

VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA



VELS
UNIVERSITY



B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS) 5 YEARS

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS
(Based on Choice Based Credit System)

Effective from the Academic Year
2018 – 2019

SCHOOL OF LAW
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES(PEO)

- PEO1: Equip students with a comprehensive knowledge of the Constitution and the Laws of India.
- PEO2: Develop the ability to understand the fundamental concepts of various laws and how they operate.
- PEO3: Demonstrate competence in legal analysis, legal reasoning and conducting legal research.
- PEO4: Present research findings in Conferences, Seminars, Symposiums and publication of research articles in peer reviewed and indexed conferences and journals.
- PEO5: Possess relevant skills to participate as respected members of Legal Profession by exercising proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients, legal system and the wider community.

PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO)

- PO1: **Legal Knowledge:** A coherent understanding of fundamental areas of legal knowledge including Indian Legal System, Social Justice, Cultural and International Context and Principles and values of ethical practices.
- PO2: **Critical Analysis:** A Capacity to think critically, strategically, and creatively. The ability to articulate legal issues applying reasoning and research. Effective Communication skills by use of English language analysis, report, and ability to respond appropriately.
- PO3: **Legal Consultation and Aid:** The ability to write a competent legal analysis, extend legal aid and consultation to the clients and public in the society.
- PO4: **Research Skills:** Practical Skills necessary to identify the research, evaluate, synthesis relevant legal (case – analysis) and policy issue.
- PO5: **Modern Tool Usage:** Create, select, and apply modern IT tools such as Manupatra, Indian kanoon, Lexis-Nexis in legal research, drafting and referring the case studies.
- PO6: **Law and Society:** To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the complex Socio-legal problems and make students eligible to practice in Courts, Industries, Companies as legal practitioner.
- PO7: **Legal Reasoning:** To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning and apply it during programme & in Legal practice.
- PO8: **Ethics and Professional Responsibility:** A Capacity to value and promote honesty, integrity, accountability, and ethical standards including in understanding and making ethical decisions, and rules of professional responsibility.
- PO9: **Individual and Teamwork:** To develop leadership qualities amongst students and make awareness about Constitutional legislative & societal transformation in society.
- PO10: **Communication:** Effective Communication skills by use of English language analysis, report, and ability to respond appropriately.

PO11: **Self-Management:** Ability to appropriate self-management, discipline and balanced thought and capacity to adapt to and embrace change.

PO12: **Life-Long Learning:** To develop an attitude of self-reflection while learning & Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of changing legal contexts.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO)

PSO1: Acquire progressive knowledge in the field of law.

PSO2: Finding solutions to problems in the society by application of law and regulations.

PSO3: Conduct sustained, independent research with the help of technology.

PSO4: Critically assess and analyse law reforms and proposals and prepare model legislations.

PSO5: Develop the skill of drafting various petitions, negotiation, collaboration and counselling.

**VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADVANCED STUDIES
(VISTAS)
CHENNAI - 600 117
REGULATIONS 2018
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
DEGREE OF B.A., LL.B (Honours)**

1. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- 1.1. The course duration shall be of five years consisting of ten semesters.
1.2. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The odd semesters shall consist of the period from July to November of each year and the even semesters from January to May of each year.
1.3 There shall be not less than 90 working days for each semester.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

- 2.1. Candidates for admission to the first year of B.A., LL.B (Hons.) Course shall be required to have passed 12th (10+2) examination in regular stream from any recognized board with a minimum of 45% of marks in their qualifying examination.
2.2 The age on admission of the candidates shall be followed as per the BCI norms.

3. CREDIT REQUIRMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF DEGREE

- 3.1. A Candidate shall be eligible for the award of the Degree of B.A., LL.B (Hons.) only if he/she has undergone the prescribed course of study in the University for a period of not less than five academic years and passed the examinations of all the Ten Semesters prescribed earning a minimum of 271 credits as per the distribution given in for Part I, II, III & IV and also fulfilled such other conditions as have been prescribed thereof.

4. COURSE OF STUDY, CREDITS AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

- 4.1. The Course Components and Credit Distribution shall consist of Part I, II, III & IV:

Part I: Core Courses

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	English – I	I	4
2	Political Science – I (Principles of Political Science)	I	4
3	Sociology – I (Essentials of Sociology)	I	4
4	Economics – I	I	4
5	Law of Contracts – I including Specific Relief Act	I	4
6	Legal Methods	I	4
7	English – II	II	4
8	Political Science – II (Political Theory)	II	4
9	Sociology – II (Theoretical Perspective of Sociology and Social Issues)	II	4
10	Economics – II	II	4
11	Law of Contracts – II	II	4
12	Law of Torts including Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act	II	4
13	Political Science – III (Public Administration)	III	4
14	Sociology – III (Social Behaviourism and Social Organisation)	III	4
15	Economics – III	III	4
16	Constitutional Law – I	III	4

17	Jurisprudence	III	4
18	Family Law – I	III	4
19	Constitutional Law – II	IV	4
20	Family Law – II	IV	4
21	Law of Crimes	IV	4
22	Political Science – IV (Indian Political Thought)	IV	4
23	History of India – I (Ancient and Medieval Periods)	IV	4
24	Property Law including Easements	V	4
25	Company Law	V	4
26	Administrative Law	V	4
27	Political Science – V (Political Dynamics)	V	4
28	History of India – II (Modern Period)	V	4
29	Law of Evidence	VI	4
30	Environmental Law	VI	4
31	Comparative Constitutions	VI	4
32	Legal and Constitutional History of India	VI	4
33	Public International Law and Human Rights	VII	4
34	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	VII	4
35	Principles of Taxation Law	VII	4
36	Public Policy	VII	4
37	Criminal Procedure Code	VIII	4
38	Labour Law – I	VIII	4
39	Media Law	VIII	4
40	Local Self Government	VIII	4
41	Labour Law – II	IX	4
42	Women and Criminal Law	IX	4

Honours Courses

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Information Technology Law	IV	6
2	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	V	6
3	Intellectual Property Law	VI	6
4	Banking Law	VII	6
5	Private International Law	VIII	6
6	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	IX	6
7	Humanitarian and Refugee Law	IX	6
8	Penology and Victimology	X	6

Part II: Elective Courses

Discipline Specific Elective:

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Insurance Law	VI	3
2	Human Rights Law and Practice	VI	3
3	UNCITRAL Model Laws	VI	3
4	Competition Law	VI	3
5	Indian Federalism	VI	3
6	International Relations and Global Concerns	VII	3
7	Prison Administration	VII	3

8	Investment Laws	VII	3
9	Election Laws and Practices in India	VII	3
10	International Trade and Economics	VII	3
11	Right to Information	VIII	3
12	Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System	VIII	3
13	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	VIII	3
14	Forensic Science and Law	VIII	3
15	Legislative Drafting	VIII	3
16	Comparative Criminal Procedure	VIII	3

Generic Elective:

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Law on Education	V	2
2	Law, Poverty and Development	VI	2

Part III: Ability Enhancement Courses

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course - I	II	2
2	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course – II	III	2
3	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course – III	IV	2

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Skill Enhancement Course – I	III	1
2	Skill Enhancement Course – II	IV	1
3	Skill Enhancement Course – III	V	1

Part IV: Clinical Courses

S.No	Name of the Course	Semester	Credit
1	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	IX	5
2	Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers, Bar-Bench Relations and Research Methodology	X	5
3	Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution System	X	5
4	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	X	5
5	Legal Aid (Outreach / Extension Services)	X	2

The minimum number of credit to be obtained by each student in Part I, II, III and IV in B.A., LL.B (Hons) Course is 271 credits.

4.2 Credit Assignment: Each course is assigned certain number of credits based on the following: Contact period per week CREDITS

1 Lecture Period - 1 Credit

1 Tutorial Period - 1 Credit

2 Practical Periods - 1 Credit

(Laboratory / Seminar / Project Work / etc.)

4.3 Extension Service: Legal literacy and legal awareness programmes shall be compulsory components in extension service activities. Every student is expected to attend legal aid camps or other programmes as prescribed by the University in regard to legal extension service.

4.4 Internship: Every student shall undergo internship for 20 weeks during the entire five year course period, in which the internship in any academic year cannot be for a continuous

period of more than four weeks. The students shall choose their area or field of internship where Law is practiced either in action or in dispute or in management according to their year of study as given below:

B.A., LL.B (Hons.) 1 st Year and 2 nd Year	Statutory Bodies namely Local Self Government Institutions like Panchayats, Human Rights Commission, Women's Commission, SC and ST Commission, Backward Class Commission, etc.
B.A., LL.B (Hons.) 3 rd Year	Law Enforcing Authorities namely Police Station, District Revenue Office, District Collectorate, etc.
B.A., LL.B (Hons.) 4 th Year	Lawyer's Chamber, Trial and Appellate Authorities, Law Firms, Corporate Firms, Magistrate Courts, City Civil Courts, District and Sessions Courts and Tribunals.
B.A., LL.B (Hons.) 5 th Year	Parliament or State Legislature and Higher Judiciary like Supreme Court and High Courts.

5.REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCEEDING TO SUBSEQUENT SEMESTER

5.1. **Eligibility:** Students shall be eligible to go to subsequent semester only if they earn sufficient attendance as prescribed therefor by the Board of Management from time to time.

5.2. **Attendance:** All Students must earn 75% and above of attendance for appearing for the University Examination. (Theory/Practical)

5.3. **Condonation of shortage of attendance:** If a Student fails to earn the minimum attendance (75%), the HODs shall condone the shortage of attendance up to a maximum limit of 10% (i.e. between 65% and above and less than 75%) after collecting the prescribed fee towards the condonation of shortage of attendance. Such fees collected should be remitted to the University.

5.4.**Non-eligibility for condonation of shortage of attendance:** Students who have secured less than 65 % but more than 50 % of attendance are NOT ELIGIBLE for condonation of shortage of attendance and such Students will not be permitted to appear for the regular examination, but will be allowed to proceed to the next year/next semester of the program

5.5.**Detained students for want of attendance:** Students who have earned less than 50% of attendanceshall be permitted to proceed to the next semester and to complete the Program of study. However, such Students shall have to repeat the semester, which they have missed by rejoining after completion of final semester of the course, by paying the fee for the break of study as prescribed by the University from time to time.

5.6. **Condonation of shortage of attendance for married women students:**In respect of married women students undergoing UG programs, the minimum attendance for condonation (Theory/Practical) shall be relaxed and prescribed as 55% instead of 65% if they conceive during their academic career. Medical certificate from the Doctortogether with the attendance details shall be forwarded to the university to consider the condonation of attendance mentioning the category.

5.7.**Zero Percent (0%) Attendance:** The Students, who have earned 0% of attendance shall have to repeat the program (by rejoining) without proceeding to succeeding semester and they have to obtain prior permission from the University immediately to rejoin the program.

5.8. **Transfer of Studentsand Credits:** The strength of the credits system is that it permits inter Institutional transfer of students. By providing mobility, it enables individual students to

develop their capabilities fully by permitting them to move from one Institution to another in accordance with their aptitude and abilities.

5.8.1. Transfer of Students is permitted from one Institution to another Institution for the same program with same nomenclature. Provided, there is a vacancy in the respective program of Study in the Institution where the transfer is requested. Further, the Student should have passed all the courses in the Institution from where the transfer is requested.

5.8.2. The marks obtained in the courses will be converted and grades will be assigned as per the University norms.

5.8.3. The transfer students are not eligible for classification.

5.8.4. The transfer students are not eligible for Ranking, Prizes and Medals.

5.8.5. Students who want to go to foreign Universities upto two semesters or Project Work with the prior approval of the Departmental/College Committee are allowed to get transfer of credits and marks which will be converted into Grades as per the University norms and are eligible to get CGPA and Classification; they are not eligible for Ranking, Prizes and Medals.

6. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

6.1. **Registration for all subjects:** Students shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester up to Final Semester irrespective of their failure in any of the Semester Examination. For this purpose, Students shall register for all the arrear subjects of earlier semesters along with the current (subsequent) Semester Subjects.

6.2. **Marks for Internal and End Semester Examinations:** Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) shall consist of three written tests namely Continuous Assessment Test (CAT) I, II, III and Model University Examination conducted on the dates as prescribed by the University, Assignment or Seminar Presentation, Faculty's Assessment of the Student, Class Discipline and Attendance. The maximum mark allotted for the Continuous Internal Assessment is 40 Marks. Whereas, the maximum mark for the University End Semester Examination is 100 marks.

6.2.1 There shall be no passing minimum for Internal.

6.2.2 For external examination, passing minimum shall be 40% [Forty Percentage] of the maximum marks prescribed for the paper for each Paper/Practical/Project and Viva-Voce.

6.2.3 In the aggregate [External/Internal] the passing minimum shall be of 40%.

6.2.4. He/She shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, if he/she passes in all the papers and practical wherever prescribed as per the scheme of the examinations by earning 271 CREDITS in Part I, II, III and IV.

7. MAXIMUM PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMS TO QUALIFY FOR A DEGREE

7.1. A Student who for whatever reasons is not able to complete the programs within the normal period (N) or the Minimum duration prescribed for the programme, may be allowed two years period beyond the normal period to clear the backlog to be qualified for the degree. (Time Span = N + 2 years for the completion of programme)

8. REVISION OF REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

The University may from time to time revise, amend or change the Regulations, Curriculum, Syllabus and Scheme of examinations through the Academic Council with the approval of the Board of Management.

CURRICULUM

**Total Number of
Credits: 271**

FIRST YEAR

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - I						
Core		English – I	4	0	0	4
Core		Political Science – I (Principles of Political Science)	4	0	0	4
Core		Sociology – I (Essentials of Sociology)	4	0	0	4
Core		Economics – I	4	0	0	4
Core		Law of Contracts – I including Specific Relief Act	3	1	0	4
Core		Legal Methods	3	1	0	4
		TOTAL	22	02	00	24

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - II						
Core		English – II	4	0	0	4
Core		Political Science – II (Political Theory)	4	0	0	4
Core		Sociology – II (Theoretical Perspective of Sociology and Social Issues)	4	0	0	4
Core		Economics – II	4	0	0	4
Core		Law of Contracts - II	3	1	0	4
Core		Law of Torts including Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act	3	1	0	4
AECC		Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course - I	2	0	0	2
		TOTAL	24	02	00	26

SECOND YEAR

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - III						
Core		Political Science – III (Public Administration)	4	0	0	4
Core		Sociology – III (Social Behaviourism and Social Organisation)	4	0	0	4
Core		Economics - III	4	0	0	4
Core		Constitutional Law - I	3	1	0	4
Core		Jurisprudence	3	1	0	4
Core		Family Law - I	3	1	0	4
AECC		Ability Enhancement Course – II	2	0	0	2
SEC		Skill Enhancement Course-I	1	0	0	1
		TOTAL	24	03	00	27

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - IV						
Core		Constitutional Law – II	3	1	0	4
Core		Family Law – II	3	1	0	4
Core		Law of Crimes	3	1	0	4
Honours		Information Technology Law	5	1	0	6
Core		Political Science – IV (Indian Political Thought)	4	0	0	4
Core		History of India – I (Ancient and Medieval Period)	4	0	0	4
AECC		Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course - III	2	0	0	2
SEC		Skill Enhancement Course- II	1	0	0	1
		TOTAL	25	04	00	29

THIRD YEAR

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - V						
Honours		Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	5	1	0	6
Core		Property Law including Easements	3	1	0	4
Core		Company Law	3	1	0	4
Core		Administrative Law	3	1	0	4
Core		Political Science – V (Political Dynamics)	4	0	0	4
Core		History of India – II (Modern Period)	4	0	0	4
GE		Generic Elective - I	2	0	0	2
SEC		Skill Enhancement Course-III	1	0	0	1
		TOTAL	25	04	00	29

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - VI						
Core		Law of Evidence	3	1	0	4
Core		Environmental Law	3	1	0	4
Honours		Intellectual Property Law	5	1	0	6
Core		Comparative Constitutions	4	0	0	4
Core		Legal and Constitutional History of India	4	0	0	4
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – I	3	0	0	3
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – II	3	0	0	3
GE		Generic Elective - II	2	0	0	2
		TOTAL	27	03	00	30

FOURTH YEAR

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER – VII						
Core		Public International Law and Human Rights	3	1	0	4
Core		Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	3	1	0	4
Core		Principles of Taxation Law	3	1	0	4
Honours		Banking Law	5	1	0	6
Core		Public Policy	4	0	0	4
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – III	3	0	0	3
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – IV	3	0	0	3
		TOTAL	24	04	00	28

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER – VIII						
Core		Criminal Procedure Code including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act	3	1	0	4
Core		Labour Law - I	3	1	0	4
Core		Media Law	5	1	0	6
Core		Local Self Government	4	0	0	4
Honours		Private International Law	5	1	0	6
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – V	3	0	0	3
DSE		Discipline Specific Elective – VI	3	0	0	3
		TOTAL	25	03	00	30

FIFTH YEAR

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - IX						
Clinical		Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	3	0	2	5
Core		Labour Law – II	3	1	0	4
Core		Women and Criminal Law	3	1	0	4
Honours		Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	5	1	0	6
Honours		Humanitarian and Refugee Law	5	1	0	6
		TOTAL	19	04	02	25

CATEGORY	CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOUR/WEEK			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
SEMESTER - X						
Clinical		Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers, Bar-Bench Relations and Research Methodology	4	0	1	5
Clinical		Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution System	4	0	1	5
Clinical		Moot Court Exercise and Internship	1	0	4	5
Honours		Penology and Victimology	5	1	0	6
Outreach		Legal Aid	0	0	2	2
		TOTAL	14	01	08	23

LIST OF DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES

CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOURS/WEEK			
		L	T	P	C
	Insurance Law	3	0	0	3
	Human Rights Law and Practice	3	0	0	3
	UNCITRAL Model Laws	3	0	0	3
	Indian Federalism	3	0	0	3
	Competition Law	3	0	0	3
	International Relations and Global Concerns	3	0	0	3
	Election Laws and Practices in India	3	0	0	3
	International Trade and Economics	3	0	0	3
	Investment Laws	3	0	0	3
	Civil Society and Public Grievances	3	0	0	3
	Right to Information	3	0	0	3
	Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System	3	0	0	3
	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	3	0	0	3
	Law and Forensic Science	3	0	0	3
	Legislative Drafting	3	0	0	3
	Comparative Criminal Procedure	3	0	0	3

LIST OF HONOURS COURSES

CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOURS/WEEK			
		L	T	P	C
	Information Technology Law	5	1	0	6
	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	5	1	0	6
	Intellectual Property Law	5	1	0	6
	Banking Law	5	1	0	6
	Private International Law	5	1	0	6
	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	5	1	0	6
	Humanitarian and Refugee Law	5	1	0	6
	Penology and Victimology	5	1	0	6

**LIST OF GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES OFFERED TO SCHOOL OF
LAW**

CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOURS/WEEK			
		L	T	P	C
	Law on Education	2	0	0	2
	Law, Poverty and Development	2	0	0	2

**LIST OF ELECTIVE COURSES OFFERED TO OTHER
DEPARTMENTS**

CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOURS/WEEK			
		L	T	P	C
	Hotel Laws	3	0	0	3
	Legal Philosophy and Theory of Justice	3	0	0	3
	Indian Federalism	3	0	0	3
	Human Rights Law and Practice	3	0	0	3
	Right to Information	3	0	0	3
	Law on Education	3	0	0	3
	Election Laws and Practices in India	3	0	0	3
	White Collar Crime	3	0	0	3

LIST OF AECC AND SKILL ENHANCEMENT ELECTIVE COURSES

CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	HOURS/WEEK			
		L	T	P	C
	Environmental Studies	2	0	0	2
	Tamil – I	2	0	0	2
	French – I	2	0	0	2
	Tamil – II	2	0	0	2
	French – II	2	0	0	2
	Effective Communication Skills	1	0	0	1
	Technical Writing and Presentation	1	0	0	1
	N.S.S	1	0	0	1

SEMESTER – I

ENGLISH – I

Course Objective: This course will focus on enhancement of the student’s grammar and usage for practical application in their professional life. Combined with communication skills the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION, COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION 15

Introduction- Phonetics- Semantics- Morphology- Reading Comprehension of General and Legal Texts- Paragraph and Précis Writing- Summarizing and Briefing- Note Taking- Abstract Writing- Petition Writing- Formal Correspondence and Reporting Including Letter Writing- Essay Writing on Topics of Legal Interest.

UNIT – II GRAMMAR AND USAGE 15

Sentence Structure- Sentence Pattern- Subject and Predicate- Phrase and Clause- Kinds of Sentences- Questions- Analysis of Sentences- Transformation of Sentences from Simple to Compound/Complex Sentences- Tenses and Voice- Person- Gender- Modals- Infinitives- Gerunds- Degrees of Comparison- Spotting Common Errors- Study of Nouns- Pronouns- Adjectives- Articles- Verbs- Adverbs- Prepositions- Conjunctions.

UNIT – III LITERARY READINGS AND LAW 15

Biography/Autobiography of Martin Luther King- Maheshweta Devi’s Story “*Draupadi*” on Gender Inequality- “*Arms and Man*” by George Bernard Shaw - “*The Benefit of Doubt*” by Jack London- “*The Slave Auction*” by Francis E.W. Harper – “*The Merchant of Venice*” by William Shakespeare – “*The Story of My Experiments with Truth*” by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

UNIT – IV LEGAL WRITING SKILLS 15

Avoiding Repetitions- Passive Voice Minimalization- Use of Parallel Constructions- Fundamental Principles of Legal Writing- General Guidelines Relating to Legal Writing- How to Write a Case Comment.

UNIT – V SPEECH WRITING 15

Reading Aloud (Knowledge to Proper Pauses)- Key Sounds- Their Discrimination and Accent - Consulting a Pronouncing Dictionary - Consulting a Thesaurus - Rapid Reading and Debating.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: To develop the overall comprehending and writing skills.

CO2: To improve and to strengthen the fundamentals of various aspects of English grammar.

CO3: To know and appreciate literature and also to learn language through literature.

CO4: To sensitize students to the nuances of legal writing.

CO5: To introduce students with the speech sounds and to improve the general standard of pronunciation in professional as well as in everyday conversation

TEXT BOOKS

1. Jain, B.B., *Correct English: How to Write It*, UpkarPrakashan, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.
2. Jenny Chapman, *Interviewing and Counselling*, Routledge Cavendish, 2nd Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Varinder Kumar, Raj Bodh, et.al., *Business Communication*, Oscar Publications, 3rd Edition, 2010.
2. Balasubramanian, *Text Book of English Phonetics for Indian Students*, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2013.
3. Wren and Martin, *English Grammar and Composition*, S. Chand & Co, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2012.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)

Course Objective: This course focuses on understanding the basic concepts, theories and functioning of State. The course prepares the student to receive instruction in Constitutional Law and Administrative Law in the context of political forces operative in society. It examines political organization, its principles (State, Law and Sovereignty) and constitutions.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE 15

Meaning- Nature and Scope of Political Science - Methodology - Political Science and Allied Studies - Political Science and History - Political Science and Economics - Political Science and Sociology - Political Science and Geography - Political Science and Anthropology - Political Science and Jurisprudence - Political Science and Ethics - Approaches to Political Analysis - Traditional Approach - Modern Approach - Post-Modern Approach.

UNIT – II ORIGIN OF STATE 15

Theories of Origin of State- Divine Right Theory- Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theories- Social Contract Theory- Evolutionary Theory- Evolution of Modern State and the Post-Modern State.

UNIT – III ELEMENTS OF STATE 15

State and Nation- State and Sovereignty- Is Sovereignty a Waning Concept? - Characteristics of Sovereignty - Classification of Sovereignty - Legal and Political – Austin's Theory of Sovereignty- Sovereignty and Constitutional Law - Sovereignty in International Law - Rights and Duties of Citizens - Classification of Rights - Theories of Rights - Human Rights.

UNIT – IV EVOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT 15

Classification of Government- Aristotle's Classification- Modern Classification- Merits and Demerits of Democracy- Merits and Demerits of Monarchy- Merits and Demerits of Dictatorship- Role of Law in Governance- Laissez-Faire and Welfare Governments.

UNIT – V FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

15

Parliamentary and Presidential- Unitary and Federal - Checks and Balances- Unicameral and Bicameral Legislatures- Cabinet Form of Government- Role of Political Parties and Pressure Groups- Public Opinion- Limits of Governments- Revolution.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: To understand the various approaches to the study of political science.

CO2: To summarise the various theories of Origin of State.

CO3: To explain the Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.

CO4: To highlight the Classification of Government and its functions.

CO5: To Compare the various forms of Government and its merits, demerits

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kapur, A.C., *Principles of Political Science*, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2012.
2. Subhash C. Kashyap, *Our Constitution*, National Book Trust, India, 2nd Edition 2012.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Appadurai, A., *The Substance of Politics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.
2. Peu Ghosh, *Indian Government and Politics*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2012.
3. Gauba, O.P, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, McMillan, New Delhi, 4th Ed., 2009.

SOCIOLOGY- I (ESSENTIALS OF SOCIOLOGY)

Course Objective: This course is divided into three papers so that the student can exhaustively analyse all the principles of sociology and its inter relationship with the legal system. This paper is designed to familiarize the student with the historical background of the subject and certain relevant basic concepts.

UNIT – I BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY 15

Society- Community- Institution- Association- The Structure and the Composition of Indian Society- Village- Towns- Cities- Rural- Urban Linkages- Tribes- Weaker Sections- Dalits- Women and Minorities.

UNIT – II SOCIALIZATION AND CULTURE 15

Socialization- Meaning- Agencies- Culture- Meaning- Material and Non-Material Elements of Culture- Concepts of Cultural Relativism and Cultural Pluralism- Race and Ethnicity- Meaning- Difference- Ethnic Integration- Ethnic Conflict- Racial and Ethnic Minorities.

UNIT – III INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES 15

Family- Meaning- Types- Joint and Nuclear- Changing Structure and Function- Religion- Meaning- Function and Dysfunctions- Marriage- Meaning- Social Implication of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Society- Rural- Urban and Tribal- Meaning and Features.

UNIT – IV DIMENSION OF SOCIAL CHANGE 15

Urbanization and Family Change- Subalterns- Dalits and Social Transformation-Rural Society Concepts- Changing Rural Society- Agrarian Unrest- Peasant Movements- Movements of Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Period Environmental Movements- Students Movements- Dalit Movement and Women's Movement.

UNIT – V SOCIOLOGY OF LAW IN INDIA 15

Law and Disadvantaged Group- Issues of Reservation Caste and Women Empowerment- Law and Social Change- Social Perception of Law in the Globalized Era- Social Role of Judiciary- Legal Profession and Indian Society- Public Interest Litigation.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO1: have well versed first-hand knowledge about the society.

CO2: draw differences between various societies and their norms.

CO3: theorize Social institutions and its implication in life

CO4: Establish the knowledge of Social Change.

CO5: understand the intricacies of different social concepts which is very essential in legal profession.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Anthony Giddens, *Introduction to Sociology*, W.W. Norton and Company, New York, Chapter 1, 6th Ed., 2007.
2. C.W. Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*, Oxford University Press, New York, pp. 3 24, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Andre Beteille, *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*, Oxford University Press, pp. 13 27, 2nd Edition, 2009.
2. Maclver and Page, *Society and Introductory Analysis*, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.
3. N. Shankar Rao, *Sociology of Indian Society*, S, Chand and Co., 1st Edition, 2012.
4. S.R. Myneni, *Sociology*, Allahabad Law Agency, 1st Edition, 2012.

ECONOMICS – I

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to provide a broad understanding of the basic concepts of Economics and understanding the relationship between Economics and Law. The paper also emphasizes on the various theories of market, production and costs.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS 15

Definition of the Term by Adam Smith- Alfred Marshall and Paul Samuelson and Its Implications on the Subject- Subject Matter of Economics- Nature and Scope- Relevance of Economics to Law.

