions and Powers
- iii. Council of Ministers
  - Working of the Executive
  - President - A Titular Head
  - Prime Minister

- Cabinet
- Collective Responsibility
- iv. Executive Power of Governor
  - Significance of Governor's Office
  - Appointment of Governor
  - Governor's Discretionary Powers
  - Pardoning Power of the Governor
  - Ordinance Making Power
- v. Roles and Responsibilities of the CM and CoMs
- vi. Functions of the State Assemblies

## **Unit 2: Central and State Legislature**

- i. Constitution of Parliament and state Legislature
- ii. Functions of Parliament
  - Legislation
  - Control of Public Finance
  - Deliberation and Discussion
  - Parliamentary Committees
- iii. Inter-relation of the Houses
  - Legislative Process
  - Financial Legislation
  - Other areas
  - Assessment of the Role of Rajya Sabha
- iv. Parliamentary Privileges
  - Privileges expressly conferred by the Constitution
  - Other Privileges
  - Privileges and Fundamental Rights
  - Privileges and the Courts
  - Codification of Privileges
- v. Legislative Privileges
  - Freedom of speech
  - Power to make rules
  - Internal Autonomy
  - Miscellaneous Provisions



- Legislative relations and 7th schedule
- a. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
- b. Doctrine of harmonious construction
- c. Doctrine of pith and substance
- d. Doctrine of colourable legislation
- e. Doctrine of Reading down
- f. Doctrine of occupied field/ doctrine of Repugnancy
- g. Doctrine of Severability
- h. Doctrine of ancillary powers

### **Unit III: The Union and State Judiciary**

- i. Supreme Court
  - Composition of the Supreme Court
  - Jurisdiction and Powers
  - Appeal by Special Leave – Article 136
  - Appeals from Tribunals under Article – 136
  - Doctrine of Stare Decisis
- iii. State Judiciary
  - Composition of the High Court
  - Jurisdiction and Powers
  - Writ Jurisdiction – Article 226 and Article 227
  - Independence of High Court
  - Subordinate Judiciary

### **Unit IV: Administrative Tribunal**

- i. Concept of administration adjudication
- ii. Reason for the growth of Tribunals
- iii. Various Administrative Tribunals and Tribunal for other Matters : Constitution, Powers and Functions
- iv. Central Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

### **Unit V: Evolution and Powers and Functions of Local Self Government**

- xii. Historical Perspective
  - Gram Swaraj: the Gandhian concept
  - Ashok Mehta Committee Report
  - G.V.K Rao Committee Report
  - L.M.Singhvi Committee Report
  - 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments
- xiii. Panchayat under Article 243 to 243-O of the Constitution of India and 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment

- xiv.** Municipalities under Article 243-P to 243-ZG and 74th Constitutional Amendment
- xv.** Powers:
  - Legislative and Quasi- legislative Powers
  - Rule making power of the State Government
  - Regulations
  - Financial Power, Licensing Power and Levying Taxes
  - Financial Resources and Powers
  - Judicial and Quasi – Judicial powers of the Local Bodies
- xvi.** Conduct of Meetings: Corporation, Municipal Council, Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha
- xvii.** Disputes on Reservation in Local Self Government Institutions
- xviii.** State Election Commission role and their powers

#### **Unit VI: Liability of State and Services under Union and State**

- i. Liability of State in Torts and Contracts
- ii. Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and course
- iii. Services under the Union and State
  - Doctrine of Pleasure
- iv. All India Services
- v. Public Services Commissions

#### **References:**

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
2. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
3. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
4. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
5. G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
6. B.Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
7. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
8. GCV Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
9. Dr D D Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis.

**I LL.B second and III/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Sixth Semester**  
**PAPER -I**  
**FAMILY LAW-I**

**UNIT-1 : MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP**

- 1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family
- 1.2 Role of religion, rituals, and practices in molding the rules regulating marital relations.
- 1.3 Types of family based upon: Lineages –patrilineal matrilineal: Authority structure - patriarchal and matriarchal; Location patrilocal and matrilocal; and number of conjugal units nuclear, extended, joint and composite.
- 1.4 Applicability of law
  - 1.4.1 Who is a Hindu, who is a Muslim, who is a Christian
  - 1.4.2 Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law.

**UNIT-2 : CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND THE STATE**

- 2.1 Polygamy
- 2.2 Concubinage
- 2.3 Child marriage
- 2.4 Sati
- 2.5 Dowry
- 2.6 State intervention through various legal measures.

**UNIT-3 : CONVERSION AND ITS EFFECT ON FAMILY**

- 3.1 Marriage
- 3.2 Adoption
- 3.3 Guardianship
- 3.4 Succession.

**UNIT-4 : MATRIMONIAL REMEDIES**

- 4.1 Non-Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems (a) Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution. (b) Divorce under Muslim Personal law - Talaq and talaq-e-tafweez
- 4.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems: a general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and the principle of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.
- 4.3 Nullity of marriage
- 4.4 Option of puberty
- 4.5 Restitution of conjugal rights
- 4.6 Judicial separation
- 4.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.8 Cruelty : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.9 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 4.11 Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954
- 4.12 Bars to matrimonial relief
  - 4.12.1 Doctrine of strict proof
  - 4.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability
  - 4.12.3 Accessory
  - 4.12.4 Connivance
  - 4.12.5 Collusion

- 4.12.6 Condonation
- 4.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay
- 4.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exist for refusing the matrimonial relief

#### **UNIT-5 : ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE**

- 5.1 Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- 5.2 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy; are view under different personal laws.
- 5.3 Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief. Alimony pendent lite and permanent maintenance.
- 5.4 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, a Critical review.

#### **UNIT-6 : CHILD AND THE FAMILY**

- 6.1 Legitimacy
- 6.2 Adoption
- 6.3 Custody, Maintenance
- 6.4 Guardianship

#### **UNIT-7 : FAMILY AND ITS CHANGING PATTERN**

- 7.1 New emerging trends
  - 7.1.1 Attenuation of family ties
  - 7.1.2 Working Women and their impact on spousal relation- ship, composition of family, status, and role of Women, and decision-making authority structure.
- 7.2 Factors affecting the family: demographic, environmental religious and legislative.
- 7.3 Process of social change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, parochialization and Modernization including industrialization and urbanization.

#### **UNIT-8 : ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY COURTS:**

#### **UNIT-9 : SECURING OF A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE**

- 9.1 Religious pluralism and its implications
- 9.2 connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Constitution
- 9.3 Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.

**I LL.B second and III/V B.A.LL.B.**

**Sixth Semester**

**Paper -II**

**FAMILY LAW-II**

**UNIT-1 : JOINT FAMILY {MITAKSHARA AND DAYABHAGA}**

- 1.1 Mitakshara joint family
- 1.2 Mitakshara Coparcenary – formation and incidents
- 1.3 Property under Mitakshara law separate property and Coparcenary property
- 1.4 Dayabhaga coparcenary - Formation and incidents
- 1.5 Property under Dayabhaga Law
- 1.6 Karta of the joint family his position, powers, privileges and obligations
- 1.7 Alienation of property separate and coparcenary
- 1.8 debts-doctrine of pious obligation and antecedent debt.
- 1.9 Partition and Re-union
- 1.10 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.

**UNIT-2 : INHERITANCE**

- 2.1 Hindus 2.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu laws a background of the study of Hindu succession Act, 1956. 2.1.2 Succession to property of Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.1.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.1.4 Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu succession Act, 1956 2.1.5 Disqualification relating to succession 2.1.6 General Rules of Succession 2.1.7 Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore Cochin and the districts of Malabar and South Kerala.

**UNIT-3 : NEW PROPERTY CONCEPTS, SUCH AS SKILL, JOB, ETC., AS NEW FORMS OF PROPERTY**

**UNIT-4 : MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION**

- 4.1 Rules governing Sunni and Shia Law of inheritance
- 4.2 Differences between Shia and Sunni Law
- 4.3 Administration of Estates
- 4.4 Wills under Muslim Law

**UNIT-5 : INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1925.**

- 5.1 Domicile
- 5.2 Intestate Succession
- 5.3 Will-codicil
- 5.4 Interpretation- Revocation of Wills
- 5.5 Bequests -conditional -contingent or void bequests
- 5.6 Legacies
- 5.7 Probate and letters of administration
- 5.8 Executor- administrator
- 5.9 Succession certificate.

# **I LL.B second and III/V B.A.LL.B.**

## **Sixth Semester**

### **Paper -III**

#### **LAW OF CRIMES**

##### **UNIT-1 : GENERAL**

- 1.1 Conception of Crime
- 1.2 State's power to determine acts or omissions as crimes
- 1.3 State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime
- 1.4 Distinction between crime and other wrongs
- 1.5 Pre-colonial notion of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and Tribal law
- 1.6 The colonial reception- Macaulay's Draft based essentially on British notions
- 1.7 IPC a reflection of different social and moral-values
- 1.8 Applicability of IPC
  - 1.8.1 Territorial
  - 1.8.2 Personal
- 1.9 Salient Features of the I.P.C.

##### **UNIT-2 : ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY**

- 2.1 Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations
- 2.2 Mensrea-Evil intention
- 2.3 Importance of mensrea
- 2.4 Recent trends to fix liability without mensrea in certain socio-economic offences
- 2.5 An act in furtherance of guilty intent
- 2.6 An omission as specifically includes in the code
- 2.7 Injury to another.

##### **UNIT-3 : GROUP LIABILITY**

- 3.1 Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace
- 3.2 Common intention
- 3.3 Abetment
  - 3.3.1 Instigation, aiding and conspiracy
  - 3.3.2 Mere act of abetment punishable
- 3.4 Unlawful Assembly
- 3.5 Criminal Conspiracy 3.6 Rioting as specific offence

##### **UNIT-4 : STAGES OF CRIME**

- 4.1 guilty intention - Mere intention not punishable
- 4.2 Preparation
  - 4.2.1 Preparation not punishable
  - 4.2.2 Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of a peculiar kind such as possession of counterfeit coins, false weights and measures
- 4.3 Attempt
  - 4.3.1 Attempt when punishable specific IPC provisions
  - 4.3.2 Test for determining what constitutes attempt proximity, equivocality and

- social danger
- 4.3.3 Impossible attempt.

#### **UNIT-5 : FACTORS NEGATING GUILTY INTENTION**

- 5.1 Mental incapacity
  - 5.1.1 Minority
  - 5.1.2 Insanity impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance
  - 5.1.3 Medical and legal insanity
- 5.2 Intoxication-involuntary
- 5.3 Private Defense justification and limits
  - 5.3.1 When private defense extends to causing of death, protect body and property
- 5.4 Necessity 5.5 Mistake of fact

#### **UNIT-6 : TYPES OF PUNISHMENT**

- 6.1 Death
  - 6.1.1 Social relevance of capital punishment
  - 6.1.2 Alternatives to capital punishment
- 6.2 Imprisonment for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment
- 6.3 Forfeiture of property 6.4 Fine 6.5 Discretion in awarding punishment
  - 6.5.1 Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

#### **UNIT-7 : SPECIFIC OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY**

- 7.1 Causing death of human beings
  - 7.1.1 Culpable homicide
    - 7.1.2 Murder
  - 7.2 Distinction between culpable homicide and murder
    - 7.2.1 Specific mental element requirement in respect of murder
  - 7.3 Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder
    - 7.3.1 Grave and sudden provocation
    - 7.3.2 Exceeding right to private defence
    - 7.3.3 Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force
    - 7.3.4 Death in sudden fight
    - 7.3.5 Death caused by consent of the deceased-Euthanasia
    - 7.3.6 Death caused of person other than the person intended
    - 7.3.7 Miscarriage with or without consent
  - 7.4 Rash and negligent act causing death
  - 7.5 Hurt- grievous and simple
  - 7.6 Assault and criminal force
  - 7.7 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement-kidnapping from lawful guardianship and to outside India
  - 7.8 Abduction

#### **UNIT-8 : OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN**

- 8.1 Insulting the modesty of woman
- 8.2 Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman
- 8.3 Causing miscarriage without woman's consent
  - 8.3.1 Causing. Death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent
- 8.4 Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit

intercourse.

8.5 Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution

8.6 Rape

8.6.1 Custodial rape

8.6.2 Marital rape

8.7 Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband

8.8 Common-law remedies to protect against obscene/indecent depiction of women.

#### **UNIT-9 : OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY**

9.1 Theft

9.2 Cheating

9.3 Extortion

9.3.1 Robbery and Dacoity

9.4 Mischief

9.5 Criminal Misrepresentation and criminal Breach of Trust

#### **UNIT-10 : FORGERY, DEFAMATION AND TRESSPASS AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE**

#### **UNIT-11 : THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1986.**



# I LL.B second and III/V B.A.LL.B.

## Sixth Semester

### Paper -IV

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(Including Laws for The Protection Of The Wild Life And Other Living Creatures  
Including Animal Welfare)

#### UNIT-1 : THE MEANING OF 'ENVIRONMENT' AND 'POLLUTION'

1.1 Definition: As defined in the Environment protection Act,1986 Section 2(a);  
"pollution" as defined in the same Act. Section 2(b)(c)(d)(e); and in the Water  
(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. 'forests', as defined in the  
Indian Forest Act, 1927. And the Forest (Conservation) Act,  
1980. The intended meaning of environment in the constitution,  
Arts.15(2)(b)24, 39(a)(b)(c)(e)(f)47,48A, 49.

1.2 Causative factors of Pollution.

#### UNIT-2 : SUBJECT MATTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

#### UNIT-3 : TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Primary protective Laws

For human-beings Laws

pertaining to

- a) Water b) Air c) Noise d) Nuclear Radiation
- e) toxic Substances

For non-human-beings Laws

pertaining to

- a) Wild life b) Marine life c) Forests
- d) Minor forests e) Restrictions on trade

Primary planning Laws

For production

Laws pertaining to

- a) land use b) Irrigation c) Industries
- d) Mining e) Grazing land f) Catchment areas
- g) Wet land h) Estuaries

For production

Laws pertaining to

- a) land ceiling    b) Town Planning/Zoning
- c) Slums            d) Housing            e) Recreational areas
- f) Parks            g) sanctuaries        h) Biospheres

#### **UNIT-4 : SECONDARY LAWS**

- 4.1 Pertaining to the administration and functioning of Pollution Control Boards; Water Boards; the Factories Act, Forest Act. Land Reform and Development Acts. Industries Act, etc.
- 4.2 Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and forest
- 4.3 Laws relating to the collection, dissemination and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry, concerning.
  - a) hazardous material
  - b) endangering Industries
  - c) levels of pollution,
  - d) types of safety measures available and implemented
- 4.4 Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the forest courts).

#### **UNIT-5 : TERRITORY OF LAWS**

- 5.1 Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition regulation and distribution of natural resources (Water, Forests, mines, oil). (With special emphasis on Articles 14, 19, 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 39(b)(c) Union list; 6, 52, 56, 57. State List: 17, 18, 21, 23. Concurrent list : 17, 17-A, 17-B, 18, 20 and the Ninth Schedule
- 5.2. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of India Articles: 14, 15, 2(b), 19(e), 21, 31-C, 32, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48- A, 49, 51, 51-A(g)

#### **UNIT-6 : INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS OF ENVIRONMENT**

- 6.1 Stockholm Declaration and its impact
- 6.2 Rio Summit
- 6.3 United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- 6.4 State responsibility for Environmental Pollution
- 6.5 North-South Perspective.

#### **UNIT-7 : LEGAL STRATEGIES REGULATIONS**

- 7.1 Deterrence through Criminal Liability, Strict Liability Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability.
- 7.2 Principles of calculating penalties and economic sanctions against offenders
- 7.3 Principles and methods of standardization Environmental impact assessment cost Benefit Analysis
- 7.4 Managerial
  - 7.4.1 Principles of tortious liability
  - 7.4.2 Estoppel
  - 7.4.3 Strategies of incentives, through non-taxation. Deductions, etc.
  - 7.4.4 Methods of recovery through insurances, sureties, bonds, etc.
  - 7.4.5 Creation of Environmental Fund
- 7.5 Environmental Courts. Tribunals.