UNIT – II BASIC DEMAND AND SUPPLY ANALYSIS 15

Concept of Market- Law of Demand- Derivation of Market Demand Curve- Law of Supply- Derivation of Market Supply Curve- Determination of Equilibrium Price and Quantity- Shifts in Demand and Supply Curves and Market Equilibrium.

UNIT – III THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND CONSUMER SURPLUS 15

Concept of Utility- Cardinal Utility Approach- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility and Law of Equi- Marginal Utility- Determination of Equilibrium- Introduction and Measurement of Consumer Surplus Through Marshallian and Hicksian Approaches- Uses of Consumer Surplus and Comparison of the Two Approaches.

UNIT – IV THEORY OF MARKETS 15

Price and Output Determination Under Perfect Competition (Determination of Long Run Supply Curve Under Increasing- Decreasing and Constant Cost Industry)- Monopoly- Discriminating Monopoly.

UNIT – V THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND THEORY OF COSTS 15

Concept of Production Function- Law of Variable Proportions- Law Of Returns to Scale- Equilibrium in One and Two Commodity Case- Short Run and Long Run Costs of Traditional Theory and Economies and Diseconomies of Scale.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Understand various definitions of Economics

CO2: Develop a knowledge of Demand and Supply

CO3: Understand the concepts relating to Consumer Demands

CO4: Determine the functioning of markets in the economy

CO5: Understand the theories and concepts relating to production and costs

TEXT BOOKS

1. Lipsey, R.G., Alex Chrystal, K., *Economics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2004.
2. Koutsoyiannis, A., *Modern Microeconomics*, MacMillan Press Limited, London, 4th Edition, 2005.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Dominick Salvatore, *Micro Economics-Theory and Applications*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2003.
2. Robert S. Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, *Micro Economics*, Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, 5th Edition, 2003.
3. Chaturvedi, D.D., *Macro Economic Theory*, International Book House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2012.

LAW OF CONTRACTS- I INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

Course Objective: The course law of contracts seeks to regulate the behaviour between persons making contracts. The Indian Contract Act occupies the most important place in the Commercial Law. Without contract Act, it would have been difficult to carry on trade or any other business activity and in employment law. It is not only the business community which is concerned with the Contract Act, but it affects everybody. Thus, the objective of the Contract Act is to ensure that the rights and obligations arising out of a contract are honoured and that legal remedies are made available to those who are affected.

UNIT – I HISTORY, NATURE, DEFINITIONS, PROPOSAL, ACCEPTANCE AND CONSIDERATION

12

Moral Basis for Contractual Obligations – Subjective and Objective Theories-Sanctity of Contracts- Agreement and Contract – Definitions- Elements and Different Kinds - Proposal and Acceptance – Their Various Forms-Essential Elements-Communication and Revocation – Proposal and Invitations for Proposal – Floating Offers – Tenders - Consideration (Quid Pro Quo) and Nudum Pactum – Its Need-Meaning-Kinds - Essential Elements – Privity of Contract – Its Exception - Adequacy of Consideration – Present- Past and Future – Unlawful Consideration and Its Effects.

UNIT – II CAPACITY TO CONTRACT AND FREE CONSENT

15

Meaning - Incapacity Arising out of Status and Mental Defect - Minor's Agreements - Restitution - Fraud by a Minor - Ratification and Estoppel - Other Illustrations of Incapacity - Consent and Free Consent - Meaning and Definition – Factors Vitiating Free Consent Coercion - Undue Influence – Misrepresentation – Fraud – Mistake.

UNIT – III LEGALITY OF OBJECTS, QUASI CONTRACTS, E – CONTRACTS AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

15

Legality of Objects - Void Agreements - Lawful and Unlawful Considerations- Objects - Void, Voidable-Illegal and Unlawful Agreements-Their Effects - Meaning and Nature of Quasi Contracts or Certain Relations Resembling those Created by Contract - Electronic Contracts – Their Formation, Authentication and Other Developments. Government Contracts – Constitutional Provisions and Procedural Requirement- Kinds of Govt. Contracts and Performance of Such Contracts- Settlement of Disputes and Remedies.

UNIT – IV DISCHARGE OF A CONTRACT AND ITS VARIOUS MODES 15

By Performance - Conditions of Valid Tender of Performance - How? By Whom? Where? By Breach - Anticipatory Breach and Present Breach- Impossibility of Performance - Specific Grounds of Frustration - Application to Leases - Theories of Frustration - Effect of Frustration - Frustration and Restitution- By Period of Limitation - By Agreement - Rescission and Alteration - Their Effect - Remission and Waiver of Performance-Extension of Time - Accord and Satisfaction.

UNIT – V REMEDIES IN CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT 1963 15

Remedies Under Contract Act – Damages - Kinds - Remoteness of Damages- Ascertainment of Damages- Injunction - When Granted and When Refuse – Why? Refund and Restitution - Remedies Under Specific Relief Act – History- Nature-Meaning and Definitions-Recovering Possession of Property- Specific Performance of Contracts – When and Why? Rectification of Instruments- Rescission of Contracts- Cancellation of Instruments- Declaratory Decrees- Preventive Relief.

TOTAL: 75 H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Understanding the nature, historical background and theories of contract.

CO2: Knowing the legal requirement of contract.

CO3: Analysing the law relating to quasi contract.

CO4: Understanding the termination of contractual obligations.

CO5: Evaluating the remedies for breach of contract.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Jack Beatson et.al, *Ansons Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, 29th ed., 2010.
2. Avatar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 10th ed., 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.C.V. Subba Rao, *Law of Contracts–I & II*, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 11th ed., 2014.
2. RK Bangia, *Law of Contract–I with Specific Relief Act*, Jain Book Agency, 6th ed., 2014.
3. Dr.S.R.Myneni, *Contract (Part-1) - General Principles*, Asia Law House Hyderabad, 2010-11 Ed.

LEGAL METHODS

Course Objective: The course is designed to teach students about the basic concepts of Law. It focuses on orientation of students to legal studies from the point of view of basic concepts of legal system

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL METHODS 15

Definition of Law – Functions of Law – Law, Justice and Morality – Classification of Laws: Public and Private Law, Substantive and Procedural Law, Municipal and International Law, Civil Law and Criminal Law.

UNIT – II STATUTES, METHODS OF INTERPRETATION, JUDGEMENT ANALYSIS AND PRECEDENT 15

Statute Law - Structure of Legislation - Rules of Interpretation - Case Law in the study of Legal Method – Studying Law under the Case Method – Precedent – Determining the Ratio- Decidendi of a Case – Understanding Law Reports

UNIT – III BASIC CONCEPTS OF LEGAL SYSTEM 15

Sources of Law: Custom, Precedent, Legislation – Common Law Foundations – Rule of Law – Separation of Powers – Principles of Natural Justice – Rule of Equity

UNIT – IV INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM 15

Indian Constitution: Salient Features – Judicial System in India: Hierarchy of Courts – Jurisdiction of the Courts.

UNIT – V LEGAL WRITING AND RESEARCH 15

Legal Materials: Statutes, Reports, Journals, Manuals, Bill, Act – Case Analysis and Preparation of Briefs – Kinds of Legal Research: Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research – Techniques of Legal Research – Citations and Bibliography.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Basic concepts and classification of Law

CO2: Statutes, methods of interpretation and analysis of judgments.

CO3: Basic concept of legal system

CO4: Features of Indian judicial system.

CO5: Kinds Of legal writing and legal research

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. A.T.H. Smith, Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, Sweet and Maxwell, 2013.
2. John William Salmond, *Jurisprudence*, Sweet and Maxwell, 1966.
3. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
4. Benjamin N. Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process*, Dover Publications, 2005.
5. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani, *Legal Research and Methodology*, ILI, Delhi, 2001.

SEMESTER – II

ENGLISH – II

Course Objective: This course will introduce the student to legal language and to oral communication skills. Combined with communication skills the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students. The paper also emphasizes on legal terminology and enhancing the vocabulary and translating skills of the students. At the end of the course the students will be strong in legal language.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL LANGUAGE 15

Characteristics of Legal Language- History of Legal Language- Legal Language in India- English as a Medium of Communication for Legal Transaction in India.

UNIT – II INTRODUCTION TO ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS 15

Passive and Active Listening- Questioning – Non-Verbal Communication – Listening Comprehension – Passive and Active Listening- Questioning- Non-Verbal Communication- Importance and Types (Paralanguage- Body Language- Proximity etc).

UNIT – III LANGUAGE, LAW AND COMMUNICATION 15

Meaning and Communication Approaches- Types- Directions and Challenges- Formal and Informal Communication- Barriers to Communication- Culture and Language Sensitivity.

UNIT – IV VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION 15

Synonyms and Antonyms- Words Often Confused- Foreign Words (Important Latin and English Prefixes and Affixes)- One Word Substitutes- Idioms and Phrases- Translation and Transliteration of Depositions- Agreements and Judgements from English to Regional Language and from Regional Language to English.

UNIT – V LEGAL TERMINOLOGY AND LEGAL MAXIMS 15

Terms Used in Civil Law and Criminal Law- Latin Words and Expressions- Common Legal Terms- Their Meaning and Usage)- Legal Maxims- Their Meaning- History and Significance.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: To introduce the historical development and characteristics of legal language in India.

CO2: Students should be able to understand the various aspects of communication in general.

CO3: To familiarize students with the legal language and communication.

CO4: Introducing Translation and its importance in legal profession.

CO5: To Introduce various legal terminology and legal maxims.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Wren and Martin, English Grammar and Composition, S. Chand & Co, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2012.
2. Tarani Prasad, A Course in Linguistics, Phi Learning Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2012.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Prasad, Anirudh Outlines, of Legal Language in India, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 5th Edition, 2003.
2. Bhatnagar, R.P., & Bhargava, R., Law and Language, McMillan Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2005.
3. Brown, Gordon, W., Legal Terminology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2nd Edition, 2002.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (POLITICAL THEORY)

Course Objective: The objective of the course is to enable the students to gain knowledge on the concept of rights and focuses on understanding the characteristics of Equality, Liberty, Property and Justice.

UNIT – I MEANING AND CONCEPT OF RIGHTS 15

Meaning- Definition- Characteristics- kinds of Rights- Theories of Rights- a) Laski's Theory of Rights b) Marxist Theory of Rights

UNIT – II EQUALITY 15

Meaning of Equality- Characteristics of Equality- Kinds of Equality- Relationship Between Liberty and Equality- Liberal Theory of Equality- Marxist Theory of Equality.

UNIT – III LIBERTY 15

Meaning- Definitions- Concept of Positive and Negative Liberty- Forms/Kinds of Liberty- Safeguards of Liberty.

UNIT – IV PROPERTY 15

Nature of Property- Liberal Perspective- Social Democratic Perspective- Marxist Perspective.

UNIT – V JUSTICE 15

Meaning- Definition- Various Types of Justice- Relationship Between Liberty- Equality- Property and Justice- Liberal Perspective- Rawl's Theory of Justice- Libertarian Perspective- Nozick Theory of Justice- Marxist Perspective.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Points out the concepts of liberty, equality, sovereignty, power and authority.

CO2: Understand the various safeguards of Liberty.

CO3: To analyse the various Perspectives of Property.

CO4: To establish the relation between Liberty and Equality.

CO5: Outline the concept of Justice in a theoretical aspect.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Johari, J.C., *Principles of Modern Political Science*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2005.

2. Kapur, A.C., *Principles of Political Science*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2005.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Gauba, O.P, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, McMillan Publishers, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2009.
2. Ramaswamy, Sushila, *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2003.
3. White, S.K., & Donald Moon, J., *What is Political Theory*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2004.

SOCIOLOGY – II (THEORITICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ISSUES)

Course Objective: This course formally introduces the student to the key issues around which the everyday life in India is constructed. The course aims at making the students to be aware of various social welfare legislations passed for the protection of women and children.

UNIT – I THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY 15

Auguste Comte (Social Statics- Social Dynamics- Law of Three Stages)- Karl Marx (Class and Class Struggle)- Max Weber (Class- Status and Party)- Emile Durkheim (Mechanical and Organic Solidarity- Concepts of Repressive and Restitutive Laws).

UNIT – II SOCIOLOGY OF CASTE 15

Caste- Meaning and Features- Sanskritisation- Westernization- Secularization- Modernization- Problems Faced by Scheduled Castes- Scheduled Caste with Special Reference to Constitutional Provisions- (Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, 46, 330, 332, 341, 342)- The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Caste in India- Scheduled Tribes- Features.

UNIT – III GENDER AND LAW 15

The Social Construction of Gender- Domestic Violence with Special Reference to Domestic Violence Act, 2005- Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place with Special Reference to *Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan*- Dowry with Special Reference to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961- Status of Women in India with Special Reference to The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Section 6)- Impediments to Legal Reform- Patriarchy and Culture.

UNIT – IV SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO CHILDREN 15

Child Marriage- Reasons and Consequences- Child Marriage with Reference to The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006- Juvenile Delinquency- Meaning- Factors- Juvenile Justice Through Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Amendment Act), 2006- Child Abuse- Child Labour with Reference to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

UNIT – V SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE 15

Relationship Between Sociology and Criminology- Crime and Deviance- Meaning- Differences and Causes- Labelling Theory- Crime- Deviance and Social Control.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO1: Establish knowledge in various social theories.

CO2: Analyse the problems of Caste System.

CO3: Categorise different gender and its societal roles.

CO4: Recognize the Problems of Children in the society.

CO5: Build criminal psychology to understand a criminal.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Agrawal Girish & Colin Gonslanes, *Dalits and the Law*, Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2005.
2. B. Gopal Krishnan, *Rights of Children*, Aavishkar Publishers, Jaipur, 3rd Edition, 2004.
3. Bhargava H. Pramila, *The Elimination of Child Labour Whose Responsibility?*, Sage Publications, London, 4th Edition, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Ghanshyam Shah, *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, The Print House, 7th Edition, 2004.
2. GoonesekereSavitri, *Violence, Law and Women's Rights in South Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2004.
3. Jaya Sagade, *Child Marriage in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2005.
4. K.L. Sharma, *Social Inequality in India*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2nd Edition, 2004.
5. KumariVed, *The Juvenile Justice System in India From Welfare to Rights*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2004.
6. Mira Seth, *Women and Development, The Indian Experience*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2001.
7. Veena Das, *Handbook of Indian Sociology*, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2004.

ECONOMICS – II

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the student to the key concepts in economics. The paper enables the student to gain knowledge on money and money market and the theories of consumption and investment. The paper also emphasizes on interest rates, inflation and banking which has an impact on the Indian economy.

UNIT – I NATIONAL INCOME 15

Definition of National Income – Marshallian- Pigouvian- Fisher's and Modern Definitions- Concepts of National Income- Methods of Measurement and Difficulties in National Income.

UNIT – II CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT 15

Consumption Function- Concept and Keynesian Theory of Consumption- Investment- Meaning- Types and Determinants of Investment- Marginal Efficiency of Capital.

UNIT – III KEYNESIAN MULTIPLIER 15

Concept- Operation and Limitations and Dynamic Multiplier- Say's Law and Classical (Comprehensive) Theory of Income and Employment Determination- Keynesian Theory of Income and Employment Determination.

UNIT – IV MONEY AND MONEY MARKET 15

Functions and Role of Money- High Powered Theory of Money Supply- Demand for Money- Classical Quantity Theory (Fisher's and Cambridge Equation) and Keynes Demand for Money Theory- Credit Instruments- Composition- Constituents- Features of Developed Money and Capital Market.

UNIT – V INTEREST RATES, INFLATION AND BANKING 15

Interest Rates- Classical Theory of Interest Rate- Neo-Classical Theory- Keynesian Liquidity Preference Theory- Inflation- Meaning- Causes (Cost Push and Demand Pull)- Consequences and Measures to Control- Banking- Commercial Banking- Functions and Role- Process of Credit Creation- Central Banking- Functions and Role- Credit Control.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Develop understanding about the concept of National Income

CO2: Understand about consumption and investment

CO3: Ability to know about Keynesian Principles in Economics

CO4: Understand money and money markets and their functions

CO5: Understand the functioning of banking system and credit control.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Froyen, R.T., *Macroeconomics*, Pearson Education, Singapore, 6th Edition, 2000.
2. Mankiw, N.G., *Macroeconomics*, Macmillan publishers, U.K., 4th Edition, 2001.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Dornbusch R. Fischer S and Startz R., *Macro economics*, Tata-Mc Graw-Hill, New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2000.
2. Branson, W. H., *Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, AITBS, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2002.
3. Gupta, S.B., *Monetary Economics, Theory and Policy*, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2002.

LAW OF CONTRACTS - II

Course Objective: In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a lawstudent should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. This law is contained in several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act. This course equips the students to better appreciate the legal services required in a corporate office so that he can enhance his relevance as a lawyer in society.

UNIT – I INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE

15

Need for Indemnity to Facilitate Commercial Transactions – Definition – Nature and Extent of Liability of the Indemnifier and Commencement of Liability – Various Types of Indemnity Creations.

Definition & Essentials for a Valid Guarantee Contract – Minor and Guarantee Contract – Creditor or Surety – Continuing Guarantee – Nature of Surety's Liability – Duration and Termination of Such Liability – Rights of Surety - Position of Surety in the Eye of Law – Co Surety and Manner of Sharing Liabilities and Rights – Extent of Surety's Liability – Discharge of Surety's Liability.

UNIT – II BAILMENT

15

Identification and Manner of Creation of Bailment – Commercial Utility of Bailment Contracts – Definition of Bailment – Kinds of Bailees – Right and Duties of Bailor and Bailee - Finder of Lost Goods as a Bailee.

UNIT – III PLEDGE

15

Pledge: Meaning-Comparison with Bailment – Definition – Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee – Pawnee's Right of Sale as Compared to that of an Ordinary Bailee – Pledge by Certain Specified Persons Mentioned in the Indian Contract Act.

UNIT – IV AGENCY

15

Kinds of Agents and Agencies - Distinction Between Agent and Servant – Essentials of an Agency Transaction – Various Methods of Creation of Agency - Delegation – Duties and Rights of Agent – Scope and Extent of Agent's Authority – Liability of the Agent towards the Principal and Vice Versa - Termination of Agency Contract - Liability of the Principal and Agent Before and After such Termination.

UNIT – V SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 AND PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 15

Concept of Sale as a Contract – Essentials of Contract of Sale – Implied Terms in Contract of Sale - The Rule of Caveat Emptor and the Exceptions thereto – Effect and Meaning of Implied Warranties in a Sale – Transfer of Title and Passing of Risk – Delivery of Goods: Various Rules Regarding Delivery of Goods – Unpaid Seller and his Rights – Remedies for Breach of Contract.

Nature of Partnership- Definition and Essential Elements – Distinct Advantages and Disadvantages vis-a-vis Partnership and Private Limited Company – Mutual Relationship Between Partners – Authority of Partners – Admission of Partners – Outgoing of Partners - Registration and Dissolution.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Understanding the impact of contract of indemnity and guarantee.

CO2: Knowing the contracts on delivery of possession.

CO3: Knowing the pledge is a specific contract.

CO4: Understanding the contracts establishing a relationship of the agency.

CO5: Evaluating the partnerships are most important in legal business entities.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Jack Beatson et.al, *Ansons Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, 29th ed., 2010.
2. Avatar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 10th ed., 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.C.V. Subba Rao, *Law of Contracts–I & II*, S. Gogia& Co., Hyderabad, 11th ed., 2014.
2. RK Bangia, *Contract (Part-2) - Law of Contract-II with Indian Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act*, Jain Book Agency, Reprint 2015.
3. Pollock and Mulla, *The Indian Partnership Act*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2007, Reprint 2011.

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

Course Objective: This course is to make students understand the various principles of tort law by the way of analysing the historical evolution of the tort law. The nature of tort and the importance of law of torts also discussed elaborately. The course also helps the students to understand the conditions of liability with established cases along with the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

UNIT – I EVOLUTION, DEFINITION, NATURE, SCOPE AND OBJECTS OF LAW OF TORTS

15

Its Development by Courts in England- Forms of Action- Emergence of Specific Remedies- Reception of Law of Torts in India- Principles of Equity- Justice and Good Conscience-Uncodified Character- Advantages and Disadvantages- Wrongful act-Legal Damage-Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damno- Tort Distinguished from Crime-Breach of Contract etc.- The Concept of Unliquidated Damages- Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and Its Relevance in India & Principles of Liability in Torts - Fault- Wrongful Intent – Negligence- Liability Without Fault-Violation of Ethical Codes - Extinguishment of Liability in Certain Situations - Death – Actio Personalis Moritur Cum Persona – Exceptions.

UNIT – II JUSTIFICATION IN TORTS

15

Volenti Non Fit Injuria- Free Consent- Informed Consent- Mere Knowledge and Knowledge Coupled with Assumption of Risk- Necessity- Private and Public-Plaintiff's Default- Act of God and Inevitable Accident- Private Defence - Statutory Authorization- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial act- Parental and Quasi-Parental Authority.

UNIT – III NEGLIGENCE & VICARIOUS LIABILITY, ABSOLUTE AND STRICT LIABILITY

15

Basic Concepts - Theories of Negligence - Standards of Care - Duty to take care- Carelessness in Advertence - Doctrine of Contributory Negligence - Res Ipsa Loquitur and Its Importance – Vicarious & Strict Liability – Meaning–Special Relationship- Master and Servant- Control Test – Borrowed Servant- Independent Contractor- Principal and Agent- Corporation and Principal Officer – The Rule in Ryland Vs. Fletcher- The Bhopal Disaster, Oleum Gas Escape – M.C.Mehta Case.

UNIT – IV TORTS AGAINST PERSONS & PROPERTY

15

Assault- Battery- Mayhem- False Imprisonment – Defamation-Libel – Slander - Malicious Prosecution -Nervous Shock-Defences- Trespass to Land- Trespass ab initio- Dispossession - Movable Property- Trespass to Goods-Detinue and Conversion- Torts Against Business Interest - Injurious Falsehood- Misstatements - Passing Off – Defences – Nuisance- Definition- Essentials-Types- Acts which Constitute Nuisance- Obstructions of Highways-Pollution of Air-Water-Noise-Interference with Light and Air - Legal Remedies- Award of Damages - Simple- Special- Punitive-Remoteness of Damages - Foreseeability and Directness Tests- Injunction- Specific Restitution of Property- Extra-Legal Remedies-Self Help- Re-entry in Land- Recapture of Goods- Distress-Damage Feasant-Abetment to Nuisance- Judicial Process in Tort-Dilatoriness - Complicated Rules of Procedures and Evidence- Experts in Trial Process-Reports of Testing Labs- Court Fees-Problems of Access.

UNIT – V CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW & MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

15

Consumer Protection Act, 1986: Salient Features of the Act- Duty to Take Care and Liability for Negligence- Manufacturers and Traders and Providers of Services Such as Lawyers-Doctors and Other Professional- *Caveat Emptor* and *Caveat Vendator*- Deceit and False Advertisement- Forums for Adjudication.

Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Compensation Provisions of The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988- Compulsory Insurance- Insurers' Liability- Third Party Risks and Liability- Driver Driving Without License- Liability in Respect of Damage to Property.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Evolution, scope and objects of law

CO2: General defense in torts.

CO3: Concepts and theories of negligence and kinds of liability.

CO4: Torts against persons and property.

CO5: Features of the consumer protection Act 1986 and compensation under motor vehicles Act

TEXT BOOKS

1. W.V.H. Rogers, Winfield and Jolowicz, *Tort*, Sweet & Maxwell, 18thedn, 2010.
2. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, *The Law of Torts*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 26thedn, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.M. Gandhi, *Law of Torts with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection*, Eastern Book Company, 4thedn, 2011.

2. R.K. Bangia, *Law of Torts including Compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Laws*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2013.
3. RamaswamyIyer, *The Law of Torts*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 10th edn, 2007.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Course Objective: The objectives of environmental studies is to develop a world in which persons are aware of and concerned about environment and the problems associated with it, and committed to work individually as well as collectively towards solutions of current problems and prevention of future problems.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 7

The Multidisciplinary Nature of Environment Studies – Definition - Scope and Importance - Need for Public Awareness.

UNIT – II NATURAL RESOURCES 7

Natural Resources and Associated Problem - Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources-Forest Resources-Mineral Resources-Food Resources- Energy Resources-Land Resources- Role of an Individual in Conservation of Natural Resources-Equitable Use of Resources Of Sustainable Lifestyles.

UNIT – III ECO SYSTEM 7

Concepts of an Ecosystem - Structure and Functions of an Ecosystem – Procedures- Composers and Decomposers - Energy Flow in the Ecosystem - Food Chains- Food Webs and Ecological Pyramids - Introduction, Types, Characteristics Features - Structures and Functions of the Following Ecosystem : Forest Ecosystem- Grass Land Ecosystem- Desert Ecosystem- Aquatic Ecosystem.

UNIT – IV BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION 7

Introduction – Definition- Genetic, Species Ecosystem- Diversity - Bio-Geographical Classification of India - Value of Bio-Diversity - Bio-Diversity at Global, National and Local Levels - India as A Mega-Diversity Nation - Hot-Spots Of Diversity - Threats To Diversity: Habitats Loss, Poaching Of Wild Life, Man and Wild Life Conflicts - Endangered And Endemic Species Of India In-Situ Conversation Of Bio-Diversity.

UNIT – V ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS 8

Definition – Causes- Effects And Control Measures Of: Air Pollution- Water Pollution- Soil Pollution- Marine Pollution- Noise Pollution- Thermal Pollution- Nuclear Pollution- Soil Pollution Management: Causes- Effects And Control Measures Of Urban And Industrial Wastes - Role of an Individual in Prevention of Pollution - Pollution – Case Studies

-Disaster Management – Flood- Earthquakes- Cyclone- Landslides- Environment and Human Health - Human Rights - Value Education - HIV/Aids - Women and Child Welfare - Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health - Case Study.

TOTAL: 36H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO1: build their environmental awareness.

CO2: reflect and improve on the importance of environmental behaviour and pattern.

CO3: Identify self-criticism and to facilitate environmental problem analysis.

CO4: Demonstrate their ability in environmental prevention and protection.

CO5: Conscious on the importance Human Environment relationships.

TEXT BOOKS

1. ShyamDiwan& Armin Rosencranz, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2001.
2. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*, Lexis Nexis, 3rdedn, 2008

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law Case Book*, Lexis Nexis, 2ndedn, 2006.
2. S. C. Shastri, *Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company, 4thedn, 2012.
3. Gurdip Singh, *Environmental Law in India*, MacMillan Publisher, 2005.

SEMESTER – III

POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

Course Objective: The objective of the course design is to familiarize the students with the fundamentals of Public Administration. It emphasizes on both the organizational and functional aspects of administration and seeks to create an understanding about the accountability of administration. The paper also throws light on the personnel and financial administration of the governmental machinery.

UNIT – I PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AS DISCIPLINE 15

Meaning- Scope and Significance of the Subject- Private and Public Administration- Evolution and Approaches to Its Study.

UNIT – II THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION 15

Theories of Organization- The Classical Theory - Henry Fayol- Urwick and Gullick- Scientific Management Theory - F.W. Taylor- Bureaucratic Theory - Max Weber- Human Relations Theory - Elton Mayo.

UNIT – III PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION 15

Principles of Organization- Hierarchy- Unity of Command- Authority and Responsibility- Co-Ordination- Span of Control- Supervision- Centralisation and Decentralisation- Delegation of Authority- Structure of Organization- Line- Staff and Auxiliary Agencies- Departments- Corporations- Companies- Boards and Commissions.