#### **UNIT-8 : JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND ENVIRONMENT**

**I LL.B second and III/V B.A.LL.B.  
Sixth Semester**



**IV / V B.A., LL.B.**  
**Third / Seventh Semester**  
**PAPER -I JURISPRUDENCE**

- Unit-1** : Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society.
- Unit-2** : What is a concept? - 2.1. Concept, ideas and notions 2.2 What is a theory - difference between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, opinions.
- Unit-3** : What is a norm? 3.1. Differences between maxims, rules, principles and customary rules. 3.2. Differences between primary rules and secondary rules. 3.3. What is a normative system?
- Unit-4** : Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history. 4.1. Laws of obligations.
- Unit-5** : Why laws are obligatory? 5.1. Define and discuss the following legal concepts Liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material. 5.2. CONTRACTARIAN THEORIES- general - will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of the withering away of State, including TRANSCENDENTAL THEORIES. 5.3. Whom does the law obligate? Personality: people: State-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy: Locus standi. Randhir, Golaknath and other relevant cases.
- Unit-6** : Theories of Authority. 6.1 Types of authority - Legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature. 6.2. Bindingness with regard to precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Goodhart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Lewlyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestalt psychology. (Ref. Peter Brett).
- Unit-7** : Limits on legislative authority. 7.1. Positivist view that there is no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's case. 7.2. Natural law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice - the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis. 7.3. The Rationalist view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls. 7.4. 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 (Ref: Kesavananda Case) .: 7.5. Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras V. V.G. Row (AIR 1952 SC 196). Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224). Krishan Chandra Arora 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).

**Unit-8** : The functions of law. 8.1. Law as the upholder of the moral order in the society. 8.2. Concept of Dharma and connection between law and morality. 8.3. Law for bringing efficiency and social stability: the utilitarian views. 8.4. The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order. Are they inter changeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law. 8.5. Law as a means of social control. 8.6. Law as volksgeist.



**IV/V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -II**  
**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY**  
**ACT AND EASEMENT ACT**

**Unit I :** Jurisprudential contours of property: 1.1. Concept and meaning of property - New property - Governmental Largesse. 1.2. Kind of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property - intellectual property - copyright - patents and designs - trade-marks. 1.3. Private and public property - natural resources as property - privatisation of public property. 1.4. Capitalist and Socialist analysis of property - property in means of production. 1.5. Possession and ownership as man- property relationship - finder of lost of goods. 1.6. Social functions of property.

**Unit II :** LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: 2.1.

General principles of Transfer of property. 2.2. Specific Transfers 2.1. Sale 2.2.2. Mortgages: 2.2.2.1 Kinds of mortgages, simple mortgage. Mortgage by conditional sale - Distinguished from sale with a condition for repurchase. Usufructuary mortgage, English mortgage - Distinguished from mortgage by conditional sale. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds- when registration is necessary? Anomalous mortgage. 2.2.2.2. Systematic Constraints: When formalities are required. Formalities - effect of non- registration - debt may be proved 2.2.2.3. Rights of Mortgagor. Right to redeem, Distinction between "due" and "Payable". Clog on redemption. Partial redemption. Accessions to mortgaged property and improvements. Mortgagor's power to lease. 2.2.2.4. Rights and liabilities of Mortgagees. Right to foreclose or sale. Right to sue for Mortgage money. Accession to mortgaged property. Rights of mortgages in possession. Substituted security. 2.2.2.5. Liabilities of a mortgages in possession 2.2.2.6. Postponement of prior mortgage. 2.2.2.7. Marshalling and contribution 2.2.2.8. Who may sue for redemption 2.2.2.9. Conventional subrogation - Legal subrogation - "Redeem up and foreclose down" 2.3. Security Interests immovables 2.4. Charges 2.5. Leases 2.6. Exchange 2.7. Gifts 2.8. Actionable claims

**Unit-3 :** Easements 3.1. Creation of easements 3.2. Nature and characteristics of easements. 3.3. Extinction of easements 3.4. Riparian rights 3.5. Licences.

**Unit-4 :** RECORDATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS: 4.1. Law relating to registration of documents affection proper relations - Exemptions of leases and mortgages in favour of Land Development Bank from registration. 4.2. Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to property. 4.4. Law relating to stamp duties 4.4.1. the liability of instruments to duty 4.4.2. Duties by whom payable 4.4.3. Effect of not duly stamping instruments: Examination impounding of instruments: Inadmissibility on evidence. Impounding of instruments.



**IV/V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -III**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Unit I :** Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative law 1.1. From laissez faire to social welfare state - State as regulator of private interest - State as provider of services - Other functions of modern state - relief, welfare 1.2. Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of Government - Necessity for delegation of powers of administration. 1.3. Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration. 1.3.1. Regulatory agencies in the United States. 1.3.2. Conseil d'Etat of France 1.3.3. Tribunalisation in England and India. 1.4. Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative law Public Administration. 1.5. Separation of powers - to what extent relevant administrative functions. 1.6. Rule of law and Administrative law 1.7. Definitions of Administrative law 1.8. Scope of Administrative law 1.9. Emerging trends positive duties of administration under the modern social welfare legislation and compulsions of planning.

**Unit II :** BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA: 2.1. Nature and organisation of civil service. Central and State. 2.2. Its hierarchical character, accountability and responsiveness. 2.3. Powers and functions 2.4. Attainment of developmental and social welfare goals through Bureaucracy - Problems and perspectives 2.5. Class, character and structure 2.6. Administrative deviance - corruption, nepotism, mal-administration. Disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

**Unit III :** LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION:

3.1. Necessity for delegation of legislative power 3.2. Constitutionality of delegated legislation - power of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute 3.3. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation 3.3.1. Consultation of affected interests and public participation in decision-making 3.3.2. Publication of delegated legislation 3.4. Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements. 3.5. Legislative control of delegated legislation 3.5.1. Laying procedures and their efficacy. 3.5.2. Committees on delegated legislation - their constitution, function and effectiveness. 3.5.3. Hearings before legislative committees 3.6. Judicial control of delegated legislation - Doctrine of Ultravires. 3.7. Sub-delegation of legislative powers.

**Unit IV : JUDICIAL POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION:** 4.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration 4.2. Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad-hoc characters- Compare administration of Justice in Courts with that of Tribunals (Ref. Robson) 4.3. Nature of tribunals - Constitution, procedure, rules of evidence etc., with special reference to the following 4.3.1. Central Board of Customs and Excise 4.3.2. MRTP Commission 4.3.3. EIC Courts 4.3.4. Service Tribunals. 4.4. Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals 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 4.5. The right to hearing - Essentials of Hearing process, bias (No one can be a judge in his own cause) oral hearing etc., 4.6. Rules of evidence - no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules. 6.7 Requirements regarding reasoned decisions 6.B. The right to counsel 4.9. Institutional decisions 4.10. Administrative Appeals 4.11. Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England 4.12. U.S. Regulatory Agencies and Administrative Procedures Act, 1946 4.13. Emerging Trends of Tribunalisation in India as means to relieve congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise.

**Unit V : JUDICIAL CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION:**

5.1. Preliminary 5.1.1. Courts as the final authority to determine legality of administrative action - problems and perspectives. 5.1.2. Exhaustion of administrative remedies 5.1.3. - Standing. Standing for social action litigation 5.1.4. Laches 5.1.6. Res Judicata 5.2. Trends of Judicial Review: Scope of Judicial review 5.2.1. Jurisdictional errors/ultra vires 5.2.2. Abuse and non exercise of Jurisdiction 5.2.3. Error apparent on the face of the record 5.2.4. Violation of principles of natural justice 5.2.5. Violation of public policy 5.2.6. Primary jurisdiction . 5.2.7. Absence of ripeness 5.2.8. Political questions 5.2.9. Doctrine of legitimate expectation 5.3. Methods of Judicial Review: 5.3.1. Statutory appeals 5.3.2. Certiorari 5.3.3. Mandamus 5.3.4. Prohibition 5.3.5. Quo-warranto 5.3.6. Habeas Corpus 5.3.7. Specific performance and civil suits for compensation 5.3.9. Fact-finding commissions.

**Unit VI : ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION:**

6.1. Need for administrative discretion 6.2. Administrative discretion and rule of law 5.3. Mala fide exercise of discretion 6.4. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority 6.5. Irrelevant considerations 6.6. Non-exercise of discretionary power 6.7. Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution 6.3. Limiting, confining and structuring discretion - General discretion, technical discretion.

**Unit VII : LIABILITY FOR WRONGS (Tortious and contractual)**

7.1. Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions  
7.2. Crown Proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts claims of U.S.  
7.3. Statutory immunity  
7.4. Act of State  
7.5. Contractual liability of Government  
7.6. Government privilege in legal proceedings - State secrets, public interest, etc.  
7.7. Right to information and open Government  
7.8. Estoppel and Waiver  
Unit VIII: CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS:  
8.1. State Monopoly- Remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy  
8.2. Liability of public and private corporations of Departmental undertakings  
8.3. Legal remedies  
8.4. Accountability - Committee on public undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc.

**Unit IX : INFORMAL METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PROCEDURES:**

9.1. Conciliation and mediation through social action groups.  
9.2. Use of Media, lobbying and public participation in policymaking  
9.3. Public inquiries and commissions of inquiry  
9.4. Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner  
9.5. Lok pal, Lok Ayukta  
9.6. Vigilance Commission  
9.7. Congressional Parliamentary Committees.

**IV / V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -IV**  
**COMPANY LAW**

**(Companies Act, 2013)**

- Unit- I:** Concept of the company: Definition; Essential Characters; advantages, Disadvantages; Corporate Veil and lifting the corporate veil.
- Unit- II:** Kinds of Companies: Private Company; Public Company; Conversion of Private Company into public and vice versa; one Person Company; Limited Company; unlimited company; Foreign Company; Government Company; Small Company; Associate Company; Holding and Subsidiary Company; non- profit motive company and illegal Associations.
- Unit- III:** Promotion and Formation of the Company; Promoter - definition; duties and liabilities; remuneration and pre - incorporation contracts; Incorporation of a company and its legal effects.
- Unit- IV: Documents:**
- A . Memorandum of Association - Various clauses and its Alteration; Doctrine of Ultra vises.
  - B . Articles of Association and its alteration; Doctrine of Constructive notice and Indoor management.
  - C . Prospectus - Contents ; Issue ; Civil and Criminal Liabilities.
- Unit- V: Share Capital:** Share; Stock; Kinds of Shares; Allotment of Shares; Issue of Shares at Premium and discount; Calls on Shares; Further issue of Shares; Bonus Shares; Sweat Equity; ESOS; Shares Buy - Back; Reduction of Share Capital; Transfer and transmission of Shares; Lien and Forfeiture of Shares.
- Unit- VI: Borrowing Power:** Accepting Public Deposits; Issue of Debentures; Debenture trust Deed; Fixed charge and Floating Charge.
- Unit -VII: Directors:** Appointment; Qualifications; Disqualification; Powers; duties; and Liabilities.
- Unit -VIII: General Meetings:** Annual General Meeting; Extraordinary General Meeting; Notice; Chairman; Quorum; Proxy; Voting rights; Resolutions and Minutes.
- Unit- IX:** Majority Rule; Prevention of oppression and mis-management - powers of the Tribunal.
- Unit-X:** NCLT -: Constitution, Powers and functions.
- Unit- XI: Winding up:** Various modes of winding up.

**Unit I : CONCEPT AND EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS :**

1.1. Meaning of Human Rights. 1.2. Perspectives of Developed and Developing countries. 1.3. Evolution of Human Rights. 1.3.1. Evolution of Human Rights prior to United Nations- League of Nations. 1.3.2. Adoption of UN Charter 1.3.3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1.3.4. Covenants. 1.4. Emerging International regime Against Terrorism 1.5. International Humanitarian Law Standards.

**Unit II : HUMAN RIGHTS REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:** 2.1. African Convention of Human Rights 2.2. European Convention on Human Rights. 2.3. American Convention of Human Rights. 2.4. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:** 3.1. Protection of Human Rights in the administration of Criminal Justice. 3.2. CEDAW 3.3. Protection of Rights of the Child. 3.4. Beijing Conference.

**Unit IV : PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ROLE OF NGO'S.**

**Unit V : STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW :**

5.1. Nature of International law. 5.2. Evolution of Nature of 'State' as a subject of International law. 5.3. Criteria of Statehood. 5.4. Distinction between State and Government. 5.5. Recognition of 'States' and 'Governments'. 5.6. The notion of 'State succession'.

**Unit VI : STATES AS MAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:** 6.1.

Custom-creation through state practice. 6.1.1. Concept of "State Practices" creative of "Custom". 6.1.2. Types of 'Custom' 6.1.3. Proof of 'custom'. 6.1.4. Place of custom- any international law in the evolution, and for the future of International law. 6.2. Treaties. 6.2.1. Concept of Treaties 6.2.2. Types of Treaties. (Bilateral/regional/multilateral: dispositive/non-dispositive: law creating) 6.2.3. Authority to enter into treaties with special reference to India. 6.2.4. Essentials of a Valid Interpretation. 6.2. International Adjudication, General Principles of 'Civilized Nations' and Juristic writing (publicists) as Acknowledged Subsidiary International Law Creating Acts. 6.4. The Resolutions of the General Assembly as Law Creating Acts. 6.5. The Status of Specialized United Nations Agencies. 6.6. The Role of International NGOS in International Law Creation.

**Unit VII : INDIVIDUALS, NON-STATE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES IN INTERNATIONAL**

**LAW:** 7.1. The Traditional Discourse Concerning Individual as a Subject and Object of International law. 7.2. The Basic Modification. Post- charter, in the position of the Individual.

**Unit VIII : EQUITABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND JUST WORLD ORDER:** 8.1.

The

Traditional Concepts of State Jurisdiction. 8.2. The Reformulation of the Law of the Common Heritage of Mankind. 8.2.2. Territorial Waters. 8.2.3. Continental Shelf 8.2.4. Sea-bed and Ocean Floor. 8.2.5. Special problems of Antarctica. 8.3. The Law of Outer Space (The Moon Treaty, Geostationary objects in outer space,

problems of Liability in the case of Hazards. The emerging law concerning Transboundary pollution accidents (Chernobyl, Bhopal and Bhopal).

**Unit IX :** INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW: 9.1. The IBRD, the IMF 9.2. The GATT 9.3. The UNCTAD-WTO.

## IV / V B.A., LL.B.

### Eighth Semester PAPER -I LABOUR LAWS

**Unit I : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON LABOUR:** 1.1. Labour through the ages - Slave Labour - Guild system - division on case basis - labour during feudal days. 1.2. Colonial labour law and policy. 1.3. Labour - capital conflicts: Exploitation of labour, profit, motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions of unorganised labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super specialisation, lack of alternative employment. 6.4. International Labour, Standards and their implementation. 6.5. From Laissez faire to Welfare State: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to Statute.

**Unit II : TRADE UNIONISM:** 2.1. Labour Movement as a countermeasure to exploitation - History of trade union movement in India. 2.2. Right to trade union as part of human right freedom of association, amalgamation, rights and liabilities dissolution. 2.3. Legal control and protection of trade union: registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities, dissolution. 2.4. Problems: multiplicity of Unions, over politicisation - intra-union and inter-union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions.

**Unit III : COLLECTIVE BARGAINING:** 3.1. Concept of collective bargaining. 6.2. International norms-conditions precedent - merits and demerits. 3.3. Bargaining' process. 3.3.1. Negotiation 3.3.2. Pressurization: Strike and Lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao. 3.4. Structure of bargaining: Plant, industry and national levels. 3.5. Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement. 3.6: Reforms in law.

**Unit IV : STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:**

Theoretical foundations: Social Justice, labour welfare, public interest productivity, productivity, industrial peace and development, price control.

Recognition of mutual arrangements. 4.2.2. Assistance to bipartite settlement: Conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders. 4.2.3. State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the political overtones), the adjudicatory mechanisms (How do they differ from courts) Award and its binding nature, judicial review of awards. 4.2.4. State prescription of standards in layoff, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings. 4.3. The conception of a conundrum: Industry, industrial disputes, workmen. 4.4. Unfair labour practices.

**Unit V : DISCIPLINE IN INDUSTRY : RESTRAINTS ON MANAGERIAL PREROGATIVES:**

5.1. Doctrine of hire and fire - history of management's prerogative. 5.2. Fairness in disciplinary process: 5.2.1. Punishment for misconduct - meaning of misconduct. 5.2.2. the right to know: the chargesheet. 6.2.3. the right to defend: domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision. 5.2.4. Prenatal (permission) and postnatal (Approval) control during dependency of proceedings (s.33 of the I.D. Act).

**Unit VI : REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR:** 6.1.Theories of wages:Marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply anddemand, residual claimant, standard of living. 6.2. Conceptsof Wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, needbasedminimum wages).6.3.Components of wages: dearnessallowance, principle of fixation. 6.4. Disparity in wages indifferent sectors - Need for rationalisation and nationalapproach.6.5.Wage determining process - modes andmodalities 6.5.1.unilateral fixation by employer.6.5.2.Bilateralfixation 6.5.3.Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. 6.5.4.Wage Board and Pay Commission. 6.5.5. Principles of Wagefixation.6.6. Concept of bonus - Computation of bonus6.7.Protection of Wages: Non-payment, delayed payment,unauthorised deductions remedial measures.