UNIT – IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION 15

The Concept of Personnel Administration and Problems of Recruitment- Training and Promotion of Public Personnel- Civil Service Neutrality- Generalists and Specialists- Integrity in Administration.

UNIT – V FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION 15

Concept of Budget- Preparation and Execution of the Budget- Performance Budgeting- Zero Base Budgeting.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Clarifies the meaning, scope, nature and importance of public administration, public and private administration and new public administration.

CO2: Highlights bases of organisation, line and staff, chief executive, forms of organization, Government Corporation, independent regulatory commission, principles of organization, scalar principle, unity of command, span control.

CO3: Covers recruitment, methods of recruitment, promotion, principle of promotion, moral, training, union public service commission.

CO4: Explains process and principle of budget, audit, accounting system in India, public Estimate committee and public accounts committee.

CO5: Deals with people's participation in administration-its importance and problems, Machinery for redressal of citizens grievances, ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayuktas

TEXT BOOKS

1. Arora, R.K. and Rajni Goyal, *Indian Public Administration*, WishwaPrakashan, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2003.
2. Awasthi, A and Maheshwari, S.R., *Public Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra, 8th Edition, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Jha, S.N. and Mathur, P.C., *Decentralisation and Local Politics*, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Maheshwari, S.R, *Administrative Thinkers*, Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2000.
3. Lakshmikanth, M., *Public Administration*, Tata McGraw Hill Publications, new Delhi, 2011.

SOCIOLOGY – III (SOCIAL BEHAVIOURISM AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION)

Course Objective: This final course on Sociology deals with concepts advanced concepts like the role of sociology in professional ethics, impact of industrial societies on the economy of India, how social welfare organizations are used to empower women and children etc.

UNIT – I SOCIAL VALUES AND ETHICS IN PROFESSION 15

Social Values and Ethics- Definition- Types and Application in Profession- Value Crisis in Contemporary Society- Human Values and its Implications in Larger Society.

UNIT – II INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA 15

Types of Societies- Division of Labour- Bureaucracy- Rationality- Surplus Value and Alienation.

UNIT – III SOCIOLOGY OF CORRECTIONS 15

Meaning- Relationship of Sociology and Corrections- Goals of Correction: Rehabilitation- Retributive- Deterrent- Reformative- Incapacitation.

Types of Corrections: Institutional- Community- Institutional (Prisons and Jails)- Community (Probation and Parole).

UNIT – IV SOCIAL PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 15

Social Planning and Community Planning- Need and Importance- Planning Machineries at the State and National Levels- Five Year Plans- Concept and Indicators for Social Change and Social Development in India.

UNIT – V SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS 15

Organization and Function of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment- Department of Women and Child Development- Central Social Welfare Board- State Social Welfare Board.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the various challenges that the modern society is facing because of the evolution of norms (Globalisation).

CO2: Analyze different types of Societies.

CO3: Explain the differences between different Correction techniques which helps in Societal correction.

CO4: Understand the concepts of social development and its elements.

CO5: Explain the concepts of various Social Welfare Organization.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Veena Das, *Handbook of Indian Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Dubey, S.N. *Administration of Social Welfare Programmes in India*, Somaiya Publications, Bombay, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Paul D. Chowdhry, *Social Welfare Administration Through Voluntary Agencies*, Delhi, Atma Ram & Sons., 2011.
2. Sachdeva, DR., *Social Welfare Administration in India*, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 2002.
3. Chaturvedi, TN, Jain, *Social Administration: Development & Changes*, Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, India 1980.

ECONOMICS – III

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to trace the evolution of Indian economy and analyse its state during the British rule. The paper throws light on the various important sectors that has an impact on the Indian economy. For this purpose the course takes into consideration the agricultural, industrial, public and private sectors.

UNIT – I INDIAN ECONOMY DURING THE BRITISH RULE AND EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ECONOMY 15

State of Agriculture- Industry and Transport and Trade- Emergence of Capitalistic Enterprises and Related Problems- Evolution of the Indian Economy in 1950's: Adoption Of Mixed Economy Model- Nature and Causes of Slow Growth of Sectoral Income Distribution- Indicators and Causes of Inter - State Disparities and Policy Measure for Removing Such Disparities- Synoptic View of Essential Commodities Act and Food Adulteration Act/ Food Safety and Standards Act.

UNIT – II AGRICULTURE SECTOR 15

Trends in the Pattern of Growth of Agriculture Since 1950's- Land Tenure System and Land Reforms in India- Green Revolution- its Achievements and Failures- Need for Second Green Revolution- Indian Agriculture in the Era Of WTO- Dunkel Plans- Protection of Plant Variety- Issue of Subsidy Under the New GATT Agreement.

UNIT – III INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR 15

Industrial Growth in India- Growth of Public Sector Through the Different Industrial Policies- Performance of PSU's and the Subsequent Deregulation and Liberalization in 1980's- Privatization.

UNIT – IV GROWTH OF PRIVATE SECTOR 15

Growth of Private Sector and the Ownership Pattern of Large Scale Private Industries- Growth of Monopoly and Concentration of Economic Power- Types- Causes and Consequences- Evolution of Government Policy Through the Synoptic View of MRTP Act and Competition Act.

UNIT – V INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS 15

Definition- Extent and Causes of Industrial Disputes- Government Policy in Settling Industrial Disputes a Trade Union Act- Growth of Trade Union Movement in India.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the evolution of the modern Indian economy

CO2: Develop a knowledge relating to agriculture sector in India and its problems

CO3: Analyse the growth of industrial sector in India post independence

CO4: Compare the growth of private sector in India with public sector enterprises

CO5: Understand the concept of industrial relations and working of trade unions in India

TEXT BOOKS

1. Brahmananda, P.R. and Panchmukhi, V.R. (Eds), *Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter State Perspectives*, Bookwell Publications, Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2001.
2. Kapila, Uma (Ed), *Indian Economy since Independence*, Academic foundation, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2006.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kapila, Raj, and Kapila, Uma (Eds), *A decade of Economic Reforms in India, The Past, The Present, The Future*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 5th Edition, 2002.
2. Rangarajan, C., *Select Essays on Indian Economy Volume-I and II*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2004.
3. Karmakar, Suparna, Kumar, Rajiv, Debroy, Bibek, *India's Liberalisation Experience Hostage to the WTO*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2007.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Course Objective: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with basic postulates of the Constitution like the constitutional supremacy, rule of law and concept of liberty. The course has laid down emphasis on the salient features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Freedoms enshrined under the Constitution of India. Further, it discusses Directive Principles of State Policy and also Fundamental Duties.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Meaning and Significance- Evolution of Modern Constitutions- Classification of Constitution- Indian Constitution- Historical Perspective- Government of India Act, 1919- Government of India Act, 1935- Drafting of Indian Constitution- Role of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

UNIT – II FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS 15

Nature and Salient Features of Indian Constitution - Preamble to Indian Constitution - Union and its Territories-Citizenship - Definition of State- General Principles Relating to Fundamental Rights(Art.13).

UNIT – III RIGHT TO EQUALITY AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS 15

Right to Equality(Art. 14-18) - Freedoms and Restrictions Under Art.19 - Protection Against Ex-post Facto Law - Guarantee Against Double Jeopardy - Privilege Against Self-incrimination - Right to Life and Personal Liberty - Right to Education – Protection Against Arrest and Preventive Detention.

UNIT – IV RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES 15

Rights Against Exploitation - Right to Freedom of Religion - Cultural and Educational Rights - Right to Constitutional Remedies - Limitations on Fundamental Rights(Art. 31-A,B and C).

**UNIT – V DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES 15**

Directive Principles of State Policy – Significance – Nature – Classification - Application and Judicial Interpretation - Relationship Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental Duties – Significance - Judicial Interpretation.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the evolution of Constitution.

CO 2: Explain the application of Fundamental Rights under Constitution of India.

CO 3: Analyse various Constitutional remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

CO 4: Rationalize the ideals envisaged behind the principles of Indian Secularism.

CO 5: Explain the need for Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated under Constitution of India

TEXT BOOKS

1. Shukla, V.N., *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Agency, Lucknow, 10th Edition, 2014.
2. Jain, M.P., *Indian Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 6th Edition, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Seervai, H.N., *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Bakshi, P.M., *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014.
3. Basu, D.D., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis Publication, Nagpur, 22nd Edition, 2015.

JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objective: Study of legal concepts and theories in the light of the role of law in social ordering and social engineering is a major focus of this course. Law in relation to other social controls and the relationship of law and justice are areas of special concern. Theories of justice and concepts of obligation and authority are discussed with reference to different models and patterns of ordering as well as different approaches and methodologies of study.

UNIT – I MEANING AND NATURE 15

Meaning of Jurisprudence- Legal Theory and Legal Concepts- Nature-Need and Scope - Notion of Law, Justice and Morality- Schools of Jurisprudence- Introduction and Scope.

UNIT – II SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT AND THEORIES 15

Natural Law School- Analytical School- Sociological School- Historical School- Realist School- Economic School- Imperative Theory- Pure Theory.

UNIT – III SOURCES OF LAW 15

Custom: Meaning- Origin and Essentials of a Valid Custom- Precedent: Definition- Importance- Merit and Demerits of the Doctrine- Legislation: Meaning- Types of Legislations- Place of Legislation in Modern Times.

UNIT – IV LEGAL CONCEPTS 15

Definition of Rights- Theories of Right - Elements of Legal Right - Classification of Rights- Meaning of Duty- Classification of Duty- Co-relation Between Rights and Duties. Obligations- Personality- Person: Meaning and Definition- Different Kinds of Persons (Natural Person and Juristic Person)- Legal Status of Animals- Idols and Unborn Child- Theories of Corporate Personality- Possession and Ownership.

UNIT – V THEORY AND CONCEPT OF JUSTICE 15

Basic Legal Concept of Reasonableness with Reference to Indian Cases- The Basic Structure Doctrine- KesavanandaBharathiVs. State of Kerala: Shankari Prasad Deo Vs. Union of India: Sajjan Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan: I.C. GolakNath Vs. State of Punjab: Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course students will be able to,

CO1: To Understand the Concept, Theory, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence.

CO2: To Analyse its different Schools of Thoughts and Theories.

CO3: know about the Importance of Custom, Precedent as Sources of Law and Role of Legislation in Modern times.

CO4: Will have Good Awareness of the Legal Concept and Importance of its Featured Elements.

CO5: Getting Knowledge of the Theory and Concept of Justice and Basic Legal Concept with Reference to Indian Cases.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Smith, A.T.H., *Glanville Willaim's Learning the Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, 15th edition, 2013.
2. Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice*, Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press/Harvard University Press, 10th Edition, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution, The Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2007
2. Dr Avtar Singh, Dr Harpreet Kaur, *Introduction to Jurisprudence*, Lexis Nexis 4th Edition, 2013.
3. Mahajan, V.D., *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*, Eastern book company, 5th Edition, Reprinted 2015.

FAMILY LAW – I

Course Objective: The knowledge of Family Law is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of personal laws. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc.

UNIT – I APPLICATION OF HINDU LAW 15

Sources of Hindu Law: Modern & Ancient - Schools of Hindu Law :Mitakshara and Dayabhaga-Difference Between the two Schools.

UNIT – II MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE UNDER THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955 15

Hindu Marriage Act- Conditions of Hindu Marriage- Doctrine of Factum Valet- Matrimonial Remedies Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Restitution of Conjugal Rights - Judicial Separation - Nullity of Marriage - Void Marriage & Voidable Marriage - Grounds of Divorce - Legitimacy of Children - Bars to Matrimonial Relief - Ancillary Relief Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Alimony Pendente lite - Permanent Alimony and Maintenance - Custody of Children-TN Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act.

UNIT – III ADOPTION And Maintenance UNDER THE HINDU ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE ACT, 1956 15

Who may take in Adoption - Who may give in Adoption - Who may be taken in Adoption - Other Conditions and Ceremonies of Adoption - Effect of Adoption - Relationship of Adopted Child.

Maintenance of Wife - Maintenance of Widowed Daughter-in-law - Maintenance of Children and Aged Parents - Amount of Maintenance - Maintenance of Dependents.

UNIT – IV MOHAMMEDAN LAW 15

Muslim Marriage- Contract or Sacrament- Essentials of a Valid Marriage-Muta Marriage- Dower: Concept and Legal Significance- Divorce: Types- Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1937- Maintenance Under Mohammedan Law- Sec. 125 Cr.P.C- Muslim Marriage (Protection of Rights) Act, 1986.

UNIT – V CHRISTIAN LAW OF MARRIAGE, GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT, GUARDIANSHIP UNDER THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP ACT, 1956

15

Christian law of marriage – Essential Conditions – Divorce – Grounds – Natural Guardian – Powers of Natural Guardian - Testamentary Guardian – Powers of Testamentary Guardian - Guardianship of Minor’s Property - Custody of Minor - Consideration for Appointment of Guardian.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: students are in position to understand basic concepts of Hindu law

CO2: students understand legalization of Hindu Marriage and remedy for matrimonial disputes

CO3: Student shall be able to know the procedure regarding adoption and regarding Maintenance

CO4: students shall be able to understand the concept of Marriage and Divorce under Mohammedian law

CO5: students are in position To know about the procedure for Christian marriage and about the Guardians for minors.

TEXT BOOKS

1. DinshawFardunjiMulla (Revised by: Satyajeet A. Desai), *Mulla Hindu Law*, Lexis Nexis, 21st Edition, 2013.
2. Kusum, *Marriage and Divorce Law Manual*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Gandhi, B.M., *Family Law*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 8th Edition, 2012.
2. Paras Diwan, *Family Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, 10th Edition, 2001.
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Family Law- II Lectures*, Lexis Nexis, 3rd Edition, 2011.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to sensitize students to their communicative behaviour and to enable them to reflect and improve on their communicative behaviour/performance. The paper aims to build capacities for self-criticism and facilitate growth. This would lead the students to effective performances in communication thereby facilitating development in their vocabulary.

UNIT – I LANGUAGE SKILLS 7

Recap of Language Skills- Speech- Grammar- Vocabulary- Phrase- Clause- Sentence- Punctuation.

UNIT – II FLUENCY BUILDING 7

Fluency Building- What is Fluency- Why is Fluency Important- Types of Fluency- Oral Fluency- Reading Fluency- Writing Fluency- Barriers of Fluency- How to Develop Fluency.

UNIT – III PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNICATION 7

Principles of Communication- LSRW in Communication- What is Meant by LSRW Skills- Why it is Important- How it is Useful- How to Develop the Skills- Oral- Speaking Words- Articulation- Speaking Clearly- Written Communication- Generating Ideas/ Gathering Data- Organizing Ideas- Setting Goals- Note Taking- Outlining- Drafting- Revising- Editing and Proof Reading- Non-Verbal Communication- Body Language- Signs and Symbols- Territory/Zone- Object Language.

UNIT – IV SPEAKING AND LISTENING SKILLS 7

Speaking Skills- Formal and Informal Conversation- Conversation in the Work Place- Interviews- Public Speech- Lectures- Listening Skill Comprehending- Retaining- Responding- Tactics- Barriers to Listening- Overcoming Listening Barriers- Misconception About Listening.

UNIT – V READING AND WRITING SKILLS 8

Reading Skill- Acquiring Reading Skills- Development of Reading Skills- Methods of Teaching- Reading Difficulties- Writing Skills- Note-Making- CV's- Report Writing- Copy Writing- Agenda- Minutes- Circular- Essay Writing on any Current Issues- Paragraph- Essay Writing- Writing Research Papers- Dissertation.

TOTAL: 36H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: Able to develop competency in English Language basic skills

CO2: Build fluency in English communication

CO3: Understand communication both theoretically and practically

CO4: Develop speaking and listening competencies

CO5: Improve reading and writing skills.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Sethi, J & et al, *A Practice Course in English Pronunciation*, Prentice Hall of India, 2nd Edition, 2012.
2. Homby, A.S., *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*, New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2011.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. SenLeena, *Communication Skills*, Prentice Hall of India, 2nd Edition, 2012.
2. McCarthy Michael, *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2010.
3. Rajinder Pal and PremLata, *English Grammar and Composition*, Sultand Chand Publications, New Delhi, 6th Edition, 2009.

FRENCH – I

Course Objective: At a time when the knowledge of a foreign language has become an indispensable tool, this course in French will give an opportunity for learners to get a basic knowledge of a widely used European language. The course is based on a minimum vocabulary necessary and allows the learner to develop elementary communication skills in French

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 7

Introduction - Alphabet – Comment prononcer, écrire et lire les mots- Base : Les prénoms personnel de 1^{er}, 2^{ème} et 3^{ème} personnes – Conjugaisons les verbes être et avoir en forme affirmative, négative et interrogative

UNIT – II LEÇONS 1- 3 7

Leçons 1. Premiers mots en français,- 2. Les hommes sont difficiles,- 3 Vive la liberté- Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire : Les adjectives masculines ou féminines – Les articles définis et indéfinis - Singuliers et pluriels

UNIT – III LEÇONS 4- 6 7

Leçons 4. L'heure, C'est l'heure,- 5. Elle va revoir sa Normandie,- 6 .Mettez – vous d'accord groupe de nom - Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire : A placer et accorder l'adjectif groupe de nom- Préposition de lieu – A écrire les nombres et l'heure en français

UNIT – IV LEÇONS 7- 9 7

Leçons 7. Trois visages de l'aventure,- 8. A moi, Auvergne,- 9. Recit de voyage - Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire : Adjectif possessif – Les Phrases au Présent de l'indicatif - Les phrases avec les verbes pronominaux au présent

UNIT – V COMPOSITION 8

A écrire une lettre à un ami l'invitant à une célébration différente ex : mariage – A faire le dialogue - A lire le passage et répondre aux questions

TOTAL : 36H

Course Outcomes:

CO 1: Aids the students to explore the basics of the new foreign language.

CO 2: Experience the basic formations of words and its basic grammar by differentiating with English.

CO 3: Imparts the additional information in terms of general in the sense of geographical and culture.

CO 4: Enable students for framing basic sentences.

CO 5: Making the students community to know the french format of letter writing and essay writing.

TEXT BOOK

1. Jacky GIRARDER & Jean Marie GRIDLIG, « Méthode de Français PANORAMA », CléInternationale , Goyal Publication, New Delhi., Edition 2004.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. DONDO Mathurin, “ Modern French Course”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi., Edition 1997.
2. NityaVijayakumar, “Get Ready French Grammar – Elementary”, GoyalPublications, New Delhi., Edition 2010.

SEMESTER – IV

UNIT – V LIABILITY OF THE STATE

15

Tortious liability –sovereign and non-sovereign functions-vicarious liability of the State in sovereign functions -Need for separation- - contractual liability of the State.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO 1: Outline and identify the concept of Federalism.

CO 2: Explain about the working of Union & State and its relations with each other

CO 3: Analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and High Courts in the dispensation of justice.

CO 4: Interpret the provisions underlying emergency and amending powers.

CO 5 : Examine the role of Government as party to a contract and its implications as well as conditions affecting the services.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Shukla, V.N., Constitution of India, Eastern Book Agency, Lucknow, 10th Edition, 2014.

2. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 6th Edition, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Seervai, H.N., Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, New Delhi, 2013.

2. Bakshi, P.M., The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014.

3. Basu, D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, Nagpur, 22nd Edition, 2015.

4. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.

5. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation.

FAMILY LAW – II

Course Objective: The knowledge of Family Law is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Succession among Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws.

UNIT – I JOINT FAMILY AND COPARCENARY

15

Classification of Property - Joint Family Property - Separate or Self-Acquired Property- Alienation of Joint Family Property – Karta of Joint Family: Position- Powers and Privileges- Debts- Doctrine of Pious Obligation and Antecedent Debts- Devolution of Interest in Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Coparcenary- Inheritance: Traditional Hindu Law- Partition Re-opening and Re-Union.

UNIT – II THE HINDU SUCCESSION ACT 1956

15

Devolution of Interest With Reference to Succession to Property of a Hindu Male Dying Intestate – General Provisions Relating to Succession Concept of Stridhan and Women's Estate- Succession to Property of a Hindu Female Dying Intestate - Disqualifications Relating to Succession.

UNIT– III MOHEMMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION

15

Rules Governing Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance- Administration of Estates under Mohammedan Law.

UNIT – IV RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

15

Wakf: Meaning- Mutawalli-powers –Wakf Board Kinds- Advantages and Disadvantages- Pre-emption: Nature of the Right of Pre-emption – Gift – Musha – Revocation of Gift – Sadaqah.

UNIT – V INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

15

Domicile- Intestate Succession- Will- Codicil- Interpretation- Revocation of Will Bequests- Conditional- Contingent or Void Bequest- Legacies- Probate and Letters of Administration- Executor- Administrators- Succession Certificate

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: Students shall understand the Hindu joint family system prevailed in India and about their property right

CO2: students shall be able to apply the legal provisions relating to the property rights of Hindu Male and Female

CO3: Enable the students to understand the property rights of Mohammedian families.

CO4: Enable the students to understand the religious trusts, gifts under Mohammedian law and their legal validity.

CO5: Students are in position to understand and apply the legal concepts regarding will.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla (Revised by: Satyajeet A. Desai), Mulla Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, 21st Edition, 2013.
2. Kusum, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Gandhi, B.M., Family Law, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 8th Edition, 2012.
2. Paras Diwan, Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 10th Edition, 2001.
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law- II Lectures, Lexis Nexis, 3rd Edition, 2011.
4. Mulla, Mohammedan Law.
5. N.R. Raghavachari, Hindu Law
6. Henry Maine, Hindu Law
7. Fyzee, Outlines of Mohammedan Law
8. Tahir Mohammed, Muslim Law in India

STATUTORY MATERIALS

1. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
2. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937
3. Wakf Act, 1995
4. Indian Succession Act, 1925

LAW OF CRIMES

Course Objective: This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

UNIT – I CONSTITUENTS OF CRIME AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

15

Elements of Crime - Actus Reus - Mens Rea - Concurrence between Actus Reus & Mens Rea- Causation- Principle of Legality - Corporate Liability - Vicarious Liability Specially Referring to Sec. 34, 114, 149 of IPC- Strict Liability- Jurisdiction of IPC (Sec-2-5).

UNIT – II GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

15

Judicial Acts (Sec.77, 78)-Mistake of Fact (Sec. 76-79)-Defence of Accident (Sec.80)-Defence of Necessity (Sec.81)-Defence of Minority (Sec. 82,83)-Defence of Insanity (Sec.84)-Defence of Intoxication (Sec. 85,86)-Consent (Sec. 87-92)– Right of Private Defence (Sec. 95 to 106)- Abetment (Sec. 107- 120)- Criminal Conspiracy (Sec. 120A and 120B).

UNIT – III OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY

15

Offences Affecting Life- Culpable Homicide- Murder- Causing Death by Negligence- Dowry Death- Abetment and Attempt to Suicide- Hurt- Grievous Hurt- Acid Attack-Criminal Force and Assault- Wrongful Restraint- Wrongful Confinement- Kidnapping and Abduction- Sexual Offences: Rape- Development of Rape Laws in India- 2013 Amendment-Unnatural Offences.

Offences Relating to Marriage: Bigamy- Adultery- Cruelty by Husband and Relatives of Husband.

UNIT – IV OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

15

Theft- Extortion- Robbery- Dacoity – Criminal Misappropriation of Property – Criminal Breach of Trust- Cheating- Mischief- Criminal Trespass.

UNIT – V OFFENCES AGAINST STATE

15

Waging War Against the State – Assaulting High Officer- Sedition- Suffering Escape or Harboring a State Prisoner or Prisoner of War.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this Course students will be able to,

CO 1: Explain about the general principles of Criminal Liability

CO 2: Determine the general exceptions of Indian Penal Code

CO 3: Discuss about the offences against human body

CO 4: Describe the various types of offences against Property

CO 5: Categorize the offences against the state

TEXT BOOKS

1. G. Williams, Text Book of Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2012.
2. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2012.
2. J.W. Cecil Turner, Russel on Crime, Vols. I & 2, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012.
3. K.I. Vibhuti, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012.
4. Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law
5. Nelson, Indian Penal Code
6. Nigam, Law of Crimes
7. S.N. Misra, Indian Penal Code

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

Course Objective: The Information Technology Act, 2000 is called as the Cyber Law of India. This Act has brought about multifarious changes in much other substantive and procedural legislation such as the Contract Act, the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act etc. The aim of this course is to make the learner understand various facets of Cyber Law and its impact on modern world which has now been shrunken into a global village.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

18

Concept of Information Technology and Cyber Space- Interface of Technology and Law - Jurisdiction in Cyber Space and Jurisdiction in Traditional Sense - Internet Jurisdiction - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement Agencies-International Position of Internet Jurisdiction - Cases in Cyber Jurisdiction.

UNIT – II INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

18

Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction-Electronic Governance – Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic Records and Secure Digital Signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - Regulators Under the Act-The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and Their Liability – Powers of Police Under the Act – Impact of the Act on Other Laws.

UNIT – III E-COMMERCE

18

E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal Aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal Issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - E-taxation, E-Banking, Online Publishing and Online Credit Card Payment - Employment Contracts - Contractor Agreements, Sales, Re-Seller and Distributor Agreements, Non Disclosure Agreements-Shrink Wrap Contract-Source Code- Escrow Agreements etc.

UNIT – IV CYBER LAW, COPY RIGHT AND PATENT

18

Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights vs Patents Debate - Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright Issues - Software Piracy –Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer Related Patents - Legal Position of U.S. on Computer Related Patents - Indian Position on Computer Related Patents

UNIT-V CYBER LAW AND TRADE MARK

18

Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain Name Registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO-Databases in Information Technology - Protection of Databases - Position in USA, EU and India.

UNIT – VI CYBER CRIMES

18

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

TOTAL: 108 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Understand the key concepts of information technology law or cyber law
2. Understand the scope and objectives of Information Technology Act,2000 and apply the law through institutions under it
3. Understand and apply the legal principles and norms of information Technology Act.2000 to electronic commerce in India
4. Understand and apply existing and new laws on intellectual property rights in cyberspace and computer software.
5. Understand and apply the legal concepts within Information Technology Act.2000 and Indian Penal Code to prevent and punish cyber crimes

TEXT BOOKS

1. AnirudhRastogi, *Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet*, Lexis NexisWadha, Nagpur, 1st ed., 2014.
2. Vakul Sharma, *Information Technology Law and Practice*, Universal Law Publishers, 3rd ed., 2011.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Harish Chander, *Cyber Laws and IT Protection*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Nandan Kamath, *Law Relating to Computers, Internet and Ecommerce*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Ltd., 2006.
3. PavanDuggal, *Mobile Crime and Mobile Law*, Saakshar Law Publications, 2013.
4. ArunBaweja, *Information Technology and Development*
5. B.B. Batra, *Information Technology*
6. Suresh T Viswanathan, *The Indian Cyber Laws*

POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV (INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT)

Course Objective: Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian Political Thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts.

UNIT – I KAUTILYA AND RAM MOHAN ROY 15

Kautilya- Theory of Kingship- A Moral Statecraft- Ram Mohan Roy- Political Ideas of Rammohan Roy- Theory of Personal and Political Freedom- Freedom of Press- The Judicial System of India - Humanism and Universal Religion- Educational Ideas- Occidentalism- Economic Ideas- Liberalism- The Revenue System of India and The Indian Peasants- Law of Female Inheritance.

UNIT – II DADABAHAI NAOROJI AND SYED AHMED KHAN 15

Dadabhai Nairoji- Political Ideas- Economic Philosophy- The Dynamics of Capitalist Development in India- Syed Ahmed Khan- Readings and Interpretations of 1857- Education - Muslim Nationalism.

UNIT – III M.K.GHANDHI AND M.N.ROY 15

M.K. Gandhi- Satyagraha- Swaraj- Politics of Non-Violence.

M.N. Roy- Critique and Contribution to Communism- Radical Humanism.

UNIT – IV JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN 15

Jayaprakash Narayan- Radical Romantic Nationalism and Socialism (1929-1953) - Sarvodaya and The Reconstruction of Indian Polity (1954 - 1973) - Total Revolution (1974).

UNIT – V B.R.AMBEDKAR 15

B.R. Ambedkar- Critique of Brahmanical Hinduism - Social Justice - Class, Caste and Democracy- Indian Constitution.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Explains the ancient Indian political thoughts with reference to Kautilya Political

thinking.

CO2: States the Economic political thinking of Dadabhai Naroji

CO3: Highlights the liberal; political thinking of MK Gandhi.

CO4: Outlines the radical thinking of M.N.Roy and Jayaprakash Narayanan.

CO4: Discuss the political thinking of depressed class movements with reference to Jyotiba Phule and BR Ambedkar.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Jayapalan, N., *Indian Political Thinkers*, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2010.
2. BidyutChakravarthy, Rajendra Kumar Pandey, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Urmila Sharma, S.K., *Indian Political Thought*, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2001.
2. Ray, B.N., *Political Theory and Thought*, Neha Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2011.
3. Neetu Sharma, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Gullybaba Publishing House, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2014.

HISTORY OF INDIA – I (ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL PERIOD)

Course Objective: The study of history is essential to a student of law as legal principles and legal institutions develop in a particular socio-economic context in history. Thus, in this course, the students are introduced to the study of history and its methodology, followed by the political, social, economic and legal history of India from the Vedic period to the end of the reign of the Mughals as the background for understanding the nature of society and economy, concept of justice, the legal systems and judicial administration in India prior to British rule.

UNIT – I POLITY IN ANCIENT INDIA 15

Periodisation of Indian History – Relationship between History and Law – Sources of Ancient Indian history – State Formation in ancient India: Tribal Kingdoms, Janapadas and Mahajanapadas – Kingship – A Survey about the Government in Ancient India.

UNIT – II SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN ANCIENT INDIA 15

Social System: The Varna System – Family – Untouchables (Panchamas) – Slavery – Status of Women – Women’s Right to Property – Economic Structure: Transformation from Pastoral Phase to Peasant Phase – The Village – Agriculture – Origin and Types of Property – Urban Centres – Trade and Finance in Ancient India – Maritime Trade.

UNIT – III LEGAL SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA 15

Sources of Hindu Law: Classical Sources and Modern Sources – Role of the Smritikaras – Concept of Dharma – Law Making and Law Interpreting Process – Law and Custom – Human Law and Divine Law – Administration of Justice in Ancient India.

UNIT – IV MEDIEVAL POLITY AND SOCIETY 15

Sources of Medieval Indian History – Invasion of Turko-Afghans and Mughals – Muslim Political Ideas – Political Administration – Social Transformation - Status and Position of Women during Medieval Period.

UNIT – V LEGAL SYSTEM IN MEDIEVAL INDIA 15

Sources of Islamic Law: Traditional and Modern Sources – Muslim Law and Non – Muslims: Changes under Akbar – Muslim Criminal Law and Punishments – Administration of Justice in Medieval Period.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, students will be able to

CO 1: Understand the reasons for periodisation of Indian history

CO 2: Develop understanding on the Socio-Economic conditions that prevailed in ancient India

CO 3: Compare the ancient legal system with the contemporary legal system and draw conclusions

CO 4: Understand the reasons for Islamic rulers invasion of India

CO5: Understand and compare the medieval Indian legal system with that of contemporary legal system and draw conclusions.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, *History of India (Part – I)*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1993.
2. Rama Jois, *Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System*, Delhi, 2001.
3. R.S. Sharma, *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press, Mumbai, 2006.
4. RomilaThapar, *The Penguin History of Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*, Penguin Publications, 2003.
5. Satish Chandra, *History of Medieval India*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2007.
6. UpendranathBaxi, *Towards an Indian Sociology of Law*, New Delhi, 1986.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. A. L. Basham, *The Wonder That India Was*, Picador Publications, 2004.
2. A.S. Altekar, *State and Government in Ancient India*, MotilalBanarasidass, Delhi, 1958.
3. E.H. Carr, *What is History?*Penguin Publishers, London, 1960.
4. HemchandraRaychaudhuri, *Political History of Ancient India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
5. Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India: 1556 – 1707*, Oxford India, New Delhi, 1963.
6. J. L. Mehta, *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India*, Sterling Publishers, 2009.
7. RomilaThappar, *A History of India*, Vol. I, Penguin Publishers, New Delhi, 1966.

8. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals – Delhi Sultanate (1206 -1526) – Part One*, HarAnand Publications, 2007.
9. Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From Stone Age to the 12th Century*, Pearson Education India, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Upinder Singh and NayanjotLahiri, *Ancient India: New Research*, Oxford India, New Delhi, 2010.
11. William Dalrymple, *The Last Mughal*, Penguin India, 2007.

TECHNICAL WRITING AND PRESENTATION

Course Objective: This course aims to teach oral and written skills in English with illustrations and examples drawn from project reports, paper presentations and published papers in scientific journals. Presentation skills are taught through practice sessions. Emphasis is placed on teaching how to present the same findings orally and in writing.

UNIT – I LANGUAGE SKILLS 7

Reinforcement Of Language Skills [Correcting Common Errors]- Verbosity- How to Avoid Unnecessary Jargon- Words and Usage- List of “Aura” Words- Synonyms and Antonyms- Phrasing- Tense- Voice- Prepositions- Punctuation- Type of Technical Reports- Creating Specs-Lab Manuals- Worksheets.

UNIT – II ORGANIZATION OF IDEAS 7

Preparing a Basic Plan- Structuring the Ideas- Collecting the Relevant Materials- Creating Outlines- Headings of Sections- Topic Sentences- Reviewing Sentences and Rewriting Paragraphs- Revising Drafts.

UNIT – III CONTENTS OF A REPORT 7

Cover and Title Page- Table of Contents- List of Tables and Figures- Preface- Foreword- Acknowledgement- Abstract- Introduction- Body (in Sections and Subsections)- Result- Conclusions and Recommendations- Appendices- References- Translation- Transliteration.

UNIT – IV FORMAT 7

Margins- Headings- Indentation- Pagination- Type- Face and Fonts- Abbreviations- Symbols- Layouts- Proofreading Symbols- Appendices- References.

UNIT – V PRESENTATIONS 8

Difference Between Oral Presentations and Written Reports (Even When the Material is the Same)- How to Give a Good Presentation? - Proper Use of Technological Aids - Discussion Skills.

TOTAL: 38H

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Develop basic language and written skills in English

CO2: Able to organise ideas and plans

CO3: Able to write a report

CO4: Understand the basic essentialities of a report

CO5: Able to understand various types of reports

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ruby and AnugrahRohiniLall, *Basic Technical Communication*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2009.
2. Hoover, Hardy, *Essentials for the Scientific and Technical Writer*, Dover Publications, New York, 4th Edition, 2001.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kirkman, John, *Good Style for Scientific and Engineering Writing*, Pitman Publishing Ltd., London, 3rd Edition, 2000.
2. Minippally, Methukutty, M., *Business Communication Strategies*, Tata McGraw Hill Publications, New Delhi, 11th Reprint, 2001.
3. Kothari, C.R., *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, New Age Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2004.

FRENCH – II

Course Objective: This course continues from the Level I in permitting the students to develop further their language and communication skills in French. The learners will improve their stock of vocabulary and will acquire more structures that will serve to put them more at ease when using French in the classroom and outside. The course will enable the students to have an idea of the French culture and civilization.

UNIT – I LEÇONS 10 – 11 7

Leçons : 10. Les affaires marchent,- 11. Un après midi à problèmes- Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire :Présent progressif, passé récent ou future proche - Complément d'objet directe - Complément d'objet indirecte.

UNIT – II LEÇONS 12 – 13 7

Leçons : 12. Tout est bien qui finit bien,- 13. Aux armes citoyens – Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire : Les pronoms « en ou y » rapporter des paroles - Les pronoms relatifs que, qui, où ,

UNIT – III LEÇONS 14 – 15 7

Leçons 14. Qui ne risqué rien n'arién,- 15. La fortune sourit aux audacieux – Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire :Comparaison – Les phrases au passé composé

UNIT – IV LEÇONS 16 – 18 7

Leçons 16 La publicité et nos rêves 17 La France le monde 18 Campagne publicitaire Réponses aux questions tirés de la leçon - Grammaire :- Les phrases à l'Imparfait - Les phrases au Future

UNIT – V COMPOSITION 8

A écrire une lettre de regret// refus à un ami concernant l'invitation d'une célébration reçue- A écrire un essai sur un sujet générale - A lire le passage et répondre aux questions

TOTAL : 36H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO 1: Learn French language without any grammatical errors.

CO 2: Know about the types of pronouns and their usage in French language.

CO 3: Imparts the students with basic writing skills in French.

CO 4: Enable students for framing the basics sentence.

CO 5: Enable students to write letters in French.

TEXT BOOK

1. Jacky GIRARDER & Jean Marie GRIDLIG, « Méthode de Français PANORAMA », Clé Internationale , Goyal Publication, New Delhi., Edition 2004

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. DONDO Mathurin, “ Modern French Course”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi., Edition 1997.
2. Paul Chinnappane “ Grammaire Française Facile” , Saraswathi House PvtLtd, New Delhi, Edition 2010.

SEMESTER – V

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Course Objective: Enacted laws, i.e. Acts and Rules are drafted by legal experts. Language used will leave little or no room for interpretation or construction. But the experience of all those who have to bear and share the task of application of the law has been different. Courts and lawyers are busy in unfolding the meaning of ambiguous words and phrases and resolving inconsistencies. The statute is to be construed according ‘*to the intent of them that make it.*’ To ascertain the true meaning, intent of the maker, numerous rules of interpretation were formulated by courts and jurists. The objective of this course is to make the student familiar with various rules of interpretation.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES 18
Nature and Scope of Interpretation of Statutes and Construction of Statutes – *Litra Scripta* and *Sententia Legis* - Need for Interpretation of Statutes.

UNIT - II STATUTES AND ITS KINDS 18
Statute – Meaning, Nature and Kinds – Commencement- Operation- Repeal of Statutes - Declaratory Statutes- Codifying Statutes- Consolidating Statutes- Remedial Statutes Enabling Statutes and Disabling Statutes.

UNIT – III AIDS TO INTERPRETATION 18
Internal Aids – Titles- Preamble- Heading and Marginal Notes- Sections and Sub-Sections- Punctuation Marks- Illustrative Exceptions- Provisos and Saving Clauses- Schedules- Non - Obstante Clause- External Aids – Dictionaries- Translations- *Travaux Préparatoires*- Statutes in *Pari Material*- *Contemporanea Exposition*- Debates- Inquiry Commission Reports and Law Commission Reports- General Clauses Act.

UNIT – IV PRINCIPLES & RULES OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION 18
Literal Rule- Golden Rule - Mischief Rule (Rule in *The Heydon’s Case*) – Secondary Rules of Construction- Rule of Harmonious Construction - *Noscitur A Sociis* - *Ejusdem Generis* – *Reddendo Singula Singulis*- *Expressio Unis Est Exclusio Alterius*- *Genealia Specialibus Non Derogant*- *Contemporanea Exposition*- *Ut Res Magis Valet Quam Pereat*-*Bonam Partem*.

UNIT – V TAXING, PENAL & WELFARE LEGISLATIONS 18
Restrictive and Beneficial Construction – Taxing Statutes – Penal Statutes - Welfare Legislation and Principles of Legislation – Construction With Reference to Earlier Statutes and Subsequent Statutes.

UNIT – VI PRINCIPLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION **18**
Presumption- Test- Doctrine of Eclipse- Harmonious Constructions – Doctrine of Pith and Substance – Severability and Colourable Legislation – Ancillary Powers - “Occupied Field” – Residuary Power – Doctrine of Repugnancy.

TOTAL: 108 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the student will be able to

CO 1: Analyse the principles of Interpretation

CO 2: explain the different methods of interpretation from which aid can be taken

CO 3: Identify the different rules of statutory interpretation

CO 4: Examine the taxing penal legislations with its broad construction

CO 5: Interpret the legislations in the spirit of the Constitution

CO 6: Examine the principle of Constitutional Interpretation

TEXT BOOKS

1. G.P. Singh, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 12th ed., 2010.
2. G.P. Singh, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation (also including General Clauses Act, 1897 with notes)*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 13th ed., 2012.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, *Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 4th ed., 2014.
2. NS Bindra, *Interpretation of Statutes*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 11th ed., 2013.
3. M.P Tandon, *Interpretation of Statutes*, Jain Book Agency, 11th ed., 2013.
4. Craires, *Statutory Interpretation*
5. Maxwell, *Interpretation of Statutes*
6. Vepa P. Sarathi, *Interpretation of Statutes*

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING EASEMENTS

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to focus on concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of immovable property and easements. The prime focus will be on the study of the concept of ‘Property’, the ‘nature of property rights’ and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS 12

Jurisprudential Contours of Property – Possession and Ownership- Object and Scope of The Transfer of Property, 1882- Concept and Meaning of Property- Interpretation Clause- Definition of Transfer of Property- Subject Matter of Transfer- Persons Competent to Transfer- Kinds of Property - Movable and Immovable Property - Tangible and Intangible Property - Intellectual Property- Copyright — Trademarks- Patents and Designs.

UNIT – II GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TRANSFER 15

General Principles of Transfer of Property Whether Movable or Immovable – What may be Transferred- Oral Transfer- Transfer for the benefit of Unborn Person- Rule Against Perpetuity- Vested and Contingent Interests- Conditional Transfer- Doctrine of Election- Apportionment- Transfer of Property by Ostensible Owner (Section 41)- Transfer by Unauthorized Person who subsequently acquires Interest in Property Transferred- Transfer by One Co-owner- Joint Transfer for consideration- Priority of Rights created by Transfer- Fraudulent Transfer- Doctrine of Lis Pendens- Doctrine of Part-Performance.

UNIT – III SPECIFIC TRANSFERS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES 15

Sale – Definition of Sale- Rights and Liabilities of Buyer and Seller- Marshalling by Subsequent Purchaser- Mortgage – Definition of Mortgage and Kinds of Mortgage (Section 58-59)- Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor (Section 60 to 66)- Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee (Section 67 to 77)- Priority (Section 78 to 80)- Doctrine of Subrogation- Charge (Section 100)- Lease – Definition of Lease- Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee (Section 105 to 108)- Different Modes of Determination of Lease (Section 111)- Gifts (Section 122 to 129)- Exchanges and Actionable Claims.

UNIT – IV EASEMENTS

15

Easements Generally – Imposition – Acquisition and Transfer of Easements – Incidence of Easements – Disturbance- Extinction- Suspension and Revival of Easements – Riparian Rights.

UNIT – V RECORDATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

15

Laws Relating to Registration of Documents Affecting Property Relations- Investigation of Title to The Property – Encumbrance Certificates- Law Relating to Stamp Duties – Effects of Non Payment of Stamp Duty – Inadmissibility and Impounding of Instruments.

TOTAL:75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to;

CO1: Understanding the concept of immovable property

CO2: Describing the General Principles of Transfer of Immovable property

CO3: Classifying the Specific Transfers relating to immovable Property

CO4: Analysing the Easement rights available under property law

CO5: Applying the Law relating to Registration of Documents and Stamp Duties

TEXT BOOKS

1. Mulla, *Transfer of Property Act*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 11th ed., 2013.
2. V.P. Sarthy, *Transfer of Property*, Eastern Book Company, 5th Ed., Reprint 2015.
3. H.S. Gour, *Transfer of Property*.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Shukla S.N, *Transfer of Property*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015.
2. SR Myneni, *Law of Property (Transfer of Property, Easements and Wills)*, Asia Law House, 1st Ed Reprint 2015.
3. J.D. Jain, *Indian Easement Act*, Allahabad Law Agency, 15th ed., Reprint 2011.
4. B.P. Mitra, *Transfer of Property*
5. Krishna Menon, *Transfer of Property*
6. Tiwari, *Transfer of Property*
7. Shaw, *Lectures on Property Law*

COMPANY LAW

Course Objective: The course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, the new Companies Act, 2013 have come into force. This course aims to impart the students, the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

15

Meaning of Company- Essential Characteristics- Corporate Personality- Forms of Corporate and non- Corporate Organisations- Public and Private Sector- Functions and Accountability of Companies-Recent Amendments.

Incorporation, Memorandum of Association- Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Articles of Association- Binding Force Alteration- Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management- Exceptions, Prospectus- Issue- Contents- Promoters- Position- Duties and Liabilities.

UNIT – II SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS

15

Shares- General Principles- Share Certificate and its Objects- Transfer of Shares- Restrictions on Transfer- Relationship between Transferor and Transfers- Issues of Shares at Premium and Discount, Shareholder- Who can be and who cannot be- Forfeiture and Surrender of Shares- Lien on Shares, Share Capital- Kinds- Alteration and Reduction of Share Capital.

Directors- Position- Appointment- Qualifications, Vacation of Office- Removal, Resignation- Powers and Duties of Directors- Meeting, Registers, Loans Remuneration of Directors- Managing Directors and Other Managerial Personnel, Meetings- Kinds Procedure- Voting.

UNIT – III DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS

15

Dividends- Payment- Capitalisation of Bonus Shares- Borrowing- Powers- Effects of Unauthorised Borrowings- Charges and Mortgages. Debentures- Meaning- Floating Charge- Kinds of Debentures- Shareholder and Debenture holder- Remedies of Debenture Holders.

UNIT – IV MAJORITY RULE AND OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS

15

Majority Rule: Protection of Minority Rights, Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement, Who can Apply- When he can Apply- Powers of the Court and of the Central Government.

Private Companies- Nature Advantages Conversion into Public Company- Foreign Companies- Government Companies- Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Investigation-Powers, Reconstruction and Amalgamation, Defunct Companies. National Company Law Tribunal, Powers and Functions.

UNIT – V WINDING UP

15

Types- By Court- Reasons- Grounds- Who Can Apply- Procedure- Appointment of Liquidators- Powers and Duties of Liquidator- Powers of Court and Consequences of Winding Up Order- Voluntary Winding Up by Members and Creditors Winding Up Subject to Supervision of Court- Liability of Past Members- Payment of Liabilities- Preferential Payments- Unclaimed Dividends- Winding Up of Unregistered Company.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Scrutinizing the provisions for incorporation of a company.

CO2: Knowing the legal procedures of the company management.

CO3: Analysing the legal provisions of dividends, debentures, borrowing powers.

CO4: Evaluating the prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

CO5: Evaluating the circumstances of winding up of a company.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 16th ed., 2015.
2. ICSI, *Companies Act 2013*, Institute of Company Secretary of India, 2013 ed.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. LalitKakkar, *Companies Act, 2013 Along With New Rules & Forms*, Young Global, 4th ed., 2015.
2. Ramaiya, *Ramaiya Guide to the Companies Act*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 18th ed., 2014.
3. Karn Gupta, *Company Law*, Lexis Nexis India, 1st ed., 2013.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course Objective: This course helps the students to understand the various characteristics of Administrative Law. It enables the students to acquire knowledge about the body of law that governs the administration and regulation of government agencies. The student acquires knowledge on the administrative functions and the manner in which it is implemented by the administrators for an able government.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Definition- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law – Evolution of Administrative Law – Difference Between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law - Rule of Law – Doctrine of Separation of Powers - Classification of Administrative Actions.

UNIT – II DELEGATED LEGISLATION 15

Definition – Delegated Legislation in India – Types- Advantages and Limitations – Permissible Delegation – Impermissible Delegation – Control Over Delegated Legislation – Conditional Delegation.

UNIT – III ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS 15

Functions of Administration – Quasi Legislative Function – Pure Legislative Function – Quasi Judicial Function – Pure Judicial Function - Purely Administrative Function.

UNIT – IV PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS 15

Doctrine of Bias – Audi Alteram Partem Rule – Meaning- Characteristics and Growth of Administrative Tribunals – Difference Between Administrative Tribunal and Courts – Procedure in the Functioning of Tribunals - Administrative Tribunals in India.

UNIT– V ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND JUDICIARY 15

Administrative Discretion – Judicial Control of Administrative Action – Judicial and Other Remedies – Types of Remedies – Types of Equitable Remedies - Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts - Ombudsman in India – Lokpal and Lokayukta- Central Vigilance Commission – Public Interest Litigation.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO 1 To understand about the basic principles of administrative law

CO 2 To get a higher level of knowledge regarding delegated legislations and how it works in the present system.

CO 3 To understand about the administrative functions and how it is different from judicial and legislative functions

CO 4 To learn about the natural justice principles and its application in administrative actions.

CO 5 To get a complete understanding about the application of administrative law in the judiciary.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Durga D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2nd Edition, 2009.
2. Massey, I.P., *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 5th Edition, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Griffith and Street, *Principles of Administrative Law*, London, 3rd Edition, 2006.
2. Kesari, U.P.D, *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Central Law Agency, 15th Edition, Allahabad, 2005.
3. Takwani, Thakker, C.K., *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, 3rd Edition, Lucknow, 2003.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (POLITICAL DYNAMICS)

Course Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis offered by political sociology. This course attempts to provide information to the student with regard to the political system, political parties, political obligation and electoral representation followed in a state.

UNIT – I POLITICAL SYSTEM, POLITICAL POWER, POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND POLITICAL LEGITIMACY 15

Political System: Meaning- Characteristics- Different from State- Easton's Model - Political Power: Meaning and Types- Political Authority and Power: Views of Hobbes, Max Weber, Harold Lasswell and David Easton - Political Authority and Legitimacy: Relationship.

UNIT – II POLITICAL PARTIES AND PUBLIC OPINION 15

Political Parties: Definition- Features and Classification- (Sartori and Durverger's Classifications)- Interest Groups and Pressure Groups- Meaning and Role- Mass Media and its Role - Public Opinion and its Formation.

UNIT – III POLITICAL OBLIGATION AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE 15

Political Obligation: Meaning- Concept and Philosophy of Political Obligation: Liberal and Marxist Perspective- Basic and Limits of Political Obligation- Divine Right- Idealist; Conservative- Anarchist- Civil Disobedience- Henry David Thoreau- Disobedience- Unjust Laws and Right to Revolution- Mahatma Gandhi's Concept of Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation.

UNIT – IV ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION 15

Concept and Theories of Representation- Types of Representation- Territorial- Functional- Proportional and Minority Representation- Political Accountability: Concept and Dimensions- Social Movements- Concept - Types and Role.

UNIT – V POLITICAL CULTURE, POLITICAL SOCIALISATION AND MAJOR ISSUES 15

Political Culture: Meaning and Types (Almond & Powell) - Political Socialization: Meaning and Agencies - Globalization: Meaning and Factors Responsible - Sustainable Development and Politics of Environmental Issues.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Outlines the role and functions of the Political System and its behaviour.

CO2: Understand the concept and various theories of Electoral Representation.

CO3: Specifies different dimensions of Political Obligation like Civil disobedience, Right to Unjust law

CO4: Covers the issues of welfare state, globalization, in the context of Political Socialisation and Culture.

CO5: Deals with political parties and pressure groups

TEXT BOOKS

1. Hasan, Z., *Politics and State in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2000.
2. Kaviraj, S., *Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kohli, A., *The success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2008.
2. Chatterjee, P., *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2004.
3. Jayal, N.G., and Mehta, P.B., *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2010.

HISTORY OF INDIA – II (MODERN INDIA)

Course Objective: This course is designed to make students understand the Indian Freedom Movement and the events preceding it. An attempt is made to highlight the problem of Communalism so as to critically assess and evaluate about the institutions and problems of the Indian State since Independence.

UNIT – I POLITICAL CHANGES UNDER THE BRITISH 15

Arrival of the Europeans – Political Climate in India during the advent of the Europeans – Struggle for Supremacy among the European Powers – British Consolidation of Power: Conquests and Colonisation – Administrative Structure under the British – Company Rule – The Crown’s Rule of India.

UNIT – II INDIAN SOCIETY: CHANGES AND MODERNISATION 15

Class and Caste – Social Reform Movements – British Attitude towards Prevalent Social Evils – Impact of Western Education – Position of Indian Women in British India – Social Reforms during the 19th century for the upliftment of Women – Rise of Press and Vernacular Literature in shaping Public Opinion.

UNIT – III ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH COLONIAL RULE 15

Land Revenue Systems – Rise of Landless Agrarian Labourers and Impoverishment of the Rural Society – Drain of Wealth – Development of Industries – Economic Transformation of India – Famine and Poverty in India – Impact of the Colonial Structure on the Indian Economy.

UNIT – IV INDIAN AWAKENING: THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT 15

Rise of Indian Nationalism – Indian Response to the British Oppression: Peasant and Tribal Revolts – The Great Revolt of 1857 – Indian National Congress – Moderates and Extremists – Minto-Morley Reforms – Montague-Chelmsford Reforms – The Gandhian Era – JallianwalaBagh Massacre – Non-Cooperation Movement – Simon Commission – Civil Disobedience Movement – Round Table Conferences – Government of India Act, 1935 – Cripps Mission – Quit Indian Movement – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence Act, 1947.

UNIT – V CONSOLIDATION AS A NATION**15**

Partition of India – Formation of the Union of India – Reorganisation of States – India's Foreign Policy – Political Challenges and Changes – Economic Challenges and New Economic Policy – Social Inclusiveness as a result of Social Exclusion – Advancement in Science – Contemporary Concerns.

TOTAL: 75 Hours**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, students will be able to

CO 1: Understand the reasons for Europeans arrival to India

CO 2: Critically analyse the social conditions of Indian society during the 17th and 18th centuries and changes that swept through the social setup during this period

CO 3: Estimate the economic conditions of India under the British rule.

CO 4: Appreciate the role of freedom fighters in the freedom movement of India.

CO 5: Understand the post-independence developments in India.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Bipan Chandra, *History of Modern India*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence: 1857 – 1947*, Penguin Publishers, 2010.
3. Bipan Chandra, *India Since Independence*, Penguin Publishers, 2012.
4. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, V.S. Elizabeth, *History of India (Part – II)*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1993.
5. Satish Chandra, *State, Society and Culture in Indian History*, Oxford Publication, New Delhi, 2016.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. B.A. Prakash, *The Indian Economy Since 1991: Economic Reforms and Performance*, Pearson Publication, 2011.
2. Dominique Lapierre, Larry Collins, *Freedom At Midnight*, Vikas Publishing House, 1975.
3. Fali S. Nariman, *The State of the Nation: In Context of India's Constitution*, Hay House India, 2014.
4. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford, 1966.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, Penguin Publishers India.
6. Rajini Kothari, *Politics in India*, Orient Black Swan, 2012.

7. Ramachandra Guha, *India After Gandhi: The History of World's Largest Democracy*, Pan Macmillan India, New Delhi, 2017.
8. Ramachandra Guha, *Gandhi Before India*, Penguin India, 2010.
SashiTharoor, *An Era of Darkness: The British Empire in India*, Aleph Book Company, 2016.

LAW ON EDUCATION

Course Objective: The paper attempts to introduce students about the legislations and precedents regarding Education in India. The course also focusses on the contemporary challenges facing the education sector in India.

UNIT I: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 08

History of Education in India – Education in Ancient and Medieval India – Education in British India – Charles Wood Despatch – Setting up of new Universities in India - Role of the British in Development of Education in India – Education in Post-Independence Era.

UNIT II: EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA 09

Commissions on Education – Parliamentary Committees – Schemes on Education – Child Labour and Education Policy in Comparative Perspective – National Education Policy, 1986 and 2016.

UNIT III: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK 07

Articles 16, 21A, 45, 51A – Provisions for SCs and STs in the Constitution – UGC Act – AICTE – School Education.