**Unit VII : HEALTH AND SAFETY:** 7.1. Obligations for health and safetyof workmen-Legislative controls: Factory, mines, andplantations. 7.2. Employer's liability 7.2.1. Employee'scompensation. 7.2.2. Employees' State Insurance 7.2.3.Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries -Environmental protection.

**Unit VIII : LABOUR WELFARE :**8.1. Welfare provided by the employersand through bipartite agreements and by statutoryprescription.8.2. Provident Fund and family pension. 8.3.Gratuity. 8.4. Inter-state migrant workmen - regulation ofemployment and conditions of service.8.5. Regulation ofworking hours: Statutory controls. 8.6. Women and labourforce. 8.6.1. Equal Remuneration law, Maternity benefits,protective provisions for women under factories, plantationsand Mines laws. 8.7.Employment of youngpersons - prohibitionof employment of children, regulation of employment of youngpersons.

**Unit IX : PROTECTION OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF LABOUR:**

9.1.Triballabour: Need for regulation. 9.2.Beedi workers9.3.Unorganised labour like domestic servants- Problems andperspectives. 9.4. Bonded Labour: Socio-economicprogrammes for rehabilitation. 9.5. Contract labour - regualtion.9.6. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards.



**IV/ V B.A.,LL.B.**

**PAPER -II**

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

- Unit I** : INTRODUCTION: 1.1.Difference between Construction and interpretation. 1.2.Concept and power of interpretation.1.2.1.Literal Construction. 1.2.2.Other principles of interpretation.1.3.GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION:1.3.1. The Primary rule: Literal construction.1.3.2.The other main principles of interpretation. 1.3.3. Reading words in their context: the external aspect. 1.3.4.Reading words in content: the statutory aspect.
- Unit II** : BENEFICIAL CONSTRUCTION AND RESTRICTIVE CONSTRUCTION:  
2.1.  
Consequences to be considered.2.2.Presumption against change in the common law 2.3. Mensrea in statutory offences
- Unit III** : THEORETICAL OR IDEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO INTERPRETATION:  
3.1.  
Judicial Restraint. 3.2. Judicial activism 3.3. Juristic restrained 3.4.Juristic activism.
- Unit IV** : PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION:4.1.Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions. 4.2.Presumptions against creating new and enlarging established jurisdictions 4.3. How far statutes affect the crown.FURTHER PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION:4.4.Territorial extent of British legislation. 4.5.How far statutes conferring rights affect Foreigners. 4.6.Presumption against violation of International law.
- Unit V** : CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID COLLUSION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS, CONSTRUCTION MOST AGGEEABLE TO JUSTICE AND REASON: 5.1.  
Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable. 5.2. Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity. 5.3. Presumption against impairing obligations, permitting advantage from one's own wrong. 5.4.Retrospective operation of statutes.

**Unit VI : EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION:** 6.1. Modification of the Language to meet the intention. 6.2. Equitable construction. 6.3. Strict Construction of penal Laws. 6.4. Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens. 6.5. Construction to prevent evasion. 6.6. Construction to prevent abuse of powers. **Unit VII: SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES:** 7.1. Usage and contemporaneity. 7.2. Construction imposed by statute. 7.3. Construction of words in bonam pattern. 7.4. Change of Language. 7.5. Understanding associated words in a common sense, and the expression unique. 7.6. General words following more specific. 7.7. Meaning of some particular expressions.

**Unit VIII : INTENTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE LEGISLATURE WHEN IT EXPRESSES**

NONE: 8.1. Imperative and directory and enhancements. 8.2. Absolute and qualified duties. 8.3. Impossibility of compliance. 8.4. Waiver. 8.5. Public and private remedies.

**Unit IX : STARE DECISIS:** 9.1. The doctrine has inherited by us. 9.2. Techniques of innovation (subversion) of stare decisis. 9.3. Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions (Eg. Antulay Case). 9.4. Advisory jurisdiction and its importance on precedent. 9.5. Prospective overruling in India. 9.6. Objections to judicial review as anti majoritarian.

**Unit X : STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECTS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS:**  
10.1.

Rules of statutory interpretation: their judge-made character. 10.2. Legalism and rule of literal interpretation. 10.3. Creativity : Mischief and Golden Rule.

10.4. Self-Discipline: Rule of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes. 10.5. Technicality: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute. 10.6. Values and interpretation.

**Unit XI : Constructional interpretation:** 11.1. Differentiation from statutory interpretation Rex Vs. Burah as example. 11.2. Literal interpretations. 11.3. Harmonious construction. 11.4. Reference to Constituent Assembly debates. 11.5. Pith and substance. 11.6. Occupied field. 11.7. Residuary power. 11.8. Repugnancy. 11.9. Amending power. 11.10. Directive Principles as source of Constitutional interpretation.

**IV/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**PAPER -III**  
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS**

- Unit I :** INTRODUCTORY: 1.1. The Meaning of Intellectual Property.1.2.Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property.1.3.The main forms of intellectualproperty - Copy right - Trade Marks, Patents, Designs -Geographical indications, Merchandise, Franchise and forms of unfair competition. 1.4. The competing rationalise forprotection of rights 1.4.1.Copy right 1.4.2.trade marks1.4.3.Patents 1.4.4.designs.1.5. Introduction to the leadinginternational instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne convention. Universal Copy right convention, theParis union, the world Intellectual property rights organization(WIPO) and the UNESCO, TRIPS, TRIMS, WTO.
- Unit II :** SELECT ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT ININDIA:2.1. Historical evolution of the law. 2.2. Meaning ofcopyright. 2.3. Copyright in literary, dramatic and musicalworks. 2.4.Copy right in Musical works and cinematographfilms. 2.5. Ownership of Copyright.2.6.Assignment ofCopyright.2.7. Author's special Rights. 2.8.Nation ofInfringement. 2.9.Criteria of Infringement. 2.10. Infringement ofcopyright by films of literary and dramatic works.2.11. Importation of Infringement. 2.12.Fair use provisions.2.12.Video piracy. 2.14.Aspects of Copyright Justice. 2.15.Remedies, especially the possibility of Anton Pillar Injunctiverelief in India.
- Unit III :** INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN TRADEMARKS: 3.1. Therationale of protection of trade marks as (a) and aspect ofcommercial and (b) of consumer rights. 3.2. DefinitionConception ofTrade Marks.3.3.Registration. 3.4.Distinctionbetween Trade Mark and Property Mark.3.5. The Doctrine of Honest Concurrent user 3.6.The Doctrine of DeceptiveSimilarity.3.7.Passing off and Infringement, Criteria of Infringment 3.8.Standards of proof in passing-off action.3.9. Remedies.

**Unit IV : THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: Patents:** 4.1. Conception of patent. 4.2. Historical overview of the patents law in India. 4.3. Patentable Inventions with special referenceto Biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms oflife.4.4.Process of obtaining a patent: Application, examination, opposition, and sealing of patents: generalintroduction.4.4.1.The problem of limited locus stand to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.4.4.2.Wrongfully obtaining theinvention. 4.4.3.prior publication or Anticipation.4.4.4.Obviousness and the lack of Inventive Step.4.4.5.Insufficient description. 4.5. Rights and obligations of apatentee.4.5.1.Patents as chose in action. 4.5.2. Duration ofpatent: Law and Policy consideration. 4.5.3.Use and exerciserights. 4.5.4.Right to secrecy.4.5.5.The notion of “abuse” ofpatent rights.4.5.6.Compulsory Licenses. 4.6. SpecialCategories.4.6.1. Employee Invention: Law and PolicyConsideration. 4.6.2.Combination and selectionpatents.4.6.3. International patents, Transfer of Technology,know-how and problems of self-reliant development.4.6.4.Biotechnology patents.{New varieties of plant breeds andmedical plants}.4.6.5.Patents in Nuclear power.4.7.Infringment. 4.7.1. Criteria of Infringment: 4.7.2.Onus of proof4.7.3. Modes of Infringment: The Doctrine of colourablevariation. 4.7.4. Defences in suits of infringement.4.7.5.1njunctions and related remedies. consideration of some aspects of reform in the law of intellectual property : 6.1.Information technology and exclusive marketing rights.