UNIT IV: EDUCATION AS A RIGHT 06

Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 – Importance of Education for Children – Importance of Primary Education and Secondary Education.

UNIT V: CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES 06

UGC (NET, NEET) – All India Bar Examination (AIBE) – Quality and Nature of Higher Education in India – Standardisation of Legal Education – Judicial Approach.

TOTAL: 36 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able,

CO1: To Understand the history of Education system in India

CO2: To Explain the Education Policies and related committees in India

CO3: To Compare Indian Education System with other developed education systems.

CO4: To Defend the Education as a right of every children in India.

CO5: To infer and analysis the contemporary challenges in Education field with the Assistance of law.

Books for Reference:

1. Vinai Rai, *Right to Education: The Way Forward*, Jain Publication, New Delhi, 2010.
2. D.B. Rao, *Right to Education*, Neelkamal Publications Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad, 2011.

NSS

Course Objective: This paper ensures students to have a clear understanding of the basic concepts of NSS and emphasizes on NSS programs and activities for the involvement of youth in contributing to the society.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS OF NSS 7

History- Philosophy- Aims and Objectives of NSS- Emblem- Flag- Moto- Song- Badge Etc - Organisational Structure- Roles and Responsibilities of Functionaries.

UNIT – II NSS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES 7

Concept of Regular Activities- Special Camping- Day Camps- Basis of Adoption of Village/Slums- Methodology of Conducting Survey- Financial Pattern of the Scheme- Other Youth Programs/Schemes of GOI- Coordination with Different Agencies- Maintenance of the Diary.

UNIT – III UNDERSTANDING YOUTH 7

Definition- Profile of Youth- Categories of Youth- Issues- Challenges and Opportunities for Youth- Youth as an Agent of Social Change- Delinquency- Impact of Information Technology on Youth.

UNIT – IV COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION 7

Mapping of Community Stakeholders- Designing the Message in the Context of the Problem and the Culture of the Community- Identifying Methods of Mobilization- Youth Adult Partnership.

UNIT – V VOLUNTEERISM AND SHRAMDAN 8

Indian Tradition of Volunteerism- Need and Importance of Volunteerism- Motivation and Constraints of Volunteerism- Shramdan as A Part of Volunteerism.

TOTAL: 36H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1- This paper ensures students to have a clear understanding of the basic concepts of NSS and emphasizes on NSS programs and activities for the involvement of youth in contributing to the society.

CO2- The basic concept of National Service Scheme is making the students, get to know about the Introduction of National Service Scheme in an academic Institutions, and also its classification of Programmes and Activities which they have introduced for NSS volunteers.

CO3- Understanding the concept of definition of Youth and it makes the student to know about the actual fact of Issues, challenges, categories, opportunities for Youth and it motivate the student in the side of development of Social Change.

CO4 – The Community Mobilization is the concept which explain the student about community stakeholders who are all involved in National Service Scheme, the community and its relationship, and also identification of needs and problems.

CO5- By studying the History Volunteerism, it helps the students to know more about the concept of Volunterism in Indian tradition, and also they come to know how shramdaan as a part of Volunteerism.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Khwaja Ghulam Saiyidain, *National Service Scheme–A Report*, Ministry of Education, Government Of India, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Kaikobad, N.F., *Training and Consultancy needs in national service scheme*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOK

1. Dilshad, M.B., *National Service Scheme in India : A Case Study of Karnataka*, Trust Publications, University of Michigan, 2001.

SEMESTER – VI

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Course Objective: The law of Evidence has its own significance amongst Procedural Laws. The knowledge of law of Evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. Teaching Criminal & Civil procedure is incomplete without evidence law. Law of evidence is equally important for understanding a variety of subjects in the law curriculum. Facts, fact investigation, facts appraisal and articulation are essential skills for a lawyer. The principles of relevancy and admissibility as well as the essence of the 'best evidence rule' are discussed with reference to the provisions of the Evidence Act and interpretations offered in decided cases. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION & CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE

15

The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act – Applicability of Evidence Act – Facts- Definition and Distinction – Relevant Facts/Facts in Issue – Evidence-Oral and Documentary – Circumstantial Evidence and Direct Evidence – Presumption - “Proving” “not Proving” and “Disproving” – Witness – Appreciation of Evidence- Relevancy of Facts- Facts Connected with Facts in Issue- The Doctrine of Res Gestae – The Problems of Relevancy of “Otherwise” Irrelevant Facts – Facts Concerning Bodies and Mental State- Relevancy and Admissibility of Admissions- Privileged Admissions- Evidentiary Value of Admissions.

UNIT – II RELEVANCY AND ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS

15

General Principles Concerning Confession– Differences Between “admission” and “Confession” – non- admissibility of Confessions caused by “any inducement, threat or promise” – Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer – Admissibility of Custodial Confessions – Admissibility of “Information” received from accused person in custody- with special reference to discovery based on “joint statement” – Confession by co-accused – The problems with the judicial action based on a “retracted confession- Dying Declaration- The justification for relevance of dying declarations – The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value- Section 32(1) with Reference to English Law- Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses– Conclusive Evidence. Relevance of Judgements- Admissibility of Judgments in civil and criminal matters - “Fraud” and “Collusion”.

Expert Testimony: (Secs. 45 to 50) Who is an expert? Types of expert evidence – Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage – Judicial defences to expert testimony.

UNIT – III ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE 15

General Principles concerning Oral Evidence, Primary / Secondary Evidence – General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence – General Principles regarding exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, Public & Private Documents; Special Problems: Re-hearing Evidence.

UNIT – IV BURDEN OF PROOF AND PRINCIPLE OF ESTOPPEL 15

General Principles- Conception of onus- Probandi and Onus- Probandi – General and Special Exceptions to onus probandi – The justification of Presumption and Burden of Proof With Special Reference to Presumption to Legitimacy of Child and Presumption as to Dowry Death- Doctrine of Judicial Notice and Presumptions.

Estoppel: Scope- Its Rationale – Estoppel, Waiver and Presumption – Estoppel Distinguished From Res Judicata- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel.

UNIT – V WITNESS, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATIONS 15

Competency to Testify – Privileged Communications- State Privilege – Professional Privilege – Approval Testimony - General Principles of Examination and Cross Examination – Leading Questions – Approver’s Testimony- Hostile Witnesses- Lawful Questions in Cross-examination – Reexamination– Compulsion to answer questions put to Witness– Impeaching of the Standing or Credit of Witness- Questions for Corroboration- Improper Admission of Evidence.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: To understand the applicability of Evidence and the significance of relevancy and admissibility of evidence.

CO2: Provides an in-depth knowledge on the General Principles Concerning Confession, when a confession is admissible and on what circumstance a confession is inadmissible.

CO3: Student shall understand the different types of evidence under Indian Evidence Act, 1872

CO4: It discusses the general principles relating to presumptions, burden of proof and estoppel.

CO5: Student shall understand as to who is a witness, competency to testify and the art of cross-examination

TEXT BOOKS

1. Avtar Singh, *Principles of Law of Evidence*, Central Law Publications, 2013.
2. Sarkar, *Law of Evidence*, LexisNexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 18th Ed., Reprint 2014.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, *Law of Evidence* (1994), Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 2011.
2. Dr.Satish Chandra, *Indian Evidence Act*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2007.
3. M. Monir, *Law of Evidence*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2006.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Course Objective: This course will deal about national and international environmental concerns, the bases for them and policy responses to them both within India and internationally. The Third World dilemma between environment and development with special reference to economic approaches and human rights concerns will be considered. The course will analyse the legislative and judicial responses to environmental problems and the administrative system of environment related laws such as air, water, land, forest and hazardous substances laws. Environment advocacy and approaches for using litigation in environment protection will receive special attention.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Meaning of Environment- Environmental Pollution and the Law- Concepts and Issues- Environment Pollution- Kinds, Causes and effects- Ancient Environmental Ethics- Environmental Stewardship- Greening of World Religions- Climate Change- Ozone Depletion and International Response- Stockholm Conference- Earth Summit- International Environmental Law and the Sustainable Development- Indian Environmental Policies and Legal Responses- Changing Phases of Environment Protection in India.

UNIT – II ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LAW 15

Environmental Policy - Pre and Post Independence Period- From Stockholm to Johannesburg Declaration (Rio) and Role of Government – Five Year Plans – Forest Policy – Conservation Strategy – Water Policy- Conservation of Natural Resources And Its Management; Constitution And Environment- Right To Environment – Constitutional Provisions On Environment And Its Protection – Role Of Judiciary On Environmental Issues – Evolving Of New Principles – Polluter Pays Principle – Precautionary Principle – Public Trust Doctrine- Judicial Activism and Environment.

UNIT – III INTERNATIONAL LAW & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 15

International Conventions in The Development of Environmental Laws and its Policy – From Stockholm to Recent Conventions (Special Emphasis on Major Conventions and Protocols) – Control on Marine Pollution- Common Law Aspects of Environmental Protection- Remedies Under Other Laws (I.P.C., Cr.P.C, C.P.C.) – Riparian Rights and Prior Appropriation.

UNIT – IV PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION

15

Pollution of Water- Sources, Legal Control, The Water Act, 1974 – Pollution of Air, Modalities of Control, The Air Act, 1981-The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 – Noise Pollution and its Control, Noise Pollution Control Order – Disposal of Waste, Laws on Waste, Disposal and its Control – Trans – Boundary Pollution Hazards and Regulation- Biological Diversity and Legal Order: Bio – Diversity and Legal Regulation – Utilization of Flora and Fauna – Experimentation on Animals – Legal and Ethical Issues.

UNIT – V FOREST AND WILDLIFE

15

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – Forest Conservation Act, 1980 – Prevention of Cruelty Against Animals – Problems in Legal Regulation of Medicinal Plants – The Plant Varieties Act – Wetland Conservation.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Understand the origin and development of Banking Law in India and associated legal concepts and its application in interpreting different banking statutes.
2. Understanding important legal concepts of Negotiable Instruments and its application to the banking law
3. Understanding and applying the principles of banking law governing relationship between customers and their banks.
4. Understanding the theory of Central Banking and its application to the structure and functions of Reserve Bank of India.
5. Understanding and applying the legal principles of Merchant Banking Law and its institutional regulation under different statutes in India

TEXT BOOKS

1. ShyamDiwan& Armin Rosencranz, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2001.
2. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*, Lexis Nexis, 3rdedn, 2008
3. Shaw, *Environmental Law*

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law Case Book*, Lexis Nexis, 2ndedn, 2006.
2. S. C. Shastri, *Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company, 4thedn, 2012.

3. Gurdip Singh, *Environmental Law in India*, MacMillan Publisher, 2005.
4. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, *Environmental Pollution and Law*
5. Indian Law Institute, *Legal Control of Environmental Pollution*
6. HavidHuges, *Environmental Law*

STATUTORY MATERIALS:

1. Water Act, 1974
2. Air Act, 1981
3. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
4. Indian Forest Act, 1927
5. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
6. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Course Objective: This course aims to study the existing (copyright, patent, trademark and designs) and emerging (computer software) forms of intellectual property in terms of Indian law and policy as well as new international demands and trends. Besides, the course will examine the philosophical foundations of recognizing intellectual property rights, its relation with public interest and socio-economic development and the demands of equity and compulsions of international trade.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 18

The Meaning of Intellectual Property – Forms of Intellectual Property: Copyright- Trademarks- Patents and Designs – New Forms as Plant Varieties and Geographical Indications - Introduction to the Leading International Instruments Concerning Intellectual Property Rights: The Berne Convention- Universal Copyright Convention- The Paris Convention- Trips- The World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and The UNESCO.

UNIT – II SELECTED ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA 18

Historical Evolution of The Copyright Law – Meaning of Copyright - Copyright in Literacy, Dramatic And Musical Works – Copyright In Sound Records And Cinematograph Films – Ownership Of Copyright – Assignment And License - Copyright Authorities - Infringement Of Copy Right And Remedies Including Anton Pillor Injunctive Relief in India

UNIT – III TRADEMARKS 18

The Rationale of Protection of Trademarks as an Aspect of Commercial and of Consumer Rights- Definition and Concept of Trademarks – Registration of Trademark-Authorities Under The Trademark Act – Passing off and Infringement – Remedies.

UNIT – IV PATENTS 18

Concepts and Historical View of The Patents - Process of Obtaining A Patent- Authorities - Procedure for Filling Patents- Patent Co-Operation Treaty – Prior Publication or Anticipation - Rights and Obligations of A Patentee - Compulsory Licences – Infringement - Defences - Injunctions and Related Remedies.

UNIT – V GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS 18
Geographical Indication Act – Meaning- Scope and Relevance- New Plant Culture and Breeds Act- Industrial Designs – Registration of Designs – Infringement in Industrial Designs Under Indian Designs Act, 2000

UNIT – VI JUDICIAL TRENDS 18
Need for National Legislation for Protection of Trade Secrets and Confidential Information.

TOTAL: 108 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to

CO 1: Outline the requirements of IPR's such as Copyright, Trade Mark & Patents

CO 2: Explain the assignment and licence aspects of Copyright

CO 3: Analyse the commercial viability of Trade Mark

CO 4: Identify the utility of Patents

CO 5: Examine the procedural aspects of Industrial Designs

TEXT BOOKS

1. V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2nd ed., 2013.
2. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd ed., 2014.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.L. Wadhera, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, Universal Law Publishing, 5th ed., 2014.
2. P. Narayan, *Intellectual Property Law in India*, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 3rd ed., 2005.
3. Holyoak & Torremans, *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.
4. W. R. Cornish, *Intellectual Property*
5. Miller and Davis, *Intellectual Property*
6. P. Narayanan, *Trade Mark and Passing Off*
7. Alka Chawla, *Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives*

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONS

Course Objective: This course enriches the students' knowledge on the historical development and the administrative systems of United Kingdom, United States of America, France and Germany. The paper also highlights the current issues and developments in administration. This paper enables the student to make a comparative analysis of the administrative systems of U.K., U.S.A., France and Germany.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Approaches to the Study of Comparative Governments – Nature and Scope – Constitutional Framework – Salient Features of Governments – Various Components of Administration.

UNIT – II CONSTITUTION OF U.K 15

English Constitution – Crown – The Prime Minister – The Cabinet – The British Parliament – The British Judiciary – British Local Government – The British Civil Service.

UNIT – III CONSTITUTION OF U.S.A 15

The Constitution of The U.S.A – The American President – The American Cabinet – The Congress – The Senate – Committee System – The Federal Judiciary – Political Parties – American Local Government.

UNIT – IV CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE 15

The French Revolution – Nature of The Constitution – The President – The Prime Minister – The Council of Ministers - The French Parliament – The French Judiciary – Local Government in France – French Civil Service.

UNIT – V CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY 15

Constitution of German Empire – Federal Constitutional Courts – Constitutional History of Germany – Bases of the Government Authority - Jurisdiction – German Judiciary – German Local Government – German Civil Service.

Total: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Points out the basic features of the government of UK, US, France and Germany

CO2: Specifies the definition, nature, scope of comparative politics, different approaches to the study of comparative politics, traditional and modern approaches, Marxist approaches.

CO3: Outlines the role and functions of the executive of the various systems.

CO4: Specifies different dimensions of legislative process like law making process, amendment etc.

CO5: Deals with different dimensions of judiciary, its role and functions, judicial review etc

TEXT BOOKS

1. VishnooBhagwan, *World Constitutions a Comparative Study*, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2010
2. Kapur, A.C., *Select Constitutions*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Christopher Pollitt, *Public Management Reform*, Oxford University Press, London, 2nd Edition, 2000.
2. Maddex, R., *Constitutions of the World*, CQ Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.
3. Johari, J.C., *New Comparative Government*, Lotus Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2008.
4. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Course Objective: This course traces the historical background of the legal institutions and the Constitution of India. It aims to help students to understand the history of intellectual developments in law-making and transformation of legal system in India under the British, to assess the contribution of the English rule on Indian Legal System and evaluate the relevance of various legislations pertaining to the emergence of the Constitution of India.

UNIT – I EARLY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 15

English Settlement in India – Early Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta – Charter of 1683 and Admiralty Courts – Charter of 1686 and Mayors Court – Charter of 1726 – Adalat System.

UNIT – II JUDICIAL REFORMS IN INDIA 15

Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 – Judicial Reforms of Cornwallis – Reforms of William Bentinck – A Survey of Judicial Reforms between 1835 and 1858.

UNIT – III HISTORY OF COURTS 15

Supreme Court at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras – Indian High Courts Act, 1861 and Establishment of High Courts in India – The Privy Council – The Federal Court of India – The Supreme Court of India.

UNIT – IV CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA 15

The Regulating Act, 1773 – Government of India Act, 1858 – Indian Councils Act, 1861 – Indian Councils Act, 1909 – The Government of India Act, 1919 – The Government of India Act, 1935 – Constitutional Developments between 1937 to 1947 – Indian Independence Act, 1947 – Constituent Assembly – Sources of the Constitution – India's original contribution to the Constitution.

UNIT – V LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA 15

Position of Legal Profession in India till 1926 – The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 – The Advocates Act, 1961 – Standard of Legal Education in India.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course students will be able to;

CO1: To Understand the History of Early Administration of Justice in India.

CO2: Getting Acquaintance with various Judicial Reforms Occurred.

CO3: Getting Full knowledge of the Historical evolution of Indian Legal system and Courts.

CO4: To Trace the History of Indian Constitutional Development and India's contribution to the Constitution.

CO5: Derive the idea of position of legal profession and its regulations and standards.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. V.D. Kulshreshtha, *Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012.
2. M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur, 1984.
3. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur.
4. M.V. Pylee, *Constitutional History of India (1600 – 2010)*, S. Chand Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.
5. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, V.S. Elizabeth, *History of India (Part – II)*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1993.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Mithi Mukherjee, *India in the Shadow of Empire: A Legal and Political History (1774 – 1950)*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011.
2. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford, 1966.
3. Abhinav Chandrachud, *An Independent, Colonial Judiciary*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.
4. J. K. Mittal, *Indian Legal and Constitutional History*.
5. Sekar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition and After*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2014.
6. Siddharth Arora, *Our Constitution: The Period of 1600 to 1935*.
7. Zoya Hasan, E. Sridharan, R. Sudharshan, *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies*, Anthem Press, New Delhi, 2005.
8. Granville Austin, *Working in a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*, Oxford Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.

INSURANCE LAW

Course Objective: Business and commerce are so much dependent on risk distribution today that insurance is adopted as an inevitable component of economic development. Starting with a study of life insurance and its administration, this course exposes the student to the expanding horizons of general insurance including fire and marine insurance. The study is comparative in as much as the development of the subject in advanced countries is looked into with the help of decisional law and commercial practice.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 10

Nature – Definition – History of Insurance – History and Development of Insurance in India – Insurance Act, 1938 – (Main Sections) Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999 - Its Role and Functions.

UNIT – II CONTRACT OF INSURANCE 10

Classification of Contract of Insurance – Nature of Various Insurance Contracts – Parties Thereto – Principles of Good Faith – Non Disclosure – Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract – Insurable Interest – Premium : Definition- Methods of Payment- Days of Grace- Forfeiture- Return of Premium- Mortality of the Risk – Meaning and Scope of Risk- Causa Proxima- Assignment of the Subject Matter.

UNIT – III LIFE INSURANCE 12

Nature and Scope of Life Insurance – Kinds of Life Insurance -The Policy and Formation of a Life Insurance Contract – Event Insured Against Life Insurance Contract – Circumstances Affecting the Risk – Amount Recoverable Under the Life Policy – Persons Entitled to Payment – Settlement of Claim and Payment of Money – Life Insurance Act, 1956
– Insurance Against Third Party Rights – General Insurance Act, 1972 – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – (Sec. 140 – 176)-Nature and Scope – Absolute or No Fault Liabilities- Third Party or Compulsory Insurance of Motor Vehicles – Claims from Tribunal – Public Liability Insurance – Legal Aspects of Motor Insurance – Claims – Own Damages Claims – Third Party Liability Claims.

UNIT – IV FIRE INSURANCE

10

Nature and Scope of Fire Insurance – Basic Principles – Conditions and Warranties – Rights and Duties of Parties – Claims – Some Legal Aspects - Introduction to Agriculture Insurance – History of Crop Insurance in India – Crop Insurance Underwriting- Claims-Problems Associated with Crop Insurance – Cattle Insurance in India.

UNIT – V MARINE INSURANCE

12

Nature and Scope – Classification of Marine Policies – Insurable Interest – Insurable Values – Marine Insurance and Policy – Conditions and Express Warranties – Voyage Deviation – Perils of Sea – Loss – Kinds of Loss – The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course students will able

CO1: to understand the Insurance legislations and to learn the power and functions of IRDA

CO2: to apply the various specific principles in Insurance contract.

CO3: to differentiate life insurance from all other insurance and to measure the liability of motor vehicle insurance

CO4: to assess the value of fire insurance, cattle insurance and agriculture insurance.

CO5: to categorize marine insurance policy and to measure the role of consumer courts and insurance ombudsman.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Avtar Singh, *Law of Insurance*, Eastern Book Company 2ndEdn, 2010.
2. M.N. Mishra, *Law of Insurance*, Central Law Agency, 9thEdn, 2012 .

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Sudhir Kumar Jain & Sanjay Gupta, *Practical Aspects of Fire Insurance* , Jain Book Agency, 1stedn, 2015.
2. M.L. Tannan, *Banking Law and Practice in India*, Lexis Nexis, 23rdedn, 2010.
3. B.C. Mitra, *The Law Relating to Marine Insurance*, Jain Book Agency, 5thedn, 2012.

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

Course Objective: The main objective of the course is to give students grounding in the basics of Human Rights Law. It includes (a) Equipping students in a rudimentary fashion with basic knowledge and tools for human rights lawyering and to expose students to the working of human rights in practice by structured classroom discussions with human rights lawyers and activists; (b) bringing research in human rights into classroom discussions by involving the research centers in a modest manner to begin with.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 10

Jurisprudence of Human Rights- Nature and Definition of human rights – Origin and Theories of Human Rights.

UNIT – II UNIVERSAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 11

United Nations and Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

UNIT – III REGIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 11

European System – European Court of Human Rights - Inter American System – African System.

UNIT – IV HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA 11

Protection of Human Rights at National Level - Human Rights and The Constitution - The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

UNIT – V HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS 11

Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribals, Aged and Minorities – National and International Legal Developments.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to;

CO1: Applying the nature and theories relating to Human rights

CO2: Explaining the International perspective relating to Human rights.

CO3: Comparing the protection of Human rights in different nations

CO4: Analyzing the legislations in India pertaining to Human Rights

CO5: Categorizing the Vulnerable groups in the society

TEXT BOOKS

1. Thomas Buergenthal, *International Human Rights in a Nutshell*, West Publisher Company, 4thedn, 2009.
2. S. K. Kapoor, *International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Agency, 2014

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M. K. Sinha, *Implementation of Basic Human Rights*, Lexis Nexis, 2013
2. D.D. Basu, *Human Rights in Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, 3rdedn, 2008.
3. UpendraBaxi, *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 3rd edn,2012.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAWS

Course Objective: The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law(UNCITRAL) was established by the United Nations General Assembly "to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law". The aim of this Course is to give the students a preliminary insight about the working of UNCITRAL and the various Model Laws published by the Organization.

UNIT – I UNCITRAL & INTERNATIONAL TRADE – AN INTRODUCTION 12

What is UNCITRAL – Its Role- Mandate- Membership- Constitution and Functions- UNCITRAL and Other International Organisations- The Need for International Legal Regulation in the Context of Conflict of Laws- The Function of International Treaties- Conventions and Model Codes- The Role of UNCITRAL in the Promotion and Regulation of International Trade.

UNIT – II ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK 10

UNCITRAL (The Commission)- Working Groups – Participation at Sessions of UNCITRAL and Its Working Groups- Secretariat.

UNIT – III WORK OF UNCITRAL 11

Selection of the Work Programme- Techniques of Modernization and Harmonization – Legislative Techniques- Contractual Techniques- Explanatory Techniques- Uniform Interpretation of Legislative Texts- Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts- Coordinating the Work of Other Organizations- UNCITRAL’S Position Within the United Nations System- Activities- Conventions and Model Laws.

UNIT – IV UNCITRAL MODEL LAW ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION 11

Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration – Law of Arbitration in India – Types of Arbitration - Appointment of Arbitrators – Procedure – Judicial Intervention – Venue – Commencement – Award - Time Limit- Enforceability- Interest- Recourse Against Award – Appeals – Conciliation and Compromise – Enforcement of Foreign Awards – Arbitration Agencies - ICADR, ICA, Chambers of Commerce -Alternate Disputes Resolution.

UNIT – V UNCITRAL – INSOLVENCY LAWS AND SALE OF GOODS 10

Insolvency Laws in India – Personal Insolvency- Corporate Insolvency and Cross Border Insolvency- UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross Border Insolvency- UNCITRAL Legislative Guide to Insolvency Law- UN Convention on International Sale of Goods – A Comparative Analysis with the Indian Counterpart.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Define UNCITRAL Model Laws.

CO2: Understand the need and importance of UNCITRAL Codes.

CO3: Understand the functions and working of UNCITRAL.

CO4: Understand how UNCITRAL works in International Commercial Arbitration.

CO5: Analyse and compare Indian Insolvency Laws with UNCITRAL Model Law.

TEXT BOOKS

1. UNCITRAL, *A Guide to UNCITRAL: Basic facts about the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*, Published by the United Nations, Vienna(2013).
2. Franco Ferrari, *The Draft UNCITRAL Digest and Beyond: Cases, Analysis and Unresolved Issues in the UN Sales Convention*, Sweet and Maxwell, London (2004).

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. David D. Caron & Lee M. Caplan, *The UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules: A Commentary*, Oxford University Press, 1sted., 2013.
2. UNCITRAL, *UNCITRAL Model Laws After 25 Years: Global Perspectives on International Commercial Arbitration*, Juris Net, LLC, 1sted., 2013.
3. Michael Buhler, *Handbook of ICC Arbitration*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 3rd ed., 2014.

COMPETITION LAW

Course Objective: It is necessary to introduce students to the laws that are designed from time to time in keeping with the policy of the government to prevent unfair trade competition and protection of consumers. These laws have changed over a period of time in accordance with the demands of changing times. The laws are to be geared up to pass on the benefit of competition to consumers. These laws are to be reviewed and appreciated in this course.

UNIT – I CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS 10

Regulating Trade- Salient Features of MRTP Act, 1986- Salient Features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

UNIT– II FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT 12

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890- Relevant Provisions of Clayton Act- 1914- Relevant Provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act- Salient Features of U.K. Competition Act, 1998.

UNIT – III THE COMPETITION ACT, 2002 10

Preliminary- Prohibition of Certain Agreements, Abuse of Dominant Position and Regulation of Combinations.

UNIT– IV COMPETITION COMMISSION OF INDIA 10

Objectives of the Commission – Composition of the Commission – Duties- Powers and Functions of the Commission – Notable Cases.

UNIT – V DUTIES OF DIRECTOR GENERAL 12

Penalties- Competition Advocacy- Important Judgments of the Supreme Court.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

CO1. Understand and apply the Constitutional Provisions to interpret and apply the different laws regulating competition in India.

CO2. Understand and apply the scope and ambit of Federal Trade Commission Act, authorities and institutions under the Act to regulate competition within India

CO3. Understand and apply the scope and ambit of Competition Act, authorities and institutions under the Act to regulate competition within India

CO4. Purpose, aim and objectives of Competition Commission of India

CO5. Understand the role and duties of Director General and the perspectives of the Indian Supreme Court.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ramappa, T., *Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments*, OUP India, 3rd Edition, 2013.
2. Richard Whish & David Bailey, *Competition Law*, OUP Oxford, 7th Edition, 2012.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Agarwal, V.K., *Competition Act*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2011.
2. Richard Whish, *Competition Law*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2009.
3. Avtar Singh, *Competition Law*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2012.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Understand the nature of Constitution in India and compare it with other countries Constitution.