**Unit IV : Intellectual propertyand remedies under Criminal Law.**

## **IV / V B.A.,LL.B.**

### **PAPER -IV**

#### **LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS**

- Unit I** : Ownership of land - Doctrine of eminent Domain - Doctrine of escheat.
- Unit II** : MOVEMENT OF LAW REFORMS: 2.1. Pre-Independence position - Zamindari Settlement - Ryotwari Settlement - Mahalwari system - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism - Large holdings. 2.2. Post-independence Reforms: 2.2.1. Abolition of Zamindari. 2.2.2. Laws relating to Abolition of Intermediaries.
- Unit III** : LAWS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND USE OF LAND - LAND ACQUISITION ACT OF 1994.
- Unit IV** : LAWS RELATING TO CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS: 4.1. Urban land ceiling. 4.2. Agricultural land ceiling.
- Unit V** : LAWS RELATING TO TENANCY REFORMS: 5.1. Land to the Tillor 5.1 Rent control and protection against eviction.
- Unit VI** : LAWS RELATING TO ALIENATION/ ASSIGNMENT IN SCHEDULED AREAS:
- Unit VII** : LAWS RELATING TO GRABBING
- Unit VIII** : FOREST LAWS- CONSERVATION OF FOREST ACT.

**IV / V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**PAPER -V**  
**LAW OF BANKING**

1. The Nature and Development of Banking

History of Banking in India - Evolution.

Constitutional perspectives - Union List, entries 36, 37, 38,43, 44, 45 and46 - State List, entry 30 of List II.

2. Relationship of Banker and Customer

Banker, Banking business, Meaning of Customer, Types of Customers,Types of Accounts.

Contract between Banker and Customer, General relation,Legal relation -Their rights and duties.

Banker's lien

Banking instruments: Bank Notes, Bankers Drafts, Deposit receipts, Letter of Credit, Indemnities, Traveller's cheques,Postal orders, Dividend Warrants, Bonds.

3. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India:

The Banking Companies Act, 1949. Extent and application.

The Banking Regulation Act, 1948: Extent and application Business of Banking companies. Provisions for winding up.

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Characteristics and Functions, Objectives, Legal status and organisational structure functions such as: Banking. Currency, Banker to Government, Exchange Control over non-banking companies and supervision of other Banks (See Sections 17, 18 and 42).

Cooperative Banking Law: Banking Regulation (Cooperative Societies) Rules, 1966 - Cooperative Credit Society Act, 1904 and 1925.

4. Nationalisation of Banks: Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertaking) Act, 1969 and 1970.  
Legislative competence for Nationalisation : Entries 43, 44 and 45 of List I, Entry 42 of List III, Entry 7 and 52 of List I, Entries 24, 26, 27 of List II, 33 of List III, Entries 54, 56 of List I, Articles 19(1) (f), 19(5), 31, 31(1).  
Banks before and after Nationalisation : Growth, assets and Disabilities, efficiency and profitability, Recovery, Frauds in Banks, Bank Robberies.
5. Foreign Exchange Control and Banking for Non Resident Indians.  
FEMA, 1999, Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange : Restrictions on dealing on payment
6. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;  
Meaning; Kinds of Negotiable Instruments – Promissory Notes, Bill of Exchange, Holder - Holder in due course, parties, Negotiation, Presentment, Discharge from liability, Dishonour – Noting and payment for honour of cheques, Crossing of Cheques, Pledge of stocks, shares, life policies, documents of title to goods – Guarantee and hypothecation.
7. Reforms in Indian Banking Law: The Indian Banking Commission and Banking Laws; Committee of Government of India - A review of their Recommendations.

#### BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY:

1. Paget - Law of Banking
2. Sheldon - Law of Banking
3. Gulati - Banking Companies Act
4. Maheswari - Banking law and practice
5. Ravi R. Mehta - Fundamentals of Banking
6. Promod Kumar Mukargee - Modern Banking Theory
7. B.G. Papapolkar - Banking in India.

**V/ V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**Ninth Semester**  
**PAPER -I**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

**1. INTRODUCTION:**

Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule 1.2  
Evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901, 1.3 Principal features of the Civil  
Procedure Code 1.4 Importance of State Amendments 1.5 Types of Procedures -  
Inquisitorial & Adversary -Importance of observance of Procedures.

**2. SUITS:**

Concept of Law Suit 2.2 Order I, Parties to Suit 2.3 Order II, Frame of Suit 2.4 Order,  
IV, Institution of Suits 2.5 Bars & Suit: Doctrines of Res Sub Judice & Res Judicata 2.6  
Place of Suing (Section 15, 20) - Territorial Jurisdiction. 2.7 "Cause of Action"  
and Jurisdictional Bars 2.8 Summons (Sections 27, 28, 31, orders V, VI, IX) 2.9 Service  
of Foreign Summons (Section 29) 2.10 Power for order (Section 30, Order XI)

**3. PLEADINGS: (ORDER VI)**

Material Facts 3.2 Forms of Pleading 3.3 Condition Precedent 3.4 Presumptions of  
Law 3.5 Striking Out / Amendment

**4. PLAINT: (ORDER VII)**

Particulars (esp. in money suits / suits for immovable property) 4.2 Showing of  
defendant's interest and liability 4.3 Ground of Limitation 4.4 Return of Plaint 4.5  
Rejection of Plaint 4.6 Production and listing of Documents 4.7 Written Statement  
4.8 Counter-Claim 4.9 Set-off 4.10 -Framing of issues

**5. APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATIONS:**

Appearance 5.2 Ex parte procedure 5.3 Default of Parties 5.4 summoning and  
attendance of witnesses 5.5 Examination 5.6 Admissions 5.7 Production,  
Impounding and Return of Documents 5.8 Hearing 5.9 Affidavit.

**6. ADJOURNMENTS:**

6.1. Order XVII 6.2. Adjournment, Judicial Discretion and Problems of arrears

**7. JUDGEMENT AND DECREE:**

Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay 7.2 Injunctions 7.3  
Appointment of Receivers 7.4. Costs.

**8. EXECUTION: (ORDER. XXI)**

Concept of "Execution" 8.2 General Principles of Execution 8.3 Power of Execution  
of Decrees Rules (38-46) 8.4 Procedure for Execution Rules (51-54) 8.5 Enforcement:  
Arrest and Detention (Sections 55-59) 8.6 Attachment (Rules 60-64)  
8.7 Sale (Rules 65-67)

**9. SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES:**

Suits by or against Government (Sections 79-82) 9.2 Suits by Aliens and by or against  
Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors (Sections 91-93) 9.3 Suits relating to public matters. 9.4  
Incidental and supplementary Proceedings (Sections 75-78, 94-95) 9.5 Suits  
against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc. 9.6 Interpleader  
suits.

**10. APPEALS:**

Appeals from original Decrees (Sections 96-99-A and Order XLI)  
Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sections 100-101)  
Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Or XLIII)  
General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Sections 107-108)  
Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108)



## 11. COMMISSIONS:

The Rationale of Commissions 11.2 Order XXVI 11.3 Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in "Social Action" or "Public Interest Litigation"

## 12. LAW REFORMS

## 13. LIMITATION

Concept of Limitation - Why Limitation? 13.2 General Principles of Limitation  
13.3 Extension - sufficient cause - acknowledgement 13.4 Legal disability - Condonation - Which comes to an end? 13.5. The Limitation Act, 1963 (Excluding Schedules).

**V/V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**PAPER -II**  
**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND**  
**PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT**

1. INTRODUCTORY:

The rationale of Criminal Procedure: the importance of Fair Trial.  
Constitutional Perspectives: Articles 14, 20&21. 1.3 The variety of Criminal Procedures and 1.4 The organization of police, prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities their duties, functions and powers. 1.5 Types of Procedures -Inquisitorial & Adversary - Importance of Procedure.

2. PRE-TRIAL PROCESS : ARREST

The distinction between "Cognizable" and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems. 2.2 Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial : warrant and Summons cases. 2.3 Arrest with and without Warrant (sections 70-73, and 41) 2.4 The absconder status (sections 82, 83,84,&85) 2.5 Rights of the arrested 2.5.1 Right to be informed of Grounds of arrest (sections 60(1), 55, 75) 2.6 Right to be taken to magistrate without Delay (sections 56,57) 2.7 Right of not being detained for more than twenty four hours (section 57), Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India. 2.8 Right to consult legal practitioner and legal aid. 2.9 Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (section 54).

3. PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Search warrant (sections 83, 94,97, 98) and searches without warrant (section 103) 3.2 Police search during investigation (section 165,166,153) 3.3 General Principles of Search (Section 100) 3.4 Seizure (section 102) 3.5 Constitutional aspects of validity of Search and Seizure proceedings.

4. PRE - TRIAL PROCESS: FIR

F.I.R. (Section 154) 4.2 Evidentiary value of F.I.R. (see Sections 145 and 157 of Evidence Act)

5. Pre-Trial process : Magisterial Powers to take cognizance.(Sections 195 to 199 Cr.P.C.)

## 6. TRIAL PROCESS:

Commencement of Proceedings: (Sections 200,201,202) 6.2 Dismissal of Complaints (Sections 203, 204) 6.3 Bail: 6.3.1 "Bailable" and Non-Bailable" offences (section 436, 437, 439) 6.3.2 Cancellation of bails (section 437(5)) 6.3.3 Anticipatory bail (section 438) 6.3.4 Appellate bail Powers - suspension of sentence (section 389(1),395(1),437(5) 6.3.5 General Principles concerning Bond (Sections 441-450) 6.3.6 Constitutional Principle regarding Bail.

## 7. FAIR TRIAL:

Conception of Fair Trial 7.2 Presumption of innocence 7.3 Venue of trial (sections 177-189) - Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts. 7.4 Right of Accused to know the Accusation (Sections 221-224) 7.5 The trial must generally be held in accused's presence (Section 205, 273,317) 7.6 Right to Cross examine and to offer evidence in defence. 7.7 Constitutional Interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial.

## 8. CHARGE:

Form and Content of Charge (sections 211,212,216) 8.2 Separate charges for distinct - offences (Sections 218,219,220,221,223)

## 9. PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR TRIAL

Jurisdiction (Sections 26, 177-188,461,462,479) 9.2 Time Limitations: Rationale and Scope (sections 468-473) 9.3 Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (section 300, Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India.

## 10. TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION:

(Procedural steps and substantive rights under Sections 226-236)

## 11. JUDGEMENT

Form and Content (section 354) 11.2 Summary trial (Sec. 350) 11.3 Post - Conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (section 360,361,31) 11.4 Compensation and Cost (section 357,358) 11.5 Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)

## 12. APPEALS & REVISION 12.1 No appeal in certain cases (sections 372, 375, 376) 12.2 The

rationale of appeals review, revisions. 12.3 the multiple range of appellate remedies: 12.3.1 Supreme Court of India (sections 374, 379, Articles 132, 134; 12.3.2 High Court (section 374) 12.3.3 Sessions Court (Section 374) 12.3.4 Special right to appeal (section 380) 12.3.5 Governmental Appeal against Sentencing (sections 377,378) 12.3.6 Judicial Powers in disposal of appeals (Sec. 168) 12.3.7 Legal Aid in Appeals.

## 13. Reform of criminal procedure -select areas

## 14. PROBATION

Problems and principles 14.2 Suspension of sentence

15. PAROLE

Meaning of Parole 15.2 Authority granting Parole 15.3 Supervision 15.4 Conditional release.

16. Procedures under the Probation of Offenders Act.

17. SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Procedures under The Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children] Act, 2000.

17.2 Juvenile Justice System 17.3 Treatment and rehabilitation of Juveniles

17.4 Juvenile-adult crimes 17.5 Protection of Juvenile offenders - Legislative and Judicial role 17.6 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency.

LAW OF EVIDENCE

1. INTRODUCTORY

Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence. 1.2 Evidence in Customary Law Systems (non-state law) 1.3 The Introduction of the British "Principles" of evidence. 1.4 The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1862. 1.5 Other Acts which deal with Evidence (special reference to C.P.C., Cr.P.C., Cerebral Acts such as Banker's Book Evidence Act, Commercial Documents Evidence Act, Fiscal and Revenue Laws etc.) 1.6 Problem of Applicability of Evidence Act. 1.6.1 Administrative 1.6.2 Administrative Tribunals 1.6.3 Industrial Tribunals 1.6.4 Commissions of Inquiry 1.6.5 Court-martial 1.6.6 Need for Industrial Tribunals, Commission of Inquiry, court-martial, unfair means at examinations, arbitration, disciplinary proceedings.

2. CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE:

Facts: Section 3 definition & distinction (relevant facts/facts in issue) 2.2 Evidence: Oral and documentary (is "real" or "Material" Evidence, covered by this) - Primary and secondary evidence. 2.3 Circumstantial Evidence and Direct Evidence - Hearsay Evidence 2.4 Presumption (Section 4) 2.5 "Proving" and "Disproving" 2.6 Witness 2.7 Appreciation of Evidence

3. FACTS: RELEVANCY

The Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8) 3.2 Evidence of Common Intention (section 10) 3.3 The problems of relevancy of "Otherwise" - Irrelevant Facts 3.4 Relevant Facts for Proof of Custom (Section 13) 3.5 Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Sections 14,15)

4. ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS

General Principles concerning Admissions (Sections 17-23) 4.2 Differences between "Admission" and "Confession" 4.3 The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by "Any inducement, threat or promises" (section 24) 4.4 Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer (section 25) 4.5 Admissibility of "Custodial" Confessions (section 26) 4.6 Admissibility of "information" received from an accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on "joint statement" (Section 27) 4.7 Confession by co-accused (section 30) 4.8 The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

5. DYING DECLARATIONS:

The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32)

The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value/ of dying declarations.

6. OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESS

Section 33(2) to (8): general principles. 6.2 Special Problems concerning violation of women's right in marriage in the Law of Evidence:

## 7. RELEVANCE OF JUDGEMENTS

General Principles (Sections 40-44) 7.2 Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters (Section 43) 7.3 "Fraud" and "collusion" (Section 44)

## 8. EXPERT TESTIMONY:

General Principles (Sections 45-50) 8.2 Who is an expert? Types of Expert Evidence  
8.3 Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50)  
8.4 The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

## 9. ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:

General Principles Concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60)

General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90A) 9.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence 9.4 Special Problems regarding Hearsay Evidence 9.5 Estoppel in relation to oral and documentary evidence.

## 10. WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION.

Competency to Testify (Section 118) 10.2 State Privilege (Section 123) 10.3 Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128) 10.4 Approver Testimony (Section 133) 10.5 General Principles of Examination (Sections 135-166) 10.6 Leading Questions (Sections 141-143) 10.7 Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (Section 146) 10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (Section 70, 147, 11, 53) 10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154) 10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155)

## 11. BURDEN OF PROOF:

The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101) 11.2 General and Special Exceptions to Onus Probandi 11.3 The justification of presumptions and of the doctrine of judicial notice 11.4 Justification as to presumption as to certain offences (Section 113A) 11.5 Presumption as to Dowry Death (Sections 113-B) 11.6 The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice.

## 12. ESTOPPEL:

What is Estoppel? Introduction as to the rationale (Section 115) 12.2 Estoppel, Res Judicata and Waiver; and Presumption 12.3 Estoppel as a matter of Defence 12.4 Estoppel by Deed 12.5 Estoppel in fact 12.6 Equitable and promissory estoppel 12.7 Questions of corroboration (Sections 156-157) 12.8 Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

## 13. LAW REFORM

Arising out of discussion of these areas, the class should take up issues of law reform. The Sixty-Ninth Report on the Indian Evidence Act by the Law Commission of India proposes many changes. Some of these must be considered closely in this topic especially those which relate to the promotion of human rights in the administration of justice.