CO 2: Define Federalism and its core concepts

CO 3: Analyse Union – State financial relationship as given in the Constitution.

CO 4: Understand about the Union – State legislative relations

CO 5: Analyse about Centre – State administrative relationship.

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. A.V Dicey, *An Introduction to the Study of Law of Constitution*, Ch. III
2. Carl J Freidrich, *Constitutional Government and Democracy*, Ch. VII, VIII, IX, X
3. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Ch. VIII
4. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Ch. XIV
5. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Ch. V
6. V.D. Sebastian, *Indian Federalism*
7. D.D. Basu, *Federalism*
8. V.N. Gupta, *Federalism in India*

LAW, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Objective: The course aims to introduce to the students the basic understanding on Law and Poverty. By studying this course, students would be able to understand the concept of poverty and development and the role of different institutions at national and international level in dealing with the issue of poverty.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPT OF POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT 08

Socio – Legal Perspective on Meaning of Poverty and Scope of Poverty – Social Welfare Schemes and Legislations on Food, Education, Health, Shelter/ Housing, Security, Employment etc.

UNIT – II INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS 07

Principles and Role of Institutions in Reduction of Poverty – United Nations Organisation – Millennium Development Goals – Poverty Reduction Initiatives of ILO and WTO.

UNIT – III POVERTY AND ACCESS TO SECURING JUSTICE 07

Right to free Legal Aid – Art. 21 of the Constitution of India – Section 304 of Criminal Procedure Code – Rights of the Indigent Person – Civil Procedure Code – LokAdalats – Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

UNIT – IV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION FOR THE POOR 07

Constitutional Protection of Human Rights – Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy etc. – Human Rights Violations and Legal Protection – Child Labour – Prostitution – Land Acquisition and Displacement etc.

UNIT – V RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND RIGHT OF THE POOR 07

Case Studies on the Areas of Conflict between Right to Development and Rights of the Poor.

TOTAL: 36 H

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able,

CO1: To Understand the history of Education system in India

CO2: To Explain the Education Policies and related committees in India

CO3: To Compare Indian Education System with other developed education systems.

CO4: To Defend the Education as a right of every children in India.

CO5: To infer and analysis the contemporary challenges in Education field with the Assistance of law.

REFERENCES:

1. M. Govinda Rao, *Development, Poverty and Fiscal Policy: Decentralisation of Institutions*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Radhakrishnan, Ray, *Oxford Handbook of Poverty in India*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2005.
3. KhajaAjamuddin, *Poverty in Urban Area*, Adhyayana Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Deepali Pant Joshi, *Poverty and Sustainable Development*, Gyan Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
5. UpendraBaxi, *Law and Poverty: Critical Essays*, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
6. Sadhana Arya and Anupama Roy, *Poverty, Gender and Migration*, New Delhi, Sage Publication, 2006.

SEMESTER – VII

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objective: This course is concerned with the law governing international institutions, general principles of public international law including law of peace, war and development. The course aims to make the students to know various modes of settlement of international disputes and also a detailed study on Human Rights at local, national and international level

UNIT – I MEANING AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 15

Definition- Nature and Basis of International Law- Sources of International Law- Classical Sources and Modern Sources- Treaty- Making Process- Consent to be bound by a Treaty- Norms- Subjects and Place of Individual in International Law and Municipal Law- Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law- Codification and Progressive Development of International Law.

UNIT – II CONCEPT OF STATE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW 15

Definition of State – Nature of State- Non-State Entities- Recognition of states - Theories of recognition - Modes of recognition - Acquisition and loss of territory- Nationality -State succession - State Jurisdiction including Jurisdiction on High Sea- Acquisition and Loss of Territory- Intervention- Genocide.

UNIT – III LAW OF SEA AND LAW OF AIR 15

Origin and Development – International Conventions- Maritime Zone- Territorial Sea - Contiguous Zone- Continental Shelf- Exclusive Economic Zone–High Seas- Archipelagos- Law of Air–Nature and Scope- Development of Air Law- Conventions- Freedom and Sovereignty- Aviation Terrorism-Air Craft Hijacking under Air Law.

UNIT – IV PACIFIC MEANS OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES 15

Nationality- Extradition- Asylum- Diplomatic Agents- Modes of Settlement- Peaceful and Coercive settlement of International Disputes – Negotiations – Mediation – Conciliation - Good Offices – Dispute Adjudication and Arbitration - Judicial Settlements of Dispute under ICJ - Modes Short of War for settlement of International Disputes- Restoration – Reprisals-Intervention – Embargo - Pacific Blockade.

Introduction-Concept- Meaning-Nature and Scope- Historical Developments– Human Rights under UN Charter- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 - Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 - Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966- The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 - National Human Rights Commission - Role of Judiciary in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

TOTAL: 75H**COURSE OUTCOME**

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Understand the development of international law and its different sources to apply international law into domestic law.
2. Understand how states become subjects of international law and how to interpret state practices in recognising states as subjects with rights and duties under International Law.
3. Understand how international law legally divides the physically undividable terrain of sea and air to grant rights and duties to states under international law
4. Understand and apply the different modes of settlement of international disputes
5. Understand and apply the principle of International Human Rights and apply them to domestic law in India through its legal institutions.

TEXT BOOKS

1. J.G Starke, *Introduction to International Law*, Oxford University Press, 11th Ed., 2007.
2. Oppenheim, *International Law*, Pearson Edu. New Delhi, 9th Ed., 2005.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Dr. S.K. Kapoor, *Public International Law & Human Rights*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 16th Edn. 2007.
2. Malcom Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 5th edn., 2005
3. D.J. Harris, *Cases and Material on International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2000.
4. H.O Aggarwal, *International Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 19th Ed., 2013.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Course Objective: This course will pursue civil litigation through appellate court examining the corrective steps available in civil proceedings. Appellate litigation strategies and choice of grounds for appellate / revision petitions are studied in the context of provisions of the C.P.C. and rules of civil practice. Drafting exercises will form a major part of the course. Continuing the study of civil procedure, the course also involves the study on execution of decrees and orders of court and the procedures laid down for it. This course also deals with the law of limitation as applicable to civil proceedings.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Civil Procedure Code Introduction- Distinction between procedural law and substantive law – History of the Code- Extent and its Application- Definition- Suits- Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts – Kinds of Jurisdiction – Bar on Suits – Suits of Civil Nature (Sec.9); Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res Judicata (Sec. 10, 11 and 12)- Foreign Judgment (Sec. 13, 14)- Place of Suits (Ss. 15 to 20)- Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25).

UNIT – II SUITS AND SUMMONS 15

Institution of Suits and Summons- (Sec. 26, O.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O.5)- Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B)- Pleading: Fundamental Rules of Pleadings – Complaint and Written Statement – Return and Rejection of Complaint – Defences – Set off – Counter Claim- Parties to the Suit (O. 1)- Joinder- Misjoinder and non – Joinder of Parties – Misjoinder of Causes of Action – Multifariousness.

UNIT – III PROCEDURES OF APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION 15

Procedures of Appearance and Examination of Parties (O.9, O.18) – Discovery- Inspection and Production of Documents (O.11 & O.13) – First Hearing and Framing of Issues (O.10 and O.14) – Admission and Affidavit (O.12 and O.19)– Adjournment (O.17) – Death- Marriage – Insolvency of the Parties (O.22)– Withdrawal and Compromise of Suits (O.23) – Judgment and Decree (O.20) - Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, O.21) - General Principal of Execution – Power of Executing Court – Transfer of Decrees for Execution – Mode of Execution– A) Arrest and Detention, B) Attachment, C) Sale.

UNIT – IV SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES

15

Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27)- Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87)- Suits relating to Public Matters (Sec. 91 to 93)- Suits by or against Firms (O.30)- Suits by or against Minors and Unsound Persons (O.32)- Suits by Indigent Persons (O.33)- Inter – Pleader Suits (Sec. 88, O.35)- Interim Orders- Commissions (Sec. 75, O.26)- Arrest before Judgment and Attachments before Judgment (O.38)- Temporary Injunctions (O.39)- Appointment of Receivers (O.40)-Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45)- Reference – Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46)- Caveat (Sec. 144.A)– Inherent Powers of the Court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

UNIT – V LIMITATIONS ACT, 1963

15

Definitions – Suits- Appeals & Application (Ss. 3-11)- Computation of Period of Limitation (Ss. 12-24)- Acquisition of Ownership by Possession (Ss. 25-27).

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: Students shall understand the procedure to file the suit and to understand the jurisdiction to file the litigation

CO2: Students shall understand the procedure for drafting the Plaint

CO3: Enable the students to understand the court procedure regarding the admission of suit and execution proceeding

CO4: Enable the students to know about the procedure to file special suits

CO5: students shall enable to calculate the limitation period to file a civil suit

TEXT BOOKS

1. Mulla; *The Code of Civil Procedure*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Publications, 17thedn, 2007.
2. C.K. Takwani; *Civil Procedure*, Eastern Book Company Lucknow, 6thedn, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Sarkar, *Code of Civil Procedure*, Wadhawa Publications Nagpur, 11thedn, 2006.
2. M.P. Jain; *The Code of Civil Procedure*, Wadhawa Publications, Nagpur, 2007
3. A.K. Nandi & S.P. Sen Gupta, *The Code of Civil Procedure*, 3rdedn, 2009, Kamal Law House, Kolkata.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Course Objective: A major concern in the course is to relate the economic policies and processes to tax and fiscal policies in different systems of economic administration keeping the constitutional goals in view. Direct taxes, Indirect taxes and its administration is the focus of this course. It is organised around a phenomenon based grouping to facilitate perception of the wide variety of issues revolving around indirect taxation and local taxation like the motives, history, and fountain of authority for indirect and local taxation. Analysis of the existing indirect and local taxation systems and structures and the political, social, economic and legal effects of indirect local taxation together with the judicial perception of the same will also be studied.

UNIT – I CONCEPT OF TAX

15

Nature and Characteristics of Taxes – Distinction Between Tax and Fee, Tax and Cess – Direct and Indirect Taxes – Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance – Scope of Taxing Powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Bodies. The Income Tax Act : Basis of Taxation of Income – Incomes exempted from Tax – Income from Salaries – Income from House Property – Income from Business or Profession and Vocation – Income from Other Sources – Taxation of Individuals, HUF, Firms, Association of Persons - Co – operative Societies and Non – Residents.

UNIT – II INCOME TAX AUTHORITIES

15

Their Appointment – Jurisdiction – Powers and Functions – Provisions relating to Collection and Recovery of Tax – Refund of Tax- Appeal and Revision Provisions- Offences and Penalties- Wealth Tax- Charge of Wealth Tax- Assets- Deemed Assets and Assets Exempted from Tax – Wealth Tax Authorities – Offences and Penalties.

UNIT – III CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS

15

Nature- Scope and Basis of Levy of Central Excise Duty – Meaning of goods – Manufacture and Manufacturer – Classification and Valuation of goods – Duty Payment and Exemption Provisions – Provisions and Procedure Dealing with Registration and Clearance of Goods – An Overview of Set– off of Duty Scheme.

UNIT – IV CUSTOMS LAWS

15

Legislative Background of the Levy – Appointment of Customs Officers – Ports – Warehouses – Nature and Restrictions on Exports and Imports – Levy, Exemption and Collection of Customs Duties- And Overview of Law and Procedure – Clearance of goods from the Port, including Baggage – Goods Imported or Exported by Post and Stores and goods in Transit Duty- Drawback Provisions.

UNIT – V CENTRAL SALES TAX LAWS

15

Evolution and Scope of Levy of Central Sales Tax – Inter – State Sale outside a State and Sale in the course of Import and Export – Basic Principles – Registration of Dealers and Determination of Taxable Turnover- Service Tax – Main Features of Service Tax; VAT – Introduction to Value Added Tax- Recent Amendments

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO 1 To understand about the basic concepts of taxation law in India along with an introduction to Income Tax laws.

CO 2 To get a higher level of knowledge regarding the various authorities under the income tax act, their powers, functions and also regarding the various judicial and quasi judicial processes.

CO 3 To get an over all idea about Central Excise Act

CO 4 To get an over all idea about Customs Act

CO 5 To get an over all idea about various sales tax laws including GST.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Vinod Singhanian& Kapil Singhanian, *Direct Taxes Law and Practice*, Taxmann, 2014.
2. Chaturvedi&Pithisaria, *Income Tax Act with Relevant Tax Allied Acts*, Lexis Nexis, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.B. Lal, *Income Tax*, Pearson Publications, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2010.
2. Kailash Rai: *Taxation Laws*, Allahabad Law Agency, 9th Edition, 2007.
3. Vinod K. Singhanian: *Direct Taxation: Law and Practice of Income Tax*, Taxman, 36thEdn, 2007.

BANKING LAW

Course Objective: Banking Institutions have become important players in the present dayeconomy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students with operational parameters of banking law, and to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop appreciative faculties of the students in statutory as well as well as case – law in this area.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Evolution of Banking Institution in India- Banking Definition- Banking Company in India- Banking Legislation in India- Common Law and Statutory System- Classification of Banks – Essential Functions and Special Functions Agency Services – E Banking and Recent Trends in Banking.

UNIT – II BANKER AND CUSTOMERS 15

Customer- Banker– Definition and Nature – Legal Character of Banker - Customer Relationship- Special Types of Customers: Lunatics, Minors, Agents, Administrators and Executors, Partnership Firms and Companies- Duties and Liabilities of Banks and Customers.

UNIT – III LAWS RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS 15

Cheque – Meaning and Characteristics- Duties and Liabilities of Banks Payment of Cheques by Bank- Liabilities of the Banker in Case of Dishonour- Protection of Paying Banker - Forged Cheques- Alteration of Cheque- Collection of Cheques and Drafts- Protection of Collecting Banker- Crossing of Cheques- Bill of Exchange- Promissory Note – Meaning and Characteristics and Types of Hundi- Notary Public Noting Protest- Acceptance for Honour- Payment for Honour- Holder and Holder in Due Course – Definition and Distinction Between a Holder and Holder in Due Course- Endorsement and its Kinds- Acceptance- Presentment and Payment- Dishonour and Discharge of Negotiable Instrument.

UNIT – IV CENTRAL BANKING THEORY AND RBI 15

Characteristics and Function of Central Banks – RBI as the Central Bank of India – Objectives and Organizational Structure – Functions- Regulations of the Monetary System – Monopoly of Note Issue- Credit Control- Determination of Bank Rate Policy- Open Market Operations- Banker’s Bank- Banker of Government- Control Over Non – Banking Financial Institutions- Economic and Statistical Research- Staff Training – Control and Supervisions of Other Banks.

Merchant Banking in India – SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992 – Recovery of Debts Due to Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 – Enforcement Authorities – DRT and DRAT.

TOTAL: 75H**COURSE OUTCOMES**

CO1: Understand the evolution of banking sector and banking law in India

CO2: Define the roles of Banker and Customers

CO3: Deal with issues relating to Negotiable Instruments Act.

CO4: Appreciate the functions of RBI

CO5: Understand about various other banks and banking regulations in India

TEXT BOOKS

1. ICSI, *Banking and Insurance Law and Practice*, Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Taxmann Publishers, 2010.
2. K.C. Shekhar, &LekshmiShekhar, *Banking Theory and Practice*, Vikas Publishing House, 19th Ed., 2005.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M.L. Tannan, *Banking Law and Practice in India*, Lexis Nexis, 23rd Ed., 2010.
2. J N Jain & R K Jain, *Modern Banking and Insurance–Principles and Techniques*, Regal Publications, 2008.
3. JyotsanaSethi&Nishwar Bhatia, *Elements of Banking and Insurance*, PHI Publishers, 2nd Ed., 2013.

PUBLIC POLICY

Course Objective: The course intends to make an analysis of the existing public policy. It combines the key principles and analytical framework of public policy. It is involved with formulating policies and proposals. It is to determine which of various alternative policies will most achieve a given set of goals in light of the relations between the policies and the goals

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Public Policy- Meaning- Definition and Types- Approaches- Scope and Importance- Requisites of a good Public Policy- Hindrances- Institutional Arrangements for Policy-Making – Reconstruction of Public Policy – Theory and Practice – Methodology for Policy Analysis – Trends in Policy Analysis.

UNIT – II MODELS IN PUBLIC POLICY 15

Policy Makers – Process and Stages – Models in Policy Analysis – System Model – Pressure Group Model – Game Model – Elite Model - Institutional Model – Incremental Model – Dror’s Optimal Model

UNIT – III POLICY MAKING IN INDIA 15

Stake Holders – Citizens – Pressure Groups – Political Parties – Election Manifesto – Agencies in Policy Making – Policy Implementation – Policy Evaluation.

UNIT – IV POLICIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL 15

New Economic Policy – Food and Agricultural Policy – Population and Health Policy – Environmental Policy – Science and Technology Policy.

UNIT – V POLICIES AT THE STATE LEVEL 15

Language Policy in Tamil Nadu – Reservation Policy in Tamil Nadu - Social Welfare Policies in Tamil Nadu – Education Policy.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: To recognize and articulate how public policy issues are defined and framed within the context of a given discipline;

CO2: To analyse public problems and evaluate policy alternatives against criteria such as Equity, efficiency, and effectiveness

CO3: Understanding of the political institutions that make public policy and of the non-Governmental entities that influence policymaking;

CO4: Identifying the specific policy areas, problems, and policy alternatives.

CO5: Criticise the policy ecosystem of Indian Government at National and State level

TEXT BOOKS

1. Aravind Siva Rama Krishnan, *Public Policy & Citizenship*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2011.
2. Frank Fisher, *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Method*, CRC Press, New York, Edition 2007.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Guy Peters, *Handbook of Public Policy*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2006.
2. Henry Nicholas, *Models of Public Policy Making*, Pearson Publications, New Delhi, 2012.
3. Sapru R.K., *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, Sterling Publications, New Delhi, Edition 2010.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, students will be able to

CO 1: Understand the concepts and approaches to International Relations.

CO 2: Analyse the changing dimension of International Relations in 20th and 21st centuries.

CO 3: Gain knowledge on the various global financial institutions and their functions.

CO 4: Trace the genesis and development of various international organisations and alliances

CO 5: Critically analyse various contemporary global challenges.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. J.C. Johari, *International Relations and Politics: Theoretical Perspective in the Post Cold War Era*, 3rd Edition Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2009
2. John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens, *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press, London, 2006.
3. Palmer, Perkins, *International Relations*, AITBS Publishers, 2002.
4. Robert Art and Robert Jarvis, *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, 9th Edition Pearson Longman Publishers, New Delhi, 2009.
5. RukmiBasu, *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues*, Sage Publications, 2015.
6. V.N. Khanna, *International Relations*, Vikas Publishing House, 2009.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jill Steans, Llyod Pettiford, Thomas Diez, *Introduction to International Relations: Perspective and Themes*, Pearson/Prentice Hall Publishers, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Scott Burchill, *Theories of International Relations*, Palgar Mac, London, 2008.
3. Prakash Chander, Prem Arora, *International Relations*, Book Hives Publishing, New Delhi, 2000.
4. Henry Kissinger, *World Order*, Penguin, Washington D.C., 2014.
5. Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy*, Simon & Schuster, 1995.
6. Pavneet Singh, *International Relations*, McGraw Hill Education, 2015.
7. V.P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy Since Independence*, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2011.
8. SashiTharoor, *PaxIndica*, Penguin India, New Delhi, 2013.
9. Rajiv Sikri, *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*, Sage Publications, 2013.

UNIT – V VOTER’S RIGHT TO KNOW THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE CANDIDATES

10

Representation of People Act, 1951: Sec. 33A and 33 B – Goswami Committee Report on Electoral Reforms, 1990 – Vohra Committee Report on Criminalisation of Politics, 1993 - 170th Report of Law Commission on Electoral Laws, 1999

TOTAL: 54 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

C01: To understand the concept of free and fair election and its provisions mentioned under the constitution of India.

C02: Student shall understand the composition of State Legislature and how the election of the President & Vice-President is conducted.

C03: Provides the qualification & disqualification of candidates for members of parliament and State legislature.

C04: It discusses the various corrupt practices, electoral offences and anti-defection laws mentioned under the Constitution of India and Representation of People Act 1951.

C05: Students shall critically analyze the concept and procedure of elections with the help of the recommendations made by various committees.

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Kiran Gupta and P C Jain, *Elections – Law and Practice*, 9thEdn, 2009.
2. AnandBallabhKafaltiya, *Democracy and Election Laws*, Deep and Deep Publications, 2003.
3. R. N. Choudary, *Election Laws and Practice in India*, Orient Publishing Co, 3rd Edition.
4. P. Chakraborty, *Office of Profit, Disqualification and Anti-Defection*, Capital Law House, New Delhi, 2009.
5. P. RathnaSwamy, *Handbook on Election Laws*, Lexis Nexis, Gurgaon, 2014.

STATUTORY MATERIALS:

1. Constitution of India
2. Representation of People Act, 1951
3. Goswami Committee Report on Electoral Reforms, 1996.
4. 170th Report of Law Commission on Electoral Laws, 1999.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Course Objective: This course enables the student to learn the concept of civil society and public grievance.

UNIT I: CIVIL SOCIETY 10

Meaning and Concept – Evolution and Historical Development – Role in Building and Consolidating Democracy – Voluntary Associations – Social contract – Civil society organizations.

UNIT II: CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE 12

Three Domains of Governance – State, Private Sector, Civil Society – Relationship between Civil Society and Good Governance – Principles of Governance, Transparency, Accountability and Local Self Governance.

UNIT III: CIVIL SOCIETY IN INDIA 10

History – Characteristics – The Current Social, Economic and Political Situations – Challenges faced by the Civil Society.

UNIT IV: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION 10

Decline in Public Participation – Reasons – Rights of People – Planning Process – Non-Disclosure of Government Documents – Right to Information – Official Secrets.

UNIT V: PUBLIC GRIEVANCE 12

Meaning – Factors – Types: Legislative, Judicial and Executive – Redressal of Public Grievance – Alternate Models of Dispute Resolution – Legal Aid, Legal Literacy, Gram Nyayalaya, Social Action Litigation, LokAdalats, Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayuktha.

Total: 52 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO 1: Understand the meaning and concept of civil society and its evolution

CO 2: Develop knowledge on the aspect of governance and civil society

CO 3: Understand about the characteristics of civil society in India

CO 4: Analyse the reasons for public participation in civil society

CO 5: Understand about the concept of Public Grievance and various mechanisms towards it.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Rajeev Bhargava, *Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perceptions*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
2. NeeraChandhoke, *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
3. Mary Kaldor, *Global Civil Society: An Answer to War*, Cambridge University Press.
4. Tripathi S.C., *The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996*.
5. Sarfaraz Ahmed, *LokAdalat: An Effective Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism*, APH Publication, New Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMICS

Course Objective: This course will deal with the law relating to international trade in India, International sales, transportation with reference to shipping and aviation, financing and settlement of commercial disputes will be the major components of the course. The focus will be mainly upon the international legal conventions and Indian legal system in these four areas.

UNIT – I THE POLICIES AND REALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW 10

Evolution of World Trade Organization from 1947 To 1995- Organization- Structure- Power and Objective of World Trade Organization- Most Favoured Nation Treatment and National Treatment- Tariffs and Safeguards.

UNIT – II TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE 12

Sanitary and Phyto- Sanitary Measures- Trade Related Investment Measures- Subsidies and Countervailing Measures- Anti-Dumping- Agriculture- Textiles- Trade in Services (GATS)- Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

UNIT – III DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCESS 12

Comparison with ICC Court of Arbitration and Other Models- Impact of World Trade Organization on India – Emerging Trends in WTO- International Sale of Goods- Various Forms and Standardization of Terms- Formation and Performance of International Contracts- Acceptance and Rejection of Goods- Passing of Property.

UNIT – IV RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER 10

Frustration of Contract – Product Liability- Insurance of Exports- Marine and Other Insurance- Law on Carriage of Goods by Sea, Land and Air- Container Transport- Pre- Shipment Inspection- Export and Import – Licensing- Unification of International Sales Law.

UNIT – V INTERNATIONAL MONETARY LAW 10

International Monetary and the IMF – International Monetary Problems- Institutional Aspects of IMF- Interpretation and Dispute Settlement – Regulation of the External Value of the Money – Discretionary System of Exchange Rates Under the IMF – The Code for Multilateral System of Payments Under Art. VIII Of the IMF- Articles of Agreement – Exchange- Restrictions and National Security- Regulation of Capital Movements –

International Liquidity and the SDR – Balance of Payments Adjustments and the IMF Resources – Financing for Balance of Payments- Disequilibrium – The Role of Conditionality – Regular Facilities- Special Facilities and Concessional Facilities – Debt Reduction Assistance – Legal Characterization and Nature of IMF Conditionality.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Understand the origin and development of international trade law and apply such understanding to interpret the provisions of international trade law
2. Understand and apply the Principles of International Trade Law Codified under WTO Agreement and other Associated Documents
3. Understand and apply the principles contained in United Nations Convention on Contracts for the Sale of Goods and role of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in its implementation law on carried
4. Understand and apply the law on international carriage
5. Understand and practice law relating to international foreign trade in India

TEXT BOOKS

1. John H. Jackson, *The Jurisprudence of GATT and the WTO*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2000.
2. Kaul, A.K., *Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics*, Kluwer Law International, 2nd Edition, 2000

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Daniel , *Oxford Handbook on International Trade Law*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2nd Edition, 2009
2. Christopher Arup, *The New World Trade Organization Agreements*, Cambridge University Press, 2nd Edition, 2000.
3. Raj Bhalla, *International Trade Law: Theory and Practice*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2nd Edition, 2001.

INVESTMENT LAWS

Course Objective: This course seeks to provide the investment mechanism in India and the regulatory framework for the protection of investor and other stake holders of the market.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 12

Meaning of Investment and Market -Nature and Risk Associated with Investment - Evolution of Investment and Bargaining Norms - Principles of International Investment Law -International Treaties - Types of Investment Contracts- Applicable Law - Stabilization Clauses -Renegotiation and Adaptation.

UNIT – II SHARES 12

Definition and Nature - Shares and Shareholders- Stock and Shares-Certificate of Shares- Call on Shares- Lien on Shares -Minimum Subscription - Share Capital - Issue and Allotment of Shares - Transfer and Transmission of Shares - Debentures, Charges and Deposits- Inter-Corporate Loans and Investments.

UNIT – III SECURITIES CONTRACTS 10

Basic Features of the Securities Contracts - Recognition of Stock Exchange - Derivatives - Options and Future- Listing of Securities- Penalties and Procedure for Adjudication.

UNIT – IV SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD (SEBI) 10

SEBI Constitution - Powers and Functions of SEBI - Securities Appellate Tribunal - SEBI (Disclosure & Investor Protection) Guidelines.

UNIT – V DEPOSITORIES ACT 10

Salient Features - Agreement Between Depository and Participant- Registration of Transfer of Securities with Depository-Stamp Duty on Transfer - Non-Banking Financial Institutions.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and nature of Investment Market and its governance under International Law
2. Understand definition and Nature of Shares under Investment Law and application of other legal concepts associated with it.
3. Understand the basic features of Securities Contract and how it is regulated by Investment law
4. Understanding aims and objectives, powers and functions of SEBI under Investment Law.
5. Understand and apply the aims and objectives of Depositories Act in relation to investment law.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Singh, Avtar, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 14th Edition, 2004.
2. Ferran, Eilis, *Principles of Corporate Finance Law*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1st Edition, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Myneni, S.R., *Law of Investment and Securities*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2nd Edition, 2006.
2. Taxman's, *SEBI Manual*, Taxman Publications, New Delhi, 15th Edition, 2010.
3. Avdhani, V.A., *Investment and Securities Market in India*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 9th Edition, 2011.