**V / V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**PAPER -IV**  
**ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**  
**SYSTEMS**

**Unit 1: JUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS:**

- 1.1 Characteristics 1.1.1 Operating Principles 1.1.1.1 Party participation and Control 1.1.1.2 Short focus on issues 1.1.1.3 Reasoned Decision 1.1.1.4 Finality 1.1.2 Adversary Process 1.1.3 Why courts do and do not do effectively? 1.2 Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution
2. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:  
Alternate to formal adjudication - Techniques processes 2.1.1 Unilateral - Bilateral - triadic (Third party) Intervention 2.2 Advantages - Limitations 2.3 Negotiations 2.4 Conciliation 2.5 Distinction between arbitration - conciliation and negotiation
3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:
4. THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996  
Background of the Act 4.2 Efforts of United Nations commission on International Trade Law 4.3 Model Arbitration Law 4.4 Recommendations of Law Commissions of India.
5. ARBITRATION  
Definitions of "Arbitration", "Arbitrator", "Arbitration Agreement"  
Appointment of "Arbitrator" 5.3 Grounds for challenging the arbitrator 5.4 Termination of Arbitrator.
6. PROCEEDINGS IN ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS:  
6.1. Arbitral Award 6.2 Termination of Proceedings 6.3 Setting aside of arbitral award 6.4 Finality and Enforcement 6.5 Appeals 6.6 Power of the High Court to make rules
7. ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARDS:  
New York and Geneva Convention Awards
8. CONCILIATION:  
Meaning and Definition 8.2 Appointment of conciliators 8.3 Powers and functions of conciliators 8.4 Conciliation agreements 8.5 Conciliation Proceedings 8.6 Enforceability
9. ALTERNATE MODES OF DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS:  
Role of Panchayat 9.2 Role of Grama Sabhas 9.3 Lokpal-Lokayukta 9.4 Lok Adalats 9.5 Family Court-Counselling centers 9.6 Tribunals
10. LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
11. ROLE OF N.G.O.S IN DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

**V / V B.A.,LL.B.**  
**PAPER -V**  
**LAW OF INSURANCE**

Insurance - Definition and meaning of the term - Insurance Distinguished from wager and conditional contracts - History of Insurance in England and India in brief-out line - Kinds of Insurance: Life, Fire and Marine, Accident, Burglary and other Insurance - Construction of Insurance Policies - Subject matter of Insurance - The Risk - The Premium - Double Insurance - Reinsurance - Conditions in Insurance - Non-Disclosure, Misrepresentation, Waiver and estoppel - contribution - Subrogation.

LIFE INSURANCE : Basis of the contract - event insured against - circumstances affecting the risk - assignment of life policies - payment under life policies.

FIRE INSURANCE: Perils insured against - Proximate cause - Interest in particular cases - Assignment of Interest - Reinstatement - Salvage.

MARINE INSURANCE: Peril insured against - Assignment of policy - Avoidance of policy - General average - Measures of loss for which insurers are liable - Total loss - Redemption.

**BOOKS FOR STUDY:**

1. K.S.N. MURTHY: MODERN LAW OF INSURANCE IN INDIA
2. E.W. PATTERSON: ELEMENTS OF INSURANCE LAW
3. MAC GILL/VARY: INSURANCE LAW
4. Mc ARNOLD: LAW OF MARINE INSURANCE



# **WOMEN AND THE LAW**

## **PAPER -I**

### **LAW OF TAXATION**

**Unit- I:** Definition of Tax; Objects; Kinds of Taxes – Direct and indirect; Relation with Duty; Cess; Fee; Fine.

**Unit- II:** Indian Constitution – Tax Laws – Articles 14,19(1)(g); Central State Financial relations.

**Unit-III: Income Tax:**

1. Definitions: Assessee; Assessment year; Previous year; person; Income; Total Income; Agricultural Income; Assessment.
2. Residential Status and Tax incidence.
3. Heads of Income:
  - A. Income from Salary and Perquisites: Rent free accommodation; Free gas ; electricity; Water ; Free education; Free transport; Interest Free loan.
  - B. Income from House Property
  - C. Kinds of income chargeable to tax under the head “Profits and Gains of Business and deductions.
  - D. Capital Gains: Long term and short term Capital Gains; Capital Gains Exempted from income tax.
  - E. Income from other Sources.
4. Return of Income; Self – Assessment; Summary Assessment; Best Judgment Assessment; and Reassessment.
5. Appeals and Revisions.

**Unit- IV: Goods and Service Tax:**

1. **Introduction:** Constitutional Frame Work; Structure of GST; GST council,
2. **Important definitions:** Aggregate Turnover; Assessment; Capital goods; Casual taxable person; Credit note; Debit note; Exempt Supply; Input tax; Job work; Non- Taxable Supply; output tax; Tax invoice; Taxable Supply; Works Contract.
3. **Registration:** Persons liable for Registration – Procedure – Amendment and Cancellation of Registration.
4. **Returns:** Furnishing of Returns; Annual Return; Final Return; Levy of Late Fee.
5. **Assessment:** Self- Assessment; Provisional Assessment; Assessment of non- filers of Returns.
6. **Powers:** Power of inspection, Search and Seizure, inspection of goods in movement, power of Arrest, Access to business premises.
7. Offences and penalties.

**Unit-V: Customs Duty:**

Nature of Customs Duty, Background and types of customs duties.

## **WOMEN AND THE LAW**

Historical Background - Preamble of the Indian Constitution - Equality provisions in fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy; Art 23 - Different personal Laws regarding marriage, divorce and succession in Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws - Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice.

Criminal Law - Adultery, Rape and Bigamy, Matrimonial Cruelty under Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 - Dowry Death and Dowry suicide. Termination of pregnancy and female child- Amniocentesis. Women and Employment - Special Provisions Labour Laws regarding Women- Inadequate implementation of protective labour legislation- Matrimonial property.

### **BOOKS FOR STUDY:**

1. S.P. SATHE : TOWARDS GENDER JUSTICE
2. DR. VIJAY SHARMA : PROTECTIONS TO WOMEN  
IN MATRIMONIAL HOME
3. DR. SAROJINI SAXENA : FEMIJURES (LAW RELATING  
TO WOMEN IN INDIA)
4. DR. ARCHANA PARASHER : WOMEN AND FAMILY LAW  
REFORM IN INDIA
5. MALLADI SUBBAMMA : WOMEN AND SOCIAL RE FORM
6. DR. PARAS DIWAN : DOWRY AND PROTECTION  
TO MARRIED WOMEN
7. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT : A VINCICAN OF THE RIGHTS  
OF WOMEN

**V / V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -II**  
**DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING**

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

- a) Drafting:  
General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be 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 (viii) Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
    - 2. Criminal: (i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
  - c) Conveyancing:
    - (i) Sale Deed (ii) Mortgage Deed (iii) Lease Deed (iv) Gift Deed (v) Promissory Note (vi) Power of Attorney (vii) Will
- There shall be a university written examination of this paper for 80 marks and internal assignment carrying 20 marks. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3 rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% aggregate of the total.

**V / V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -III**  
**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS AND BAR-**  
**BENCH RELATIONS**

**V / V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -IV**

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS AND BAR-  
BENCH RELATIONS**

**Unit-I :**

1.1. Law and Legal profession - Development of Legal profession in India. 1.2 Right to practice - a right or privilege? Constitutional guarantee under article 19(9) and its scope.

**Unit-II:**

2.1 Regulation governing enrolment and practice. 2.2 Practice of Law - Whether a business?  
2.2 Solicitors firm - Whether an Industry 2.3 Elements of Advocacy

**Unit - III : Ethics**

3.1 Seven lamps of advocacy 3.2 Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates and Legal Aid. 3.3 Bar Council Code of Ethics.

**Unit - IV**

4. Disciplinary proceedings.

Professional misconduct - disqualifications 4.2 Functions of Bar Council of India/State Bar Councils in dealing with the Disciplinary proceedings. 4.3 Disciplinary Committee 4.4 Disqualifications and removal from rolls. \*50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgements of the Supreme Court on the subject to be covered.

**Unit - V - Bar - Bench relations**

**Unit - VI : Accountancy of Lawyers**

6.1 Nature and functions of accounting. 6.2 Important branches of accounting  
6.3 Accounting and Law 6.4 Use of knowledge of accountancy in Legal Disputes especially arising out of Law of Contracts, Tax Law, etc. 6.5 Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm. 6.5.1 Basic financial statements. - Income & Loss account- Balance sheet - Interpretation thereof - Feature of Balance sheet 6.5.2 Standard Costing. There shall be a University written examination on this paper for 80 marks and viva voce examination carrying 20 marks. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated to each component and 40% on the aggregate.

**V / V B.A., LL. B.  
PAPER -V**

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING LEGAL AID AND PARA  
LEGAL SERVICES**

1. Classroom instructions shall be imparted on the following topics: 1. Use of computers in legal work 2. Legal Refreshing in support of PIL 3. Case Comments 4. Editing of Law Journal. 5. Writing an article on the topics of Law 6. Law office management

A University examination for 80 marks shall be conducted on the above topics at the end of the academic year

- II The following extension work shall be undertaken by the students and the college / Department concerned shall facilitate the same: 1. Lok-Adalat 2. Legal Aid Camp 3. Legal Literacy 4. Para legal training 5. Negotiation and the counselling. These extension works shall be recorded and these records shall be evaluated by the teacher concerned. 20 marks are allocated for the same. The candidate shall get a minimum of 1/3 rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify and pass in the above paper. The above record shall be submitted to the University which may cause verification if necessary.















**V / V B.A., LL. B.**  
**PAPER -XII**