SEMESTER – VIII

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE INCLUDING JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT & PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT

Course Objective: The course on Criminal Procedure Code is aimed at driving the students on how the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective. The course will acquaint the student with organisation of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised.

UNIT – I DEFINITIONS AND AUTHORITIES UNDER THE CODE 15

Important Definitions Under the Code – Constitution of Different Criminal Courts and Officers - Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors – Power of Courts and Superior Officers of Police – Distinction Between Cognizable and Non- Cognizable, Summons and Warrant Cases-Bailable and Non-Bailable Offences and Compoundable and Non-Compoundable Offences.

UNIT – II ARREST OF PERSONS AND PRE TRIAL PROCESS 15

Arrest of Persons Without Warrant- Procedure- Rights of an Arrested Person- Provisions as to Bail and Bonds- Process to Compel Appearance of Persons: Summons- Warrant of Arrest- Proclamation and Attachment- Process to Compel Production of Things: Summons to Produce Things- Search Warrant- Other Provisions Relating to Search and Seizure- Information to the Police and Their Powers to Investigate: Conditions Requisite- Complaints to Magistrate- Commencement of Proceedings Before Magistrate.

UNIT – III FAIR TRIAL AND PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR THE TRIAL 15

Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (Section 177-189); Conception of Fair Trial - Presumption of Innocence – Venue of Trial- Right of the Accused to Know the Accusation (section 221- 224) and Accusation be held in the Accused's Presence- Right of Cross- Examination and Offering Evidence in Defence-The Accused Statement- Right to Speedy Trial; Time Limitations- Rationale and Scope (section 468 - 473)- Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict (Section 300).

UNIT – IV CHARGE AND TRIAL PROCEDURE

15

Charge (Section 211-224)- General Provisions as to Enguries and Trials- The Judgement and Sentences Under the Code: Submission of Death Sentence for Confirmation With Emphasis on Referred Trial- Appeals- Reference and Revision- Transfer of Criminal Cases- Execution-Suspension and Comutation of Sentences: Death Sentence- Imprisonment with Emphasis on Default Sentence- Levy of Fine- General Provisions Regarding Execution- Suspension- Remission and Comutation of Sentences- Inherent Powers of the High Court and Power of Superintendence by High Court over Judicial Magistrates.

UNIT – V JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND PREVENTIVE PROVISIONS IN THE CODE

15

Juvenile Delinquency- Nature and Magnitude- Juvenile Court System- Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles- Legislative and Judicial Protection of Juvenile Offender- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000- Recent Amendments.

Probation of Offenders Law- Mechanism- Problems and Prospects of Probation- Suspended Sentence- Judicial Approach.

Security for Keeping the Peace and Good Behaviour- Suspected Persons- Habitual Offenders- Imprisonment in Default of Security: Order for Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents (Sec. 125- 128)- Enforcement of Order of Maintenance- Prevention of Public Nuisance.

TOTAL: 75 Hours

COURSE OUT COME:

At the end of the course, Students will be able to

CO1: Administration of Justice is most important function of the state for this pupose our Constitution has set up a Hirechy of Courts.

CO2: Usually , Crimal action starts with an arrest by a police officer. Purpose of the Pre-Trail hearing to resolve any issues before the court case actually begins in order to allow the trail itself to proceed more effetively.

CO3: A change is a formal recognition of concrete accusation by Magistrate or a court based upon a Complaint or information against the accused.

CO4: The Indian penal Code process of criminal trial method of conviction and the Rights of Accused for a Fair Trail. Charge- Sheet is filed.

CO5: The prime motto of the Juvenile Act was to provide Security to a class of offenders and ensure their Rehabilitation by sending them to remand homes

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, *The Code of Criminal Procedure - Covering The Criminal Law(Amendment) Act, 2013*, Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur 19thEd, 2013.

2. S C Sarkar, *The Law of Criminal Procedure*, 2nd (Reprint), 2010, Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 11th ed., 2015.
3. Kelkar, *Outlines of Criminal Procedure*

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. K N Chandrasekharan Pillai, *R V Kelkar's Criminal Procedure*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 6th Ed. 2014.
2. Woodroffe: *Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure*, 2 Vols. Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd., 3rd Ed., Reprint 2014.
3. P.RamanathaIyer, *Code of Criminal Procedure*
4. S.N. Mishra, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
5. Batuk Lal, *Code of Criminal Procedure*
6. Law Commission Reports, 14th, 37th and 41st Commissions.

LABOUR LAW – I

Course Objective: This course deals with the basic framework of industrial relations in the country. Trade Union Act, Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act are the major legislations studied in this regard. A dynamic approach of studying issues such as recognition of trade unions, collective bargaining, dispute settlement, regulation of job losses etc., is adopted keeping a variety of laws and policies bearing on the subject in focus. The changing nature of labour relations in a market friendly system and the role of the State in it are also discussed in a comparative perspective.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 15

Meaning of Industrial Relations- Object and Scope of Labour Legislation- Concept of Master and Servant Yielding Place to Employer – Employee Relationship- Prevalence of Laissez-Faire Policy- State Regulation of Labour Legislations- Necessity- Significance of Collective Bargaining- Standards set up by ILO to Govern Industrial Relations.

UNIT – II TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 15

Trade Unionism in India- Definition of Trade Union- Trade Dispute- Registration of Trade Union- Legal Status of a Registered Trade Union- Mode of Registration- Powers and Duties of Registrar- Cancellation and Dissolution of a Trade Union- Procedure for Change of Name- Amalgamation of Trade Unions- Office Areas of the Trade Union- Their Powers and Functions- Funds of the Trade Union- Immunities Granted to Office Bearers- Recognition of Trade Union and Collective Bargaining.

UNIT – III INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 15

Object of the Act- Significance of the Terms Used in the Definition Section- Concept of Strike- Lock out- Lay-off- Retrenchment and Closure- Various Mechanisms Provided to deal with Industrial Disputes- Awards and Settlements- Protection to Workmen During Pendency of Proceedings- Reference Power of the Government -Voluntary Arbitration - Unfair Labour Practices.

UNIT – IV INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS ACT, 1946) 15

Concept- Nature- Scope of Standing Orders- Procedure for Certification- Conditions for Certification- Appeals Against Certification- Binding Nature and Effect of Certified Standing Orders- Date of Operation of the Standing Orders- Posting of Standing Orders- Modification and Temporary Application of the Model Standing Orders- Interpretation and Enforcement of Standing Orders- Penalties and Procedure.

Object of the Act- Workmen Covered by the Act- Liability of the Employer to Pay Compensation- Accident Arising out of and in the Course of Employment- Notional Extension of Employer’s Premises- Personal Injury- Occupational Diseases- Calculation of Compensation- Principal- Employer’s Right of Indemnity- Powers and Functions of the Commissioner.

TOTAL: 75H**COURSE OUTCOME**

At the end of this Course Students will be able to,

CO1: To know the Development and Judicial setup of Labour Laws, the salient features of Legislation of Trade union and to learn the law relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working condition.

CO2: To Familiarize Privileges of Trade Union to render lawful Organisation of labour to enable collective bargaining.

CO3: Knowing about Industrial peace and harmony and to investigate settlement of industrial dispute by negotiation.

CO4: To Understand the concept and nature of Industrial Employment (Stranding Orders Act,1947)

CO5: To understand the scope and coverage of workmen compensation act
Identify various legal remedies available under employment laws,

TEXT BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, *Industrial Relations and Labour Law*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 6thedn., 2012
2. Chaturvedi, *Labour and Industrial Law*, Central Law Agency, 2004

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, *Commentaries on the Factories Act, 1948*, Universal Law Publishing House, Delhi, 2002
2. H.L. Kumar, *Workmen’s Compensation Act*, Universal Law Publishing, 2009
3. A.M.Sharma, *Industrial Relations And Labour Laws*, ,Himalayan publishing House, 2013.
4. S. R. Samant, S. L. Dwivedi ,*Labour Laws* , Labour Law Agency's Employer's Guide, 15thedn, 2015.

MEDIA LAW

Course Objective: The phrase '*Media Law*' can be defined as laws that regulate the activities of the Media. There is no country in the world where there are no media or press laws or where the press is not expected to operate within the ambit of the law. However, given the fact that freedom of the press is an essential requirement for democracy like India, the laws governing the press are those which only seek to protect the fundamental rights of individuals and ensure the maintenance of peace and tranquility. Such laws are the laws of defamation, sedition, copyright, plagiarism, privacy, etc. Thus, the aim of this Course is to make the students understand about the various facets of Media Law and its impact on the society.

UNIT – I MEDIA & PUBLIC POLICY 15

Disseminating the Facets of Media – Understanding the Concept of Media- History of Media, Theories of Media and Evolution of Media.

History of Media Legislation – Media Legislation, The British Experience; Media Legislation in U.S; Media Legislation in Indian Context- **MEDIA ETHICS:** Basic Ethical Theory- Historical Perspective On Ethics.

UNIT – II MEDIA IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 15

Freedom of Expression in Indian Constitution – Interpretation of Media Freedom- Issues of Privacy- Newsprint Control order – Interpretation of Media freedom – Issues of Privacy – Right to Information – Case studies on Media and Free expression – Laws of defamation: Defamation of Character- Libel and Slander- Defences Against Defamation- obscenity, blasphemy and sedition – Contempt of Court Act.

UNIT – III MEDIA- REGULATORY FRAMEWORK 15

Legal Dimensions of Media – Media & Criminal Law (Defamation / Obscenity/Sedition)- Media & Tort Law (Defamation & Negligence)- Media & Legislature – Privileges of the Legislature- Media & Judiciary – Contempt of Court- Media & Executive – Official Secrets Act- Media & Journalists – Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act & Press Council Act.

Self Regulation& Other Issues – Media and Ethics: Self-Regulation Vs Legal Regulation- Media & Human Rights- Issues Relating to Entry of Foreign Print Media.

UNIT – IV CONVERGENCE & NEW MEDIA

15

Understanding Broadcast Sector – Evolution of Broadcast Sector - Airwaves and Government Control – Open Skies Policy – Licensing Issues in Broadcast Sector.

Legislative Efforts on Broadcast Sector – Prashar Bharti Act 1990 – Broadcasting Bill- Cinematography Act 1952 – Cable T.V. Networks (regulation) Act of 1995.

Opening of Airwaves – Public Policy Issues on Airwaves- Community Radio Advocacy- Telegraph Act and Broadcast Interface.

The New Media of Internet – Evolution of Internet as New Media- Regulating the Internet- I.T. Act of 2000 and Media- Convergence Bill (to be enacted)- Regulatory Commissions of New Media- Indian Telegraph Act of 1885.

UNIT – V MEDIA- ADVERTISEMENT & LAW

15

Regulation of Advertising- Ethical Issues in Advertising- Concept of Advertisement – Advertisement and Ethics – Advertisement Act of 1954 – Indecent Representation (prohibition) Act, 1986 – The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable) Advertisements Act of 1954 – Issues of Consumer Protection – Competition Bill and Impact on Advertisements.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of the course students will able

CO1: to analyse the value of media ethics and media legislations

CO2: to understand the media's freedom under Indian constitution.

CO3: to know media freedom under other regulatory legislations

CO4: to review media legislation in film, airwaves and internet

CO5: to measure the value of Public welfare when compare to media freedom

TEXT BOOKS

1. Justice P B Sawant& P K Bandhopadhya, *Advertising Law and Ethics*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt Ltd., 2002.
2. Durga Das Basu, *Law of the Press*, Lexis Nexis, 5th Ed., 2010.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Taxmanns, *Telecom Broadcasting and Cable Laws*, Taxmann, 1st ed., 2004.
2. Universal, *Press Media and Telecommunications Laws*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt Ltd., 1st Ed., 2005.
3. M. Neelamalar, *Media Law and Ethics*, PHI Publishers, 2009.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Course Objective: Free exchange of ideas is a basic pillar of a democratic society. Corruption thrives in sacred places, therefore it is stated that sunlight is the best disinfectant. There should be governance in sunshine. The course is designed to convince the students how the right to information infuses transparency and accountability in governance, preventing abuse of power.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 12

Right To Information Before Right To Information Act, 2005 - Significance in Democracy- Constitutional Basis - Supreme Court on Right To Information.

UNIT – II RTI ACT 08

Definitions – Essentials of the Act - Right To Information and Obligations of Public Authorities – Exceptions.

UNIT – III AUTHORITIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS 10

Central Information Commission- State Information Commission - Powers and Functions of Information Commissions - Appeals and Penalties.

UNIT – IV OTHER RELATED LAWS 12

The Official Secrets Act, 1923- The Public Records Act, 1993- The Public Records Rules, 1997 - The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 - The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952- The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

UNIT – V LAW AND PRACTICE 12

Best Practices – A Study of Decisions Rendered by State Commissions and Central Commission in the Following Areas – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts And Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to;

CO1: Reviewing the history of Right to Information Act

CO2: Explaining the Essentials of the Right to Information Act.

CO3: Stating the powers and functions of the authorities

CO4: Distinguishing others laws from the laws relating to Right to Information Act

CO5: Applying the Practices relating to Right to Information

TEXT BOOKS

1. Robertson and Nicol, *Media Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, 4thedn , 2002.
2. M.V. Pylee, *Select Constitutions of the world*, Universal Law Publishing Co.,2ndedn, 2006.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. V.Nelson, *The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting*, Sweet & Maxwell, 2ndedn, 2000.
2. Dr. Umar Sama, *Law of Electronic Media*, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2007.
3. SudhirNaib, *The Right to Information Act 2005 - A Handbook*, Jain Book Agency, 2011.

CO 4: Able to draft legislations

CO 5: Able to understand statutes

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Indian Law Institute, *The Drafting of Laws*, 1980.
2. Allen, *Law in the Making*, Sweet and Maxwell.
3. Renton C'Hee Report, *Preparation of Legislatio*, Sweet and Maxwell.
4. W. Friedman, *Law in a Changing Society*, 1970.
5. M. Zander, *The Law Making Process*.
6. G.C. Thornton, *Legislative Drafting*, Butterworths, London.

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

Course Objective: The objective of the course is to make the student understand the law for the acquisition of land required for public purposes, laws relating to land and land revenue in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT – I LAND LAW REFORMS: PRE - CONSTITUTION 12

Ownership of Land - Doctrine of Eminent Domain - Doctrine of Escheat - Pre-Independence Position-Land Tenure- Zamindari Settlement - Ryotwari Settlement -Mahalwari System - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism - Large Holdings.

UNIT – II LAND LAW REFORMS: POST - CONSTITUTION 12

Right to Property – Abolition of Right to Property as Fundamental Right – Amendments Relating to Property – Legal Right Under Art 300A.

UNIT– III LAWS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND USE OF LAND 10

Land Acquisition Act of 1894- Amendments to the Act – Tamil Nadu Amendments Act 1980- Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property Under Defence of India Act – Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition – Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

UNIT – IV LAND CEILING 10

Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling- Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling of Land Act 1961 and Amendment Act, 1971.

UNIT – V LAWS RELATING TO TENANCY REFORMS 10

Rent Control and Protection Against Eviction- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection 1955- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payments of Fair Rent) Act, 1956- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent Relief Act, 1972- The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 – Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Act, 1994 – The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Right and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017.

TOTAL: 54 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME

Co1: Land law reforms like ownership of land, zamindari settlement etc... prior to Indian constitution.

CO2: Land law reforming like right to property and amendments relating to property post constitution.

CO3: Acquisition of Immovable property by government and Right to fair compensation.

CO4: How much land holding a person can have in urban areas and for agriculture.

CO5: Rent control and protection against eviction - rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants.

TEXT BOOK

1. Prof. A. Chandrasekaran, *Land Laws of Tamil Nadu*, 2nd Edn 2002, reprint 2010.

REFERENCE BOOKS

2. Kanwal Singh, *Land Laws (Including Land Acquisition and Rent Laws)*, 1st Ed., 2014.

3. N.K. Acharya, *Commentary on the Right To Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*, Asia Law House, 2014.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Course Objective: The object of the course is to give a overall view of GATT and the impact on international trade. This paper is aimed to impart the knowledge on International Trade and Practices. This paper provides the students an overall view of both international and national responsibilities of India in the development of International trade and IPR regime.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 10

Pre-era and Post-era of GATT- History of GATT & TRIPS Agreement – Essential Features- Impact on the World Trade Regime.

UNIT – II GATT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS 12

General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) – World Trade Organization (WTO) – GAT – UNCTAD – Trade Blocks- Customs Union – EU – European Free Trade Area (EFTA) – North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) – Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)- World Bank-IMF- International Finance Corporation.

UNIT – III GATT AND INDIA’S FOREIGN TRADE 12

India’s Foreign Trade- Recent Trends in India’s Foreign Trade – India’s Commercial Relations and Trade Agreements with Other Countries- Impact of GATT and WTO on India’s Trade and Foreign Policy- Problems and Perspectives.

UNIT – IV GATT, WTO & PROBLEMS OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 10

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to its Current Manifestation in the World Trade Organization Agreement (WTO)- Economic and Political Rationale Behind Trade Liberalization and the Founding of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its Successor, The WTO – GATT and the Less Developed Countries (LDC)- India and its Obligation towards GATT.

UNIT – V GATT AND IPR REGIME

10

International Convention Relating to Intellectual Property - Berne Convention- Madrid Agreement-Hague Agreement Concerning to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)- Paris Convention-Lisbon Agreement - Establishment of WIPO – UPOV and WTO-Mission and Activities - Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) – WCT and WPPT Budapest Treaty - International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants – Sui Generis System.

TOTAL: 54H

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Define GATT and understand its origin and functions.

CO2: Understand the cooperation that existed between GATT and other international organisations.

CO3: Discuss about GATT and Indian trade.

CO4: Explain the genesis of WTO and its relationship with less developed countries.

CO5: Analyse the relationship between GATT and Intellectual Property Rights.

TEXT BOOKS

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd edn 2014.
2. B.L. Wadhera, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, Universal Law Publishing, 5th edn, 2014.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. S. Narayan, *Intellectual Property Law in India*, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 3rd edn 2005.
2. A.K. Kaul, *Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics*, Kluwer Law International, 2006.
3. Craig Van Grassek, *The History and the Future of the WTO*, WTO Publications, 2013.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Course Objective: Crime is a phenomenon studied by several disciplines from several perspectives. However, a much wider perspective is being given through this paper as this is a subject which has constitutional undertones and jurisprudential importance. A study of comparative criminal procedure of countries like UK, USA, France and India helps students develop an ecumenical approach and broadens their vision.

UNIT – I ORGANISATION OF COURTS AND PROSECUTING AGENCIES

10

Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and their Jurisdiction – Nyay Panchayat in India – Organisation of Prosecuting Agencies for Prosecuting Criminals (Prosecutors and Police).

UNIT – II PRE-TRIAL PROCESS

12

Bringing Information about Crime Incident before the Formal System (Police or Magistrate) Sec. 154, 155 and 190 – Investigation of Crime Sec. 157 to 173 – Roles of the Prosecutor and the Judicial Officer in Investigation – Arrest and Questioning of the Accused – The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police – Rights of the Accused and Victim – Right to Counsel and Legal Aid – Withdrawal of Prosecution.

UNIT – III TRIAL PROCEDURE

12

The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system – Role of the Judge, Prosecutor and Defense Attorney in the Trial – Admissibility and Inadmissibility of Evidence and Confession, Contradictions and Corroboration – Identification Parade.

UNIT – IV CORRECTIONAL MEASURES

10

Institutional Correction of the Offenders – Law Relating to Probation and Parole – The Role of the Court in Correctional Programmes in India – Provisions Relating to Preventive Measure in the Criminal Procedure Code.

UNIT – V LAW RELATING TO EVIDENCE

10

Relevancy of Facts (Section 5 to 16) – Plea of Alibi – Examination of Witness – Privileged Communication.

TOTAL: 54 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- CO 1:** Understand the organisation of courts and prosecuting agencies
CO 2: Understand pre-trial process in criminal procedure
CO 3: Understand the trial procedure
Co 4: Analyse the various correctional measures
CO 5: Understand the law relating to evidence

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Sheethal Kanwal, *Comparative Criminal Procedure*
2. Kelvin Ion Heller and Markus D. Dubber, *The Handbook of Comparative Criminal Law*
3. Harry R. Dammer and Jay S. Albanese, *Comparative Criminal Justice System*
4. Frank Schmalleger, *Criminal Justice – A Brief Introduction*
5. Frank E. Hagan, *Criminal Justice and Criminology*

LAW AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

Course Objective: The purpose of a course on law and forensic science is to provide law students with an intensive focus on science and the legal process, and to give them in-depth knowledge of the scientific methodologies and the quantification of evidence that have become a regular feature of current-day civil and criminal litigation.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

12

History and Development of Forensic in India- Agencies in India -DDFSL, DFS, FSL, RFSL, MFSL, CFSL, GEQD, NFB, NCRB, CID, CBI, IB, RAW, NIA etc – Legal Procedure in Criminal Courts- Criminal Courts and Their Powers- Examination in Chief- Cross Examination- Re-Examination- Court Questions - Evidence-Documentary Evidence: Importance of Medial Certificates- Medico-Legal Reports- Dying Declaration- Death Certificate- Oral Evidence: Dying Declaration-Deposition of a Medial Witness taken in a Lower Court.

UNIT – II PERSONAL IDENTITY

12

Definition- Race,- Sex Determination- Anthropometry- Dactylography- Foot Prints- Scars- Deformities- Tattoo Marks- Occupational Marks- Hand Writing- Clothes Personal Articles- Speech and Voices- DNA- Finger Printing Gait- Post Mortem Examination: Objectives- Rules- External Examination- Internal Examination- Cause of Death- Examination of the Biological Stains and Hairs- Blood- Semen- Saliva Stains- Hairs – Fibers.

UNIT – III DEATH AND ITS MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECT

10

Definition- Mode of Death- Sudden Death- Sign of Death- Time Since Death- Presumption of Death- Presumption of Survivorship Deaths from Asphyxia- Introduction- Hanging- Strangulation- Suffocation- Drowning- Injuries by Mechanical Violence: Introduction- Business and Contusions- Abrasions- Wounds- Introduction to Fire Arms and ammunitions- Medico-Legal aspect of Wounds: Nature of Injury- Examination of Injured Persons- Cause of Death from Wounds- Power of Volitional-Acts after receiving a Fatal Injury- Difference Between Wounds Inflicted During Life and After- Difference Between Suicidal- Homicidal - Accidental Wounds.

UNIT – IV INSANITY IN ITS MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECT

10

Introduction-Cause of Mental Ill Health- Indication of Mental Health- Classification of Mental Diseases- Feigned Mental Ill Health- Criminal Responsibility .

Standard Protocol for Collection of Suspected Document and Handwriting Samples- Handwriting and Signature: Principle in Handwriting- Features of Handwriting- Stages in Handwriting Development- Dispute Letters – Suicidal- Homicidal Letters, Anonymous-Other Writings-Built-Up Documents-Sequence of Strokes-Alteration-Addition and Obliteration of Examination- Examination of Erasers- Age of Documents- Identification and Comparison of Typescripts and Typist- Decipherment of Secret Writings- Indentations and Charred Documents- Examination of Counterfeit Currency Notes- Indian Passports/Visas-Stamp Papers- Postal Stamps Etc.

TOTAL: 54 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, Students will be able to

CO1:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of some of the basic facts of Forensic Science.
2. Understand various branches of for Forensic Science and their functions.

CO2:

1. How Forensic Scientists operate and use scientific evidence in a legal context.
2. Identify and examine current and emerging concepts and practices within the Forensic Science field.

CO3:

1. Perform different Forensic tools and techniques.
2. Identify and Examine current and emerging concepts and practices within the Forensic Science field.

CO4:

1. Develop and appreciation of Scientific and Social Environment of the Criminal Justice System.

CO5:

1. Basic Understanding of the Scientific Method and the use of the problem- Solving in the field of the Forensic Science.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Nanda, B.B. and Tewari, R.K., *Forensic Science in India: A vision for the twenty first century*, Select Publishers, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2001.
2. James, S. H. and Nordby, J. J., *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques*, CRC Press, USA, 3rd Edition, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Guharaj, P. V., Chandran M. R., *Forensic Medicine*, Universities Press Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, 2nd Edition, 2006

2. Parikh C. K., *Parikh's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., India, 6th Edition, 1999
3. Tewari R K., Sastry P. K. and Ravikumar K. V., *Computer Crime & Computer Forensics*, Select Publications, New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2003.

SEMESTER – IX

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

Course Objective: The drafting of pleadings is an art. It demands a high degree of professional skill and professional knowledge, expertise and experience. It must be borne in mind that the rules of pleadings are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court. This course is aimed at equipping the students to do drafting of pleadings and documents on their own with confidence, without any hesitation when they enter the lawyer's profession. In conveyancing, drafting of documents like Sale Deeds, Lease Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Agreements, Service Contracts, etc. will be discussed. The related provisions of Stamp Act and Registration Act along with the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and other enactments will also be made part of the class discussions.

UNIT – I FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF PLEADINGS 18

Introduction - Fundamental Rules of Pleadings- Plaint Structure - Parties to Suit- Written Statement - Appeals – Reference- Review and Revision- Execution.

UNIT – II CIVIL PLEADINGS 18

Suit for Recovery Under XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- Plaint- Written Statement- Interlocutory Application- Original Petition- Affidavit- Suit for Permanent Injunction - Suit for Specific Performance - Petition for Dissolution of Marriage Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Petition for Eviction Under the Rent Control Act- Petition for Grant of Probate/Letters of Administration- Application for Grant of Succession Certificate- Application for Grant of Compensation Under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - Application for Temporary Injunction Under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- Application Under Order 39 Rule 2A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Caveat Under Section 148 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908-

Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

UNIT – III GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL PLEADINGS 18

Application for Maintenance Under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Application for Grant of Anticipatory Bail and Regular Bail - Application for Execution of a Decree - Criminal Complaint - Appeal/Complaint - Appeal/Revision in Criminal Cases - Writ Petition Under Art. 226 and Art. 32 of the Constitution of India - Special Leave Petition Under Article 136 of the Constitution of India- **Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.**

UNIT – IV CONVEYANCING

18

Components of a Deed - Forms of Deeds and Notices – Promissory Note- Will and Codicil- **Trust Deed- Gift Deed-** Agreement to Sell- Sale Deed - Indemnity Bond - Lease Deed - General Power of Attorney - Special Power of Attorney - Relinquishment Deed - Partnership Deed - Deed for Dissolution of Partnership - Mortgage Deed- Deed of Reference to Arbitration - Notice to the Tenant - Notice Under Section 80 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Notice Under Section 434 of the Companies Act, 1956 - Reply to the Notice.

UNIT – V PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION PETITION

18

Drafting of Writ Petition and Public Interest Litigation Petition Under Articles 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution – Concurrent Jurisdiction of the High Court and Supreme Court.

TOTAL: 90H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO 1: Identify the fundamental rules of pleadings

CO 2: Analyse and Draft civil pleadings

CO 3: Draft different types of criminal petitions

CO 4: Sketch different types of deeds and agreements

CO 5: Execute writ petition and public interest litigation

TEXT BOOKS

1. G.C. Mogha& S. N. Dhingra, Mogha's, *Law of Pleading in India with Precedents*, Eastern Law House, 18thedn, 2013.
2. R.N. Chaturvedi, *Conveyancing and Drafting and Legal Professional Ethics*, Eastern Book Company, 7thedn, 2011.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.C. Mogha, *Indian Conveyancer*, Dwivedi Law, Agency 14thedn, 2009.
2. C. R. Datta& M.N. Das, D'Souza's Form and Precedents of Conveyancing, Eastern Law House, 13thedn, 2008.
3. CA VirendraPamecha, *Public Interest Litigation (PIL) & How to File A Writ Petition*, Jain Book Agency, 1stedn, 2014.

LABOUR LAW – II

Course Objective: The course begins by examining theoretical issues relating to the informal/unorganised/disorganised sector. It then proceeds to look at those employed in textiles, fisheries, construction and agriculture. Each sector is examined from the prism of the political economy of that sector, including the impact of trade related measures (WTO), the policies of the Government of India on each of these Sectors, legislative interventions if any, judicial pronouncements and innovative alternate strategies. The course concludes by looking at the theoretical and practical issues related to 'Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998", as laid down in the ILO declaration.

UNIT – I THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948 15

Essential Features- Safety- Health and Welfare Measures of Labour- Child Labour- Salient Features of the Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986- Recent Amendments- Special Provisions Relating to Women Under the Act.

UNIT – II MINIMUM WAGES ACT 15

The Remunerative Aspects- Wages- Concept of Wages- Minimum- Fair- Living Wages- Wage and Industrial Policies- Whitley Commission Recommendations- Provisions of Payment of Wages Act 1936- Timely Payment of Wages- Authorised Deductions- Claims- Minimum Wages Act 1948- Definitions- Types of Wages- Minimum Rates of Wages- Procedure for Fixing and Revising Minimum Wages- Claims- Remedy.

UNIT – III PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT 15

Bonus- Concept- Right to Claim Bonus- Full Bench Formula- Bonus Commission- Payment of Bonus Act 1965- Application- Computation of Gross Profit- Available- Allocable Surplus- Eligibility of Bonus- Disqualification of Bonus- Set On- Set Off of Allocable Surplus- Minimum and Maximum Bonus- Recovery of Bonus.

UNIT – IV SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE MEASURES 15

Employees State Insurance Act 1948 – Application - Benefits Under the Act- Adjudication of Disputes and Claims – ESI Corporation.

The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961: Object and Application- Eligibility and Maternity Benefits- Notice of Claim- Prohibition Against Dismissal- Wage Deduction- Powers and Duties of Inspectors.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Application- Importance of the Act.

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972: Background- Object and Definitions - Eligibility for Payment of Gratuity – Forfeiture- Exemption- Determination - Controlling Authority – Penalties.

Unit – V THE EMPLOYEE’S PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952 15

Scope – Coverage- Application and Definitions- Authorities, Their Powers and Functions- Contributions - Employees Provident Fund Scheme- Employees’ Pension Scheme and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme - Penalties.

TOTAL: 75H

Course Outcome

At the end of this Course Students will be able to,

CO1: To learn and examine the theoretical issues relating to factories act 1948

CO2: To summarize the important provisions of wage legislation in reference to payment of wages act 1936, minimum wages act 1948.

CO3: Analyse the concept of tenure and calculation part of payment of bonus act 1965

CO4: To Know the Important provisions of Social Security Legislation and welfare measures which include Benefits and claims

CO5: Analyse the Concept and benefit and claims of employee provident fund Act 1952 and payment of gratuity Act 1975

TEXT BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, *Industrial Relations and Labour Law*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 6thedn., 2012.
2. Chaturvedi, *Labour and Industrial Law*, Central Law Agency, 2004.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, *Commentaries on the Factories Act, 1948*, Universal Law Publishing House, Delhi, 2002.
2. H.L. Kumar, *Workmen’s Compensation Act*, Universal Law Publishing, 2009.
3. A.M.Sharma, *Industrial Relations And Labour Laws*, Himalayan publishing House, 2ndedn 2013.
4. S. R. Samant, S. L. Dwivedi, *Labour Laws*, Labour Law Agency's Employer's Guide, 15thedn, 2015.

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

Course Objective: Even after 50 years of Adoption of the Constitution, for women, equality with man appears to be a distant mirage to be reached. Effective political representation of women in Legislature and other forums too has become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. Breach of her personality, through various forms of violence, too has not subsided. The course will Study, what are the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate these situations with special emphasis on Indian Municipal Law and what is the scope and shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.

UNIT – I WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS 15

UDHR- Convention on the Political Rights of Women 1953- CEDAW 1979- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of Women, 1999.

UNIT – II WOMEN IN PRE-CONSTITUTION AND POST - CONSTITUTION

PERIOD 15

Status of Women- Social and Legal Inequality - Social Reform Movement in India - Legislative Response in India- Women in Post-Constitution Period- Gender Equality and Protection Under the Constitution- Constitutional Provisions- Preamble - Art. 14, 15, 23- National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

UNIT – III LAW RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN 15

Dowry Death- Honour Killings- Acid Attacks- Female Infanticide- Abetment to Suicide of a Married Women- Outraging the Modesty of Women – Stalking- Kidnapping – Abduction- Importation of Girl (Sec. 366-B)- Sexual Assault: Rape- Custodial Rape- Marital Rape- Gang Rape- Adultery- Cruelty by Husband and Relatives of Husband (Sec. 498A).

UNIT – IV WOMEN AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS 15

Women and Social Legislation: Dowry Prohibition Law - Sex Determination Test - Law Relating to Prevention of Immoral Trafficking in Women Act- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987- Law Relating to Domestic Violence - Law Relating to EveTeasing – Obscenity- Indecent Representation of Women Act- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

Unequal Position of Indian Women - Uniform Civil Code – Law of Divorce Under Hindu Law- Muslim Law- Christian Law- Law of Maintenance- Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights: Right of Inheritance by Birth for Sons and not for Daughters – Inheritance Under Hindu Law- Inheritance under Christian Law - Inheritance under Muslim Law - Matrimonial Property Law - Right of Women to be Guardian of her Minor Sons and Daughters.

Factories Act, 1948 - Provisions Relating to Women- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 - Equal Remuneration Act 1976- Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at Work Place.

TOTAL: 75H

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to;

CO1: Discussing the Constitutional remedies available to women.

CO2: Compare women's status in India before and after independence.

CO3: Analyse laws relating to crimes against women

CO4: Describing the rights available to women under different laws in India

CO5: Describe about women and personal and professional work laws

TEXT BOOKS

1. Sathe S.P, *Towards Gender Justice*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2011.
2. Paras Dewan, *Dowry and Protection to Married Women*, Allahabad Law Agency, 3rd Edition, 2013

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Indu Prakash Singh, *Women, Law and Social Change in India*, Eastern Book House, 5th Edition, 2000.
2. Chattoraj, B.N., *Crime against Women: A Search for Peaceful Solution*, LNJNI-NICFS, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2007.
3. Nomita Agarwal, *Women and Law*, New Century Publishing House, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2005.

GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objective: The need to study gender justice as a special subject is because the Constitutional guarantees have not achieved the necessary results. The Constitution guarantees equality of status and opportunity and no discrimination inter alia on ground of sex. The course will concentrate on gender perspectives and study impact of legal provisions on patriarchal values.

UNIT – I GENDER JUSTICE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA 18

Social Justice and Gender Justice- Inter-Relationship- Preamble of the Constitution – Equality Provisions in Fundamental Rights-Articles 14, 15 and 16, Articles 21 and 23- and Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties- Reservation Under 73rd And 74th Constitutional Amendments- Judicial Approaches to Equality- Formal and Substantive Equality – Sameness, Correctionist and Protectionist Approaches of Judiciary- Role of Human Rights Commission- Women’s Commission and Judiciary in Ensuring Gender Justice.

UNIT – II GENDER JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL APPROACH 18

Gender Justice Under International Conventions and Declarations: UDHR-Convention on the Political Rights of Women 1953- CEDAW 1979- Declaration on The Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993- Optional Protocol to The Convention on The Elimination of Discrimination of Women, 1999.

UNIT – III GENDER JUSTICE AND PERSONAL LAWS 18

Marriage and Divorce- Maintenance- Guardianship- Adoption- Inheritance Rights-Uniform Civil Code- Concept of Matrimonial Property- Emancipation of Women-Empowerment of Women and Local Self- Government.

UNIT – IV GENDER JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL LAW 18

Protection of Women’s Interest Under IPC- Offences Against Women: Rape- Dowry Death- Bigamy- Adultery- Cruelty to Married Women- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013- Special Legislations for Women: Prisons Act, 1894, Factories Act, 1948, Mines Act, 1952- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961- Medical Termination Of Pregnancy Act, 1971- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976- Indecent Representation Of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostics Techniques Act (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994- Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005- Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

UNIT – V FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE **18**
Women Empowerment as a Social Change- Role of Law in Empowering Women-Feminism and Feminist Jurisprudence- Different Theories of Feminism and Feminist Jurisprudence- Distinction Between Sex (Nature) and Gender (Culture)- Concept of Gender Justice- Gender Discrimination- Gender Equality.

UNIT – VI DEVELOPMENT OF FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE **18**
Emergence of Feminism – Protest and Feminism – Purpose of Feminist Jurisprudence – Characteristic of Feminist Jurisprudence – Application of Feminist Jurisprudence.

TOTAL: 108 Hours

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to;

- CO1:** Discussing the Constitutional remedies available in gender justice
- CO2:** Explaining the International approach relating to gender justice.
- CO3:** Analysing the personal laws relating to gender justice
- CO4:** Describing the rights available to women under different laws in India
- CO5:** Stating the role of feminism and feminist jurisprudence

TEXT BOOKS

1. Tripathi, S.C., and Vibha Arora, *Law relating to Women and Children*, Central Law Publication, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2006
2. Tiwari, D.K.,& Mahmood Zaidi, *Commentaries on Family Courts Act*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2nd Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Chattoraj, B.N., *Crime against Women: A Search for Peaceful Solution*, LNJN-NICFS, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2007.
2. Nomita Agarwal, *Women and Law*, New Century Publishing House, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2005.

HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW

Course Objective: The objective this course is to make students aware of the principles of international humanitarian law and enable them to specialize in the field of Human Rights Law and Humanitarian Law. It also enables the students specializing in human rights to be acquainted with laws governing the refugees.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION & FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMANITARIAN LAW 18

History – Evolution – Concept of War - Development of Humanitarian Principles - Geneva Conventions Systems - Geneva Convention 1949 - Armed Conflicts - Internal Armed Conflict- International Armed Conflicts – Non -International Armed Conflicts.

UNIT – II ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY 18

ICRC - International Criminal Court- Humanitarian and Human Rights Law - Role of United Nations Organization and NGOs- Amnesty International.

UNIT – III REFUGEE LAW 18

Position of Refugees under Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Rights-Obligations and Privileges of Refugees under The Refugee Convention, 1951 - Judicial Status and Administrative Measures - The 1967 Protocol.

UNIT – IV REFUGEE LAW AND ITS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT 18

The Refugee Problem in Asia and Africa - The AALCC Principles 1966 - The OAU Convention 1969-Indian and Problems Relating to Refugees.

UNIT - V TRAFFICKING IN INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW 18

Introduction- Trafficking in contemporary India – Legal Frame Work Analysis – Constitutional Provisions – Special Legislations – Judicial Mandates. *Case Study: Peoples Union for democratic Rights Vs. UOI, LaxmiKant Pandey Vs. UOI, BandhuaMuktiMorcha Vs. UOI & others, MC. Metha Vs. State of Tamil Nadu*

UNIT – VI IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING 18

United Nations and United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights – Their Statutes - Cartagena Declaration 1984 – Role of NGOs.

TOTAL: 108H

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1:** Understand the origin, development and need of International Humanitarian Law
CO2: Appreciate the role of international organisations working for humanitarian causes
CO3: Understand about the plight of Refugees.
CO4: Debate about the contemporary refugee problems in the world.
CO5: Appreciate the implementation and monitoring of the legal instruments

TEXT BOOKS

1. RavindraPratap, "India's Attitude towards IHL", in Mani (ed.),
2. ICRC, *International Humanitarian Law in South Asia*, ICRC - Geneva, 2003.
3. Guy S. Goodwin, *The Refugee in International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. VibekeEggli, *Mass Refugee Influx and the Limits of Public International Law*,
2. Ingrid Detter, *The Law of War*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.
3. MdJahid Hossain Bhulyan, Louise Doswald Beck &Azizur Rahman Chowdhury, *International Humanitarian Law - An Anthology*, Lexis Nexis, 1stedn, 2009.

SEMESTER – X

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS, BAR- BENCH RELATIONS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Objective: The course is designed to imbibe students with high values of the profession forming its basis so that they can live up to those standards in their professional life. Research Methodology has been designed to get the student of law acquainted with the scientific method of socio-legal research.

UNIT – I THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES 18

Development of Legal Profession in India- Privileges and Rights of Legal Profession- Distinction from Other Profession- Admission and Enrolment of Advocates- Conduct in Court- Professional Conduct in General - Privileges of a Lawyer- Salient Features of the Advocates Act, 1961.

UNIT – II DUTIES TOWARDS THE COURT AND SOCIETY 18

Duty to the Court - Duty to the Profession - Duty to the Opponent - Duty to the Client -Duty to the Self- Duty to the Public and the State- Duties to Render Legal Aid- Differencebetween Duty and Interest

UNIT – III PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER MISCONDUCT 18

Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils on the Subjects- Powers of the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India - Procedure of Complaints Against Advocates - Punishments for Misconduct and Remedies Against Order of Punishment – Judgements Related with Professional Misconduct- i) Ex. Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India A.I.R. 2003 S.C 739- ii) P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murthi AIR 1998 SC 283 – iii) Shambhu Ram Yadav- v. Hanuman Das Khatry AIR 2001SC 2509 iv) Harish Chandra Tiwari v. Baiju AIR 2002 SC 548 v) Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh v. KurapatiSatyanarayana AIR 2003 SC175.

UNIT – IV ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS 18

Need for Maintenance of Accounts – Books of Accounts that Need to be Maintained – Cash Book, Journal and Ledger- Elementary Aspects of Book- Keeping - Meaning- Object- Journal- Double Entry System- Closing of Accounts- The Cash and Bulk Transaction- The Cash Book- Proper Journal Especially with Reference to Client’s Accounts – Ledger- Trial Balance and Final Accounts – Commercial Mathematics.

UNIT – V LEGAL RESEARCH

18

Objective of legal research – kinds of research – Research Problem – Hypothesis – Research Design – Research Methods and Tools –Collection of Data – Sampling Techniques – Social and legal Survey – case methods – Questionnaire – Schedule – observation – Interview – Report Writing – Use of Computers.

TOTAL: 90 Hours

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Able to trace the history and development of legal profession in India.

CO2: Understand the duties of a lawyer towards the court and the society.

CO3: Define contempt of court through various case laws.

CO4: Analyse various important cases relating to professional misconduct.

CO5: Maintain accounts properly.

SELECTED CASES

- i) Re: Ajay Kumar Pandey, A.I.R 1997 SC 260
- ii) SC bar Association v. U.O.I, AIR 1998 SC 1895,
- iii) Nirmaljit Kaur v. State of Punjab, AIR 2006 SC 605
- iv) ZahiraHabidullah Sheikh v. State of Gujarat, AIR 2006 SC 1367
- v) Rajendra Sail v. M.P High Court Bar Association, AIR 2005 SC 2473.
- vi) P.J. Ratnam v. D. Kanikaram, AIR 1964 SC 244.
- vii) N. B. Mirzan v. The Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of Mahastra and Another, AIR 1972 SC 46
- viii) Bar Council of Maharashtra Vs. M. V. Dabholkar etc. AIR 1976 SC 242,
- ix) V. C. Rangadurai Vs. D. Gopalan& Others, AIR 1979 SC 201
- x) Supreme Court Bar Association Vs. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 1895.
- xi) Chandra ShekharSoni Vs. Bar Council of Rajasthan& Others, AIR 1983 SC 1012

TEXT BOOKS

1. AiyarRamanath, *Legal Professional /Ethics*, Indian Law Books.3rd edn,2003.
2. Mallick, *Advocates Act, Professional Ethics/Bench & Bar Relationship*, Indian Law Books, 2007.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1.J.P.S. Sirohi, *Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations*,

Allahabad Law Agency, 2015.

2. P. RamanathaAiyar, *Legal & Professional Ethics–Duties & Privileges of a Lawyer*, Lexis NexisButterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 3rdedn 2003, reprint 2009.

3. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar, *Research Methodology*.

4. Subramanyam, *Advocates Act, Commentaries on Advocates Act with Bar CouncilRules (Central & States) with Professional Ethics & Allied Laws*, Law PublishersIndia, 3rdedn, 2010.

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

Course Objective: Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain disputes, by nature are fit to be resolved through specific method of resolution. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different style of planning and execution. The skills involved are also different. This course trains the students in ADRs. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

UNIT – I Introduction to ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) 18

Meaning- Various Procedures of ADR- General- Different Methods of Dispute Resolution- Inquisitorial Method- Adversarial Method- Other Methods – Both Formal and Informal – Like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation etc.- Advantages and Disadvantages of Above Methods- Need for ADRs- International Commitments- Domestic Needs- Suitability of ADRs to Particular Types of Disputes- Civil Procedure Code and ADRs.

UNIT – II ARBITRATION 18

Meaning of Arbitration - Attributes of Arbitration- General Principles of Arbitration- Different Kinds of Arbitration- Qualities and Qualifications of an Arbitrator- Arbitration Agreement and its Drafting- Appointment of Arbitrator- Principal Steps in Arbitration- Arbitral Award- Arbitration Under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996- Writing Arbitration Award- Ethical Issues in Arbitration- Conducting a Mock Arbitration.

UNIT – III CONCILIATION 18

Meaning - Different Kinds of Conciliation Facilitative, Evaluative, Court – Annexed, Voluntary and Compulsory- Qualities of a Conciliator- Duties of a Conciliator- Role of a Conciliator- Confidentiality and Neutrality- Stages of Conciliation- Procedure- Conciliation Under Statutes – Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Family Courts Act, 1984 - Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996- How to Write Award- Ethical Issues in Conciliation.

UNIT – IV NEGOTIATION

18

Meaning – Theory of Negotiation- Different Styles of Negotiation - Different Approaches to Negotiation - Phases of Negotiation – Positional Bargaining- Interest Based Bargaining or Principled Negotiation- Preparation for Negotiation- Qualities of a Negotiator

– Collaborative Communication Skills- Negotiating Skills- Negotiation Exercises- Power to Negotiate.

UNIT – V MEDIATION

18

Meaning - Qualities of Mediator - Role of Mediator - Essential Characteristics of the Mediation Process – Voluntary, Collaborative, Controlled, Confidential, Informal, Impartial and Neutral, Self-Responsible - Different Models of Mediation - Code of Conduct for Mediators- Ethical Issues in Mediation- Mediation in India, Institutions, Their Role.

TOTAL: 90H

COURSE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

CO1. Understand historical background of Arbitration and apply them in interpreting the existing legal framework for facilitating arbitration in India.

CO2. Analyse the different laws which exist in different countries around the world and to apply such an understanding to identify common legal principles and concepts of commercial arbitration and its implication for Indian Law relating to commercial arbitration

CO3. Understanding and applying the different principles of forming part of international commercial contracts and arbitration clauses under Indian and International Law

CO4. Compare and contrast the pros and cons between Arbitration and Litigation and apply the appropriate dispute resolution mechanism according to the situation

CO5. Understand and apply practice and procedures within International Commercial Arbitration

TEXT BOOKS

1. J. G. Merrills, *International Dispute Settlement*. U.K: Cambridge University Press, 5thedn, 2005.
2. Avtar Singh, *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*, Eastern Book Company, 10thedn, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.K. Kwatra, *The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India*, Universal Law Publications, Delhi, 2000.
2. Markanda. P.C, *Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation*, Lexis NexisButterworths&Wadhwa, Nagpur, 7thedn, 2009.

PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Course Objective: This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problem of exercise of discretion in sentencing. In addition the course introduces students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 18

Dimensions of Crime in India- Nature and Extent- Reporting of Crime Statistics-Problem of Accurate Reporting- Victim Studies- Self- Reporting- Cost of Crime- Factors for Evaluating the Rate of Crime in India- Criminal Justice System: The Police System-Structural Organization of Police- Mode of Recruitment and Training- Powers and Duties of Police- Cr.P.C. and Other Laws- Constitutional Imperatives- Relationship Between Police and Prosecution- Liability of Police for Custodial Violence- Police and Public Relations.

UNIT – II PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS 18

Discarded Modes of Punishment: Corporal Punishment- Whipping and Flogging-Mutilation and Branding- Transportation Exile- Public Execution- Punishments Under the Indian Criminal Law: Capital Punishment- Imprisonment- Fine- Cancellation or Withdrawal of Licences etc. - The Prison System: Administrative Organization of Prisons- The Jail Manual-Prisoners Classification: Male-Female- Juvenile- Adult- Under-Trial- Prison Reforms: Open Prisons- Violation of Prison Code and its Consequences.

UNIT – III TREATMENT AND CORRECTION OF OFFENDERS 18

Need for Reformation- Rehabilitation- Classification of Offenders- Participation of Inmates in Community Services- Role of Psychiatrists- Social Workers- Vocational and Religious Education- Group Counselling and Re-Socialization Programme.

UNIT – IV RE-SOCIALIZATION PROCESS 18

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958- Mechanism of Probation and Standards of Probation Services- Problems and Prospects of Probation- Suspended Sentence- Parole: Nature- Authority for Granting Parole- Supervision Paroles- Parole and Conditional Release-Problems of Released Offenders- Attitude of the Community Towards Released Offenders-Prisoner Aid Society-Voluntary Organization- Governmental Action.

UNIT – V VICTIM REDRESSAL MECHANISM 18

Nature and Development- Expanding Dimensions- Typology of Victims- Vulnerable Groups- Child Victims- Female Victims- Victims of Sexual Offences- Changing Trends in Legal Protection

of Victims- Restorative and Reparative- Concept of Compensation: Compensation by Application of Article 21- Victim and Criminal Justice- Emerging Trends and Policies- Impact in the Indian Legal System- Role of Courts in India- Role of National Human Rights Commission.

UNIT – VI NON-INSTITUTIONAL FORM OF TREATMENT

18

Meaning, purpose and importance - Types of non-institutional treatment- Probation, meaning, scope and legal provisions under Probation of Offenders Act and other laws- Difference between institutional and non-institutional form of treatment.

TOTAL: 108H

COURSE OUTCOME

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

C01: To understand the various dimensions of crimes and the role of criminal justice system in apprehending crime.

C02: Provides an in-depth knowledge on the various changes made so far in the modes of punishment under criminal law.

C03: States the need for reformation of prison in the correction and treatment of offenders and the bodies actively participating for this purpose.

C04: It discusses the various re-socialization process in practice under criminal law aiming more on the treatment of first offenders and juveniles.

C05: Highlights the need for victim study and the relationship of victim with criminal justice system.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ahmed Siddique, *Criminology: Problems and Perspective*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008.
2. N.Y. Paranjpe, *Criminology and Penology*, , Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. ParkashTalwar, *Victimology*, Isha Books, Delhi, 2006
2. SumainRai, *Law Relating Plea Bargaining*, Orient Publishing Company, 2007
3. Dr.S.S.Srivastava, *Criminology, Penology &Victimology*, 4thedn, 2012
4. Akers, Ronald L, *Criminological Theories*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur 2004,
5. Williams Katherine S, *Text Book on Criminology*, Universal Law Publishing Co. New Delhi. 2001,
6. Siegel Larry J, *Criminology*, Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2000,

7. *Schmallegger Frank, 2nd edition, Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. 1999,*
8. *Crutchfield Robert D, Bridges George S and Weis Joseph G, Crime, Pine Forge Press 1996,*
9. *Tahir, Mary, Crime in Delhi, National Book Organisation, New Delhi 1996,*
10. *Gottfredson Michael R and Hirschi Travis, A General Theory of Crime, Stanford University Press 1990,*
11. *Mannle Henry W and Hirschel J David, Fundamentals of Criminology, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. 1988,*
12. *Conklin John E, Criminology, Mac Millan Publishing Co. 1981,*
13. *Paranjape, N V, Criminology & Penology, Central Law Publications 2005,*
14. *Rani DhavanShankardass, Punishment and the Prison – Indian and International Perspectives, Sage Publications, New Delhi. 2000.*

LEGAL AID

Course Objective: This course is designed to impart legal awareness to the common people and also train students in granting legal service to needy.

The students would be required to attend at-least one Legal Literacy Camp and would also prepare a note on a topic of Law, which might be of interest to general public. The main emphasis of Legal Aid shall be:

1. Imparting instruction and having discussion in the class room concerning the concept, applicability and scope of Legal Aid and LokAdalat.
2. The students would require to prepare a file and shall also present their views before the groups so as to promote interaction among the different groups.
3. The venue to be adopted for Legal Aid camps shall be determined by the Director of School of Law. However, while selecting the area for Legal Aid and Legal Literacy, following points must be kept in mind:
 - a) Distance of the venue shall be within the limits of Chennai.
 - b) Likely response of the residents of the area, particularly Sarpanch has to be recorded. Provision for preparing some material (written) in the local language preferably for the purpose of general legal awareness and literacy has to be prepared.
4. The students shall maintain individual Legal Aid diaries during the conduct of Legal Aid services. The observations made by the students shall be recorded in their respective diaries.
5. Students shall be evaluated for 100 marks based on
 - a) Conduct and contributions made in the Legal Aid Camp
 - b) Legal Aid diary maintained by the students.

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course, student will be able to

- CO 1:** understand the core concepts of Legal Aid
- CO 2:** understand the necessity of free legal aid.
- CO 3:** serve the society as a lawyer
- CO 4:** maintain cordial relations with clients
- CO 5:** interact with clients in a professional manner

MOOT COURT EXERCISE, COURT VISIT / LAWYERS CHAMBER AND INTERNSHIP

Course Objective: This course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students. Moot Courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submissions and planning, organising and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer. The students should familiarize themselves with the various stages of trial in civil and criminal cases. They should be exposed to real court experience. Further they should imbibe the skills of client interviewing. This component may be planned to be part of the internship.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION 18

Scope and Importance - A Brief Idea on What a Moot Court is All About - The Benefits of Going for Moot Court Competitions - How it Works To have a General Knowledge on the Different Aspects of Law- Sources of Law – Statute, Precedents, Customs , Treatise, Logic and Reasoning - Hierarchy of Courts - Different Kinds of Courts.

UNIT – II RESEARCH LIBRARY 18

Research- How to Research for Cases - How to Research Different Journals and Publications - Online Research.

UNIT – III MODE OF CITATIONS 18

The Blue Book Citations- How to Read Case Laws.

UNIT – IV MEMORIAL 18

How to Approach a Problem - Identifying the Issues Using Different Resource Authorities to Substantiate the Arguments Framed for Both Sides - How to Quote Cases and Other Authorities in the Memorial - Bibliography.

UNIT – V ORAL PRESENTATION 18

Language- Court Manners- Citing Authorities - Appearance Emphasis on the Law - Thorough Knowledge of the Facts - Application of the Facts to the Question Asked.

TOTAL: 90H

COURSE OUTCOME:

CO1: Understand the meaning of Moot Court and its importance in legal education.

CO2: Understand as to how to use Research Library for moot court preparation.

CO3: Understand as to how to cite cases as sources.

CO4: Understand what a moot problem is and what are its components.

CO5: Practically demonstrate by arguing on cases

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dr. Kailash Rai, *Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings*, Jain Book Agency, 5thedn, 2012.
2. Abhinandan Malik, '*Moot Courts and Mooting*', Eastern Book Company, 1stedn, 2015.

REFERENCE BOOKS

3. Dr. S.P. Gupta, *Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings*, Jain Book Agency, 3rdedn, 2012.
4. Dr. S.P. Gupta, *Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings*, Jain Book Agency, 3rdedn, 2012.